International Migration Outlook 2017

41ST EDITION



OECD

International Migration Outlook 2017



BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

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Foreword

This publication constitutes the 41st report of the OECD's Continuous Reporting System on Migration. The report is divided into four chapters plus a statistical annex.

Chapter 1 provides a broad overview of recent trends in international migration flows and migration policies. Chapter 2 takes a close look at the employment situation of immigrants and highlights major changes in policies to support the integration of immigrants and their children.

Chapter 3 presents key trends and issues in family migration to OECD countries, drawing on a wide range of data sources, and highlighting current and emerging challenges for the management of family migration. It documents the evolution of inflows of family migrants over recent years, showing that family is the single largest category of migration, accounting for almost 40% of flows and a quarter to half of the stock of migrants. Examining family migrants who reside in OECD countries, the chapter assesses their demographic characteristics, education, language abilities and labour market integration in comparison to other migrant categories.

Chapter 4 presents succinct country-specific notes and statistics on developments in international migration movements and policies in OECD countries in recent years. Finally, the Statistical Annex includes a broad selection of recent and historical statistics on immigrant flows, asylum requests, the foreign and foreign-born populations and acquisitions of citizenship.

This year's edition of the OECD International Migration Outlook is the joint work of staff of the International Migration Division in the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs. Chapters 1, 2 and 4 are a collective work of the staff of the International Migration Division with contributions from John Salt (University College London). Chapter 3 was prepared by Jonathan Chaloff (OECD) and Friedrich Poeschel (OECD). Jean-Christophe Dumont edited the report. Research assistance and statistical work were carried out by Véronique Gindrey and Philippe Hervé. Editorial assistance was provided by Mireia Sirol Carrillo.

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Editorial: Integration, integration, integration: The key policy challenge for domestic migration policy and beyond

The peak of the humanitarian refugee crisis is behind us: the unprecedented high inflows of the second-half of 2015 and early 2016 have receded over the past year. In the first six months of 2017, the total number of landings on European shores reached 72 000, slightly below the flows in 2014 and more than 12 times less than the flows in second-half 2015. Many of those who arrived in Europe from conflict countries are likely to stay for some time, at least until their home countries are safe again. It is now time to focus on how to help people settle in their new host countries and integrate into their labour markets. This demands rethinking both domestic policies and international co-operation.

The very large and sudden inflow of asylum seekers at the time when most European countries were still grappling with the impact of the Great Recession has fuelled public concerns as to whether governments can manage such large flows and whether they can effectively integrate those migrants who will stay. Public opinion often calls for more selective and restrictive admission of future migrants, if not for the closing of borders. Past integration outcomes have indeed often left something to be desired. The OECD-EU report, *Indicators of Immigrants Integration: Settling In* (2015), showed very clearly that all too often life chances of people are determined by their country of origin rather than their abilities and ambitions. The unemployment gap between native-born people and immigrants has widened in many countries since 2007 and is now almost 5 percentage points in Europe. Immigrant children also, on average, have significantly less chances of being among the top 25% of performers in school compared with peers who also come from a relatively economically disadvantaged background but who have native-born parents. Furthermore, it has taken 5 to 10 years for most previous generations of family migrants and refugees to be employed in Europe and as much as 15 to 20 years for them to reach a similar level of employment as natives – if ever.

Improving the integration outcomes of immigrants and their children, including refugees, is vital to delivering a more prosperous, inclusive future for all. In many OECD countries, increased awareness about the need to ease the settlement of recently arrived refugees came with greater mobilisation of different stakeholders: central to local authorities, public employment services and other relevant public agencies, the education system, NGOs, employers and trade unions, and civil society at large. The recent initiative of the European commission, "Employers Together for Integration", is building on this positive dynamic. There are also countless examples of individual or collective actions at local level to welcome refugees; in the vein of the "refugees welcome" initiative and private sponsorship programmes. They tend to be oversubscribed in most countries. More generally, in many cases, additional funds have been made available to improve integration outcomes and to cope with increasing needs.

As this *Outlook* shows, important changes are being implemented in order to more effectively and efficiently integrate refugees. Innovative service delivery methods have been tested, building notably on new technologies. The fast-track integration programme in Sweden and the adoption of the first ever law on integration in Germany are good examples of these changes. In some countries, public policies are still lagging behind, but calls for action are mounting. There is clearly positive momentum for further reforms at national level regarding migrant integration, focussing on all migrants, not just refugees.

Integration is not only a domestic question. There is a strong case for international co-operation in this area:

- The economic, political and social costs associated with the lack of integration in one country may have negative spill-overs for others.
- In a context of increasing diversity, the development of inclusive, cohesive and harmonious societies will have a positive impact on international relations.
- Better integration outcomes are essential for the migration-development nexus – unless migrants' skills are well used in their host countries, they will not be able to contribute to the development of their origin countries.

Given their global implications, it is striking that integration issues have been largely absent from the international agenda. In the UN context, policy debates focussed until recently on migrants' rights but not necessarily on their outcomes. Even at the EU level, integration remains in essence a national competency. This is finally changing. For example, the labour market integration of regular migrants and recognised refugees was brought into the agenda of the G20 countries this year. G20 employment Ministers noted that "employment plays a key role in promoting the sustainable integration of over 130 million regular migrants, approximately 5 million refugees and significant number of returning migrants in the G20" and identified policies for fair and effective integration of regular migrants and recognised refugees. This is a first step, and an important one, but this effort must next become an ambitious international agenda on integration – and one with measurable outcomes.

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and in particular their promises to leave no one behind, provides a major opportunity to develop a global monitoring system of integration outcomes of immigrants and their children across all destination countries for all key dimensions of integration.

We also need to take advantage of the unique opportunity constituted by the development of the UN Global Compacts on Refugees and on Migrants to bring the critical question of integration more into the international policy arena. The clock is ticking, notably for the Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Building on content already outlined in the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, details must now be defined in negotiations, in order create a Compact that is viable and that will have real impact.

At this critical juncture, it is not only time for concrete actions on supporting the integration of migrants and their children into our labour markets and societies. Now is the time to think about integration policy as a priority not just within countries, but also at global level.



Stefano Scarpetta,
OECD Director for Employment,
Labour and Social Affairs

Executive summary

Main trends

Permanent migration flows in the OECD area have increased for the third year in a row, according to preliminary 2016 data. Around 5 million people migrated permanently to OECD countries in 2016, well above the previous peak level, observed in 2007 before the economic crisis.

Humanitarian migration was the main driver behind this rise in 2015/16, accounting for 1.5 million people between January 2015 and December 2016. In 2015, family migration and free movement within the European Union each accounted for about one-third of all permanent migration to OECD countries. The five main countries of origin in 2015 were China, Syria, Romania, Poland and India. Among new migrants to OECD countries, 29% came from another OECD country.

Temporary migration has also increased in the OECD. In 2015, international intra-firm mobility increased by more than 10% and the secondment of workers within the European Union rose by 3%. International recruitment of seasonal workers increased in many countries, particularly sharply in Poland.

In 2016, as in 2015, OECD countries registered more than 1.6 million new asylum requests. Of these, almost three-quarters were registered in European OECD countries. Syrians made more than 20% of applications in the OECD area, while Afghans made 13%. Germany registered 720 000 formal asylum applications in 2016 and, of all OECD countries, received the most applications in proportion to its population (0.9%).

In response to the growing demand for international protection, many OECD countries have increased their resettlement programmes. The conditions offered to those with protection status outside the 1951 UNHCR convention, however, have become less favourable in several countries. Many countries are also implementing stricter border controls and stricter verification of entries and stays. At the same time, OECD countries are continuing to review and improve their policies for attracting high-skilled foreign workers, entrepreneurs and investors, offering them more channels for entry and better conditions for residence.

In 2016, the employment rate of the OECD's migrant population remained relatively stable at 67.4% – a 1 percentage point increase compared to the previous year. The unemployment rate of the foreign-born, however, remain higher than those of their native-born peers, notably in Europe.

- Against the backdrop of the refugee crisis, much effort has gone into designing appropriate policy responses to facilitate the integration of recently arrived refugees and asylum seekers into the labour market. Many OECD countries have diversified their integration offers to provide tailor-made measures and to align them with labour market needs. At the same time, there has been an emphasis on early interventions, such as upfront skills

assessments, and on speeding up the integration process, including by curtailing the duration of programmes. Several countries have made participation in integration programmes compulsory.

Family migration

- Family migration, which encompasses four main subcategories (family formation, accompanying family, family reunification and international adoption), has been the main channel of permanent migration to the OECD area in recent years. Compared to other groups of migrants, adult family migrants integrate slowly in the labour market of their host country.
- Family migration includes a large variety of migrants from new-borns to the very aged, persons of every skill level and from all countries of origin. This diversity distinguishes family migration from other migration channels. It is a complex phenomenon addressed by a range of different family migration rules and provisions in OECD countries.
- An expansion of rights over past decades has been accompanied by increasing conditions on eligibility and on the residence permits granted to family migrants. The management of family migration is becoming more complex as it struggles to reconcile separate priorities and competing policy objectives. While family migration should be managed, a number of constraints limit the scope for such management. There are four key challenges for current family migration policies: how to better anticipate the levels of family migration flows; how to balance rules for family migration against the need for countries to remain attractive to targeted labour migrants; how to use conditions for family migrants to accelerate their integration; and how to deal with family reunification rights for unaccompanied minors.

Main findings

Migration is at its highest since 2007

- Permanent migration flows to OECD countries reached 4.7 million entries in 2015 (+7% compared with 2014), and should total around 5 million entries in 2016, according to preliminary data.
- In 2016, OECD countries registered over 1.6 million asylum applications, as in 2015. Around 1.5 million people were granted international protection during these two years.
- In 2015, over 1.5 million study permits were delivered to tertiary students in the OECD area.
- The foreign-born population in OECD countries stood at 124 million people in 2015.

The labour market integration of immigrants is slowly recovering

- More than two in three immigrants in the OECD are employed. On average, the unemployment rate of foreign-born workers reached 8.3% in 2016 and 12.4% in European OECD countries; this is 1.8 and 4.3 percentage points higher, respectively, than the rate of native-born workers.
- Migrants are overly represented in jobs involving routine tasks, rendering them more at risk for job loss as automation progresses. In European OECD countries, 47% of foreign-born workers are working in occupations that primarily involve routine tasks.

Family migration

- More than 1.6 million family migrants received a residence permit in the OECD area in 2015, representing almost 40% of the total permanent migration inflow.
- Family reunification comes with a delay compared to economic migration categories, but also responds to policy changes regarding conditions, processing times, and rules for other migration channels.
- Family formation is an important and increasing driver of family migration. In many OECD countries, more than 10% of marriages occur between a citizen and a foreigner.
- Compared to other groups of migrants, adult family migrants seem to integrate more slowly in the labour market of the host country. In Europe, they achieve employment levels similar on average to those of other migration categories and natives only after 20 years of stay.
- Family migration of the spouses and children of foreigners is subject to income or housing requirements in most OECD countries. Such restrictions are less common for citizens' foreign spouses and children. Language and integration requirements have also been added by a number of OECD countries in the past decade, with little evidence of an effect on employment outcomes.

Chapter 1

Recent developments in international migration movements and policies

This chapter provides an overview of recent developments in international migration movements and policies in OECD countries. After a brief review of developments in migration flows in 2016, based on preliminary and partial data, it provides a detailed analysis of the trends in permanent migration from 2007 to 2015, by country and by main category of migration – migration for work, family or humanitarian purposes, and migration within free movement areas. The next section addresses temporary migration for work purposes, especially seasonal workers, posted workers and working holidaymakers. The chapter goes on to discuss the unprecedented increase in the number of asylum seekers in OECD countries, then describes the international mobility of students, the composition of migration flows by gender and by country of origin, the evolution of the size of the foreign-born population, and the acquisition of nationality across OECD countries. The chapter closes with a section on policies concerning the main 2015-16 changes made to migration management frameworks, particularly in the European Union.

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.

Introduction

In 2016, the growth of gross domestic product (GDP) in the OECD area was estimated at 1.7% on average, slightly down from 2015. During the same period, the unemployment rate dipped by one percentage point between 2014 and 2016, to 6.3% in 2016, which translates into a fall of around six million unemployed in less than two years. Against this mixed economic backdrop, migratory flows increased in 2015 and 2016, driven by both the influx of refugees and increasing mobility within Europe.

Since 2014, migratory flows in OECD countries have been dramatically affected by the humanitarian crisis caused by the Syrian conflict and the ongoing instability in Libya and Iraq, a situation that has resulted in huge numbers of asylum seekers endeavouring to enter Europe and Turkey and in their wake generating increased flows along other migratory routes from Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. As a result, the proportion of migrants who obtained humanitarian status was particularly high in 2015 and in 2016.

This chapter offers a brief examination of these most recent trends, and then gives a global view of international migration flows and policies. It covers permanent movements into OECD countries, entries by category, temporary labour migration and international students, and also takes a close look at the recent surge in inflows of asylum seekers. The chapter then gives an overview of foreign-born populations and acquisition of nationality. The second part of the chapter deals with the most significant recent developments in terms of policies that regulate the entry and stay of foreign nationals in OECD countries.

Main findings

- Preliminary data for 2016 show the total number of permanent entries in OECD countries approaching five million. This represents a 7% increase compared to 2015, following a similar increase in that year.
- Humanitarian migration has been the main driver behind this rise, accounting for over half a million people in 2015; it is also the driving force behind the expected further increase in 2016. Family migration and free-movement migration continue to dominate the overall picture, however, and each represents one third of total flows.
- In 2015, the international recruitment of seasonal workers rose by 11% in non-European OECD countries. A significant rise was also reported in Poland (up by 80% in 2015).
- In the European Union (EU), the number of EU workers sent by their employers to other EU countries under local contracts (posted workers) reached almost 1.5 million in 2015, a figure up by 80% over ten years.
- The number of first asylum requests in OECD countries (1.6 million) remained stable in 2016 compared to 2015, which was a record year.
- Germany alone recorded 722 000 first-time applications for asylum in 2016, which amounts to 44% of the total for the OECD area. OECD-wide, with 335 000 new applicants,

Syria remains by far the leading country of origin for asylum seekers, despite a decline of 10% in absolute terms in 2016 compared to 2015.

- In 2016, Germany was by far the leading asylum application receiving OECD country per capita, with a ratio of over 9 000 per million, followed by Austria and Greece, with over 4 500 per million, and Switzerland (3 000).
- In 2014, over three million international students were enrolled in a higher education establishment in an OECD country, and 21% of these were Chinese.
- On average, international students account for 8% of the total number of students enrolled in establishments of higher education in OECD countries in 2014. They represent 13% of all students enrolled on Master's degree courses and 22% of those enrolled on doctoral courses, a total of 1.3 million people.
- In the OECD area, the number of first residence permits issued to students rose by 11% in 2015. One and a half million students received such permits.
- Between 2009 and 2015, the proportion of women in international migratory flows dropped to 47%. This can be attributed to the relative decline of family migration flows, a category of movement in which women are generally overrepresented, and the increase in humanitarian migration in which they are underrepresented. Almost three quarters of OECD countries received more migrant men than women in 2015.
- In OECD countries in 2015, 124 million people were foreign-born, which represents an average of 13% of the total population compared with 9.5% in 2000. Of these, 46% were living in an EU or European Free Trade Association (EFTA) country and 35% in the United States.
- In response to the increased demand for international protection, most but not all countries have increased their resettlement programmes, although not all commitments have been realised. The conditions offered to those with humanitarian protection, however, have become less favourable in many countries.
- Countries are continuing to review and improve their policies to attract high-skilled foreign workers, entrepreneurs and investors, offering more channels and better conditions for residence.
- There is a trend towards greater border control and stricter verification of entry and stay.

Recent trends in international migration

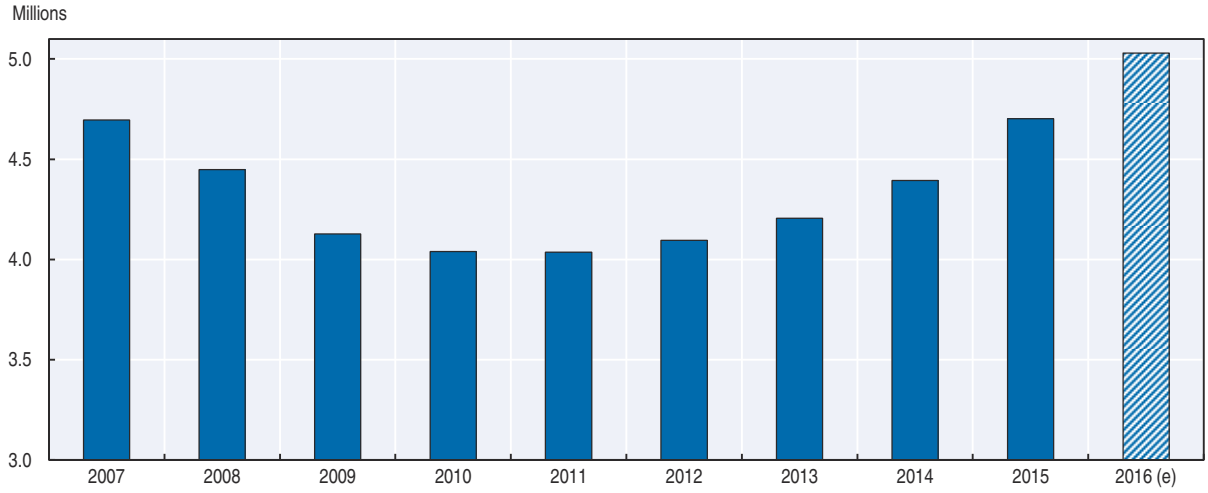
Provisional trends for 2016

The impact of the refugee crisis on migration movements to OECD countries continued to be felt in 2016. Preliminary data suggest that OECD countries reported around five million new permanent migration entries in 2016, which represents an increase of 7% compared to 2015 (Figure 1.1).

Germany received around 30% more new migrants in 2016 than in 2015[1] – a rise linked to the influx of refugees, although other categories of migrants remained high. Sweden, the Netherlands and Finland also saw increased immigration flows (of 26%, 14% and 8% respectively), driven by the influx of refugees.

According to partial data, an upward trend is emerging in Canada, Japan, Korea and Spain. The sharpest rise in immigration between 2015 and 2016 – almost 60% – was seen in Iceland.

Figure 1.1. **Permanent migration flows to OECD countries, 2007-16**



Note: Data for 2007 to 2015 are the sum of standardised figures for countries where they are available (accounting for 95% of the total), and unstandardized figures for other counties. Data relating to 2016 are estimated based on growth rates published in official national statistics.
Source: OECD calculations based on national statistics.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933497809

Of the 25 countries for which at least partial data are available, just three saw immigration fall significantly, namely Israel (down 13%), the United Kingdom (down 6%) and Denmark (down 5%). Migration flows were relatively stable in Australia, Austria, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Trends in migration flows by country and by category in 2015

In 2015, OECD countries reported around 4.7 million permanent entries for foreign nationals (Table 1.1), driving immigration into the OECD area back up to its record high of 2007. The United States, the OECD's leading destination country, reported 1.05 million new immigrants in 2015 – a rise of 3%. Over the past four years, Germany has been the OECD's second-ranking destination country, reporting almost 700 000 permanent entries in 2015, with another sharp increase of nearly 20%. This was due to the huge inflows of refugees to Germany in 2015, but the figures do not show the full extent of the effect since a substantial share of asylum applications submitted to the German authorities during the course of 2015 were not processed until 2016. Other categories of migration also remained high. Permanent migratory flows to the United Kingdom reached 380 000 in 2015, revealing a small increase (4%) attributable to arrivals from other countries of the European Union, whereas the number of immigrants from non-EU countries slightly declined.

Three other OECD countries received over 200 000 new permanent immigrants in 2015: Canada (272 000), France (256 000) and Australia (226 000). These countries saw relatively low growth from 2014, but the 2% rise recorded in France was enough to push permanent immigration up to its highest level since the early 1970s. Immigration to Spain continued to rebound in 2015, rising by 6%, and in Italy the sharp rise in humanitarian immigration coincided with a wider picture of overall immigration reduction (21% in total).

Table 1.1. **Inflows of permanent immigrants into OECD countries, 2007-15**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Variation (%)		
										2015/14	2014/13	2015/07
Standardised statistics												
United States	1 052 400	1 107 100	1 130 200	1 043 300	1 062 400	1 031 900	990 800	1 016 500	1 051 000	3	3	-5
Germany	232 900	228 300	201 500	222 500	290 800	400 200	468 800	574 500	686 000	19	23	200
United Kingdom	386 900	358 100	387 100	428 400	352 300	312 000	310 500	365 400	378 800	4	18	6
Canada	237 600	248 100	253 100	281 300	249 300	258 300	262 800	261 300	271 800	4	-1	10
France	207 000	213 800	210 500	221 100	227 600	245 800	255 600	251 900	256 500	2	-1	20
Australia	191 900	205 900	221 000	208 500	219 500	245 100	253 500	231 400	226 200	-2	-9	10
Spain	645 600	386 700	315 300	280 400	273 200	196 300	180 400	183 600	194 900	6	2	-50
Italy	571 900	490 400	390 300	355 700	317 300	274 400	251 400	204 100	160 900	-21	-19	-67
Netherlands	76 800	87 000	87 400	93 800	104 200	99 900	109 200	124 100	146 800	18	14	69
Switzerland	122 200	139 100	114 800	115 000	124 300	125 600	135 600	134 600	131 200	-3	-1	-6
Sweden	79 900	76 200	75 800	66 700	69 700	80 800	91 100	100 300	102 900	3	10	35
Belgium	83 100	95 000	95 500	96 700	95 600	99 000	93 600	98 600	102 100	4	5	7
Austria	47 100	49 500	45 700	45 900	55 200	70 800	70 800	80 900	102 000	26	14	106
Japan	108 500	97 700	65 500	55 700	59 100	66 400	57 300	63 900	81 800	28	12	-16
Korea	44 200	39 000	36 700	51 100	56 900	55 600	66 700	75 700	80 700	7	13	107
Denmark	26 400	41 200	33 400	37 400	36 700	39 700	47 700	55 100	66 700	21	16	62
New Zealand	51 700	51 200	47 500	48 500	44 500	42 700	45 100	49 900	54 600	9	11	7
Norway	43 900	49 300	48 900	56 800	61 600	59 900	60 300	55 600	53 700	-3	-8	9
Ireland	82 600	61 100	33 000	23 500	26 300	24 300	28 200	30 500	35 500	16	8	-42
Mexico	6 800	15 100	23 900	26 400	21 700	21 000	55 000	43 500	34 400	-21	-21	128
Czech Republic	100 600	76 200	38 200	28 000	20 700	28 600	27 800	38 500	31 600	-18	38	-59
Portugal	42 800	65 700	53 800	41 200	34 300	27 900	26 400	30 500	31 200	2	16	-53
Finland	17 500	19 900	18 100	18 200	20 400	23 300	23 900	23 600	21 400	-9	-1	8
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	17 500	18 000	19 000	19 400	2	6	
Total number of persons												
All countries	**4 460 300**	**4 201 600**	**3 927 200**	**3 846 100**	**3 823 600**	**3 847 000**	**3 930 500**	**4 113 000**	**4 322 100**	5	5	3
Settlement countries	1 533 600	1 612 300	1 651 800	1 581 600	1 575 700	1 578 000	1 552 200	1 559 100	1 603 600	3	0	-1
EU included above	2 601 100	2 249 100	1 985 600	1 959 500	1 924 300	1 940 500	2 003 400	2 180 600	2 336 700	7	9	4
Of which: free movements	1 254 000	965 500	784 800	800 700	897 100	1 006 900	1 045 500	1 215 000	1 243 200	2	16	29
Annual percent change												
All countries		-6	-7	-2	-1	1	2	5	5			
Settlement countries		5	2	-4	0	0	-2	0	3			
EU included above		-14	-12	-1	-2	1	3	9	7			
Of which: free movements		-23	-19	2	12	12	4	16	2			
National statistics (unstandardised)												
Chile	79 400	68 400	57 100	63 900	76 300	105 100	132 100	138 000	166 500	21	4	143
Poland	40 600	41 800	41 300	41 100	41 300	47 100	46 600	32 000	86 100	169	-31	106
Greece	46 300	41 500	35 800	35 400	33 000	32 000	31 300	29 500	34 000	15	-6	-18
Israel	18 100	13 700	14 600	16 600	16 900	16 600	16 900	24 100	27 900	16	43	104
Hungary	22 600	35 500	25 600	23 900	22 500	20 300	21 300	26 000	25 800	-1	22	-27
Slovenia	30 500	43 800	24 200	11 300	18 000	17 300	15 700	18 400	19 900	8	17	-55
Estonia	2 000	1 900	2 200	1 200	1 700	1 100	1 600	1 300	7 300	462	-19	284
Iceland	9 300	7 500	3 400	3 000	2 800	2 800	3 900	4 300	5 000	16	10	-33
Latvia	3 500	3 500	2 700	2 800	3 000	3 700	3 500	4 500	4 400	-2	29	26
Slovak Republic	14 800	16 500	14 400	12 700	8 200	2 900	2 500	2 400	3 800	58	-4	-77
Turkey	..	..	..	29 900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (except Turkey)	**267 100**	**274 100**	**221 300**	**241 800**	**223 700**	**248 900**	**275 400**	**280 500**	**380 700**	36	2	39
Percent change	..	3	-19	9	-7	11	11	2	36			

Note: Includes only foreign nationals; the inflows include status changes, namely persons in the country on a temporary status who obtained the right to stay on a longer-term basis. Breaks in series are indicated with a "|". Series for some countries have been significantly revised, notably for Belgium, France and the United Kingdom.

.. Not available.

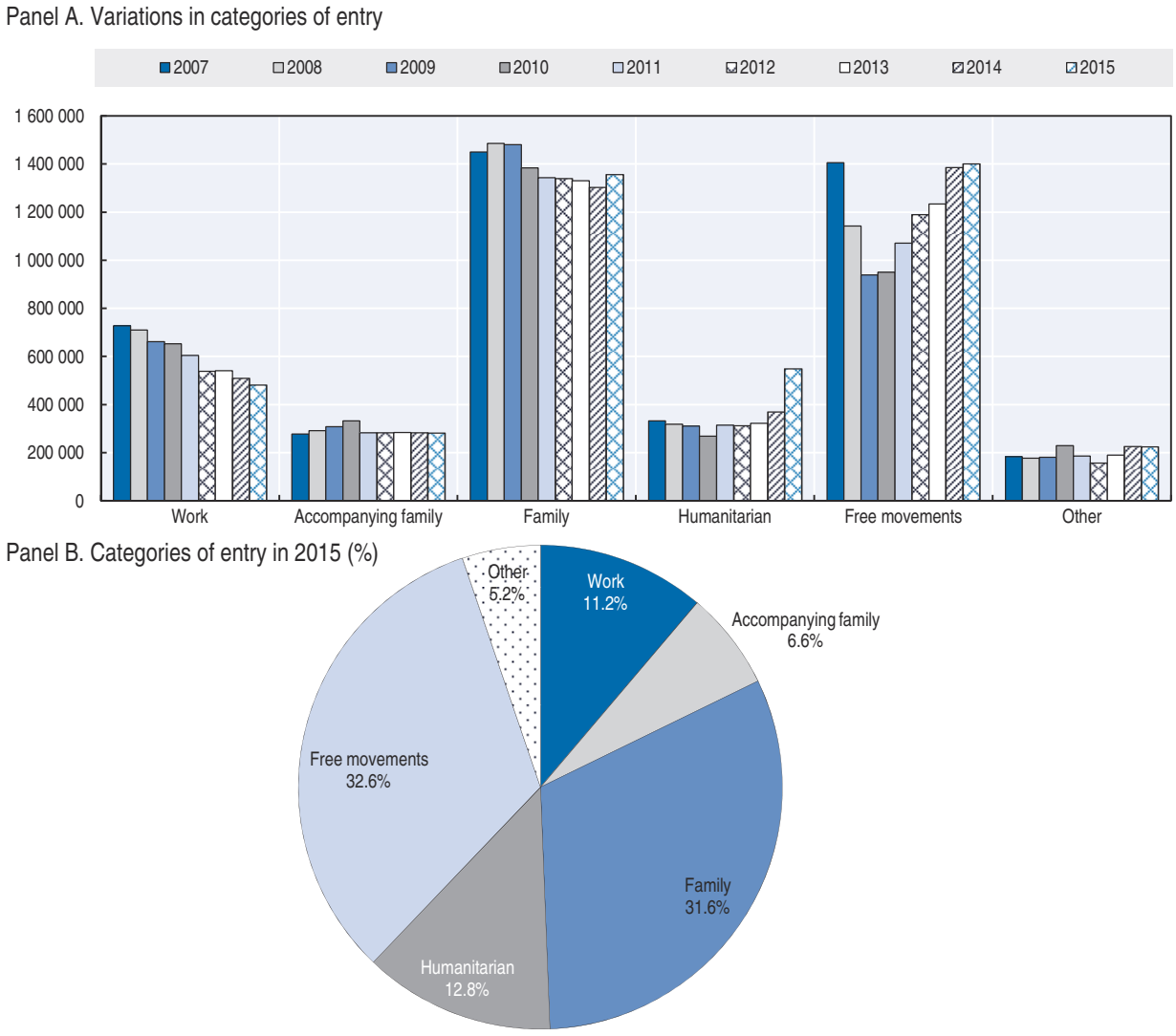
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933499037

In several other European OECD countries, the increase in refugee numbers fuelled a substantial increase in total immigration in 2015. This was the case in Austria, with a rise of 27%, in Denmark (+21%) and in the Netherlands, up by 18%. Immigration also rose sharply in Ireland (16%), driven mainly by an increase in free movement flows. Conversely, waning entries into Switzerland of European Union nationals led to a slight fall of 3% in permanent immigration to the country.

At 82 000 new immigrants in 2015, an increase of 28% over 2014, permanent immigration to Japan rose particularly steeply. Other changes of significance include the three consecutive years of increased immigration flows to New Zealand and Korea.

Figure 1.2. **Permanent migration flows to OECD countries by category of entry, 2007-15**



Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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In 2015, family migration accounted for almost half of all migration excluding free movement. Family migration rose for the first time since 2008 in 2015, by over 4%. The upswing was mainly driven by the trend in the United States, which received around

680 000 immigrants migrating for family reasons in 2015, up 30 000 from 2014 (Table 1.A1.2). Increased family migration was also observed in Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Japan and, to a lesser extent, in Norway, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Family migration flows dropped substantially, however, in Finland, Italy, Mexico and Portugal (see Chapter 3).

Managed labour migration flows to the OECD area as a whole fell by 6% in 2015 (Figure 1.2), mainly due to the decline in flows recorded in Italy. Other countries that saw labour migration fall were Denmark, Korea, Mexico, Norway and the United Kingdom. Labour migration rose, however, in over half of OECD countries, sometimes quite dramatically, with Luxembourg and Japan reporting increases of 40%, and Ireland and New Zealand 20%. Austria, France, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain also attracted more foreign workers in 2015 than in 2014. Changes in other countries were modest.

The Syrian conflict led to the displacement of vast numbers of Syrians in recent years. Most fled to countries neighbouring Syria, with Turkey being the most important destination. OECD countries also saw sharp increases in asylum applications. Some applicants were able to obtain refugee status in 2015, pushing the number of humanitarian migrants up by almost 50% for the entire OECD area in that year. One out of eight permanent migrants in 2015 was a humanitarian migrant, around 550 000 people. The main destination countries were the United States and Germany, which each granted refugee status to around 150 000 people in 2015. The other main destination countries were the Netherlands, Canada, Sweden and Italy, although the increase in humanitarian migration was almost universal in OECD countries.

In 2015, nearly one third of migratory movements took place within free movement areas. These movements were up by 1.3% from 2014, reaching their historic high of 2007. Over 400 000 EU/EFTA country nationals settled in Germany, the leading destination country, unchanged from the previous year. Intra-European immigration to the United Kingdom was similarly robust (up 9%), with Austria, Ireland and Spain also seeing high numbers of migrants in this category. Conversely, Finland, Italy, Norway and Switzerland were included in those countries which saw a fall in this type of immigration.

On average, in OECD countries, permanent entries represented 0.7% of the population (Figure 1.3). The EU average is also 0.7, but permanent migration from third-countries represented only 0.3% of the EU population.

Seasonal and temporary labour migration towards OECD countries in 2015

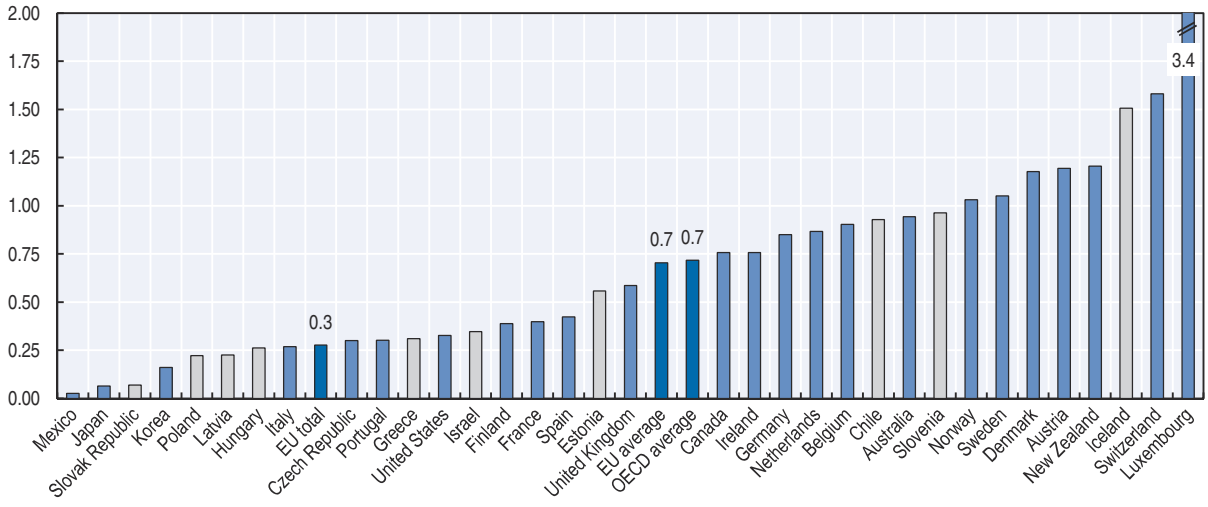
This section presents recent developments in some categories of seasonal and temporary labour migration. It begins with seasonal migration, which essentially concerns low-skilled positions in agriculture and tourism, followed by intra-company transfers (for the most part executive management jobs and other managerial roles for highly qualified personnel), intra-European mobility of posted workers, and, finally, movements of trainees and working holidaymakers.

Seasonal workers

Seasonal work programmes are often the core of low-skilled immigration, and allow workers to move to a country to work for a period normally not exceeding six months of a given year (sometimes nine). This kind of immigration is tightly controlled, sometimes by means of bilateral agreements signed with the country of origin. The worker's return to the

Figure 1.3. **Permanent migration flows by category of entry to OECD countries, 2015**

Percentage of the total population



Note: Data for countries in light blue are not standardised. EU average is the average of EU countries presented in the chart. EU total represents the entries of third-country nationals into EU countries for which standardised data are available, as a percentage of their total population.

Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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country of origin is an integral part of these programmes, which do not generally authorise changes of status. Recruitment is normally subject to an examination of the employment situation and an annual cap may be placed on numbers.

Most seasonal labour movements are linked to agricultural activities, but may also concern non-agricultural activities with seasonal spikes in activity, such as the tourist sector. The issuance of residence permits for seasonal work is nevertheless restricted in Canada to workers in the agricultural sector under its Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program, as well as in Finland, Sweden (including in the forestry sector) and in New Zealand under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Programme.

In the specific context of the European Union, seasonal migration concerns a non-negligible proportion of nationals of neighbouring or nearby countries (Polish nationals in Germany; Spanish and Italian nationals in France, etc.), who now enjoy the right to freedom of movement and therefore do not require work permits. As a result of enlargement of the European Union, flows of seasonal workers from new member states have gradually disappeared from the permit statistics and are now much harder to estimate.

The increase in agricultural seasonal immigration has been particularly high in the United States under the H-2A programme since 2012, growing by 21% in 2015 compared to the previous year (Table 1.2). The number of visas issued to non-agricultural seasonal workers (H-2B visas) also rose, reaching 70 000 in 2015, although this remains well below the historic high of 130 000 set in 2007. Most seasonal workers in the United States are Mexican nationals (85%); the other main countries of origin are Jamaica (4%), Guatemala (3%) and South Africa (2%).

In Canada, the inflow of seasonal workers has been growing steadily but moderately since 2010. Over 30 000 workers were admitted in 2015. In the other non-European OECD countries for which data are available, the situation is relatively stable. This is the case in

Table 1.2. **Seasonal workers who require a work permit in the main OECD host countries, 2007-15**

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015	2015/2014	2015/2007
		Thousands									Full year equivalent	Change (%)	
Seasonal workers to main non-EU OECD countries	United States (H-2A-agricultural workers)	51	64	60	56	55	65	74	89	108	108	+21	+76
	United States (H-2B-non agricultural workers)	130	94	45	47	51	50	58	68	70	70	+2	-47
	Canada	22	24	23	24	25	26	28	30	31	31	+3	+37
	Mexico	27	23	29	27	28	22	15	15	16	8	+8	-46
	New Zealand	7	10	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	7	+5	+42
	Australia	..	0	0	..	0	1	1	2	3	2	+58	-
	Norway	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	-10	-1
	Total (countries above)	**238**	**218**	**168**	**165**	**170**	**174**	**187**	**216**	**240**	**226**	**+11**	**-9**
Seasonal workers to EU countries (excluding EU workers)	Poland	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	176	321	166	+82	..
	Finland	14	12	13	12	12	14	14	14	12	6	-14	+0
	Austria	33	40	36	31	18	13	15	7	7	3	-3	-78
	France	19	12	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	3	+2	-66
	Sweden	2	4	7	5	4	6	6	3	4	2	+31	+22
	Italy	65	42	35	28	15	10	8	5	4	3	-26	-93
	Spain	16	42	6	9	5	4	3	3	3	2	-6	-80
	Belgium	17	20	10	6	6	10	11	0	..	..	..	..
	Germany	300	285	295	297	168	4	-	-	-	-	Programme suspended	
	United Kingdom	17	16	20	20	20	21	20	-	-	-	Programme suspended	
	Total	**482**	**473**	**429**	**486**	**253**	**87**	**82**	**215**	**357**	**185**	**+66**	**-55**
Total		**720**	**691**	**596**	**651**	**423**	**262**	**269**	**430**	**597**	**412**	**+39**	**-40**

Note: Number of seasonal permits granted, with the exception of France where counts are the actual number of entries. Free access to the labour market has been progressively given to new EU member countries and therefore these series do not cover the same set of origin countries since 2007. Figures may include some foreigners already present in the country before taking up a seasonal work.
Full-year equivalent is estimated from the maximum authorised duration of work over the year, except for Poland, for which the estimate is based on the flows by actual duration of the permit (3 groups).
Austria: Number of persons who have been approved as a "core" seasonal worker or harvest helper. From 2011 on, EU8 citizens have full access to the labour market.
France: The data consider seasonal workers who change employer as "new worker".
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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Australia and New Zealand where flows are subject to quotas. The programme implemented by Australia in 2012 authorises the recruitment of low-skilled workers from nine countries, principally for the horticultural sector. Similarly, New Zealand recruits most of its seasonal workers from Pacific Island nations – including Fiji since 2014 – to work in the horticultural sector and the wine industry. The number of entries is close to the cap, which was raised in 2016 for the second consecutive year, to 9 500. In Mexico, seasonal workers from Guatemala and Belize are issued with cross-border permits to work in agricultural jobs, mostly in Chiapas. Almost 15 000 permits of this kind have been issued every year since 2013 (well below the 70 000 issued in 2000).

Within the European Union, excluding Poland, needs for seasonal labour are partly met by intra-European migration, and there is relatively little recourse to seasonal immigration programmes for non-EU nationals. In the last few years, the decline in the number of permits issued was mainly due to the fact that Bulgarian and Romanian nationals have not been required to obtain permits since 1 January 2014. In 2015, however, flows of seasonal workers,

expressed in their full-year equivalents, accounted for around a quarter of permanent worker flows to those European countries for which data were available (excluding Poland).

Poland is a notable exception, as entries of seasonal workers are growing rapidly and rose by 80% in 2015 (321 000 workers). Since acceding to the European Union in 2004, Poland has been experiencing a period of strong economic growth combined with high emigration, which have led to labour shortages in some sectors – particularly agriculture, construction and manufacturing. The Polish authorities have introduced a simplified procedure for employers to recruit non-EU nationals on a temporary basis.

Between 2012 and 2016, Austria moved the cap on seasonal workers four times. In Spain and Italy, where the agricultural and construction sectors used to employ a significant number of seasonal workers from outside the European Union, the decline in the number of permits issued can be explained by the worsening economic climate. The flow of seasonal workers into Italy is lower than the quota of 13 000 set for 2016, a similar level to the previous year. The number of seasonal workers in France and Norway remains stable, with these countries opening their doors to 6 700 and 2 300 workers every year respectively.

Entries of seasonal workers into other EU countries are either low or non-existent. Germany, which used to receive seasonal workers from other EU countries only, has not delivered any permits since 2013. The United Kingdom terminated its seasonal workers programme at the end of that year.

The main movements of seasonal workers from non-EU countries are from the Russian Federation to Finland, from Ukraine to Poland and Austria, from Morocco and Tunisia to France, from India, Morocco and Albania to Italy, and from Morocco to Spain. In Sweden, flows consist almost entirely of Thai nationals who travel for harvest season. In Norway, over one third of seasonal workers originate from Viet Nam.

Intra-company transferees

Mobility between the different establishments owned by multinational firms is generally facilitated by special conditions. The issue of a permit may be subject to a minimum level of income and skills, as in the United Kingdom, or to labour market testing, as in Australia, where only business executives are exempt. Since 2014, it has been governed in the European Union by an EU Directive which is in the process of being transposed into the law of the member states. The leading issuer of these permits is the United States, followed by the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany (Table 1.3). The number of permits issued edged up in 2015 but still remained below the level it had reached in 2008 before the onset of the economic crisis. Spain and Ireland saw the most significant increases.

In the United Kingdom, intra-company transfers represent around 70% of migration in Tier 2. In November 2016, on the advice of the Migration Advisory Committee, the British Government raised the income threshold for short-term intra-company transfers to GBP 30 000, and in April 2017 introduced an annual tax of GBP 1 000 per worker to fund training for resident workers.

Posted workers in Europe

The 1996 European Posted Workers Directive provides that, under certain conditions, businesses may post workers to other EU/EFTA countries under local contracts. As a general rule, the posting may not exceed 24 months, but the average duration is far less

Table 1.3. **Intra-company transfers (ICT) to the main ICT destination countries in the OECD, 2008-15**

Number of permits issued

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015/2014	2015/2008
	Thousands								Change (%)	
United States	84.1	64.7	74.7	70.7	62.4	66.7	71.5	78.5	+ 10	- 7
United Kingdom	47.0	22.0	29.2	29.7	29.3	33.2	36.6	36.4	- 1	- 23
Canada	8.2	7.6	10.4	11.0	12.3	11.4	11.3	9.9	- 13	+ 20
Germany	5.7	4.4	5.9	7.1	7.2	7.8	9.4	9.1	- 3	+ 61
Australia	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.2	10.1	8.9	..	7.8	-	+ 30
Japan	7.3	5.2	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.2	7.2	7.2	- 0	- 1
Spain	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	..	1.6	2.8	+ 72	+ 108
France	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	+ 0	+ 55
Ireland	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	+ 38	+ 104
Luxembourg	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	+ 17	-
Austria	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	- 13	- 24
Total	**(161.7)**	**113.4**	**135.6**	**136.3**	**(131.6)**	**(137.5)**	**(140.9)**	**155.2**	+ 10	- 4

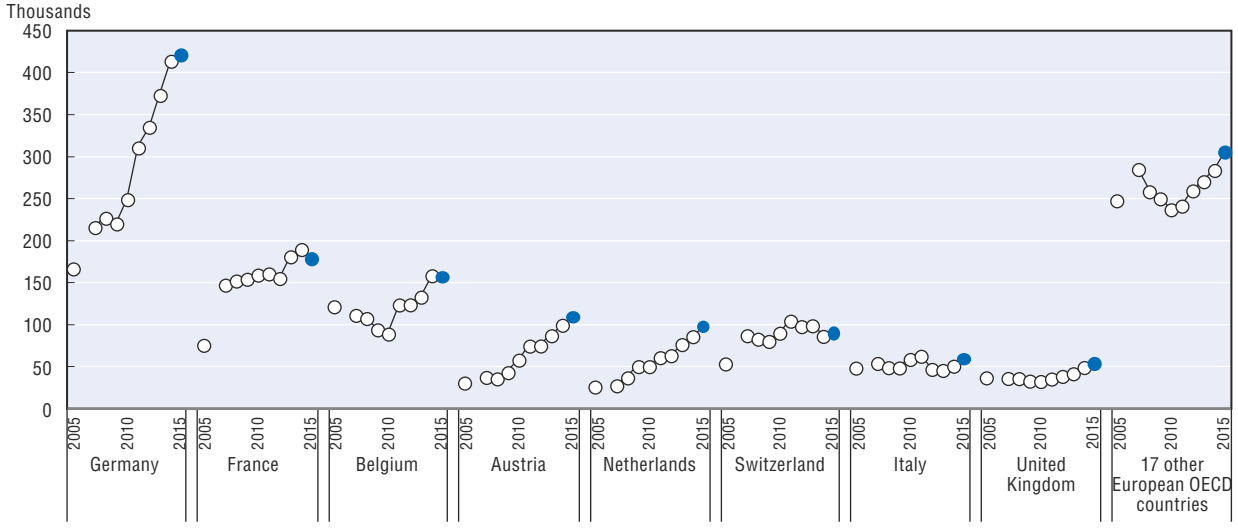
Note: Not including transfers within the European Economic Area (EEA). Totals for years 2008 and 2012 to 2014 (in parenthesis) are based on a smaller number of countries for which data are available.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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than this, at 98 days. Over two million posting declarations were registered in 2015, concerning 1.5 million people. In ten years, the number of posted workers has grown by 79%, from 821 000 in 2005 (Figure 1.4). Posted workers accounted for 0.4% of employment in the European Union, measured in full-time equivalent, but the relative proportion of the flows varies significantly between countries.

Of the European countries receiving posted workers in 2015, Germany was the leading destination country, hosting 29% of posted workers, although the number of workers posted there remained unchanged in 2015. The second- and third-ranking destination

Figure 1.4. **Change in the number of posted workers by European destination country in the OECD, 2005-15**

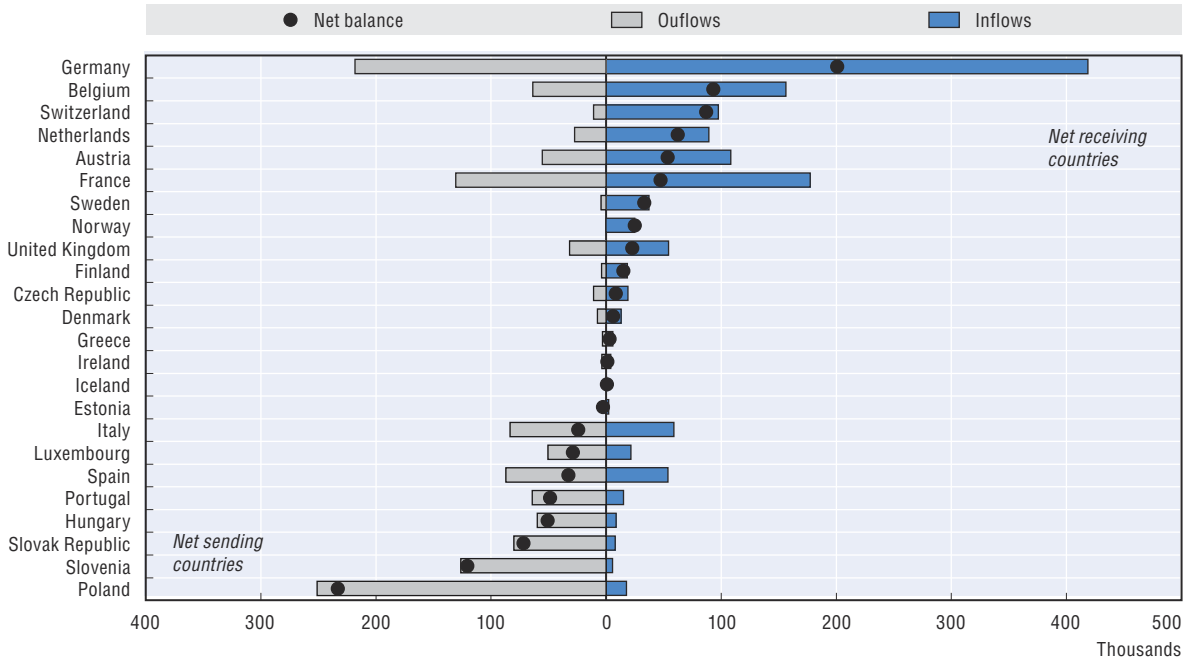


Note: The figures are based on the number of E101 forms issued and, as of 1 May 2010, portable A1 documents.
Source: European Commission data compiled by Pacolet and De Wispelaere (2016).

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countries, namely France and Belgium, even saw numbers fall, while in Switzerland and Italy, postings grew by more than 10%. In net figures, Germany was the leading receiving country, followed by Switzerland and Belgium; Poland, Slovenia and the Slovak Republic were the main sending countries (Figure 1.5).

Figure 1.5. **Inflows, outflows and net balance of posted workers in EU/EFTA countries in 2015**



Note: Figures are based on E101 and, from 1 May 2010, A1 portable documents issued. Non-OECD countries belonging to the European Union or European Free Trade Area are not presented but are included in the calculation of total inflows and outflows. Source**:** European Commission data compiled by Pacolet and De Wispelaere (2016).

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In 2015, most workers (42%) posted to a single country worked in the construction sector, and over one-third of workers posted to at least two countries worked in transport.

A proposed review of the Posted Workers Directive was tabled in March 2016, principally at the request of net receiving countries. Pending this review, several countries stepped up compliance checks and introduced stricter penalties for violations.

Trainees and working holidaymakers

Working holiday programmes, which allow young people to acquire professional experience abroad (and to study part time) on the basis of reciprocal bilateral agreements, are widely developed in the traditional settlement countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States), which account for 90% of all entries in this category (Table 1.4).

In Australia, 227 000 young people entered as working holidaymakers in 2015. Among other objectives, the Australian working holidaymaker programme is also a means of meeting the need for seasonal workers, especially in the agricultural sector, mining and construction. After the publication in June 2015 of the white paper on the development of the northern states, the programme introduced more favourable conditions for renewal in that part of the country for candidates in some sectors. Between 2014 and 2015, entries of

Table 1.4. **Entries of trainees and working holidaymakers in selected OECD countries, 2007-15**

	Destination	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015/2014	2015/2007
		Thousands									Change (%)	
Working Holiday Makers	Australia	136.4	157.6	194.1	183.2	192.9	223.0	258.2	239.6	226.8	- 5	+ 66
	United States	147.6	152.7	116.4	118.2	97.6	79.8	86.4	90.3	95.0	+ 5	- 36
	New Zealand	35.3	39.5	40.1	43.3	43.1	48.7	54.7	61.3	65.2	+ 6	+ 85
	Canada	29.4	35.3	40.1	42.9	46.2	48.3	46.1	43.4	40.5	- 7	+ 38
	United Kingdom	39.4	34.8	25.2	21.3	20.7	19.6	20.9	23.5	25.3	+ 8	- 36
	Japan	5.8	5.9	7.4	10.1	7.5	9.3	9.1	8.1	10.4	+ 28	+ 81
	France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	4.9	+ 4	-
	Ireland	..	..	..	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	+ 11	-
	Korea	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	+ 3	+ 381
	Denmark	..	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	+ 40	-
	Italy	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	+ 36	+ 68
	Total	**(394.6)**	**(426.9)**	**(424.2)**	**(421.8)**	**(410.9)**	**(431.9)**	**(479.5)**	**475.7**	**473.5**	**- 0**	**+ 20**
Trainees	Japan	102.0	101.9	80.5	77.7	82.3	85.9	83.9	98.7	112.7	+ 14	+ 10
	Korea	14.2	13.6	11.4	11.8	13.3	12.2	12.5	15.1	17.0	+ 13	+ 20
	Australia	6.4	5.4	5.3	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.4	+ 25	- 30
	Germany	4.8	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.3	+ 13	- 11
	United States	3.1	3.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.2	1.7	- 25	- 46
	New Zealand	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	+ 8	- 3
	Denmark	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	- 31	- 67
	Sweden	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	- 5	- 20
	Norway	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	- 5	- 34
	Finland	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	- 23	-
	Switzerland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	+ 110	+ 6
	Total	**(135.9)**	**(135)**	**(108.6)**	**(103.7)**	**109.8**	**112.3**	**110.2**	**127.0**	**143.3**	**+ 13**	**+ 5**

Note: Only countries receiving more than 100 trainees or working holidaymakers per year are included.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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working holidaymakers to Australia fell for the second consecutive year. The number of working holidaymakers arriving from countries that had signed an agreement with Australia before June 2005 (subclass 417, unlimited visas and permits renewable once) fell in the case of the leading sending countries: namely the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Countries that joined the programme more recently (subclass 462) have seen entries increase, especially the United States and Chile, which are the two top-ranking sending countries. China, which has been a member of the programme since 2015, reached its numerical limit of 5 000 visas in the first year.

The United States remains the second-leading destination for working holidaymakers, although even after three years of consecutive increases the Summer Work Travel Program has yet to return to the levels seen before the 2007-08 crisis. New Zealand is the third most popular destination for working holidaymakers and numbers are rising steadily; the number of working holidaymakers almost doubled between 2007 and 2015. The Canadian working holidaymakers programme – International Experience Canada – saw numbers edge down slightly in 2015 for the second consecutive year.

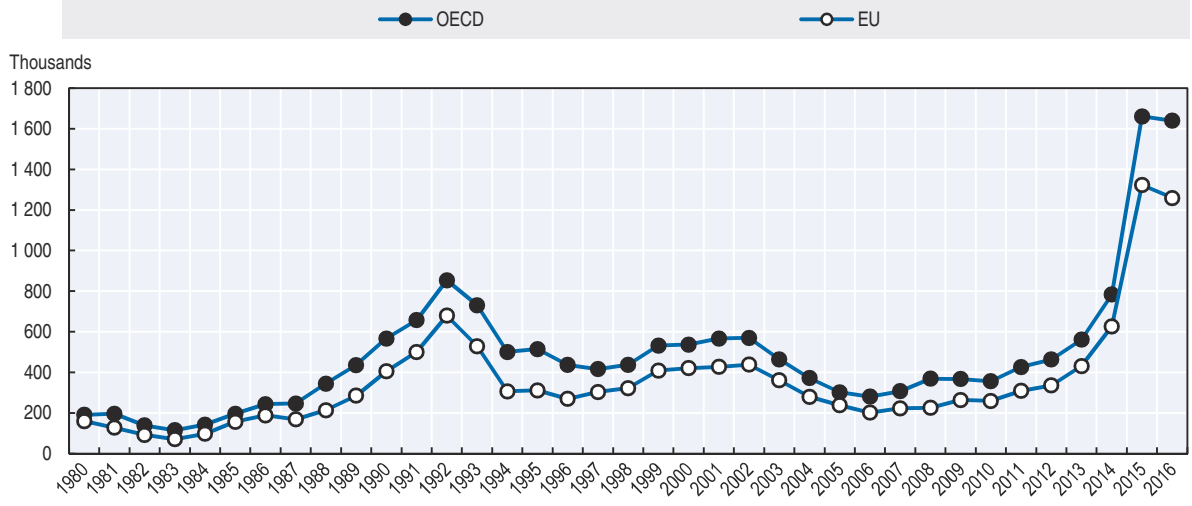
Outside the traditional settlement countries, working holidaymaker programmes remain scarce. OECD European countries only accounted for 7% of entries in this category in 2015, with four out of five cases in the United Kingdom.

Japan, on the other hand, received 80% of the 143 000 foreigners who travelled to an OECD country to carry out a traineeship in 2015 (Table 1.4). This entry category saw strong growth in Japan in 2015, increasing by 14%. Trainees are paid, and may stay for up to one year, renewable once for two more years. This inflow of labour helps the economy meet specific needs in some industrial sectors. The other OECD countries issue relatively few residence permits to trainees.

Asylum seekers

After recording the greatest number of asylum applications (1.66 million) since the Second World War in 2015, OECD countries saw another year of almost similarly very high numbers, with 1.64 million applications in 2016 (Figure 1.6). Almost three-quarters of applications were submitted in an EU country.

Figure 1.6. **New asylum applications since 1980 in the OECD and the European Union**



Note: Preliminary data for 2016.
Source: UNHCR, Eurostat.

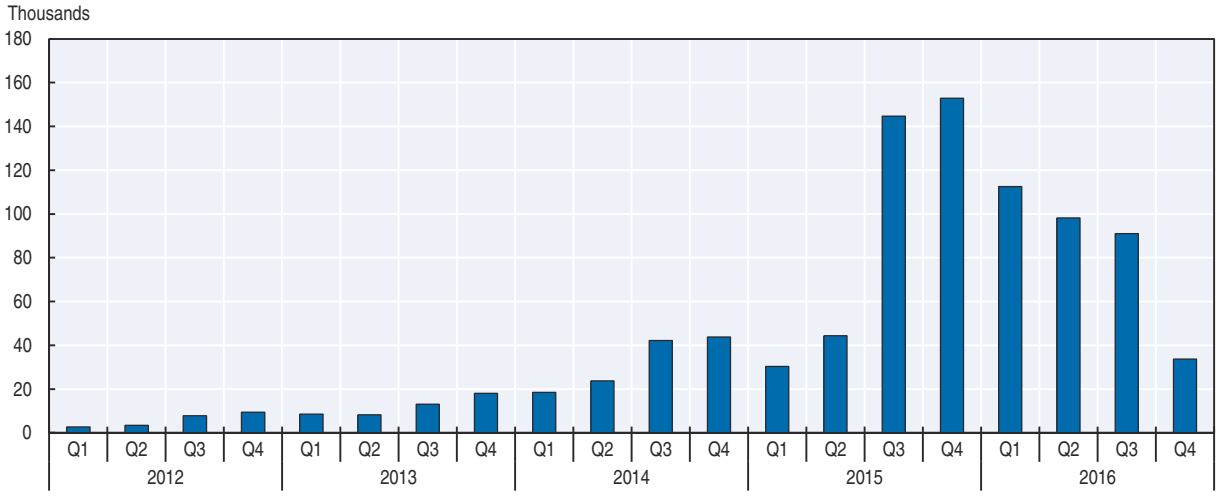
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The relative stability of the level of asylum applications from 2015 to 2016 is in fact a statistical artefact resulting from delayed registration in some countries, notably Germany. New inflows of asylum seekers fell sharply after the first quarter of 2016.

The statistics on asylum seekers also fail to reflect the situation in Turkey. At the beginning of 2017, over 2.9 million Syrians were registered in Turkey, compared to 2.5 million at the beginning of 2016. Almost all enjoyed a status conferring temporary protection without requiring the submission of an asylum application. Turkey has been the leading destination country for refugees in the OECD area for six years.

Almost half of the asylum seekers submitting first-time applications in OECD countries in 2016 originated from three countries: Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. Syria remains far ahead of other countries of origin for asylum seekers (Figure 1.8). More than 330 000 Syrian refugees have applied for asylum, amounting to 21% of the total, compared to 9% in 2013. After the high reached in the fourth quarter of 2015, with the registration of 150 000 Syrian asylum seekers in the OECD area, the number of applicants slumped by almost a third during the first three months of 2016, and subsequently flattened off at approximately 90 000 requests per quarter, before falling to 33 000 in the last quarter of 2016 (Figure 1.7).

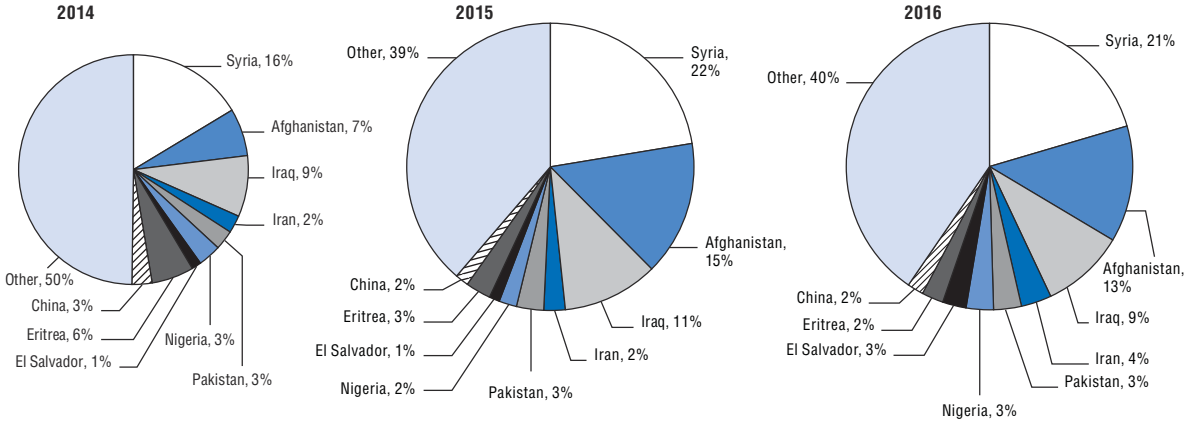
Figure 1.7. **New asylum applications from Syrians in OECD countries, Q1 2012 to Q4 2016**



Note: Preliminary figures for 2016.
Source: UNHCR.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933497866

Figure 1.8. **Breakdown of new asylum seeker applications in OECD countries by country of origin, 2014-16**



Note: Preliminary figures for 2016.
Source: UNHCR.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933497875

Afghanistan, with 215 000 first asylum applications (13% of the total), remains the second-highest country of origin, despite a 15% downturn compared to 2015. Lastly, Iraq, with nearly 155 000 applications (9%), accounts for the third largest flow, despite the number of asylum seekers falling by over 14% compared to 2015. There was a visible decline in the number of first asylum applications from the Balkans in 2016, with a tenfold reduction in applications from citizens of Serbia (and Kosovo), and a 65% reduction in applications from Albanians. Other important groups of applicants for international protection, although at much lower scale, came from Pakistan (51 000 first applications, stable compared to 2014), Iran (56 000, +40%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (especially Nigeria, with more than 50 000 first applications, representing a 50% increase on 2015). The countries of origin and the profiles of asylum seekers remain very varied, much more so than during previous crises.

In 2016, for the fourth year in a row, Germany was the OECD country with the highest number of asylum applications. With 722 000 first applications, 5% of which were from unaccompanied minors, Germany alone accounted for 46% of all applications in the OECD area (Table 1.5). Two-thirds of the applications came from three countries, namely Syria (37%), Afghanistan (18%) and Iraq (13%). 2016 may have been a record year for Germany in terms of the number of asylum applications registered, but in fact most of the asylum seekers concerned had already arrived in 2015. According to the EASY pre-registration system, 320 000 asylum seekers entered Germany in 2016 and were allocated to a reception facility, compared to 1.1 million in 2015.

Germany is followed by the United States (260 000 first applications), Italy (120 000), France and Turkey (just under 80 000 each). The number of new asylum seekers in Greece increased fourfold between 2015 and 2016 to around 50 000. Conversely, there was a sharp downturn in applicants in many European countries that saw record highs in 2015. The number of first applications fell by half in Austria, was six times lower in Hungary, seven times lower in Sweden, eight times lower in Finland, and nine times lower in Norway. Excluding Germany, the number of first applications in OECD countries fell by 25% between 2015 and 2016.

Contrary to the prevailing situation in most of Europe, where asylum seekers are predominantly from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq, some countries stand out because of the bulk of asylum seekers come from other countries of origin. In Italy, for example, most of the applications come from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, such as Nigeria and Gambia, but also from Pakistan. Sudan is the main country of origin of asylum seekers in France, and it is Iran in the United Kingdom. Moreover, non-European countries are relatively unaffected by asylum applications from the Middle East. In the United States, for example, most applicants are originally from Latin America. In Canada, the main countries of origin include Nigeria and China.

Comparisons of ratios of asylum-seeker entries to host country populations reveal that in 2016, OECD countries registered 1 200 applications per million inhabitants. Although small countries generally have the highest rates of asylum seeker per capita, Germany was by far the leading asylum receiving OECD country in this respect in 2016, with a ratio of over 9 000 per million, followed by Austria and Greece, with over 4 500 per million, and Switzerland (3 000). Apart from Germany, Italy is one of the few more populous countries to reach 2 000 applications per million inhabitants. In contrast, the United Kingdom received fewer than 600 applications per million inhabitants in 2016, and Japan fewer than 100.

The scale of asylum-seeker flows in 2015 and 2016 was such that it put pressure on administrative systems in several OECD countries, leading to a significant increase in registration times and in particular decision times. As a result, many asylum seekers who arrived in the past two years are still waiting for a decision, and are only be likely to be granted international protection status in 2017, or even 2018. The high asylum recognition rates for Syrians, who represent the largest group of applicants, led to a 47% increase in the number of permanent migrants for humanitarian reasons in 2015, which reached its highest level since the OECD developed its standardised statistics (Table 1.6).

In 2015, over 530 000 migrants in OECD countries, including 330 000 in Europe, were granted international protection following examination of their applications. The United States and Germany each respectively received over one quarter of the new

Table 1.5. **New asylum applications by country where application is filed, 2012-16**

	2012-14 annual average	2015	2016	2015-16 absolute change	% change 2015-16	Asylum seekers per million population (most recent year)	Top three origins of the asylum seekers (most recent year)
Germany	115 540	441 900	722 360	+280 460	+ 63	8 952	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq
United States	76 410	172 740	261 970	+89 230	+ 52	814	El Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala
Italy	35 370	83 240	122 120	+38 880	+ 47	2 042	Nigeria, Pakistan, Gambia
France	58 040	74 300	77 890	+3 590	+ 5	1 209	Sudan, Afghanistan, Haiti
Turkey	52 890	133 590	77 850	- 55 740	- 42	990	Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran
Greece	8 890	11 370	49 850	+38 480	+ 338	4 548	Syria, Iraq, Pakistan
Austria	20 000	85 620	39 950	- 45 670	- 53	4 673	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq
United Kingdom	29 550	39 970	38 380	- 1 590	- 4	593	Iran, Pakistan, Iraq
Hungary	20 550	174 430	28 070	- 146 360	- 84	2 847	Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan
Australia	11 980	12 360	27 630	+15 270	+ 124	1 153	Malaysia, Iran, Sri Lanka
Switzerland	22 260	38 120	25 870	- 12 250	- 32	3 117	Eritrea, Afghanistan, Syria
Canada	14 410	16 070	23 830	+7 760	+ 48	663	Nigeria, Hungary, China
Sweden	57 470	156 460	22 410	- 134 050	- 86	2 291	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq
Netherlands	15 030	43 100	18 410	- 24 690	- 57	1 087	Syria, Eritrea, Albania
Spain	4 110	13 370	16 270	+2 900	+ 22	353	Venezuela, Syria, Ukraine
Belgium	14 740	38 700	14 670	- 24 030	- 62	1 298	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq
Japan	3 470	7 580	10 900	+3 320	+ 44	86	Indonesia, Nepal, Turkey
Poland	9 510	10 250	9 840	- 410	- 4	255	Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine
Mexico	1 210	3 420	8 780	+5 360	+ 157	69	Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala
Israel	1 420	5 010	8 150	+3 140	+ 63	1 011	Eritrea, Sudan, Nigeria
Korea	1 750	5 710	7 540	+1 830	+ 32	150	China, Egypt, Pakistan
Denmark	9 310	21 230	6 240	- 14 990	- 71	1 101	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq
Finland	2 960	32 270	5 320	- 26 950	- 84	967	Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria
Norway	11 400	30 520	3 200	- 27 320	- 90	614	Eritrea, Syria, Afghanistan
Chile	230	630	2 300	+1 670	+ 265	128	Colombia, Venezuela, Dominican Republic
Ireland	970	3 280	2 240	- 1 040	- 32	478	Pakistan, Albania, Zimbabwe
Luxembourg	1 240	2 300	1 940	- 360	- 16	3 404	Syria, Serbia (and Kosovo), Albania
Portugal	330	900	1 460	+ 560	+ 62	141	Ukraine, Guinea, Afghanistan
Slovenia	230	260	1 260	+1 000	+ 385	609	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq
Czech Republic	550	1 250	1 210	-40	- 3	115	Ukraine, Iraq, China
Iceland	150	360	1 130	+ 770	+ 214	3 424	Former Yug. Rep. Of Macedonia, Albania, Iraq
New Zealand	220	350	390	+ 40	+ 11	86	China, India, Iraq
Latvia	220	330	340	+ 10	+ 3	173	Syria, Afghanistan, India
Slovak Republic	320	270	100	- 170	- 63	18	Pakistan, Algeria, Ukraine
Estonia	70	230	70	- 160	- 70	53	Syria, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Sudan
OECD total	**602 800**	**1 661 490**	**1 639 940**	**- 21 550**	**- 1%**	**1 283**	**Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq**
Selected non-OECD countries							
Bulgaria	4 100	20 160	18 910	- 1 250	- 6%	2 645	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Romania	2 010	1 270	1 875	+ 605	+ 48%	96	Syria, Iraq, Pakistan
Malta	1 890	1 700	1 740	+ 40	+ 2%	4 143	Libya, Syria, Eritrea
Lithuania	400	290	320	+ 30	+ 10%	111	Syria, Russia, Iraq

Note: Figures for the United States refer to "affirmative" claims submitted with the Department of Homeland Security (number of cases) and "defensive" claims submitted to the Executive Office for Immigration Review (number of people). The symbol ".." stands for "not available". All figures are preliminary.
Source: UNHCR, Eurostat.

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humanitarian migrants in the OECD, followed by the Netherlands (8%), and Sweden and Canada (7% each).

The number of humanitarian migrants increased in almost all OECD countries, especially in Europe, where it tripled in Germany, doubled in the Netherlands and rose by over 40% in Norway and Italy.

Table 1.6. **Number of permanent entries for humanitarian reasons, 2007-15**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015-16 change (%)
Australia	14 158	11 729	14 854	14 553	13 976	13 759	20 019	13 768	13 756	..
Austria	7 002	5 539	4 982	4 749	5 757	4 099	4 920	7 563	15 803	+102
Belgium	2 122	2 537	2 305	2 818	3 951	4 419	4 937	6 146	8 119	+44
Canada	39 160	32 484	33 383	33 435	36 092	31 988	31 113	28 596	35 955	..
Denmark	1 278	1 453	1 376	2 124	2 249	2 583	3 889	6 104	10 849	-28
Finland	2 083	2 153	3 011	3 168	2 226	2 836	3 038	2 877	3 533	+17
France	9 901	11 655	12 732	12 083	11 606	12 232	12 107	14 104	16 551	+26
Germany	50 944	37 491	11 107	11 828	11 036	18 092	30 667	42 393	143 246	+208
Ireland	579	588	366	153	132	112	182	224	334	+47
Italy	7 726	10 019	9 573	4 303	7 155	5 989	14 395	20 580	29 615	+20
Japan	129	417	531	429	287	130	175	144	125	..
Korea	13	32	74	47	38	60	36	633	234	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	100	164	235	253	+314
Mexico	..	..	..	222	262	389	198	348	615	..
Netherlands	12 340	7 330	9 590	10 010	10 690	5 268	9 970	19 429	41 216	+27
New Zealand	3 769	3 678	3 109	2 807	2 741	3 032	3 385	3 551	3 784	..
Norway	5 930	4 757	6 189	5 328	5 389	5 721	6 725	6 287	8 916	+99
Portugal	122	82	52	57	65	100	135	110	195	+64
Spain	544	277	341	595	967	520	463	1 583	1 020	+572
Sweden	18 290	11 173	11 119	12 073	12 651	17 355	28 904	35 642	36 645	+106
Switzerland	5 425	6 348	5 370	6 655	5 755	4 212	5 061	6 355	7 051	-6
United Kingdom	14 190	2 825	3 110	4 931	13 003	11 434	21 266	17 191	18 187	-29
United States	136 125	166 392	177 368	136 291	168 460	150 614	119 630	134 242	151 995	..
All countries	**331 830**	**318 959**	**310 542**	**268 659**	**314 488**	**295 044**	**321 379**	**368 105**	**547 997**	..
All European countries	138 476	104 227	81 223	80 875	92 632	94 972	146 659	186 588	341 280	+111

.. Information not available.

Source: 2007-15: *OECD International Migration Database*. Per cent change between 2015 and 16: Eurostat.

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International students

The movement of international students to study in another country is part of the broader internationalisation of higher education, and involves significant migratory patterns. Compared with 2014, flows of international students in the OECD rose by 11% in 2015. In that year, 1.5 million were granted a first residence permit in an OECD country (Table 1.7). The United States received 42% of all foreign student flows (around 650 000) and the United Kingdom received 15% (230 000). Followed by Australia (125 000), Japan (100 000), Canada (83 000) and France (70 000).

Inflows of foreign students increased in almost all OECD countries in 2015. Their number rose by over 20% in the Czech Republic, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom. The only significant reductions were in Italy and Mexico. Across the OECD area, inflows increased by almost 50% over the 2008-15 period.

In 2014, over three million international students were enrolled in tertiary education in an OECD country (Table 1.8). These stock data do not necessarily reveal underlying flows. For a start, some international students only stay for short periods, meaning that they are included in flow data but are not present for the stock assessment (on a given date). In addition, the stock data include international students covered by provisions on freedom of movement (intra-EU, Australia-New Zealand), and who are therefore not always registered in the flow data.

Table 1.7. **Number of foreign students entering OECD countries, 2008-15**

Number of residence permits issued

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015/2014	2015/2008
	Thousands								Change (%)	
United States	340.7	331.2	385.2	447.4	486.9	534.3	595.6	644.2	+ 8	+ 89
United Kingdom	222.7	268.5	271.3	247.0	198.8	183.2	177.2	229.1	+ 29	+ 3
Australia	121.4	93.8	76.3	75.0	91.3	121.1	125.4	126.3	+ 1	+ 4
Japan	58.1	66.1	63.5	49.9	57.6	70.0	82.5	99.6	+ 21	+ 71
Canada	45.9	50.3	56.3	62.1	69.6	75.3	80.7	83.5	+ 3	+ 82
France	52.3	58.7	65.5	65.1	59.0	63.0	65.2	70.0	+ 7	+ 34
Germany	22.2	24.2	23.5	21.2	32.3	36.9	40.4	44.1	+ 9	+ 99
Spain	19.7	20.1	22.9	32.8	26.3	25.9	27.7	31.2	+ 13	+ 58
Poland	4.5	5.3	7.3	3.9	6.0	16.9	22.9	29.8	+ 30	+ 567
New Zealand	20.0	20.5	22.7	19.6	17.1	23.0	28.6	28.3	- 1	+ 42
Korea	15.1	15.8	16.8	15.6	15.4	19.2	21.9	23.4	+ 7	+ 55
Netherlands	8.9	9.9	10.5	10.7	10.7	12.5	12.3	14.9	+ 21	+ 69
Italy	25.1	24.2	17.6	24.1	18.5	16.2	15.0	14.2	- 6	- 43
Switzerland	11.0	11.1	12.4	11.7	11.3	12.3	10.9	11.9	+ 9	+ 8
Sweden	11.2	13.5	14.2	6.8	7.1	7.6	9.3	9.4	+ 2	- 16
Denmark	7.4	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.2	7.0	7.4	8.2	+ 11	+ 12
Mexico	..	..	4.6	4.8	5.1	7.4	10.7	6.8	- 36	..
Austria	3.0	3.1	3.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.9	+ 10	+ 98
Finland	4.8	4.3	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9	+ 5	+ 21
Belgium	6.4	6.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.8	+ 1	- 9
Hungary	7.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.9	5.4	5.1	5.8	+ 13	- 25
Czech Republic	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.3	2.5	5.5	+ 118	+ 285
Norway	2.7	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.9	4.3	4.6	3.8	- 17	+ 41
Portugal	3.5	4.0	5.3	6.3	7.9	4.0	2.8	2.7	- 3	- 22
Chile	..	..	..	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	+ 1	..
Slovak Republic	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	+ 37	+ 385
Latvia	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	+ 6	+ 328
Estonia	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	+ 27	+ 191
Slovenia	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	+ 82	+ 521
Iceland	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	+ 5	+ 126
Greece	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	- 20	- 80
Luxembourg	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	+ 2	..
Total	**1 018.3**	**1 048.9**	**1 106.4**	**1 139.4**	**1 158.9**	**1 268.7**	**1 371.9**	**1 517.8**	**+ 11**	**+ 49**

Note: The data refer to international tertiary-level students, including students enrolled on language courses. They do not include professional training courses.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933499090

The main destinations for international students are the United States, with over 840 000 students enrolled, the United Kingdom (430 000), Australia (260 000), France (235 000), and Germany (210 000). The United States accounts for 27% of all enrolled international students in the OECD area, and the EU member countries, 47% (i.e. 1.4 million students). Whereas slightly more female than male international students are enrolled in European OECD countries, male students represent the majority in non-European countries.

International students account for an average of 8% of the OECD tertiary-level student population. This proportion is twice as high in Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In Luxembourg, international students account for 44% of all students in higher education. However, the share of international students in the student population of many Asian and Central European countries is relatively low, and this is also the case in the United States. The proportion of international students increases with the

Table 1.8. **International students enrolled in OECD countries, 2014**

	International tertiary students					Share of international students by level of education (%)		
	Total (thousands)	*Of which:* From OECD countries (%)	*Of which:* From EU28 countries (%)	*Of which:* Women (%)	% change 2013-14	Total tertiary education	Master's or equivalent level	Doctoral or equivalent level
Australia	266	10	3	47	+ 6	18	40	34
Austria	65	73	71	53	- 8	15	18	25
Belgium	56	52	51	57	+ 24	11	20	37
Canada	135	21	10	45	+ 12	10	14	27
Chile	3	2	1	44	+ 8	0	3	4
Czech Republic	41	67	66	53	+ 3	10	12	14
Denmark	30	68	65	54	+ 2	10	17	30
Estonia	2	69	63	47	+ 19	4	5	8
Finland	23	23	18	43	+ 4	7	12	19
France	235	21	17	52	+ 3	10	13	40
Germany	211	34	28	49	+ 7	7	12	7
Greece	28	6	50	53	..	4	..	..
Hungary	23	55	50	50	+ 12	7	15	8
Iceland	1	78	67	63	..	7	6	20
Ireland	14	42	29	50	+ 11	7	14	23
Israel	10	44	18	59	- 2	3	4	5
Italy	88	19	23	59	- 6	5	4	13
Japan	133	12	2	48	- 2	3	8	19
Korea	52	8	1	52	- 6	2	6	8
Latvia	4	48	45	43	+ 28	5	5	7
Luxembourg	3	78	78	50	+ 3	44	68	85
Mexico	8	0	0	..	..	0	1	3
Netherlands	71	60	61	54	+ 3	10	17	37
New Zealand	49	20	4	43	+ 18	19	23	45
Norway	9	37	33	51	+ 0	3	7	20
Poland	35	26	18	53	+ 25	2	3	2
Portugal	15	17	15	52	+ 2	4	5	16
Slovak Republic	11	81	75	58	+ 9	6	7	9
Slovenia	2	16	46	57	- 3	3	4	8
Spain	48	37	33	53	- 8	2	5	..
Sweden	25	39	34	48	- 0	6	9	33
Switzerland	50	71	66	50	+ 5	17	28	53
Turkey	48	6	7	31	- 11	1	3	5
United Kingdom	429	33	27	51	+ 3	18	37	42
United States	842	24	7	45	+ 7	4	9	35
EU OECD countries	**1 431**	**36**	**33**	**51**	**+ 4**	**8**	**13**	**22**
OECD total	**3 067**	**29**	**36**	**48**	**+ 5**	**6**	**12**	**27**
OECD average	..	**37**	**34**	**50**	..	**8**	**13**	**22**

.. Infrmation not available.

Note: The data refer to the 2013/14 academic year. The data for the Czech Republic, Italy, Korea, the Slovak Republic and Turkey refer to students of foreign nationality rather than international students. The data for Canada, Iceland and Mexico refer to 2012 instead of 2013, and the changes cover the period 2012/13.

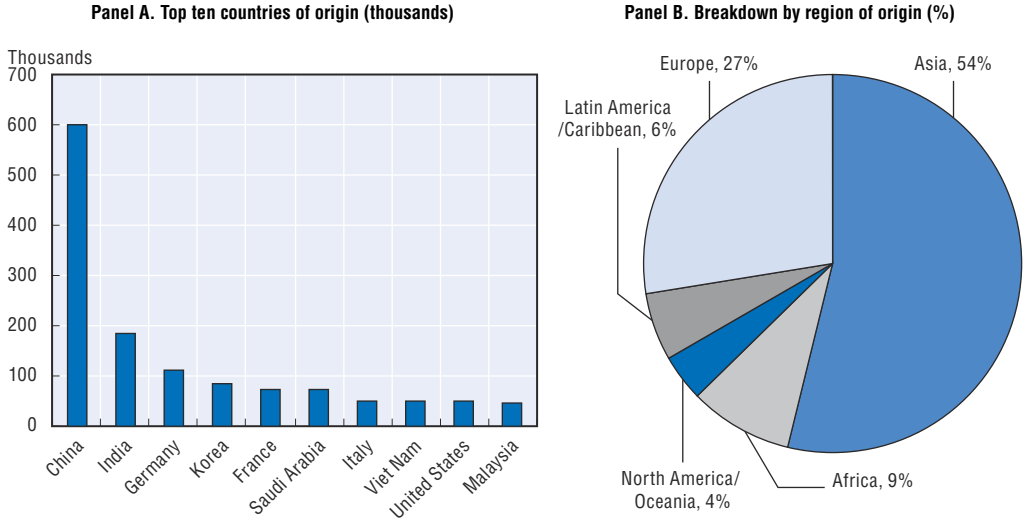
Source: Education at a glance Database, OECD.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933499104

level of qualification pursued. On average in the OECD, they account for 13% of students enrolled in Master's programmes, and 22% of PhD enrolments, a total of around 1.3 million students. In a number of countries there is a particularly high share of international PhD students, for example one in every two PhD students in Switzerland, and over two in every five in New Zealand, the United Kingdom and France. In one out of three OECD countries, international students account for over 25% of PhD students.

Over half of international students in the OECD area originate from Asia, and over one-quarter from Europe. Chinese students, despite a 7% drop in their number between 2013 and 2014, remain by far the most numerous international students in the OECD area, with 600 000 enrolments (Figure 1.9). They are followed by students from India (186 000, up by 13%) and Germany (112 000). Despite a 20% decline in enrolments, Korea remains the fourth main country of origin for international students (86 000). Moreover, France and Saudi Arabia have over 70 000 students enrolled in tertiary education in an OECD country. Students from an OECD country account for 29% of all international students in the OECD, and 36% in countries which are also members of the European Union.

Figure 1.9. **International students enrolled in OECD countries by country of origin, 2014**



Note: Asia includes West Asia.
Source: OECD Education at a glance Database, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/edu-data-en.

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Countries of origin of new immigrants to the OECD

Discussion of permanent and temporary migration in previous sections has been based on standardised definitions designed to make the scale and composition of migration comparable across countries. With the exception of a handful of countries, however, no such standardised data are yet available by country or region of origin. The analysis of data from population registers and other ad hoc sources helps identify the origin of recent migrants. Although the figures should be treated with caution as they are not always strictly comparable between countries, they do offer an indication of the magnitude and make-up of flows by country of origin.

For over ten years, the list of the six main countries of origin of new immigrants remained practically the same, namely, in descending order: China, Romania, Poland, India, Mexico and the Philippines. In 2015, China retained the top spot but second place was taken by Syria.[2] The number of Syrians entering the OECD area tripled between 2014 and 2015, and they now account for over 6% of all registered flows to OECD countries (Table 1.9). These figures do not include Turkey, so the actual importance of Syrian migration into the OECD area in recent years is likely to be even larger.

Table 1.9. **Top 50 countries of origin of new immigrants to the OECD, 2005-15**

	Average 2005-14 (thousands)	2014 (thousands)	2015 (thousands)	% of total OECD inflows 2015	% change 2014-15	Difference in ranking vs 2014	Difference in ranking vs period
China	508	556	540	7.8	-3	0	0
Syria	27	129	430	6.2	234	7	49
Romania	314	389	425	6.1	9	-1	-1
Poland	277	303	306	4.4	1	-1	-1
India	236	285	268	3.9	-6	-1	-1
Philippines	166	160	181	2.6	13	-1	0
Mexico	170	155	180	2.6	16	-1	-2
Italy	87	154	171	2.5	11	-1	5
Viet Nam	93	126	152	2.2	20	1	2
Afghanistan	25	46	140	2.0	205	26	46
United States	131	145	138	2.0	-5	-3	-4
Bulgaria	80	125	126	1.8	1	-1	5
Iraq	39	44	123	1.8	182	25	24
United Kingdom	131	122	123	1.8	1	-2	-6
France	91	121	116	1.7	-4	-2	-3
Ukraine	84	69	110	1.6	60	8	-1
Germany	122	113	109	1.6	-3	-3	-8
Pakistan	82	80	99	1.4	25	1	-2
Hungary	58	99	99	1.4	0	-3	4
Spain	50	104	94	1.4	-9	-5	9
Albania	54	34	91	1.3	164	29	4
Morocco	119	82	84	1.2	2	-5	-13
Russia	75	80	80	1.2	0	-4	-5
Croatia	23	62	76	1.1	24	2	35
Cuba	52	60	66	1.0	10	2	1
Serbia	46	61	66	1.0	8	0	2
Brazil	85	68	66	1.0	-3	-4	-15
Portugal	54	76	66	0.9	-13	-9	-3
Korea	73	71	65	0.9	-8	-9	-11
Thailand	55	87	64	0.9	-27	-15	-7
Dominican Republic	58	59	61	0.9	4	-3	-9
Serbia	31	57	60	0.9	6	-3	12
Iran	40	51	60	0.9	17	-2	1
Turkey	62	54	54	0.8	1	-4	-14
Nigeria	41	44	53	0.8	21	2	-3
Greece	28	45	53	0.8	16	-1	11
Bangladesh	44	49	51	0.7	4	-5	-8
Nepal	25	43	47	0.7	9	0	15
Eritrea	12	34	46	0.7	33	11	46
Algeria	40	41	45	0.6	10	-1	-7
Netherlands	36	38	43	0.6	11	0	-4
Canada	42	46	42	0.6	-8	-9	-11
Colombia	73	70	40	0.6	-43	-22	-24
Australia	35	36	39	0.6	7	0	-4
Egypt	31	38	39	0.6	1	-3	-2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	35	37	0.5	6	-1	4
Japan	36	34	37	0.5	9	4	-8
OECD	1 775	1 985	2 043	29	3		
Non-OECD	3 741	4 120	4 996	71	21		
EU28	1 590	1 995	2 078	30	4		
Total	5 515	6 105	7 039	100	15		

Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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There was a 10% increase in Romanians settling in an OECD country in 2015 compared to 2014, who represent just over 6% of total OECD inflows. For the most part, this upturn was restricted to just two countries, Germany and the United Kingdom, which hosted two-thirds of the Romanians migrating to OECD countries in 2015. Poland and India are in fourth and fifth position, at 4.4% and 3.9% respectively. The Philippines remain in sixth position, in front of Mexico. These two countries each account for 2.6% of immigration flows to OECD countries, just ahead of Italy (2.5%), where emigration to another OECD country rose steeply in 2015 (+11%). The most popular destination for emigrating Italians remains Germany, but the sharpest increase in 2015 was towards the United Kingdom, which attracted 10 000 Italians more than in the previous year. The steady increase in the number of Vietnamese emigrating to Japan (up by around 50% since 2011) puts Viet Nam ahead of Afghanistan as an origin country of immigrants to the OECD countries. The United States hold the tenth place.

In addition to the EU member countries mentioned above, Croatia and Greece also saw an increase in emigration, up by 24% in Croatia, mainly to Germany, and up by 16% in Greece, primarily to the United Kingdom. Emigration of Bulgarian citizens stabilised at a high level in 2015.

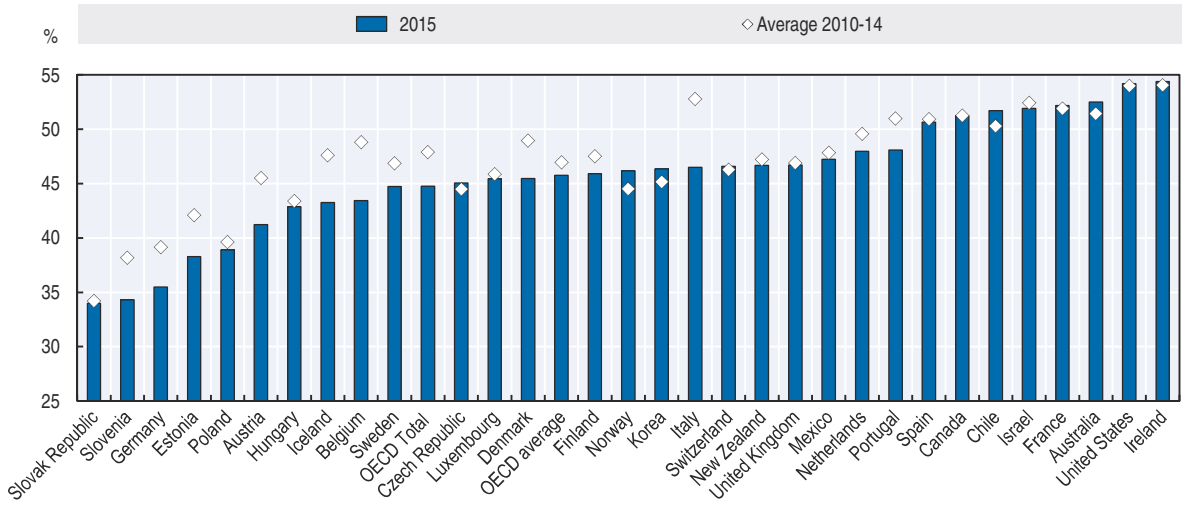
The trends for the United Kingdom as a country of origin have been remarkably stable for several years in terms of the number of departures (122 000 in 2015) and their breakdown in terms of destination (Australia, Spain, the United States, Germany, New Zealand). After peaking in 2014, emigration of French citizens to OECD countries fell slightly, mainly as a result of a downturn in the number of new arrivals in the United Kingdom. However, the number of French emigrants to Israel reached a record high in 2015. Lastly, emigration from Spain and Portugal fell slightly in 2015.

Flows of migrant women

The share of women in total migration to OECD countries peaked in 2009, when every second migrant was female. Since then, their number has gradually declined, and women represented 47% of new immigrants to the OECD area in 2015 (see Figure 1.10). This fall can be partially attributed to a significant change in the make-up of flows by category of entry. Over the last six years, two categories where men are usually overrepresented, i.e. migration for employment (including both managed labour migration and migration for employment within areas of free movement), which was at its lowest at the start of the period, and humanitarian migration, have increased proportionally more than the other categories, including family migration (see Figure 1.1). The downward trend in the share of women in new migrant flows is fairly general as it can be observed in three quarters of the countries. Compared to the previous five years, it was particularly visible in 2015 in Italy (-6 percentage points), Belgium (-5 percentage points) and Austria (-4 percentage points).

In 2015, only eight OECD countries took in more migrant women than men. The share of migrant women was highest in Ireland, the United States, Australia and France. In these countries the gender balance of flows was relatively stable, reflecting the predominance of family migration. The increase in the number of migrant women in Australia is due in part to the change in the make-up of flows by country of origin, with an upturn in entries from Asia, which traditionally involve more women than men. Conversely, the share of women in new migrant flows to Germany, Austria, and most Central and Eastern European countries with available data is below 45%.

Figure 1.10. **Share of women in overall migration flows to OECD countries, 2010-15**



Note: The OECD total refers to the total number of migrant women as a proportion of total migration to the OECD area. The OECD average is the average of the countries featured in the figure above. For Denmark and Chile, 2014 instead of 2015, and their averages are through 2013.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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Foreign-born population

The total foreign-born population in OECD countries rose to 124 million people in 2015 (see Figure 1.11). Between 2000 and 2010, the foreign-born population grew by around 3 million a year, but since then the average annual increase has only been 2 million people, although growth picked up pace at the end of the period. 46% of the 124 million foreign-born live in an EU/EFTA country, and 35% live in the United States. This corresponds to respective increases of 43% and 57% in the foreign-born population in the United States and the EU/EFTA region compared to 2000. Between 2000 and 2015, the increase in the foreign-born population accounted for one-third of the total population increase in the United States.

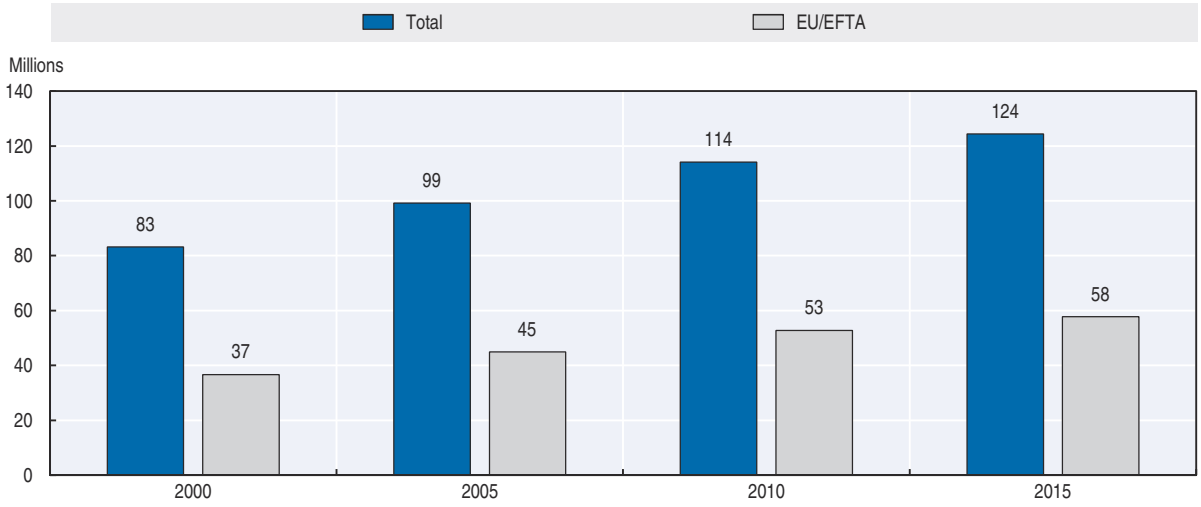
On average, the foreign-born population accounted for 13% of the population in OECD countries in 2015, up from 9.5% in 2000 (see Figure 1.12). The proportion of foreign-born is highest in Luxembourg (46% of the total population), Switzerland (29%), Australia (28%) and New Zealand (23%). The immigrant population has increased across the OECD, with the exception of several countries with an aging immigrant population (Estonia, Israel, Latvia, and Poland). The strongest growth in the immigrant population over the period was recorded in some EU/EFTA countries (+13 percentage points in Luxemburg; +9 in Ireland; and +8 in Austria, Norway, Slovenia and Spain).

Acquisition of citizenship

In 2015, just over 2 million people acquired the nationality of an OECD country, up slightly (+3%) from 2014. This figure remains within the average for the last 10 years, during which 20 million foreign nationals have acquired the citizenship of an OECD country. Around 800 000 people became nationals of an EU country. Italy granted citizenship to around 180 000 people in 2015, 50 000 more than in 2014. Naturalisations also increased in France, Belgium, and Switzerland. Lastly, 730 000 people became US citizens (+12%), and 250 000 are now Canadians.

In terms of acquisition of citizenship as a percentage of the foreign population, Sweden is the leading OECD country (Figure 1.13), with 6.5% of the foreign-born population

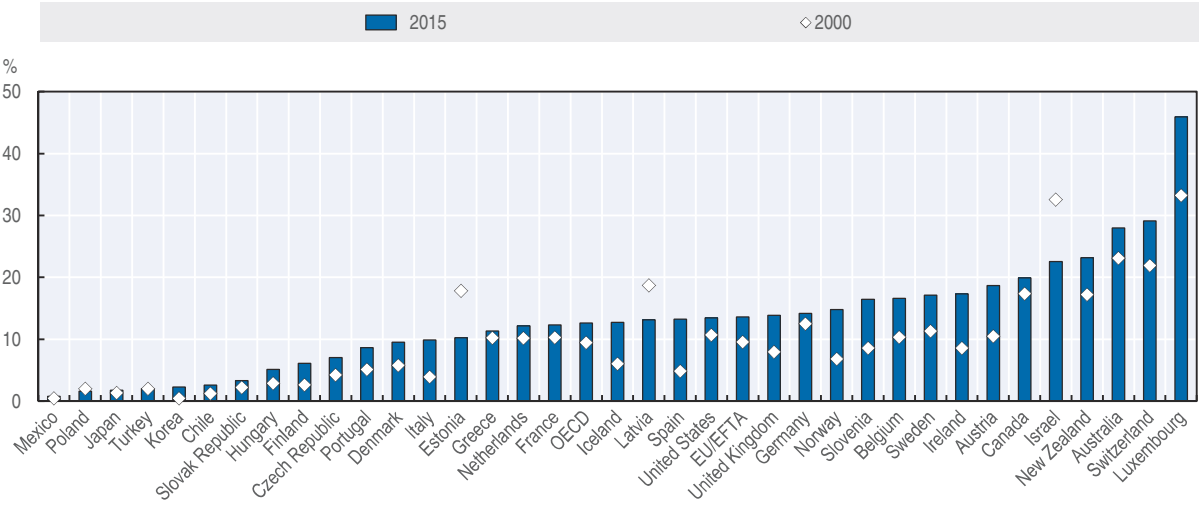
Figure 1.11. **Number of foreign-born persons in the OECD area, 2000-15**



Note: Estimated 2015 data for Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Ireland, New Zealand, and Portugal. Data for the United States include an undetermined share of undocumented migrants.
Source: *OECD International Migration Database*; Eurostat.

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Figure 1.12. **The foreign-born as a percentage of the total population in OECD countries, 2000 and 2015**



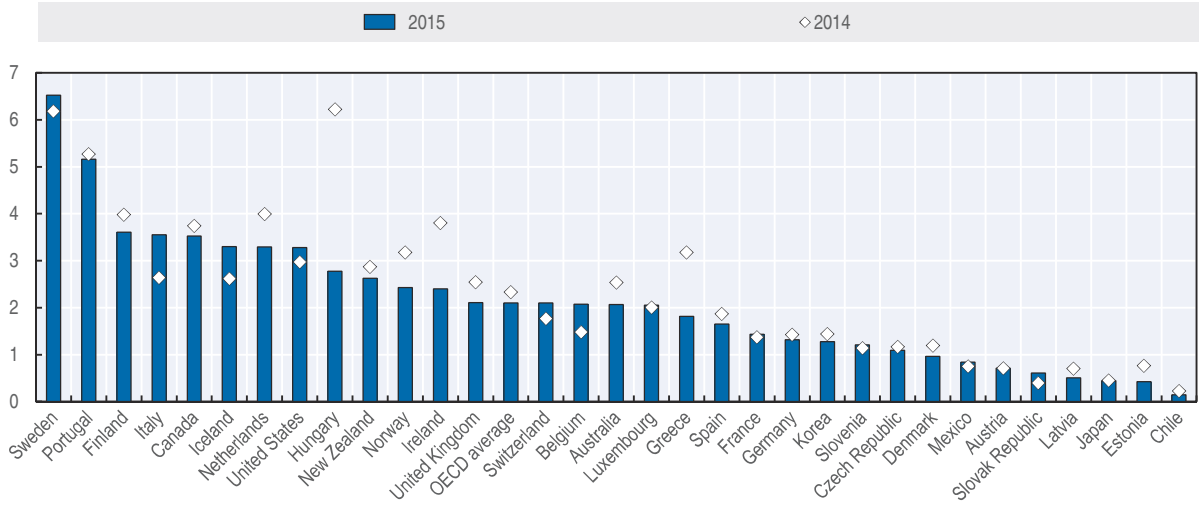
Note: Data refer to 2000 or the closest available year, and to 2015 or the most recent available year. The OECD and EU/EFTA averages are simple averages based on rates presented. For Japan and Korea, the data refer to the foreign population rather than the foreign-born population.
Source: *OECD International Migration Database*; Eurostat.

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living in Sweden on 1 January acquiring citizenship during the year. It is followed by Portugal with 5.2%. Six other countries registered a naturalisation rate of over 3%, namely Canada, Finland, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United States.

The top five origin countries for naturalised foreigners are India (130 000 people), Mexico (112 000), the Philippines (94 000), Morocco (92 000), and China (78 000) (Figure 1.14). They are now followed by Albania, after 52 000 nationals were granted citizenship by an OECD country in 2015, representing an increase of 6 400 from 2014 (+14%).

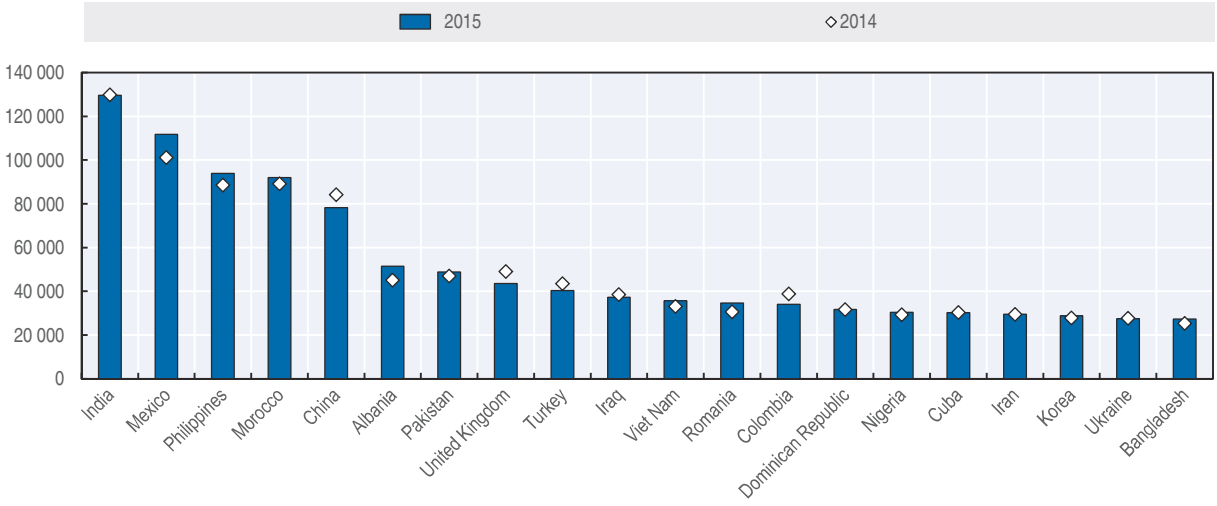
Figure 1.13. **Acquisitions of citizenship as a percentage of the foreign population, 2014 and 2015**



Note: Australia, Canada, Chile and New Zealand: the data refer to the foreign-born population rather than the foreign population. The OECD average is the average of the countries featured in the figure above.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933497928

Figure 1.14. **Acquisitions of citizenship in OECD countries: Top 20 countries of previous citizenship, 2014 and 2015**



Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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Recent policy developments

Strategies and systems

During 2015-16, four countries carried out major strategic reviews. The Japanese Fifth Basic Plan, drafted in 2015, presented the government priorities, from attracting foreign talent to preventing illegal employment. In July 2015, the Government of the Czech Republic approved its Migration Strategy, which set down seven hierarchically sorted principles of migration policy. Chile is in the process of developing its first comprehensive migration strategy, with the aim to provide a more comprehensive legal framework for migration flows.

In December 2015, an inter-ministerial Migration Policy Council (CPM) was created to co-ordinate the actions of the various institutional actors on migration. Its remit includes integration, labour, humanitarian and emigration policies. The Romanian National Immigration Strategy, developed in 2015, was aimed to align migration management with EU standards.

Some countries have reorganised their migration systems and procedures, with varying underlying rationales. In response to the Swiss referendum held in 2014 which requires imposing limits to migration of non-Swiss into Switzerland, Swiss authorities continued talks with the European Union on the possibility of imposing limits to EU migration. In December 2016, the Swiss Parliament passed a law under which employers in regions and sectors where the unemployment rate is above-average must advertise vacancies through the regional public employment services prior to recruitment. If this measure is not sufficient, additional measures may be taken to limit migration. The Australian Government is currently considering a Productivity Commission report presented before the parliament in September 2016 on the use of price as a primary factor in determining the intake of temporary and permanent entrants into the country. Finland introduced a number of administrative changes and, in June 2016, its parliament adopted a legislative amendment under which immigration administration duties performed by the Police and the Border Guard would be transferred to the Finnish Immigration Service. During 2015-16, Russia reorganised its federal migration service. In April 2016 the independent agency, the Directorate General on Migration Issues of Russia, was abolished, and a new Directorate General on Migration Issues was created within the Ministry of Interior. The change was to remove administrative duplication and make budget savings.

While in recent years, several countries, mainly in Eastern Europe, have sought to encourage their citizens living abroad to return, this trend seems largely to have run its course, with only a few countries such as Mexico and Lithuania developing new policies in this area. Mexico launched a new programme to assist its citizens returned from the United States with reintegration support. In June 2016, Lithuania adopted a special Action Plan aimed to reduce emigration and increase return migration of its citizens and to strengthen ties with diaspora.

Asylum policies

Growing demand for international protection…

In 2015 and 2016, asylum continued to dominate the policy agenda of many OECD countries. This is not surprising considering the increased inflows of asylum seekers and the persisting conflicts and political instabilities in several areas, including Syria and Iraq. To cope with a growing demand for international protection, OECD countries adopted several responses.

… has led to an increase in resettlement

Some countries have increased the number of places available for refugees arriving through legal channels, in particular for Syrian and Iraqis refugees.

In September 2015, New Zealand agreed on a special emergency intake of 600 Syrian refugees, on top of the 750 places already available in the Refugee Quota Programme. The Australian Government increased by extra 12 000 places its humanitarian programme for refugees displaced in Syria and Iraq for the years 2016-17. In 2016 the Canadian Government

agreed to admit 25 000 Syrian refugees, and developed a series of pilot schemes to support their integration. The US Government raised the 2016 refugee quota to 85 000, from 70 000 in 2015. The quota for 2017, originally set at 110 000, has been lowered to 50 000 by the new administration in January 2017.

EU member states continued their resettlement programmes, fulfilling the commitment taken at the EU level on July 2015,[3] to resettle 22 000 refugees by the end of 2017. As part of that commitment, as of February 2017, 17 EU member states as well as Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland had resettled almost 14 000[4] refugees by early February 2017. EU member states have also implemented national humanitarian initiatives or exceeded the quota agreed at the EU level. In 2016, Austria decided to implement a third Humanitarian Admission Programme (HAP III) for 400 Syrian refugees for the period 2016-17. The Irish Refugee Protection Programme, approved by the government in September 2015, foresaw the admission of 1 040 resettlement Syrian refugees from Lebanon by the end of 2017. Belgium doubled the quota for resettled refugees that was initially foreseen for 2015, to 300 persons; while Sweden increased the number of available resettlement places from 1 900 to 5 000 per year. In response to the conflict in Ukraine, in 2015, Lithuania adopted a resolution to resettle persons of Lithuanian descent and their family members residing in specific parts of Ukraine.

… elicited legislative changes on spontaneous arrivals, in particular on asylum procedures and reception conditions

Australia diversified the forms of temporary protection for asylum seekers who reached the Australian territory illegally, by introducing in July 2015 a new type of temporary protection visa, the Safe Haven Enterprise Visa (SHEV). Compared to the Temporary Protection Visa (TPV), the SHEV is valid for a longer period (five instead of three years) and provides access to an onshore pathway to other visas, granted that the person has lived or worked in regional Australia.

In the European Union, the high number of spontaneous arrivals triggered a variety of legislative changes. Some of these changes were the result of two EU Directives that had to be enacted into national legislation by mid-2015: the recast Directive on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection (2013/32/UE) and the Directive laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection (2013/33/UE). The general objectives of the two directives were to harmonise reception conditions and asylum procedures in order to prevent secondary movements and to make the asylum process fairer and faster. Other policy changes were more specifically adopted to cope with the surge of asylum seekers.

In several EU countries, specific procedures were introduced to speed up the asylum procedure, for instance in case the applicant came from a country that was considered safe or the application was considered groundless. In the Netherlands, the authorities compiled a new list of "safe countries", and, in March 2016, introduced a multi-track policy in order to process asylum applications as efficiently as possible, by immediately allocating asylum seekers to tracks associated to specific procedures.

Ireland, which is not bound by the EU Directives, enacted the International Protection Act in December 2015, which introduced a single application procedure for all forms of international protection, bringing it into line with the processing arrangements in the other EU member states, and included the designation of safe countries of origin. Norway,

too, introduced the refusal to process applications if the asylum seeker had already had resided in a safe third-country.

Some countries eased the conditions for asylum seekers to work. In 2015, Belgium reduced the time asylum seekers had to wait before accessing the labour market, from six to four months, Bulgaria allowed asylum seekers to work after three months and Italy two months after lodging the asylum application. The Czech Republic halved the waiting period, to six months. In compliance with the EU Directive, also the Slovak Republic reduced the waiting period, from 12 to 9 months.

Following the closure of the Balkan route in April 2016, the Greek Government adopted a new law to amend the procedures for processing asylum claims, the border regime, first reception, and labour rights of beneficiaries of international protection. The law foresaw that asylum seekers whose asylum claims under the old system had been pending for over five years automatically received a two-year residence permit on humanitarian grounds. The measure is meant to reduce the backlog of 18 500 pending applications.

… posed practical challenges

In many EU countries, the increased number of spontaneous arrivals posed practical challenges on reception and processing capacities. As a consequence, not only legislative, but also practical measures were implemented to improve the reception conditions of asylum seekers.

To face a quickly escalating emergency in late February 2016, the Greek Government established an inter-ministerial Co-ordinating Body for the Management of the Refugee Crisis, tasked with organising and co-ordinating the management of arrivals and the creation of reception centres. An emergency Action Plan was also developed to address the emerging problems of accommodation for 100 000 asylum seekers. The plan provided 50 000 places in reception facilities and another 50 000 in hotels or other centres near large urban centres.

In July 2015, Luxembourg developed an emergency plan for the reception of applicants for international protection, and seven new first-instance reception centres opened during the last months of 2015. In response to the large influx of immigrants, Romania also approved an emergency ordinance on border control, protection of public health and on the assessment of foreigners' status, whereby the Border Police could establish ad hoc centres at the border in the presence or imminence of a massive influx of immigrants.

In 2015, Belgium and Sweden increased the number of places available in reception facilities for asylum seekers. In the Netherlands, a temporary Ministerial Committee on Migration was established to co-ordinate the reception of asylum claimants. The Italian Government simplified the procedures for local authorities to host, on a voluntary basis, asylum seekers and refugees in the integrated reception system widespread on the national territory. It also worked on incentives to increase the number of asylum seekers and refugees hosted in the decentralised system of local communities.

In France, a new Asylum Law approved in July 2015 came into effect on 1 November 2015. The long-standing issue of asylum seekers encamped near Calais while trying to cross into the United Kingdom was addressed in October 2016 with the dismantling of the Calais shantytown. Residents were distributed around the country in Centres of Reception and Orientation, the temporary first-phase reception facilities created under the 2015 law.

In Sweden, a law on municipal reception was approved by the Swedish Parliament on 1 March 2016. Under the new law, municipalities are obliged to settle migrants granted asylum, replacing a system under which municipalities participated in reception on a voluntary basis. The law was aimed at municipalities which had a very low refugee intake and is meant to provide greater access to accommodation and reduce delays to integration.

In Germany, a new Integration Act entered into force in August 2016. The Act affects the conditions for reception. Refugees are now required to remain for three years in the region (*Bundesland*) to which they were allocated during their asylum procedure, although the restriction may be lifted for reasons of family ties or if employment is found elsewhere. Regions may also restrict residence within each region if they wish to do so, or prohibit residence in certain areas.

After August 2015, Estonia increased the number of border officials to deal with possible mass immigration of refugees and prepared temporary accommodation. In September 2015, the Finnish Government set up an asylum registration centre at the Finnish-Swedish border, for the first registration of asylum seekers. After the stay in the registration centre, asylum seekers would be distributed in reception centres. Moreover, the competence for the asylum investigation passed from the Police to the Finnish Immigration Service and the investigation interview (establishing identity) was combined with the asylum interview (grounds to claim asylum) in one meeting.

Confronted with the practical challenges of receiving high migrant inflows, Austria opted for imposing restrictions on the number of spontaneous arrivals. An emergency decree allowed refusal of entry at the border to potential asylum seekers, if a certain upper limit (in 2016: 37 500 asylum seekers) was reached. Similarly, in August 2016, the Danish Government proposed a measure to reject asylum seekers at the border in case the Dublin Regulation was *de facto* not in force, introducing an "emergency brake" in the Danish Aliens Act. Norway has approved an amendment to allow the refusal of asylum seekers at the borders in case of extraordinarily high number of arrivals.

… led some countries to restrict conditions for international protection

Several countries imposed restrictions on the rights attached to the international protection status, in particular on the length to stay and on the right to family reunification for beneficiaries of international protection.

In July 2016, Sweden passed a temporary law to limit the possibilities for asylum seekers and their family members to be granted residence permits. Austria and Denmark tightened the conditions under which those granted temporary protection could stay in the country, for instance by restricting access to economic benefits. Denmark, along with Sweden and Austria, also limited the duration of the residence permits granted to refugees. Similarly, as of March 2016, the Norwegian authorities may revoke refugee status and temporary residence permit if the foreign national is no longer in need of protection. In Finland, a legislative amendment approved in September 2016 reduced the time to appeal against the asylum decision, from 30 to 21 days.

In the United Kingdom, an amendment to the Immigration Act in 2016 allowed unaccompanied child asylum seekers from the camps in Calais (France) to enter the United Kingdom subject to certain checks, but in early 2017 the process was curtailed.

European Union response

The intra-European distribution mechanism of asylum seekers from Italy and Greece (called "relocation"), agreed upon by EU member states in September 2015,[5] continued to be implemented. Up to February 2017, 12 000 asylum seekers have been relocated across most EU countries, as well as Lichtenstein, Switzerland and Norway. While the number still falls short of two original commitments to relocate 20 000 and 140 000 asylum seekers by the end of 2017 (minus 54 000 reserved for the Turkey reinstallation scheme); however, overall the number of asylum seekers relocated per month has increased over time.

During 2016, the European Union developed a hotspot approach to support early identification, relocation or return of asylum seekers reaching the Italian and Greek coasts. As of February 2017, four hotspots in Italy and five in Greece were operative.

Besides the progress on resettlement described above, in July 2016, the European Commission proposed a Regulation establishing an EU permanent framework for resettlement and a unified procedure across the European Union.[6] The Commission also presented three other proposals to complete the reform of the Common European Asylum System: a Regulation establishing common procedures for granting international protection (repealing the current so-called recast Procedure Directive);[7] a regulation establishing harmonised standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection and for a uniform international protection status; and a recast directive laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection.[8]

This follows the first package proposed by the Commission in April 2016 to reform the Common European Asylum system, including the recast regulation establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the member state responsible for examining an application for international protection (the "Dublin Regulation") and a revised and strengthened mandate for the European Asylum Support Office (EASO). The proposed Dublin Regulation included a "fairness mechanism" of distribution of asylum seekers when individual countries face an exceptionally high number of asylum applications.

The EU-Turkey statement, dated March 2016, has also been implemented in the course of 2016. It foresaw a more active role for Turkey in preventing illegal border crossings, the return to Turkey of Syrians arriving to Greece outside legal channels, and for each returnee, the resettlement to the European Union of a Syrian residing in Turkey. As a consequence of the statement, the number of illegal border crossings dropped significantly. Up to February 2017, 3 098 persons have been resettled into the European Union,[9] while up to December 2016, 748 have been returned to Turkey.[10]

Following the EU Commission's proposal in December 2015, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, building on Frontex, was officially launched in October 2016, with enhanced competence in border co-operation and return management. The new EU agency will be able to intervene without prior request by EU member states whenever it identifies malfunctioning that could threaten the Schengen area.

Economic migration

In general, countries continued to ease skilled workers' admission…

Some OECD countries have continued to facilitate admission of skilled workers, by loosening entry conditions of existing schemes or by introducing new ones. Estonia extended the range of occupations not subject to quotas to include IT workers and start-up

entrepreneurs. In November 2015, the Czech Government approved the project "Specific Procedure for Highly Qualified Employees from Ukraine", with the aim to speed up the procedure for granting employee cards to highly qualified Ukrainian nationals. A similar project targeting qualified Ukrainian nationals entered into force in August 2016. In April 2015, Italy has simplified and sped up the procedures to hire foreign highly skilled workers on the Blue Card, for employers who signed a memorandum of understanding with the government.

In 2016, Turkey introduced a comprehensive labour migration law, the International Labour Force Law, which aimed to attract highly skilled workers through a selective approach based on the country's economic needs. The law also creates a new permit for highly qualified foreigners, the "Turquoise Card". Migrants' qualifications, contributions to science and technology, as well as activities and investments that have positive effects on the Turkish economy were among the conditions to issue the new "Turquoise Card" permits. The points system for attributing the Turquoise Card has not yet been developed, but the Card is expected to be issued from mid-2017.

Outside OECD countries, in 2015, Lithuania amended its legislation so that foreigners who completed their studies or training in Lithuania no longer needed to provide evidence of work experience to be granted work permits.

At the EU level, the European Parliament and Council have been discussing the European Commission's proposal for a new directive to attract highly skilled workers to the European Union (EU Blue Card Directive).[11] The proposed Directive is aimed at easing the entry conditions for highly skilled workers, providing enhanced rights, including mobility rights, and further harmonizing the regulatory framework.

A group of countries fine-tuned their national legislation to make their skilled migration policy more selective. In order to prioritise higher-paid and higher-skilled migrants, New Zealand has raised the number of points prospective migrants need to make under the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) and has made English language requirements more demanding. It has also introduced a regional element whereby applicants with a job offer outside Auckland would receive more points. In 2016, Denmark increased the salary threshold to access the Pay Limit scheme, from DKK 375 000 to 400 000, and introduced an annual review of this threshold. In June 2016, the Danish Green Card scheme was closed to new applications, although those already holding a Green Card remain eligible for an extension of their permit if they met the regular criteria. The United Kingdom tightened the entry conditions for skilled migrants (Tier 2), and, upon recommendation of its Migration Advisory Committee, raised the minimum salary threshold for skilled workers from GBP 20 800 to 30 000 (about EUR 35 000 or USD 37 500), effective in April 2017.

Canada changed the points system under Express Entry, the main management system for permanent economic migration. The changes, the first since Express Entry was introduced in 2015, took effect in November 2016. Points are now awarded for a broader range of job offers, and for graduates who finished their studies in Canada. Fewer points are now provided for a job offer. The application window after an invitation to apply for permanent residence has been lengthened as well.

In France, a new law on foreigners, enacted and entering into force in 2016, created a number of provisions for highly qualified foreigners, creating a single residence permit entitled "Talent Passport". The permit, valid for up to four years, is provided to the

principal applicant and family members. Eligibility criteria include former master students qualified in France with a job offer (with two times the minimum wage), innovative firm workers (earning twice the minimum wage), highly qualified and/or innovative entrepreneurs, key personnel (earning three times the minimum wage), researchers, EU Blue Card holders, intra-company transferees (earning 1.8 times the minimum wage) and internationally renowned artists, writers or entertainers. All these categories (except key personnel) are not exempted from the labour market test.

Japan is reducing the waiting period for permanent residence for the top scoring foreigners in its points-based system for highly qualified foreign professionals. The residence period before permanent residence will be reduced to one year for the highest-scoring foreigners, and three years for the next tier, compared with five years previously. Outside the points-based system, ten years are still required.

The United States published a final rule, clarifying and conforming to previous guidelines and practice, in November 2016, establishing clear guidelines for flexibility and job portability for certain non-immigrant workers, particularly those who have been sponsored for legal permanent residence status as employment-based immigrants. It also establishes the grace periods for different categories of visa holders.

Many EU countries have introduced legislative changes to implement the EU Directive on intra-corporate transfers of managers, specialists and trainees, by the deadline of November 2016. In some countries, for instance Spain, the Czech Republic and Romania, this has simplified the regulation for companies to transfer their employees to EU countries. On the contrary, the United Kingdom, which is not bound by the EU Directive, made intra-corporate transfers more difficult, by raising the minimum salary threshold for ICT senior managers and specialist workers to GBP 41 500.

While OECD countries tended to focus more on skilled workers, a few countries also introduced policy changes for less skilled workers. Notably, in 2016, Korea adopted a point system for low-skilled foreign workers, which is based on Korean linguistic proficiency, work experience, and occupation-related skill levels. The system applies to workers who wish to renew their permits at the end of their first temporary work period. Quotas for low-skilled foreign workers for sectors of small establishments with high growing potential were increased by 20% and made more flexible. Also, the required duration of efforts to recruit available domestic workers before hiring low-skilled foreign workers was shortened, from two weeks to one week for the agriculture, livestock and fishery sector.

The Australian Government's white paper on developing Northern Australia announced a new five-year pilot programme which would provide up to 250 citizens of Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu access to a multi-year work visa (two years, with the option of applying for an additional third year) to work in lower-skilled occupations in Northern Australia.

In March 2016, the Israeli Government reviewed its work permit system for Palestinian workers and a higher quota was established.

In Bulgaria, the labour market test as a means to test the need to employ a foreign worker was abolished, and a list of shortage professions was introduced instead. The list would be updated every year and would be drafted in consultations with business organizations. Lithuania shortened the length of work experience that a foreigner needed to have to be able to migrate for employment, from two years over the last three years to one year over the last two years. It also extended the duration of the temporary permit for

employment reasons, from one to two years. Finally, many EU countries have been enacting into their national legislation the Directive on conditions of entry and stay for migrants employed as seasonal workers, whose transposition deadline was in September 2016.

… and to attract investors and entrepreneurs

OECD countries have been actively pursuing foreign investors and entrepreneurs, with the aim of increasing investment and creating jobs for the benefit of the national economy. In some cases, countries have boosted the rights that these categories enjoy; in other cases, they have cut red tape or developed targeted schemes.

Specific measures to attract investors were introduced in a number of countries. In 2016, Luxembourg introduced a new category of authorisation of stay for investors. In 2015, Korea has increased the quotas for business investors and has allowed parents as accompanying family members in, if the investment was higher than KRW 1 billion (about USD 900 000) and 50% or more of their permanent employees were Korean nationals. In the Netherlands, the duration of start-up entrepreneurs' first residence permit has been extended from one to three years and the point system employed to select investors has been simplified. The investment now has to meet at least two of the following criteria: employment creation, innovation and non-financial contribution.

New Zealand developed an Investment Attraction Strategy for the period 2015-17, with the goal of doubling the level of investment in the country through the migrant investor categories up to USD 7 billion by December 2017. In Australia, reforms to the Significant Investor Visa stream of the Business Innovation and Investment Programme (BIIP) were introduced in July 2015. They included a new Complying Investment Framework (CIF) and a new Premium Investor Visa (PIV) stream. The CIF encouraged investment in emerging enterprises and the promotion of local commercialisation of innovative research and development. The PIV was designed to boost the Australian economy by attracting high net-worth individuals: it requires an investment of AUD 15 million into complying investments and allows applications for permanent residence after 12 months.

In January 2015, Canada launched the Immigrant Investor Venture Capital Pilot Program, aiming to attract up to 60 immigrant investors who have a net worth of CAD 10 million and who would provide an investment of CAD 2 million for a period of approximately 15 years, subject to eligibility criteria related to language proficiency and education.

Some countries have amended their investment criteria in order to stimulate real investment rather than simply to achieve residence. Bulgaria doubled the required investment from BGN 125 000 (about USD 70 000) to BGN 250 000; stipulated that the shareholding should be more than 50% in the Bulgarian company, with ten new full-time jobs (previously five) provided for Bulgarians. In July 2016, amendments to the Immigration Law in Latvia increased the amount of required investment from EUR 35 000 to EUR 50 000 and clarified the procedure for verifying taxes paid by the capital company. France included investors in its new Talent Passport scheme, setting the threshold at EUR 500 000.

Some cross-cutting measures to attract entrepreneurs were also introduced. In April 2016, Finland launched a project to improve the residence permit system for investors, entrepreneurs and experts employed by the companies, with a focus on small

and medium-sized growth companies in the field of technology and innovation. Lithuania facilitated immigration procedures for investors and entrepreneurs by giving them processing priority. In New Zealand, a new Global Impact Visa (GIV) category came into effect in November 2016. The GIV enables the government to partner with the private sector to attract and support high-impact entrepreneurs, investors and start-ups who do not meet existing policy settings to establish innovative ventures in New Zealand. The programme is in a four-year pilot with 100 entries annually.

A growing trend is the introduction of targeted schemes to start-up entrepreneurs, similar to those previously launched in Chile (Start-up Chile) and France (French Tech Ticket), which are separate from visa schemes but are linked to fast track processing. The Start-up pilot project in Spain offers qualifying foreign start-up entrepreneurs a package of EUR 10 000, free office space in Madrid or Barcelona and specialised mentoring to support the financing process and other services, subject to certain requirements. The Netherlands introduced a new visa in January 2015 for innovative start-up entrepreneurs sponsored by an experienced facilitator. Start-up entrepreneurs can get a one-year permit to develop their ideas, after which they can move to the independent entrepreneur scheme. Moving to this scheme has been facilitated in 2016.

In Australia, in September 2016, a new Entrepreneur visa was introduced for those with innovative ideas and AUD 200 000 in financial backing from a specified third party wishing to develop or commercialise innovative ideas in Australia. The entrepreneur visa provides a pathway to permanent residency. In the United States, the International Entrepreneur Rule was published in January 2017. From July 2017, this executive action will make it easier for entrepreneurs whose young companies have a potential of rapid growth and job creation, to move to the United States with a "parole status". To qualify, entrepreneurs have to obtain at least USD 100 000 in government grants or USD 250 000 from a qualified investor.

Migrants' access to certain rights was also reviewed

Some countries have boosted access to rights for some categories of migrants. In Denmark the conditions of residence for researchers have been made more flexible, as researchers can spend six months outside Denmark, without losing their residence and employment rights. In 2015, Chile introduced a new work visa to allow foreign workers to change employer without losing immigration status. In 2016, Estonia extended the period in which a foreign worker could engage in short-term employment from 180 to 270 days per annum. In Bulgaria, the Labour Migration and Labour Mobility Act, in force from May 2016, provided to foreign employees equal treatment with nationals and EU citizens.

On permanent residency rights, in Turkey, the International Labour Force Law passed in July 2016 gave foreigners who hold long term residence permits or legal work permits for at least eight years the right to apply for indefinite work permits. Korea has lowered from five years to one year the pre-residency duration requirement for some professional foreign workers before obtaining a permanent residency visa (F-5).

In March 2016, the United Kingdom took action to deal with abuses relating to overseas domestic workers' dependence on their employers, allowing them greater labour market mobility, in order to take employment other than that for which they were originally admitted. Similar provision was made for those admitted under Tier 5 for private servants of diplomats.

Administrative changes to improve migration management were approved

Some countries took administrative initiatives aimed at making the labour migration system more efficient. In November 2016, Australia recommended reforms based on a review of most visa subclasses across the skilled migration and temporary activity visa programmes. The review, launched in 2014, was intended to improve effectiveness and find new models for skilled migration management. In May 2015, Ireland introduced the Trusted Partner Initiative (TPI), designed to ease the administrative procedures for registered Trusted Partners who wanted to hire migrant workers by streamlining the application process for almost all types of employment permits. The TPI requires no fee to register and the status is valid for two years.

Family migration

Some countries continued to tighten the rules on family migration. In 2016, Belgium lengthened the maximum duration of the family reunification procedure for third-country nationals from six to nine months, and extended from three to five years the period of control during which checks could be made to determine whether the conditions for family reunification were still being fulfilled. In May 2016, Denmark eliminated two exemptions from requirements for family reunification, hence making family reunification more restrictive. Denmark abolished exemption from providing evidence of attachment to Denmark ("attachment requirement") for sponsors with 26 years of Danish citizenship or legal residence.[12] In addition, it eliminated a specific exemption for applicants for family reunification with children over eight years, in cases where only one parent lives in Denmark, who previously were exempt from proving children's potential for successful integration (integration requirement) if the application was submitted within the first two years of the sponsor's right to apply for family reunification.[13]

Sweden restricted the conditions under which beneficiaries of subsidiary protection could apply for family reunification to exceptional circumstances. Finland tightened the reunification criteria for beneficiaries of international or temporary protection in June 2016, by requiring them to prove that they had sufficient means of subsistence. Austria, Denmark and Norway tightened the rules applied to family reunification for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

Some other countries introduced measures to facilitate family migration. Canada introduced several key initiatives in 2015, including: waiving the conditional permanent resident status for new spouses, whereby reuniting partners in a relationship for less than two years and childless were subject to a waiting period of two years before obtaining autonomous permanent resident status; doubling the cap on applications for parents and grandparents, from 5 000 to 10 000; speeding up application processing times in the spousal class; and exploring options to use the Express Entry system to provide more opportunities to applicants with siblings in Canada.

During 2016, Israel increased the quota for family reunification by members of the Falash Mura (former Jews from Ethiopia). New legislation in Luxembourg in June 2016 accelerated the family reunion process for EU Blue Card holders and intra-company transferees. In Lithuania, from 2015, foreigners may bring their family members immediately if they are teaching at an institution of science and education; have invested at least EUR 260 000 in a business which has created at least five jobs; are intra-company transferees for a period of no more than three years to work; or have been granted subsidiary protection.

In several countries, family migration policies have been aimed at protecting the most vulnerable persons. In order to combat forced marriages in family formation cases, in 2016 Norway required both persons to be at least 24 years old. In the Netherlands, a new law on the prevention of forced marriages came into force in December 2015.

Three countries introduced policies specifically aimed at children. Australia brought in new rules on Child visas which are designed to ease international adoption (or uniting other children with their Australian families). Mexico introduced a new protocol designed to ease the path through administrative procedures for accompanied and unaccompanied child migrants. In 2015–16, work also began in Canada on strengthening the integrity of family sponsorship, including through enhanced protection of vulnerable women in the immigration system and increasing the maximum age of dependent children from 19 to 22 years.

International students

Countries generally wish to attract more international students…

The internationalisation of higher education systems and the growing numbers of students outside their own countries have created a need to regulate flows. Most countries have introduced measures to attract more international students into their higher education systems.

Various incentives are employed to attract international students. A pathway student visa pilot in New Zealand allows a student to undertake up to three consecutive programmes of study on a single student visa, which may be granted up to maximum of five years. In July 2016, major reforms of the student visa programme came into effect in Australia, with the aim of simplifying procedures and providing a more targeted approach. The number of student visa subclasses has been reduced from eight to two, and a simplified single immigration risk framework has been introduce to support students in meeting the financial and language requirements

Extra places and reduced fees are other incentives to attract international students. Romania grants dedicated places and study scholarships, encouraging student mobility between institutions by allowing this under its visa regime. The quota on the admission of international students for free education in Russian universities was raised from 10 000 annually to 15 000 in 2016. In September 2016, the Israeli Council for Higher Education published a new six-year programme which included the goal of increasing the number of international students from 12 000 in 2016 to 25 000 by 2022. It has also been made easier for international students to come to the Netherlands to study for more than 90 days as the requirement to apply for a temporary residence permit has been abolished.

Some countries have restricted access to education for foreign students, mainly to prevent misuse of the student migration channels. From the beginning of 2016, institutes of higher education in Finland may charge tuition fees from students coming from outside the European Economic Area. In 2015, Ireland restricted the list of eligible educational programmes for immigration purposes. In March 2016, the United Kingdom tightened the conditions to stay for international students: they may not extend their leave in the United Kingdom in order to study a course at a lower level than the previous course, and the conditions whereby they can switch courses without obtaining a new visa have been restricted.

… and to retain them into the labour market

Many OECD countries have adopted measures to retain international students after graduation, and to encourage them to enter into the labour market.

Key measures relate to extending the job search period after graduation. Norway has extended its job search permit for international students and researchers from 6 to 12 months. For those international graduates wishing to enter the Korean labour market, the job search visa has been extended from one to two years and if they wish to start up a new business the minimum investment requirement has been reduced from KRW 300 million (USD 275 000) to 100 million. Since March 2016, international graduates in the Netherlands may apply for a residence permit within three years of graduation (formerly one year) and the requirement of obtaining a work permit within the first year has been dropped. In Italy, the government has worked to boost the programme Start-up Hub, launched at the end of 2014, aimed at facilitating the retention of foreign students, as well as other migrants already residing in Italy, by facilitating the procedures to change their status and become start-up entrepreneurs.

All three Baltic States have made it easier for international graduates to enter their labour markets. Estonia now allows international students, as well as researchers, teachers and lecturers, to stay and work for 183 days after expiration of their residence permit. In Latvia, since July 2016, undergraduates may work for 20 hours per week, Masters or PhD students may work without any time limitations. Those who have graduated at Masters or PhD level have the right to request a temporary residence permit for a period of six months, during which they may search for employment. In 2015, Lithuania made it easier for international students to enter the labour market after graduation. They may obtain a Blue Card if they take up highly qualified employment without the need to leave the country and no longer have to provide evidence of work experience.

Australia has enhanced the pathway to permanent residency for highly skilled graduates in selected fields. Five additional points have been made available in the points test for skilled migration for students who had completed Australian postgraduate research qualifications in science, technology, engineering, mathematics, or specified information and communication technology fields.

Although in 2015 Ireland detailed the regulations on the number of hours international undergraduates were allowed to work to fixed vacation periods, an exception was made for students on the Graduate Scheme. Students with a honours bachelor's degree can work up to 40 hours per week for 12 months over the year, and students with an ordinary level bachelor's degree can work up to 40 hours per week for six months upon receipt of the results of their final college exams.

Irregular migration and illegal employment of foreign workers

Measures on irregular migration have had three focuses: preventing foreigners to access the territory of the state irregularly, deterring the employment of irregularly-staying migrants, and returning migrants to their countries of origin.

Efforts to counteract human smuggling continued…

In the European Union, some countries have put in place measures to curb the phenomenon of irregular migration by taking actions against human smugglers. In particular, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary and the Netherlands made the punishment for

persons involved in facilitating irregular migration more severe. In December 2015, Belgium adopted an Action Plan against human smuggling, for the period 2015-18. Moreover, it organized new prevention and dissuasion campaigns in third-countries, dedicated also to raising awareness about human smuggling among potential migrants.

At the EU level, in May 2015 the EU Commission issued an Action Plan against migrant smuggling, for the period 2015-20. It detailed specific actions to strengthen judicial and police response to human smuggling, including revising EU legislation on smuggling, to improve information gathering and sharing, to enhance prevention and assistance to vulnerable migrants, and to improve cooperation with third-countries.

Following the ruling of the High Court, in Israel, a new amendment to the Infiltration Law was approved in January 2016. The maximum duration of the detention of all new illegal border crossers in a closed facility, as well as the residence obligation for those eligible for group protection in an open facility, was set at 12 months.

… as well as to reduce the irregular stay, illegal employment and exploitation

Four countries instituted new sanctions for illegal employment. In the Netherlands, a flat-rate fine was replaced by a regime with more differentiation in relation to the type of employer (distinguishing between a legal person or natural person) and the severity of non-compliance with the labour legislation. For repeated violations, if several foreigners are involved, or if the foreign worker is in irregular status, the sanctions are higher. In 2015, the Czech Republic differentiated between the roles of employees, employers and intermediary agencies in illegal employment. Rules were tightened on foreign workers who continued employment after their card expired. Minimum fines for employing an illegal worker fell from CZK 250 000 to CZK 50 000 (but up to a maximum CZK 10 million), as part of a policy to separate responsibility between employers and the agency labour providers, who more frequently are responsible for infringing employment legislation. In 2016, Bulgaria introduced new fines of between EUR 1 280 and EUR 2 550 for employers who hire irregularly-residing migrants. In 2015, Russia introduced a differentiated entry ban (from 3 to 10 years) for workers overstaying the residence period, depending on the seriousness of the infringement. The UK Immigration Act, passed in 2016, laid responsibility on landlords, banks and other agents to check that those using their services were legally in the country, with fines if they failed to do so.

A specific form of illegal employment is labour exploitation. Countries have adopted measures to fight smuggling of human beings for exploitative purposes. The Reform of the Spanish Penal Code in 2015 allowed confiscation of assets, effects and earnings of persons convicted of crimes of trafficking in human beings. In 2015, in Lithuania, a range of measures was adopted against trafficking, including improved identification of victims, better pre-trial procedures and better coordination by the competent authorities. Luxembourg's new strategy in dealing with the exploitation of prostitution, procuring, and human trafficking for sexual purposes, introduced in June 2016, involved awareness campaigns and reinforced the legislative framework. New measures in France in 2015 aimed to provide victims of trafficking with more rights and a national action plan aims to improve co-operation in enforcement to break up trafficking networks.

In response to the fear of wage undercutting in the low-skilled sectors, as a consequence of limited enforcement of the national minimum wage (particularly in horticulture), the 2016 Immigration Act in the United Kingdom appointed a new Director of Labour Market Enforcement to ensure fuller compliance. In May 2015, the Australian

Government announced measures to combat worker exploitation in the Working Holiday visa programme, especially in relation to remuneration. The Slovak Republic introduced new rules in January 2016 for employers posting workers outside Slovakia. They are obliged to provide to the employee information in writing about the working and employment conditions and to inform the national or regional Labour Inspectorate, which could issue fines up to EUR 100 000 to non-complying employers.

Removing rejected asylum seekers was a priority

Given the rise in the numbers of asylum seekers during recent years, most return policy initiatives aimed at rejected asylum seekers. Countries made efforts to improve their forced return capacity as well as to provide support to those opting for voluntary return.

On forced return, during 2015, Denmark and Belgium strengthened their efforts to return rejected asylum seekers, other immigrants without legal stay and those who had broken the criminal law. Under the Irish International Protection Act (December 2015) applicants who are refused permission to be in the state on all grounds and who do not opt for voluntary return are subject to a deportation order.

On voluntary return, in July 2015, providing support for voluntary return became part of the statutory duties of the Finnish Immigration Service and of reception centres, with travel expenses and discretionary allowances made available. Two countries terminated their assisted voluntary return programmes. Following evidence that the financial support given within the Assisted Return Programme had little impact on the rejected asylum seekers'/foreigners' decision to return, Norway decided to close some return programmes. Similarly, in response to improper use of provisions in relation to repatriation support, the Netherlands excluded from projects for additional repatriation support claimants from Mongolia and Kosovo.

At the EU level, in September 2015, the EU Commission launched the EU Action Plan on Return and a Return Handbook to provide non-binding guidelines for carrying out return operations effectively, and in full respect of fundamental rights, and to share best practices. In March 2017, the EU Commission launched a renewed Action Plan on Return. Acknowledging the overall limited impact of return, the new plan set a comprehensive set of measures, from increasing financial support to EU member states, improving information exchanges, and cooperating with third-countries, to making both forced and voluntary return more effective.

To tackle all the challenges related to irregular migration, Turkey adopted a comprehensive approach. In March 2015, the government introduced a Strategy Document and National Action Plan on Irregular Migration under six strategic headings: strengthening measures against organised crimes related to migration; reducing irregular labour migration through comprehensive policies; strengthening the return (removal) system for irregular migrants; developing systematic data collection, analysis and sharing; respecting human rights of irregular migrants; and strengthening regional and international cooperation.

Border and security

There is a general trend towards stronger and more efficient controls at borders

Improved information systems and exchange underlie several policy developments concerned with border security. In November 2015, Switzerland joined the co-operative global visa system which enables the relevant authorities in each country to keep track of

repeated applications at other embassies for a visa which has already been refused. In July 2015, Estonia incorporated Eurodac Regulation No. 603/2013 into its own information system, which enabled the comparison of fingerprints of claimants for international protection across EU countries. Measures were tightened in Lithuania in 2015 regarding the provision of information on whether an alien who applied for a temporary residence permit possibly represented a threat to national security or public policy. Romania approved an Emergency Ordinance establishing the legal framework for integrating border control activities, in case of a massive influx of immigrants.

In Australia, the establishment of a new visa risk assessment capability was announced, to better and earlier assess terrorism and criminal threats to Australia at visa application stage. This would complement and enhance existing risk assessment and intelligence capabilities, by consolidating a wide range of immigration and border information in real time, enabling broad-ranging threat identification and automated risk profiling. Canada introduced a new entry requirement, the Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA), for most visa-exempt foreign nationals, travelling to Canada by air. eTA allows Canada to pre-screen these travellers and streamline their arrival at the border.

The incoming US administration of President Trump issued a number of executive orders affecting policy. In March 2017, an executive order suspended entry of nationals of Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, subject to categorical exceptions and case-by-case waivers. Following a legal challenge, the executive order has not been applied as of April 2017.

At the EU level, in April 2016, the Commission issued a revised proposal for a regulation on the establishment of an Entry-Exit System for the Schengen area; the new system is meant to replace the current manual passport stamping system for short stays and to be more efficient in performing border checks and more effective in detecting document fraud.

The increased inflows of migrants and the irregular movement within European countries led some countries to take measures to tighten border controls. Some countries have expanded controls or improved physical infrastructure in order to police borders. The Netherlands increased mobile surveillance at the Belgian and German border, and increased the number of airports which had to supply advanced passenger information to the authorities.

A number of EU countries reintroduced border controls in the Schengen free travel area. In September 2015, Germany temporarily suspended the Schengen Agreement and re-established controls at the Austrian border; it was followed by Austria, which re-established border controls with Hungary and Slovenia. In November 2015, Sweden and Norway temporarily reintroduced ID checks on all modes of public transport to Sweden from Denmark, and to Norway from Sweden, Germany and Denmark; while Denmark reintroduced temporary border controls at its border with Germany in January 2016. In February 2017, the Council of the European Union recommended these countries prolong the internal border controls, as exceptional circumstances were still threatening the overall functioning of the Schengen area. France, which originally introduced border controls for the United Nations conference on climate in 2015, extended them under the persistent terrorist threat. Over the course of 2015-16, temporary border controls were also introduced at the Hungarian-Slovenian border, in both directions for short periods.

Some countries have put in place new physical barriers to prevent irregular movements. Austria built fences along the south-eastern border with Slovenia, and Bulgaria extended its

southern border wall and installed additional monitoring equipment. A video surveillance system of a section of the state border with Kaliningrad was installed by Lithuania. The wall around the Channel Tunnel in Calais was reinforced in late 2016.

Bilateral agreements

Countries continued to conclude bilateral agreements, most commonly in relation to labour flows for both skilled and less skilled workers. In February 2016 Australia announced an additional pathway to Australian permanent residence for eligible New Zealand citizens within the Skilled Independent category of the Points Tested Skilled Migration stream. Meanwhile, as part of a Free Trade Agreement with Korea which entered into force in December 2015, New Zealand increased the number of places available under the Korean Working Holiday Scheme, gave access to certain trainees, and created a Special Work Category for 200 Korean citizens per year working in specified occupations. In 2016 Israel signed an agreement for a pilot programme with Nepal for workers in construction and agriculture; with Ukraine, for several different groups of qualified workers in different branches; and with Bulgaria, Moldova and Romania for workers in construction. In the context of the enlargement of the Eurasian economic union, Russia agreed to allow citizens of Armenia (from January 2015) and Kyrgyzstan (from August 2015) to work in Russia without any permission or additional tests. Diplomas and certificates were recognized and migrant workers allowed to bring their family members and be provided with basic social guarantees.

The fight against irregular migration promoted two agreements. In 2015, Lithuania and Belarus issued a Joint Action Plan to combat irregular migration. In November 2015, Mexico and Cuba signed a memorandum of understanding designed to prevent and fight irregular migration, human trafficking and human rights violations, while improving documentation processes and assisting return.

In October 2015, Luxembourg and Cabo Verde signed a bilateral agreement on the coordinated management of migration movements and solidarity-based development. The agreement included provisions for exchanges for professional experience, reintegration of returning Cabo Verdeans, and readmission.

Some bilateral agreements were the result of visitor visa initiatives, designed to reduce bureaucratic overhead. Australia introduced two, with Indonesia (November 2015) and China (May 2016), the aim being enhanced tourism, youth mobility and business links. They allow for a three year, instead of one-year, multiple-entry visa for Indonesian visitors to Australia. For Chinese nationals the measures will see a trial of a ten-year validity visa, allowing them to visit Australia for both tourism and business visitor purposes for up to three months on each entry, but not enabling them to work in Australia. In February 2016, the United Kingdom agreed on an electronic visa waiver for Kuwaiti passport holders, allowing visits for tourism, business or study purposes for up to six months.

Notes

1. In Germany, despite the fact that the actual arrival of asylum seekers in the country was significantly lower in 2016 than in 2015, the lag caused by the processing of applications led to a very sharp rise in total migration flows.
2. The figures for Syria in the Table do not include flows to Turkey. Turkey's situation with regard to the Syrian crisis is covered in this chapter in the section on asylum seekers.
3. Council of the European Union (2015), Outcome of the 3405th Council Meeting, Justice and Home Affairs, *www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/jha/2015/07/st11097_en15_pdf/*.

4. European Commission (2017), Relocation and Resettlement, state of play, 8 February 2017 *https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170208_factsheet_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf*.
5. Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September 2015, establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and Greece, *http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015D1601&from=IT*; Council Decision (EU) 2015/1523 of 14 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and of Greece, *http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015D1523&from=EN*.
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12. This decision followed the ruling by the European Court of Human Rights on 24 May 2016 in the case Biao vs. Denmark (No. 38590/10).
13. This decision followed the ruling by the Court of Justice of the European Union, Case C-561/14: Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 12 April 2016 (request for a preliminary ruling from the Østre Landsret – Denmark) – Caner Genc vs Integrationsministeriet.

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ANNEX 1.A.1

Supplementary tables and figures

Table 1.A1.1. **Trends in migration flows, 2016**

	2015	2016	% change	Period covered	Number of months
Australia	223 700	218 500	-2	Jul-Jun	12
Austria	103 000	105 600	3	Jan-Dec	12
Belgium	90 500	96 600	7	Jan-Dec	12
Canada	271 800	297 000	9	Jan-Dec	12
Chile	166 500	175 000	5	Jan-Dec	12
Czech Republic	31 600	35 100	11	Jan-Dec	12
Denmark	76 300	72 200	-5	Jan-Dec	12
Estonia	7 400	7 700	4	Jan-Dec	..
Finland	17 800	19 100	8	Jan-Dec	12
France	235 800	245 600	4	Jan-Dec	12
Germany	686 000	892 500	30	Jan-Dec	12
Greece	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	5 000	7 900	58	Jan-Dec	12
Ireland	57 200	58 200	2	May-Apr	12
Israel	31 000	26 900	-13	Jan-Dec	12
Italy	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	64 100	74 200	16	Jan-Dec	12
Korea	69 500	82 300	18	Jan-Oct	10
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	16 500	18 600	13	Jan-Dec	12
Mexico	34 400	34 900	1	Jan-Dec	12
Netherlands	174 700	199 000	14	Jan-Dec	12
New Zealand	54 600	55 700	2	Jan-Dec	12
Norway	61 900	65 700	6	Jan-Dec	12
Poland	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	134 100	158 300	18	Jan-Jun	6
Sweden	113 900	143 000	26	Jan-Dec	12
Switzerland	112 300	109 600	-2	Jan-Dec	12
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	548 000	514 000	-6	Jan-Dec	12
United States	..	..	..	..	..

Note: The 2016 data available for France and Belgium include only flows from non-EU28 countries. The total for 2016 is based on the assumption of stable intra-European flows between 2015 and 2016.
Source: OECD International Migration Database and national data sources.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933499129

Table 1.A1.2. **Permanent inflows to OECD countries by category, 2015**

	Work		Accompanying family of workers		Family		Humanitarian		Other		Free movements	
Australia	59 543	*-3*	68 231	*2*	61 085	*0*	13 756	*0*	238	*-30*	23 365	*-14*
Austria	5 311	*8*	1 078	*16*	9 466	*-2*	15 803	*109*	408	*38*	70 901	*23*
Belgium	4 948	*4*			26 206	*13*	8 119	*32*			62 789	*-3*
Canada	76 688	*-2*	93 710	*8*	65 490	*-3*	35 955	*26*	0			
Denmark	7 483	*-6*	3 826	*-9*	11 693	*102*	10 849	*78*	5 056	*5*	27 824	*6*
Finland	1 438	*3*			8 523	*-11*	3 533	*23*	296	*-11*	7 624	*-20*
France	25 552	*12*			103 739	*-1*	16 551	*17*	22 325	*-3*	88 328	*1*
Germany	27 108	*-3*			82 440	*29*	143 246	*238*	6 118	*8*	427 058	*-2*
Ireland	4 811	*20*	227	*32*	3 444	*36*	334	*49*			26 700	*13*
Italy	13 800	*-72*	473	*-72*	48 169	*-19*	29 615	*44*	5 045	*-4*	63 775	*-7*
Japan	41 256	*41*			26 097	*16*	125	*-13*	14 347	*19*		
Korea	1 082	*-8*	4 622	*-11*	29 455	*5*	234	*-63*	45 563	*12*		
Mexico	8 668	*-16*			16 530	*-21*	615	*77*	8 593	*-27*		
Luxembourg	971	*41*	0		1 546	*18*	253	*8*	165	*19*	16 491	*-1*
Netherlands	13 119	*10*	0		20 987	*3*	41 216	*112*			71 443	*-1*
New Zealand	13 914	*19*	14 116	*16*	17 209	*-2*	3 784	*7*			4 894	*11*
Norway	2 875	*-23*			12 162	*10*	8 916	*42*			29 741	*-14*
Portugal	6 670	*9*			10 151	*-7*	195	*77*	1 142	*18*	13 073	*6*
Spain	33 568	*6*			39 478	*1*	1 020	*-36*	12 695	*36*	108 126	*6*
Sweden	3 855	*4*	568	*-62*	32 043	*2*	36 645	*3*			29 760	*6*
Switzerland	1 849	*-1*			20 955	*7*	7 051	*11*	2 809	*-8*	98 584	*-5*
United Kingdom	58 044	*-10*	19 465	*-12*	29 796	*9*	18 187	*2*	24 014	*7*	229 311	*9*
United States	68 624	*-3*	75 423	*-6*	678 978	*5*	151 995	*13*	76 011	*-11*		

Note: Numbers in italics are the percentage change between 2014 and 2015. Includes only foreign nationals.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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Figure 1.A1.1. **Changes in inflows of migrants by country of origin, selected OECD countries, 2005-14 and 2015**

2015 top ten countries of origin as a percent of total inflows



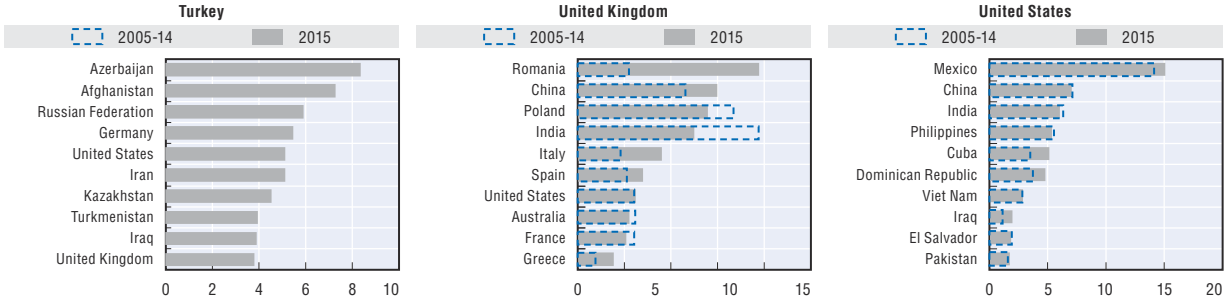
Figure 1.A1.1. **Changes in inflows of migrants by country of origin, selected OECD countries, 2005-14 and 2015** *(cont.)*

2015 top ten countries of origin as a percent of total inflows



Figure 1.A1.1. **Changes in inflows of migrants by country of origin, selected OECD countries, 2005-14 and 2015** *(cont.)*

2015 top ten countries of origin as a percent of total inflows



Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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Chapter 2

Labour market outcomes of migrants and integration policies in OECD countries

This chapter examines the development of the labour market outcomes of OECD migrants during the period 2011-16. Taking a longer view, it then considers the evolution of unemployment among migrants since the 2007/08 global economic crisis looking out how the patterns of migrant employment have adapted in the intervening period. The chapter then turns to an analysis of the potential impact of technological change, with a consideration of how the automation of routine tasks may impact on future demand for migrant workers. Finally, the chapter discusses recent changes in integration policies in OECD countries, with a focus on those that directly target the integration of asylum seekers and refugees.

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.

Introduction

Close to a decade following the onset of the financial crisis, the slow labour market recovery has left large parts of the labour force facing extended periods of unemployment. In this context, the significant increase in migration flows to OECD countries seen in 2015-16 has pushed the employment of migrants to the forefront of public debate. This chapter looks at the recent evolution of key labour market outcomes of migrants in the OECD, before turning to the policy changes undertaken in OECD countries to better foster the integration of these migrants and their children.

Main findings

- The employment rate of the migrant population of the OECD remained relatively stable in 2016, rising, on average, from 66.4% in 2015 to 67.4%. On average the unemployment rate of foreign born workers reached 8.3% in 2016 in the OECD and 12.4% in European OECD countries; this is 1.8 and 4.3 percentage points higher, respectively, than the rate of native-born workers. These headline figures mask, however, substantial heterogeneity across countries.
- In the OECD area, foreign-born workers are moving out of declining industries, such as construction where the concentration of foreign-born workers has fallen by over 20% in the past seven years.
- Some migrant groups are recovering from the crisis relatively well. In Canada and the United States unemployment rates among low-skilled migrants fell by 1.8 and 4.1 percentage points respectively between 2011 and 2016. Employment rates among older workers have experienced a strong recovery, growing in the United States, in European OECD countries, and in Canada by 3.6, 6.7 and 5.4 percentage points respectively.
- Other migrant groups are still suffering the consequences of the crisis. In Europe, where the recovery has been slower, low-skilled workers are struggling to recover from the downturn and have experienced rising unemployment rates and falling participation rates concurrently. Migrant youth have had a particularly hard time recovering from the crisis and have seen their participation rates fall by more than 10% since 2007 in both the United States and in European OECD countries.
- In the majority of OECD countries, migrants are more concentrated than natives in jobs involving routine tasks. This renders them more at risk for job loss as automation progresses. In European OECD countries, 47% of foreign-born workers are working in occupations that primarily involve routine tasks. Moreover, this appears to be increasing over time.
- To the extent that migrants experience more difficulties in developing their skills and retraining in response to changes in what employers are seeking, they are likely to be disproportionately affected by the adjustment costs that automation implies. And, in the absence of specific policies to address this situation, they may be at risk of becoming more vulnerable to long-term unemployment.

- Much effort has gone into designing appropriate policy responses to facilitate the integration of recently-arrived refugees and asylum seekers into the labour markets and societies of OECD countries:
  - Many governments seek to distribute humanitarian migrants evenly across the country;
  - Governments are increasingly turning to tailor-made measures and on aligning integration measures with labour market needs;
  - Efforts have been made, in many OECD countries, to streamline the integration process grouping all relevant information in a single place accessible from an early stage and improving co-ordination among stakeholders;
  - Many countries are experimenting with ways to speed up the integration process, including by curtailing the duration of programmes and, in many countries, by making integration offers compulsory;
  - Across the OECD, policy makers continue to place emphasis on the need for recognition of qualifications and assessing skills;
  - In a growing number of OECD countries, employers and social partners are actively involved in integration of refugees;
  - Efforts to improve communication on migration and integration policies with the public have been expanded.

Recent changes in labour market outcomes of migrants in the OECD area

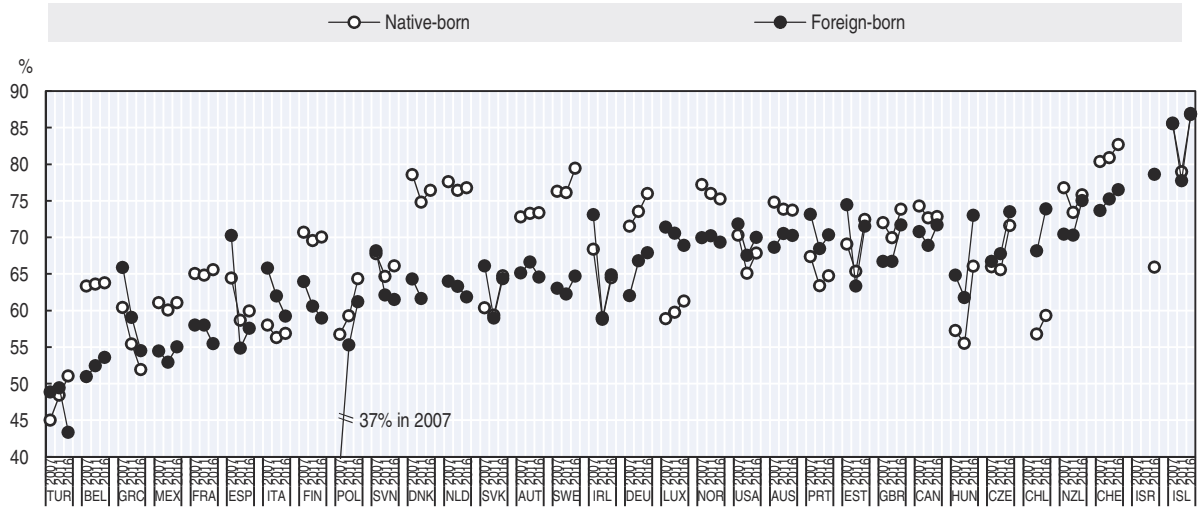
This section looks at the trends in the labour market outcomes of the foreign-born in OECD countries. It compares the outcomes of the foreign-born, both across time, and in relation to the native-born populations of OECD countries in an attempt to understand what may be underpinning these trends. The section also examines how labour market outcomes are associated with the demographic characteristics of the foreign-born population, and how the employment of different migrant groups has responded to changing labour market conditions. Finally it looks at how migrant workers may be affected by the changing nature of labour demand in the medium term.

In some OECD countries the employment rates of the foreign-born are recovering from the intense impact of the financial crisis

The labour market performance of the migrant population of the OECD slightly improved in 2016, with the employment rate rising on average from 66.4% in 2015 to 67.4% in 2016. This headline figure, however, masks a large degree of heterogeneity across countries. While the employment rates of the foreign born in Australia, New Zealand and Canada have increased such that they now exceed their pre-crisis levels, the employment rate of the foreign born in the United States remains, despite a 0.8 percentage point increase between 2015 and 2016, close to two percentage points below its 2007 level. In European OECD countries, the picture is generally less positive still, although the situation again differs from country to country. In some European countries, such as the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Sweden, the employment rates of foreign-and native-born alike have improved. In some of the countries in which employment rates – particularly those of the foreign-born – were hit hard by the downturn – such as Ireland, Spain and Greece – the employment rates of the foreign-born have been recovering well. In these countries, the foreign-born are making progress towards narrowing the employment gap with the native-born that had widened during the depths of the crisis. In other countries, including, France

and Germany, 2016 was marked by an increasing gap between the two groups (see Figure 2.1 and Annex 2.A1 for an indexed evolution of employment rates).

Figure 2.1. **Employment rates by place of birth, 2007, 2011 and 2016**



Note: The population refers to the working-age population (15-64). The data for Canada and Turkey refer to 2008 instead of 2007. The data for Chile refer to 2015 instead of 2016. The data for European countries and Turkey refer to the first three quarters only, except for Norway, Portugal and Spain where it refers to the full year. Countries are ranked by increasing order of the 2016 values of the foreign-born employment rates.

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel and New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional* (CASEN); United States: Current Population Surveys; Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo* (ENOE).

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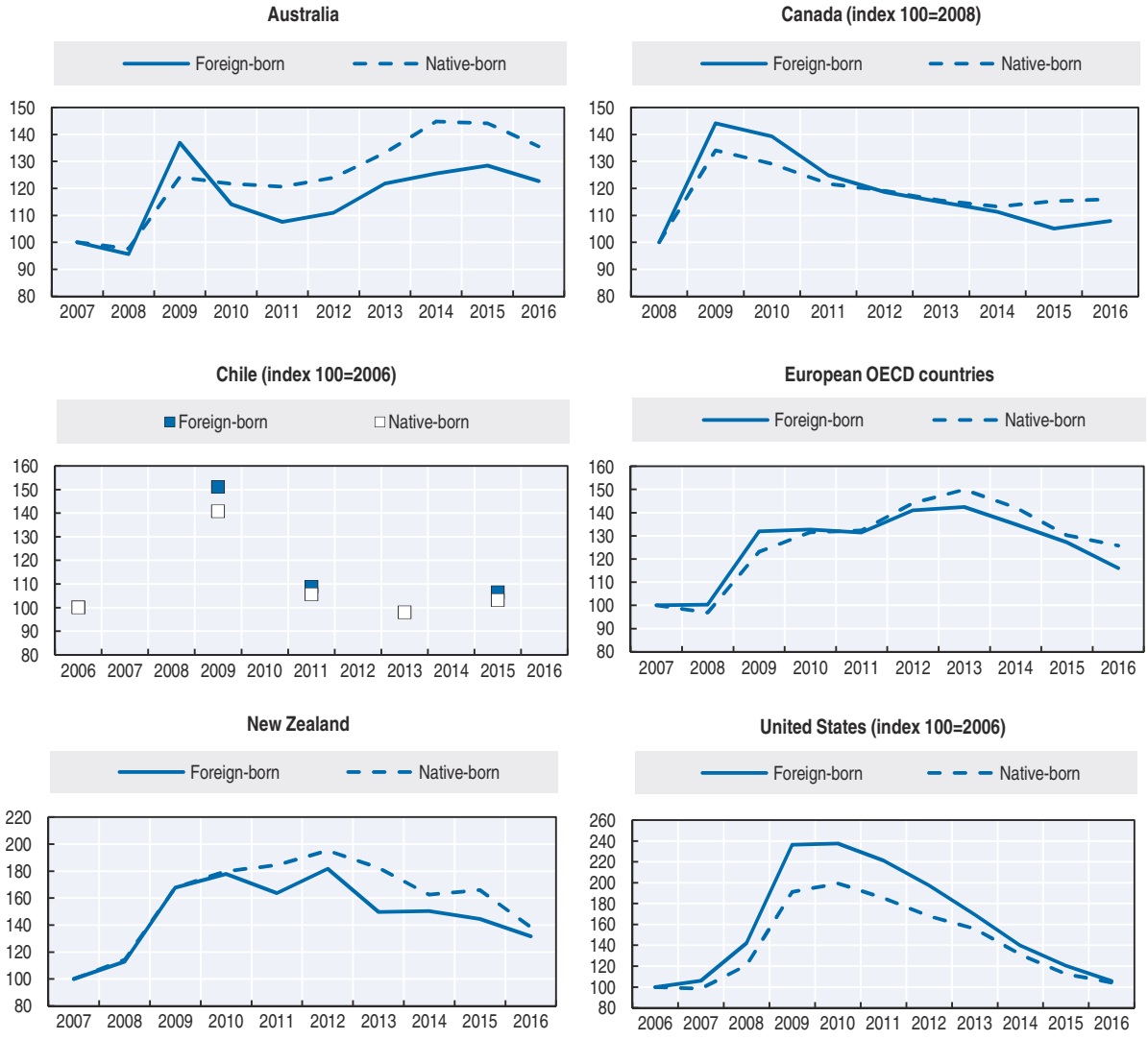
In many OECD countries, the foreign-born experienced the immediate impact of the downturn with more intensity than did their native-born counterparts. On average the unemployment of foreign-born workers reached 8.3% in 2016 in the OECD area and 12.4% in European OECD countries, which is 1.8 and 4.3 percentage points higher than for the native-born respectively. The unemployment rate of immigrants has declined by 0.9 percentage points in the OECD and 1.2 in European OECD countries between 2015 and 2016. In total there are 519 000 unemployed immigrants fewer in 2016 than the previous year but still 905 000 more than in 2008.

Figure 2.2 presents the longer-term evolution of unemployment rates of the native and foreign-born in the years following the economic downturn. The rates are indexed to those of 2007, prior to the onset of the recession, in order to highlight disparate patterns in the evolution of the rates. For the United States, the unemployment rate has been indexed to the year 2006 to reflect the earlier onset of the crisis in comparison with the other countries. In many OECD countries, after a forceful initial shock, in the ensuing years the unemployment rates of migrants have made progress towards recovering to their pre-crisis levels rather faster than those of the native-born.

In European OECD countries, the unemployment rates of migrants rose by 40% between 2007 and 2009, compared to an increase of 20% among natives.[1] Since then, however, while unemployment rates among natives continued to rise sharply until 2013, the deterioration in the unemployment rates of migrants was more tempered. Furthermore, since 2013 the falling unemployment rates among the foreign-born have kept pace with those of natives. Nevertheless, the gap which already existed has widened somewhat since 2007. At the

Figure 2.2. **Evolution of unemployment rates by country of birth, selected countries, 2006-16**

Index 100 = 2007, unless otherwise stated



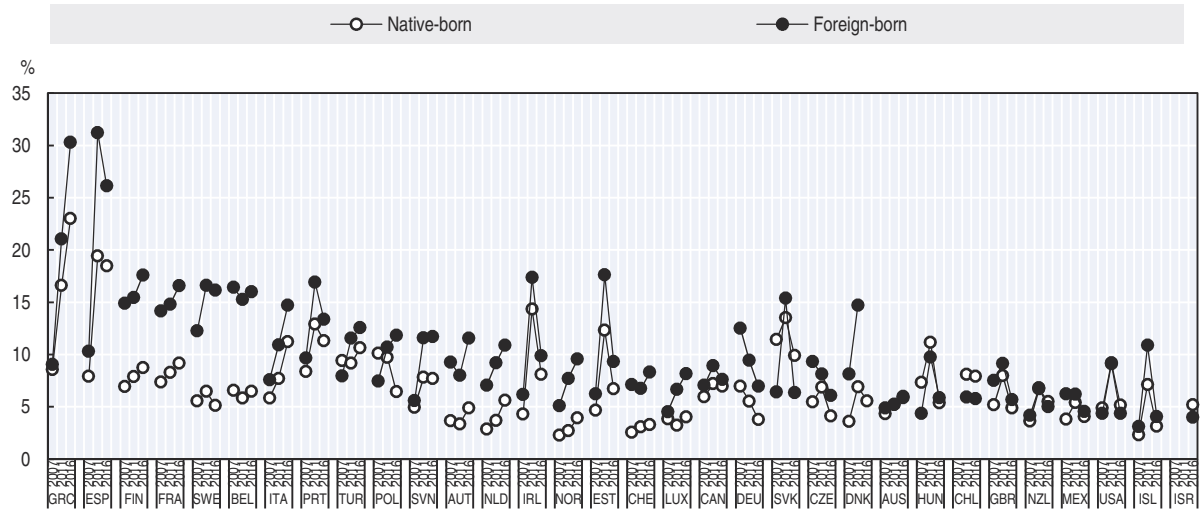
Note: Data refer to the active population aged 15-64. The United States data has been indexed to the year 2006 to reflect the earlier onset of the crisis.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional* (CASEN); United States: Current Population Surveys.

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national level, unemployment rates continue to differ sharply across European countries, as does the gap between the rates of unemployment among migrants, and among their native-born peers. In countries, such as Finland, France, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, and Norway, an already large gap has been widened by the crisis – where unemployment rates among the foreign-born have continued to rise or, in the case of Sweden, have failed to fall alongside the unemployment rates of natives (Figure 2.3). In settlement countries (e.g. Australia, Canada and New Zealand) unemployment disparities have fallen. This is also true in the United Kingdom and, to a lesser extent in Germany. The relative importance of labour migration, including in the context of intra-European movements, partly explains this favourable outcome.

Figure 2.3. **Unemployment rates by place of birth, 2007, 2011 and 2016**



Note: The population refers to the active population aged 15-64. The data for Canada and Turkey refer to 2008 instead of 2007. The data for Chile refer to 2015 instead of 2016. The data for European countries and Turkey refers to the first three quarters of each year only, except for Norway, Portugal and Spain where it refers to the full year. Countries are ranked by increasing order of the 2016 values of the foreign-born unemployment rates.

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel and New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional* (CASEN); United States: Current Population Surveys; Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo* (ENOE).

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The pattern of unemployment rates to some extent mirrors that of employment rates. This is because, thus far, participation rates in the majority of OECD countries have remained relatively robust in the face of the crisis. However, in some countries – such as Germany – that received a large number of new arrivals in 2015 and 2016 the widening gap between the employment rates of migrants and natives is not yet reflected in unemployment rates.

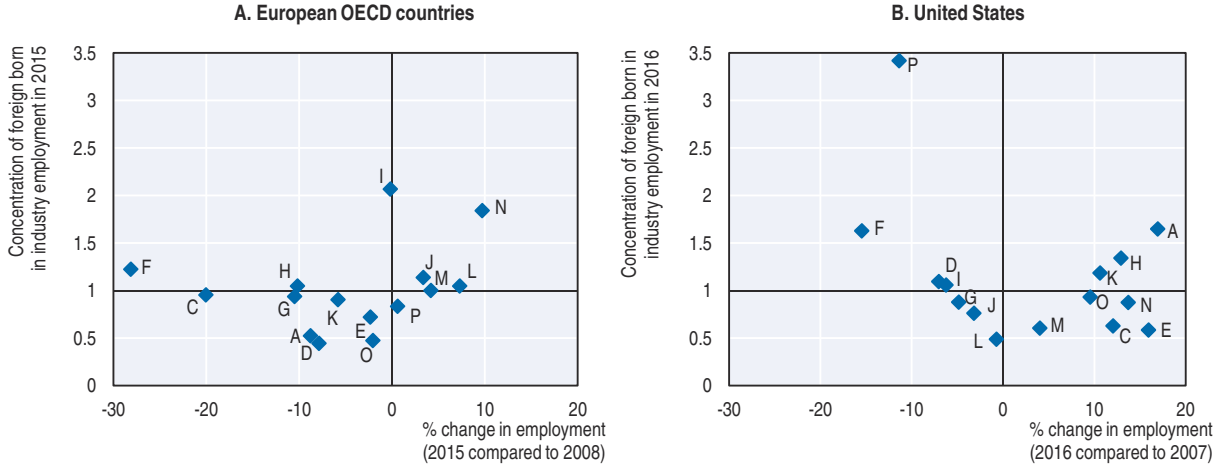
Migrant workers and changing labour demand

When examining the trends in employment and unemployment rates, it is important to bear in mind that fluctuations occur, not only as a response to changes in labour demand, but also to adjustments in labour supply which can be more marked in the case of migrants.

Figure 2.4 (Panel A) shows that, in European OECD countries, foreign-born workers tend to be more concentrated than native workers in industries – such as health and social work, financial intermediation, and public administration – that have experienced employment growth between 2008 and 2015. At the same time, they are also concentrated in some industries that have experienced contractions in employment – notably in construction. In the United States (Panel B) migrants are also concentrated in industries that experienced heavy employment losses – notably private households, construction, manufacturing – as well as in some growing ones, such as agriculture, hotels and restaurants, and real estate.

The sectorial concentration of the foreign-born has increased or remains stable in sectors in which employment remained relatively resilient to the downturn, such as education, but also in some sectors which were negatively affected such as wholesale and retail trade-repair (Figure 2.5). In European OECD countries however, the concentration of

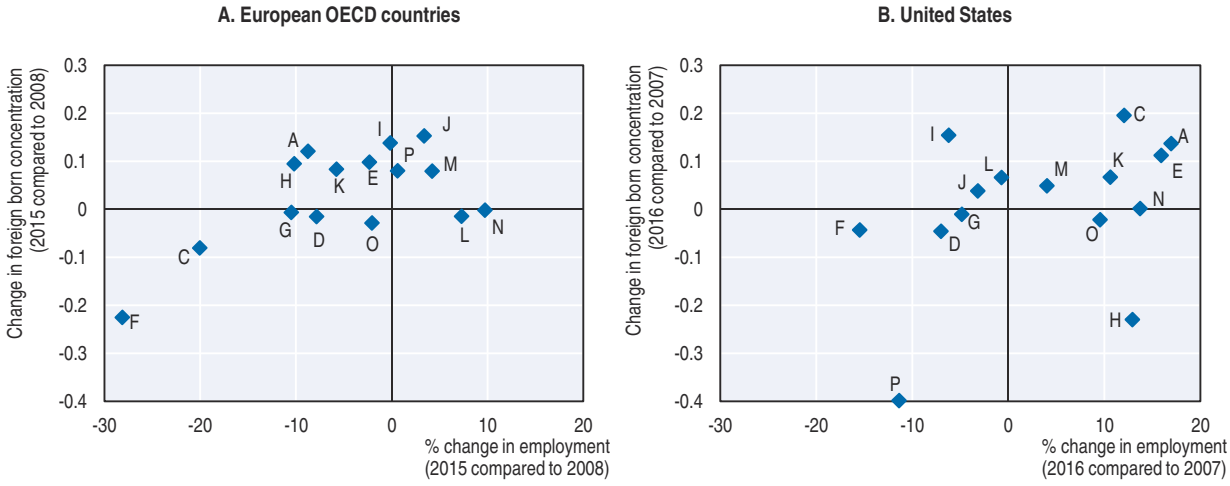
Figure 2.4. **Concentration of foreign born in growing sectors, 2007/08 and 2015/16**



A. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
C. Mining and quarrying
D. Manufacturing
E. Electricity, gas and water supply
F. Construction
G. Wholesale and retail trade-repairs
H. Hotels and restaurants
I. Transport, storage and communications
J. Financial intermediation
K. Real estate, renting and business activities
L. Public administration and defence
M. Education
N. Health and social work
O. Other community, social and personal services
P. Private households

Note: The population refers to the foreign-born population aged 15-64. Concentration of the foreign-born in a specific sector is measured as the percentage of the foreign-born in that sector (out of total foreign-born employment) over the percentage of native-born in that sector (out of total native-born employment).
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat) 2008 and 2015; United States: Current Population Surveys 2007 and 2016.
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Figure 2.5. **Changes in foreign born concentration in growing sectors, 2007/08 and 2015/16**



Note: The population refers to the foreign-born population aged 15-64. Concentration of the foreign-born in a specific sector is measured as the percentage of the foreign-born in that sector (out of total foreign-born employment) over the percentage of native-born in that sector (out of total native-born employment). The change is the difference between the ratio at the end of the period and the ratio at the beginning of the period.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat) 2008 and 2015; United States: Current Population Surveys 2007 and 2016.
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foreign-born in the construction sector which was hard hit by the economic crisis of 2007/08 is quite noticeable. The same holds for the United States where the adjustment seems to have been even more marked in domestic services. Conversely, in hotels and restaurants in Europe and in the transport sector in the United States, the share of migrant labour increased while total employment was decreasing. This observation could be explained by selective exits of employment in these sectors.

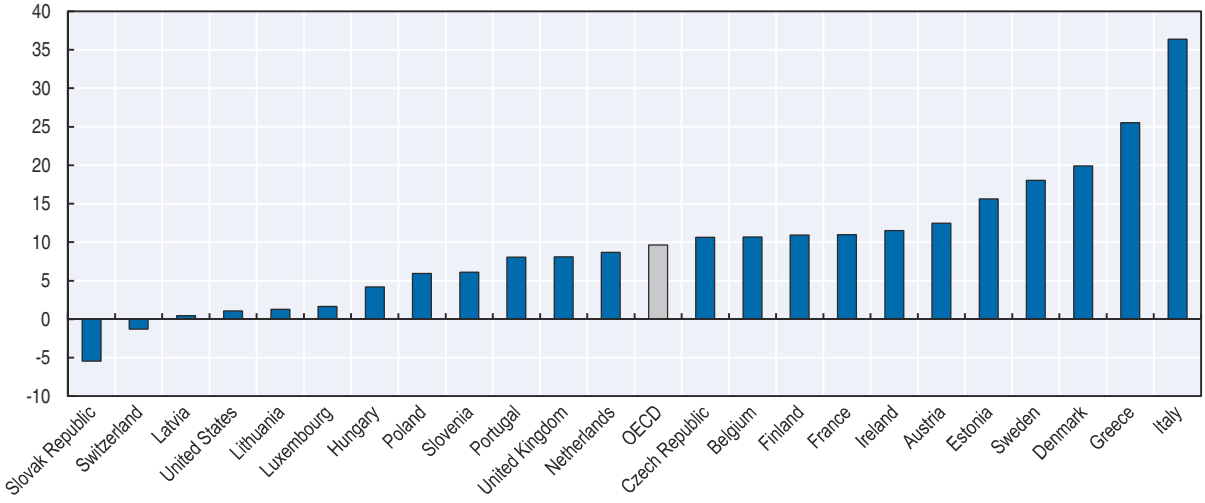
The risk of over-qualification increased for migrant workers

Given the fewer alternatives available to migrants – in terms of family support, unemployment insurance, or returning to education – foreign-born workers are likely to have a lower reservation wage and this implies that they are more likely to accept lower quality jobs when the economic situation worsens. This may imply that migrant workers are more likely to be in temporary, part time and lower skilled jobs during economic crises (OECD, 2009).

This is true for migrant workers in general but also for those with tertiary-level education, who make up more than a third of the migrant workforce in OECD countries on average. It has been widely documented that education and experience obtained by migrants, outside their host country, is valued less on the labour market (see for example OECD, 2007 and 2014; Nordin, 2007; Ferrer and Riddell, 2008; or Dustmann and Preston, 2012 and 2013 among many other references). Figure 2.6 illustrates the extent to which tertiary educated migrants are more frequently found in jobs for which they are overqualified than natives in selected OECD countries. Disparities in the prevalence of over-qualification, between native-born and foreign-born workers, are particularly high in Nordic countries, such as Denmark and Sweden as well as in Southern European countries, notably in Italy, Greece and Spain.

Figure 2.6. **Differences in over-qualification rates between foreign- and native-born workers, 2015**

Percentage point difference



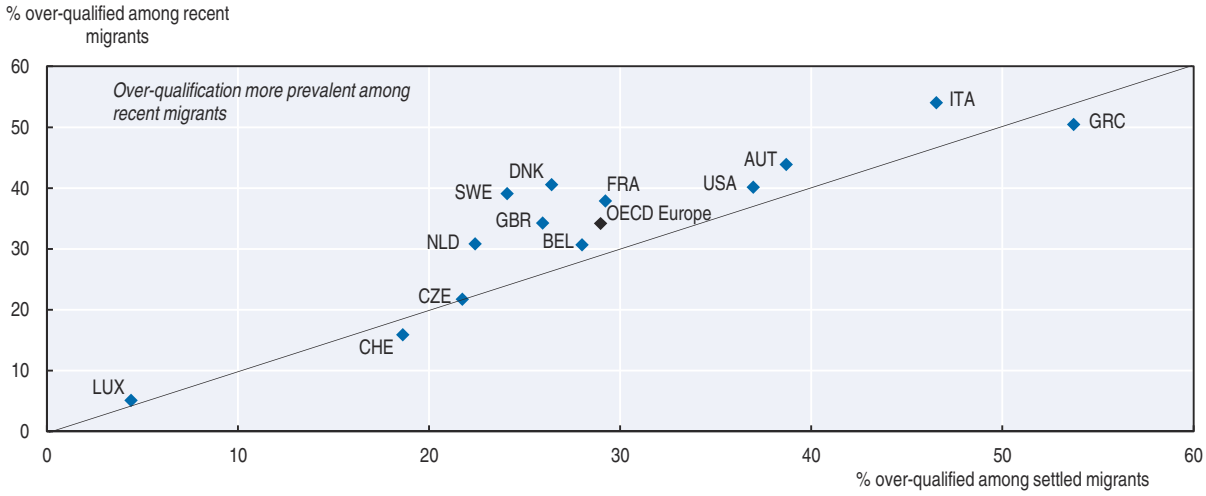
Note: Data for the United States refer to 2016. The reference population are persons with a high education level aged 15-64 who are not in education.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Survey 2015 (Eurostat); United States: Current Population Survey 2016.

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In the majority of OECD countries, over-qualification rates among migrants appear to be particularly elevated during their first five years in their host country (Figure 2.7). This may be because with time spent in the host country, they are more able to move into more appropriate employment.

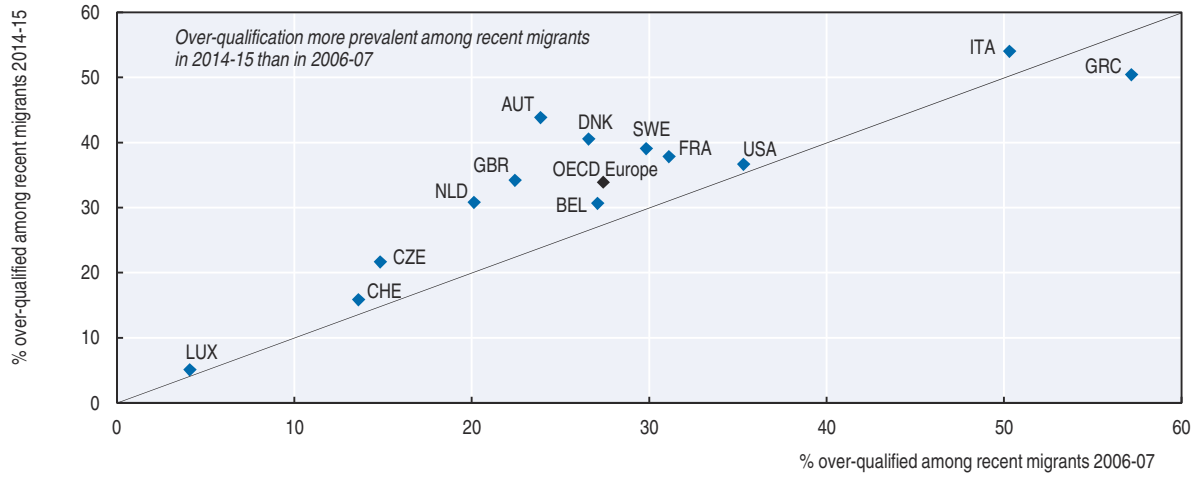
Figure 2.7. **Over-qualification rates of recent and settled migrants, 2015**



Note: Data for the United States refer to 2016. The reference population are persons with a high education level aged 15-64 who are not in education.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Survey 2015 (Eurostat); United States: Current Population Survey 2016.
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In the face of the weak labour demand that has characterised the labour markets of many OECD countries in the past years, newly-arrived migrants may struggle to find work appropriate to their level of education. Indeed, Figure 2.8 illustrates that over-qualification was more prevalent among migrants arriving in the five years preceding 2014/15, than it was among those arriving in the five years preceding 2006/07. More specifically, over-qualification among recently-arrived migrants was more than 10 percentage points higher in 2014/15 than it was in 2006/07 among a number of OECD countries including Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. This pattern of higher over-qualification rates among migrants arriving since the onset of the crisis does not, however, hold for some of those countries in which employment was hit

Figure 2.8. **Over-qualification rates among recent migrants, 2006-07 and 2014-15**



Note: Data for the United States refer to 2016. The reference population are persons aged 15-64 who are not in education.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); United States: Current Population Surveys.
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hardest by the crisis; countries such as Spain, Greece, Ireland and Portugal. This may be because migrant flows into these countries fell substantially during these years and few new migrants were able to find employment irrespective of their skill level.

Certain migrant groups are doing better than others

To examine the extent to which the demographic composition of the migrant population influences aggregate labour market indicators, Figure 2.9 breaks out changes in employment, unemployment and participation rates by demographic groups – by gender, education and age.

In the United States, the employment rates of the foreign-born have increased by 2.5 percentage points between 2011 and 2016. This increase, however, has been primarily driven by an increase in the employment rates among men. While the improvement in female employment rates has been more subdued than for their male counterparts among both foreign- and native-born women, foreign-born women have seen particularly weak growth. Indeed, while employment rates among foreign-born men have increased at a faster rate than among native-born men (plus half a percentage point), among women the inverse is true, and improvements among foreign-born women have trailed their native-born counterparts by half a percentage point. This may result from the fact that employment rates of foreign-born men were hit harder by the crisis and, as such, have more ground to recover (see Annex 2.A1.2) or it may point to the fact that there may be other factors impeding employment among female migrants beyond slack in the labour market in the years since the crisis. In Canada, the pattern is the same, while in Australia and in Europe the differing growth patterns in the employment rates of foreign-born men and women are more limited. In Australia, though, employment appears more robust among female foreign-born workers whose employment has held constant, unlike that of their male counterparts.

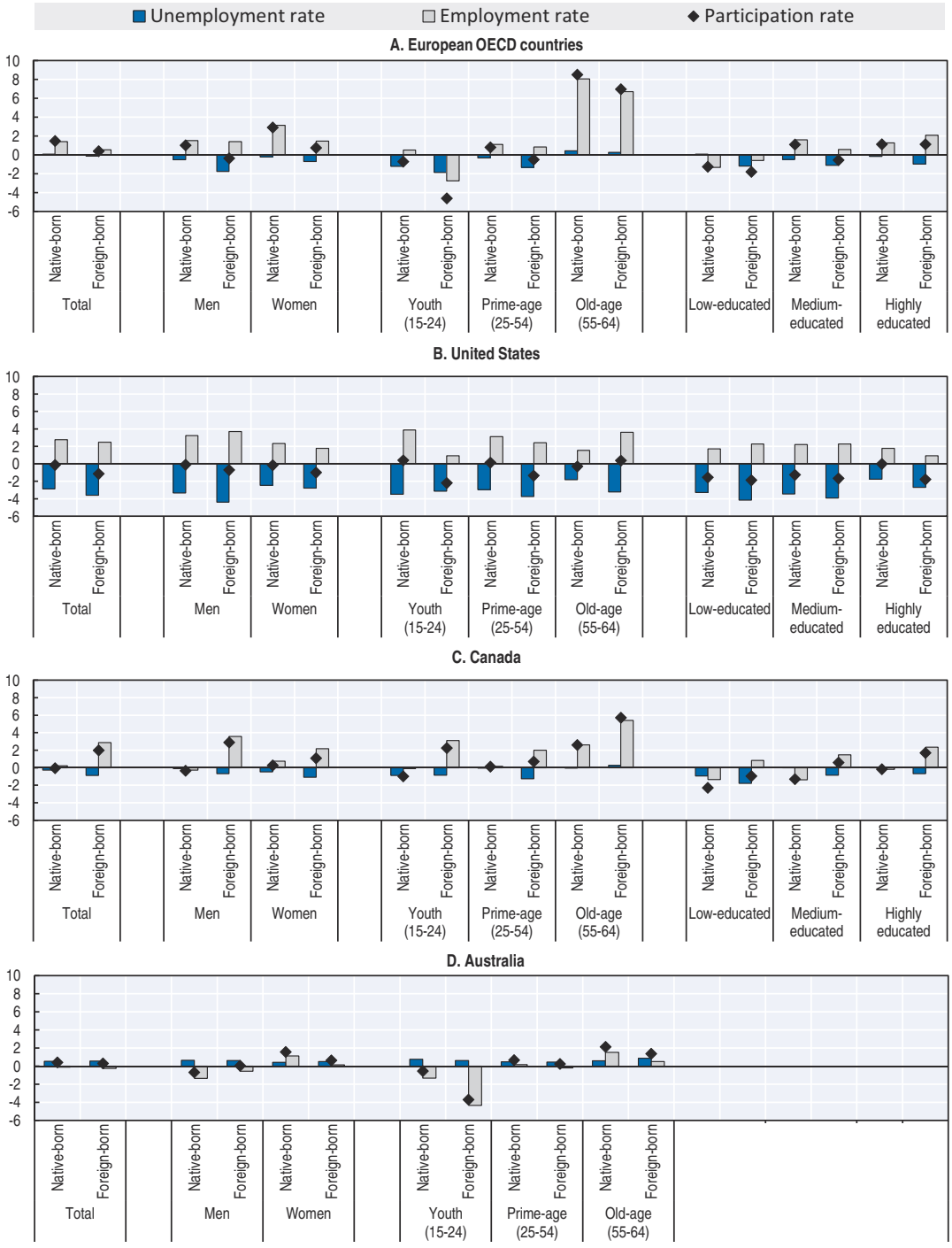
Unemployment rates have decreased for migrants in both the United States and in Canada. However, while in the United States the fall in unemployment rates among male migrants outpaced the fall among women by 2.4 percentage points, in Canada the fall in unemployment rates was more profound among female migrants. Furthermore, in the United States the fall in female unemployment rates was partially driven by falling participation among foreign-born women whereas in Canada, female migrants achieved both falling unemployment and an increase in participation concurrently – as did their male peers.

The employment rates of highly educated foreign-born workers are increasing in Canada, in the United States and in Europe. In both Canada and the United States, this improvement in the employment rates is observed among migrants across all levels of education and has been resilient to the labour market changes that have reduced employment levels among low- and medium-educated native-born workers in Canada. In Europe, the employment rates of migrants have been increasing only among those with a high level of education, while those holding a lower level of education have seen their employment rates decline.

Unemployment rates fell in both Canada and the United States, or remained roughly constant, between 2011 and 2016, across all levels of education. These falling unemployment rates were particularly marked among low and medium educated migrants in the United States, with a fall of 4.1 and 3.9 percentage points respectively. The unemployment rates of low and medium educated migrants in Canada exhibited a similar trend and fell by 1.8 and 0.9 percentage points, respectively. Among low and medium

Figure 2.9. **Changes in labour market outcomes by demographic group and country of birth, in selected OECD countries, 2016 compared to 2011**

Percentage points



Note: The reference population is the working-age population (15-64), including for unemployment rates. Thus the sum of the employment rate and the unemployment rate gives the participation rate. "Low-educated" here refers to less than upper secondary attainment, "Medium-educated" to upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary, "Highly educated" to tertiary. The data for European countries refer to the first three quarters only.

Source: Panel A: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat). Panel B: Current Population Surveys. Panel C: Labour Force Surveys. Panel D: Labour Force Surveys.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498030

educated migrants, the fall in unemployment rates was partially driven by declining participation rates as discouraged workers stopped searching for employment. Foreign-born workers in Canada with a medium level of education – who, like their highly-educated peers, achieved falling unemployment rates alongside increasing participation rates – were an exception to this. In Europe, low-skilled migrant workers are struggling to recover from the downturn and have experienced rising unemployment rates and falling participation rates concurrently.

Figure 2.9 reveals some clear patterns, particularly in participation rates, that were masked at the aggregate level. In Canada, in the United States, in Europe and, to a lesser extent, in Australia, the employment and participation rates of older foreign-born workers have been increasing since the crisis, perhaps driven by the need for older workers to stay in work longer in order to support other family members. In Europe and in Canada, participation rates among this group increased by 6.1 and 5.7 percentage points respectively.

Foreign-born youth are leaving the labour market

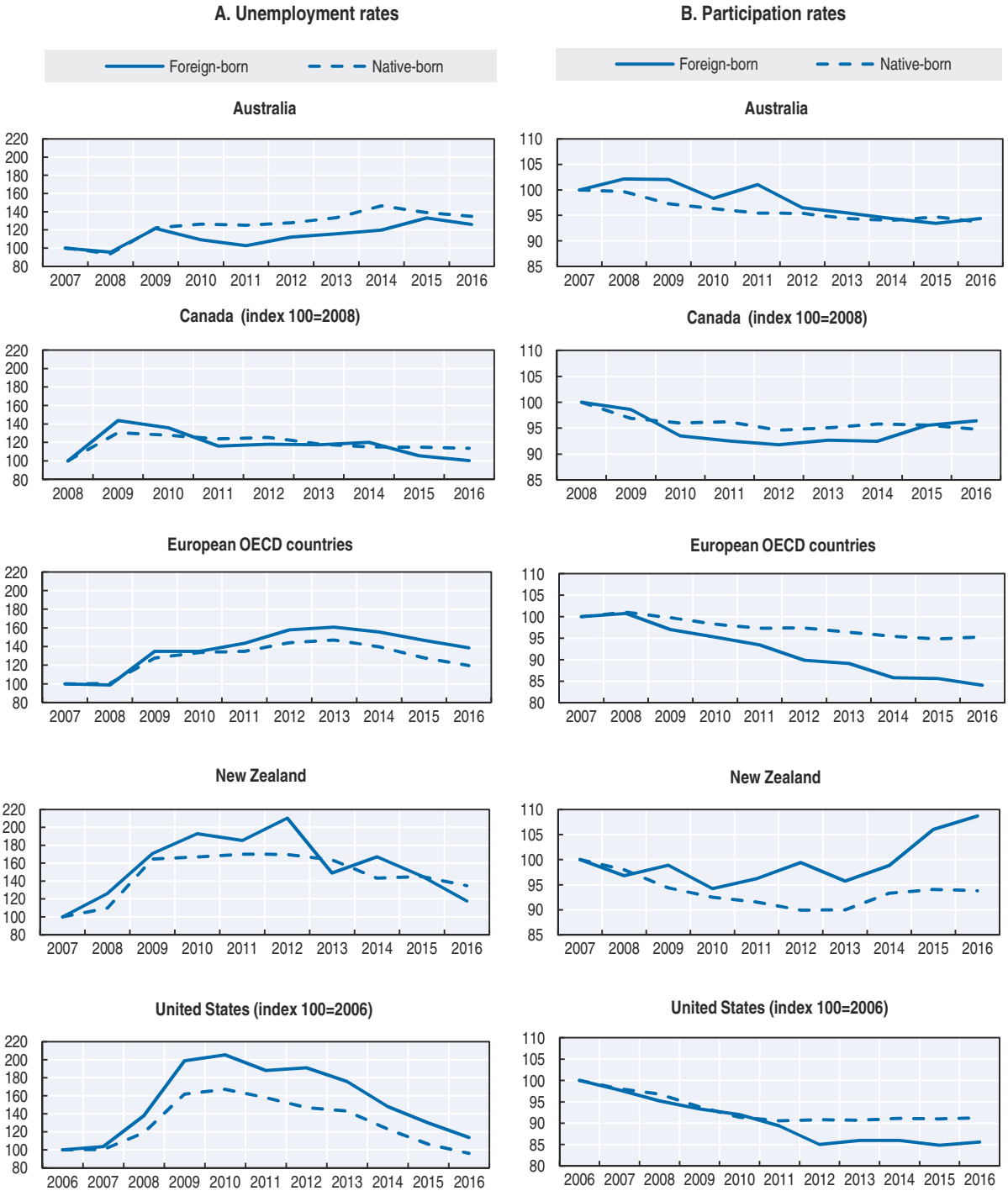
The deep recession of 2007/08 hit young people hard and foreign-born youth were among the most exposed. The prolonged downturn meant that many struggled to gain a foothold on the labour market and now, almost ten years later, many are finding, not only that they remain unemployed, but are becoming unemployable. The difficulties faced by young jobseekers are exacerbated among foreign-born youth, many of whom, in addition to having limited labour market experience, hold foreign qualifications that are not familiar to employers and may have had limited exposure to their host country language. Figure 2.10 illustrates the evolution of unemployment (Panel A) and participation (Panel B) rates for youth aged 15-24 in selected OECD countries. In the United States and in European OECD countries, the unemployment rates of foreign-born youth suffered a significant blow following the crisis. This is true in absolute terms as illustrated here, but also in relative terms compared to all foreign-born (see Figure 2.2).

High unemployment rates among the foreign born appear to have had a profound impact upon participation rates. As shown in Figure 2.9, foreign-born youth participation rates have fallen by over 2 percentage points in the United States, whereas they have marginally increased for their native-born peers since 2011. In Australia, participation rates among young migrants fell by as much as 3.7 percentage points. While this fall in participation may partially be driven by some foreign-born youth choosing to stay in education, it may also indicate that some have been discouraged from the job search. The foreign-born youth in Australia and Canada do not appear to have experienced the same unemployment rise and while youth unemployment among migrants rose dramatically in New Zealand, participation rates do not yet appear to have been adversely affected.

Figure 2.11 illustrates the proportion of young people aged 15-24 that are not in employment or education and training (NEET). In the majority of OECD countries the foreign-born are over-represented in NEET with the result that the average NEET rate among foreign-born youth in OECD countries is 30% (or six percentage points) higher than that among native-born youth. However, this masks quite some variation across countries and, while in the Slovak Republic, Turkey, Greece, Slovenia, Germany, Austria, and Italy, the gap between foreign- and native-born NEET rates is above 10 percentage points, elsewhere – notably in Poland, the United Kingdom, Hungary, Israel and Canada – NEET rates among migrants, are similar or below those among natives.

Figure 2.10. **Evolution of unemployment and participation rates of youth (15-24) by country of birth in selected OECD countries, 2007-16**

Index 100 = 2007

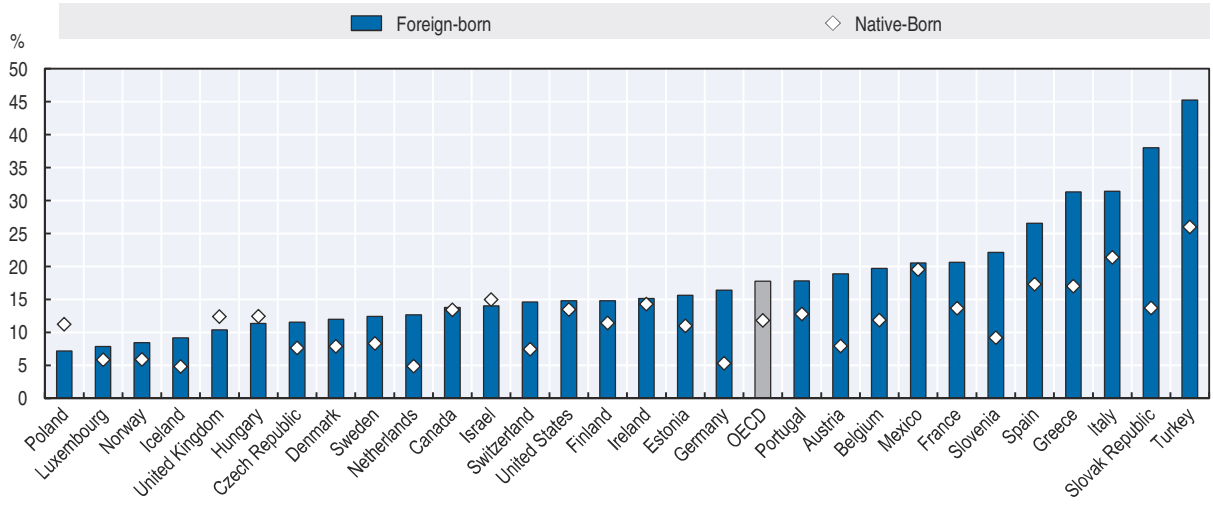


Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; United States: Current Population Surveys.

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Figure 2.11. **NEET rates by place of birth in selected OECD countries, 2016 or latest year available**

Share of the 15-24 population which is not in employment nor in education or training



Note: The data for European countries and Turkey refer to 2015.

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Canada, Israel: Labour Force Survey; Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo* (ENOE); United States: Current Population Surveys.

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Being unemployed when young, particularly for an extended time, can result in lower pay, higher unemployment, as well as negative health implications in the long-term (see for example OECD, 2016; Bell and Blanchflower, 2011; and Strandh et al., 2014). The weak and sporadic recovery of employment in several European OECD countries has not been sufficient to enable many migrant youth to overcome the multiple disadvantages they face. High unemployment rates accompanied by falling participation rates and high inactivity among foreign-born NEET, have the potential, if left unaddressed, to impose costs – at the individual and at the societal level – well into the future.

In the longer term, migrant workers may be vulnerable to the effects of increasing automation

Though prime-age foreign-born workers are experiencing a stronger recovery from the crisis than other migrant groups, in the longer-term, these workers may be more vulnerable to structural change and displacement than younger migrants who are potentially still able to get additional education and training. Indeed, while much ink has been spent on investigating the link between migrant labour, and the wages and employment prospects of native-born workers, the widespread public debate on this question misses the potentially larger and more fundamental forces that are shaping the demand for both migrant and native labour – those that are driven by technological change.

As the changing nature of labour demand has evolved from a tendency to favour more educated workers to job polarisation, talk of skill-biased technical change has given way to a focus on routine-biased technological change (OECD, 2017). Under this hypothesis, jobs that largely involve routine tasks are disappearing as technology is increasingly able to perform these tasks. At the same time, however, technology can complement human labour in other, complex tasks, increasing productivity and, in turn, strengthening demand for workers performing the tasks that computers cannot. Such routine-biased technological change

prompts those workers without the training required to take on more complex jobs, to reallocate from middle-income manufacturing jobs to low-income service occupations.

In this context, foreign-born workers may be more at risk of displacement due to their observed set of skills and occupational concentration in certain types of jobs. Indeed, on the basis of occupational data from the United States, Peri and Sparber (2009) demonstrate that, whereas native-born workers are more concentrated in jobs requiring the performance of communication-language tasks, foreign-born workers tend to specialise in occupations requiring more manual-physical skills. In more recent work focussing on occupations requiring graduate degrees, Peri and Sparber (2011) again found the native-born specialising in occupations valuing interactive and communication skills while the foreign-born were concentrated in fields demanding more quantitative and analytical skills.

Box 2.1. **Measuring the routine employment share**

The analysis of this chapter is based upon the summary index of routine task activities, routine task intensity (RTI), developed by Autor, Levy and Murnane (2003) and mapped to United Nations occupational classifications (ISCO) used in Europe by Goos et al. (2014). The RTI index is based upon a combination of job task requirements, as detailed in the US Department of Labour's Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), which enables census occupation classifications to be ranked according to the composition and intensity of their routine, abstract and manual task content. These measures are then combined into a summary measure of routine task-intensity by occupation. This measure is increasing relative to the importance of routine tasks in occupational content, and decreasing relative to the importance of abstract and manual tasks.

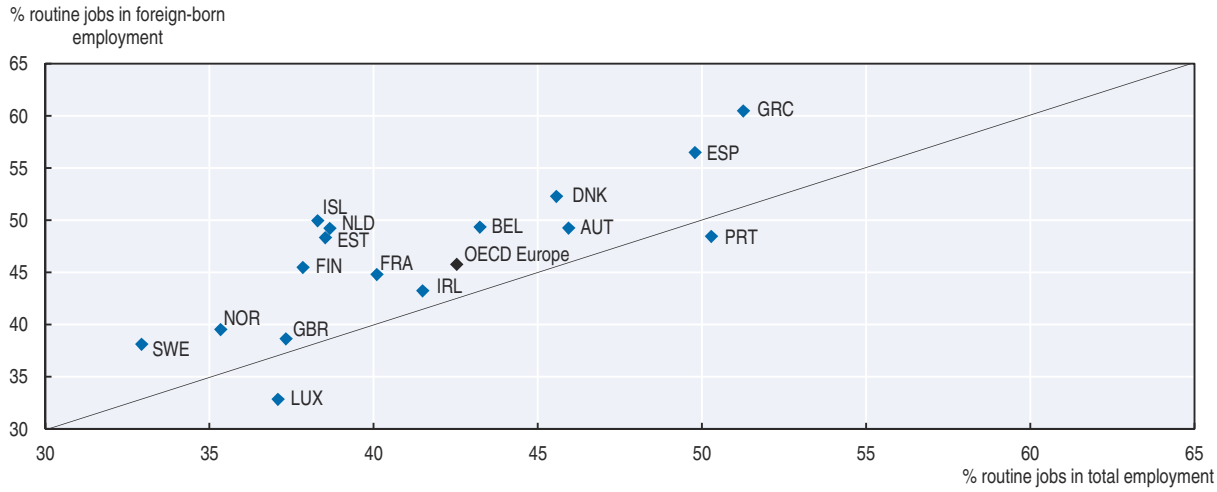
The drawbacks of this method include the necessity of the assumption that the task content of occupations is similar across countries, as well as the difficulties involved in mapping occupational classifications across countries. Lastly Arntz et al. (2016) have argued that task structures and intensities differ within occupations.

Source: See Autor, Levy and Murnane (2003), Autor and Dorn (2013) and Goos et al. (online appendix) for further details, and Arntz et al. (2016) for an alternative approach.

Figure 2.12 illustrates that, across the vast majority of OECD countries, foreign-born workers are disproportionately concentrated in occupations dominated by routine tasks – those that are most at risk of automation. In Southern European countries such as Greece, Spain and Italy, where low-skilled migration has dominated in recent years, these routine task occupations account for over 40% of all foreign-born employment (i.e. 5 to 10 percentage points more than for natives). In parts of Western Europe, however, and in the Nordic countries, where automation is already more advanced, the role played by routine-task dominated occupations is more limited among the foreign-born – particularly in those countries such as the United Kingdom and Luxembourg, where the education attainment of the migrant population is more closely aligned with that of the native-born population.

The binary dichotomy into occupations requiring the performance of routine and non-routine tasks, however, masks quite some variation in the prevalence of foreign-born workers within these occupations.[2] As a result, Figure 2.13 plots the migrant concentration in medium-low wage occupations alongside an index of routine task intensity, compiled by Autor and Dorn (2013), which gives an indication of the extent to which these occupations involve routine tasks (see Box 2.1 for a description of the contents of this index). Figure 2.13

Figure 2.12. **Total employment share, and share of foreign-born employment in routine occupations in selected European OECD countries, 2015**



Note: Routine jobs defined as those with a routine task intensity greater than zero (see Box 2.1). Occupations in which employment occurs in only a small number of country year cells were dropped (ISCO 11, 92 and 61) – see Goos et al. (2014) online appendix for further details.
Source: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Routine task intensity (RTI) from Goos et al. (2014).

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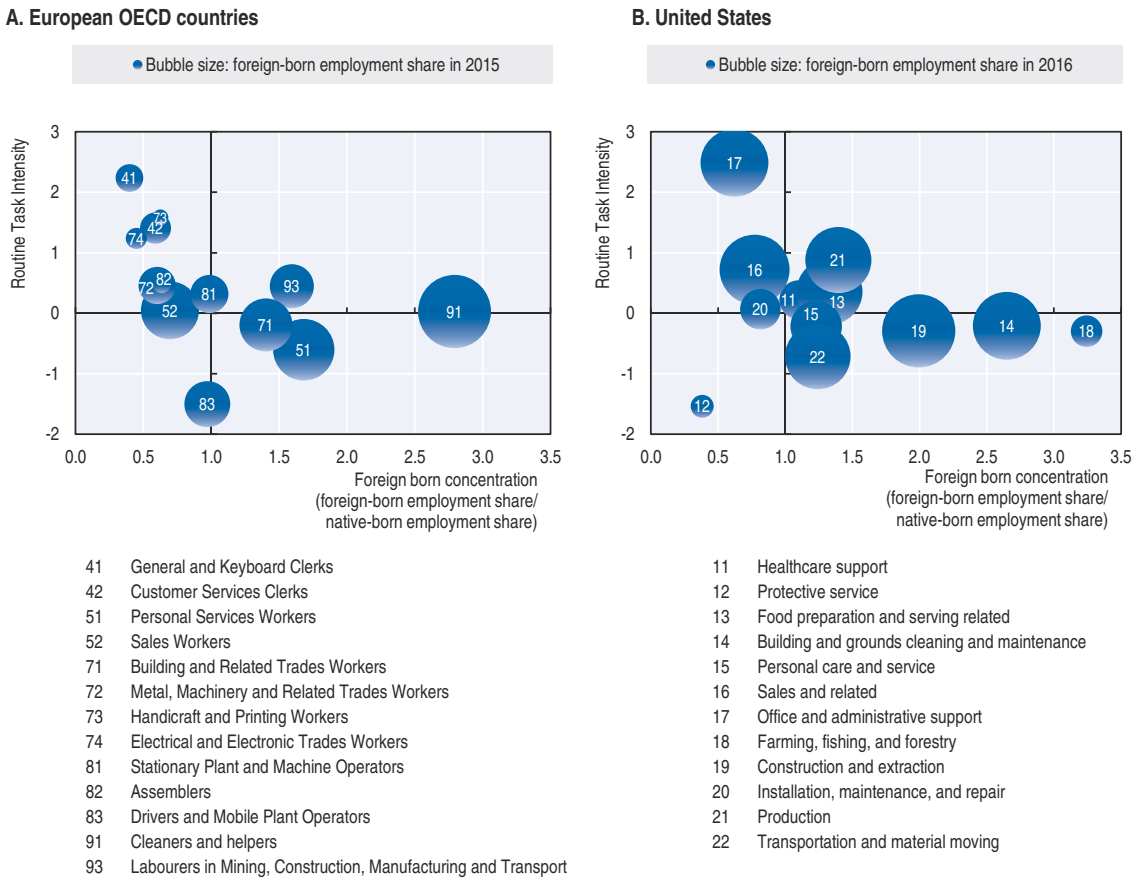
highlights the extent to which the majority of foreign-born individuals working in routine task occupations are working in those occupations in which the tasks undertaken are classed as only marginally routine. Migrant concentration (defined as the ratio of the weight of the occupation in total foreign-born employment over the weight of the occupation in native-born employment) is highest among cleaners and helpers, an occupation group in which the routine task index is close to zero.

Indeed, migrants are heavily represented in this occupation in many OECD countries. In both Switzerland and Luxembourg over half of all workers employed as cleaners or helpers were born outside the country (Figure 2.14).

The concentration of employment in routine task occupations is declining over time as these tasks are increasingly automated (Autor and Dorn, 2013, for the United States; and Goos et al., 2014, for an analysis in Europe). Workers moving out of these roles tend to have two alternatives available to them; in the first place they may upskill and move into occupations requiring the use of more the more complex skills that are complementary to new technologies, or alternatively they may move into low-skilled service occupations.

While there is some evidence that automation is pushing native-born workers to move into more complex and communicative roles, migrants, who in many cases have an imperfect mastery of the host country language, culture and norms and have more limited labour market related networks, may be at a disadvantage. This may be particularly true for those with a lower educational attainment who are concentrated in more routine jobs. Figure 2.15 shows the evolution of the employment share of routine employment, mid-low paying non-routine employment, and high-paying non-routine employment among both the native and the foreign-born in European OECD countries. While routine employment has been falling over the previous 15 years for all workers, among the foreign-born, the employment share accounted for by routine occupations fell only marginally. At the same time, native-born workers are increasingly concentrated in highly paid jobs involving non-

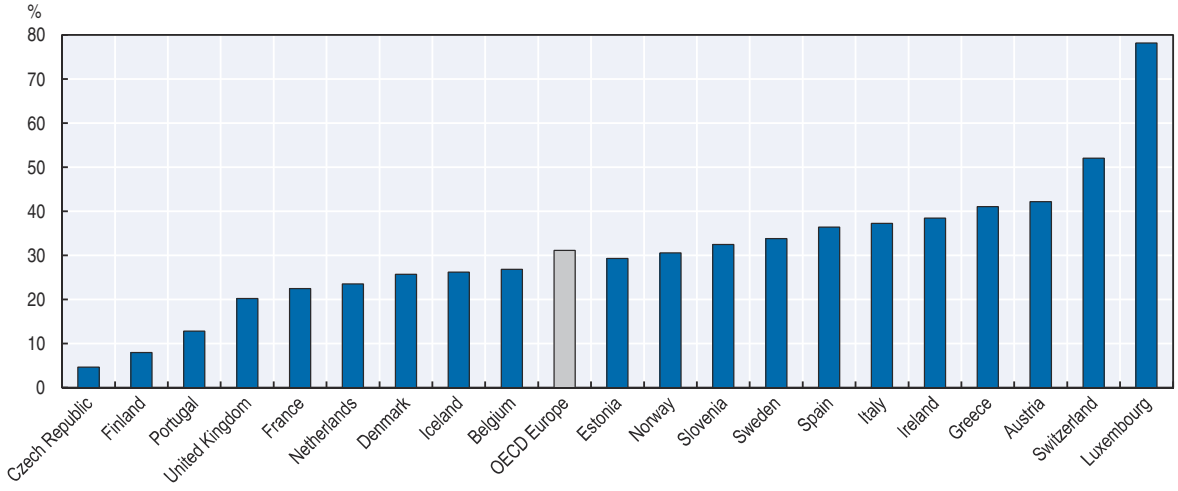
Figure 2.13. **Foreign born employment concentration and routine task intensity**



Note: The population refers to the foreign-born population aged 15-64. Concentration of the foreign-born in a specific occupation is measured as the percentage of the foreign-born in that occupation (out of total foreign-born employment) over the percentage of native-born in that occupation (out of total native-born employment).
Source: European Union Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) 2015; United States: Current Population Survey 2016.

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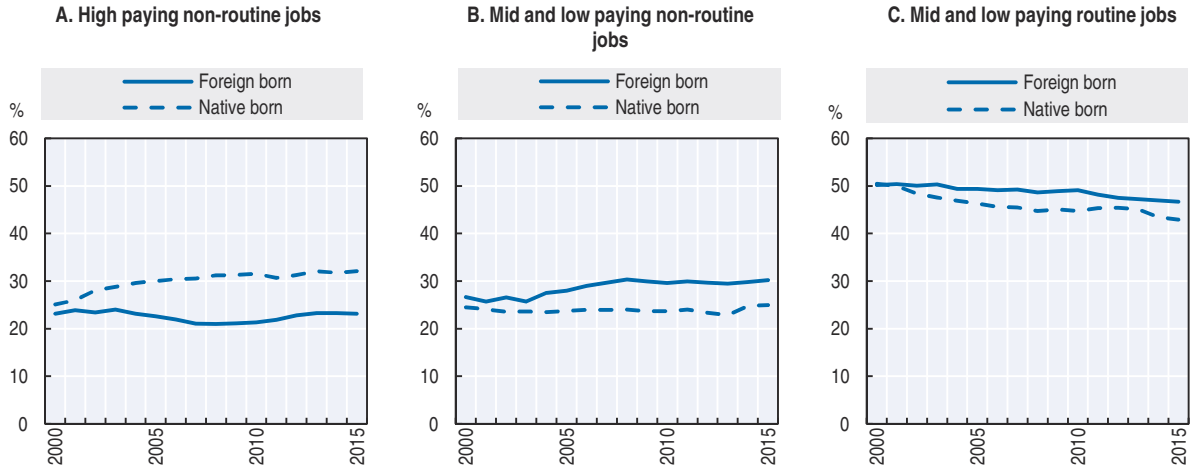
Figure 2.14. **Concentration of foreign-born in cleaners and helpers occupations, 2015**



Source: Labour Force Survey (Eurostat).

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Figure 2.15. **Employment by occupational type in European OECD countries, 2000-15**



Note: Excludes Switzerland and countries accessing the European Union in 2004 or later. Routine jobs defined as those with a routine task intensity greater than zero (see Box 2.1). Low, mid and high paying occupations defined according to their mean wage rank as ranked in Goos et al. (2014) using the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) and the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). Following Goos et al. (2014), data for the following 16 European countries is used in the analysis: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In addition occupations in which employment occurs in only a small number of country year cells were dropped (ISCO 11, 92 and 61) – see Goos et al. (2014) online appendix for further details.
Source: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat), Routine task intensity (RTI) from Goos et al. (2014).

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routine tasks. This adjustment is not apparent among migrant workers, who instead are increasingly concentrated in mid and low paying non-routine jobs.

This preliminary analysis suggests that migrants are overly represented in jobs involving routine tasks, rendering them more at risk from displacement as automation progresses. Moreover, this over-representation appears to be increasing over time. Yet "occupational category" captures jobs requiring a wide array of tasks, and many of the routine task occupations in which the foreign- born are concentrated are those in which routine intensity is relatively low. Task content is likely to adapt and evolve in response to technological advances and as a result it is unlikely that routine-type occupations will disappear entirely.

Nevertheless, to the extent that migrants may experience more difficulties in upskilling and retraining in response to changes in labour demand (due to language barriers or more limited access to professional training and lifelong learning), they are likely to be disproportionately affected by the adjustment costs that automation implies. And, in the absence of policies to offset this risk, they may become more vulnerable to long-term unemployment.

Recent changes in integration policies in OECD countries

Throughout 2016 and into 2017, integration policy has evolved along many lines in various OECD countries. Several changes in this area have been related to the refugee crisis and the large flows of asylum seekers and refugees, which has put pressure on the integration systems of many OECD countries, particularly those in Europe. But while much of the policy innovation has been designed in the context of the recent refugee surge, the schemes it gave rise to are often open to other migrant groups as well and will shape the way OECD countries handle the integration of immigrants in general. This section provides

an update on recent integration policy changes in OECD countries as well as in Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania and the Russian Federation.

More and more countries place an emphasis on providing tailor-made measures for migrants

Immigrants arrive with different education backgrounds, experiences, socio-economic profiles and family characteristics. No one integration programme fits the needs of all. An increasing number of countries have therefore developed targeted integration pathways to fit individual needs. Language training – a principal component of integration programmes in all OECD countries – is, for example offered on a modular basis in at least half of OECD countries. In 2016, France introduced more targeted language training pathways, as it divided its language programme for new arrivals into three different tracks with different paces of progression and thematic focuses. In a similar vein, Latvia divided language training into three subsequent courses each composed of two sublevels to ensure a more gradual language acquisition. Moreover, the government plans to put in place additional support courses for those who do not pass the language exam. Likewise, Finland and the Czech Republic recently revised their integration programmes with a view to design more personalised language training options.

Countries with longstanding targeted integration programmes continue to adjust their frameworks to better fit the needs of new arrivals. Sweden, for example, introduced in 2016 specific supplementary courses for tertiary-educated new arrivals, to speed up their entry into skilled employment. Israel recently developed specific integration measures for specific groups of permanent immigrants, namely those from France, Belgium and Ethiopia. Norway divided its Job Opportunity Programme into three different sub-schemes to better target different migrant groups. Moreover, it made primary and secondary education for adult migrants more flexible and expanded the possibilities to use and combine primary and lower secondary education, upper secondary education and work-related measures in its Introduction Programme.

Finally, to fit the needs of different migrant groups, integration courses must be organised at times and locations that are accessible for migrants with time constraints. Online learning options provide flexibility in this regard. Belgium recently developed a digital platform, "Netbox", for Dutch language training.

Aligning integration measures with labour market needs

Getting migrants as quickly as possible into employment is one of the main objectives of most integration schemes. However, in the past, many integration measures, including most notably language courses, were not particularly aligned with the needs of the labour market. This is gradually changing as countries across the OECD area are increasingly focused on employment-related aspects in their integration schemes. A case in point: language courses that are tailored to a specific vocation or provided directly on the job. Finland, for instance, launched a trial project in 2016, which offers labour-market oriented training to 2 000 immigrants with the objective of moving them into employment within four months. After this period, the training continues on the job and focuses on language, culture and professional skills. Germany offers various formats of vocation-specific language courses that include an internship and site visits. The budget for vocational language learning more than doubled from EUR 179 million in 2016 to EUR 470 million in 2017.

Under the guiding principle of "work from day one", the Danish Government has made a series of amendments to its Integration Act in 2016 with a view to facilitating the labour market integration of newly-arrived family and humanitarian migrants. Danish courses now have an even greater focus on the labour market and can be organised at the workplace or outside working hours. New arrivals are generally considered "job-ready" and expected to participate in job training unless considered ineligible due to health or other issues. For migrants whose skills are not yet sufficient to enter the labour market, a two-year basic education scheme was introduced, which combines classroom education with a remunerated internship. In addition, the amendment introduced financial incentives for municipalities, who now receive a bonus of DKK 25 000 (about EUR 3 400) for every migrant who enters regular employment in 2016 and 2017, while social benefits for recently-arrived migrants were cut with a view to enhancing incentives for taking up employment. In Norway, the Introduction Act was amended to better align job-related training schemes with individual integration plans. Finally, Latvia is currently discussing supporting Latvian language training in the workplace.

Streamlining the integration process by regrouping relevant information in one place and providing it at an early stage

Regrouping relevant information in one place renders the integration process more transparent and helps directing newly-arrived migrants to the services they need. Recently, a number of countries have developed innovative technological solutions to provide such information on a large scale early upon arrival. Finland, for example, designed a smartphone application (TEMWISIT) to guide newly-arrived immigrants to the right services and help public servants advise their clients. In a similar vein, Sweden launched the platform "Setel.in", which brings existing applications and websites relevant to new arrivals together in one place. Similar initiatives have recently been developed in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and several other OECD countries.

Other countries have opted for more traditional information channels. In Estonia, the Police and Border Guard Board started to notify recently-arrived migrants about the possibility of attending integration programmes to ease their settlement in the country. Portugal prepared a welcome guide for new arrivals, and Latvia established in May 2016 a number of Information Centres for Immigrants across the country. The centres act as one-stop agencies and provide information and support to all recently-arrived nationals from non-EU countries, including asylum seekers.

Improving co-ordination among stakeholders

Integration policy is a cross-cutting issue that involves many different areas and levels of government. As a consequence, designing and implementing effective integration policy responses requires co-ordination among different levels of government, service providers and civil society associations. Recently, a number of countries have stepped up efforts to improve co-operation among relevant stakeholders. In Canada, the federal department for Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship advanced federal-provincial-territorial collaboration with a view to reach a more strategic and co-ordinated approach to the design and delivery of language training in Canada. In Austria, the three Ministries of European, Foreign Affairs and Integration; of the Interior and of Employment, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection, developed a joint strategy in April 2016 to support the acquisition of German language skills for new arrivals and agreed to better co-ordinate and align their respective language course

offers. In Norway, the Ministries of Education; of Labour; and of Children and Equality developed a joint strategy to co-ordinate their efforts for adult learning. Among other issues, the strategy foresees better co-ordination in the realm of the Norwegian language and Social Studies courses provided in the framework of the introduction programme for new arrivals. Other countries have used regional and local networks to co-ordinate local stakeholders and manage funds more effectively. The Czech Republic, for example, set up a network of 12 regional integration support centres to co-ordinate the efforts of local authorities, NGOs and other stakeholders, to provide information, advice, and integration courses and co-ordinate the development of local integration projects co-funded by the European Social Fund. In Ireland, local community development committees co-ordinate local guidance and training providers under the Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme. Greece and Switzerland, on the other hand, have strengthened co-ordination capacity at the central level. While Greece established in late 2016 a Ministry of Migration Policy, set up a central co-ordinating body for the management of the refugee crisis and appointed a special secretary on migration communication, Switzerland put in place a new secretariat for the co-ordination of, and quality assurance in, language training. On the European level, the new EU Action Plan on Integration (Box 2.2) also foresees a more co-ordinated approach for the use of EU funds to support national integration measures.

Box 2.2. **The European Commission's Action Plan on Integration**

In June 2016, the European Commission presented an Action Plan on Integration as part of a broad package of actions announced in the European Agenda on Migration. The plan provides a common policy framework and supporting measures to assist EU member countries in developing and strengthening their national integration policies for third-country (i.e. non-EU) nationals. While integration policies remain a national competence, the plan seeks to co-ordinate EU member countries' actions and policies on integration and sets out policy, operational and financial measures to provide incentives and support for EU member countries in their efforts to promote integration of third-country nationals. Actions are proposed in a number of key areas including:

- pre-departure and pre-arrival integration measures, in particular for people in clear need of international protection who are being resettled;
- education, employment and vocational training;
- access to basic services; and
- active participation and social inclusion.

The plan also proposes a more strategic and co-ordinated approach for the use of EU funds to support national integration measures. In addition, under the New Skills Agenda for Europe, the European Commission plans to support labour market integration with various tools to improve migrants' skills and to recognise and benefit from their existing qualifications. On a general note, the action plan stresses that support for the integration of third-country nationals need not, and should not, be at the expense of measures to benefit other vulnerable or disadvantaged groups or minorities.

Countries are trying to speed up integration, including by curtailing the duration of programmes

Alongside efforts to improve information about, and co-ordination of, integration measures, several countries have attempted to accelerate the integration process throughout

2016. In France, reforms to the reception and integration contract for non-EU nationals shortened the maximum duration of language training provided by the French Office for Immigration and Integration from 400 hours to 200 hours. Following tripartite agreements in 2016, Denmark changed the duration of its integration programme for new arrivals from three years to one year, with a possibility to continue for an additional four years if migrants cannot enter employment. Municipalities are obliged to start integration training within one month of arrival and the time period between different active labour market policy measures is now limited to six weeks. Following a similar logic, Finland's new integration pilot aims to move new arrivals into employment within four months. Latvia shortened the maximum period for state-financed Latvian language training from two years to one year with a view of encouraging efficiency. Likewise, Lithuania shortened the period of state support for integration in municipalities to a maximum of 12 months.

A continuing trend to make integration measures compulsory

Over the course of 2016, and with the rising concern about the integration of migrants, several European countries adopted integration measures that are compulsory for new arrivals. In the Flemish part of Belgium, as of 2016, candidates require a certificate of civic integration at the end of the integration programme and need to pass a test to demonstrate they have reached a certain level of Dutch. Similarly, in Wallonia, the integration programme for new arrivals became compulsory in 2016. The Brussels region also announced the beginning of a compulsory integration pathway as of 2017. Recent reforms in France have made attendance of language training and civic education, as well as acquisition of French language at the A1 level, mandatory in order to obtain a multiannual residence permit after one year of residence. Obtaining A2 level is required to obtain a permanent residence card after five years of residence. The Netherlands introduced a compulsory "declaration of participation" for new permit holders in 2016, which is expected to become part of a compulsory civic integration programme in 2017. In Denmark, non-participation in the recently intensified integration programme can entail a reduction in cash benefits. In early 2017, the Austrian Government agreed on a new legislative proposal that foresees the introduction of an obligatory "integration year" for refugees and certain asylum seekers. Participation will be obligatory for a minimum of 12 months or until participants enter employment.

The issue of recognising foreign qualifications and assessing skills remains high on the policy agenda

Having foreign qualifications formally recognised significantly improves the employment prospects of skilled migrants. This has been a key area of recent policy developments, and throughout 2016 many further changes were made to credential recognition frameworks across OECD countries. In July 2016, Austria implemented a comprehensive Act on the Recognition of Foreign Qualifications. The Act established a right to the assessment of all levels of educational certificates and diplomas, and simplified the procedure – from secondary education through post-secondary and apprenticeship up to higher education qualifications. Similarly, Norway complemented its system of foreign credential recognition with new assessment procedures for secondary and tertiary vocational education. As of 2016, foreign-trained immigrants in the Netherlands have the possibility of undergoing a credentials recognition procedure, free of charge, as part of the civic integration programme. Luxembourg recently introduced a law in parliament to

implement the European Directive 2013/55/EU on the recognition of professional qualifications, and since 2016 in Chile, legally resident migrants have had the possibility to have their professional competencies recognised by ChileValora, the Commission for the National System of Certification of Labour Competencies. In March 2016, Israel introduced a new regulation allowing foreign-trained dentists with at least five years of professional experience to practice in Israel. Moreover, doctors with specialisations that are in-demand in Israel can now work under supervision in Israeli hospitals and obtain a license without passing examinations. By contrast, in 2016 Poland imposed stricter language requirements for the recognition of medical qualifications completed in a language other than Polish.

Sweden recently made significant efforts to cater to the growing demand for evaluations of foreign qualifications. Among other measures, it enhanced funding for the Swedish Council for Higher Education, the public agency responsible for the recognition of foreign qualifications. Sweden also invested significant funds to increase the availability of bridging programmes that enable migrants with foreign credentials in law, medicine, nursing, dentistry, teaching, and – as of 2017 – pharmaceuticals, to complete the training required to practice their occupation in Sweden. To this end, the government invested SEK 25 million in 2016 and estimates spending a further SEK 75 million in 2017, SEK 220 million in 2018 and SEK 340 million in 2019 (i.e. respectively EUR 2.7 million, EUR 7.8 million, EUR 22.9 million and EUR 35.4 million).

Finally, a number of countries concluded bi- or multi-lateral mutual recognition agreements. Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, for instance, decided to recognise each other's high school and master degrees, while Poland and Lithuania each concluded agreements on mutual recognition of higher education qualifications with China.

Several countries have taken measures to combat discrimination against migrants

Throughout 2015-16 and into 2017, many OECD countries have adopted new or enhanced existing frameworks to combat discrimination against migrants. In Finland, a new Discrimination Act came into force in 2015, which provides more extensive protection against discrimination. The new act also extended the requirement to draw-up plans to promote equality beyond public authorities, to also encompass education providers, educational institutes and employers. Israel set up a new inter-ministerial plan to increase awareness and combat discrimination of Jewish migrants from Ethiopia and to take measures aimed at raising the share of Ethiopian Jews among government employees. Following a review of Sweden's equal treatment provisions, the Swedish Government introduced in 2017 active measures to combat discrimination at the workplace and in education. The Netherlands announced in 2016 a new action plan to combat discrimination. The plan pays particular attention to specific groups, such as Muslim, Black or Jewish communities, and focuses on prevention and awareness, enhanced co-operation and infrastructure, the role of the local level, and promoting further research. Austria implemented a telephone hotline for victims of discrimination, and Spain developed programmes to educate pupils about diversity in schools.

New measures to facilitate the integration of migrant children in education have been introduced

A number of OECD countries have made efforts to assist schools in more effectively meeting the needs of migrant students. Portugal, for instance, has provided schools with an intercultural school kit containing online educational material for teachers.

Norway launched a website with teaching support for primary and secondary education in seven languages. In Denmark, consultants from the Ministry of Education have worked with schools to improve the academic development of bilingual children. In the school year 2016/17 this work has focused on the reception, integration, and teaching of newly-arrived immigrant children. Since August 2016, municipalities in Denmark have the opportunity to establish special primary education for recently-arrived migrant children. Along similar lines, Poland introduced in 2016 the possibility for municipalities to organise specific reception classes in public schools for recently-arrived children of migrants and Polish emigrants with Polish language needs. Reception classes last one or – in exceptional cases – two years. Austria, too, introduced language support classes for newly-arrived students in May 2016, which run in addition to regular education. Furthermore, the government raised the minimum age for the achievement of the compulsory school leaving certificate to 18 years, with a view to reducing the number of migrant youth without such a certificate. In a similar vein, Norway adjusted its Education Act in 2016 to enable students to attend more primary or lower secondary education prior to, or in combination with, upper secondary education. This regulation is expected to particularly benefit migrant students who arrive towards the end of primary or lower secondary education. Sweden enabled migrant youth enrolled in the youth guarantee scheme to participate in Swedish language training. Finally, Norway introduced four free hours per day of kindergarten for all 3 to 5 year-old children from low-income families.

A range of countries have eased access to citizenship

Obtaining the host country's nationality is often regarded as the ultimate result of a successful integration pathway. At the same time, the very fact of having the host country's citizenship can facilitate integration in itself, namely by signalling motivation and an intention to stay, to employers and society at large. Naturalisation is thus an important instrument of integration policy.

Over the course of 2016, a number of OECD countries eased access to citizenship – in particular for migrant children. Following a referendum, Switzerland facilitated, under certain conditions, access to citizenship for youth who were born and educated in Switzerland and whose family lives in Switzerland in the third generation. Chile lowered the age at which foreigners can ask for Chilean citizenship from 21 to 18 years. In addition, it encourages children born between 1996 and 2014 to claim Chilean citizenship. Lithuania abolished the requirement of having to choose between two nationalities at age 21 for persons who acquired dual nationalities by birth. In Estonia, a number of changes in citizenship policy are underway which concern children, in order to reduce the number of people with undetermined citizenship.

Alongside specific measures for children, conditions have also been eased for other migrant groups. Poland, for example, shortened the period after which people of Polish origin and holders of the "Card of the Pole" can ask for Polish citizenship from two years to one year of legal residence. Romania facilitated the acquisition of citizenship for persons who have significantly contributed to preserve and promote Romanian culture.

Finally, some countries plan to ease access to citizenship for migrants more generally. Canada proposed in early 2016 an amendment to its Citizenship Act, which makes it easier for immigrants to fulfil the conditions of obtaining citizenship and removes the possibility to revoke the citizenship of dual citizens on the grounds of national interest. In Luxembourg, the government proposed to reduce the duration of residence required for

naturalisation from seven to five years after an earlier proposal to extend voting rights to foreign residents was rejected in a popular referendum.

An ongoing trend to restrict citizenship access and to introduce measures for revoking it

Against the general trend to facilitate access to citizenship, some countries have decided to restrict access, or to facilitate the revocation of citizenship, based on certain conditions. Regarding the latter, in 2016, Australia and the Netherlands introduced provisions to strip persons involved in terrorist activities of nationality. While Portugal introduced justifications for the refusal of citizenship requests from persons involved in terrorist practices.

The Netherlands decided to extend the minimum residence period required for naturalisation from five to seven years, and Norway introduced in 2017 an oral test in the Norwegian language and civics as a condition for citizenship.

Improving communication on migration and integration policies with the public

Against the backdrop of the refugee crisis, public opinion has become increasingly sensitive to migration policy and several OECD countries have responded to this. The Government of Canada, for example, launched, in July 2016, a national conversation on immigration to ensure that Canada's immigration policy reflects the views and ideas of the Canadian people. Canadians are asked to share their views on immigration via an on-line written submission as well as in the framework of wide-ranging consultations, including cross-Canada round-table discussions led by the Minister and Parliamentary Secretary; stakeholder engagement by departmental officials; and, public opinion research. The Czech Ministry of Interior launched a special website on migration and set up a "Media Working Group on Migration" to improve communication with the public on migration and integration-related issues. Greece appointed in September 2016 a Special Secretary to co-ordinate official communication on refugee and migration policy.

In the United Kingdom, a frequently expressed concern is that refugees are being served first, before other groups in need. In the education realm, for example, services for humanitarian migrants are often perceived as compromising the quality of measures and services available to nationals. To counter this idea, a coalition of more than 30 educational institutions and NGOs developed the "Equal Access" campaign to advocate equal rights of asylum seekers and native students to access to education. In Finland, the Ministries of Justice and Employment jointly launched the "TRUST – Good Relations in Finland" initiative to counter discrimination and strengthen good relations and mutual respect between refugees and the resident population in municipalities with reception centres.

Recent policy changes to foster the integration of refugees and their children

While OECD countries have received the arrival of an unprecedented number of asylum seekers throughout the past two years, countries have been affected very unevenly. Much effort has gone into designing adequate policy responses to facilitate the integration of these newcomers into the labour market and society. This section provides an update on recent integration policy changes targeted at persons who are in the process of applying for asylum (asylum seekers) or have been granted refugee status or other forms of international protection (for the sake of simplicity, these are all referred to as "refugees" or "humanitarian migrants" in the following).

Additional funding is being put towards enhancing existing integration measures and developing new ones

Significant changes in refugee-specific integration policies were seen in 2016. Existing programmes were adapted to better fit the needs of refugees and new measures were rolled out, often on an ad-hoc basis. Many countries invested significant funds to consolidate and enhance these measures and to complement initial measures with new initiatives. Not surprisingly, the investment was generally strongest in countries that experienced large inflows.

For example, Germany with 440 000 asylum applications in 2015 and 720 000 in 2016, has increased federal funding for general language tuition from EUR 244 million in 2015 to EUR 559 million in 2016 and EUR 610 million in 2017. The budget for vocational language learning was increased from EUR 179 million in 2016 to EUR 470 million in 2017. Moreover, salaries for language teachers were augmented. Since January 2016, Federal states obtain EUR 670 per asylum seeker per month. In December 2016, an additional EUR 2 billion was allocated to the federal states per year for 2017 and 2018, earmarked for integration measures.

Sweden, which accommodated the highest per capita inflow of asylum seekers ever registered in the OECD area in 2015, spent close to 1% of its GDP on its response to the refugee crisis in 2016. This includes SEK 534 million (EUR 57.8 million) for integration measures, such as new language initiatives and reforms of the "Swedish for Immigrants" scheme, skills assessments and validation for asylum seekers. Moreover, the compensation paid to municipalities per new arrival has been raised, with an estimated additional budget cost of SEK 1.1 billion in 2016 (EUR 119 million) and SEK 2.6 billion in 2017 (EUR 272 million).

Austria has allocated a special budget of EUR 250 million annually for the integration of refugees, mostly to finance German language training and to support the education and training of refugee children. In 2016, an additional EUR 70 million has been earmarked to support the labour market integration of refugees. The Norwegian Government augmented budgeted expenditures on immigration and integration by NOK 1.3 billion and allocated NOK 59 million (EUR 6.4 million) to integration measures in the revised national budget, presented in May 2016. Funding will support a range of new policies to support the settlement of refugees, among which early integration measures for asylum seekers. Moreover, municipalities receive extra grants for the settlement of refugees as of 2017. Finland, which has seen a 9-fold increase in asylum applications between 2014 and 2015, granted EUR 20 million of additional funding for adult immigrants' integration training, among other measures.

In Luxembourg, the *Œuvre Nationale de Secours Grande-Duchesse Charlotte*, a public institution which manages the National Lottery, allocated EUR 12 million to support associations and non-governmental organisations in their efforts to integrate asylum seekers and refugees. Funding extends to a total of 80 projects covering various domains of integration, including health, psychological support, sports, culture, training, work, intercultural exchange and housing.

A number of countries that have been less strongly affected by the refugee crisis also stepped up funding to support the integration of humanitarian migrants. Spain, for example, enhanced the national budget for the reception and integration of asylum seekers and humanitarian migrants to EUR 253 million in 2016. Of that, EUR 24 million was allocated to NGOs, a 150% increase on the planned figure for 2015. In Denmark, the 2016

Finance Act budgeted expenditures worth DKK 6.5 billion (EUR 874 million) on integration, more than triple the 2013 budget. An additional DKK 1 billion (EUR 134 million) has been allocated over 2017 and 2018 for municipal integration efforts, mainly to provide adequate housing. Moreover, funds worth DKK 30 million (EUR 4 million) were granted to municipalities with high integration potential to strengthen local labour market integration efforts. Poland increased financial support for humanitarian migrants during the one-year integration programme and extended access to the programme, as well as to the associated benefits, to family members who arrived via family reunification, while the Netherlands increased funding for municipalities to organise social guidance for new permit holders.

Outside of Europe, the United States spent USD 1.56 billion during the fiscal year 2015 on administrating one of the largest resettlement programmes in the OECD area. The Canadian Government estimates the cost of resettling and welcoming Syrian refugees at CAD 385 million (EUR 254 million) in 2015-16 and New Zealand announced in 2016 its support of the arrival of 500 Syrian refugees with funding worth NZD 17.2 million (EUR 10.8 million).

At the same time, some countries reduced benefits and allowances for refugees during the period of state support for integration. This has been the case in Lithuania and Latvia. Denmark reduced benefits for asylum seekers and Slovenia imposed administrative fees for language certificates.

For those who have prospects to stay, early intervention remains a priority

An increasing number of OECD countries have facilitated access to integration measures at an early stage for asylum seekers with good prospects to remain (for an overview see OECD, 2016). The idea behind such measures is to use the time period during the asylum procedure for language training, skills assessments and labour market preparation in order to shorten the time it takes to enter employment and become self-sufficient. However, in most countries, upfront support measures are not yet widely available; and where they are, waiting times, for instance for language training, can be long. Throughout 2016, much effort has therefore gone into making language training more widely available for asylum seekers.

The new German Integration Act, for example, aims to provide more integration courses to asylum seekers with good prospects of being allowed to stay. Norway has set up special "integration reception centres", in which asylum seekers whose claims for asylum are likely to be accepted, participate in a full-time qualification programme that includes language training and a 50-hour orientation course to Norwegian culture and society. In addition, these centres pilot the use of an online self-registration tool to map the skills and qualifications of asylum seekers and, based on the results, provide individualised career advice. In Sweden, the "Swedish from day one" scheme provides funds to study associations and folk high schools to organise language and civic integration training for asylum seekers and refugees living in reception centres.

Skills assessment is a key element

Early skill assessments enable a better profiling of asylum seekers and can improve labour market matching and inform relocation decisions. While many countries have incorporated elements of skills assessment into their integration programmes for humanitarian migrants, fewer already assess their skills during the asylum procedure.

In addition to Norway and Germany, where upfront skills assessments provided through the model programme "Early Intervention", have recently been anchored in legislation, Denmark took steps in 2016 to ensure systematic identification and recognition of refugees' qualifications and competences. During the asylum process, asylum seekers are already interviewed about their educational background in accommodation centres and, if asylum is granted, this information is shared with the municipality, where they are settled. To assist accommodation centres with skill assessments, the Danish Agency for Higher Education has set up a hotline to advise on foreign qualifications recognition. Sweden has also been active in this regard and started providing additional funds to the public employment service in June 2016 to map the educational background and work experience of asylum seekers. One example is the "ABO integration pilot", which enables asylum seekers to undergo preliminary skills checks and create electronic portfolios using a smartphone application.

Some upfront measures are directed at refugee children. In September 2016, Greece presented a plan to organise pre-school education in reception centres and to facilitate access to local schools for school-aged children living in accommodation centres. Luxembourg decided to waive fees for asylum seekers in higher education, while Chile facilitated access to education and school benefits for children of irregular migrants.

The overriding objective is to get new arrivals into employment as quickly as possible

Humanitarian migrants often face barriers over and above those encountered by other migrants in making the successful transition into employment and without targeted policy responses, the time it takes refugees to enter employment can be long. Against this backdrop, many OECD countries have made sustained efforts to speed up the labour market integration of recent humanitarian arrivals, for instance by reducing waiting periods for asylum seekers to access the labour market. In Germany, where asylum seekers can enter the labour market after three months under certain conditions, the majority of districts now temporarily exempt such asylum seekers from passing a "priority check" that assesses whether there is a German or EU citizen registered as job seeking and eligible for the position. Similarly, Greece adopted a law in April 2016 which abolished the requirement to obtain a work permit and pass a labour market test for registered asylum seekers. In contrast to asylum seekers, refugees usually enjoy full and immediate access to their host country labour market. Yet, persons under temporary protection are often an exception. In Turkey, prior to 2016, such persons could only apply for a work permit if they held a residence permit, which was very rarely the case. Since 2016, Syrian refugees in Turkey can apply for a work permit, valid in the locality of registration, six months after being registered under temporary protection.

A number of countries have opened active labour market policy tools for asylum seekers and refugees. In Finland, NGOs are allowed to support start-up projects of asylum seekers in welcoming centre facilities. Regional authorities are encouraged to identify, develop and retain talents, with emphasis on contribution to local innovation and business creation. The United Kingdom provided loans to 2 500 humanitarian migrants in 2015-16 to finance VET and work-based learning programmes with clear employability or re-qualification purpose. Sweden opened its trainee jobs and vocational introduction jobs scheme to recently-arrived refugees, to allow those with incomplete education to earn a vocational certificate while working part-time. In Germany, the new Integration Act allows tolerated persons (i.e. persons with a negative asylum decision but who cannot be deported due to specific obstacles) and asylum seekers enrolled in vocational education and training to remain in the country for the duration of their training. If they find employment after their training, they

receive a two-year residence permit. Otherwise, they have six months to search for a job. The Act also provided for a planned 100 000 subsidised "work opportunities", where participants receive EUR 0.80 an hour, in addition to the social benefits which they continue to receive. Furthermore, Germany introduced a special programme for asylum seekers and refugees within its Federal Volunteering Service. Participants receive a means-tested monthly support and may follow a four-week intensive language course in the beginning, as well as additional language tuition, during their volunteer placement.

Finally, for those who arrive with skills that are in demand, so-called fast-track integration pathways are becoming more prominent. Pioneered by Sweden, the idea to combine an assessment of professional competencies with a tailored bridging programme and work experience to award a national licence has recently also been introduced in Norway. Sweden, for its part, has meanwhile developed a new fast-track for recently-arrived migrant entrepreneurs.

New measures to recognise the attainments of migrants lacking proof of their qualifications

Educated refugees frequently have no proof of their qualifications or had their studies cut short by persecution or war. This poses a challenge to regular recognition procedures, which generally rely on an assessment of education credentials. To tackle this problem, a growing number of countries have developed specific assessment procedures for refugees with no formal documentation of their qualifications. The assessment procedures are based on interviews, aptitude tests, workplace observations or reviews of work samples. In Austria, such a procedure is currently developed under the auspices of the new Recognition Act. In Belgium, special procedures for asylum seekers and refugees have been put in place to deal with incomplete documentation, to allow for validation of relevant competences free of charge. The Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education (NOKUT) is currently piloting how to evaluate the formal education of persons who claim to have higher education. In a similar vein, the Swedish Council for Higher Education is piloting a special measure that enables persons with insufficiently documented or incomplete foreign qualifications to have their real competencies assessed by a higher education institution. Poland made it easier for refugees to access or continue higher education if they have graduated from university but do not have an academic diploma and are unable to obtain it due to the political situation in their country of origin. Likewise, in Luxembourg an interdisciplinary working group composed of academics and government representatives worked out a proposal to evaluate the academic qualifications of refugees without certificates and ensure they can register and continue their studies at the University of Luxembourg.

Social partners as well as employers are becoming increasingly involved in integration measures

Employers and social partners are important stakeholders in the integration of refugees. Not surprisingly, therefore, in a growing number of OECD countries they are actively involved in integration, especially in countries where social partnership is strong. In Austria, the public employment service, NGOs, sector councils and employers gather labour market information and promote good matching via career guidance and effective work placements in the framework of the competence check programme for the occupational integration of refugees. Piloted in 2015, the programme has been gradually rolled out over 2016. In Germany, local chambers of commerce provide advice and training

to small and medium enterprises on issues related to the implementation of work-based learning programmes, employment and internships involving refugees. The initiative is supported by a network of enterprises experienced in the training and hiring of refugees, who share their experiences and provide advice to peers.

There have also been various new initiatives to support employers who agree to train or hire refugees. One example is an Italian pathways programme, which provides financial support to employers to develop internship programmes for refugees. In Austria, employment of refugees is promoted through allowances for work placements paid to employers. Moreover, a draft law, proposed by the Austrian Government in early 2017, plans to support employers who hire refugees while they participate in a new mandatory "integration year". Sweden has instructed 200 central government agencies to provide work experience for new arrivals during 2016-18. Larger private sector employers, who take in at least 100 refugees, receive tailored support and package solutions from the public employment service in the framework of the "100 Club" initiative.

In March 2016, Denmark concluded tripartite agreements with the social partners and 98 municipalities on more than 80 labour market integration measures in the framework of its "United for better Integration" initiative. Most measures have been implemented by amendments to the Integration Act and by a new Act on so-called "Integration Basic Education" (IGU), which came into force on 1 July 2016. Companies that recruit refugees or individuals who arrived to reunite with family within one year of residency receive a bonus worth EUR 5 300, while those who recruit refugees in their second year of residence receive EUR 4 000.

Civil society is taking an active role in integration

Without the support of citizens and welcoming local communities, integration policies are likely to be ineffective – both from a technical implementation and a social cohesion perspective. With the refugee crisis, there has been a plethora of initiatives to involve citizens and community associations in supporting and integrating refugees. In Germany, 11% of the population stated that they have supported asylum seekers or refugees.

Community sponsorship programmes, which have been widely used in non-European OECD countries like Canada and Australia, are becoming more prominent and have recently been adopted by the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Launched in August 2016, the UK scheme encourages charities, faith groups, churches and businesses to support resettled refugees in the United Kingdom. Alongside this, an online service for donations exists, through which the public can make donations, including the use of vacant and self-contained housing available for a minimum of 12 months. Local authorities are able to specify the type of donations they need most in order to support refugees in their area.

France is proposing an annual EUR 1 500 per refugee to any charity with the capacity to find housing for 50 refugees or more. Those looking to host must be able to provide a private room and must be able to commit for at least five months. In Portugal, civil society organisations established a National Platform to support the resettlement of refugees in Portuguese municipalities. A WebPortal and a national campaign raise awareness and provide systematic and updated information. In Luxembourg, the Red Cross operates since April 2016 a Centre for Integration and Cohesion (LISKO) to accompany, guide and support refugees living in reception centres or social housing throughout their integration process into Luxembourgish society. Financed by the Ministry of Family and Integration, LISKO provides individual support with intercultural comprehension and translation and

connects refugees with social services, associations and the local population. Ten full-time social workers draw up individual integration plans focusing on language courses, finding accommodation and recognition of foreign qualifications. Specific needs are shared with municipal authorities, who then integrate them into a Communal Integration Plan.

Switzerland, Luxembourg and Sweden also recently promoted voluntary activities in the realm of integration among citizens. Switzerland, for example, launched a tripartite dialogue on refugee integration, and supports a range of projects across the country to encourage encounters between citizens and refugees. Luxembourg developed municipal information kits for residents that lay out volunteering options to help integrate newcomers. A hotline for volunteers complements the programme. Sweden has increased funds to involve citizens as refugee guides and family contacts.

Dispersing humanitarian migrants across municipalities remains a focus of policy measures

Settling refugees is costly and can place strain on local housing capacities and welcoming communities. Not surprisingly, therefore, many governments seek to distribute humanitarian migrants evenly across the country. However, not all regions and municipalities voluntarily take in new arrivals, which has led some governments to oblige local authorities to accept refugees. This has recently been the case in Sweden and in Austria, where the central government is authorised to build reception facilities in regions that have not fulfilled their reception quota. In Italy, the Ministry of Interior and the National Association of Municipalities agreed in 2016 on a dispersal mechanism for registered asylum seekers and humanitarian migrants. Participation remains voluntary for municipalities but is encouraged through financial incentives. The budget for 2016 allocated EUR 100 million for this purpose. In Luxembourg, the Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI) stepped up efforts to inform municipalities about the reception of asylum seekers in information sessions and via information material. In addition, OLAI launched a temporary programme to subsidise the rents paid by refugees and other residents on the waiting list of the National Housing Fund and hired additional staff to support the domain of housing.

Some countries, though the number remains limited, consider employment-related aspects, such as the skills profile of individual migrants and local labour market conditions, when dispersing humanitarian migrants across the country. This is the case in Estonia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and, recently, Denmark. Following an agreement with the social partners and local authorities in early 2016, the Danish distribution scheme for humanitarian migrants now increasingly focuses on matching individual competences with local labour demand. Finland, too, is currently piloting a new reception model, which takes refugees' socio-economic characteristics into consideration in order to ensure that they are placed in a location with suitable work or educational opportunities. In Germany, regional governments are now able to oblige refugees to remain in the region to which they were allocated during their asylum procedure for a duration of three years. However, this restriction can be lifted if refugees find employment or enter education.

Designing adequate and cost-efficient reception models for unaccompanied minors

Recent years have seen an unprecedented rise in the number of unaccompanied minors (UAMs) arriving in OECD countries. Most OECD countries have specific accommodation structures for this group, as UAMs are among the most vulnerable migrants. However, specific reception is costly and availability is limited, especially where inflows have been very

large. To remedy this, a number of countries have adjusted existing, or developed new, reception models for UAMs, making it easier for municipalities to find appropriate housing for this group.

One example is Sweden. After receiving the largest share of UAMs among European OECD countries in 2015, the country introduced "supported accommodation" as a new form of housing to supplement placements in foster and care homes in 2016. Moreover, a new allocation model was implemented to distribute UAMs more evenly across municipalities. In addition, as of mid 2017, further planned revisions to the central government compensation system will introduce differentiated reimbursements for different forms of UAM placements. The Netherlands implemented a new reception model in 2016, which places UAMs under the age of 15 in foster families, while those of 15 years and older are housed in small-scale supervised housing clusters. The model also aims at keeping UAMs in the same region to ensure continuity in health care and education. In a similar vein, the British Government is developing a strategy based upon supported lodgings, and foster homes and will provide training for foster workers. In the Slovak Republic, where UAMs have been lodged in asylum seeker facilities previously, an amendment of the asylum act introduced the possibility to place UAMs in children's homes, including beyond the age of 18. Finally, Belgium facilitated access to individual integration programmes for UAMs and developed a guide to strengthen the information provided both to UAMs and their legal representatives.

Governments are strengthening health care services for refugees

Refugees are often traumatised or have endured physical injuries during their flight. Health issues can be a fundamental obstacle to integration, and various OECD countries have recently taken steps to address these concerns. In April 2016, Canada fully restored health care benefits for refugees, which had been significantly scaled back previously. Under the current scheme, refugees are entitled to the same health-care coverage as Canadians receiving social assistance. The same holds for refugees in many other OECD countries including Denmark, where refugees – once settled in a municipality – are assigned a local family doctor and have access to free medical treatment on the same terms as Danish nationals. Moreover, as of April 2016, Danish municipalities are obliged to provide medical screenings to new arrivals and their families at an early stage after settlement, to follow up on health concerns identified during the asylum application phase. New Zealand scaled up funding in 2016 to conduct initial health assessments and immunisation, and provide mental health and disability services to relocated Syrian refugees, while Sweden announced in 2016 increased access to mental health care for traumatised asylum seekers and new refugee arrivals, boosted by an annual investment of SEK 40 million (EUR 4.4 million).

Pilot schemes to test the effectiveness of new initiatives and ensure better usage of public funds

At a time when many countries are facing unprecedented integration challenges, evaluating the effectiveness of policy is essential. Sound evaluations are a precondition for scaling up existing measures. In the past two years, many countries have made substantial use of pilot schemes to inform the allocation of funds. An example is the German programme "Early Intervention", which had been monitored before it was anchored in legislation as a principle for upfront skills assessments. More recently, Finland began to develop, with the aid of eight regional pilot projects, a service model for the initial integration stage for all adult immigrants. The "Good Start" service model is co-financed by

the European Social Fund and provides guidance and counselling, initial assessment of vocational and language skills, and initial integration training. It is organised in co-operation with municipalities, local employment economic offices and NGOs. Further pilot projects aim to develop a post-integration service model for those immigrants who have completed their integration training but have not found employment yet. Experiences gained from these pilot projects will inform the design of a new, nation-wide model for integration services, "Kotona Suomessa" (Home in Finland).

Canada implemented 35 small-scale pilots to support the social and labour market integration of over 2 000 Syrian refugees across the country. The pilots focused on informal language learning, community connections, employment, and leveraging technology. Activities, included skills assessments and employment referrals at temporary lodging sites; sessions on mental health, parenting and healthy relationships; children and family activities; and youth activities such as improving computer literacy.

Notes

1. Note that this figure is based upon Q1-Q3 only and, given that unemployment rates among the foreign born are frequently higher in Q1 among foreign-born workers these rates are not directly comparable to those elsewhere.
2. Indeed, the definition of what is a routine and non-routine occupation has been the subject of debate within the literature (see for example Frey and Osborne (2013) and Arntz et al. (2016) for alternative definitions of the routine-task content of occupations). This chapter, however, follows Goos et al. (2014) in favouring an off-the-shelf measure of occupational content and using the Routine Task Intensity index used by Autor and Dorn (2013) (see Box 2.1for a description of the contents of this index).

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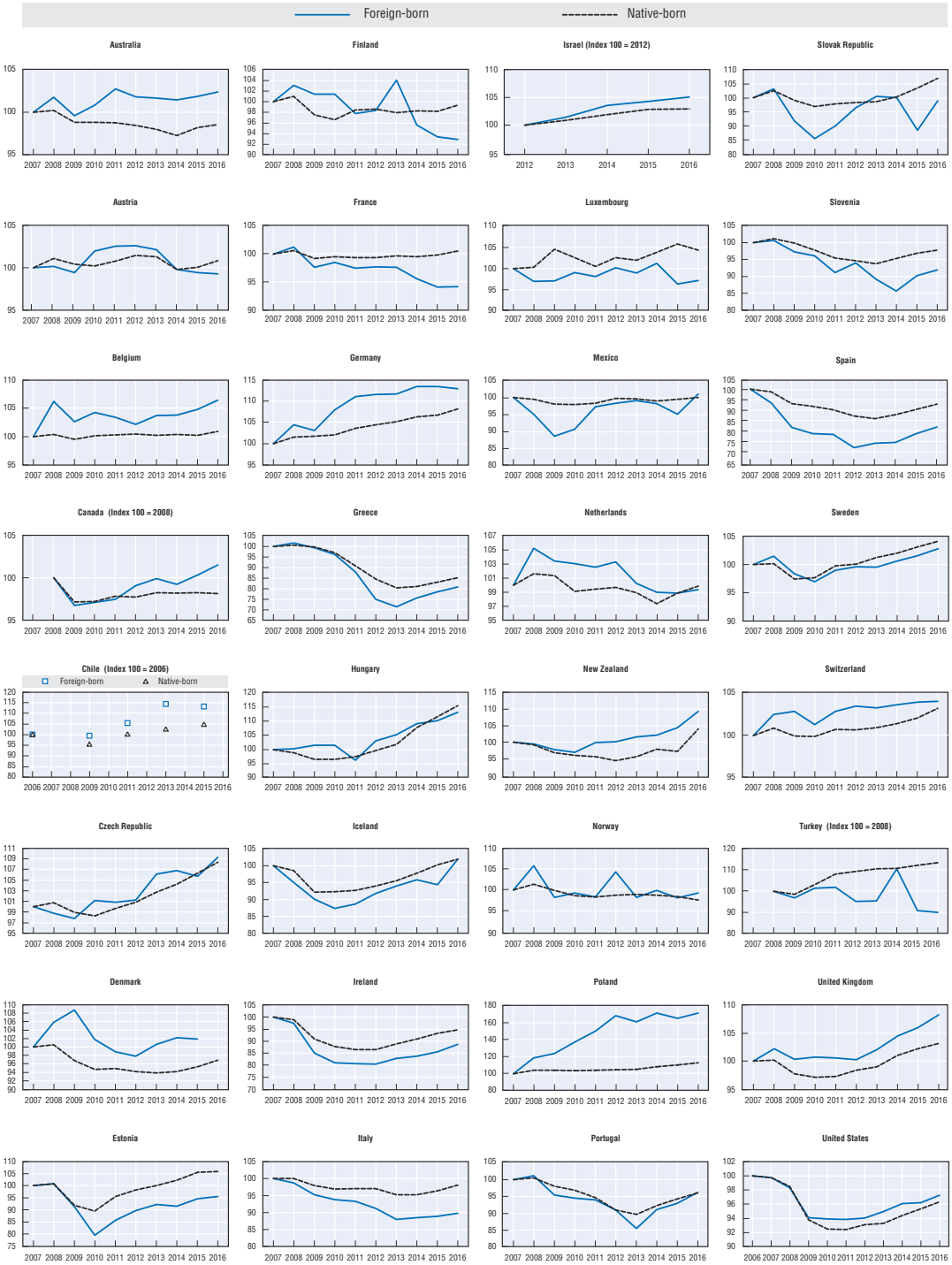
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ANNEX 2.A1

Supplementary tables and figures

Figure 2.A1.1. **Evolution of employment rates by country of birth and gender in selected OECD countries, 2007-16**

Index 100 = 2007



Note: Data refer to the active population aged 15-64. There are breaks in series in Ireland (2008/09), Switzerland (2009/10) and the United Kingdom (2008/09). The United States data has been indexed to the year 2006 to reflect the earlier onset of the crisis.

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel, New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional* (CASEN); Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo* (ENOE); United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498105

Table 2.A1.1. **Employment, unemployment and participation rates by region of birth in selected OECD countries in 2008 (2007 in the United States), 2011 and 2016**

Percentages

	Region of birth	Employment rate			Unemployment rate			Participation rate		
		2008	2011	2016	2008	2011	2016	2008	2011	2016
Australia	Oceania	77.5	76.9	77.3	4.6	6.1	6.1	81.3	81.9	82.3
	Europe	71.4	73.6	75.8	3.1	3.8	4.3	73.7	76.5	79.2
	North Africa and the Middle East	49.1	48.2	46.4	8.9	9.5	11.8	53.9	53.3	52.6
	Sub-Saharan Africa	75.0	76.2	73.3	5.1	5.3	7.9	79.1	80.5	79.6
	Asia	67.6	67.6	67.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	71.8	71.7	71.7
	Americas	74.1	73.9	74.8	4.5	5.3	6.2	77.6	78.1	79.7
	Foreign-born (total)	**69.8**	**70.5**	**70.3**	**4.7**	**5.2**	**6.0**	**73.2**	**74.4**	**74.7**
	Native-born	**75.0**	**73.8**	**73.7**	**4.2**	**5.2**	**5.8**	**78.2**	**77.9**	**78.3**
Canada	Sub-Saharan Africa	68.7	66.7	67.9	10.4	12.6	11.0	76.6	76.4	76.3
	North Africa	62.2	63.8	67.2	16.1	14.8	11.7	74.1	74.9	76.1
	Middle East	60.5	59.0	61.0	10.7	12.1	12.4	67.8	67.1	69.6
	Asia	69.9	67.7	72.2	7.1	8.8	6.4	75.3	74.2	77.1
	Europe	73.0	73.0	76.0	5.2	6.6	5.6	77.1	78.1	80.4
	Oceania	82.0	75.3	78.9	3.9	6.7	5.6	85.4	80.7	83.5
	North America	76.1	72.2	70.1	5.0	5.6	7.4	80.1	76.5	75.7
	Central and South America and Caribbean	72.3	70.2	72.8	8.5	10.6	10.0	79.0	78.5	80.9
	Foreign-born (total)	**70.7**	**68.9**	**71.7**	**7.2**	**8.9**	**7.6**	**76.1**	**75.6**	**77.6**
	Native-born	**74.3**	**72.7**	**72.8**	**6.0**	**7.2**	**6.9**	**79.0**	**78.3**	**78.3**
European OECD countries	EU28 + EFTA	70.0	68.3	70.9	7.3	11.0	9.7	75.6	76.8	78.6
	Other European countries	63.0	59.3	58.5	9.3	14.4	16.7	69.4	69.3	70.3
	North Africa	55.4	48.5	46.6	15.7	24.9	25.6	65.7	64.6	62.7
	Sub-Saharan Africa	67.7	60.7	62.3	11.8	18.5	16.5	76.7	74.4	74.6
	Middle East	54.2	51.3	50.1	15.5	21.8	21.4	64.1	65.7	63.8
	North America	69.8	67.5	70.0	4.7	6.9	4.8	73.2	72.4	73.6
	Central and South America and Caribbean	70.9	62.2	61.1	11.9	21.9	20.4	80.5	79.7	76.7
	Asia	63.2	62.4	64.5	7.5	9.8	8.1	68.3	69.1	70.1
	Other regions	65.8	63.8	65.0	6.3	9.5	12.4	70.3	70.4	74.2
	Foreign-born (total)	**66.8**	**63.4**	**63.0**	**9.3**	**14.2**	**14.1**	**73.6**	**73.9**	**73.4**
	Native-born	**65.8**	**63.8**	**67.6**	**6.3**	**9.5**	**8.1**	**70.3**	**70.4**	**73.6**
New Zealand	Other Oceania	68.3	65.7	72.5	5.7	8.7	5.4	72.4	72.0	76.6
	Europe	78.7	79.5	81.0	3.0	3.4	3.6	81.2	82.2	84.0
	North Africa and the Middle East	49.7	53.8	56.0	13.4	12.2	14.7	57.3	61.3	65.7
	Sub-Saharan Africa	75.3	76.5	80.7	5.1	6.5	5.1	79.4	81.8	85.0
	Asia	63.5	64.3	71.4	4.8	7.0	5.7	66.7	69.1	75.7
	North America	68.6	76.7	81.5	4.6	2.1	2.9	71.9	78.3	83.9
	Central and South America and Caribbean	64.5	78.8	81.9	6.8	6.0	3.3	69.2	83.8	84.7
	Foreign-born (total)	**69.9**	**70.3**	**75.0**	**4.6**	**6.1**	**5.0**	**73.3**	**74.9**	**79.0**
	Native-born	**76.3**	**73.4**	**75.8**	**4.0**	**6.2**	**5.5**	**79.4**	**78.3**	**80.2**
United States	Mexico	70.3	65.2	69.0	4.9	10.2	4.5	74.0	72.6	72.3
	Other Central American countries	77.0	69.9	73.0	4.7	10.7	4.3	80.8	78.3	76.3
	South America and Caribbean	73.2	68.6	71.5	4.9	10.7	5.4	76.9	76.8	75.7
	Canada	74.1	70.3	76.1	3.6	5.7	2.4	76.9	74.5	77.9
	Europe	73.4	71.1	73.1	3.6	7.4	3.6	76.1	76.8	75.8
	Africa	70.4	66.9	69.7	6.0	11.4	5.7	75.0	75.5	74.0
	Asia	70.9	67.4	68.1	3.4	7.0	3.6	73.4	72.5	70.6
	Other regions	68.5	63.0	66.2	4.7	10.1	7.0	71.8	70.1	71.2
	Foreign-born (total)	**71.8**	**67.5**	**70.0**	**4.4**	**9.1**	**4.3**	**75.1**	**74.3**	**73.2**
	Native-born	**70.3**	**65.1**	**67.9**	**4.9**	**9.2**	**5.2**	**73.9**	**71.7**	**71.5**

Note: The population refers to working-age population (15-64) for the employment and participation rates and to active population aged 15-64 for the unemployment rate. European OECD countries do not include Germany and Turkey because no data by region of birth are available for these countries. Among European OECD countries, the data for Switzerland in 2008 are based on the second quarter only. The regions of birth could not be more comparable across countries of residence because of the way aggregate data provided to the Secretariat are coded. The data for European countries refer to the first three quarters only.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys 2008, 2011 and 2016; United States: Current Population Surveys 2007, 2011 and 2016.

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Table 2.A1.2. **Quarterly employment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2012-16**

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Men and women

		AUS	CAN	CHL	ISR	MEX	NZL	AUT	BEL	CHE	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2012 Q1	73.3	70.9	..	63.4	60.1	73.3	71.6	63.5	80.6	65.6	73.4	73.9	56.9	65.9	68.2	64.5	70.0	51.9	55.0	58.3	77.4	56.0	58.8	75.9	76.2	58.8	61.4	59.6	64.0	74.8	46.3	64.7
	2012 Q2	73.8	73.3	..	64.0	61.4	72.8	72.6	63.9	80.5	66.5	73.8	74.4	56.9	67.0	70.7	65.2	70.3	51.4	56.3	58.7	80.9	56.5	60.6	76.1	76.7	59.7	61.5	59.8	63.8	76.6	49.9	65.7
	2012 Q3	73.5	73.6	..	64.9	61.5	72.2	73.6	64.1	81.1	67.0	74.3	74.4	56.5	68.3	70.9	65.4	70.8	50.5	57.4	59.0	81.7	56.3	62.2	76.3	76.7	60.2	61.1	60.1	64.3	77.6	49.9	66.0
	2012 Q4	73.8	72.6	..	63.9	60.8	71.9	72.9	63.8	81.3	67.0	74.5	74.0	55.7	67.4	68.7	65.0	71.2	49.9	57.1	59.3	79.3	56.0	61.3	76.2	76.2	60.0	59.7	59.3	64.2	75.9	49.6	65.9
	2012	**73.6**	**72.6**	**..**	**64.1**	**60.9**	**72.5**	**72.7**	**63.8**	**80.9**	**66.5**	**74.0**	**74.2**	**56.5**	**67.1**	**69.6**	**65.0**	**70.6**	**50.9**	**56.4**	**58.9**	**79.8**	**56.2**	**60.7**	**76.1**	**76.5**	**59.7**	**60.9**	**59.7**	**64.1**	**76.2**	**48.9**	**65.6**
	2013 Q1	73.1	71.6	..	64.2	60.0	72.7	71.8	63.0	81.3	66.8	73.9	73.5	55.0	67.1	67.7	64.6	70.7	48.8	55.8	59.4	78.1	55.0	59.5	75.5	76.0	58.7	59.1	59.8	62.8	75.5	47.9	65.0
	2013 Q2	73.4	73.4	..	64.6	61.1	72.5	73.0	64.1	80.7	67.8	74.5	74.3	55.4	69.1	70.5	65.3	70.8	49.2	57.7	60.2	81.9	55.3	60.4	75.7	76.5	59.8	60.2	59.8	63.2	77.2	50.8	65.9
	2013 Q3	73.2	73.8	..	65.1	60.9	73.6	73.8	64.1	80.8	68.0	74.7	74.4	56.0	69.0	70.3	65.7	71.4	49.1	58.7	60.9	84.3	55.2	59.3	75.6	76.6	60.7	61.0	60.0	64.7	78.7	50.3	66.2
	2013 Q4	73.4	73.0	..	64.8	61.6	74.7	72.8	63.3	81.9	68.2	75.1	73.6	55.8	68.6	68.2	65.0	71.6	48.4	59.2	61.4	81.1	55.3	61.9	75.3	75.9	60.8	61.4	59.8	63.5	77.2	49.2	65.8
	2013	**73.3**	**73.0**	**58.1**	**64.7**	**60.9**	**73.4**	**72.8**	**63.6**	**81.2**	**67.7**	**74.5**	**73.9**	**55.6**	**68.5**	**69.2**	**65.1**	**71.1**	**48.9**	**57.9**	**60.5**	**81.2**	**55.2**	**60.3**	**75.5**	**76.3**	**60.0**	**60.4**	**59.8**	**63.5**	**77.2**	**49.6**	**65.7**
	2014 Q1	72.6	71.6	..	65.3	60.4	75.0	71.8	63.2	80.8	67.9	74.4	72.8	55.6	68.1	67.7	64.5	71.8	48.6	60.5	60.8	80.5	54.8	62.6	74.4	75.5	60.3	61.1	60.2	62.9	76.3	48.0	65.6
	2014 Q2	72.9	73.3	..	65.6	60.5	74.7	72.5	63.5	80.9	68.5	74.7	74.0	56.6	70.4	70.6	65.1	72.1	49.3	61.2	61.4	84.2	55.2	60.3	74.7	76.6	61.3	62.2	60.7	64.9	78.0	50.9	66.8
	2014 Q3	72.6	73.9	..	65.3	60.4	75.0	73.3	64.1	81.3	69.3	75.2	74.9	57.1	70.3	70.4	65.1	72.7	50.0	62.4	62.4	84.8	55.5	61.3	75.4	76.5	62.5	63.0	61.3	65.3	79.3	50.3	66.8
	2014 Q4	72.8	72.9	..	65.1	60.5	76.1	72.7	64.3	82.9	69.7	75.3	74.9	57.3	70.2	68.3	64.8	73.0	49.4	62.4	62.9	82.8	55.7	61.8	75.4	75.9	62.6	62.5	61.6	64.9	77.2	49.3	66.9
	2014	**72.7**	**72.9**	**..**	**65.3**	**60.4**	**75.2**	**72.6**	**63.8**	**81.5**	**68.9**	**74.9**	**74.2**	**56.6**	**69.8**	**69.2**	**64.9**	**72.4**	**49.3**	**61.6**	**61.9**	**83.1**	**55.3**	**61.5**	**75.0**	**76.1**	**61.7**	**62.2**	**60.9**	**64.5**	**77.7**	**49.6**	**66.5**
	2015 Q1	72.7	71.5	..	65.2	60.2	75.3	72.0	63.6	82.4	69.4	74.8	74.5	57.0	70.3	67.8	64.5	73.0	49.3	62.2	62.7	83.7	55.2	63.3	75.5	75.5	61.9	62.5	61.9	64.3	77.0	48.5	66.4
	2015 Q2	73.5	73.6	..	66.2	60.6	74.6	72.3	63.7	81.6	70.1	74.7	75.3	58.3	72.1	70.0	65.2	72.8	50.7	63.6	63.4	85.8	55.9	65.4	76.1	76.4	62.6	63.7	62.6	65.8	78.6	51.3	67.5
	2015 Q3	73.4	74.1	..	66.3	60.7	73.7	73.8	63.6	81.5	70.5	75.3	75.3	58.8	74.0	70.6	65.5	73.3	51.4	64.6	63.8	86.4	56.4	62.4	76.5	76.4	63.5	63.9	63.0	66.9	80.0	51.3	67.4
	2015 Q4	74.3	72.7	..	65.8	61.6	74.8	73.0	63.7	82.5	70.8	75.8	75.2	59.1	71.9	68.3	65.1	73.8	51.2	64.7	63.9	84.7	56.3	61.0	76.4	75.3	63.7	63.9	63.5	65.6	78.5	50.2	67.3
	2015	**73.5**	**73.0**	**59.3**	**65.9**	**60.8**	**74.6**	**72.8**	**63.6**	**82.0**	**70.2**	**75.2**	**75.1**	**58.3**	**72.1**	**69.2**	**65.1**	**73.2**	**50.6**	**63.8**	**63.4**	**85.2**	**55.9**	**62.6**	**76.1**	**75.9**	**62.9**	**63.5**	**62.8**	**65.7**	**78.5**	**50.3**	**67.2**
	2016 Q1	73.6	71.2	..	65.5	60.5	75.0	72.4	63.5	82.8	71.0	75.5	75.7	59.1	70.7	68.2	65.1	73.6	50.8	64.9	63.6	84.7	56.0	60.1	76.1	75.1	63.7	63.6	64.2	64.6	78.1	49.7	67.3
	2016 Q2	74.0	73.4	..	66.1	61.0	75.7	73.2	63.7	82.5	71.6	75.7	76.7	59.8	73.1	70.7	65.7	73.8	52.1	66.2	64.5	87.4	57.4	62.0	76.8	75.4	64.4	64.6	64.9	66.7	79.9	52.1	68.0
	2016 Q3	73.4	73.6	..	66.1	61.5	75.8	74.5	64.1	82.6	72.2	76.7	76.8	60.4	73.5	71.2	65.9	74.0	52.7	67.0	65.3	88.2	57.2	61.7	77.3	75.6	64.9	65.5	65.1	66.9	80.4	51.3	68.1
	2016 Q4	73.8	73.1	..	66.0	61.4	76.7	73.8	65.1	83.5	72.8	77.0	75.8	60.4	71.9	69.2	65.5	74.2	51.9	67.3	65.6	86.1	57.1	63.2	77.3	74.9	65.1	65.3	65.3	66.7	78.9	50.2	68.0
	2016	**73.7**	**72.8**	**..**	**65.9**	**61.1**	**75.8**	**73.4**	**64.1**	**82.9**	**71.6**	**76.2**	**76.3**	**59.9**	**72.3**	**70.0**	**65.6**	**73.9**	**51.9**	**66.4**	**64.8**	**86.6**	**56.9**	**61.8**	**76.9**	**75.2**	**64.5**	**64.7**	**64.9**	**66.2**	**79.3**	**50.8**	**67.9**
Foreign-born	2012 Q1	70.0	68.3	..	74.5	52.1	71.0	64.6	51.8	75.4	66.3	66.8	60.8	51.7	66.5	61.7	57.0	65.0	50.9	62.1	58.1	75.6	59.5	70.8	62.9	69.3	58.1	67.5	60.7	63.5	61.8	44.3	67.0
	2012 Q2	70.1	70.2	..	74.9	53.6	70.4	66.3	51.7	76.4	66.6	68.2	60.9	52.2	68.0	64.7	57.7	66.3	49.5	65.4	59.3	80.4	60.9	71.4	63.3	72.4	63.1	67.7	63.0	63.5	63.5	45.0	67.9
	2012 Q3	69.9	70.9	..	74.5	53.2	70.2	66.3	52.1	76.8	68.0	68.4	61.9	53.0	67.8	65.5	58.3	67.2	50.4	67.9	59.0	79.3	60.2	71.3	64.1	71.9	66.1	66.7	62.9	64.3	63.4	47.5	68.0
	2012 Q4	70.0	70.8	..	75.3	55.8	70.5	65.1	52.3	75.9	68.0	68.4	61.0	51.5	66.5	63.4	57.4	67.2	47.5	70.6	59.0	81.0	59.4	71.9	62.3	70.0	61.3	63.7	67.4	64.2	62.6	47.5	67.8
	2012	**70.0**	**70.1**	**..**	**74.8**	**53.6**	**70.5**	**65.6**	**52.0**	**76.1**	**67.3**	**68.0**	**61.1**	**52.1**	**67.2**	**63.8**	**57.6**	**66.5**	**49.6**	**66.6**	**58.8**	**79.0**	**60.0**	**71.3**	**63.1**	**70.9**	**61.9**	**66.4**	**63.7**	**63.9**	**62.8**	**46.1**	**67.7**
	2013 Q1	70.0	69.6	..	76.2	54.7	71.4	64.1	53.0	75.0	67.6	67.5	61.9	50.0	69.8	62.0	56.0	66.5	45.8	68.8	58.7	79.7	58.3	71.5	60.9	68.8	60.0	61.7	69.4	57.4	61.7	45.9	67.4
	2013 Q2	70.1	71.3	..	75.6	53.3	71.6	65.6	51.8	76.3	69.9	68.3	63.6	51.1	71.3	65.8	57.0	67.0	47.3	67.7	60.2	79.2	57.9	70.5	60.9	70.2	59.6	62.1	64.5	61.0	63.6	47.7	68.7
	2013 Q3	69.6	71.7	..	75.6	55.5	70.6	66.5	53.3	76.0	70.6	69.0	63.4	50.8	67.2	63.4	57.6	68.0	48.7	66.7	61.7	80.4	58.1	73.6	61.4	71.1	59.5	63.1	64.4	62.8	63.5	47.2	69.0
	2013 Q4	69.4	69.8	..	76.0	52.6	72.5	64.5	52.8	76.3	71.1	68.2	62.7	51.0	65.5	62.5	57.0	68.5	48.5	67.8	61.6	80.4	58.2	70.6	61.7	70.9	58.0	63.4	67.6	60.8	62.5	45.5	68.4
	2013	**69.7**	**70.6**	**74.2**	**75.8**	**54.0**	**71.5**	**65.2**	**52.7**	**75.9**	**69.8**	**68.3**	**62.9**	**50.7**	**68.4**	**63.4**	**56.9**	**67.5**	**47.6**	**67.8**	**60.5**	**79.9**	**58.1**	**71.5**	**61.2**	**70.3**	**59.2**	**62.6**	**66.4**	**60.5**	**62.9**	**46.6**	**68.4**
	2014 Q1	69.1	68.9	..	77.6	53.0	72.0	63.1	53.1	75.2	72.1	67.5	60.7	49.9	63.4	60.1	55.8	68.4	48.1	69.4	60.6	76.7	57.5	70.0	60.2	69.4	67.4	65.6	62.4	58.3	61.7	47.3	68.4
	2014 Q2	69.6	70.4	..	76.7	55.1	71.5	66.0	53.9	77.0	73.1	68.2	64.3	52.5	66.5	61.4	56.5	69.6	50.5	69.2	61.1	85.6	59.1	73.7	61.7	70.1	67.3	66.7	63.9	60.6	63.1	47.4	69.1
	2014 Q3	69.6	70.5	..	77.0	51.9	71.2	65.9	51.8	76.2	71.1	69.5	65.9	53.3	70.4	61.3	56.9	70.0	52.0	70.2	61.5	83.3	58.9	70.8	61.2	69.5	58.5	67.1	69.0	57.8	65.2	46.7	69.7
	2014 Q4	70.0	70.8	..	78.4	53.8	73.0	64.6	52.3	76.8	71.0	68.4	64.5	53.6	72.1	60.0	56.2	69.5	50.7	72.8	61.5	82.5	57.9	73.5	62.3	70.2	58.2	67.1	69.5	56.0	64.1	44.2	69.4
	2014	**69.6**	**70.1**	**..**	**77.4**	**53.4**	**71.9**	**64.9**	**52.8**	**76.3**	**71.8**	**68.4**	**63.9**	**52.3**	**68.0**	**60.7**	**56.4**	**69.4**	**50.3**	**70.4**	**61.2**	**81.9**	**58.4**	**72.0**	**61.4**	**69.8**	**63.0**	**66.6**	**66.1**	**58.2**	**63.5**	**46.3**	**69.1**
	2015 Q1	69.9	69.8	..	78.2	49.2	74.0	63.3	54.0	76.2	70.2	68.3	62.8	52.9	66.3	58.2	55.3	69.5	48.1	70.5	60.4	75.9	57.0	68.8	60.8	67.7	64.6	65.7	65.8	56.8	62.6	43.6	68.5
	2015 Q2	70.1	71.0	..	77.1	50.7	73.4	64.9	50.8	77.0	71.1	68.3	62.1	55.3	68.6	58.9	55.6	70.1	53.4	72.5	62.1	84.0	59.0	72.3	61.9	68.4	55.8	69.3	60.5	62.7	63.9	44.8	69.3
	2015 Q3	69.4	71.5	..	78.0	53.7	72.4	65.6	55.0	76.1	71.1	68.8	64.2	56.4	74.4	59.3	56.2	71.5	54.7	72.0	63.8	82.8	59.2	68.3	61.0	69.0	57.8	68.7	56.3	64.3	65.0	44.2	69.2
	2015 Q4	70.3	71.4	..	78.6	53.5	74.2	64.9	53.3	76.8	72.1	68.1	65.3	56.4	71.9	60.6	54.8	71.0	53.0	69.1	64.0	80.4	59.2	69.9	60.6	69.5	65.4	68.3	51.2	61.6	64.7	44.8	69.9
	2015	**69.9**	**70.9**	**73.9**	**78.0**	**51.8**	**73.5**	**64.7**	**53.3**	**76.5**	**71.1**	**68.4**	**63.6**	**55.2**	**70.2**	**59.3**	**55.5**	**70.5**	**52.2**	**71.1**	**62.6**	**80.7**	**58.6**	**69.5**	**61.1**	**68.6**	**60.7**	**68.0**	**58.4**	**61.3**	**64.1**	**44.4**	**69.2**
	2016 Q1	70.1	70.8	..	77.5	55.9	74.2	63.2	52.8	76.2	72.6	68.0	67.0	55.6	67.8	57.4	54.6	70.9	52.1	70.3	63.5	83.7	58.2	70.2	61.1	69.7	63.5	67.7	58.0	60.4	63.1	41.2	69.3
	2016 Q2	70.2	71.8	..	78.8	53.4	74.5	64.9	54.4	76.9	74.4	67.8	66.9	57.4	75.4	58.7	55.7	71.9	55.6	74.8	65.1	88.3	59.4	68.2	62.2	68.7	57.7	70.8	63.8	61.8	64.8	44.6	70.2
	2016 Q3	70.2	72.2	..	79.3	55.8	74.6	65.5	53.5	76.4	73.5	67.8	65.8	58.8	70.8	60.9	56.0	72.3	55.8	74.2	66.0	87.1	60.0	68.2	62.2	70.1	62.2	71.4	70.1	62.4	66.0	44.3	70.4
	2016 Q4	70.6	71.9	..	78.8	55.0	76.8	64.6	55.9	76.8	75.4	68.2	67.4	58.4	69.3	57.8	54.8	72.4	51.2	76.0	65.8	87.0	59.2	69.6	62.3	68.4	67.0	71.7	68.6	65.3	65.5	45.4	70.0
	2016	**70.3**	**71.7**	**..**	**78.6**	**55.0**	**75.0**	**64.6**	**54.1**	**76.6**	**73.5**	**68.0**	**66.8**	**57.6**	**70.8**	**59.0**	**55.3**	**71.9**	**53.7**	**73.8**	**65.1**	**86.6**	**59.2**	**69.0**	**62.0**	**69.2**	**62.6**	**70.4**	**64.7**	**62.4**	**64.9**	**43.9**	**70.0**

Table 2.A1.2. **Quarterly employment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2012-16** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Men

		AUS	CAN	CHL	ISR	MEX	NZL	AUT	BEL	CHE	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2012 Q1	78.2	72.1	..	68.2	77.8	78.7	75.3	68.1	85.2	73.5	77.3	75.8	61.8	67.5	68.9	67.9	74.0	61.3	59.8	61.8	79.3	65.4	63.9	80.5	77.8	65.1	64.8	66.4	66.1	75.9	66.1	68.0
	2012 Q2	78.5	75.4	..	69.1	79.0	77.9	77.0	68.8	85.3	74.5	77.8	76.3	61.7	68.3	71.8	68.6	74.5	60.8	61.2	62.0	82.5	65.8	66.9	80.6	78.2	66.4	64.9	66.6	66.5	77.6	70.0	69.4
	2012 Q3	78.1	76.5	..	69.4	79.2	76.8	77.7	68.4	85.9	75.1	78.5	76.5	61.5	71.5	71.9	68.9	75.1	60.0	62.3	62.8	83.5	66.0	66.8	80.7	78.4	67.1	64.1	67.2	67.8	78.8	70.7	70.2
	2012 Q4	78.6	74.4	..	68.5	78.3	77.2	77.1	67.5	86.2	74.8	78.6	76.6	60.4	70.8	69.9	68.2	75.3	59.1	62.3	62.6	80.5	65.3	67.6	80.2	77.5	66.6	62.8	66.4	67.6	77.2	70.0	69.7
	2012	**78.3**	**74.6**	**..**	**68.8**	**78.6**	**77.7**	**76.8**	**68.2**	**85.6**	**74.5**	**78.1**	**76.3**	**61.4**	**69.5**	**70.6**	**68.4**	**74.7**	**60.3**	**61.4**	**62.3**	**81.4**	**65.6**	**66.3**	**80.5**	**78.0**	**66.3**	**64.2**	**66.7**	**67.0**	**77.4**	**69.2**	**69.3**
	2013 Q1	77.9	72.7	..	68.8	77.7	77.8	75.3	67.0	85.5	74.5	77.3	76.0	59.6	69.9	67.9	67.6	74.5	57.9	60.5	63.3	79.5	64.0	64.0	79.3	77.1	65.2	61.9	66.5	65.7	76.7	67.5	68.5
	2013 Q2	78.1	75.3	..	68.8	78.3	77.7	76.9	68.7	84.9	75.6	78.1	76.3	60.1	71.6	71.4	68.3	74.8	58.4	63.4	64.0	83.7	64.2	64.8	79.6	78.0	66.5	63.1	66.6	66.2	78.2	70.6	69.5
	2013 Q3	78.0	76.6	..	70.1	78.3	78.2	77.7	67.4	85.0	76.0	78.3	75.9	61.0	72.4	71.8	68.7	75.5	58.4	64.7	65.1	87.1	64.4	66.1	79.7	78.3	67.5	64.2	66.5	68.0	80.1	70.8	70.1
	2013 Q4	77.9	74.9	..	69.8	79.0	79.3	76.9	67.1	85.5	76.0	78.7	75.8	60.5	71.2	68.8	67.8	75.8	57.4	65.0	65.9	83.3	64.1	66.6	79.5	77.1	67.2	64.5	65.7	66.8	78.2	69.3	69.2
	2013	**78.0**	**74.8**	**71.0**	**69.4**	**78.3**	**78.2**	**76.7**	**67.5**	**85.2**	**75.5**	**78.1**	**76.0**	**60.3**	**71.3**	**70.0**	**68.1**	**75.2**	**58.0**	**63.4**	**64.6**	**83.2**	**64.2**	**65.3**	**79.5**	**77.6**	**66.6**	**63.4**	**66.3**	**66.6**	**78.3**	**69.6**	**69.3**
	2014 Q1	77.4	72.9	..	69.3	78.0	80.0	75.1	66.7	84.3	75.7	77.8	75.2	60.0	70.9	68.0	67.2	75.7	57.1	66.2	65.2	82.8	63.4	68.4	78.9	76.8	66.3	64.0	66.2	65.4	77.0	68.0	68.6
	2014 Q2	77.3	75.1	..	69.8	77.9	80.0	76.1	66.7	84.4	76.7	77.9	76.5	61.3	73.1	71.0	68.0	76.1	58.0	67.0	65.7	87.3	64.1	65.4	79.2	78.0	67.9	65.5	67.3	67.8	78.8	71.0	70.7
	2014 Q3	76.8	76.6	..	69.6	78.2	79.5	77.4	66.9	84.9	77.4	78.9	77.4	62.4	73.2	70.8	68.3	76.9	58.6	68.7	67.3	87.3	64.7	65.2	79.8	78.0	69.4	66.5	68.2	68.9	80.0	70.6	71.2
	2014 Q4	77.0	74.9	..	69.8	78.4	80.5	76.2	67.4	85.5	77.4	78.7	76.8	62.2	73.8	69.0	67.7	76.9	57.7	68.3	67.7	84.4	64.3	67.6	79.6	76.8	69.2	65.8	68.5	68.5	78.3	68.9	70.3
	2014	**77.1**	**74.9**	**..**	**69.6**	**78.2**	**80.0**	**76.2**	**66.9**	**84.8**	**76.8**	**78.3**	**76.5**	**61.5**	**72.8**	**69.7**	**67.8**	**76.4**	**57.9**	**67.6**	**66.5**	**85.5**	**64.1**	**66.6**	**79.4**	**77.4**	**68.2**	**65.4**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**78.5**	**69.6**	**70.2**
	2015 Q1	77.0	72.6	..	69.5	78.0	79.9	75.0	66.5	85.0	76.7	77.8	76.4	62.0	72.8	68.0	67.2	76.9	57.7	68.0	67.6	86.1	63.7	66.6	79.7	77.0	68.1	65.6	68.4	68.0	77.8	67.9	69.8
	2015 Q2	77.6	75.4	..	70.9	78.3	79.4	75.6	66.9	84.5	77.6	77.6	77.6	63.3	75.6	70.3	67.9	76.7	59.1	69.8	68.6	88.7	64.7	70.6	80.2	77.5	68.7	66.3	69.4	69.1	79.3	70.8	71.4
	2015 Q3	77.5	76.9	..	70.8	78.4	78.0	77.0	66.5	84.3	78.0	78.6	78.1	64.3	78.1	71.4	68.2	77.5	60.0	71.0	69.1	89.7	65.9	67.4	80.6	77.5	70.1	66.9	69.8	71.0	80.5	71.5	71.6
	2015 Q4	78.0	74.4	..	70.2	78.9	79.4	76.3	66.3	85.0	78.4	79.0	77.8	64.0	74.7	68.7	67.6	78.2	59.6	71.1	68.4	85.0	65.2	64.5	80.5	76.6	70.2	67.0	70.2	68.8	79.4	69.6	70.7
	2015	**77.5**	**74.8**	**71.1**	**70.4**	**78.4**	**79.2**	**76.0**	**66.5**	**84.7**	**77.7**	**78.2**	**77.5**	**63.4**	**75.3**	**69.6**	**67.7**	**77.3**	**59.1**	**70.0**	**68.4**	**87.4**	**64.9**	**66.7**	**80.3**	**77.1**	**69.2**	**66.5**	**69.5**	**69.2**	**79.3**	**69.9**	**70.9**
	2016 Q1	77.5	72.1		69.3	77.9	79.5	75.1	66.6	85.3	78.4	78.5	77.6	64.1	73.1	68.6	67.6	77.7	59.5	71.2	68.0	86.8	64.6	65.4	80.4	75.9	69.9	66.2	70.5	67.3	78.6	68.7	70.7
	2016 Q2	77.8	74.9		70.1	78.4	80.1	76.3	67.6	85.4	78.8	78.8	78.9	64.8	76.0	72.1	68.3	77.7	60.8	72.7	69.0	90.7	66.2	66.6	81.0	76.3	70.6	67.8	71.6	69.4	80.3	71.4	71.9
	2016 Q3	77.1	76.2		70.6	79.0	80.2	77.8	67.7	85.7	79.5	79.7	79.4	65.6	78.2	72.3	68.7	77.8	61.6	73.4	70.2	91.6	66.3	64.8	81.4	76.4	71.6	68.8	71.6	70.0	80.9	70.9	72.4
	2016 Q4	77.6	74.7		70.1	79.1	80.9	77.2	67.7	86.1	79.9	79.8	78.2	65.3	74.9	70.1	68.2	77.7	60.6	73.8	70.4	88.8	65.8	66.8	81.5	75.5	71.8	68.4	71.7	68.6	79.4	69.5	71.6
	2016	**77.5**	**74.5**		**70.0**	**78.6**	**80.2**	**76.6**	**67.4**	**85.6**	**79.1**	**79.2**	**78.5**	**65.0**	**75.5**	**70.8**	**68.2**	**77.7**	**60.6**	**72.8**	**69.4**	**89.5**	**65.7**	**65.9**	**81.1**	**76.0**	**71.0**	**67.8**	**71.4**	**68.8**	**79.8**	**70.1**	**71.6**
Foreign-born	2012 Q1	79.0	74.4	..	77.6	62.2	78.4	71.6	60.6	83.0	77.8	76.3	66.1	54.1	69.4	67.3	64.4	75.3	61.2	70.5	62.4	76.4	71.9	79.2	71.4	72.5	65.9	69.9	65.8	70.7	65.9	61.7	77.2
	2012 Q2	78.7	76.1	..	78.2	64.1	76.2	74.5	60.1	84.6	77.9	77.0	65.0	54.6	73.7	69.4	66.0	77.0	57.9	71.3	64.3	84.0	73.7	79.4	71.6	75.9	67.7	68.3	71.4	71.4	68.4	62.8	78.7
	2012 Q3	78.2	77.3	..	78.0	62.9	75.9	75.4	59.4	85.3	81.5	77.8	65.7	55.4	72.7	71.0	67.4	77.7	58.6	75.9	64.7	84.9	73.0	78.9	71.5	76.3	76.5	68.6	67.4	70.5	68.3	69.2	79.4
	2012 Q4	78.6	76.6	..	78.0	66.9	76.7	72.4	59.8	83.5	80.8	77.3	67.5	53.9	68.3	67.6	67.0	76.6	54.7	76.0	65.4	83.6	70.7	79.2	69.9	75.8	74.9	65.5	69.1	73.0	67.6	64.3	78.6
	2012	**78.6**	**76.1**	**..**	**78.0**	**64.0**	**76.8**	**73.5**	**60.0**	**84.1**	**79.5**	**77.1**	**66.1**	**54.5**	**70.9**	**68.9**	**66.2**	**76.7**	**58.1**	**73.5**	**64.2**	**82.1**	**72.3**	**79.2**	**71.1**	**75.2**	**71.1**	**68.1**	**68.4**	**71.4**	**67.5**	**64.5**	**78.5**
	2013 Q1	78.5	74.9	..	78.8	67.0	78.0	70.5	60.1	82.1	79.3	76.0	66.3	51.7	70.9	67.7	65.0	75.1	53.5	75.5	64.5	81.6	68.3	79.2	69.5	74.4	72.8	63.3	75.8	69.6	66.3	60.9	78.1
	2013 Q2	78.3	77.3	..	78.8	68.8	77.9	74.0	60.0	83.4	80.4	77.2	67.5	54.1	79.2	70.2	66.2	75.8	55.6	80.1	67.1	83.2	68.3	77.1	68.6	74.7	68.9	64.5	70.7	70.1	67.9	64.3	80.2
	2013 Q3	77.2	78.2	..	78.6	70.1	77.3	74.9	61.2	83.3	81.5	77.9	67.2	52.8	71.6	69.6	67.7	78.2	58.1	78.3	68.9	83.6	69.1	81.2	67.6	75.2	70.6	63.6	68.7	74.1	68.2	64.4	80.4
	2013 Q4	77.2	75.4	..	78.2	67.1	80.0	71.6	60.8	84.6	81.3	77.5	68.1	54.3	66.1	68.1	66.3	77.9	58.2	80.2	68.9	82.4	68.6	80.0	69.4	75.7	65.7	64.9	75.4	71.0	67.1	64.1	79.8
	2013	**77.8**	**76.5**	**83.3**	**78.6**	**68.2**	**78.3**	**72.7**	**60.5**	**83.3**	**80.6**	**77.2**	**67.3**	**53.2**	**71.9**	**68.9**	**66.3**	**76.7**	**56.3**	**78.4**	**67.4**	**82.7**	**68.6**	**79.4**	**68.8**	**75.0**	**69.5**	**64.1**	**72.5**	**71.3**	**67.4**	**63.5**	**79.6**
	2014 Q1	77.0	74.0	..	79.7	67.6	78.7	68.1	61.4	82.9	84.3	76.2	67.3	52.6	70.1	65.5	63.9	78.4	57.6	82.6	67.7	75.4	67.0	73.7	66.9	74.3	73.5	67.6	75.2	67.4	66.5	63.1	79.7
	2014 Q2	77.6	76.2	..	78.7	71.1	79.1	71.6	60.6	83.6	84.2	76.5	70.6	56.3	76.8	67.0	63.8	79.5	59.0	83.9	68.7	85.7	69.4	81.7	69.8	74.3	72.0	69.7	76.3	69.5	67.6	67.0	81.0
	2014 Q3	77.7	77.7	..	79.1	63.1	78.2	72.9	58.7	83.9	84.9	77.6	73.2	57.7	73.8	66.2	63.8	79.6	60.7	82.1	68.9	87.9	69.5	80.1	70.3	75.7	72.6	70.9	82.0	64.4	69.5	65.8	81.9
	2014 Q4	78.5	77.3	..	80.6	68.9	79.8	71.8	60.6	84.5	82.9	77.6	72.2	57.3	77.3	65.7	63.8	78.4	58.4	82.5	68.7	87.8	68.8	80.1	71.7	74.5	69.9	69.6	81.9	65.6	68.7	62.6	80.9
	2014	**77.7**	**76.3**	**..**	**79.5**	**67.7**	**79.0**	**71.1**	**60.3**	**83.7**	**84.1**	**77.0**	**70.9**	**56.0**	**74.6**	**66.1**	**63.8**	**79.0**	**58.9**	**82.7**	**68.5**	**84.3**	**68.7**	**78.9**	**69.7**	**74.7**	**72.1**	**69.5**	**78.6**	**66.8**	**68.1**	**64.6**	**80.9**
	2015 Q1	79.1	76.4	..	79.8	64.4	81.7	69.9	61.8	83.4	81.9	76.5	69.4	56.6	72.2	62.7	62.3	78.5	56.2	79.5	67.9	75.2	67.7	75.7	69.9	71.9	74.6	68.5	73.4	64.0	66.4	64.9	80.2
	2015 Q2	78.8	78.2	..	79.0	66.8	80.7	72.3	56.3	84.5	82.5	75.9	69.5	60.3	72.7	66.1	62.7	78.7	61.4	83.3	69.3	85.4	70.2	75.7	70.8	72.9	67.7	72.1	66.6	70.9	67.7	65.1	81.6
	2015 Q3	78.1	79.6	..	80.6	66.9	79.4	73.3	64.0	83.3	83.5	77.2	71.1	61.3	80.0	65.1	63.7	79.7	63.8	84.4	71.2	89.3	71.3	74.9	70.9	73.4	70.0	73.1	63.5	71.5	68.8	63.9	82.1
	2015 Q4	79.3	78.6	..	81.0	68.2	80.8	71.3	60.1	83.6	83.7	77.4	72.3	61.9	77.4	66.7	63.1	79.7	63.1	82.1	71.4	87.1	71.0	75.6	70.4	74.6	81.3	72.4	56.5	69.7	68.0	64.3	81.4
	2015	**78.8**	**78.2**	**83.9**	**80.1**	**66.6**	**80.6**	**71.7**	**60.5**	**83.7**	**82.9**	**76.8**	**70.6**	**60.0**	**75.7**	**65.2**	**62.9**	**79.1**	**61.0**	**82.4**	**69.9**	**84.5**	**70.0**	**75.4**	**70.5**	**73.2**	**73.1**	**71.5**	**65.0**	**69.0**	**67.7**	**64.6**	**81.3**
	2016 Q1	79.0	77.2	..	79.4	71.3	81.1	68.4	60.0	81.6	83.3	75.5	72.2	61.6	73.3	64.7	61.9	80.2	62.9	80.9	71.5	89.5	70.7	75.5	70.4	74.2	79.0	71.8	65.6	65.7	66.1	61.5	80.9
	2016 Q2	78.7	78.3	..	80.9	67.4	81.4	71.5	62.3	84.0	85.3	75.2	71.5	63.1	81.8	65.4	64.1	81.0	66.9	84.6	73.2	87.7	72.2	74.9	69.8	72.7	68.4	74.2	74.6	66.7	68.6	67.9	82.3
	2016 Q3	78.5	79.4	..	80.9	72.1	81.3	72.9	61.1	83.5	85.8	75.0	72.5	65.0	76.8	68.8	64.4	81.5	66.4	83.3	74.7	90.1	72.3	74.6	70.0	75.7	72.1	74.6	76.4	70.7	70.7	66.6	82.6
	2016 Q4	78.9	79.4	..	80.2	69.3	83.7	70.2	64.8	84.2	85.3	75.5	73.8	64.7	75.1	66.8	63.9	82.0	62.9	81.6	74.2	89.8	71.6	74.9	69.2	73.6	72.6	73.3	77.7	74.9	69.4	67.7	81.3
	2016	**78.8**	**78.6**	**..**	**80.3**	**70.1**	**81.9**	**70.8**	**62.1**	**83.4**	**84.9**	**75.3**	**72.5**	**63.6**	**76.7**	**66.4**	**63.6**	**81.2**	**64.8**	**82.6**	**73.4**	**89.3**	**71.7**	**75.0**	**69.8**	**74.1**	**72.6**	**73.4**	**73.3**	**69.4**	**68.7**	**65.9**	**81.8**

Table 2.A1.2. **Quarterly employment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2012-16** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Women

		AUS	CAN	CHL	ISR	MEX	NZL	AUT	BEL	CHE	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2012 Q1	68.4	69.7	..	58.5	43.9	68.1	67.9	58.8	75.9	57.5	69.3	71.9	51.8	64.3	67.5	61.1	66.1	42.6	50.4	54.9	75.5	46.5	53.4	71.3	74.5	52.6	58.2	52.7	61.9	73.6	26.5	61.6
	2012 Q2	69.0	71.2	..	58.8	45.4	67.9	68.1	58.9	75.7	58.2	69.7	72.5	51.9	65.7	69.5	61.8	66.1	42.1	51.6	55.4	79.3	47.1	54.0	71.4	75.1	53.1	58.4	52.9	60.9	75.5	29.8	62.1
	2012 Q3	69.0	70.6	..	60.2	45.3	67.8	69.4	59.7	76.3	58.7	70.0	72.2	51.2	65.1	69.9	62.0	66.5	41.3	52.6	55.2	79.8	46.4	57.6	71.7	74.9	53.4	58.2	52.9	60.7	76.4	29.2	62.0
	2012 Q4	69.1	70.7	..	59.3	44.9	67.0	68.7	60.0	76.3	59.0	70.4	71.3	50.7	64.0	67.6	61.8	67.1	41.0	52.0	56.0	78.0	46.6	54.7	72.0	74.8	53.4	56.8	52.2	60.6	74.6	29.1	62.3
	2012	**68.9**	**70.5**	**..**	**59.2**	**44.9**	**67.7**	**68.5**	**59.4**	**76.0**	**58.3**	**69.8**	**72.0**	**51.4**	**64.8**	**68.6**	**61.7**	**66.4**	**41.8**	**51.7**	**55.4**	**78.2**	**46.7**	**54.9**	**71.6**	**74.8**	**53.1**	**57.9**	**52.7**	**61.0**	**75.0**	**28.7**	**62.0**
	2013 Q1	68.2	70.4	..	59.4	43.9	68.0	68.3	58.9	77.0	58.9	70.4	70.8	50.2	64.4	67.6	61.6	66.9	40.0	51.3	55.6	76.6	45.9	54.7	71.6	74.8	52.3	56.4	53.0	59.9	74.3	28.3	61.6
	2013 Q2	68.7	71.5	..	60.3	45.4	67.7	69.0	59.5	76.5	59.7	70.7	72.2	50.6	66.5	69.6	62.3	66.8	40.3	52.2	56.4	80.0	46.3	55.7	71.6	74.8	53.0	57.4	53.0	60.0	76.2	31.0	62.4
	2013 Q3	68.5	71.0	..	60.0	45.0	69.2	69.8	60.8	76.4	59.8	71.0	72.8	50.9	65.6	68.8	62.7	67.2	40.1	52.8	56.7	81.4	45.8	52.4	71.3	74.9	54.0	57.9	53.5	61.2	77.1	29.9	62.4
	2013 Q4	68.8	71.2	..	59.6	45.7	70.3	68.6	59.5	78.1	60.2	71.3	71.2	51.1	66.1	67.7	62.3	67.5	39.5	53.6	56.9	78.9	46.3	57.3	71.0	74.7	54.4	58.4	53.8	60.0	76.1	29.1	62.5
	2013	**68.6**	**71.0**	**46.6**	**59.8**	**45.0**	**68.8**	**68.9**	**59.7**	**77.0**	**59.6**	**70.8**	**71.7**	**50.7**	**65.7**	**68.4**	**62.2**	**67.1**	**40.0**	**52.5**	**56.4**	**79.1**	**46.1**	**55.0**	**71.4**	**74.8**	**53.4**	**57.6**	**53.3**	**60.3**	**75.9**	**29.6**	**62.2**
	2014 Q1	67.7	70.2	..	61.2	44.3	70.1	68.5	59.6	77.1	59.9	71.0	70.4	51.0	65.3	67.4	62.0	68.0	40.2	54.8	56.5	78.0	46.0	56.5	69.7	74.1	54.3	58.4	54.0	60.3	75.5	28.0	62.7
	2014 Q2	68.4	71.5	..	61.3	44.5	69.7	68.9	60.2	77.2	60.2	71.5	71.4	51.7	67.8	70.2	62.2	68.1	40.8	55.5	57.0	80.9	46.3	55.0	70.0	75.2	54.7	59.1	54.1	61.9	77.1	30.7	63.1
	2014 Q3	68.3	71.1	..	60.9	44.0	70.6	69.2	61.2	77.6	60.9	71.4	72.4	51.6	67.4	69.9	62.0	68.4	41.5	56.4	57.6	82.3	46.3	57.3	70.9	75.0	55.7	59.6	54.3	61.6	78.6	29.9	62.6
	2014 Q4	68.5	70.9	..	60.2	44.2	72.0	69.1	61.1	80.2	61.9	71.9	73.0	52.3	66.8	67.7	62.0	69.0	41.3	56.6	58.2	81.1	46.9	55.9	71.1	75.0	56.1	59.5	54.6	61.2	76.1	29.5	63.5
	2014	**68.3**	**70.9**	**..**	**60.9**	**44.3**	**70.6**	**68.9**	**60.5**	**78.0**	**60.7**	**71.4**	**71.8**	**51.7**	**66.8**	**68.8**	**62.1**	**68.4**	**40.9**	**55.8**	**57.3**	**80.6**	**46.4**	**56.1**	**70.4**	**74.8**	**55.2**	**59.1**	**54.3**	**61.2**	**76.8**	**29.5**	**63.0**
	2015 Q1	68.3	70.4	..	60.8	44.0	71.0	68.9	60.6	79.7	61.8	71.7	72.6	51.9	67.8	67.5	61.9	69.1	41.0	56.6	57.8	81.2	46.6	59.8	71.2	73.9	55.8	59.5	55.3	60.5	76.1	29.0	63.1
	2015 Q2	69.2	71.8	..	61.3	44.5	69.9	69.0	60.3	78.6	62.4	71.9	72.9	53.1	68.5	69.6	62.6	68.9	42.4	57.5	58.2	82.8	47.0	60.2	71.9	75.2	56.5	61.2	55.6	62.3	77.8	31.6	63.7
	2015 Q3	69.3	71.2	..	61.5	44.6	69.5	70.5	60.7	78.6	62.7	72.0	72.4	53.2	70.0	69.9	62.8	69.1	42.8	58.4	58.6	83.1	46.7	57.3	72.4	75.2	57.0	61.1	56.2	62.6	79.4	31.0	63.4
	2015 Q4	70.6	71.0	..	61.3	45.7	70.5	69.7	60.9	79.9	62.9	72.6	72.5	54.0	69.1	67.9	62.6	69.5	42.8	58.5	59.5	84.4	47.2	57.4	72.1	74.0	57.3	60.9	56.8	62.2	77.5	30.6	64.1
	2015	**69.4**	**71.1**	**48.8**	**61.2**	**44.7**	**70.2**	**69.5**	**60.7**	**79.2**	**62.5**	**72.1**	**72.6**	**53.0**	**68.9**	**68.7**	**62.5**	**69.2**	**42.3**	**57.7**	**58.5**	**82.9**	**46.9**	**58.4**	**71.9**	**74.6**	**56.7**	**60.7**	**56.0**	**61.9**	**77.7**	**30.5**	**63.6**
	2016 Q1	69.7	70.4		61.6	44.5	70.7	69.6	60.4	80.4	63.4	72.4	73.6	53.9	68.2	67.9	62.7	69.6	42.3	58.7	59.3	82.6	47.3	54.7	71.7	74.2	57.4	61.1	57.7	61.8	77.5	30.4	64.0
	2016 Q2	70.3	71.8		62.0	45.0	71.5	69.9	59.7	79.6	64.2	72.6	74.5	54.6	70.2	69.2	63.2	70.0	43.5	59.9	60.1	83.8	48.5	57.2	72.5	74.5	58.1	61.6	58.1	63.9	79.4	32.7	64.3
	2016 Q3	69.6	71.0		61.3	45.5	71.6	71.0	60.4	79.5	64.6	73.7	74.1	55.1	68.8	70.0	63.1	70.2	44.0	60.7	60.4	84.5	47.9	58.6	73.2	74.7	58.3	62.3	58.5	63.6	79.9	31.4	64.0
	2016 Q4	70.1	71.5		61.9	45.3	72.6	70.2	62.4	80.7	65.6	74.2	73.3	55.4	69.0	68.2	62.9	70.7	43.3	61.0	60.7	83.2	48.2	59.6	72.9	74.2	58.4	62.4	58.9	64.7	78.3	30.8	64.6
	2016	**69.9**	**71.2**		**61.7**	**45.1**	**71.6**	**70.2**	**60.7**	**80.0**	**64.5**	**73.2**	**73.9**	**54.7**	**69.1**	**68.8**	**63.0**	**70.1**	**43.3**	**60.1**	**60.1**	**83.5**	**48.0**	**57.5**	**72.6**	**74.4**	**58.1**	**61.9**	**58.3**	**63.5**	**78.8**	**31.3**	**64.2**
Foreign-born	2012 Q1	61.1	62.6	..	71.7	40.6	64.2	58.4	43.4	68.1	54.1	57.8	56.3	49.5	64.5	56.5	50.3	55.6	41.1	54.9	54.0	74.9	49.2	62.5	55.3	66.1	50.4	65.2	56.2	54.6	58.0	31.9	56.7
	2012 Q2	61.5	64.7	..	72.0	43.0	64.8	59.0	44.1	68.3	55.1	60.0	57.5	50.0	64.1	60.2	50.0	56.5	41.5	60.3	54.6	76.6	50.5	63.5	55.9	69.0	57.7	67.2	56.4	54.6	58.9	32.4	57.1
	2012 Q3	61.8	65.0	..	71.5	42.4	64.6	58.3	45.2	68.2	54.5	59.4	58.5	50.8	63.8	60.1	50.1	57.4	42.6	60.6	53.9	73.3	49.9	63.1	57.5	67.4	54.8	65.0	59.0	57.3	58.9	31.0	56.7
	2012 Q4	61.6	65.5	..	72.9	42.6	64.5	58.7	45.4	68.2	54.7	59.9	55.1	49.3	65.1	59.4	48.6	58.6	40.8	65.5	53.1	78.6	50.2	64.5	55.4	64.1	45.4	62.0	66.0	54.6	57.9	33.3	57.2
	2012	**61.5**	**64.5**	**..**	**72.0**	**42.2**	**64.5**	**58.6**	**44.5**	**68.2**	**54.6**	**59.3**	**56.8**	**49.9**	**64.4**	**59.1**	**49.8**	**57.0**	**41.5**	**60.4**	**53.9**	**75.8**	**50.0**	**63.4**	**56.0**	**66.7**	**51.7**	**64.8**	**59.7**	**55.2**	**58.4**	**32.1**	**56.9**
	2013 Q1	61.9	64.8	..	73.9	40.6	65.1	58.4	46.2	67.8	55.3	59.3	57.6	48.5	68.9	56.6	47.9	58.6	38.7	62.6	53.2	78.1	49.9	63.9	53.4	63.0	45.1	60.3	64.1	44.2	57.3	34.6	56.8
	2013 Q2	62.0	65.7	..	72.8	37.3	65.6	58.4	44.3	69.2	58.9	59.9	60.3	48.3	65.7	61.8	48.6	59.0	39.5	56.7	53.9	75.6	49.2	63.8	54.2	65.7	49.3	60.0	58.8	51.2	59.5	35.7	57.4
	2013 Q3	62.2	65.5	..	73.0	40.5	64.4	59.1	45.6	68.7	58.8	60.5	60.4	49.0	64.0	57.0	48.5	58.6	40.0	56.3	54.8	77.6	48.9	65.5	56.0	66.7	48.5	62.6	60.2	50.5	59.0	33.5	58.1
	2013 Q4	61.8	64.5	..	74.1	38.0	65.3	58.2	44.9	68.2	60.6	59.3	58.1	47.9	65.0	57.2	48.7	59.8	39.7	57.4	54.5	78.5	49.5	60.6	54.8	66.0	48.2	62.2	59.3	49.5	58.3	30.2	57.2
	2013	**62.0**	**65.1**	**66.7**	**73.4**	**39.0**	**65.1**	**58.5**	**45.3**	**68.5**	**58.4**	**59.8**	**59.1**	**48.4**	**65.9**	**58.2**	**48.4**	**59.0**	**39.5**	**58.3**	**54.1**	**77.5**	**49.4**	**63.4**	**54.6**	**65.4**	**47.7**	**61.3**	**60.5**	**48.9**	**58.5**	**33.5**	**57.4**
	2014 Q1	61.3	64.2	..	75.7	38.8	65.8	58.5	45.2	67.6	59.5	59.1	54.7	47.5	58.4	54.7	48.6	59.3	39.4	58.2	53.8	77.7	49.6	66.3	54.4	64.0	60.8	64.1	50.1	48.2	57.1	32.8	57.2
	2014 Q2	61.8	64.9	..	74.9	39.3	64.3	60.9	47.7	70.4	61.9	60.1	58.1	49.1	58.4	55.6	50.2	60.6	42.8	56.7	54.0	85.6	50.4	65.8	54.6	65.7	63.3	64.3	52.1	51.1	58.9	29.5	57.5
	2014 Q3	61.8	63.8	..	75.1	42.2	64.7	59.4	45.3	68.5	57.5	61.6	59.2	49.4	67.4	56.1	51.0	61.2	44.2	60.1	54.5	79.7	50.0	61.4	53.3	63.1	45.1	63.9	57.7	50.8	61.1	30.3	57.5
	2014 Q4	62.0	64.8	..	76.7	39.3	66.5	58.3	44.4	69.3	59.2	59.6	57.3	50.3	67.1	54.3	49.6	61.3	43.7	63.4	54.7	77.5	48.7	66.6	54.2	65.7	47.2	65.0	59.2	46.4	59.9	27.5	57.9
	2014	**61.7**	**64.4**	**..**	**75.6**	**39.9**	**65.3**	**59.3**	**45.6**	**69.0**	**59.5**	**60.1**	**57.4**	**49.1**	**62.5**	**55.2**	**49.9**	**60.6**	**42.5**	**59.5**	**54.3**	**80.0**	**49.7**	**65.0**	**54.1**	**64.6**	**54.2**	**64.3**	**54.7**	**49.1**	**59.3**	**29.8**	**57.5**
	2015 Q1	61.2	63.7	..	76.8	35.6	66.8	57.2	46.9	69.0	58.3	60.1	57.1	49.6	61.7	54.1	49.1	61.1	41.1	63.0	53.5	76.6	48.0	61.7	52.9	63.3	56.0	63.3	59.7	49.3	59.1	24.5	57.2
	2015 Q2	61.7	64.4	..	75.4	35.5	66.5	58.1	45.9	69.3	60.2	60.9	55.9	50.9	65.5	52.3	49.2	62.2	46.4	62.9	55.5	82.6	49.7	68.7	54.4	63.6	46.1	67.0	55.3	53.8	60.4	27.2	57.3
	2015 Q3	61.0	64.0	..	75.9	40.1	65.7	58.5	46.7	68.9	58.6	60.5	57.7	51.9	68.8	54.2	49.6	63.7	46.5	60.6	57.0	75.8	49.1	61.5	52.4	64.3	43.4	65.3	50.6	56.1	61.6	26.9	56.4
	2015 Q4	61.6	64.8	..	76.8	38.5	67.8	59.0	47.0	70.0	60.2	59.0	58.6	51.3	66.4	54.9	47.5	63.0	43.9	57.5	57.3	72.3	49.2	63.9	52.0	64.1	51.4	65.0	46.9	53.0	61.7	27.4	58.5
	2015	**61.4**	**64.2**	**65.1**	**76.2**	**37.4**	**66.7**	**58.2**	**46.6**	**69.3**	**59.3**	**60.1**	**57.3**	**50.9**	**65.4**	**53.9**	**48.8**	**62.5**	**44.4**	**61.0**	**55.8**	**76.8**	**49.0**	**63.3**	**52.9**	**63.8**	**49.3**	**65.2**	**53.1**	**53.0**	**60.7**	**26.5**	**57.4**
	2016 Q1	61.5	64.7	..	75.7	40.3	67.5	58.6	45.9	70.7	61.8	60.7	62.6	50.1	64.4	51.3	48.3	62.3	42.1	61.0	56.2	77.8	47.7	64.8	53.2	65.2	51.1	64.4	54.4	54.9	60.3	24.3	57.9
	2016 Q2	61.9	65.7	..	77.0	39.9	67.7	58.8	46.8	69.7	63.4	60.7	62.8	52.4	70.2	52.7	48.3	63.2	45.4	65.9	57.5	91.4	48.6	61.2	55.8	64.0	47.6	67.9	54.1	56.5	61.3	26.3	58.4
	2016 Q3	62.1	65.5	..	78.0	38.5	68.1	58.9	46.3	69.2	61.7	60.2	59.4	53.4	65.9	53.7	48.8	63.6	46.2	64.9	57.9	84.9	49.8	62.2	55.6	64.5	51.4	68.7	64.6	54.0	61.7	25.7	58.6
	2016 Q4	62.6	65.1	..	77.7	40.8	70.2	59.5	47.5	69.4	66.1	60.6	61.1	52.8	63.5	49.8	47.1	63.4	41.0	70.5	57.9	86.3	48.9	64.4	56.4	63.7	62.7	70.3	60.4	55.3	61.8	26.4	59.0
	2016	**62.0**	**65.3**	**..**	**77.1**	**39.9**	**68.4**	**58.9**	**46.6**	**69.8**	**63.3**	**60.5**	**61.5**	**52.2**	**66.0**	**51.9**	**48.1**	**63.1**	**43.7**	**65.5**	**57.4**	**85.3**	**48.8**	**63.1**	**55.2**	**64.3**	**53.4**	**67.8**	**58.1**	**55.2**	**61.3**	**25.7**	**58.5**

Note: Data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. Comparisons should therefore be made for the same quarters of each year, and not for successive quarters within a given year.

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel, New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional* (CASEN); Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo* (ENOE); United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498483

Table 2.A1.3. **Quarterly unemployment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2012-16**

Percentage of the active population aged 15-64

Men and women

		AUS	CAN	CHL	ISR	MEX	NZL	AUT	BEL	CHE	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2012 Q1	5.8	7.7	..	7.3	5.1	7.2	3.9	5.4	3.1	7.1	5.3	7.3	21.9	11.5	7.8	8.8	8.0	22.1	12.0	14.6	6.6	10.4	4.6	5.1	2.6	10.7	15.2	14.1	8.5	6.7	9.5	8.8
	2012 Q2	5.1	7.0	..	7.1	4.9	6.8	4.1	5.5	2.7	6.7	4.9	7.1	22.4	9.9	8.5	8.3	7.9	23.0	11.1	14.7	6.8	10.2	3.2	4.9	2.8	10.0	15.3	13.7	8.1	7.3	7.4	8.3
	2012 Q3	5.2	7.1	..	7.5	5.3	7.3	4.4	6.2	3.6	7.0	4.9	6.7	23.2	9.2	6.9	8.3	8.0	24.2	10.6	14.8	4.5	9.6	3.8	5.0	2.7	10.0	16.2	13.7	9.1	5.9	7.9	8.4
	2012 Q4	5.1	6.5	..	7.6	5.0	7.0	4.0	6.5	3.2	7.2	4.6	6.3	23.9	8.9	6.8	9.4	7.5	25.2	10.8	13.4	4.8	11.2	3.6	5.4	2.6	10.2	17.3	14.5	9.5	6.0	8.4	7.7
	2012	**5.3**	**7.1**	**..**	**7.4**	**5.1**	**7.1**	**4.1**	**5.9**	**3.1**	**7.0**	**4.9**	**6.8**	**22.9**	**9.9**	**7.5**	**8.7**	**7.8**	**23.6**	**11.1**	**14.4**	**5.7**	**10.4**	**3.8**	**5.1**	**2.7**	**10.2**	**16.0**	**14.0**	**8.8**	**6.5**	**8.3**	**8.3**
	2013 Q1	6.0	7.4	..	7.1	5.0	6.9	4.6	6.6	3.1	7.5	5.3	7.2	24.9	10.1	8.6	9.5	7.7	26.4	11.7	13.1	5.7	12.2	3.9	6.3	2.8	11.4	17.9	14.6	10.5	7.1	9.6	8.3
	2013 Q2	5.6	7.0	..	6.7	5.2	6.8	4.2	6.6	2.9	6.8	4.7	6.2	24.4	8.0	9.0	8.9	7.6	26.3	10.3	13.5	6.5	11.4	3.5	6.4	3.0	10.6	16.6	14.1	10.0	7.4	8.1	7.8
	2013 Q3	5.6	7.0	..	6.7	5.4	6.4	4.6	7.1	3.5	7.0	4.7	6.6	23.8	7.7	6.8	8.7	7.7	26.3	9.9	12.7	3.9	10.8	5.0	6.5	2.8	9.9	15.8	14.1	9.2	5.7	8.9	7.7
	2013 Q4	5.7	6.2	..	6.1	4.8	6.3	4.5	7.0	2.9	6.8	4.5	5.9	24.0	8.4	7.5	9.2	7.0	27.0	9.2	11.4	4.3	12.2	4.1	6.7	2.6	9.9	15.6	14.3	9.3	5.7	9.0	6.9
	2013	**5.7**	**6.9**	**7.5**	**6.7**	**5.1**	**6.6**	**4.5**	**6.8**	**3.1**	**7.0**	**4.8**	**6.5**	**24.3**	**8.6**	**8.0**	**9.1**	**7.5**	**26.5**	**10.2**	**12.7**	**5.1**	**11.7**	**4.1**	**6.5**	**2.8**	**10.4**	**16.5**	**14.3**	**9.7**	**6.5**	**8.9**	**7.7**
	2014 Q1	6.6	7.3	..	6.0	5.0	6.2	4.9	7.4	3.3	6.9	5.0	6.7	24.0	8.3	8.8	9.7	6.6	26.9	8.3	11.6	5.1	13.0	3.8	7.3	2.9	10.7	15.5	14.2	10.5	6.9	10.3	7.2
	2014 Q2	6.0	6.9	..	5.9	5.1	5.5	4.6	6.6	3.2	6.1	4.5	5.7	22.9	6.7	9.3	9.0	6.1	25.8	8.2	11.5	6.0	11.9	4.0	6.9	2.8	9.2	14.3	13.2	9.3	6.9	8.9	6.4
	2014 Q3	6.3	6.7	..	6.9	5.4	5.6	4.7	6.8	4.0	5.9	4.4	5.9	22.2	7.6	7.2	9.2	6.2	24.9	7.5	11.1	3.8	11.5	6.2	6.4	3.0	8.3	13.4	13.0	9.2	5.5	10.2	6.6
	2014 Q4	6.1	6.1	..	6.2	4.5	6.2	4.5	6.6	2.9	5.8	4.3	5.6	22.2	6.7	8.1	10.1	5.5	25.4	7.2	9.8	4.1	12.9	3.5	6.3	2.8	8.2	13.7	12.7	9.3	5.7	10.8	5.7
	2014	**6.3**	**6.8**	**..**	**6.3**	**5.0**	**5.9**	**4.7**	**6.9**	**3.3**	**6.2**	**4.5**	**6.0**	**22.8**	**7.3**	**8.3**	**9.5**	**6.1**	**25.8**	**7.8**	**11.0**	**4.8**	**12.3**	**4.4**	**6.7**	**2.9**	**9.1**	**14.2**	**13.3**	**9.6**	**6.2**	**10.0**	**6.5**
	2015 Q1	6.9	7.3	..	5.6	4.4	6.3	4.6	6.9	2.9	6.0	4.5	5.9	22.2	6.5	9.3	9.9	5.4	25.8	7.8	9.5	3.6	12.5	4.6	6.7	3.1	8.7	13.9	12.5	9.5	6.4	11.4	6.1
	2015 Q2	6.1	6.9	..	5.1	4.5	5.9	4.6	6.5	2.8	4.9	4.2	5.2	20.9	6.5	10.5	9.1	5.4	24.1	6.9	9.6	5.3	11.8	-	6.2	3.6	7.5	12.2	11.3	9.1	6.4	9.5	5.5
	2015 Q3	6.1	6.9	..	5.9	4.8	6.3	4.7	6.9	3.7	4.9	3.9	5.5	19.9	5.2	8.0	9.1	5.4	23.6	6.5	9.0	3.3	10.2	5.3	6.0	3.6	7.1	12.2	11.3	8.5	4.7	10.2	5.5
	2015 Q4	5.8	6.4	..	5.5	4.3	5.5	4.6	7.1	3.3	4.5	3.9	5.2	19.7	6.2	8.5	9.8	4.8	23.9	6.2	8.4	3.1	11.4	4.3	6.0	3.2	7.0	12.6	11.0	8.2	4.6	10.6	5.1
	2015	**6.2**	**6.9**	**7.9**	**5.5**	**4.5**	**6.0**	**4.6**	**6.8**	**3.2**	**5.1**	**4.1**	**5.4**	**20.7**	**6.1**	**9.1**	**9.5**	**5.2**	**24.4**	**6.8**	**9.1**	**3.9**	**11.5**	**4.4**	**6.2**	**3.4**	**7.6**	**12.7**	**11.5**	**8.8**	**5.5**	**10.4**	**5.6**
	2016 Q1	6.4	7.6	..	5.3	4.2	5.9	5.0	6.4	3.2	4.4	4.1	5.6	19.5	6.4	9.3	9.8	4.9	24.2	6.0	8.1	3.2	11.7	3.8	6.2	4.1	7.1	12.4	10.4	8.3	5.6	11.0	5.5
	2016 Q2	5.8	6.8	..	4.9	4.1	5.2	4.9	6.6	3.0	3.9	3.7	5.4	18.8	6.5	9.7	8.8	4.8	22.6	5.1	8.4	3.8	11.3	3.1	5.7	4.0	6.2	11.2	9.7	7.6	5.6	9.5	5.1
	2016 Q3	5.7	7.0	..	5.5	4.2	5.2	4.7	6.3	3.7	4.0	3.5	5.7	17.9	7.2	7.2	8.8	5.0	22.1	4.9	7.7	2.3	10.7	5.1	5.0	4.1	6.0	10.9	9.6	7.1	4.2	11.4	5.3
	2016 Q4	5.5	6.3	..	5.0	3.7	5.7	4.3	5.6	2.9	3.6	3.3	5.4	17.6	6.5	7.7	9.5	4.6	22.8	4.4	6.7	2.6	11.9	3.6	4.9	3.5	5.6	10.7	9.2	8.0	4.3	12.2	4.8
	2016	**5.8**	**6.9**	**..**	**5.2**	**4.0**	**5.5**	**4.7**	**6.3**	**3.2**	**4.1**	**3.6**	**5.5**	**18.5**	**6.7**	**8.7**	**9.2**	**4.8**	**23.0**	**5.1**	**7.7**	**3.0**	**11.4**	**3.9**	**5.4**	**3.9**	**6.2**	**11.3**	**9.7**	**7.7**	**4.9**	**11.0**	**5.2**
Foreign-born	2012 Q1	5.5	8.9	..	5.0	9.0	8.0	9.1	17.0	7.5	9.3	9.4	16.0	35.2	13.0	15.2	15.8	10.2	31.3	11.8	18.1	10.7	15.0	7.1	11.2	7.8	-	18.6	-	10.6	16.3	12.7	9.2
	2012 Q2	5.3	8.5	..	5.0	8.8	7.1	8.7	15.5	6.5	8.9	8.3	14.9	34.4	13.4	14.4	14.8	8.8	33.2	11.1	17.3	11.6	13.3	4.8	11.4	6.7	-	18.3	-	10.2	16.1	12.5	7.7
	2012 Q3	5.2	8.4	..	5.5	6.5	7.9	8.7	16.6	6.5	8.6	8.2	14.5	33.2	13.3	13.0	13.3	9.2	33.4	9.0	17.3	9.1	11.9	7.5	10.7	5.7	-	19.1	-	11.4	15.7	9.0	7.8
	2012 Q4	5.5	8.0	..	5.3	4.9	7.4	9.3	18.3	7.6	8.7	8.2	13.4	35.2	12.0	14.2	15.7	9.2	37.4	6.6	16.4	-	15.1	6.4	11.9	7.0	10.9	21.5	-	11.4	16.2	11.4	7.9
	2012	**5.4**	**8.4**	**..**	**5.2**	**7.3**	**7.6**	**8.9**	**16.9**	**7.0**	**8.9**	**8.5**	**14.7**	**34.5**	**12.9**	**14.2**	**14.9**	**9.3**	**33.8**	**9.5**	**17.3**	**9.5**	**13.8**	**6.4**	**11.3**	**6.8**	**6.9**	**19.4**	**11.6**	**10.9**	**16.1**	**11.4**	**8.1**
	2013 Q1	6.2	8.6	..	4.8	5.8	6.5	11.5	18.1	8.5	9.0	8.9	13.5	37.3	11.0	15.4	17.4	9.6	40.1	10.1	17.0	7.9	17.6	6.9	13.2	8.7	10.9	23.0	-	19.1	16.9	10.9	8.1
	2013 Q2	6.0	7.9	..	4.5	5.6	5.9	9.3	16.6	7.4	8.1	8.3	12.2	35.2	10.4	14.6	15.8	8.8	38.2	8.4	16.4	10.8	17.3	8.5	13.1	7.8	10.7	23.0	-	15.7	16.5	11.7	6.6
	2013 Q3	5.9	8.3	..	4.8	7.1	6.6	9.0	17.1	7.8	8.0	7.7	11.7	35.5	10.6	15.1	15.0	9.2	37.0	11.2	15.4	8.4	15.2	6.3	13.3	7.7	14.2	21.1	13.6	12.5	16.0	10.7	6.7
	2013 Q4	5.7	8.1	..	4.6	8.8	6.1	9.9	17.2	7.3	8.1	7.7	12.3	35.0	12.0	14.3	16.7	7.9	36.6	10.1	14.3	7.1	16.7	8.1	13.9	7.1	13.1	20.0	-	14.5	16.3	11.1	6.5
	2013	**5.9**	**8.2**	**3.9**	**4.7**	**6.9**	**6.2**	**9.9**	**17.2**	**7.7**	**8.3**	**8.1**	**12.4**	**35.8**	**11.0**	**14.8**	**16.2**	**8.9**	**38.0**	**9.9**	**15.7**	**8.6**	**16.7**	**7.5**	**13.4**	**7.8**	**12.2**	**21.8**	**10.7**	**15.3**	**16.4**	**11.1**	**7.0**
	2014 Q1	6.6	8.3	..	4.8	6.2	7.5	11.3	16.2	8.7	7.1	8.5	14.8	36.3	11.9	16.0	17.9	7.9	37.6	8.5	15.0	12.2	18.1	9.0	14.7	8.5	12.0	17.9	-	14.9	17.3	13.7	6.9
	2014 Q2	6.0	8.1	..	4.8	7.4	6.1	9.2	17.1	7.5	6.4	7.8	11.6	33.1	10.9	18.1	16.5	7.2	34.7	5.2	14.3	5.9	15.6	5.9	12.9	7.2	10.9	16.7	-	11.4	17.7	11.5	5.6
	2014 Q3	5.9	8.5	..	4.5	7.6	6.2	9.8	18.7	7.3	6.9	7.5	11.7	31.7	8.8	15.7	15.1	6.9	32.4	6.3	13.3	6.5	14.8	6.6	11.3	7.9	14.4	16.7	-	12.1	15.5	11.7	5.2
	2014 Q4	5.9	6.9	..	4.4	5.9	5.3	10.3	18.4	7.1	7.7	7.8	11.2	32.1	-	17.3	16.7	6.4	33.4	3.9	11.4	5.7	17.2	7.1	12.5	8.2	10.9	16.4	-	13.6	15.1	13.9	5.3
	2014	**6.1**	**8.0**	**..**	**4.6**	**6.8**	**6.3**	**10.1**	**17.6**	**7.7**	**7.0**	**7.9**	**12.3**	**33.3**	**9.3**	**16.8**	**16.6**	**7.1**	**34.5**	**6.0**	**13.5**	**7.6**	**16.4**	**7.2**	**12.9**	**7.9**	**12.1**	**16.9**	**7.4**	**13.0**	**16.4**	**12.7**	**5.8**
	2015 Q1	6.6	7.4	..	4.1	4.6	6.5	11.4	18.2	7.8	7.8	8.0	12.7	32.7	8.3	18.9	18.0	6.5	36.1	7.2	12.7	11.4	17.1	9.6	13.2	11.4	10.7	17.7	-	13.9	17.3	12.3	5.7
	2015 Q2	6.1	7.4	..	4.1	5.3	6.1	11.1	18.2	7.5	6.9	7.7	13.0	30.4	7.8	18.0	17.6	6.7	30.9	6.0	11.5	-	15.6	6.3	12.3	9.7	15.2	13.8	-	11.6	17.3	10.5	4.9
	2015 Q3	6.6	7.8	..	4.2	6.1	6.1	9.7	14.9	8.0	6.3	7.4	12.3	28.3	6.5	17.2	16.6	6.6	29.8	6.6	11.3	6.6	13.8	9.8	11.1	10.0	8.8	13.7	16.2	10.6	14.8	15.2	4.7
	2015 Q4	5.6	7.2	..	4.6	5.4	5.4	10.6	16.8	8.1	6.3	7.8	10.9	27.9	8.5	15.9	17.2	6.1	31.2	7.5	10.3	-	16.1	7.8	11.9	10.5	-	13.8	20.7	11.8	15.5	13.3	4.5
	2015	**6.2**	**7.5**	**5.8**	**4.3**	**5.4**	**6.0**	**10.7**	**17.0**	**7.9**	**6.8**	**7.7**	**12.2**	**29.8**	**7.8**	**17.5**	**17.3**	**6.4**	**32.0**	**6.8**	**11.4**	**7.0**	**15.7**	**8.7**	**12.1**	**10.4**	**10.6**	**14.8**	**13.6**	**11.9**	**16.2**	**12.8**	**5.0**
	2016 Q1	6.3	8.1	..	4.6	3.3	5.4	11.6	17.7	9.5	6.7	7.2	12.0	28.9	8.9	18.6	18.1	6.1	33.3	7.3	10.0	-	15.9	7.5	11.9	9.8	12.7	16.7	14.6	14.2	16.9	13.0	4.8
	2016 Q2	5.8	7.7	..	3.6	4.6	5.0	11.2	14.4	7.5	5.9	6.7	10.9	26.8	6.7	18.8	16.0	5.5	29.0	5.3	10.0	-	14.6	8.4	10.5	10.0	13.6	12.0	-	9.8	16.5	10.2	4.0
	2016 Q3	5.8	7.6	..	3.9	5.9	4.9	11.9	15.9	7.9	5.7	7.0	11.5	24.5	12.0	15.4	15.6	5.5	28.6	4.8	9.6	5.0	13.7	8.6	10.3	9.5	10.9	12.0	-	11.0	15.1	14.2	4.3
	2016 Q4	5.9	6.9	..	3.9	4.3	4.7	11.1	15.0	7.9	5.2	6.5	11.3	24.4	8.1	16.4	17.1	5.1	32.0	5.6	7.7	-	15.4	7.8	9.6	9.6	-	12.5	-	9.5	15.1	12.6	4.3
	2016	**6.0**	**7.6**	**..**	**4.0**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**11.4**	**15.7**	**8.2**	**6.1**	**6.8**	**11.4**	**26.1**	**9.0**	**17.6**	**16.7**	**5.5**	**30.7**	**5.8**	**9.3**	**4.1**	**14.9**	**8.1**	**10.6**	**9.7**	**10.2**	**13.3**	**6.2**	**11.1**	**15.9**	**12.6**	**4.3**

Table 2.A1.3. **Quarterly unemployment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2012-16** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the active population aged 15-64

Men

		AUS	CAN	CHL	ISR	MEX	NZL	AUT	BEL	CHE	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2012 Q1	5.9	9.0	..	7.0	5.2	6.7	3.7	5.2	3.0	6.3	5.8	7.7	21.4	12.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	18.9	12.4	18.0	7.4	9.8	5.1	4.8	3.2	10.3	15.1	13.9	8.5	6.9	9.3	9.5
	2012 Q2	5.1	7.7	..	6.8	4.9	6.3	4.2	5.4	2.5	5.8	5.0	7.4	22.2	11.3	9.3	8.3	8.7	19.7	11.6	18.4	6.8	9.6	3.4	4.6	3.4	9.3	15.5	13.4	7.9	7.5	7.1	8.7
	2012 Q3	5.5	7.0	..	7.2	5.2	6.9	4.4	5.9	3.7	5.9	5.0	6.8	22.5	9.3	7.1	8.2	8.6	20.6	10.9	18.1	4.7	8.8	3.6	4.7	2.8	9.1	16.8	13.0	8.5	6.1	7.1	8.4
	2012 Q4	5.2	7.2	..	7.6	5.0	6.6	4.0	6.9	3.2	6.2	4.7	6.4	23.3	9.3	7.4	9.4	8.1	21.9	11.0	16.8	5.4	10.5	2.8	5.2	3.2	9.5	17.3	14.0	9.3	6.2	7.7	8.0
	2012	**5.4**	**7.7**	**..**	**7.1**	**5.1**	**6.7**	**4.1**	**5.8**	**3.1**	**6.0**	**5.1**	**7.1**	**22.3**	**10.6**	**8.1**	**8.7**	**8.6**	**20.3**	**11.5**	**17.8**	**6.1**	**9.7**	**3.7**	**4.8**	**3.1**	**9.6**	**16.2**	**13.6**	**8.6**	**6.7**	**7.8**	**8.6**
	2013 Q1	6.1	8.4	..	6.9	5.0	6.2	4.7	6.5	3.1	6.6	5.7	7.3	24.3	10.8	9.6	9.8	8.4	23.2	12.5	15.7	5.8	11.4	4.9	6.4	3.2	10.9	18.3	14.2	10.4	7.3	9.0	9.0
	2013 Q2	5.6	7.8	..	6.5	5.2	6.1	4.3	6.4	2.9	5.7	5.1	5.9	23.7	8.4	10.0	9.0	8.4	22.9	10.3	16.1	7.4	10.9	3.2	6.5	3.5	10.0	16.7	13.8	9.9	7.6	7.4	8.3
	2013 Q3	5.8	6.9	..	6.2	5.3	5.9	4.5	7.1	3.5	5.8	5.0	6.8	22.9	8.0	7.2	8.7	8.3	23.0	9.7	15.0	4.0	10.4	5.2	6.5	2.7	9.2	15.5	13.7	8.5	5.6	7.9	8.0
	2013 Q4	6.0	7.0	..	5.8	4.7	5.8	4.2	7.3	3.2	5.6	4.7	5.5	23.2	8.6	8.0	9.2	7.7	23.7	9.0	13.3	4.1	11.7	3.8	6.5	2.8	9.3	15.2	14.5	8.9	5.9	8.0	7.4
	2013	**5.9**	**7.5**	**6.6**	**6.4**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**4.4**	**6.8**	**3.2**	**5.9**	**5.1**	**6.4**	**23.5**	**9.0**	**8.7**	**9.2**	**8.2**	**23.2**	**10.4**	**15.0**	**5.4**	**11.1**	**4.3**	**6.5**	**3.1**	**9.8**	**16.4**	**14.0**	**9.4**	**6.6**	**8.1**	**8.2**
	2014 Q1	6.4	8.7	..	6.0	4.9	5.6	4.8	7.8	3.4	5.9	5.4	6.5	23.2	9.1	9.6	10.1	7.3	23.9	8.2	13.8	6.0	12.5	4.3	7.0	3.2	10.4	15.6	14.3	10.2	7.3	9.7	8.1
	2014 Q2	6.1	7.7	..	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	7.1	3.3	5.1	4.9	5.5	22.0	7.8	10.1	9.3	6.6	22.5	8.1	13.8	5.8	11.1	4.1	6.6	3.2	8.8	14.0	13.0	8.6	7.2	8.1	6.6
	2014 Q3	6.6	6.9	..	6.6	5.4	4.8	4.7	7.0	3.8	4.8	4.6	6.1	20.9	8.2	7.7	9.2	6.5	21.8	7.2	12.6	3.6	10.8	6.8	6.2	3.1	7.6	12.7	12.4	8.1	5.8	9.1	6.5
	2014 Q4	6.3	6.7	..	5.9	4.4	5.7	4.9	6.9	2.9	4.9	4.5	5.8	21.1	6.6	9.1	10.5	6.0	22.3	7.2	11.8	4.5	12.0	3.7	6.0	3.2	7.7	13.4	12.0	8.8	6.1	9.8	5.9
	2014	**6.3**	**7.5**	**..**	**6.0**	**5.0**	**5.3**	**4.8**	**7.2**	**3.4**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**6.0**	**21.8**	**7.9**	**9.1**	**9.8**	**6.6**	**22.6**	**7.7**	**13.0**	**5.0**	**11.6**	**4.7**	**6.5**	**3.2**	**8.6**	**13.9**	**12.9**	**8.9**	**6.6**	**9.2**	**6.8**
	2015 Q1	7.0	8.7	..	5.6	4.4	5.7	5.1	7.6	3.2	5.2	5.0	6.2	20.9	7.8	10.3	10.4	5.9	22.3	7.8	11.4	3.0	12.2	4.4	6.4	3.5	8.6	13.2	11.8	8.6	6.6	10.5	6.7
	2015 Q2	6.2	7.9	..	5.0	4.4	5.2	5.0	7.1	2.8	4.1	4.5	5.2	19.5	6.6	11.1	9.5	5.8	20.7	6.8	10.9	4.7	11.5	-	5.9	4.2	7.4	12.3	10.1	8.3	6.6	8.5	5.8
	2015 Q3	6.4	7.2	..	5.6	4.6	5.9	5.1	7.1	3.6	4.0	4.2	5.1	18.4	4.7	8.3	9.4	5.7	20.0	6.2	10.3	3.1	9.8	4.8	5.7	3.9	6.8	12.0	10.1	7.2	5.0	8.8	5.4
	2015 Q4	6.1	7.4	..	4.9	4.2	5.2	4.8	7.7	3.1	3.7	4.2	5.1	18.3	6.1	9.1	10.2	5.0	20.4	6.0	10.3	4.1	11.0	5.0	5.7	3.4	6.9	12.7	9.6	7.9	4.7	9.5	5.5
	2015	**6.4**	**7.8**	**7.2**	**5.3**	**4.4**	**5.5**	**5.0**	**7.4**	**3.2**	**4.3**	**4.5**	**5.4**	**19.3**	**6.3**	**9.7**	**9.9**	**5.6**	**20.9**	**6.7**	**10.7**	**3.7**	**11.1**	**4.4**	**5.9**	**3.7**	**7.4**	**12.6**	**10.4**	**8.0**	**5.7**	**9.3**	**5.8**
	2016 Q1	6.7	9.2	..	5.1	4.2	5.4	5.4	6.7	3.4	3.8	4.3	5.7	18.1	7.1	10.1	10.4	5.2	20.4	6.0	9.9	4.0	11.4	3.1	5.9	4.9	7.1	12.8	9.4	7.8	6.1	10.1	5.9
	2016 Q2	5.7	8.0	..	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.4	6.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	5.2	17.2	7.8	9.9	9.2	5.1	18.8	5.3	9.8	3.2	10.6	-	5.4	5.2	6.4	11.3	8.6	7.0	5.9	8.7	5.3
	2016 Q3	5.9	7.4	..	5.1	4.1	5.1	4.9	6.2	3.5	3.4	3.8	5.2	16.4	7.1	7.3	8.6	5.3	18.2	4.9	9.2	2.1	10.1	5.8	4.6	4.6	5.8	10.7	8.7	6.6	4.5	9.5	5.3
	2016 Q4	5.8	7.1	..	4.6	3.6	5.4	4.6	6.1	2.8	3.0	3.6	5.3	16.3	7.3	8.2	9.7	5.0	19.0	4.4	7.8	2.4	11.2	3.7	4.5	4.2	5.5	10.7	8.6	8.0	4.6	10.3	5.1
	2016	**6.0**	**7.9**	**..**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**5.2**	**5.1**	**6.5**	**3.2**	**3.4**	**3.9**	**5.3**	**17.0**	**7.3**	**8.9**	**9.5**	**5.2**	**19.1**	**5.2**	**9.2**	**2.9**	**10.8**	**3.9**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**6.2**	**11.4**	**8.8**	**7.4**	**5.3**	**9.7**	**5.4**
Foreign-born	2012 Q1	4.8	8.5	..	5.0	10.9	7.2	9.0	17.8	7.3	8.1	9.7	15.0	37.0	15.3	14.8	16.4	9.4	30.7	10.6	21.0	10.3	13.1	6.6	10.0	9.2	-	19.2	-	8.4	17.5	12.9	9.0
	2012 Q2	4.7	8.3	..	5.2	9.6	6.6	9.7	15.1	5.7	8.0	8.5	13.9	36.3	15.1	14.4	14.3	7.6	34.3	12.8	19.5	11.4	12.0	3.5	10.6	8.1	-	20.3	-	7.3	16.4	11.1	7.1
	2012 Q3	4.8	8.2	..	6.0	6.6	8.2	9.0	17.7	5.4	6.2	8.3	13.8	35.7	12.9	12.8	13.0	7.9	34.5	9.4	18.9	-	10.3	5.6	10.4	5.6	-	19.2	-	9.4	16.6	6.9	6.9
	2012 Q4	5.3	7.9	..	5.4	4.0	6.5	10.6	19.6	6.7	6.9	8.3	11.2	36.9	16.3	15.9	15.4	8.4	39.2	6.7	18.2	-	14.0	5.8	11.1	6.2	-	21.9	-	8.2	17.2	11.6	7.0
	2012	**4.9**	**8.2**	**..**	**5.4**	**7.8**	**7.1**	**9.6**	**17.6**	**6.3**	**7.3**	**8.7**	**13.5**	**36.5**	**14.9**	**14.5**	**14.8**	**8.3**	**34.6**	**9.8**	**19.4**	**9.1**	**12.4**	**5.4**	**10.5**	**7.2**	**-**	**20.1**	**-**	**8.3**	**16.9**	**10.6**	**7.5**
	2013 Q1	6.1	8.7	..	5.5	5.7	5.1	12.9	20.1	8.1	8.5	9.5	12.6	39.6	12.9	14.7	17.4	9.1	40.8	9.7	18.6	-	17.1	6.2	12.1	7.8	-	23.6	-	14.5	17.6	12.5	7.6
	2013 Q2	5.9	7.5	..	5.0	5.3	5.3	9.8	17.9	7.2	7.0	8.3	11.0	35.9	-	15.7	16.0	8.3	37.8	-	17.2	-	16.8	7.9	12.9	7.9	-	22.7	-	11.8	17.3	11.3	6.2
	2013 Q3	5.7	7.7	..	5.8	7.1	6.1	9.0	17.6	7.6	6.8	7.8	12.0	38.1	-	14.5	14.5	8.1	35.1	8.7	16.1	-	14.8	5.7	14.0	7.0	-	22.8	-	7.7	16.2	8.5	6.1
	2013 Q4	5.6	8.2	..	5.6	9.3	5.0	9.9	17.1	6.0	7.1	7.8	9.8	35.8	15.6	13.0	16.1	6.8	35.2	6.3	15.2	-	15.0	6.3	13.6	7.0	-	20.8	-	10.1	16.8	10.3	6.1
	2013	**5.8**	**8.0**	**4.1**	**5.5**	**6.9**	**5.4**	**10.4**	**18.2**	**7.2**	**7.3**	**8.3**	**11.4**	**37.4**	**11.2**	**14.5**	**16.0**	**8.1**	**37.3**	**7.4**	**16.7**	**9.1**	**15.9**	**6.5**	**13.1**	**7.4**	**-**	**22.5**	**11.8**	**11.0**	**17.0**	**10.6**	**6.5**
	2014 Q1	6.4	8.2	..	5.8	6.6	6.6	12.4	17.1	8.3	5.8	9.1	13.3	37.5	13.1	16.3	18.7	6.6	36.2	-	15.8	14.7	17.8	12.1	15.0	7.8	-	18.5	-	10.6	17.6	13.5	6.3
	2014 Q2	5.4	7.7	..	4.9	6.4	4.4	10.1	19.3	7.0	5.3	8.2	9.8	33.7	-	18.0	16.8	6.3	34.2	-	14.7	-	15.5	5.0	12.2	7.4	-	17.5	-	9.3	18.2	10.6	5.2
	2014 Q3	5.2	7.7	..	5.0	9.0	5.5	10.5	19.7	7.0	5.2	7.8	10.7	32.2	-	15.4	15.2	6.2	31.7	-	14.2	-	13.9	4.7	9.8	5.6	-	15.8	-	13.0	15.8	9.4	4.3
	2014 Q4	5.5	6.6	..	4.9	7.0	4.3	10.2	18.6	6.2	6.5	8.1	9.7	32.8	-	16.2	16.1	5.4	33.0	-	11.9	-	15.3	6.4	11.9	9.5	-	17.3	-	11.8	15.0	13.1	4.8
	2014	**5.7**	**7.5**	**..**	**5.2**	**7.2**	**5.2**	**10.8**	**18.7**	**7.1**	**5.7**	**8.3**	**10.8**	**34.0**	**8.8**	**16.5**	**16.7**	**6.1**	**33.8**	**4.0**	**14.2**	**7.3**	**15.6**	**7.1**	**12.2**	**7.6**	**9.8**	**17.2**	**-**	**11.1**	**16.6**	**11.6**	**5.1**
	2015 Q1	6.2	7.2	..	4.7	6.1	5.9	11.7	18.2	7.8	7.1	8.5	11.0	33.2	-	19.1	18.3	5.5	35.9	6.2	13.5	17.0	15.8	8.0	12.0	10.8	-	18.5	-	13.8	17.5	10.7	5.6
	2015 Q2	5.7	6.8	..	4.4	6.3	5.1	11.7	21.0	6.9	6.2	8.3	11.9	29.8	-	17.3	18.9	5.8	31.2	-	13.1	-	14.5	6.6	12.1	9.6	-	15.5	-	9.1	17.3	9.5	4.5
	2015 Q3	6.2	6.7	..	3.9	6.2	5.8	10.0	15.7	7.6	4.2	7.9	11.1	28.5	-	16.1	16.8	6.0	28.9	4.7	13.1	-	13.1	8.6	10.1	10.6	-	12.7	-	8.7	15.4	15.3	3.8
	2015 Q4	5.0	6.8	..	4.6	4.7	5.0	11.3	16.8	8.0	3.8	7.5	9.2	26.6	-	15.6	17.3	5.6	29.5	5.5	11.8	-	14.7	7.6	10.3	9.6	-	12.4	-	8.3	16.1	12.6	4.0
	2015	**5.8**	**6.9**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**11.1**	**17.9**	**7.6**	**5.3**	**8.1**	**10.8**	**29.5**	**7.0**	**17.0**	**17.8**	**5.7**	**31.4**	**5.2**	**12.9**	**7.8**	**14.5**	**7.8**	**11.1**	**10.2**	**8.1**	**14.9**	**-**	**10.0**	**16.5**	**12.1**	**4.4**
	2016 Q1	5.5	8.7	..	5.1	3.3	5.2	13.0	18.8	9.5	5.4	7.7	9.7	27.4	-	16.3	18.3	5.3	29.5	5.7	11.5	-	14.3	6.9	10.6	9.9	-	14.8	-	14.1	18.2	14.3	4.4
	2016 Q2	5.3	7.4	..	3.2	6.0	4.5	12.0	13.5	6.3	4.6	7.1	10.9	25.7	-	17.2	16.1	4.6	26.1	4.7	10.7	-	12.5	7.3	9.6	11.0	-	11.5	-	9.1	17.3	9.8	3.3
	2016 Q3	5.4	6.9	..	4.2	5.0	4.8	12.8	16.1	7.2	2.7	7.4	9.8	23.1	11.6	12.8	15.2	4.7	26.2	-	9.4	-	12.5	7.7	9.8	8.6	-	12.7	-	7.7	15.3	14.1	3.5
	2016 Q4	5.3	6.6	..	4.3	5.4	4.2	11.7	15.2	7.2	5.0	7.0	9.3	22.8	-	14.0	16.0	4.1	28.8	6.1	7.5	-	13.7	7.5	8.1	9.3	-	13.5	-	6.8	15.9	10.4	3.8
	2016	**5.4**	**7.4**	**..**	**4.2**	**4.9**	**4.7**	**12.4**	**15.9**	**7.6**	**4.5**	**7.3**	**9.9**	**24.7**	**9.9**	**15.1**	**16.4**	**4.7**	**27.6**	**5.1**	**9.8**	**4.5**	**13.2**	**7.3**	**9.6**	**9.7**	**-**	**13.1**	**-**	**9.4**	**16.6**	**12.2**	**3.8**

Table 2.A1.3. **Quarterly unemployment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2012-16** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the active population aged 15-64

Women

		AUS	CAN	CHL	ISR	MEX	NZL	AUT	BEL	CHE	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2012 Q1	5.8	6.4	..	7.8	4.8	7.7	4.1	5.8	3.3	8.1	4.8	6.8	22.5	10.2	6.8	8.6	7.1	26.2	11.5	10.4	5.7	11.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	11.1	15.3	14.5	8.5	6.5	10.1	8.0
	2012 Q2	5.2	6.3	..	7.5	5.0	7.2	3.9	5.6	2.9	7.9	4.7	6.8	22.7	8.4	7.7	8.3	6.9	27.2	10.4	10.2	6.9	11.0	3.0	5.3	2.2	10.8	15.2	14.1	8.4	7.0	8.2	7.9
	2012 Q3	4.8	7.2	..	7.8	5.5	7.6	4.4	6.6	3.4	8.3	4.8	6.5	24.0	9.1	6.7	8.4	7.2	28.8	10.2	10.6	4.4	10.6	4.1	5.3	2.5	11.0	15.6	14.6	9.7	5.8	9.7	8.4
	2012 Q4	5.0	5.7	..	7.7	5.0	7.4	4.1	5.9	3.1	8.5	4.6	6.1	24.7	8.5	6.1	9.3	6.9	29.4	10.6	9.4	4.0	12.3	4.6	5.7	2.1	11.1	17.2	15.1	9.7	5.8	10.2	7.3
	2012	**5.2**	**6.4**	**..**	**7.7**	**5.1**	**7.5**	**4.1**	**5.9**	**3.2**	**8.2**	**4.7**	**6.6**	**23.5**	**9.0**	**6.8**	**8.7**	**7.0**	**27.9**	**10.7**	**10.1**	**5.2**	**11.3**	**3.9**	**5.4**	**2.2**	**11.0**	**15.8**	**14.6**	**9.1**	**6.3**	**9.5**	**7.9**
	2013 Q1	5.9	6.2	..	7.3	5.0	7.7	4.4	6.7	3.2	8.6	4.8	7.0	25.7	9.4	7.5	9.2	6.9	30.4	10.8	10.0	5.5	13.2	2.7	6.2	2.4	12.0	17.5	15.1	10.5	6.9	11.0	7.6
	2013 Q2	5.6	6.2	..	7.0	5.1	7.4	4.0	6.8	3.0	8.2	4.4	6.5	25.2	7.5	7.9	8.7	6.7	30.5	10.3	10.5	5.6	11.9	3.8	6.2	2.5	11.3	16.4	14.5	10.1	7.2	9.6	7.3
	2013 Q3	5.4	7.0	..	7.3	5.6	6.8	4.8	7.1	3.4	8.5	4.4	6.4	24.9	7.4	6.4	8.6	7.1	30.6	10.0	9.8	3.8	11.5	4.7	6.6	2.9	10.9	16.0	14.6	10.0	5.9	11.2	7.4
	2013 Q4	5.4	5.4	..	6.5	4.8	6.9	4.7	6.7	2.5	8.1	4.4	6.2	25.0	8.2	7.0	9.2	6.3	31.2	9.3	9.0	4.4	13.0	4.4	6.8	2.4	10.6	16.1	14.2	9.7	5.5	11.3	6.5
	2013	**5.6**	**6.2**	**8.7**	**7.0**	**5.1**	**7.2**	**4.5**	**6.8**	**3.0**	**8.4**	**4.5**	**6.5**	**25.2**	**8.1**	**7.2**	**8.9**	**6.7**	**30.7**	**10.1**	**9.8**	**4.9**	**12.4**	**3.9**	**6.4**	**2.6**	**11.2**	**16.5**	**14.6**	**10.1**	**6.4**	**10.8**	**7.2**
	2014 Q1	6.9	5.9	..	6.0	5.0	6.8	4.9	6.9	3.2	8.1	4.5	6.8	24.9	7.4	7.9	9.3	5.9	30.7	8.4	8.9	4.2	13.8	3.2	7.6	2.4	11.1	15.4	14.0	10.8	6.5	11.6	6.4
	2014 Q2	5.9	6.0	..	6.2	5.0	6.1	4.3	6.0	3.1	7.4	4.0	5.9	24.0	5.4	8.5	8.7	5.6	30.0	8.3	8.7	6.1	13.0	3.9	7.1	2.4	9.8	14.7	13.5	10.1	6.6	10.6	6.1
	2014 Q3	5.9	6.5	..	7.3	5.4	6.4	4.6	6.7	4.1	7.4	4.3	5.8	23.9	7.1	6.7	9.3	5.7	29.0	7.7	9.2	4.1	12.4	5.5	6.6	2.9	9.1	14.2	13.7	10.4	5.2	12.7	6.7
	2014 Q4	5.9	5.3	..	6.6	4.7	6.7	4.2	6.3	2.9	6.9	4.0	5.3	23.5	6.7	7.0	9.7	5.0	29.3	7.3	7.5	3.7	14.0	3.3	6.7	2.4	8.8	14.0	13.6	10.0	5.2	13.1	5.5
	2014	**6.1**	**5.9**	**..**	**6.5**	**5.0**	**6.5**	**4.5**	**6.5**	**3.3**	**7.4**	**4.2**	**6.0**	**24.1**	**6.7**	**7.5**	**9.2**	**5.5**	**29.8**	**7.9**	**8.6**	**4.5**	**13.3**	**4.0**	**7.0**	**2.5**	**9.7**	**14.6**	**13.7**	**10.3**	**5.9**	**12.0**	**6.1**
	2015 Q1	6.7	5.7	..	5.6	4.3	6.9	4.0	6.1	2.6	6.9	4.0	5.6	23.6	5.1	8.4	9.3	4.9	30.3	7.9	7.2	4.3	13.0	4.7	7.0	2.8	8.8	14.6	13.4	10.5	6.1	13.4	5.4
	2015 Q2	5.9	5.7	..	5.2	4.7	6.7	4.2	5.8	2.8	6.0	3.8	5.2	22.7	6.4	9.8	8.7	4.9	28.3	7.1	7.9	5.9	12.2	-	6.6	2.9	7.5	12.1	12.8	9.9	6.2	11.7	5.3
	2015 Q3	5.8	6.5	..	6.2	5.0	6.7	4.2	6.7	3.9	6.0	3.5	5.9	21.7	5.8	7.7	8.9	5.1	28.1	6.7	7.5	3.6	10.9	5.8	6.2	3.4	7.5	12.5	12.8	10.0	4.5	13.3	5.6
	2015 Q4	5.4	5.4	..	6.2	4.5	5.8	4.4	6.4	3.4	5.5	3.6	5.2	21.3	6.3	7.8	9.4	4.5	28.2	6.4	6.2	2.2	12.0	-	6.3	3.0	7.2	12.5	12.6	8.5	4.4	13.1	4.7
	2015	**6.0**	**5.8**	**8.8**	**5.8**	**4.6**	**6.5**	**4.2**	**6.2**	**3.2**	**6.1**	**3.7**	**5.5**	**22.3**	**5.9**	**8.4**	**9.0**	**4.8**	**28.7**	**7.0**	**7.2**	**4.0**	**12.0**	**4.4**	**6.5**	**3.0**	**7.8**	**12.9**	**12.9**	**9.7**	**5.3**	**12.8**	**5.2**
	2016 Q1	6.1	5.9	..	5.6	4.2	6.4	4.5	6.1	2.9	5.0	3.8	5.5	21.3	5.7	8.3	9.2	4.5	28.8	6.0	6.0	2.4	12.2	4.7	6.6	3.1	7.0	12.0	11.6	9.0	5.1	12.9	5.0
	2016 Q2	5.8	5.6	..	4.8	4.1	5.6	4.4	6.5	3.1	4.6	3.4	5.6	20.7	5.2	9.4	8.4	4.4	27.3	4.9	6.6	4.5	12.1	-	6.0	2.8	6.0	11.1	11.0	8.3	5.2	11.3	4.9
	2016 Q3	5.5	6.6	..	6.0	4.4	5.4	4.6	6.4	3.9	4.8	3.2	6.3	19.6	7.3	7.1	9.1	4.6	27.0	4.9	6.0	2.6	11.5	4.4	5.4	3.7	6.2	11.0	10.7	7.6	3.9	15.3	5.2
	2016 Q4	5.1	5.4	..	5.4	3.7	6.0	4.0	5.1	3.0	4.3	2.9	5.6	19.1	5.6	7.1	9.2	4.0	27.6	4.5	5.3	2.9	12.8	-	5.3	2.6	5.8	10.7	10.0	7.9	4.0	16.1	4.4
	2016	**5.6**	**5.9**	**..**	**5.4**	**4.1**	**5.9**	**4.4**	**6.0**	**3.2**	**4.7**	**3.3**	**5.7**	**20.2**	**5.9**	**8.0**	**9.0**	**4.4**	**27.7**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**3.1**	**12.2**	**4.0**	**5.8**	**3.0**	**6.3**	**11.2**	**10.8**	**8.2**	**4.5**	**13.9**	**4.9**
Foreign-born	2012 Q1	6.3	9.3	..	5.0	5.4	8.8	9.3	15.8	7.6	11.0	9.0	16.9	33.4	11.1	15.7	15.1	11.0	32.2	13.0	14.6	11.1	17.1	7.7	12.6	6.2	-	18.0	-	13.9	15.0	12.3	9.4
	2012 Q2	6.0	8.8	..	4.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	16.0	7.4	10.1	8.0	15.9	32.3	12.0	14.4	15.3	10.2	31.8	9.2	14.8	11.8	14.8	6.3	12.2	5.2	-	16.3	-	14.3	15.9	14.3	8.5
	2012 Q3	5.8	8.7	..	5.1	6.3	7.7	8.2	15.2	7.9	12.0	8.0	15.3	30.5	13.6	13.1	13.6	10.9	32.0	8.5	15.5	-	13.8	9.9	10.9	5.9	-	19.0	-	14.2	14.7	12.5	9.0
	2012 Q4	5.9	8.1	..	5.1	6.6	8.3	7.7	16.7	8.8	11.5	8.1	15.7	33.5	-	12.2	16.0	10.1	35.0	6.4	14.2	-	16.3	7.1	12.8	7.9	-	21.1	-	15.7	14.9	11.1	9.0
	2012	**6.0**	**8.7**	**..**	**5.1**	**6.5**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**15.9**	**7.9**	**11.2**	**8.2**	**15.9**	**32.4**	**11.2**	**13.8**	**15.0**	**10.6**	**32.7**	**9.2**	**14.8**	**9.9**	**15.5**	**7.8**	**12.1**	**6.3**	**-**	**18.6**	**-**	**14.5**	**15.1**	**12.6**	**9.0**
	2013 Q1	6.5	8.5	..	4.2	5.9	8.0	9.9	15.4	8.9	9.9	8.1	14.5	34.9	-	16.1	17.3	10.1	39.3	10.6	15.1	-	18.2	7.7	14.5	9.6	-	22.4	-	25.9	16.2	8.6	8.8
	2013 Q2	6.1	8.3	..	4.0	6.3	6.5	8.7	14.9	7.5	9.8	8.3	13.3	34.4	12.9	13.4	15.6	9.4	38.6	12.9	15.4	12.4	17.8	9.2	13.2	7.7	-	23.2	-	20.7	15.4	12.3	7.2
	2013 Q3	6.0	8.9	..	3.8	7.1	7.1	8.9	16.4	8.0	9.7	7.7	11.5	32.8	11.7	15.9	15.6	10.5	39.3	14.1	14.5	-	15.6	7.1	12.6	8.7	24.6	19.4	-	19.1	15.7	14.0	7.4
	2013 Q4	5.7	8.0	..	3.7	7.8	7.2	9.8	17.3	8.8	9.5	7.6	14.7	34.2	-	15.7	17.5	9.1	38.5	14.2	13.2	-	18.5	10.6	14.2	7.3	-	19.2	-	20.6	15.8	12.5	7.1
	2013	**6.1**	**8.4**	**3.7**	**3.9**	**6.8**	**7.2**	**9.3**	**16.0**	**8.3**	**9.7**	**7.9**	**13.5**	**34.1**	**10.8**	**15.2**	**16.5**	**9.8**	**38.9**	**12.8**	**14.5**	**8.1**	**17.5**	**8.6**	**13.6**	**8.3**	**21.1**	**21.0**	**-**	**21.4**	**15.8**	**11.9**	**7.6**
	2014 Q1	6.9	8.5	..	3.8	5.6	8.6	10.1	14.9	9.3	8.9	7.8	16.4	35.1	-	15.6	17.0	9.5	39.4	12.8	14.0	10.2	18.5	5.3	14.5	9.4	18.1	17.4	-	20.8	17.1	14.1	7.8
	2014 Q2	6.7	8.4	..	4.6	9.0	7.9	8.3	14.3	8.0	7.9	7.3	13.6	32.6	13.9	18.3	16.2	8.3	35.3	7.3	13.8	-	15.7	7.0	13.6	7.0	-	16.1	-	14.4	17.3	13.4	6.2
	2014 Q3	6.6	9.5	..	4.1	5.6	7.1	9.1	17.5	7.7	9.3	7.0	12.8	31.1	-	16.0	14.9	7.7	33.2	8.8	12.3	-	15.7	9.0	13.0	10.7	-	17.6	-	10.9	15.1	15.8	6.4
	2014 Q4	6.4	7.3	..	4.0	4.0	6.4	10.4	18.2	8.2	9.3	7.5	13.0	31.4	-	18.7	17.4	7.5	33.8		10.8	-	19.5	8.0	13.2	6.6	-	15.6	-	16.0	15.3	15.4	5.9
	2014	**6.6**	**8.4**	**..**	**4.1**	**6.1**	**7.5**	**9.5**	**16.3**	**8.3**	**8.8**	**7.4**	**13.9**	**32.6**	**9.7**	**17.2**	**16.4**	**8.2**	**35.4**	**8.3**	**12.7**	**7.9**	**17.4**	**7.3**	**13.6**	**8.4**	**14.8**	**16.7**	**-**	**15.7**	**16.2**	**14.8**	**6.6**
	2015 Q1	7.2	7.5	..	3.6	2.0	7.1	11.1	18.2	7.9	8.8	7.4	14.4	32.1	-	18.7	17.7	7.6	36.3	8.2	11.6	-	18.6	11.7	14.6	12.1	-	17.0	-	14.0	17.2	15.8	5.9
	2015 Q2	6.7	8.1	..	3.8	3.3	7.3	10.5	14.8	8.2	7.7	6.8	14.2	31.1	-	18.7	15.9	7.7	30.7	7.7	9.6	-	17.0	6.0	12.6	9.8	16.9	12.3	-	15.0	17.4	12.4	5.6
	2015 Q3	7.2	9.0	..	4.4	5.9	6.5	9.4	13.9	8.5	9.2	6.8	13.7	28.1	-	18.3	16.2	7.3	30.8	9.0	9.0	-	14.8	11.3	12.3	9.3	-	14.5	-	13.1	14.3	14.9	6.0
	2015 Q4	6.3	7.7	..	4.7	6.7	5.7	9.8	16.8	8.3	9.5	8.1	12.8	29.3	-	16.3	17.2	6.7	33.3	9.9	8.6	-	17.8	8.1	13.7	11.5	-	15.0	-	16.2	14.9	14.5	5.1
	2015	**6.8**	**8.1**	**6.7**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**6.7**	**10.2**	**16.0**	**8.2**	**8.8**	**7.3**	**13.8**	**30.1**	**8.6**	**18.0**	**16.8**	**7.3**	**32.8**	**8.7**	**9.7**	**6.1**	**17.0**	**9.7**	**13.3**	**10.7**	**13.7**	**14.7**	**18.1**	**14.6**	**15.9**	**14.4**	**5.7**
	2016 Q1	7.3	7.5	..	4.1	3.5	5.6	10.0	16.2	9.5	8.4	6.5	14.2	30.5	-	20.9	17.8	7.1	37.8	9.2	8.1	-	17.7	8.3	13.3	9.3	22.8	18.3	-	14.3	15.7	10.2	5.5
	2016 Q2	6.5	8.1	..	3.9	2.1	5.5	10.2	15.5	8.7	7.5	6.1	11.0	27.9	-	20.4	15.8	6.5	32.5	5.9	9.1	-	17.1	9.8	11.4	8.9	19.9	12.4	-	10.6	15.5	11.1	4.8
	2016 Q3	6.4	8.5	..	3.7	7.8	5.0	10.8	15.6	8.8	9.3	6.5	13.4	25.9	12.5	18.2	16.1	6.4	31.4	6.2	9.9	-	15.1	9.7	10.8	10.4	16.4	11.5	-	15.1	14.8	14.4	5.4
	2016 Q4	6.7	7.4	..	3.5	2.4	5.3	10.4	14.7	8.6	5.5	5.9	13.7	26.0	-	19.2	18.1	6.4	35.7	5.0	7.9	-	17.5	7.1	11.0	9.2	-	11.7	-	13.1	14.3	16.4	4.9
	2016	**6.7**	**7.9**	**..**	**3.8**	**3.9**	**5.3**	**10.4**	**15.5**	**8.9**	**7.6**	**6.2**	**13.0**	**27.6**	**8.3**	**19.7**	**17.0**	**6.6**	**34.4**	**6.6**	**8.8**	**-**	**16.9**	**8.7**	**11.6**	**9.5**	**14.2**	**13.5**	**-**	**13.3**	**15.1**	**13.2**	**5.2**

Note: Data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. Comparisons should therefore be made for the same quarters of each year, and not for successive quarters within a given year.

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel, New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional* (CASEN); Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo* (ENOE); United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498494

Table 2.A1.4. **Quarterly participation rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2012-16**

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Men and women

		AUS	CAN	CHL	ISR	MEX	NZL	AUT	BEL	CHE	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2012 Q1	77.9	76.9	..	68.4	63.3	79.0	74.5	67.1	83.2	70.6	77.5	79.7	72.9	74.5	74.0	70.6	76.1	66.6	62.5	68.3	82.9	62.5	61.6	80.0	78.2	65.9	72.4	69.4	70.0	80.2	51.2	71.0
	2012 Q2	77.8	78.8	..	68.9	64.6	78.1	75.7	67.6	82.8	71.2	77.6	80.1	73.3	74.4	77.3	71.1	76.3	66.7	63.3	68.8	86.9	62.9	62.6	80.0	78.9	66.4	72.7	69.3	69.4	82.6	53.9	71.6
	2012 Q3	77.6	79.2	..	70.1	64.9	77.8	77.0	68.3	84.1	72.1	78.1	79.7	73.5	75.2	76.2	71.4	76.9	66.7	64.2	69.3	85.5	62.2	64.7	80.3	78.8	66.9	72.9	69.6	70.7	82.5	54.2	72.0
	2012 Q4	77.8	77.7	..	69.2	64.0	77.4	75.9	68.2	83.9	72.2	78.2	78.9	73.2	73.9	73.7	71.7	77.0	66.8	64.0	68.5	83.2	63.1	63.6	80.5	78.3	66.8	72.2	69.4	70.9	80.8	54.1	71.4
	2012	**77.8**	**78.1**	**..**	**69.2**	**64.2**	**78.1**	**75.8**	**67.8**	**83.5**	**71.5**	**77.8**	**79.6**	**73.2**	**74.5**	**75.3**	**71.2**	**76.6**	**66.7**	**63.5**	**68.7**	**84.6**	**62.7**	**63.1**	**80.2**	**78.6**	**66.5**	**72.5**	**69.4**	**70.3**	**81.5**	**53.4**	**71.5**
	2013 Q1	77.8	77.3	..	69.1	63.2	78.2	75.2	67.4	84.0	72.2	78.0	79.1	73.3	74.7	74.1	71.4	76.6	66.4	63.2	68.4	82.8	62.6	61.9	80.6	78.2	66.3	72.0	70.0	70.2	81.3	53.0	70.9
	2013 Q2	77.8	78.9	..	69.3	64.4	77.8	76.2	68.7	83.2	72.7	78.2	79.2	73.3	75.1	77.5	71.6	76.6	66.8	64.4	69.7	87.6	62.4	62.6	80.8	78.8	66.8	72.1	69.6	70.2	83.4	55.3	71.5
	2013 Q3	77.6	79.3	..	69.7	64.4	78.6	77.4	69.1	83.7	73.1	78.4	79.6	73.5	74.8	75.4	71.9	77.3	66.7	65.1	69.7	87.8	61.9	62.4	80.9	78.8	67.4	72.4	69.9	71.3	83.4	55.3	71.7
	2013 Q4	77.8	77.9	..	69.0	64.7	79.7	76.2	68.1	84.3	73.1	78.6	78.1	73.5	75.0	73.8	71.6	77.0	66.3	65.2	69.2	84.7	63.0	64.6	80.7	78.0	67.4	72.8	69.8	70.0	81.9	54.0	70.7
	2013	**77.7**	**78.4**	**62.8**	**69.3**	**64.1**	**78.6**	**76.2**	**68.3**	**83.8**	**72.8**	**78.3**	**79.0**	**73.4**	**74.9**	**75.2**	**71.6**	**76.9**	**66.5**	**64.5**	**69.3**	**85.6**	**62.5**	**62.9**	**80.7**	**78.5**	**67.0**	**72.3**	**69.8**	**70.4**	**82.5**	**54.4**	**71.2**
	2014 Q1	77.7	77.2	..	69.4	63.6	79.9	75.5	68.2	83.6	72.9	78.3	78.0	73.1	74.3	74.2	71.5	76.9	66.5	65.9	68.8	84.8	63.0	65.0	80.2	77.7	67.5	72.4	70.1	70.3	81.9	53.5	70.7
	2014 Q2	77.5	78.8	..	69.7	63.7	79.1	76.0	68.0	83.5	73.0	78.2	78.5	73.4	75.5	77.8	71.5	76.8	66.5	66.6	69.3	89.5	62.7	62.9	80.2	78.8	67.5	72.6	70.0	71.6	83.8	55.8	71.4
	2014 Q3	77.4	79.2	..	70.2	63.8	79.4	76.9	68.8	84.7	73.7	78.6	79.7	73.4	76.1	75.8	71.8	77.4	66.6	67.5	70.2	88.2	62.7	65.4	80.6	78.9	68.2	72.7	70.4	71.9	84.0	56.0	71.5
	2014 Q4	77.6	77.6	..	69.4	63.4	81.1	76.1	68.9	85.4	74.0	78.7	79.4	73.7	75.3	74.3	72.1	77.2	66.3	67.3	69.7	86.3	63.9	64.0	80.5	78.1	68.2	72.5	70.6	71.6	81.9	55.2	70.9
	2014	**77.6**	**78.2**	**..**	**69.7**	**63.6**	**79.9**	**76.1**	**68.5**	**84.3**	**73.4**	**78.5**	**78.9**	**73.4**	**75.3**	**75.5**	**71.7**	**77.1**	**66.5**	**66.8**	**69.5**	**87.2**	**63.1**	**64.3**	**80.4**	**78.4**	**67.8**	**72.5**	**70.3**	**71.4**	**82.9**	**55.1**	**71.1**
	2015 Q1	78.1	77.2	..	69.1	63.0	80.4	75.5	68.3	84.8	73.8	78.3	79.2	73.3	75.2	74.8	71.6	77.2	66.5	67.5	69.3	86.8	63.2	66.3	80.9	78.0	67.9	72.6	70.7	71.1	82.2	54.7	70.7
	2015 Q2	78.2	79.0	..	69.7	63.5	79.3	75.8	68.1	83.9	73.8	78.0	79.4	73.7	77.1	78.2	71.7	76.9	66.8	68.3	70.1	90.6	63.3	67.1	81.1	79.2	67.6	72.6	70.5	72.4	84.0	56.6	71.5
	2015 Q3	78.2	79.5	..	70.4	63.8	78.6	77.4	68.3	84.6	74.1	78.4	79.6	73.4	78.1	76.8	72.1	77.5	67.3	69.1	70.1	89.4	62.8	65.9	81.4	79.2	68.4	72.8	71.1	73.1	84.0	57.1	71.4
	2015 Q4	78.9	77.7	..	69.7	64.3	79.2	76.5	68.5	85.3	74.1	78.9	79.3	73.5	76.6	74.6	72.1	77.5	67.2	69.0	69.8	87.5	63.5	63.8	81.3	77.8	68.5	73.0	71.4	71.4	82.3	56.1	71.0
	2015	**78.3**	**78.4**	**64.4**	**69.7**	**63.7**	**79.4**	**76.3**	**68.3**	**84.7**	**73.9**	**78.4**	**79.4**	**73.5**	**76.7**	**76.1**	**71.9**	**77.3**	**66.9**	**68.5**	**69.8**	**88.6**	**63.2**	**65.5**	**81.2**	**78.6**	**68.1**	**72.8**	**70.9**	**72.0**	**83.1**	**56.1**	**71.1**
	2016 Q1	78.6	77.1	..	69.2	63.1	79.7	76.2	67.9	85.6	74.2	78.7	80.2	73.4	75.5	75.2	72.2	77.4	67.1	69.1	69.3	87.6	63.4	62.4	81.1	78.2	68.5	72.6	71.6	70.5	82.7	55.8	71.2
	2016 Q2	78.6	78.8	..	69.5	63.6	79.8	76.9	68.2	85.1	74.6	78.7	81.1	73.6	78.2	78.2	72.1	77.5	67.3	69.8	70.4	90.8	64.7	64.0	81.4	78.6	68.6	72.7	71.9	72.3	84.6	57.6	71.7
	2016 Q3	77.8	79.2	..	69.9	64.2	80.0	78.2	68.4	85.8	75.2	79.5	81.5	73.6	79.1	76.7	72.3	77.9	67.7	70.5	70.8	90.3	64.0	65.0	81.4	78.9	69.1	73.5	72.1	71.9	84.0	57.8	71.9
	2016 Q4	78.1	78.0	..	69.5	63.7	81.3	77.1	69.0	86.0	75.5	79.6	80.1	73.3	76.9	74.9	72.4	77.7	67.2	70.5	70.3	88.4	64.7	65.5	81.3	77.6	69.0	73.1	72.0	72.5	82.5	57.2	71.4
	2016	**78.3**	**78.3**	**..**	**69.5**	**63.6**	**80.2**	**77.1**	**68.4**	**85.6**	**74.7**	**79.1**	**80.7**	**73.5**	**77.4**	**76.7**	**72.2**	**77.6**	**67.3**	**70.0**	**70.2**	**89.3**	**64.2**	**64.3**	**81.3**	**78.3**	**68.8**	**73.0**	**71.9**	**71.8**	**83.4**	**57.1**	**71.5**
Foreign-born	2012 Q1	74.0	74.9	..	78.4	57.2	77.1	71.1	62.3	81.5	73.1	73.7	72.4	79.8	76.5	72.8	67.7	72.3	74.1	70.3	70.9	84.7	70.0	76.2	70.8	75.2	61.3	83.0	70.5	71.1	73.9	50.7	73.7
	2012 Q2	74.0	76.8	..	78.9	58.8	75.8	72.6	61.2	81.7	73.1	74.4	71.5	79.6	78.5	75.5	67.7	72.7	74.2	73.6	71.7	91.0	70.3	75.0	71.4	77.7	66.0	82.9	70.6	70.8	75.7	51.4	73.6
	2012 Q3	73.7	77.5	..	78.8	56.8	76.2	72.6	62.4	82.1	74.5	74.5	72.4	79.3	78.2	75.2	67.3	74.1	75.7	74.6	71.4	87.3	68.4	77.0	71.8	76.3	70.8	82.5	73.0	72.6	75.3	52.2	73.7
	2012 Q4	74.1	76.9	..	79.5	58.7	76.1	71.8	64.1	82.1	74.5	74.5	70.4	79.6	75.6	73.9	68.1	74.0	76.0	75.5	70.5	86.1	70.0	76.8	70.7	75.3	68.7	81.1	73.6	72.5	74.7	53.6	73.5
	2012	**74.0**	**76.5**	**..**	**78.9**	**57.9**	**76.3**	**72.0**	**62.5**	**81.9**	**73.8**	**74.3**	**71.7**	**79.6**	**77.2**	**74.3**	**67.7**	**73.3**	**75.0**	**73.6**	**71.1**	**87.3**	**69.7**	**76.2**	**71.2**	**76.1**	**66.4**	**82.4**	**72.0**	**71.7**	**74.9**	**52.0**	**73.7**
	2013 Q1	74.6	76.2	..	80.0	58.0	76.3	72.4	64.6	81.9	74.3	74.1	71.5	79.7	78.3	73.3	67.8	73.6	76.5	76.5	70.7	86.5	70.7	76.8	70.2	75.3	67.3	80.1	76.6	71.0	74.3	51.5	73.3
	2013 Q2	74.5	77.4	..	79.1	56.5	76.1	72.3	62.1	82.3	76.1	74.5	72.4	78.8	79.6	77.0	67.7	73.5	76.5	73.9	72.1	88.8	70.0	77.0	70.0	76.2	66.7	80.7	73.4	72.3	76.2	54.1	73.6
	2013 Q3	73.9	78.1	..	79.4	59.7	75.6	73.1	64.3	82.4	76.8	74.8	71.9	78.8	75.1	74.7	67.8	74.9	77.2	75.1	72.9	87.8	68.4	78.5	70.8	77.1	69.4	79.9	74.5	71.7	75.6	52.9	74.0
	2013 Q4	73.6	75.9	..	79.7	57.6	77.1	71.6	63.7	82.3	77.4	73.9	71.5	78.4	74.4	72.9	68.5	74.3	76.6	75.4	71.8	86.6	69.8	76.9	71.6	76.4	66.7	79.3	73.3	71.0	74.7	51.2	73.1
	2013	**74.1**	**76.9**	**77.2**	**79.6**	**58.0**	**76.3**	**72.3**	**63.7**	**82.2**	**76.2**	**74.3**	**71.8**	**78.9**	**76.9**	**74.4**	**67.9**	**74.1**	**76.7**	**75.2**	**71.9**	**87.4**	**69.7**	**77.3**	**70.7**	**76.2**	**67.5**	**80.0**	**74.4**	**71.5**	**75.2**	**52.4**	**73.5**
	2014 Q1	74.0	75.2	..	81.5	56.6	77.9	71.1	63.4	82.4	77.6	73.8	71.3	78.4	72.0	71.5	68.0	74.4	77.0	75.9	71.3	87.3	70.2	77.0	70.7	75.8	76.5	80.0	70.0	68.5	74.6	54.9	73.5
	2014 Q2	74.0	76.6	..	80.5	59.4	76.1	72.7	65.1	83.3	78.1	73.9	72.7	78.6	74.7	75.0	67.7	75.0	77.3	73.0	71.4	91.0	70.0	78.3	70.8	75.6	75.6	80.0	70.3	68.4	76.7	53.6	73.3
	2014 Q3	74.0	77.0	..	80.6	56.1	76.0	73.0	63.7	82.2	76.4	75.1	74.6	78.1	77.2	72.7	67.0	75.2	77.0	75.0	71.0	89.1	69.1	75.8	69.1	75.5	68.3	80.6	72.8	65.8	77.1	52.9	73.5
	2014 Q4	74.4	76.1	..	82.0	57.2	77.1	72.1	64.1	82.7	77.0	74.2	72.7	79.0	76.2	72.6	67.5	74.3	76.0	75.7	69.5	87.5	70.0	79.1	71.2	76.4	65.4	80.3	72.3	64.8	75.6	51.3	73.2
	2014	**74.1**	**76.2**	**..**	**81.2**	**57.3**	**76.8**	**72.2**	**64.1**	**82.6**	**77.3**	**74.2**	**72.8**	**78.5**	**74.9**	**72.9**	**67.6**	**74.7**	**76.8**	**74.9**	**70.8**	**88.7**	**69.8**	**77.6**	**70.4**	**75.8**	**71.6**	**80.2**	**71.3**	**66.9**	**76.0**	**53.0**	**73.4**
	2015 Q1	74.9	75.4	..	81.6	51.6	79.2	71.4	66.1	82.7	76.2	74.2	72.0	78.6	72.3	71.8	67.5	74.3	75.3	76.0	69.2	85.7	68.8	76.2	70.1	76.4	72.3	79.8	71.4	65.9	75.7	49.8	72.7
	2015 Q2	74.7	76.7	..	80.3	53.5	78.2	73.0	62.1	83.2	76.4	74.0	71.4	79.5	74.5	71.8	67.4	75.1	77.4	77.1	70.2	88.5	70.0	77.2	70.6	75.7	65.8	80.5	67.5	70.9	77.3	50.0	72.9
	2015 Q3	74.3	77.5	..	81.4	57.2	77.1	72.6	64.7	82.7	75.9	74.3	73.2	78.6	79.6	71.6	67.3	76.5	77.8	77.1	72.0	88.7	68.7	75.7	68.6	76.6	63.4	79.6	67.1	71.9	76.3	52.1	72.6
	2015 Q4	74.4	77.0	..	82.5	56.6	78.4	72.6	64.1	83.6	76.9	73.8	73.3	78.2	78.6	72.0	66.2	75.6	77.0	74.7	71.4	84.4	70.5	75.8	68.7	77.6	70.5	79.3	64.5	69.9	76.6	51.6	73.2
	2015	**74.6**	**76.7**	**78.4**	**81.4**	**54.7**	**78.2**	**72.4**	**64.2**	**83.1**	**76.3**	**74.1**	**72.5**	**78.7**	**76.2**	**71.8**	**67.1**	**75.4**	**76.9**	**76.3**	**70.7**	**86.8**	**69.5**	**76.1**	**69.5**	**76.6**	**67.9**	**79.8**	**67.6**	**69.6**	**76.5**	**50.9**	**72.9**
	2016 Q1	74.8	77.0	..	81.2	57.9	78.4	71.5	64.1	84.2	77.8	73.3	76.1	78.1	74.4	70.5	66.6	75.5	78.0	75.8	70.6	88.2	69.2	75.9	69.3	77.3	72.7	81.3	68.0	70.4	76.0	47.3	72.9
	2016 Q2	74.5	77.8	..	81.7	55.9	78.4	73.1	63.5	83.1	79.1	72.7	75.1	78.5	80.8	72.2	66.3	76.0	78.3	79.0	72.4	91.5	69.5	74.4	69.5	76.3	66.8	80.4	69.5	68.5	77.6	49.7	73.1
	2016 Q3	74.5	78.2	..	82.6	59.3	78.4	74.4	63.6	83.0	77.9	72.9	74.3	77.9	80.4	71.9	66.4	76.5	78.2	77.9	73.0	91.7	69.6	74.6	69.4	77.4	69.8	81.1	70.1	70.2	77.8	51.6	73.6
	2016 Q4	75.0	77.3	..	82.0	57.4	80.6	72.7	65.7	83.4	79.5	73.0	76.1	77.2	75.5	69.1	66.1	76.3	75.3	80.5	71.2	89.6	70.1	75.4	69.0	75.7	70.4	81.9	68.6	72.2	77.1	51.9	73.1
	2016	**74.7**	**77.6**	**..**	**81.9**	**57.6**	**79.0**	**72.9**	**64.2**	**83.4**	**78.3**	**73.0**	**75.4**	**77.9**	**77.8**	**71.6**	**66.4**	**76.1**	**77.5**	**78.3**	**71.8**	**90.3**	**69.6**	**75.1**	**69.3**	**76.7**	**69.8**	**81.2**	**69.0**	**70.3**	**77.1**	**50.2**	**73.2**

Table 2.A1.4. **Quarterly participation rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2012-16** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Men

		AUS	CAN	CHL	ISR	MEX	NZL	AUT	BEL	CHE	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2012 Q1	83.1	79.2	..	73.3	82.1	84.4	78.2	71.8	87.8	78.5	82.0	82.1	78.7	77.4	75.5	74.5	81.2	75.6	68.3	75.3	85.7	72.5	67.3	84.6	80.4	72.5	76.3	77.1	72.2	81.5	72.9	75.1
	2012 Q2	82.7	81.7	..	74.1	83.1	83.2	80.3	72.7	87.4	79.1	82.0	82.3	79.3	77.0	79.2	74.8	81.5	75.7	69.2	76.0	88.6	72.9	69.2	84.5	80.9	73.2	76.8	76.9	72.2	83.9	75.3	76.0
	2012 Q3	82.7	82.3	..	74.8	83.6	82.6	81.3	72.7	89.2	79.9	82.6	82.0	79.4	78.9	77.4	75.1	82.2	75.5	69.9	76.7	87.5	72.4	69.3	84.7	80.7	73.8	77.0	77.3	74.1	83.9	76.1	76.6
	2012 Q4	83.0	80.2	..	74.1	82.5	82.7	80.3	72.5	89.0	79.7	82.5	81.8	78.7	78.0	75.5	75.3	81.9	75.7	70.0	75.3	85.1	73.0	69.6	84.6	80.1	73.6	76.0	77.2	74.6	82.3	75.9	75.8
	2012	**82.8**	**80.9**	**..**	**74.1**	**82.8**	**83.2**	**80.0**	**72.4**	**88.4**	**79.3**	**82.3**	**82.1**	**79.0**	**77.8**	**76.9**	**74.9**	**81.7**	**75.6**	**69.3**	**75.8**	**86.7**	**72.7**	**68.9**	**84.6**	**80.5**	**73.3**	**76.5**	**77.1**	**73.3**	**82.9**	**75.1**	**75.9**
	2013 Q1	83.0	79.4	..	73.9	81.8	83.0	79.0	71.7	88.3	79.7	82.0	82.0	78.7	78.4	75.1	75.0	81.4	75.4	69.1	75.1	84.4	72.3	67.3	84.6	79.7	73.2	75.8	77.5	73.3	82.8	74.2	75.3
	2013 Q2	82.8	81.6	..	73.6	82.6	82.7	80.3	73.3	87.4	80.2	82.3	81.1	78.7	78.3	79.3	75.1	81.6	75.8	70.7	76.3	90.3	72.1	67.0	85.1	80.8	73.9	75.8	77.2	73.5	84.6	76.3	75.8
	2013 Q3	82.8	82.3	..	74.7	82.7	83.1	81.4	72.5	88.1	80.7	82.4	81.4	79.2	78.7	77.3	75.2	82.4	75.8	71.7	76.6	90.8	71.9	69.7	85.3	80.5	74.4	76.0	77.1	74.3	84.9	76.8	76.2
	2013 Q4	82.9	80.5	..	74.1	82.9	84.2	80.3	72.3	88.3	80.5	82.6	80.3	78.7	78.0	74.8	74.7	82.1	75.3	71.5	76.0	86.9	72.6	69.3	85.1	79.3	74.1	76.0	76.8	73.3	83.1	75.3	74.7
	2013	**82.9**	**80.9**	**76.0**	**74.1**	**82.5**	**83.2**	**80.3**	**72.5**	**88.0**	**80.3**	**82.3**	**81.2**	**78.8**	**78.3**	**76.6**	**75.0**	**81.9**	**75.6**	**70.7**	**76.0**	**88.0**	**72.2**	**68.3**	**85.0**	**80.1**	**73.9**	**75.9**	**77.2**	**73.6**	**83.8**	**75.7**	**75.5**
	2014 Q1	82.6	79.8	..	73.7	82.1	84.8	78.9	72.3	87.3	80.4	82.2	80.5	78.2	78.0	75.3	74.7	81.7	75.0	72.2	75.6	88.1	72.5	71.5	84.9	79.4	74.0	75.9	77.3	72.9	83.1	75.3	74.6
	2014 Q2	82.3	81.3	..	73.9	82.1	84.2	80.0	71.8	87.3	80.8	81.8	81.0	78.6	79.3	78.9	74.9	81.5	74.8	73.0	76.2	92.7	72.2	68.1	84.8	80.5	74.4	76.1	77.4	74.1	84.9	77.2	75.7
	2014 Q3	82.2	82.3	..	74.5	82.7	83.5	81.3	71.9	88.3	81.3	82.6	82.4	78.8	79.7	76.7	75.3	82.3	74.9	74.0	77.0	90.5	72.5	70.0	85.1	80.6	75.1	76.2	77.8	75.0	85.0	77.6	76.2
	2014 Q4	82.3	80.3	..	74.2	82.1	85.3	80.1	72.4	88.1	81.3	82.4	81.5	78.8	79.0	75.9	75.6	81.9	74.3	73.7	76.7	88.3	73.1	70.2	84.7	79.3	74.9	76.0	77.8	75.0	83.4	76.4	74.8
	2014	**82.3**	**81.0**	**..**	**74.1**	**82.3**	**84.4**	**80.1**	**72.1**	**87.7**	**81.0**	**82.3**	**81.3**	**78.6**	**79.0**	**76.7**	**75.1**	**81.8**	**74.8**	**73.2**	**76.4**	**89.9**	**72.5**	**69.9**	**84.9**	**80.0**	**74.6**	**76.0**	**77.6**	**74.3**	**84.1**	**76.6**	**75.3**
	2015 Q1	82.8	79.5	..	73.6	81.7	84.8	79.1	72.0	87.8	81.0	81.9	81.5	78.5	78.9	75.8	75.0	81.7	74.3	73.8	76.3	88.8	72.6	69.7	85.2	79.8	74.5	75.6	77.6	74.3	83.4	75.9	74.8
	2015 Q2	82.8	81.9	..	74.6	81.9	83.8	79.6	72.0	86.9	80.9	81.2	81.9	78.6	80.9	79.1	75.1	81.4	74.5	74.9	77.0	93.0	73.1	72.4	85.2	80.8	74.2	75.6	77.2	75.4	85.0	77.3	75.8
	2015 Q3	82.8	82.8	..	75.1	82.2	82.9	81.2	71.5	87.4	81.3	82.0	82.3	78.8	82.0	77.8	75.3	82.2	75.0	75.7	77.1	92.6	73.0	70.7	85.5	80.6	75.2	76.1	77.7	76.5	84.7	78.4	75.7
	2015 Q4	83.1	80.4	..	73.9	82.4	83.8	80.1	71.8	87.8	81.4	82.4	82.1	78.3	79.5	75.5	75.3	82.3	74.9	75.7	76.2	88.6	73.3	67.9	85.4	79.3	75.3	76.7	77.7	74.7	83.4	76.8	74.8
	2015	**82.9**	**81.1**	**76.6**	**74.3**	**82.0**	**83.8**	**80.0**	**71.8**	**87.5**	**81.1**	**81.9**	**81.9**	**78.6**	**80.3**	**77.1**	**75.2**	**81.9**	**74.7**	**75.0**	**76.6**	**90.8**	**73.0**	**69.8**	**85.3**	**80.1**	**74.8**	**76.0**	**77.5**	**75.2**	**84.1**	**77.1**	**75.3**
	2016 Q1	83.1	79.4	..	73.0	81.3	84.1	79.4	71.4	88.3	81.5	82.0	82.3	78.3	78.7	76.4	75.4	82.0	74.7	75.8	75.4	90.4	72.9	67.5	85.4	79.9	75.2	75.9	77.9	72.9	83.6	76.5	75.2
	2016 Q2	82.5	81.4	..	73.7	81.7	84.1	80.7	72.5	87.9	81.6	82.1	83.1	78.2	82.4	80.1	75.2	81.9	74.9	76.7	76.6	93.7	74.1	68.6	85.6	80.4	75.4	76.4	78.3	74.6	85.3	78.2	75.9
	2016 Q3	82.0	82.2	..	74.5	82.4	84.5	81.8	72.2	88.8	82.3	82.8	83.8	78.5	84.2	78.0	75.2	82.1	75.3	77.2	77.3	93.6	73.7	68.8	85.4	80.1	76.0	77.1	78.5	74.9	84.8	78.3	76.5
	2016 Q4	82.4	80.4	..	73.4	82.1	85.6	80.9	72.1	88.6	82.3	82.8	82.6	78.1	80.8	76.4	75.5	81.8	74.9	77.2	76.4	91.0	74.1	69.4	85.4	78.9	76.0	76.6	78.4	74.6	83.3	77.5	75.4
	2016	**82.5**	**80.9**	**..**	**73.7**	**81.9**	**84.6**	**80.7**	**72.0**	**88.4**	**81.9**	**82.4**	**83.0**	**78.3**	**81.5**	**77.7**	**75.3**	**82.0**	**74.9**	**76.7**	**76.4**	**92.2**	**73.7**	**68.6**	**85.5**	**79.8**	**75.7**	**76.5**	**78.3**	**74.3**	**84.2**	**77.6**	**75.7**
Foreign-born	2012 Q1	83.0	81.3	..	81.7	69.8	84.5	78.7	73.7	89.5	84.7	84.4	77.8	85.8	82.0	79.0	77.0	83.2	88.2	78.9	79.0	85.1	82.7	84.8	79.4	79.9	69.3	86.5	77.1	77.2	79.8	70.9	84.9
	2012 Q2	82.6	83.0	..	82.5	70.9	81.6	82.6	70.8	89.8	84.6	84.1	75.5	85.8	86.8	81.1	77.0	83.3	88.0	81.8	79.9	94.9	83.8	82.2	80.1	82.6	70.1	85.7	81.9	77.0	81.7	70.6	84.7
	2012 Q3	82.1	84.2	..	83.0	67.4	82.7	82.8	72.2	90.2	86.9	84.9	76.2	86.1	83.5	81.5	77.5	84.3	89.6	83.7	79.8	92.5	81.3	83.5	79.8	80.8	78.0	85.0	80.2	77.7	81.9	74.3	85.2
	2012 Q4	83.0	83.1	..	82.4	69.7	82.1	81.0	74.4	89.5	86.8	84.4	76.0	85.4	81.5	80.4	79.2	83.6	90.0	81.4	80.0	88.8	82.2	84.1	78.6	80.8	77.6	83.9	79.3	79.5	81.7	72.8	84.5
	2012	**82.7**	**82.9**	**..**	**82.4**	**69.4**	**82.7**	**81.3**	**72.8**	**89.7**	**85.7**	**84.4**	**76.4**	**85.7**	**83.3**	**80.5**	**77.7**	**83.6**	**88.9**	**81.5**	**79.6**	**90.3**	**82.5**	**83.7**	**79.5**	**81.0**	**73.6**	**85.3**	**79.7**	**77.8**	**81.3**	**72.2**	**84.9**
	2013 Q1	83.5	82.0	..	83.4	71.1	82.2	81.0	75.1	89.4	86.6	84.0	75.9	85.6	81.4	79.3	78.7	82.6	90.2	83.6	79.3	90.3	82.4	84.5	79.1	80.7	78.2	82.9	85.0	81.4	80.4	69.6	84.6
	2013 Q2	83.2	83.6	..	82.9	72.6	82.3	82.0	73.0	89.9	86.4	84.2	75.8	84.5	85.4	83.3	78.9	82.6	89.5	83.8	81.0	91.6	82.1	83.7	78.8	81.1	70.5	83.4	82.1	79.5	82.1	72.4	85.5
	2013 Q3	81.8	84.8	..	83.4	75.4	82.4	82.3	74.3	90.1	87.4	84.5	76.3	85.3	78.8	81.4	79.1	85.1	89.5	85.8	82.2	92.6	81.1	86.1	78.6	80.9	74.4	82.4	81.4	80.3	81.5	70.4	85.6
	2013 Q4	81.8	82.1	..	82.8	74.1	84.2	79.5	73.4	90.0	87.4	84.0	75.5	84.6	78.4	78.2	79.1	83.6	89.7	85.5	81.2	89.4	80.7	85.4	80.3	81.3	71.3	82.0	81.1	79.0	80.6	71.4	84.9
	2013	**82.6**	**83.1**	**86.8**	**83.1**	**73.3**	**82.8**	**81.2**	**74.0**	**89.8**	**87.0**	**84.2**	**75.9**	**85.0**	**80.9**	**80.5**	**78.9**	**83.5**	**89.7**	**84.6**	**80.9**	**91.0**	**81.6**	**84.9**	**79.2**	**81.0**	**73.7**	**82.7**	**82.2**	**80.0**	**81.1**	**71.0**	**85.1**
	2014 Q1	82.3	80.7	..	84.6	72.4	84.3	77.7	74.1	90.4	89.5	83.8	77.6	84.1	80.6	78.3	78.6	83.9	90.3	86.5	80.4	88.4	81.5	83.8	78.7	80.6	78.6	82.9	82.8	75.3	80.7	73.0	85.0
	2014 Q2	82.0	82.6	..	82.8	76.0	82.8	79.7	75.1	89.9	89.0	83.3	78.3	84.9	83.4	81.7	76.7	84.8	89.6	87.0	80.5	90.5	82.1	85.9	79.5	80.2	81.6	84.5	83.8	76.6	82.6	74.9	85.5
	2014 Q3	82.0	84.1	..	83.3	69.3	82.8	81.4	73.1	90.2	89.6	84.2	82.0	85.2	82.2	78.3	75.2	84.8	88.9	85.6	80.2	92.5	80.8	84.0	78.0	80.2	82.8	84.2	83.9	74.0	82.6	72.6	85.6
	2014 Q4	83.1	82.8	..	84.7	74.1	83.4	79.9	74.4	90.1	88.7	84.5	79.9	85.2	80.8	78.4	76.1	82.9	87.1	85.7	78.0	92.1	81.2	85.6	81.4	82.4	76.4	84.1	84.1	74.3	80.7	72.0	85.0
	2014	**82.4**	**82.5**	**..**	**83.9**	**73.0**	**83.3**	**79.7**	**74.2**	**90.1**	**89.2**	**83.9**	**79.5**	**84.8**	**81.8**	**79.2**	**76.7**	**84.1**	**89.0**	**86.2**	**79.8**	**90.9**	**81.4**	**84.8**	**79.4**	**80.8**	**79.9**	**83.9**	**83.6**	**75.1**	**81.7**	**73.1**	**85.3**
	2015 Q1	84.3	82.4	..	83.7	68.5	86.8	79.1	75.6	90.5	88.1	83.6	78.0	84.7	77.8	77.5	76.2	83.1	87.7	84.7	78.5	90.5	80.4	82.2	79.4	80.6	81.0	84.1	75.6	74.3	80.4	72.7	84.9
	2015 Q2	83.5	83.9	..	82.6	71.3	85.1	81.9	71.3	90.7	88.0	82.8	78.8	85.8	79.0	80.0	77.3	83.5	89.1	87.2	79.8	90.5	82.0	81.0	80.5	80.6	78.5	85.4	72.1	78.0	81.9	72.0	85.4
	2015 Q3	83.2	85.3	..	83.9	71.4	84.3	81.4	76.0	90.1	87.1	83.8	80.0	85.7	84.3	77.6	76.6	84.7	89.8	88.5	81.9	94.1	82.0	81.9	78.9	82.1	74.3	83.7	69.0	78.3	81.3	75.5	85.4
	2015 Q4	83.4	84.3	..	84.8	71.6	82.0	80.3	72.2	90.9	87.1	83.7	79.7	84.4	83.8	79.0	76.2	84.5	89.4	86.8	80.9	91.0	83.2	81.8	78.4	82.5	86.0	82.7	67.1	76.0	81.0	73.6	84.7
	2015	**83.6**	**84.0**	**88.2**	**83.7**	**70.8**	**85.3**	**80.7**	**73.7**	**90.5**	**87.6**	**83.5**	**79.2**	**85.2**	**81.4**	**78.5**	**76.6**	**83.9**	**89.0**	**86.9**	**80.3**	**91.6**	**81.9**	**81.8**	**79.3**	**81.5**	**79.5**	**84.0**	**71.0**	**76.7**	**81.1**	**73.5**	**85.1**
	2016 Q1	83.6	84.6	..	83.7	73.7	85.6	78.6	73.9	90.2	88.1	81.9	80.0	84.9	83.1	77.3	75.8	84.7	89.2	85.8	80.8	94.5	82.5	81.1	78.7	82.4	79.0	84.3	65.6	76.4	80.8	71.7	84.6
	2016 Q2	83.1	84.6	..	83.5	71.7	85.3	81.3	72.1	89.7	89.5	80.9	80.2	84.9	89.8	79.0	76.5	84.9	90.6	88.8	82.0	91.4	82.5	80.8	77.2	81.7	74.7	83.9	74.6	73.3	83.0	75.3	85.1
	2016 Q3	83.0	85.3	..	84.5	75.9	85.3	83.6	72.9	90.0	88.2	81.0	80.4	84.6	86.8	78.8	76.0	85.6	90.0	86.6	82.4	94.7	82.6	80.8	77.6	82.9	77.4	85.4	76.4	76.6	83.5	77.5	85.6
	2016 Q4	83.3	85.0	..	83.8	73.3	87.3	79.5	76.4	90.7	89.7	81.2	81.4	83.8	81.0	77.7	76.1	85.5	88.3	86.8	80.2	93.3	82.9	81.0	75.3	81.1	77.5	84.7	77.7	80.4	82.6	75.6	84.5
	2016	**83.2**	**84.9**	**..**	**83.9**	**73.7**	**85.9**	**80.8**	**73.8**	**90.2**	**88.9**	**81.2**	**80.5**	**84.5**	**85.1**	**78.2**	**76.1**	**85.2**	**89.5**	**87.0**	**81.4**	**93.4**	**82.6**	**80.9**	**77.2**	**82.0**	**77.1**	**84.6**	**73.3**	**76.6**	**82.5**	**75.0**	**84.9**

Table 2.A1.4. **Quarterly participation rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2012-16** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Women

		AUS	CAN	CHL	ISR	MEX	NZL	AUT	BEL	CHE	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ITA	LUX	NLD	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2012 Q1	72.6	74.4	..	63.4	46.1	73.8	70.9	62.4	78.4	62.5	72.9	77.1	66.9	71.6	72.4	66.9	71.1	57.7	57.0	61.3	80.0	52.5	55.5	75.3	76.0	59.2	68.7	61.6	67.7	78.8	29.5	67.0
	2012 Q2	72.9	75.9	..	63.6	47.7	73.3	70.9	62.4	77.9	63.2	73.1	77.8	67.1	71.7	75.3	67.4	71.0	57.9	57.7	61.7	85.2	52.9	55.6	75.4	76.8	59.6	68.8	61.6	66.5	81.2	32.5	67.4
	2012 Q3	72.5	76.1	..	65.3	48.0	73.4	72.7	63.9	79.0	64.0	73.5	77.2	67.4	71.6	74.9	67.7	71.7	58.0	58.6	61.8	83.5	51.9	60.1	75.8	76.9	60.1	68.9	62.0	67.3	81.1	32.3	67.7
	2012 Q4	72.7	75.0	..	64.2	47.3	72.4	71.6	63.8	78.7	64.5	73.8	75.9	67.4	69.9	72.0	68.1	72.1	58.1	58.1	61.8	81.3	53.2	57.3	76.3	76.4	60.1	68.5	61.5	67.1	79.2	32.4	67.2
	2012	**72.7**	**75.4**	**..**	**64.1**	**47.3**	**73.2**	**71.5**	**63.1**	**78.5**	**63.6**	**73.3**	**77.0**	**67.2**	**71.2**	**73.7**	**67.5**	**71.5**	**57.9**	**57.8**	**61.6**	**82.5**	**52.6**	**57.2**	**75.7**	**76.5**	**59.7**	**68.7**	**61.7**	**67.1**	**80.1**	**31.7**	**67.3**
	2013 Q1	72.5	75.1	..	64.1	46.2	73.7	71.4	63.1	79.6	64.5	73.9	76.2	67.6	71.1	73.1	67.9	71.8	57.5	57.5	61.8	81.1	52.9	56.3	76.3	76.6	59.4	68.4	62.4	66.9	79.8	31.8	66.6
	2013 Q2	72.8	76.2	..	64.9	47.8	73.1	71.9	63.8	78.9	65.0	73.9	77.2	67.7	71.9	75.6	68.2	71.7	58.0	58.2	63.1	84.7	52.5	57.9	76.3	76.7	59.8	68.7	62.0	66.7	82.0	34.4	67.4
	2013 Q3	72.4	76.4	..	64.7	47.7	74.3	73.3	65.5	79.2	65.3	74.2	77.8	67.7	70.9	73.5	68.6	72.3	57.7	58.7	62.9	84.7	51.8	55.0	76.4	77.1	60.6	69.0	62.6	68.0	81.9	33.7	67.3
	2013 Q4	72.7	75.2	..	63.8	48.0	75.5	72.0	63.8	80.2	65.5	74.6	75.9	68.1	72.0	72.7	68.6	72.0	57.5	59.1	62.5	82.5	53.2	59.9	76.2	76.6	60.8	69.7	62.7	66.4	80.5	32.8	66.8
	2013	**72.6**	**75.7**	**51.0**	**64.4**	**47.4**	**74.2**	**72.2**	**64.1**	**79.4**	**65.1**	**74.2**	**76.8**	**67.8**	**71.5**	**73.7**	**68.3**	**72.0**	**57.7**	**58.4**	**62.5**	**83.2**	**52.6**	**57.3**	**76.3**	**76.8**	**60.1**	**68.9**	**62.4**	**67.0**	**81.1**	**33.2**	**67.0**
	2014 Q1	72.8	74.6	..	65.1	46.7	75.2	72.1	64.1	79.7	65.2	74.3	75.5	67.9	70.5	73.2	68.3	72.2	58.0	59.9	62.0	81.5	53.3	58.3	75.4	76.0	61.0	69.0	62.8	67.6	80.7	31.7	67.0
	2014 Q2	72.7	76.1	..	65.3	46.8	74.3	72.0	64.1	79.7	65.0	74.5	75.9	68.0	71.6	76.7	68.2	72.1	58.3	60.5	62.4	86.2	53.2	57.2	75.4	77.0	60.7	69.2	62.5	68.9	82.5	34.3	67.1
	2014 Q3	72.6	76.0	..	65.7	46.5	75.5	72.5	65.6	80.9	65.8	74.6	76.8	67.8	72.6	74.9	68.3	72.6	58.4	61.1	63.5	85.7	52.8	60.6	75.9	77.2	61.2	69.5	62.9	68.7	82.9	34.2	67.1
	2014 Q4	72.8	74.9	..	64.5	46.3	77.2	72.1	65.3	82.6	66.5	74.9	77.1	68.4	71.6	72.8	68.6	72.6	58.4	61.1	62.9	84.2	54.6	57.8	76.2	76.8	61.5	69.1	63.3	68.0	80.2	33.9	67.2
	2014	**72.7**	**75.4**	**..**	**65.1**	**46.6**	**75.5**	**72.2**	**64.8**	**80.7**	**65.6**	**74.6**	**76.3**	**68.0**	**71.6**	**74.4**	**68.4**	**72.4**	**58.3**	**60.6**	**62.7**	**84.4**	**53.5**	**58.5**	**75.7**	**76.8**	**61.1**	**69.2**	**62.9**	**68.3**	**81.6**	**33.5**	**67.1**
	2015 Q1	73.2	74.7	..	64.4	46.0	76.2	71.8	64.6	81.8	66.4	74.7	76.9	67.9	71.5	73.7	68.2	72.7	58.7	61.4	62.3	84.8	53.6	62.8	76.6	76.1	61.2	69.7	63.9	67.6	81.0	33.4	66.7
	2015 Q2	73.6	76.1	..	64.7	46.7	74.9	72.0	64.0	80.9	66.4	74.7	76.8	68.6	73.2	77.2	68.5	72.5	59.2	61.9	63.2	88.1	53.5	61.8	76.9	77.5	61.1	69.7	63.7	69.2	83.0	35.7	67.3
	2015 Q3	73.5	76.2	..	65.6	47.0	74.5	73.6	65.0	81.7	66.7	74.7	76.9	67.9	74.3	75.7	68.9	72.8	59.6	62.6	63.3	86.2	52.4	60.8	77.2	77.8	61.7	69.8	64.5	69.6	83.2	35.7	67.2
	2015 Q4	74.7	75.0	..	65.3	47.9	74.8	72.8	65.1	82.7	66.6	75.4	76.5	68.5	73.8	73.7	69.1	72.8	59.6	62.5	63.4	86.3	53.6	59.5	77.0	76.2	61.7	69.5	65.0	68.0	81.1	35.2	67.3
	2015	**73.7**	**75.5**	**53.5**	**65.0**	**46.9**	**75.1**	**72.6**	**64.7**	**81.8**	**66.5**	**74.9**	**76.8**	**68.3**	**73.2**	**75.1**	**68.7**	**72.7**	**59.3**	**62.1**	**63.0**	**86.3**	**53.3**	**61.1**	**76.9**	**76.9**	**61.4**	**69.7**	**64.3**	**68.6**	**82.1**	**35.0**	**67.1**
	2016 Q1	74.2	74.8	..	65.3	46.5	75.5	72.9	64.3	82.8	66.8	75.3	77.9	68.4	72.3	74.0	69.0	72.9	59.5	62.5	63.2	84.7	53.8	57.4	76.8	76.6	61.8	69.5	65.3	67.9	81.6	34.9	67.3
	2016 Q2	74.6	76.1	..	65.1	47.0	75.7	73.1	63.9	82.1	67.3	75.1	78.9	68.8	74.1	76.4	69.1	73.2	59.9	63.0	64.4	87.7	55.1	59.2	77.1	76.7	61.9	69.3	65.3	69.8	83.8	36.8	67.6
	2016 Q3	73.6	76.0	..	65.2	47.6	75.6	74.5	64.5	82.7	67.8	76.1	79.1	68.6	74.2	75.4	69.4	73.6	60.3	63.9	64.3	86.8	54.2	61.2	77.3	77.6	62.2	70.0	65.5	68.8	83.2	37.1	67.5
	2016 Q4	73.8	75.6	..	65.4	47.0	77.2	73.2	65.7	83.2	68.5	76.3	77.6	68.5	73.1	73.4	69.3	73.7	59.7	63.9	64.2	85.7	55.3	61.7	77.0	76.2	62.0	69.9	65.4	70.3	81.6	36.6	67.5
	2016	**74.1**	**75.6**	**..**	**65.3**	**47.0**	**76.0**	**73.4**	**64.6**	**82.7**	**67.6**	**75.7**	**78.4**	**68.6**	**73.4**	**74.8**	**69.2**	**73.3**	**59.9**	**63.3**	**64.0**	**86.2**	**54.6**	**59.9**	**77.1**	**76.8**	**62.0**	**69.7**	**65.4**	**69.2**	**82.5**	**36.4**	**67.5**
Foreign-born	2012 Q1	65.2	69.0	..	75.5	43.0	70.4	64.3	51.6	73.7	60.8	63.5	67.8	74.3	72.5	67.0	59.3	62.5	60.6	63.1	63.2	84.3	59.4	67.7	63.3	70.5	53.2	79.5	64.8	63.4	68.2	36.3	62.6
	2012 Q2	65.5	70.9	..	75.7	46.6	70.2	63.9	52.5	73.8	61.3	65.2	68.3	73.9	72.9	70.3	59.0	63.0	60.8	66.4	64.0	86.9	59.3	67.8	63.6	72.8	61.2	80.3	61.7	63.7	70.1	37.8	62.4
	2012 Q3	65.6	71.3	..	75.4	45.2	70.0	63.6	53.3	74.0	61.9	64.6	69.0	73.2	73.9	69.2	58.0	64.5	62.6	66.3	63.8	81.8	57.9	70.1	64.6	71.6	62.8	80.3	66.6	66.7	69.0	35.4	62.3
	2012 Q4	65.5	71.2	..	76.9	45.7	70.3	63.6	54.5	74.8	61.8	65.2	65.3	74.2	70.8	67.7	57.9	65.2	62.7	70.0	61.9	83.5	60.0	69.4	63.6	69.6	58.4	78.6	69.0	64.7	68.1	37.4	62.8
	2012	**65.5**	**70.6**	**..**	**75.9**	**45.1**	**70.2**	**63.8**	**53.0**	**74.1**	**61.5**	**64.6**	**67.6**	**73.9**	**72.5**	**68.5**	**58.5**	**63.8**	**61.7**	**66.4**	**63.2**	**84.1**	**59.1**	**68.7**	**63.8**	**71.1**	**58.5**	**79.7**	**65.7**	**64.6**	**68.9**	**36.7**	**62.5**
	2013 Q1	66.1	70.8	..	77.2	43.1	70.7	64.8	54.6	74.5	61.3	64.5	67.4	74.5	76.1	67.5	57.9	65.2	63.6	70.0	62.7	83.5	61.0	69.2	62.4	69.7	54.7	77.6	69.7	59.7	68.4	37.8	62.3
	2013 Q2	66.0	71.6	..	75.8	39.8	70.2	64.0	52.1	74.8	65.3	65.3	69.5	73.7	75.4	71.4	57.6	65.2	64.4	65.1	63.6	86.3	59.9	70.3	62.5	71.2	62.6	78.2	65.3	64.6	70.4	40.8	61.9
	2013 Q3	66.1	71.8	..	75.8	43.6	69.3	64.9	54.6	74.7	65.2	65.6	68.2	72.8	72.5	67.8	57.5	65.5	65.9	65.5	64.1	83.6	58.0	70.5	64.1	73.0	64.4	77.6	67.7	62.4	70.1	38.9	62.7
	2013 Q4	65.5	70.2	..	76.9	41.2	70.3	64.5	54.3	74.8	67.0	64.2	68.1	72.9	71.4	67.8	59.0	65.8	64.6	66.9	62.8	83.9	60.8	67.7	63.8	71.2	60.9	77.0	65.1	62.4	69.1	34.6	61.6
	2013	**66.0**	**71.1**	**69.3**	**76.4**	**41.9**	**70.1**	**64.5**	**53.9**	**74.7**	**64.7**	**64.9**	**68.3**	**73.5**	**73.9**	**68.6**	**58.0**	**65.4**	**64.6**	**66.9**	**63.3**	**84.3**	**59.9**	**69.4**	**63.2**	**71.3**	**60.5**	**77.6**	**66.9**	**62.3**	**69.5**	**38.0**	**62.1**
	2014 Q1	65.8	70.2	..	78.6	41.2	72.0	65.1	53.2	74.5	65.3	64.1	65.5	73.2	65.5	64.8	58.6	65.5	64.9	66.8	62.6	86.5	60.9	70.0	63.7	70.6	74.3	77.6	57.7	60.9	68.9	38.2	62.1
	2014 Q2	66.2	70.9	..	78.5	43.2	69.9	66.4	55.7	76.6	67.1	64.8	67.3	72.8	67.8	68.0	60.0	66.0	66.1	61.2	62.6	91.4	59.8	70.7	63.2	70.6	70.3	76.6	57.4	59.7	71.2	34.1	61.4
	2014 Q3	66.2	70.4	..	78.3	44.7	69.6	65.3	54.8	74.2	63.4	66.2	67.8	71.7	72.8	66.8	60.0	66.4	66.2	65.9	62.1	86.4	59.3	67.5	61.3	70.6	54.7	77.6	63.4	57.0	72.0	35.9	61.5
	2014 Q4	66.2	69.9	..	79.8	40.9	71.1	65.1	54.4	75.5	65.3	64.4	65.8	73.3	71.8	66.7	60.1	66.3	66.0	66.2	61.3	83.1	60.5	72.4	62.4	70.3	54.8	77.0	62.6	55.2	70.7	32.6	61.5
	2014	**66.1**	**70.4**	**..**	**78.8**	**42.5**	**70.6**	**65.5**	**54.5**	**75.2**	**65.3**	**64.9**	**66.6**	**72.7**	**69.3**	**66.6**	**59.6**	**66.1**	**65.8**	**65.0**	**62.2**	**86.8**	**60.1**	**70.2**	**62.6**	**70.5**	**63.7**	**77.2**	**60.2**	**58.2**	**70.7**	**35.0**	**61.6**
	2015 Q1	66.0	68.9	..	79.7	36.3	71.9	64.4	57.3	74.9	63.9	64.9	66.7	73.1	68.0	66.5	59.6	66.1	64.5	68.7	60.5	81.6	58.9	69.9	61.9	71.9	64.9	76.3	68.0	57.3	71.4	29.1	60.8
	2015 Q2	66.1	70.1	..	78.4	36.7	71.7	64.8	53.9	75.5	65.2	65.3	65.2	73.8	70.9	64.4	58.5	67.4	66.9	68.1	61.4	86.4	59.8	73.1	62.2	70.5	55.5	76.4	63.6	63.3	73.1	31.1	60.7
	2015 Q3	65.8	70.4	..	79.4	42.6	70.3	64.5	54.2	75.3	64.5	64.9	66.8	72.3	74.9	66.3	59.2	68.7	67.3	66.6	62.6	82.8	57.6	69.3	59.7	70.8	50.6	76.4	65.6	64.6	71.8	31.6	60.0
	2015 Q4	65.8	70.2	..	80.5	41.3	71.9	65.5	56.5	76.3	66.5	64.1	67.3	72.5	73.3	65.5	57.3	67.5	65.9	63.9	62.6	76.4	59.8	69.5	60.3	72.4	56.8	76.5	62.4	63.3	72.5	32.0	61.7
	2015	**65.9**	**69.9**	**69.8**	**79.5**	**39.2**	**71.4**	**64.8**	**55.5**	**75.5**	**65.0**	**64.8**	**66.5**	**72.9**	**71.6**	**65.7**	**58.7**	**67.4**	**66.1**	**66.8**	**61.8**	**81.8**	**59.0**	**70.1**	**61.0**	**71.4**	**57.1**	**76.4**	**64.9**	**62.0**	**72.2**	**31.0**	**60.8**
	2016 Q1	66.4	70.0	..	78.9	41.8	71.5	65.1	54.8	78.1	67.5	64.9	73.0	72.1	69.0	64.8	58.8	67.0	67.7	67.2	61.1	81.8	58.0	70.6	61.4	72.0	66.2	78.8	68.3	64.1	71.6	27.1	61.3
	2016 Q2	66.2	71.5	..	80.2	40.8	71.6	65.4	55.4	76.4	68.5	64.6	70.5	72.7	73.7	66.2	57.4	67.6	67.3	70.0	63.3	91.4	58.6	67.8	63.0	70.3	59.4	77.5	64.0	63.2	72.6	29.5	61.3
	2016 Q3	66.3	71.6	..	81.0	41.8	71.7	66.0	54.9	75.9	68.0	64.4	68.6	72.0	75.3	65.7	58.1	68.0	67.4	69.2	64.2	89.5	58.7	68.9	62.3	72.0	61.5	77.6	64.6	63.6	72.4	30.0	61.9
	2016 Q4	67.0	70.3	..	80.5	41.8	74.2	66.4	55.7	75.9	70.0	64.4	70.8	71.4	70.1	61.6	57.5	67.7	63.8	74.3	62.8	86.3	59.3	69.3	63.3	70.1	62.7	79.5	60.4	63.6	72.1	31.6	62.0
	2016	**66.5**	**70.8**	**..**	**80.1**	**41.5**	**72.3**	**65.7**	**55.2**	**76.6**	**68.5**	**64.5**	**70.7**	**72.1**	**71.9**	**64.6**	**57.9**	**67.6**	**66.5**	**70.1**	**62.9**	**87.5**	**58.7**	**69.2**	**62.5**	**71.1**	**62.2**	**78.4**	**64.4**	**63.6**	**72.2**	**29.6**	**61.6**

Note: Data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. Comparisons should therefore be made for the same quarters of each year, and not for successive quarters within a given year.

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel, New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional* (CASEN); Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo* (ENOE); United States: Current Population Surveys.

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Chapter 3

A portrait of family migration in OECD countries

This chapter presents key trends and issues in family migration to OECD countries, drawing on a wide range of data sources, and highlighting current and emerging challenges for the management of family migration. Family is the single largest category of migration. Family migration accounts for almost 40% of flows and a quarter to half of the stock of migrants, even if their share of total migration flows has declined in recent years. Family migration comprises different components, of which family formation is an increasing part. The recent evolution of policies to manage their admission is discussed, underlining how family migration is allowed everywhere but regulated, especially for non-national sponsors, and restrictions apply to non-dependent non-direct family. The chapter describes the demographic characteristics, education, language abilities and labour market integration of family migrants in comparison to other migrant categories.

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.

Introduction

Migrants who move primarily for family reasons constitute the largest group in migration inflows to the OECD area and, in some countries, represent as much as three-quarters of yearly inflows. However, they form a heterogeneous group, which includes among others people accompanying migrant workers or refugees, people reuniting with family members who have migrated previously or people forming new family units with nationals of the destination countries. Family migrants also have diverse types of family links with their counterparts in the destination country, as spouses, children, parents or siblings.

Despite its relative importance, little is known about the recent dynamics of family migration and about the impact of migration policies in shaping it. Evidence is also particularly scarce regarding the socio-demographic characteristics of family migrants; for some countries, such as the United States, the most recent surveys date from the 2000s. This chapter addresses this information deficit by offering, for the first time, a comprehensive portrait of family migrants in OECD countries. It answers the following questions: How many are they? Who are they? How are they faring in the labour market of the destination country? What are the most recent trends and key upcoming policy challenges associated with family migration?

The first section examines the evolution of family migration flows to OECD countries over time and explores which family members make up these flows. In the following section, policies on family migration are discussed and the trade-offs highlighted. The third section turns to the stocks of family migrants in OECD countries and provides more detailed information on their characteristics, their staying behaviour, and their labour market integration. The last section considers current and emerging challenges in family migration policy.

Main findings

- Family migration has been the main channel of migration to the OECD area in recent years. More than 1.6 million family migrants received a residence permit in the OECD area in 2015, representing almost 40% of the total permanent migration inflow. In addition, in Europe, about 30% of intra-European movements are estimated to be associated with family reasons – around 400 000 people in 2015 alone.
- Family migrants typically account for a quarter to a half of the migrant population residing in OECD countries in 2014.
- The United States accounted for close to half of all family migrants (46%) moving to the OECD area in 2015. However, family migration flows to the United States declined in recent years, driving the overall decline in these flows to the OECD area. Settlement countries (United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) account for about two-thirds of the family migration inflows to the OECD.

- Children under 15 years of age accounted for more than one-quarter of all family migrants moving to the OECD in 2015, exceeding a total of 400 000, or almost 10%, of all permanent migrants, and a fourth of all family migrants. At least 130 000 of these children in 2015 were under four years.
- Family migrants differ in age, categories of entry and a wide range of other characteristics. There are many young adults and children as well as older persons, spouses and partners as well as grandchildren and grandparents.
- Family migrants have different education levels, with large variations by migration subcategory. Over recent years, education levels of family migrants have tended to improve overall. The increase in the share with a high education level and decrease in the share with a low education level has also been greater than for the native-born.
- Among the various types of family migrants across OECD countries, women are almost always the majority but they rarely comprise more than 60% of the total.
- Compared to other groups of migrants, adult family migrants integrate slowly in the labour market of the host country. In Europe, based on historical evidence, they only reach average employment levels similar to those of other migration categories and natives after more than 20 years.
- Family migration is firmly linked to labour migration. Where accompanying migrants are allowed, about one enters for every principal economic migrant. Flows of accompanying family migrants directly depend on labour or economic class migration flows and therefore on economic migration policies.
- Family reunification occurs after a time lag compared to economic migration categories, but also responds to policies regarding conditions, processing times, and rules for other migration channels. In some southern European countries for example, where labour migration declined sharply after the 2007/08 economic crisis, family reunification is only now also shrinking.
- Family formation is an increasingly important driver of family migration. In many OECD countries, more than 10% of all marriages occur between a citizen and a foreigner, usually leading to a residence permit on the grounds of family. In some OECD countries, this has become the main reason for family migration.
- While family migration provisions are in place in all OECD countries, family migration is not an entirely non-discretionary migration category, since there are regulations that govern the numbers, characteristics and conditions. Categories such as spouses and children of citizens are generally least restricted, while more conditions apply to family members of foreign residents, and those of temporary migrants are often not eligible for admission.
- Over the past decades, family migrants have benefited from an expansion of rights accompanied by increasing conditions being imposed on eligibility and on the residence permits. Family migration of spouses and children of foreigners is subject to income or housing requirements in most OECD countries. Such restrictions are less common for citizens' spouses and children, but are in place in some countries. Language and integration requirements have also been added by a number of OECD countries in the past decade, though with little evidence of an effect on employment outcomes.

- At the same time, due to competition for highly skilled migrants, the rules for family members of highly skilled labour migrants have begun to include exemptions from stricter rules and constraints that apply to other categories of foreign sponsors.
- In light of the magnitude of family migration and its implications, a number of key challenges for current policies on family migration can be identified. One is how to better anticipate the levels of family migration flows. Another is how to balance rules for family migration against the need for countries to remain attractive to targeted labour migrants. A further issue is how to use conditions for family migrants to accelerate their integration. Finally, there is a growing concern about how to deal with unaccompanied minors.
- No country contemplates a total restriction on family migration, but most are struggling to balance the different objectives associated with regulation of family migration.

An analysis of family migration flows

Migration flows are typically decomposed into main categories of entry (labour, family, humanitarian, free movement,[1] study, others) that correspond broadly to the main types of permits issued in OECD countries. The "family" category encompasses four main subcategories: family formation, accompanying family, family reunification and international adoption. Table 3.1 provides commonly used definitions for these subcategories of family migration. These subcategory groups are based on structural similarities of migration events, such as the specific reason for migration (e.g. to form a couple or family with a recently married partner vs. continuing a couple or family that had already been together in another country) and the timing of migration compared to the migration of a principal migrant (accompanying the principal migrant vs. later reunifying with the principal migrant).

Table 3.1. **Definitions of the subcategories of family migration**

Subcategory	Definition
Family formation	A resident national or foreigner marries a foreigner and sponsors that individual for admission or for status change.
Accompanying family	Family members are admitted together with the principal migrant.
Family reunification	Family members migrate after the arrival of a principal migrant who sponsors their admission. The family ties predate the arrival of the principal migrant.
International adoption	A resident national or foreigner adopts a child of foreign nationality resident abroad.

Source: OECD Secretariat.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498515

This section looks at recent trends regarding total family migration flows in an international comparison and in relation to overall migration. It then analyses the composition of these flows by subcategory of family migration and by main characteristics of family migrants.

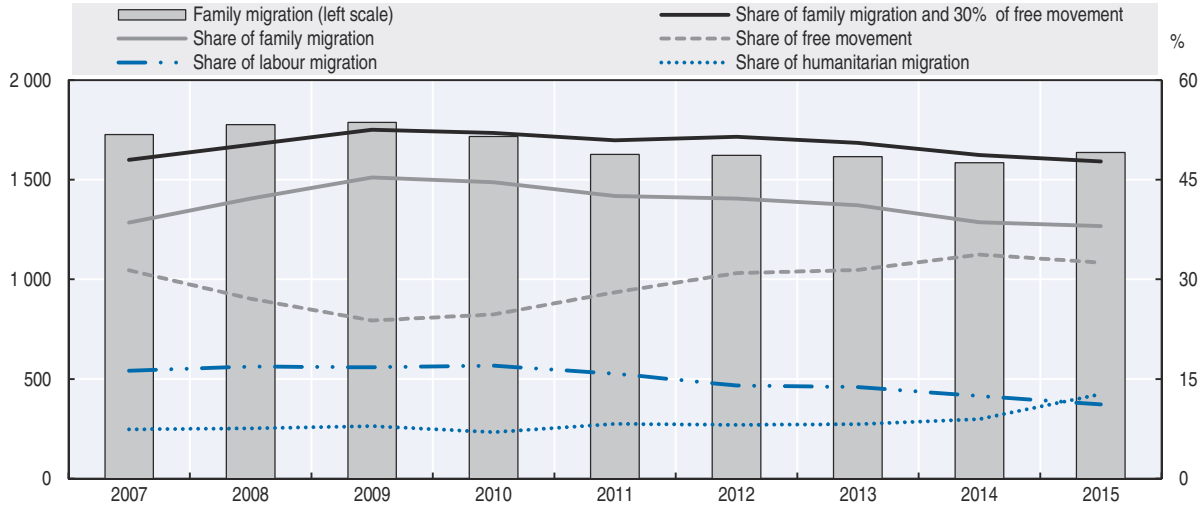
Family migration accounts for the largest part of total migration to OECD countries

Family migration is the main channel of migration to OECD countries. In 2015, more than 1.6 million migrants moved to OECD countries on the basis of residence permits for family migrants (Figure 3.1). This number was close to 1.8 million in 2008/09 but declined slightly until 2014.

In 2015, family migrants accounted for 38% of all permanent migrants to OECD countries. In recent years, this share has generally exceeded 40% and approached half of the total permanent migration inflow in 2009. Family migrants have been the largest share of

Figure 3.1. **Permanent migration flows to the OECD area by category of entry, 2007-15**

Levels of family migration inflows (left scale) and share of total permanent inflows by migration category (right scale)



Note: All figures for family migrants include accompanying family of workers.
Source: OECD International Migration Database, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498110

permanent migration, well ahead of labour migrants and humanitarian migrants who accounted for 11% and 12% of the total permanent migration inflow in 2015, respectively. Migration within free movement areas, notably within the European Union (EU) and European Free Trade Association countries (EFTA), was the second largest immigration category in 2015, but this may include many migrants who moved for family reasons and are not counted as such because they do not formally hold a residence permit under this category.

The European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 indicates that about 30% of the EU citizens who have settled in another EU country within the preceding five years self-declared "family" as the main reason for migration (see Box 3.6 for details). It suggests that about 400 000 persons who exercised free movement in 2015 can be considered as family migrants. Adding this group to family migrants suggests that the share of family migrants may approach 50% of total migration inflows to OECD countries (Figure 3.1).

As this example shows, family migrants may be defined in at least two ways: as persons who possess a residence permit for family migrants and as persons who migrate for family reasons. The rest of this chapter defines family migrants based on their residence permit whenever data on migration flows is used (Box 3.1), but has to use the definition based on self-declarations whenever stock data is used (Box 3.5).

The figures on family migration flows in this chapter still underestimate total flows of family migrants as they refer only to permanent migration. Indeed some categories of temporary migrants, notably intra company transferees and other selected categories of highly skilled temporary migrant workers, are entitled in most countries to bring their spouse and children with them. Rough estimates suggest that at least 200 000 persons annually are entitled to bring their family members to OECD countries under these categories.

The finding that family migrants account for the largest migration inflows to the OECD area is driven by particularly high numbers of family migrants in several large OECD countries (Figure 3.2). Settlement countries (United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) account for about two-thirds of the family migration inflows to the OECD. The

Box 3.1. **Sources for international-level data on flows of family migrants**

This chapter draws on a number of data sets to characterise and analyse the annual flows of family migrants, also in comparison to flows of other migrants and as a share of total migration flows. In addition to national data sources, two datasets are used to analyse family migration flows.

OECD International Migration Database (IMD)

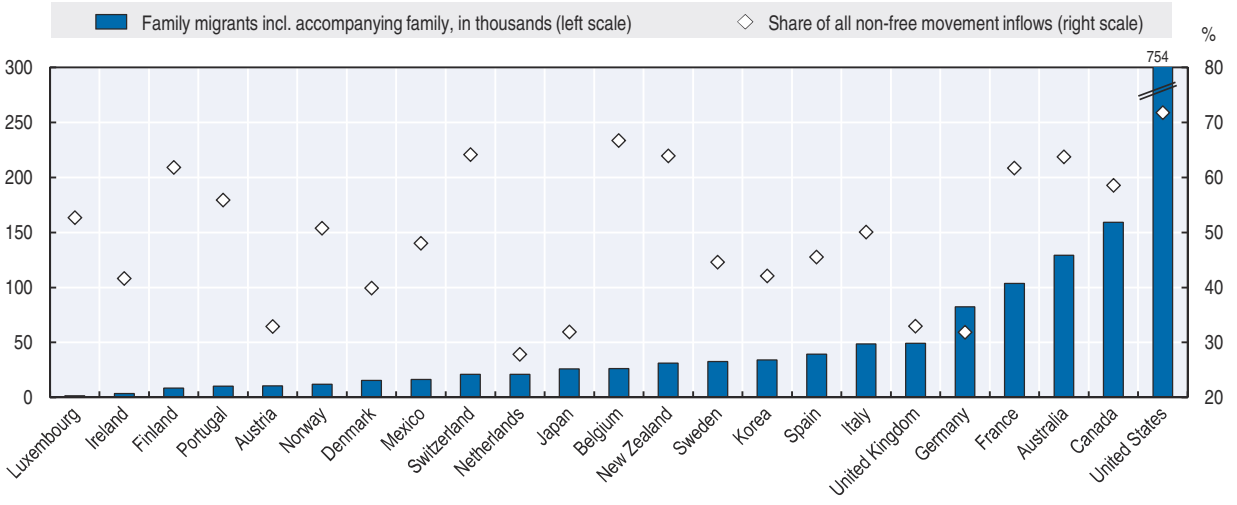
The International Migration Database standardises data on the legal migration inflows that countries record on a yearly basis. The database covers most OECD member countries. Standardised data are not available for Hungary, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Latvia, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Turkey. For most countries, yearly data are available from about 2000 up to 2015, but for some countries the series is limited to a few recent years.

In addition to total annual inflows, the International Migration Database provides inflows by category of migration. Based on types of residence permits, flows of family migrants are recorded under two categories, "family migrants" and "accompanying family of workers". However, the latter category is separately reported only for a few countries. While the database provides counts for both temporary and permanent migration flows, only the counts for permanent migration flows are used in this chapter.

Eurostat Residence Permit Data Collection (EU Resper)

Eurostat assembles a data collection on residence permits ("Resper") by drawing on national sources in member countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which comprises EU member countries and Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. As citizens of the EFTA countries do not need residence permits to stay in another EFTA country, the data on residence permits only cover third-country nationals, i.e. citizens of non-EFTA countries. From 2008, yearly information is available on the number of first residence permits issued in each country and on the total number of residence permits that were valid on 31 December. These data also provide information on some key variables such as migration category (family/remunerated activities/education/other), sex, age, and citizenship of the third-country national who received the residence permit, as well as the length of the permit's validity.

Figure 3.2. **Inflows of family migrants in OECD countries, 2015**



Note: Only permanent migration inflows are included.
Source: OECD International Migration Database, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498123

754 000 family migrants who moved to the United States – including accompanying family – accounted for close to half of the family migration inflows to the OECD area in 2015. In the same year, 159 000 family migrants moved to Canada and 129 000 to Australia.

A second group of key destination countries for family migrants consists of the most populous European OECD countries: France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. With more than 104 000 family migrants in 2015, similar to the previous year, France recorded the fourth-highest inflows of family migrants among OECD countries. Germany, with 82 000, saw a significant increase compared with 2014 (64 000). About 50 000 moved to each of the United Kingdom and Italy, down from about 60 000 in 2014.

Across OECD countries, the highest share of family migrants was observed in the United States (72%). While the corresponding share in France was also comparatively high (62%), the share in Germany (32%) was the second lowest observed in the OECD after the Netherlands (28%). In Korea, family flows accounted for 42% of inflow. In Mexico, a relatively low number of family migrants nevertheless accounted for almost half of the country's permanent migration inflows.

In many OECD countries, family migration has become less prevalent over recent years

Family migration in general follows overall migration trends, with some exceptions. The reduction in yearly inflows of family migrants between 2008 and 2014 is visible in both the United States (-10%) and European OECD countries (-20%). Within Europe, large decreases of family migration inflows took place especially in the southern European OECD countries of Italy, Spain and Portugal: in all three countries, family migration inflows fell by more than half between 2008 and 2015 (Figure 3.3, Panel A). This happened in the context of an overall decline of migration to these countries as a result of the 2008 global financial and economic crisis. The same observation holds to some extent for the United Kingdom, where total migration fell sharply between 2010 and 2013 before rebounding in 2014 and 2015. On the contrary, family migration rose in France from 85 000 in 2008 to 104 000 in 2015 (Figure 3.3, Panel C). Rapid growth of family migration was also observed in Denmark and Finland.

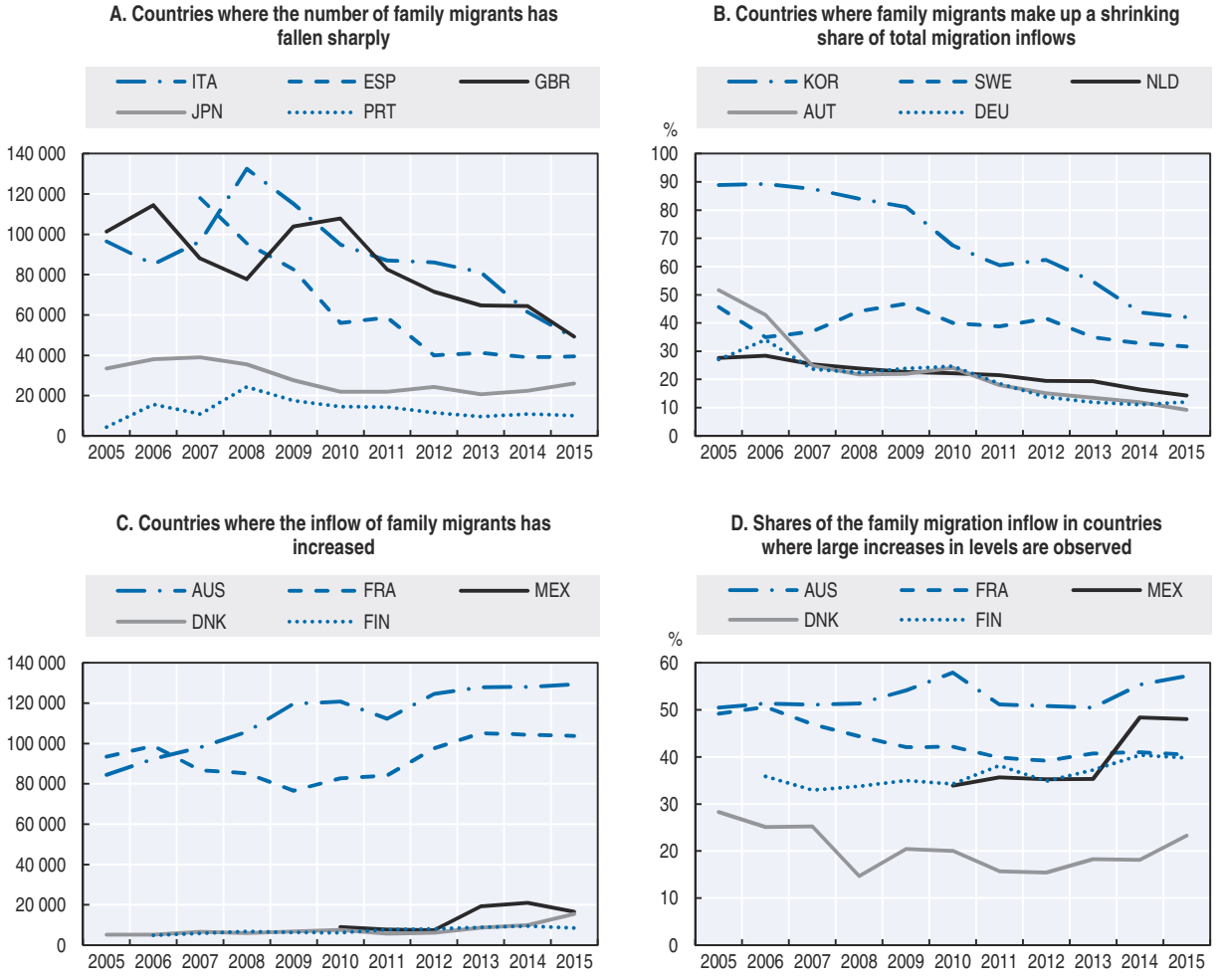
Decreasing shares of family migration were observed in Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria and Germany (Figure 3.3, Panel B). As absolute levels of family migration inflows were stable or even slightly increasing in these countries, the falling shares of family migration resulted from growth in other channels of migration over this period, primarily free movement.

Outside Europe, the fall is particularly striking in absolute terms in Japan where the number of family migrants halved between 2007 and 2013 in the context of declining overall migration. In Korea, the inflow of family migrants was relatively stable during that period but its share of total permanent migration fell sharply due to an increase in the number of ethnic Koreans acquiring permanent-type residence. By contrast, the inflows of family migrants to Canada fluctuated between about 150 000 and 170 000 over this period and those to Australia exhibited a clearly rising trend both in absolute and in relative terms (129 000 in 2015, +22% since 2008). [2]

Accompanying family of labour migrants make up a large but highly volatile category of entry

Little information is available on the detailed components of family migration inflows, such as the subcategories defined in Table 3.1. Data are however available for eleven OECD countries[3] on accompanying family of labour migrants, in many of them a significant but volatile share of total and family migration (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.3. **Inflows of family migrants to selected OECD countries, 2005-15**



Note: Values before 2010 are not available for Mexico, and the value in 2005 is not available for Finland. All flows include accompanying family of labour migrants.

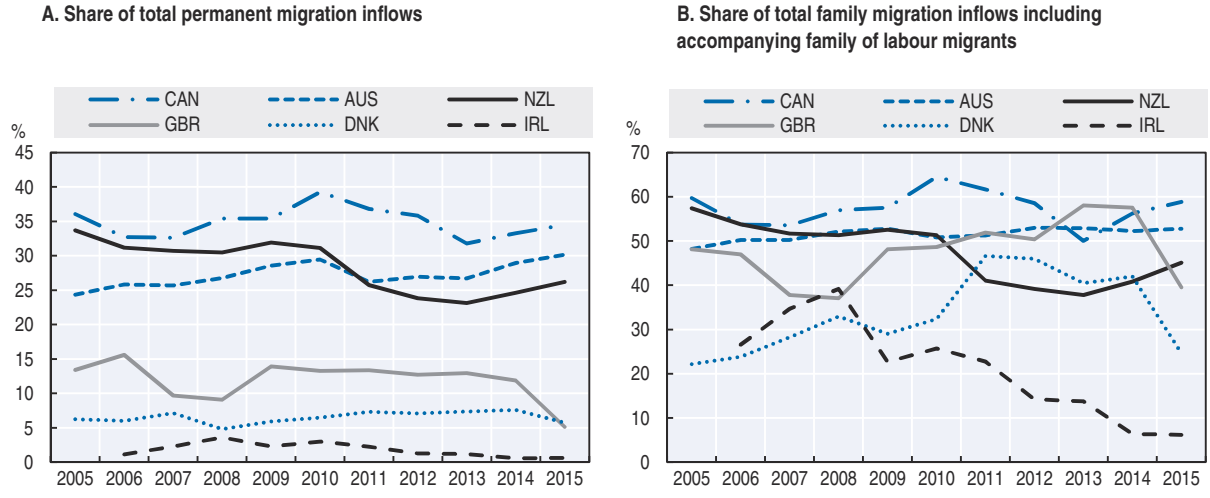
Source: OECD International Migration Database, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498135

Accompanying family of labour migrants came to dominate family migration inflows to the United Kingdom in 2014 to an extent otherwise only observed in Canada and Australia, where they respectively accounted for 58 and 53% of total family migration flows (Figure 3.4, Panel B). Throughout recent years, the share in Australia rose only slightly and that in Canada fluctuated between 50 and 65%. In New Zealand, the share of accompanying family of labour migrants in family migration has been declining progressively and was by 2015 somewhat lower (45%) than in the past. In Denmark and Ireland, accompanying family of labour migrants has in the past accounted for high shares of the family migration inflow but recently fell considerably.

In contrast to the significant changes observed for the countries shown in Figure 3.4, comparatively low and stable shares have been observed for accompanying family of labour migrants in Austria, Italy, Korea, Sweden and the United States. In these countries, accompanying family of labour migrants represented less than 10% of the permanent migration inflow in every year from 2005 to 2015, and at most 17% of the family migration

Figure 3.4. **Inflows of accompanying family of workers to selected OECD countries, 2005-15**



Note: Values for 2005 are not available for Ireland.
Source: OECD International Migration Database, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498145

inflow. In the absence of shifts within migration inflows, these shares can be expected to be roughly stable over time: the inflow of accompanying family of labour migrants is closely linked to the labour migration inflow, so that they often evolve in the same direction, with a corresponding effect on the total permanent migration inflow.

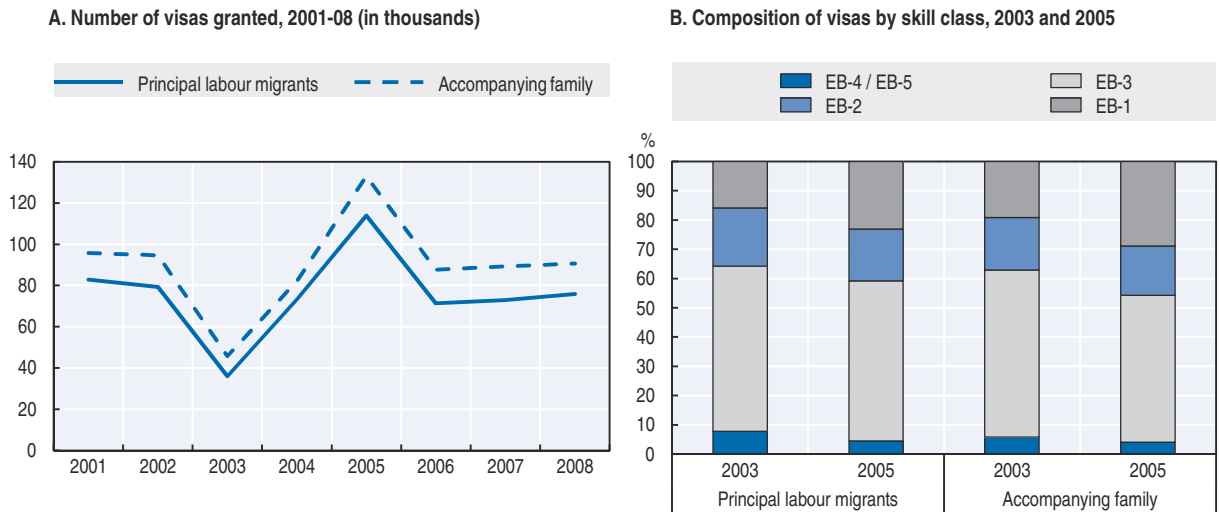
The close association between inflows of labour migrants and inflows of accompanying family could be observed in the setting of a natural experiment in the United States. After authorities had granted unusually few visas for labour migrants in 2003, the remaining places from several previous years were "recaptured" in 2005 (Jefferys and Rytina, 2006). This led to a sharp rise in visas for labour migrants between 2003 and 2005, as shown in Panel A of Figure 3.5. The number of visas for accompanying family followed this evolution very closely – not only the inflow of accompanying family as a whole but also within the specific skill categories of labour migrants (Figure 3.5, Panel B). Across skill categories, the number of accompanying family increased very much in line with the increase in labour migration, so that the composition by skill class barely changed despite the strong increase in overall numbers. If this is in a way stating the obvious as labour migration and accompanying family of workers are linked by definition, evidence shows that family migration more broadly defined is related to labour migration (see Box 3.2).

Family formation makes up an increasing part of family migration in several OECD countries

Family formation, usually the marriage of a resident (native-born or foreign-born, citizen or foreigner) with a foreigner (resident or non-resident) is an important driver of family migration. These marriages have a direct implication for the residence status of the foreign spouse, since marriage confers on the citizen the ability to sponsor the spouse for a family permit.[4]

Specific permit data on family formation are unfortunately available only in a handful of OECD countries. In France, spouses of citizens make up almost half of total family

Figure 3.5. **Additional migration flow due to previously unused visas for labour migrants in the United States, 2001-08**



Note: EB-1, EB-2, EB-3 and EB-4/EB-5 refer to different skill categories within the class of labour migration, and accompanying family are counted towards the respective class of the principal labour migrant.
Source: National sources.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498158

Box 3.2. **Family migration inflow is partly driven by labour migration**

To further investigate the linkages between labour migration and family migration more broadly defined, Table 3.2 shows countries where inflows of labour migrants have been strongly correlated with inflows of family migrants in the years 2000-15. Where data specifically on accompanying family of labour migrants are available, Table 3.2 distinguishes this part from the remainder of the family migration inflow, and the correlations between each of these parts and labour migration inflows are considered. Given the limited number of observed years, spurious correlations might easily arise. While the results can therefore only serve as indications, roughly the same results are obtained after including earlier years where possible.

Table 3.2. **Correlations between inflows of labour migrants and family migrants, selected OECD countries, 2000-15**

Pairwise correlation coefficients (+ if ≥ 0.6 but < 0.8, ++ if ≥ 0.8, ○ if not applicable)

Correlation of labour migration inflows with:	AUS	AUT	CAN	CHE	DEU	DNK	FRA	GBR	IRL	ITA	JPN	KOR	NLD	NOR	NZL	PRT	SWE	USA
Accompanying family of labour migrants	++	++	+	○	○	++	○			+	○		○	○	+	○	++	++
Family migrants without accompanying family of labour migrants	++			○	○		○			+	○		○	○		○		
Family migrants incl. accompanying family of labour migrants	++		+							+	+			+	++	++		
Observed years	13	13	16	12	15	13	15	12	14	12	16	16	15	13	15	15	16	16

Note: The first two rows are marked as not applicable where data specifically on accompanying family of labour migrants are not available. Too few observations for the period 2000-15 were available for Belgium, Finland, Luxembourg, Mexico and Spain and hence these countries have been excluded from this analysis.
Source: *OECD International Migration Database*, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498525

Box 3.2. **Family migration inflow is partly driven by labour migration** *(cont.)*

According to the results in Table 3.2, inflows of accompanying family of labour migrants strongly correlate with inflows of labour migrants in Australia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden and the United States. Weaker but still high correlations are observed in Canada, Italy and New Zealand. As might be expected a priori, inflows of labour migrants and inflows of accompanying family of labour migrants thus appear to have been linked in a number of OECD countries over the years 2000-15, but not in all: the correlations do not appear particularly high in Ireland, Korea and the United Kingdom.

Inflows of labour migrants also appear to be linked with total family migration inflows, including accompanying family of labour migrants (Table 3.2). Strong correlations over the years 2000-15 arose in Australia, New Zealand and Portugal, while milder correlations arose in Canada, Italy, Japan and Norway. This suggests that family migration inflows to these countries are partly driven by labour migration inflows. At least in some countries, the link likely passes through the inflow of accompanying family of labour migrants, since the inflow of family migrants without accompanying family of labour migrants rarely reaches a high correlation with labour migration inflows (only in Australia and Italy). In most OECD countries shown in Table 3.2, however, correlations between the labour migration and family migration inflows are not particularly high, so that family migration inflows more often appear to evolve independently of labour migration inflows.

Further analyses using the same approach cannot discern a lagged effect from labour migration on family migration, which suggests that inflows of labour migrants do not drive the inflows of family migrants one or two years later. Inflows of refugees appear entirely unrelated to the reported categories of family migration inflows in OECD countries, with two notable exceptions: in Denmark and the United States, the inflows of refugees over the years 2000-15 strongly correlate with the inflows of family migrants both with and without accompanying family of labour migrants.

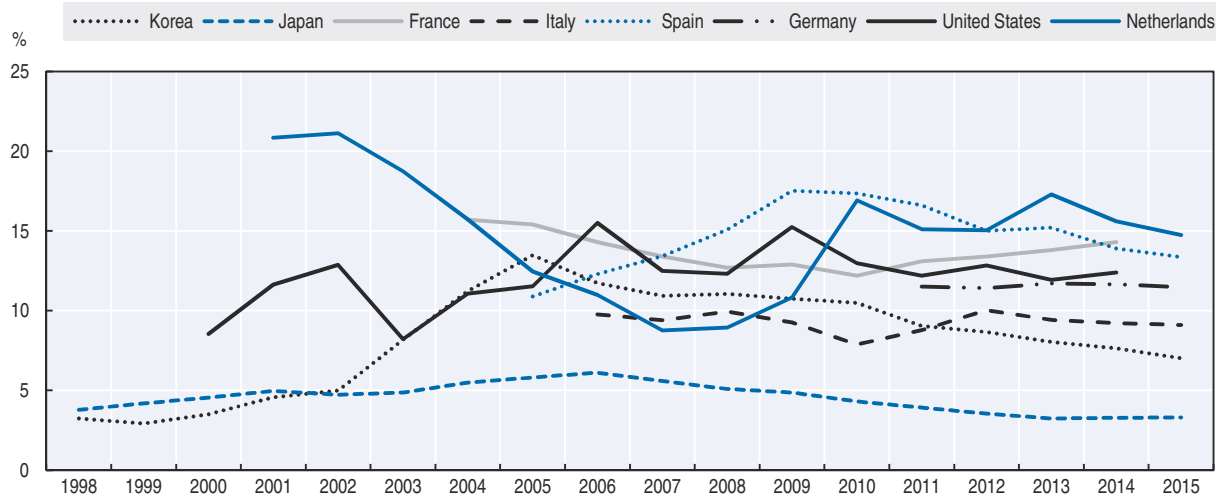
In some OECD countries, family migration inflows are correlated with inflows of international students over the years 2000-15. In Denmark and Norway, mild correlations are observed between inflows of international students and inflows of family migrants with and without accompanying family of labour migrants. Overall, such links between different migration inflows underline that family migration inflows are not as independent as is often thought.

migration (48%). In Germany this percentage reaches 28%, compared to just 9% in the United States (plus 22% for children of US citizens, some of whom are children of foreign spouses). In Japan spouses and children of Japanese citizens also exceed a quarter (28%) of total family migration.

Figure 3.6 shows the share of marriages between a citizen and non-citizen – "mixed marriages" – in selected OECD countries. These marriages are not necessarily international marriages *per se* (i.e. do not always induce new migration flows) but may reflect in some countries the importance of foreigners in the prime marriage-age resident population.

It is not surprising, for example, that as the younger unmarried foreign population increased in Spain in the 2000s, the share of mixed marriages would increase as well. The presence of long-standing immigrant communities may also drive mixed marriages; in the Netherlands, for example, most marriages involving foreigners are between foreigners and residents, often of migration background, and 15% of marriages in 2015 involved a spouse who arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of family formation. It should be noted, however, that the total number of marriages in the Netherlands has been declining faster than the number of international marriages, so the share of the latter has increased.

Figure 3.6. **Share of total marriages involving a citizen and a foreign spouse in selected OECD countries, 1998-2015**



Note: Figures for France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, and Spain refer to marriages between one citizen and one foreign spouse as a share of total marriages. In the Netherlands, it refers to the share of "Migration Marriages" between a prior resident and a foreign spouse who arrives at the time of marriage; the denominator includes marriages to resident foreigners. For the United States, it refers to the total number of Green Cards issued to spouses of citizens (Fiscal Year) is divided by the total number of marriages (Calendar Year).
Source: National statistical institutes; United States: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Department of Homeland Security.
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498167

The high share of mixed marriages in Korea and Japan, however, is not grounded in a large share of foreigners in the marriage-age population, but rather due to international marriages in which the spouse migrates for the purpose of marrying a national. In the case of Korea especially, these marriages are often brokered (Chaloff, 2012). The decline seen in Korea following 2005 is due to the introduction of an alternative visa for ethnic Korean Chinese nationals, which provided an alternative channel to marriage migration to this group. Indeed, the share of Chinese among such international marriages fell from 60% in 2003-05 to 30% in 2011-15. An overview of historical developments in marriage migration to Japan and Korea is provided by Chung et al. (2016).

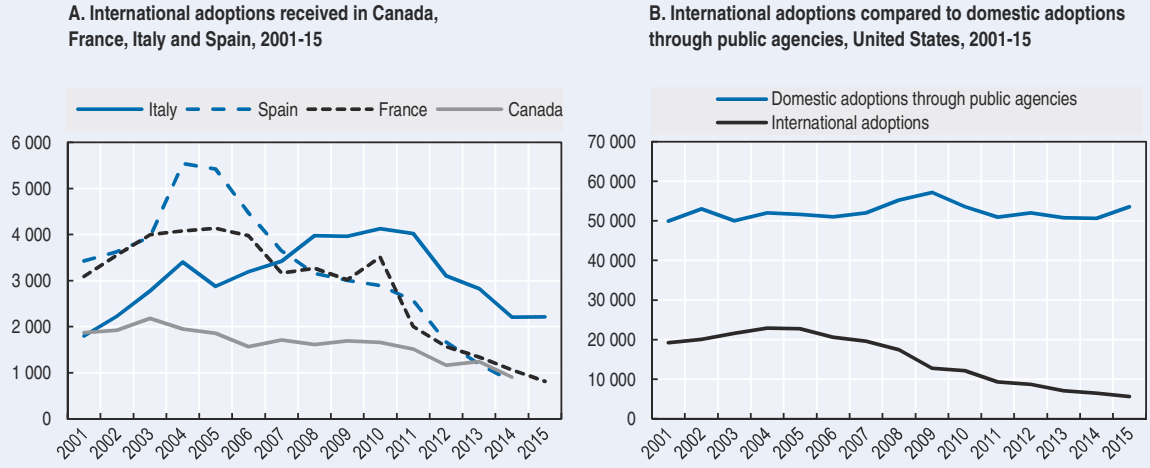
Many OECD countries do not have central marriage registries, so only stock data are available for the country of birth and nationality of couples through census or survey data. In these cases, it is impossible to know whether the spouse was a foreigner at time of marriage. Nonetheless, a large share of couples is mixed. In the United States, in 2013, 15.3% of all married couples were a US citizen with a foreign or naturalised spouse, in line with the trend shown in Figure 3.6. For other countries, only country-of-birth information is available, but this indicates a high share of marriages involving foreign-born spouses. In Canada, in 2011, 11.2% of married couples were composed of one spouse born in Canada and the other born abroad. In Australia (2015), fully 32% of couples were composed of individuals born in different countries (either in Australia and another county, or two different countries abroad). Family formation is therefore an important driver of family migration. On the contrary, international adoptions make up a very small – and declining – part of family migration inflows to OECD countries (Box 3.3).

Box 3.3. **The decline of international adoptions in OECD countries**

International adoptions make up a very small part of family migration inflows to OECD countries – in 2014, the number of international adoptions was below 500 in most OECD countries, according to national data compiled by Selman (2016). Exceptions were the United States (6 400 in 2014, 5 600 in 2015), Italy (2 200 in both 2014 and 2015), France, Canada and Spain (around 1 000 each). In Italy and Spain, international adoptions were thus equivalent to 4% and 2% of family migration inflows in 2014, respectively, but to less than 1% in Canada, France and the United States. The demographic contribution of international adoption may also be non-negligible in some countries: in Italy international adoptions were equivalent to 0.5% of total births in 2015. China, Russia and Ethiopia were the main origin countries in recent years as well as for the entire period 2004-14. In earlier decades and up to 2006, Korea had been a main origin country of international adoptions.

Numbers of international adoptions were particularly low in 2014: in all OECD countries for which data on international adoptions are available, the yearly number had begun to fall strongly at some point after 2001, as shown in Figure 3.7 for the main receiving countries of international adoptions. In Spain, international adoptions fell steadily from a peak of 5 500 in 2004 to 800 in 2015, and in Canada from 2 200 in 2003 to 900 in 2014; in France and Italy, numbers fell rapidly after 2010/11 (Figure 3.7, Panel A). The quantitatively largest fall occurred in the United States, from 23 000 in 2004 to 5 600 in 2015 (Figure 3.7, Panel B). Overall, the number of international adoptions in the five main receiving countries fell by 70% between 2004 and 2014.

Figure 3.7. **International adoptions in selected OECD countries, 2001-15**



Note: Values for 2015 were not yet available for Canada and Spain.

Source: Selman, P. (2016), "Global Statistics for Intercountry Adoption: Receiving States and States of Origin 2004-15", *https://assets.hcch.net/docs/3bead31e-6234-44ae-9f4e-2352b190ca21.pdf (for 2004-2015); Selman (2009) (for 2001-03); AFCARS reports No. 10- No. 23, www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/afcars (series for public agencies in the United States).*

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498172

The rapid decreases in international adoptions often contrast with comparatively stable numbers of domestic adoptions, as for example adoptions from the public child welfare system in the United States (Figure 3.7, Panel B). The reasons for the decline in international adoptions can be found both in origin countries and in receiving countries. Several important origin countries such as China, Russia and Korea have relied more strongly on domestic adoptions. China introduced a number of conditions for adoptive parents in 2007, essentially requiring a heterosexual couple in a favourable socio-economic situation (Vandivere et al., 2009) which notably excluded single women as adoptive parents. In the case of Russia, one of the reasons behind the shift towards domestic adoptions were scandals that occurred in the context of international adoptions (Selman, 2009).

Box 3.3. **The decline of international adoptions in OECD countries** *(cont.)*

Concerns about international adoptions had been voiced in many countries. Against this background, the Hague Adoption Convention sought to establish standards and guidelines for international adoptions. According to this convention, priority is to be given to adoptions by members of the child's extended family and to possibilities for domestic adoptions, deprioritising international adoptions. In practice, the Hague Adoption Convention has altogether stopped international adoptions from certain origin countries. For example, Guatemala had been a main origin country of international adoptions, which were almost exclusively directed to the United States (Selman, 2009). Implementing the Hague Adoption Convention, the United States suspended international adoptions from Guatemala because the system there did not comply with the Convention (Shuman and Flango, 2013). As origin countries, Guatemala and Viet Nam also halted international adoptions for this reason (Mignot, 2015).

In addition to the rapidly falling number of children available for adoption, some factors may have decreased the number of adoptive parents available. These factors include the increasing availability of fertility treatments as an alternative to adoption, as well as the economic crisis that might have made it more difficult to afford the costs involved in international adoptions (Shuman and Flango, 2013). The Department of Health and Human Services (2016) of the United States places the costs of international adoption in the range of USD 20 000 to USD 50 000, pointing out that often higher costs arise than for domestic adoptions, due to expenses related to travel and immigration.

Better understanding the socio-demographic composition of family migration flows

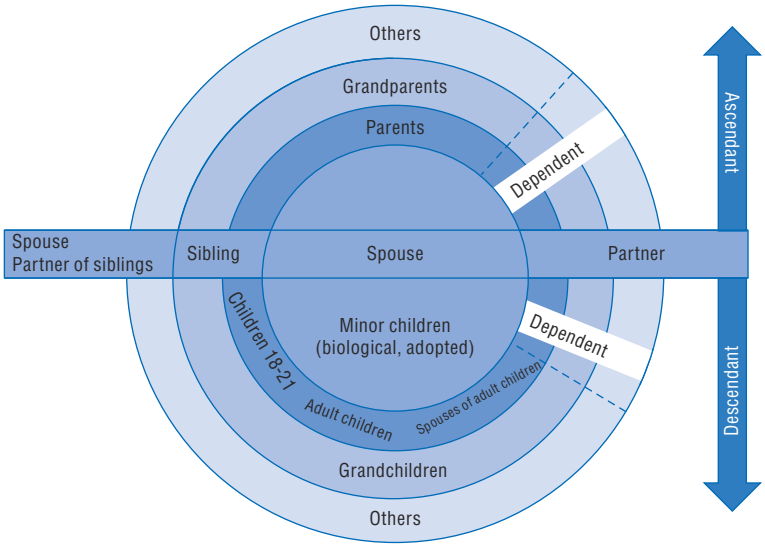
The migration flows labelled as family migration comprise a large variety of migrants: from newborns to the very aged, persons of every skill level and from any country of origin. This diversity distinguishes family migration from other migration channels: free movement and humanitarian migration involve migrants from a limited range of origin countries, while labour migrants and international students are drawn from certain age groups and skill profiles. At the same time, this makes family migration a complex phenomenon with a multitude of potential migration circumstances, addressed by a host of different rules and provisions in the family migration policies of OECD countries.

Family migrants: a flexible concept

If family migration goes well beyond the notion of nuclear family (i.e. spouse/partner and minor children), it is also largely grounded in it. This is due to the fact that the members of a nuclear family very often live in the same household, forming a core structure for which it is difficult, even painful to separate. Figure 3.8 depicts the different categories of family relations used in legislation regulating family migration. The relations to members of the nuclear family are typically considered a person's closest family ties (direct relations), so that they receive highest priority in legislation on family migration.

The concentric circles in Figure 3.8 illustrate the notion of direct family relations. A person's children are therefore the only descendants considered as direct family relations, and only a person's parents are direct ascendants. By the same reasoning, siblings are not direct family relations because the connection to them arises only via common parents. Being neither ascendants nor descendants, a person's siblings are placed in parallel at the same genealogic level. Since spouses are direct relations, the legal implication is that spouses of children may be treated the same way as directly related adult children, and spouses of siblings can be treated the same way as siblings.

Figure 3.8. **Notions of family relations in family migration policies**



Note: Dependent means non-self-sufficient, disabled, no other support.
Source: OECD Secretariat.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498183

Legislation often makes a distinction between a person's dependent and non-dependent children. Minor children are considered dependent due to their age, while adult children are considered non-dependent unless they are disabled, cannot support themselves or otherwise depend de facto on their parents. Other relatives might also be legally recognised as de facto dependants. Notably parents or grandparents might become dependants due to advanced age, disability or poor health. In practice, dependence is usually correlated with belonging to the same household. Married children, for example, are not generally considered part of the nuclear family, as they represent their own separate household and would generally not be considered as potentially dependent.

However, the notions of nuclear family, direct relations and dependants are ultimately not clear-cut. A range of situations can arise as part of family life that may or may not lead to different treatment in family migration legislation. To mention only a few examples, if a person is not married to a partner but linked through some form of registered partnership or long-term marriage-like cohabitation, the partner may or may not be treated like a spouse. When partners are treated as a spouse, a minimum duration of the relationship may be required to demonstrate it. Whether or not the partner is a parent of common children can be legally relevant. Minor children of a spouse or partner in the case of recomposed households can be considered under special conditions. Among several spouses in a polygamous marriage, only one might be treated as spouse. Next, children may be adopted rather than directly related. Children who have reached majority (notably at the age of 18 to 21) can be considered either as minors or as adults. Orphaned grandchildren might be treated the same way as children, and even a distant relative of a minor child who is not otherwise supported might be recognised as legal guardian and therefore treated like a parent.

To obtain a first overview of how legislation on family migration in OECD countries has responded to the variety of family situations, Table 3.3 shows, for each OECD country, which members of a person's family may be eligible for family reunification. A family member is indicated as eligible whenever either a citizen of the OECD country or a legal foreign resident is entitled to reunify with this family member. While the entitlements of

Table 3.3. **Family members of citizens or foreign residents potentially eligible for family reunification, OECD countries, 2017**

	Partners			Children			Other adult family		
	Legal spouse	Registered partner	Fiancé	Dependent child	Adult/ married child	Grandchild	Dependent adult relative	Parent	Siblings, grand parents, aunt/uncle
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes		
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
Canada	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes			Yes	Yes			Yes	
Czech Republic	Yes			Yes			Yes		
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	
Estonia	Yes			Yes			Yes		
Finland	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		
France	Yes			Yes					
Germany	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes			Yes			Yes		
Hungary	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes		
Iceland	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes		
Ireland	Yes	Yes		Yes				Yes	Yes
Israel	Yes			Yes					
Italy	Yes			Yes			Yes		
Japan	Yes			Yes					
Korea	Yes			Yes					
Latvia	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes			Yes			Yes		
Mexico	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	Yes		Yes					
New Zealand	Yes	Yes		Yes				Yes	
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
Poland	Yes			Yes			Yes		
Portugal	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes		
Slovak Republic	Yes			Yes		Yes	Yes		
Slovenia	Yes			Yes					
Spain	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Turkey	Yes			Yes					
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		
United States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Parents/other adult family members are listed as eligible if they are eligible per se, not only if dependent; they are otherwise listed as dependent adult relative. Minor children are by default classified as dependent children unless they are married. In Israel, legal spouses are only eligible when married to a citizen, subject to temporary nationality restrictions.
Source: National sources, in part compiled by the US Library of Congress and the European Migration Network (EMN).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933520895

citizens sometimes extend to more extended family members than in the case of legal foreign residents, entitlements of legal foreign residents are often the same as for citizens after a certain period of legal residence.

Without exception, spouses and dependent children are eligible for family reunification in all OECD countries, highlighting a universal recognition of the ties within the nuclear family. At the same time, Table 3.3 also attests to the variety in family migration policies

regarding non-married partners, non-dependent children, grandchildren, and other adult family. While registered partners are eligible for family migration in more than half of all OECD countries, fiancés are rarely eligible. Dependent adult relatives are about as often eligible as registered partners. While non-dependent parents are eligible in only one-third of all OECD countries, they are still more often eligible than other non-dependent adult family such as siblings, grandparents, aunts or uncles. In the European Union, for example, the 2003 Directive (Box 3.4) allows for some flexibility.

Box 3.4. **Definition of family migrants in the European directive 2003/86/EC**

The European Council's Directive 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification grants third-country nationals residing lawfully in a member state of the European Union on a residence permit for a period of validity of one year or more the right to bring their spouse, minor (including adopted) children and the children (including adopted ones) of their spouse to the country in which they are residing. This right applies both to family relationships established before and after the sponsor arrived in the member state.

The Directive leaves it up to member states to decide whether or not to allow third-country nationals to reunite with further, non-nuclear family members. These further categories include dependent relatives in the direct ascending line, unmarried or registered partners, adult dependent children and the dependent minor children of further spouses and the sponsor in the event of a polygamous marriage. Moreover, in acknowledgement of children's capacity for integration at early ages, the Directive spells out the possibility for Member States to limit the right to family reunification of children over the age of 12, whose primary residence is not with the sponsor, and to require that the application for family reunification of minor children be submitted before the minor reaches the age of 15. Finally, in order to support better integration and to prevent forced marriages, member states may require the sponsor and his/her spouse to be of a minimum age (no higher than 21 years) before the spouse is able to join the sponsor.

The family members who are least often eligible *per se* are adult or married children, despite their direct family relations: they can enter through family reunification only in the Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States (Table 3.3). In several countries, non-dependent children are not eligible while grandchildren or non-dependent adult relatives beyond the parents may be eligible under certain conditions: this is the case in Australia, Canada, Finland, Ireland and the Slovak Republic. Conditions include that the grandchild is dependent (the Slovak Republic) or, for non-dependent adult relatives, that they are needed as caregiver (Australia) or are the last surviving family members (Canada). While non-dependent children might apply under the latter two provisions, it appears overall that non-dependent children are treated less favourably than non-dependent parents and are not treated more favourably than other non-dependent adult relatives or grandchildren.

As another dimension of differences highlighted by Table 3.3, legislation on family migration can comprise of all or most types of family members, or can be limited to very few. All types of family members shown are eligible for family reunification in Sweden and the United States, and most of them are eligible in Australia, Germany, Norway and Switzerland. By contrast, very few types of family members – by and large only the nuclear family – are eligible in Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Poland and Turkey. In Israel, spouses of Israeli citizens

are generally eligible, with some exclusions based on citizenship, while spouses of foreign residents are not.

For selected OECD countries, Figure 3.9 shows the composition of family migration inflows by the kind of family member, drawing on national statistics for 2015. In both Australia and Canada, accompanying family (spouses and children) of economic migrants comprised more than half of inflows. Excluding accompanying family, spouses or partners represented about 80% of the family category inflow in Australia, while children only accounted for 5%. In Canada, children under the age of 15 accounted for about 43% of accompanying family and almost all child family migrants. Similarly, children made up large shares of the family migration inflows to the United States and Germany (at least 40% and 34%, respectively). Among the countries that reported spouses of citizens separately, this group accounted for a prominent part in France and to a lesser extent in Germany. Parents (and grandparents where applicable) accounted for substantial shares notably in Canada (10% of total family flows) and the United States (19%), but also in Australia and Germany (7% each). Among the countries shown in Figure 3.9, siblings only accounted for a significant share in the United States. The family migration inflow to Japan was dominated by family members of migrants who are not permanent residents, while family members of permanent residents only accounted for 6% of the inflow.

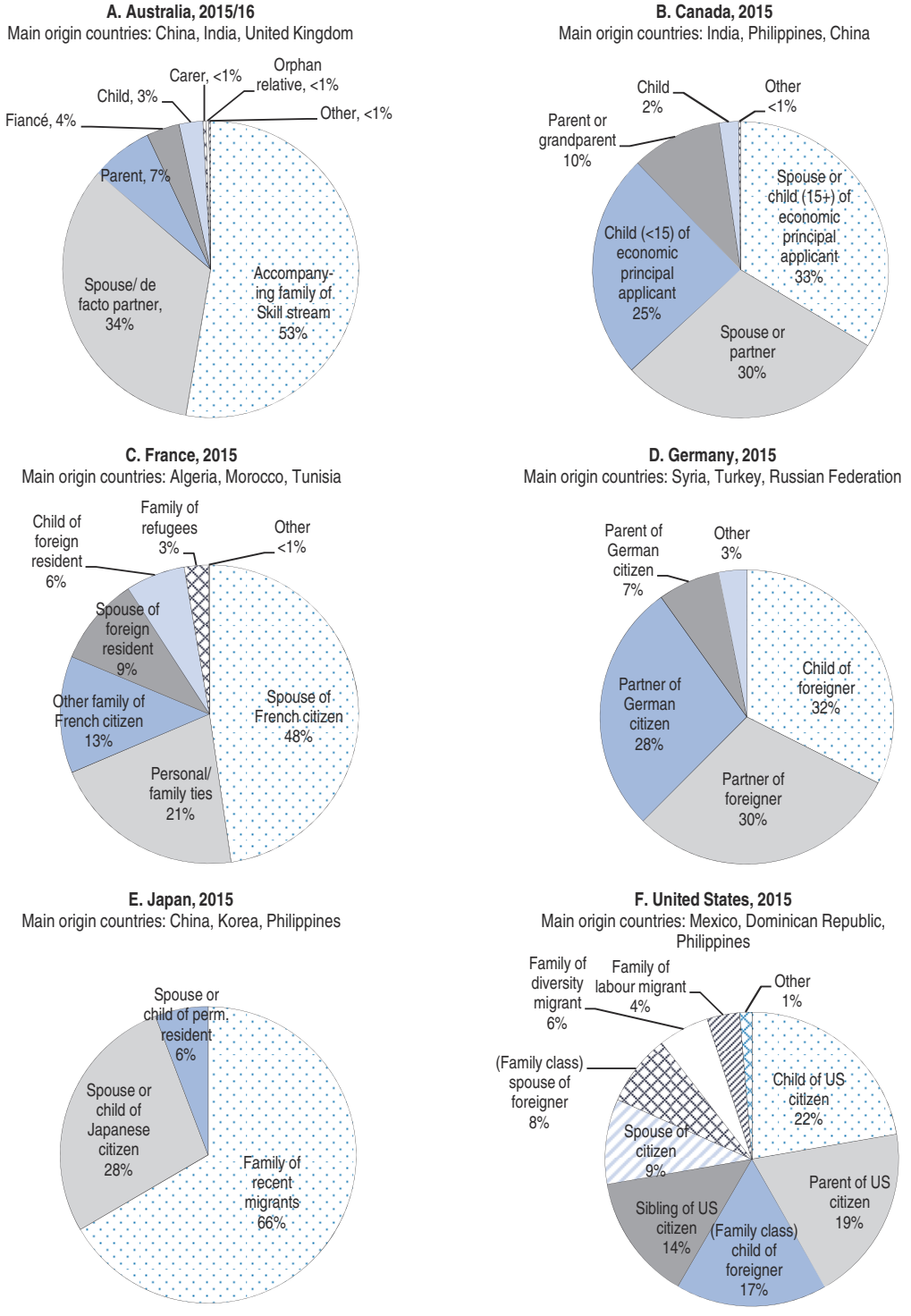
The main origin countries of family migration inflows, as indicated in Figure 3.9, often include the origin countries of major long-standing groups of immigrants: Mexico in the case of the United States, China and India in the case of Canada, Turkey and the Russian Federation in the case of Germany. In the case of France, all three main origin countries coincide with those of main immigrant groups. Two countries seem to appear regularly among the main origin countries: China is one of the three main origin countries for family migration inflows in Australia, Canada and Japan. The Philippines is a main origin country in Canada, Japan and the United States.

Although women dominate family migration flows, men typically comprise at least 40%

Despite the large heterogeneity of people covered by family migration, one characteristic holds true across OECD countries: family migration flows predominantly consist of women. Figure 3.10 shows that the share of women in family migration flows consistently exceeded 50% in 2015. Women accounted for 53% of family-sponsored migrants who moved to the United States in this year, and for 60% of those admitted as immediate relatives of US citizens. Likewise 60% of family migrants moving to European OECD countries were women, 57% of sponsored family arriving in Canada and two-thirds of the family stream in Australia.

In all cases, the share of women in family migration inflows (including both family-sponsored preferences and citizens' immediate relatives in the United States) was larger than in other types of inflows, notably the inflows of labour migrants. In the United States, Canada and Australia, these other inflows also include accompanying family migrants, e.g. as dependent family of labour migrants. For flows to Australia in 2010-11, the share of women among dependents of principal migrants is available (Department of Immigration and Citizenship, 2011). While women accounted for 47% of the skill stream in 2010-11, they comprised only 35% of the principal migrants but 60% of the dependents. Figure 3.11 similarly shows the predominance of women among accompanying family in New Zealand, Norway and Sweden. These figures suggest that women also make up the majority among accompanying family counted towards other migration inflows than family migration.

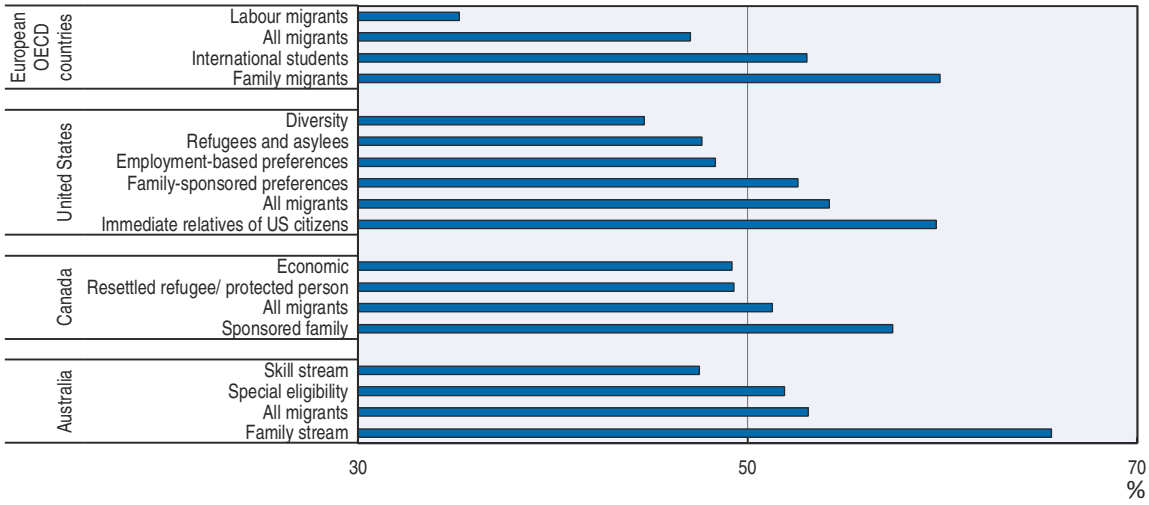
Figure 3.9. **Composition of total family migration inflows in selected OECD countries by national classification and main countries of origin, 2015**



Note: Main origin countries for Australia and Canada refer to the family stream and sponsored family, respectively. Figures for the United States only include new arrivals. Main origin countries for the United States are based on family class and immediate relatives of US citizens including adjustments of status. Main origin countries for Japan are based on spouses of Japanese citizens, and "recent migrants" refers to migrants who are not permanent residents in Japan.
Source: National sources.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498190

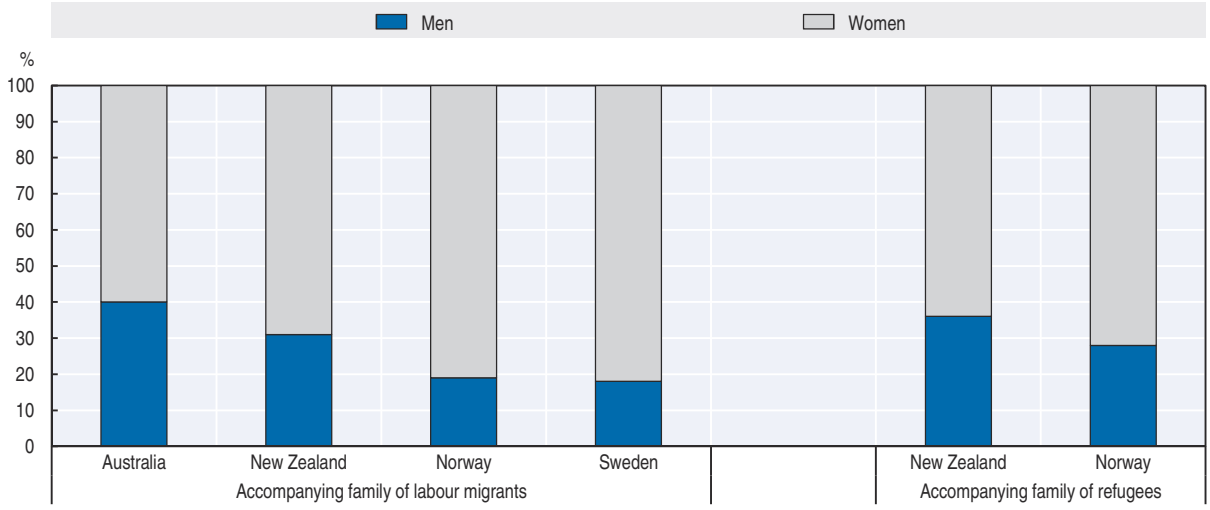
Figure 3.10. **Share of women in annual migration flows by permit type, 2015**



Note: Figures for Europe do not include Germany, Finland and the Netherlands. Figures for diversity, refugees and asylees, and employment-based preferences in the United States include accompanying family, and the same applies to figures for Canada and Australia.
Source: Eurostat Residence Permit Data Collection (Europe), national sources (United States, Canada and Australia).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498207

Figure 3.11. **Gender distribution of inflows of accompanying family, selected OECD countries, 2011 or latest available year**



Note: Figures for Australia refer to 2010-11. Figures for New Zealand refer to 2012/13 and exclude persons younger than 20 years. Figures for Norway exclude persons younger than 18 years.
Source: National sources.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498210

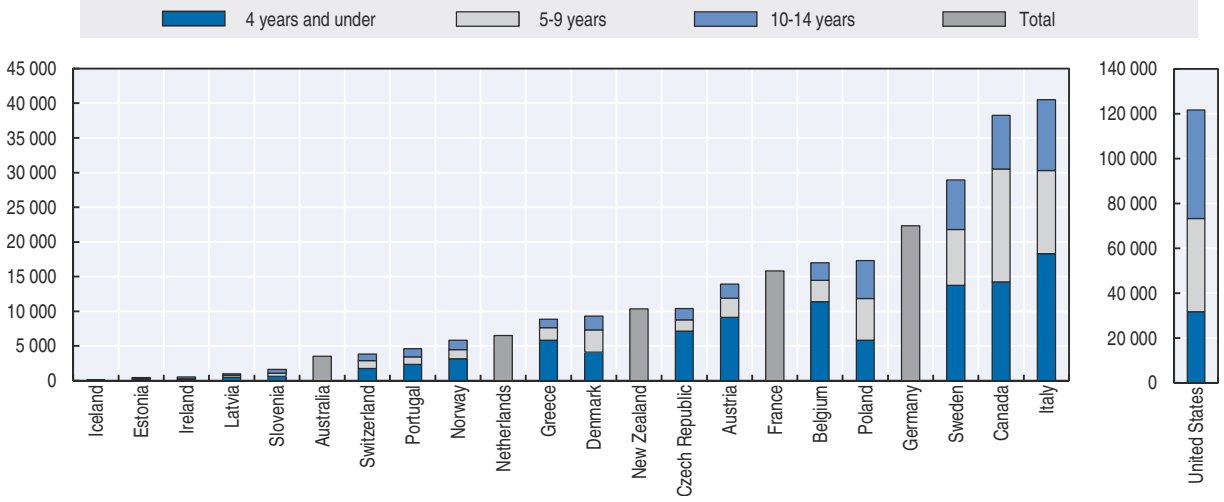
Since migrants' children are as likely to be female as to be male, the predominance of women in family migration likely reflects particularly high shares of women among adult family migrants: spouses and partners. Known as the phenomenon of "trailing wives", this suggests that a male partner in a couple is more likely than a female partner to be the principal migrant, while a female partner is considerably more likely to be a family migrant who accompanies or later reunifies with the principal migrant (e.g. Cooke, 2008). As one cause of these differences, empirical studies of couples' migration behaviour point to the couple's beliefs about gender roles, with the effect that men are more likely than women to

take up job opportunities that require the couple to move (see e.g. Bielby and Bielby, 1992). Such gender-related differences in response to opportunities for migration are also still observed in countries perceived to have achieved a high degree of gender equality (see Nivelainen, 2007 for Finland; Brandén, 2014 for Sweden, and Junge et al., 2014 for Denmark). Recently, the pattern has started to change. Partly as a result of women achieving higher education levels in countries of origin and because of increasing demand for foreign labour in female-dominated sectors (such as domestic services, care and health), the share of migrant women among principal applicants for economic migration and study has increased (OECD 2017a). This may be the start of a rebalancing in the gender composition of family migration in the future. Indeed, recent data for selected European countries suggest that the gender of sponsors of family migrants is evenly divided between male and female (European Migration Network, 2017).

Family migration inflows to the OECD include more than 400 000 children annually

Large numbers of children under 15 years of age move to OECD countries through family migration. In 2015, more than 120 000 children were among family migration inflows to the United States, 40 000 in the case of Italy and almost as many in the case of Canada (Figure 3.12). With totals of 22 000 children under 18 moving to Germany through family migration and at least 16 000 moving to France, family migration flows to the European OECD countries shown in Figure 3.12 included about 200 000 children under 15. A figure for Spain is not available but is likely to significantly increase this number. At least another 14 000 children were among the flows to Australia and New Zealand. The total figure for all OECD countries together therefore likely exceeds 400 000 children under 15, not counting children in inflows of refugees.

Figure 3.12. **Children under 15 in family migration inflows, by age group, 2015 or latest available year**



Note: Totals are given where information by age group is unavailable. Figures by age group for European OECD countries also include children with a residence permit for reasons other than family, employment, education and asylum. The figure for the Netherlands refers to children under 18 in these categories in 2011. Figures for the United States and Canada include all categories except refugees. The figure for Germany refers to children under 18, the figure for France does not include children in the category "Liens personnels et familiaux", and the figure for New Zealand includes all secondary applicants aged up to 19.

Source: National sources and Eurostat Residence Permit Data Collection, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Residence_permits_statistics*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498225

At least 130 000 of these children were under four years of age. Due to data limitations, this figure does not include infants arriving in major destination countries such as France and Germany. Infants under four years were considerably less frequent in family migration inflows to the United States than in those to European OECD countries: infants accounted for roughly one-quarter of the children arriving in the United States compared with more than half of the children arriving in those European OECD countries for which information by age group is available.

Family migration policies in OECD countries

The framework for family migration is governed by international, supranational and national legislation, with the legislation and regulations in some OECD countries determined to a large extent by international commitments.

International commitments governing family reunification

The framework for individual rights to family life has been developed in a number of international agreements. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) affirms (Art. 16) that all individuals have the right to marry and found a family, and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) commits signatories to ensure that children will not be involuntarily separated from their parents.[5]

The ILO Migrant Workers Convention 143 (1975), ratified by 23 countries (including five OECD countries: Italy, Norway, Slovenia, Portugal and Sweden), allows – but does not obligate – signatories to "facilitate the reunification of the families of all migrant workers legally residing" (Art. 13).[6]

Within Europe, a number of instruments establish the general framework. The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights (1950) affirms (Art. 8) that everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life; the European Social Charter (1961) affirms (Art. 19) that countries must make every effort to facilitate the family reunion of migrant workers who themselves have permission to stay in the country; and the European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers (1977) makes provision (Art. 12) for family reunification.

The European Union has been a driver of family reunification rights, starting with the 1964 Directive on the abolition of restrictions on the movement and residence of member states' workers and their families (64/240/EEC) and several other directives in the same year. More recently, the European Council Directive on the right to family reunification (2003) established minimum criteria for family reunification legislation in the countries covered by the Directive (all EU countries except Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom). The Directive requires that non-EU nationals holding permits valid for at least one year and potentially eligible for long-term residence be allowed to bring family members (see Box 3.4). Maintenance, integration and residence conditions may be imposed, but no more than two years of legal residence may be required.

An additional important driver of family reunification in the European Union is Council Directive 2004/38 on Freedom of Movement and of Residence, meant to ensure that EU nationals whose family members are not EU nationals are able to move within the European Union without their family members' nationalities being an obstacle. It includes children up to age 21, parents who are dependent, and other dependent family members.

National legislation

National legislation governing family migration has developed in parallel to these international instruments, often influenced by the international framework. In most OECD countries, "family grounds" have long been a reason for admission, although discrete legal categories of admission appeared largely in the post-war period.

In the United States, for example, the right of citizens to bring certain family members was ensured in 1924. It was subject to country-of-origin caps benchmarked to the 1890 census, effectively imposing racial restrictions. In 1952, relatives of US citizens were exempted from caps. In 1965, origin restrictions were eliminated and quotas were established for the family members of lawful permanent residents, as well as siblings and adult married children of citizens.

In Australia, family migration appeared as a distinct admission category in 1989. In Canada, the 1952 Immigration Act allowed discretion for family reunification for non-European foreigners who had previously been subject to exclusion. Broader categories for family were created in 1976. In Switzerland, family migration was already covered in the 1931 law on the residence of foreigners.

In Western Europe, family migration policies evolved in the post-war period through 1990 alongside guestworker and labour migration programmes in the main destination countries. Family reunification policy developed especially following the decline in labour admission programmes. Germany, for example, imposed a labour migration recruitment stop in 1973, but continued to admit family members of resident workers under the responsibility of individual *Länder*. In 1998, family reunification came under German federal jurisdiction. Family reunification was codified in Belgium in 1980. In France, while settlement of families of foreigners was allowed under a 1945 Decree, regulations governing family reunification were introduced only in 1976. In the Netherlands, family reunification appears in the implementation regulations of the 1965 Aliens Law.

Countries of more recent immigration incorporated specific provisions for family migration later: Spain in 1985 and Italy in 1989. In most countries in Central and Eastern Europe, family migration was written into new Aliens Laws in the early to mid-1990s, following the end of communism. The Czech Republic and Slovak Republic, for example, drafted their first explicit family migration provisions between 1994 and 1997.

Key features of family migration regulations

Family migration regulations are based on several parameters: the status of the sponsor (whether a national or foreigner, and in the latter case, the type of permit); the relationship with the family member (as discussed above); and the individual characteristics of the family member. Requirements may include a minimum residence period, income and accommodation resources, age ranges for partners and children, and language or integration requirements. These policy measures are summarised in Table 3.A1.1.

Sponsor status

As noted above, citizens may sponsor spouses and minor children without restriction in almost all OECD countries. Restrictions on reunification with minor children by citizen sponsors tend to be the least onerous, and in many cases there are no requirements beyond proof of a genuine connection. Family formation, on the other hand, may be subject to a range of requirements, and reunification with family members contingent on the resources and characteristics of both sponsor and family members.

Non-citizens' ability to sponsor family members depends on their residence status. Permanent-type migrants – those with long-term and renewable permits, or those granted permanent residence – generally have some access to family reunification. Temporary categories where the status is not renewable generally do not, although there are exceptions for students, researchers and temporary workers in most countries. Examples of categories where no family reunification is allowed include seasonal workers in all OECD countries, and temporary workers in time-limited programmes such as the H-2A and H-2B in the United States, the Employment Permit System for non-professional workers in Korea, technical interns in Japan, and care and construction workers in Israel. Family members may however qualify independently for a temporary visit visa or permit, without residence or work rights.

There may also be a minimum residence period before foreigners may sponsor their family. In EU countries covered by the Family Reunification Directive, this is no more than two years, although most EU countries impose a one year residence requirement (e.g., Belgium and the Netherlands) or less than two years (15 months in the Czech Republic). Greece requires two years. Denmark, which is not bound by the EU Directive, imposes a three year residence requirement. Norway has, since 2010 required four years of residence before certain groups of migrants may sponsor a family formation migrant. Exemptions apply for most permits for highly qualified labour migrants, who may bring accompanying family; this is the case for the EU Blue Card, which grants family reunification within six months.

Restrictions on age for sponsored family

For core family members, age limits may apply. The age limit for marriage migration is generally intended to reduce the risk of forced marriages. This applies both to the sponsor and to the sponsored spouse, due to a concern that residents might be forced into marrying someone from their own families' home country. Minimum age requirements apply in all OECD countries for the family migration of spouses or partners. In most cases, they are set at the age of majority (18 years), but the trend has been to raise this age. In 2010, for example, the threshold rose from 21 to 24 years in the Netherlands, and from 18 to 21 in Austria. In the Czech Republic, it is 20. In Denmark, it is 24 for both the sponsor and the partner. In Norway, the age was increased to 24 for both spouses in 2017, with exemptions possible for couples where the authorities are convinced the marriage was undertaken by free will. In Belgium and the Netherlands, the limit is 18 years for couples which pre-date the sponsor's migration and 21 years for newly formed couples. In New Zealand, the minimum age may drop to 16 years if the couple has parental support.

For children, the maximum age is generally majority (18 years), although it may vary. In Denmark, the maximum age for children is 15 years, although those between 15 and 18 may qualify on the grounds of special exemptions. In Canada, the maximum age is 19 years, while in the United States it is 21 years. Married children aged 16-18 may be ineligible. In New Zealand, unmarried children 18-24 are eligible. In Ireland, children up to age 23 may be considered if they are dependent on the parent and in full-time education.

In most cases, children are eligible for family reunification even if one of the parents lives abroad. Denmark weighs requests for reunification of children over age 8, who have one parent with them in a foreign country, against their "potential for successful integration". If the family is not considered to have sufficient ties to Denmark and the instruments necessary for integration, the application may be denied.

In OECD countries where family migration is allowed for relatives other than the applicant's immediate family, admission is generally subject to a minimum age requirement and, often, proof of dependency. For example, family migration for ascendants has been restricted to family members above the age of 65 years in Spain, with some flexibility since 2011. In 2012, the United Kingdom extended dependency conditions for family reunification of relatives over age 65 from financial dependency to care or medical dependency.

Restrictions to avoid forced marriages and marriages of convenience

Most OECD countries have devoted efforts to deter marriages of convenience. Nonetheless, not all countries require an in-person interview or other mechanism to determine whether a union is real or of convenience. Disincentives for abuse of the family formation channel include, for example, a Canadian rule preventing new permanent residents, sponsored as a spouse or partner, from sponsoring a new spouse or partner if they have rapidly abandoned their own sponsor. Many spouse and partner permits are conditional, and are reassessed after a period of time to determine whether the relationship is genuine before permanent residence is granted. Australia, for example, conducts such an assessment after two years. Not all countries have a legal definition of marriage of convenience, even if all countries take steps to detect fraudulent unions. Within Europe, such measures vary, although techniques for risk triage and fraud prevention are converging (European Migration Network, 2012).

Brokered international marriage, where couples are introduced through commercial services, is one area where policy has been increasingly active to address potential abuses and exploitation. In Korea, the government became concerned about the high divorce rate and the risk of abuse in brokered marriages where the foreign spouse could not speak Korean (Chaloff, 2012). When the industry was regulated in 2012, about one in four marriages between a Korean and a foreigner was brokered through an agency. From 2014 foreign spouses have been required by the Ministry of Justice to pass a Korean language test before a visa can be issued. Applicants who fail must wait six months to take the test again. An income requirement was also imposed on the Korean sponsor. The Ministry of Justice may exempt the spouse from the language test if there is evidence that the couple is able to communicate.

Income and self-support

Sponsor or household income requirements are based on the idea of preventing benefit dependency and poverty, but actual income requirements vary according to the country and the circumstances. The trend has been to maintain or tighten the threshold. Thresholds can be set by poverty level, minimum wage or the threshold for public benefit. In the Netherlands, for example, the minimum resource requirement is usually at least equal the statutory minimum wage. In Norway, it is to have an adequate life on the basis of the "reference person's" earnings without public support; Norway considers the expected minimum future income and proof of a similar past income. In the United States, the sponsor must demonstrate household income of at least 125% of the national poverty level for the household size, based on tax declarations and proof of income. In Denmark, applicants must prove they have not received public means-tested support in the previous three years and also set aside a bank deposit to cover any social benefits their spouse might receive. The United Kingdom introduced a fixed threshold for family migrants in 2012. It sets a minimum gross annual income for settlement sponsorship, based on a calculation of how

much is necessary to live "independently without them becoming a burden on the State" (Migration Advisory Committee, 2011). As this is not a fixed legislative threshold, the UK Migration Advisory Committee proposed a threshold based on certain means-tested benefits (this was set at GBP 18 600, about EUR 22 000).

In some countries, certain permits are available only to higher-income workers. Income tests are thus obviated for this group as a whole. This is the case for professional labour migrants in Japan and Korea, for example, as well as for the EU Blue Card and for family members of most skilled workers in the United Kingdom, where income thresholds are intrinsic to the sponsor's permit.

In most cases, thresholds vary according to family size, with incremental increases in the requirement for additional family members. These incremental increases were not always part of the original thresholds; for example, Spain introduced additional thresholds only in 2011. Further, there are generally exemptions for certain cases, especially for citizens.

Housing and accommodation

Housing requirements are common, but not universal, since the income and means test may be considered sufficient proof that adequate housing can be provided. This is the case, for example, in Japan, Norway and the United States, which do not have housing requirements. Where there is a requirement to demonstrate accommodation, the principal consideration is that the dwelling is habitable and that there is no overcrowding, according to the national standard for overcrowding. This may require certification from municipalities or health boards, or inspection, procedures which can lengthen and complicate family reunification requests. Exceptions may be made from the obligation to demonstrate adequate housing for certain groups of sponsors, principally refugees and those with subsidiary humanitarian protection. Annex 4.A4 in Dumont et al. (2016) details the conditions applied to family migration when the sponsor is a refugee, a beneficiary of subsidiary protection or an unaccompanied minor.

Language and integration requirements

Language requirements may be imposed on potential family migrants, or on family migrants as a condition for renewal. In many OECD countries, language is a requirement further on in the residence process, either for acquisition of permanent residence or for naturalisation, but the conditions for permanent residence are generally similar across migration categories, with no separate treatment of family migrants.

Pre-admission language requirements are generally not imposed, and if so, are imposed only on the spouse and not minor children. The Netherlands applies a language test, under its 2006 Civic Integration Act Abroad, requiring at least A1 level of Dutch under the Common European Framework, the lowest level of language knowledge, for family migrants. Germany has imposed a pre-entry language test since 2007, requiring spouses to have a basic knowledge of German. The United Kingdom has a pre-entry A1 level English language requirement in place since 2010. Austria has had one since 2011.

New Zealand requires certain family members to demonstrate that they speak English, or to pre-purchase a language class, paying the New Zealand authorities in advance for their future course. The fee depends on the level of English demonstrated and ranges from NZD 1 700 to NZD 6 700 (EUR 1 100 to EUR 4 400). In Australia, family members of principal applicants in certain visa categories, who are assessed as not having functional English

language skills, must pay a significant additional fee, of AUD 4 890 (EUR 3 500) per adult secondary applicant, prior to issuance of their visa.

Post-entry language requirements are in place in countries which use an Integration Contract model. For example, in both France and Italy, family migrants undertake to acquire a basic level of language proficiency after arrival. In the Netherlands, post-admission requirements have been in place since 1998. Migrants must acquire A2 level within a few years of entry. In the United Kingdom, since 2016, Non-EU/EFTA national partners (and parents) on the family route must pass a test at level A2 of English (oral only) after 30 months in the United Kingdom if they wish to extend their permit.

Benefits and rights offered to family migrants

The conditional grounds used to approve family migration, described above, often reflect a concern that family migrants may use public benefits. There may be, for this reason, restrictions on benefit use, especially during an initial period of residence.

The right to seek employment depends on the residence status. Labour market access is granted to adult family migrants in most OECD countries, although this is not universal and some restrictions may apply, at least until permanent residence is acquired. In settlement countries the family of permanent migrants have unrestricted labour market access.

Temporary skilled workers' family members similarly enjoy full labour market access in most cases. A number of European countries impose a requirement for spouses to obtain work authorisation (e.g. Belgium), as does the United States for certain temporary workers (such as intra-company transfers and those who are awaiting a Green Card). Japan requires that accompanying family qualify for a work permit category in order to take up employment, except for family of the most highly qualified temporary workers.

Conditions are more complicated for family members of students, who generally must qualify for a separate work permit. Exceptions include Canada, which grants unlimited access; New Zealand, for partners of higher-level students; and Australia, which sets a limit to the number of hours a student's partner may work, although there is no limit for partners of graduate students. In the United States and Israel, partners of students may not work.

Policy trade-offs

Family migration policy has to balance a number of overlapping and competing objectives, which explains the diversity in the conditions applied at different times and to different individuals and family constellations.

First, it has to balance a respect for the right to family life with the need to ensure programme integrity. This translates into efforts to identify marriages of convenience and forced marriages. It also explains the imposition of minimum age limits for marriage as well as "centre-of-gravity" requirements. "Centre-of-gravity" requires applicants to demonstrate that their family life is centred primarily in the country in which they wish to reunify, rather than the origin country or a third country. For example, in Denmark, the spouse residing in Denmark and the applicant's "combined connection to Denmark" must be "greater than their combined connection to another country". It may mean providing family formation migrants with provisional residence while the veracity of their relationship is demonstrated. Such provisional periods, however, make the spouse dependent on the sponsor and more vulnerable to possible abuse by their spouse. Canada, for example, introduced a two-year conditional residence for spouses (in the absence of children) in 2012 and eliminated it in

2017. Greater integrity measures can also lead to backlogs. Backlogs have negative consequences not only on the individuals who are waiting to be reunified, but can discourage migration and retention by the primary applicant, lead voters who are related to applicants or their sponsors to express their dissatisfaction at the polls, and take resources away from processing other migrant categories.

Second, family migration policy has to balance respect for family life with an interest in ensuring that the conditions exist for integration of family migrants. Integration and language requirements, such as those in Germany and the Netherlands, for example, reflect this concern. Ensuring that family migrants have a minimum knowledge of the language and familiarity with the society should favour their integration. Such requirements disproportionately affect the less educated family members, in terms of the cost to meet the requirements and the likelihood of passing. Further, the stricter the requirements, the more exemptions are needed for categories in need of protection and for targeted groups, such as the highly qualified, for whom the risk of social exclusion is judged to be low.

Third, an interest in ensuring economic stability of the family must be balanced against the risk that excessive requirements will only delay family reunification with negative consequences for the educational outcomes of the children and the occupation outcomes of the adult. Minimum housing and income requirements can ensure that the primary applicant is able to keep the family above any benefit threshold, out of poverty and with a reduced risk of exclusion. However, reaching and maintaining an income above the threshold may be difficult, especially in times of crisis. Income requirements penalise younger people, who have not moved up the earnings curve, and women, who may earn less and whose income is also affected by life events such as childbearing. Housing markets may be tight and migrant families, with lower home-ownership than the native born, are also at greater risk of overcrowding in many OECD countries. It may be many years before a migrant is able to meet these requirements. Exemptions may also have to be made in the interest of children who need guardians. Similarly, the minimum residence requirement serves to prove that a foreigner is anchored and settled enough in the country to justify bringing family, but this delay may have negative consequences on the family well-being and the outcomes of children. There may also be compliance issues with the creation of a market for fraudulent housing and income proof.

Finally, there is the trade-off that arises from allowing in more extended members of the family, and increasing the multiplier effect of migration. Extending eligibility to older family members, in particular, has less of an economic justification, but may be important for the economy of individual families where parents and grandparents play a major role in the distribution of unpaid work. A few countries, such as Japan, have experimented with the options of extended family migration for targeted categories. Others, such as Canada, have found means to ensure family presence without granting benefit access or residence rights, or applying a quota to categories of extended family members.

How family migrants fare: Evidence from stock data

If most OECD countries have made it easier recently for family members of highly skilled migrant workers to join them and access the labour market and maintain very open admission policies in cases of family formation through international marriages with their citizens, many others have tightened the conditions for family migration for other groups of foreign citizens. The implicit justification for this relies in part on the assumption that easier

family migration could act as a push factor for future migration and in part on the perception that family migrants do not integrate sufficiently well in the destination country. Evidence supporting these two hypotheses is however particularly scarce and inconclusive. This section offers elements to further analyse family migrants' socio-economic characteristics and labour market outcomes across OECD countries, as well as those changes that have taken place over time.

Data on stocks or cohorts are required to obtain insights on their situation after arrival and on changes over time (see Box 3.5 for more information on available data sources).

Box 3.5. **Main sources for stock and cohort data on family migrants**

Beyond the data on migration inflows described in Box 3.1, very few data sources include the crucial information on migration category, without which family migrants cannot be identified. Stock or cohort data used here have the advantage that they include a rich set of variables, including socio-economic information on education, language skills and household characteristics.

The stock data used here include two international-level data sets for European OECD countries: the European Labour Force Survey and the Eurostat Residence Permit data base (see Box 3.1). National-level data sets are used for the United States, Canada and Australia. These data sets contain cohort rather than stock data: while they provide information on migrants several years after their arrival, this information always refers to migrants who had arrived in one or two particular years (i.e. particular cohorts). This means that all migrants in such cohort data exhibit a similar duration of stay. By contrast, the stock data for European OECD countries cover all migrants present at the time of the survey, irrespectively of when they arrived and how long they have stayed.

With both cohort data and stock data, one has to keep in mind that they do not cover migrants who have left the country. Because the characteristics of those who stayed might differ systematically from those who left, and because some characteristics change over time, results on migrants obtained from cohort data or stock data do not necessarily align with results obtained from data on migration inflows.

European Labour Force Survey (EU LFS)

To produce the annual European Labour Force Survey, Eurostat merges household survey data from the 28 member countries of the European Union, three EFTA countries (Norway, Switzerland and Iceland), as well as Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The stock data in the European Labour Force Survey notably cover the labour force status, age, sex, marital status and educational attainment of individuals aged 15 and above. Household identifiers allow linking adult persons living in the same household, so that comparisons can be drawn between the characteristics of two spouses in a married couple.

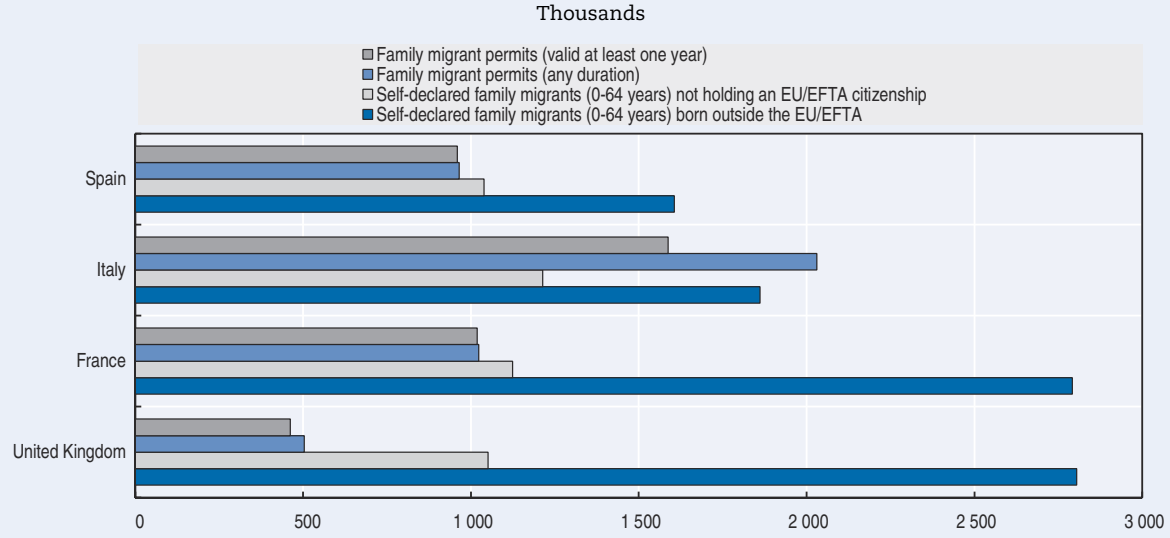
In two years (2008 and 2014), the European Labour Force Survey was extended by an ad-hoc module (AHM) that oversampled migrants and introduced a small number of additional questions specifically to explore the situation of migrants and their families. From these data, information on the self-reported main reason for migration (labour migrant, family migrant, international student, humanitarian migrant) can be cross-tabulated with several variables, including education, employment status and duration of stay. However, some European OECD countries are not covered in the ad-hoc module in 2014: this concerns Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands. Data for Germany were not available at the micro level when this chapter was written. In the 2008 AHM, family migrants can only be identified in the pre-2004 EU Member States.

Self-declared reasons for migration might not always coincide with the migration motive suggested by the residence permit. Figure 3.13 highlights how numbers of family migrants can differ depending on the way they are identified: it compares the stocks of valid residence permits for family migrants to stocks calculated from the 2014 ad-hoc module of the European Labour Force Survey. The stocks of self-declared family migrants born outside the European Union are considerably larger in Spain and in France than the stocks of residence permits. The discrepancy is due to EU/EFTA citizens who were born outside the European Union. The

Box 3.5. **Main sources for stock and cohort data on family migrants** *(cont.)*

same reason explains most of the difference between the stock of persons born outside the European Union and the number of residence permits in the United Kingdom. The remainder is due to the fact that the residence permit data do not enable to distinguish the initial category of entry of all long-term residents. By contrast, the total number of residence permits for family migrants in Italy exceeds the stocks of self-declared family migrants. The discrepancy between residence permits and self-declared family migrants who are not EU/EFTA citizens might reflect that many migrants who hold valid residence permits have left the country. It might also be due to the fact that the EU LFS often does not fully capture short-term migrants. Overall LFS data appears relevant to capture the stock of family migrants from third countries but should be taken with some caution as gaps remain with administrative data sources (which in turn suffer from shortcomings).

Figure 3.13. **Comparison between self-declared family migrants and valid permits for family migrants, selected OECD countries, 2014**



Note: Residence permits include all age groups while self-declared family migrants do not include persons older than 64. Family migrants born outside the European Union include all children born outside the European Union, and family migrants with non-EU/EFTA nationality include all children with non-EU/EFTA nationality.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules* and Eurostat Residence Permit Data Collection, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Residence_permits_statistics*.

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498234*

Finally, in the 2014 ad-hoc module, all migrants who arrived as children (i.e. younger than 15 years) are coded as family migrants. In the 2008 ad-hoc module, their migration category was coded as a missing value. This difference becomes important after some years of residence, when those who arrived as children join the adult population and enter the labour market: when coded as family migrants, they become indistinguishable from family migrants who arrived as adults (the information on age and years of residence is not detailed enough to identify adults who arrived as children). This affects the results especially for adult family migrants with long durations of stay – many among them arrived as children and grew up in the host country. To ensure comparability between the 2008 and 2014 ad hoc modules, those who arrived as children are recoded to family migrants also in the 2008 ad-hoc module.

New Immigrant Survey (NIS)

The New Immigrant Survey (NIS) is a panel study of new legal immigrants to the United States. After a pilot survey in 1996, a representative sample of adult immigrants (18 years or older) was drawn in 2003 using

Box 3.5. **Main sources for stock and cohort data on family migrants** *(cont.)*

administrative records at the US Immigration and Naturalization Service. All migrants in the sample had become lawful permanent residents in the period May to November 2003, including both newly arriving migrants and migrants who had arrived earlier (legally or illegally) but adjusted their status to lawful permanent residence in this period. The sample consisted of 8 600 principal migrants and 4 300 spouses.

Interviews were conducted in person or by telephone. The first round of interviews (NIS-2003-1) was held between June 2003 and June 2004. Response rates for principal migrants and spouses were 69% and 65%, respectively. As interview language, respondents could choose among seven languages in addition to English. The detailed questionnaire covered a wide range of socio-economic variables, information on family members and on the respondent's migration history. The information on the respondent's migration category was retrieved from administrative records. The second round of interviews (NIS-2003-2) was held between June 2007 and December 2009, so that each follow-up interview took place 4-6 years after the first interview, reaching a response rate of 45% among respondents from the first interview round.

Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB)

The Canadian Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) links administrative records on individual immigrants to tax information. Since the early 1980s, migrants who obtain residence permits or permanent resident status have been included in the data set once they file a tax return. As their taxable income very often derives from wages, many migrants are included in the data only when they take up paid employment. Annual updates of the database not only include information about the newly-arrived annual cohort of immigrants but also new tax data for previous cohorts, so that cohorts are followed over time. The available information covers migration category, key demographic and socio-economic variables as well as language skills on arrival, earnings and benefit receipt.

Characteristics of Recent Migrants Survey (CORMS)

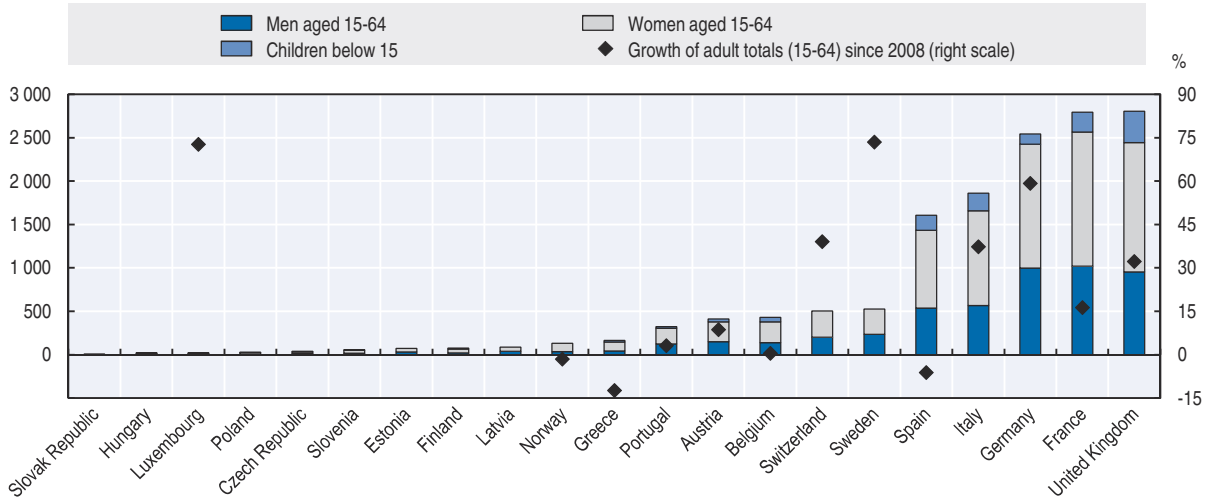
The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) regularly conducts the Characteristics of Recent Migrants Survey as a supplement to Australia's Monthly Population Survey. This chapter draws on information in the CORMS 2013 and in the CORMS 2007. Since 2007, the survey design has undergone only minor changes, so that results are comparable across time. These waves of the survey cover permanent migrants who came to Australia in the preceding 10 years and who were at least 15 years old when they arrived. Information is also available for temporary residents who intend to stay for at least 12 months. Foreign-born persons who already held Australian citizenship on arrival are excluded, as well as citizens of New Zealand (who benefit from free movement). Variables include demographic and employment characteristics, the type of visa on arrival, and language skills.

The analysis of stock data on family migrants reveals characteristics

Figure 3.14 uses the measure of self-declared family migrants born outside the European Union to provide totals for family migrants in European OECD countries. Four groups of countries can be distinguished in this figure. The United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy and Spain all hosted large numbers of family migrants in 2014, ranging from 1.6 million in Spain to 2.8 million in France and the United Kingdom. Several populations of family migrants expanded noticeably between 2008 and 2014, with high growth rates observed especially in Germany (59%), but also in Italy (37%) and the United Kingdom (32%). A second group is made up by Sweden and Switzerland, hosting half a million family migrants each, as well as Luxembourg, hosting 21 000 family migrants. The much smaller populations of family migrants in these countries appear particularly dynamic, growing by 73% in Sweden and Luxembourg between 2008 and 2014, and by 39% in Switzerland.

Figure 3.14. **Family migrants by demographic group, European OECD countries, 2014**

Numbers in thousands and growth rate in percentages



Note: Figures refer to self-declared family migrants born outside the European Union, and those aged above 64 cannot be identified. All children (aged below 15) born in non-EU countries are counted as family migrants, but growth rates are calculated without children. Information on children is not available for Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, and sample sizes are too small to identify their numbers in Estonia, Latvia and the Slovak Republic. Growth rates can only be calculated for countries included in both the 2014 and the 2008 ad hoc modules of the European Labour Force Survey.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc modules 2008 and 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*.

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A third group of countries – Austria, Belgium, Greece, Norway and Portugal – combines family migrant populations between 150 00 and 450 000 with low or even negative growth rates (Figure 3.14). Comparatively few family migrants (below 100 000) were observed in OECD countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and growth rates are unknown in this case. For non-European OECD countries, comparable information on total stocks of family migrants is unavailable.

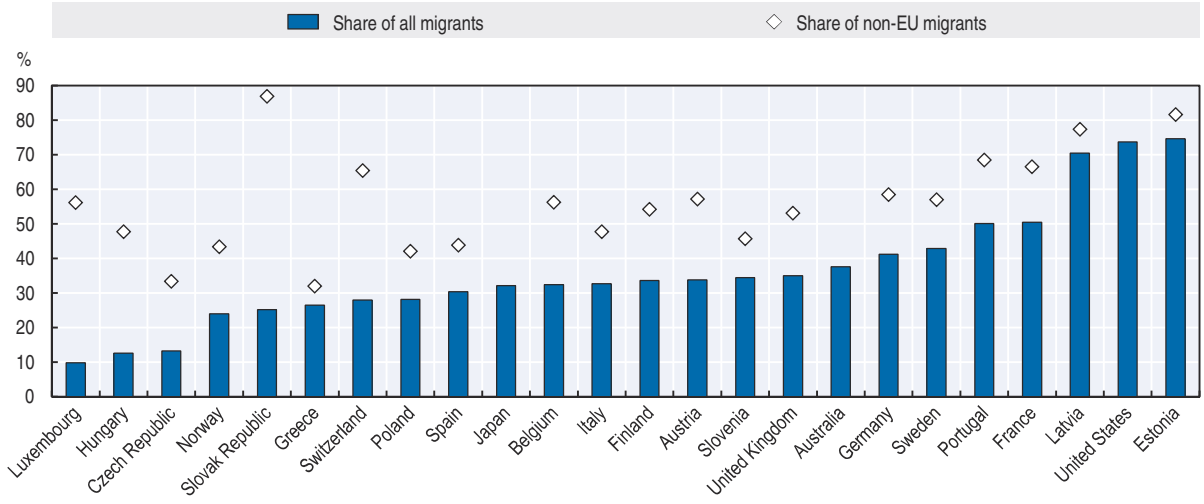
Family migrants are a high share of the migrant population

As in total migration inflows, family migrants generally also represent a large part of the total migrant population (Figure 3.15). Across OECD countries, they mostly accounted for 25%-50% of the total migrant population in 2014, while their share approached 75% in Estonia, Latvia and (in 2003) the United States. Shares below 20% were only observed in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Luxembourg. However, as shown in Figure 3.15, the shares of family migrants would be considerably higher in European OECD countries if free movement from EU countries was also excluded from the denominator.

Family reunification stands out, notably in Europe

The most recent available data on Japan and the United States allow for a more detailed decomposition of the total migrant population (Figure 3.16). In 2015, family migrants accounted for 30% of all non-permanent residents in Japan. Spouses or children of Japanese nationals made up half of this share (14%), and most of the remainder were dependent family of non-permanent residents (13%). While spouses of nationals thus represented a substantial share of the total migrant population, shares of other groups such as international students

Figure 3.15. **Family migrants as share of the migrant population, Australia, European OECD countries, Japan and United States, most recent year available**

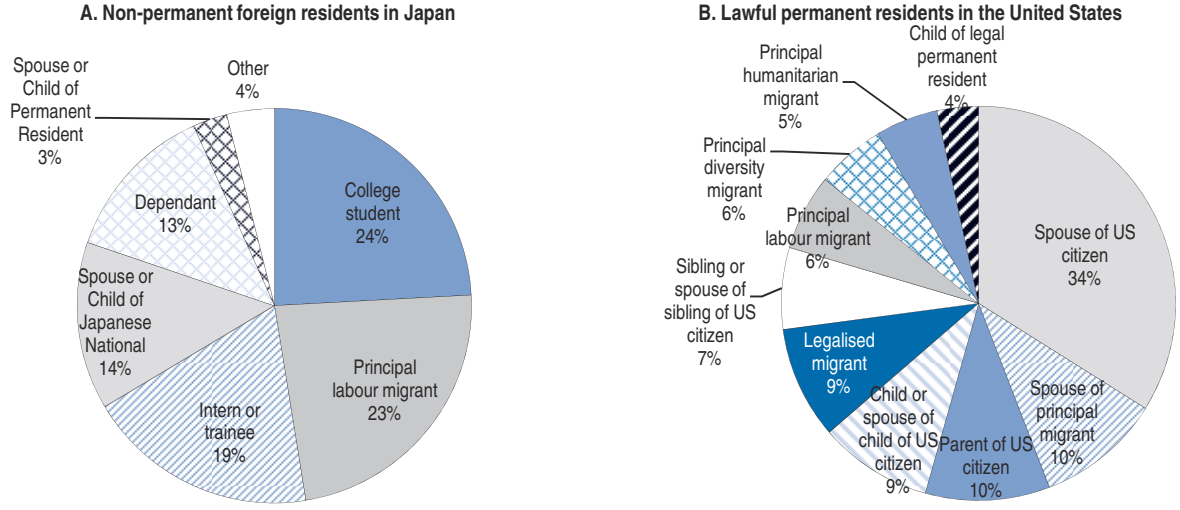


Note: Figures for European OECD countries refer to self-declared family migrants born outside the European Union, and those aged above 64 cannot be identified. The figure for Japan refers to non-permanent residents, the figure for Australia refers to recent permanent migrants not including citizens of New Zealand. The age ranges are for Australia: 15 and older, European countries: 15-64, United States: 18 and older, and all ages for Japan.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*, the New Immigrant Survey (US Immigration and Naturalization Service), *http://nis.princeton.edu/index.html* for the 2003 cohort of Legal Permanent Residents in the US, Characteristics of Recent Migrants (Australian Bureau of Statistics), *www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6250.0* for Australia (2013), and the Japanese Ministry of Justice (2014).

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Figure 3.16. **Composition of migrant population by category of residence permit**



Source: The New Immigrant Survey (US Immigration and Naturalization Service), *http://nis.princeton.edu/index.html* and the Japanese Ministry of Justice.

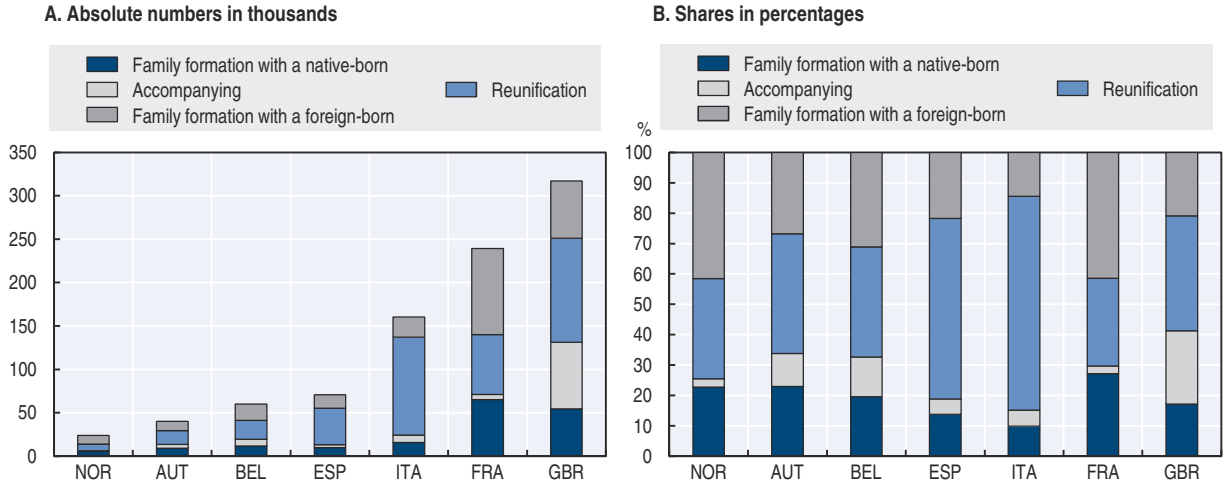
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or principal labour migrants were considerably larger. By contrast, spouses of nationals made up by far the largest group in the United States, representing more than one-third of lawful permanent residents. Together with US citizens' parents (10%), children or spouses of children (10%), and siblings or spouses of siblings (7%), family members of US citizens represent more than 60% of the total migrant population in the United States.

Figure 3.17 presents a similar decomposition for a selection of European OECD countries. Estimates[7] highlight the quantitative importance of family reunification for the stock of family migrants in European OECD countries: in 2014, family reunification accounted for about 30%-40% of stocks of recent family migrants in Austria, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom, for almost 60% in Spain and for 70% in Italy. In all these countries, family formation with a foreign-born person was the second largest subcategory, mostly followed by family formation with a native-born ahead of accompanying family.

Figure 3.17. **Recent family migrants by subcategory of family migration, selected European OECD countries, 2014**

Married recent family migrants aged 15-64



Note: Migrants are considered recent if they have arrived within the preceding five years. Family migrants (here only spouses) joining the principal migrant within five years of the principal migrant's arrival in the host country are counted towards family reunification, while those joining later are counted towards family formation with a foreign-born. Data were unavailable for Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*.

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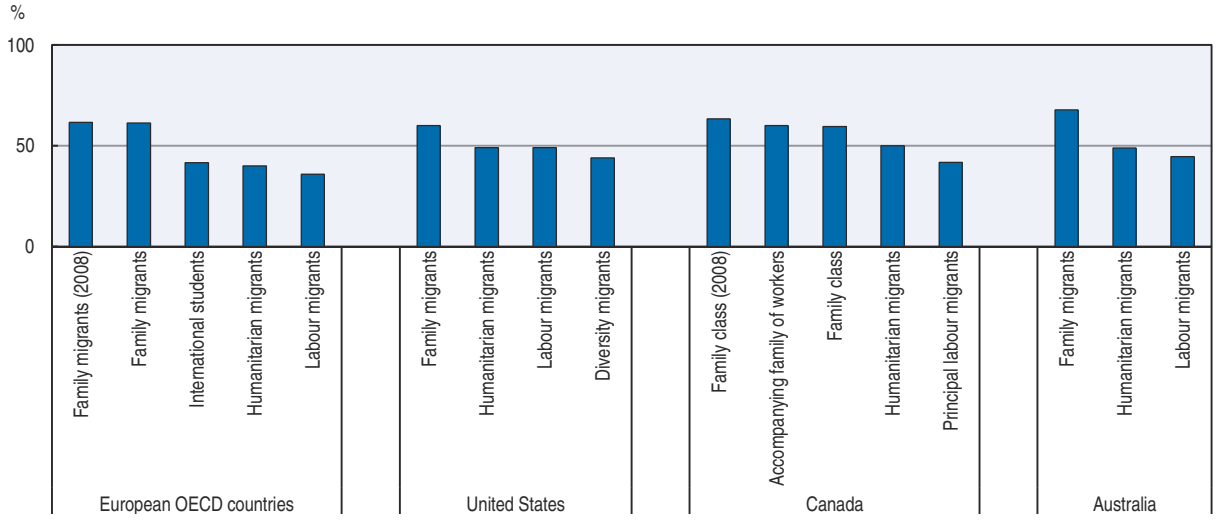
In comparison to other migrants, recent family migrants are younger

The predominance of women in flows of family migrants presented above is confirmed by the analysis of stock data. Figure 3.18 shows that adult women (aged 15-64) represented the majority of family migrants in European OECD countries in 2014 as well as in OECD settlement countries, accounting for at least 60% of the stock.

If one limits the analysis to recent migrants, i.e. those who arrived within the five preceding years, family migrants in European OECD countries and Canada notably tend to be significantly younger than recent labour migrants (Figure 3.19). There is also some evidence of an ageing of recent family migrants between 2008 and 2014, in European OECD countries as well as in Canada. This trend could be due, among other things, to changes in migration policies towards more selective economic migration and more stringent conditions for family reunification.

In the case of the United States, as reported by Jasso (2011), migrants who entered as spouses of US citizens are on average about 30 years old, which holds for spouses of native-born and foreign-born US citizens. The average age of spouses of permanent residents or

Figure 3.18. **Share of women in stock of migrants, by migration category, Australia, Canada, European OECD countries and United States, last year available**

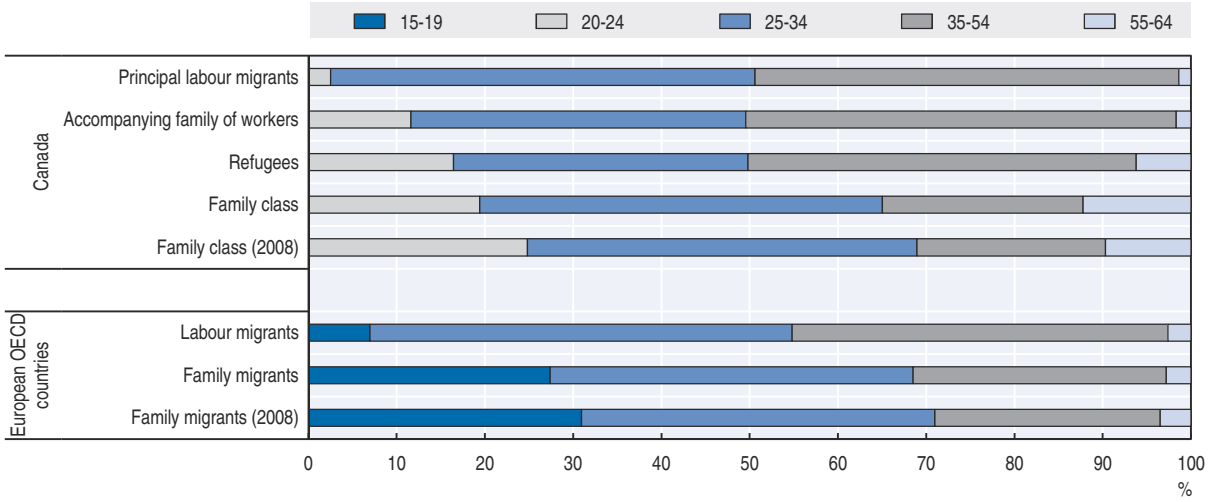


Note: Figures for family migrants in the United States refer to the family class (2003 cohort) and do not include family members of labour migrants, diversity migrants or refugees. For Canada, the 2014 figures refer to the 2010 cohort and the 2008 figures refer to the 2004 cohort. The figures for Australia (2013) refer to recent permanent migrants not including citizens of New Zealand. Figures for European OECD countries are for 2014. The age ranges are for Australia: 15 and older, European countries: 15-64, United States: 18 and older, and all ages for Canada.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*, the New Immigrant Survey (US Immigration and Naturalization Service), *http://nis.princeton.edu/index.html*, the Longitudinal Immigration Database (Statistics Canada), *www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5057* and Characteristics of Recent Migrants (Australian Bureau of Statistics), *www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6250.0*.

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Figure 3.19. **Composition of recent migrants by age group and migration category, Canada (2014) and European OECD countries (2014)**



Note: Migrants are considered recent if they have arrived within the preceding five years. Family migrants include adult migrants who arrived as children. Sample sizes are not sufficient to obtain results for international students or refugees in European OECD countries. For Canada, the 2014 figures refer to the 2010 cohort and the 2008 figures refer to the 2004 cohort.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*, Longitudinal Immigration Database (Statistics Canada), *www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5057*.

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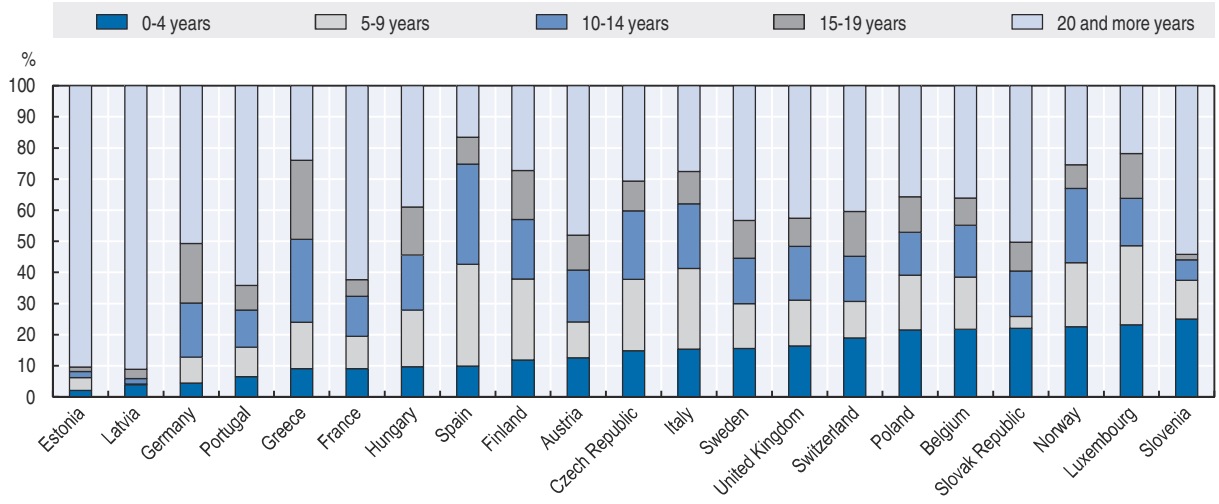
humanitarian migrants is around 40 years. For spouses of labour migrants and spouses of diversity migrants, the average age falls in the middle of this range. A comparatively high average age – nearly 50 years – is observed for siblings of US citizens and their spouses.

Family migrants are likely to settle

In most European OECD countries, the majority of the family migrant stock has already spent 15 or more years continuously in the host country (Figure 3.20). This is notably the case in France and Germany but also in Baltic countries which host relatively large populations of persons born in other former Soviet Republics (OECD, 2015b). By contrast, in Italy, Luxembourg, Norway and Spain, comparatively low shares of family migrants having stayed for 20 years or more have the counterpart in comparatively high shares having stayed for up to 9 years. This composition reflects that family migration to these countries primarily occurred in recent years but may also reflect a lower tendency to settle.

Figure 3.20. **Stocks of family migrants by duration of stay, European OECD countries, 2014**

Ages 15-64



Note: Migrants who arrived as children are included.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*.

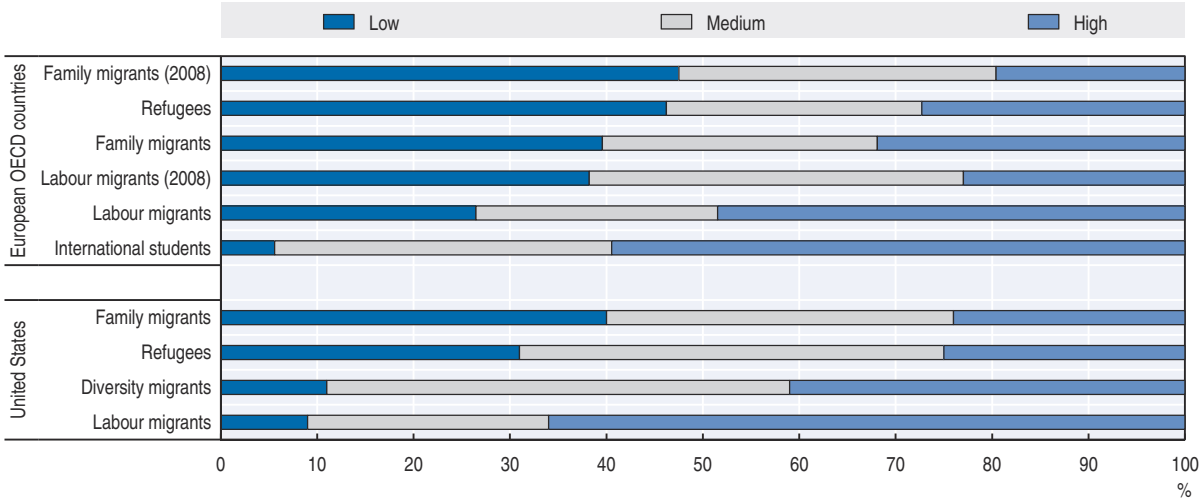
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The educational attainment of family migrants was comparatively low but has improved

According to evidence for European OECD countries and the United States, the formal educational attainment of family migrants used to be low compared to migrants in other categories (Figure 3.21). In the United States, 40% of adult migrants in the family class had only a low education in 2003, a significantly higher share than observed for other migrant groups. At 25%, adult migrants in the family class had the lowest share of migrants with a tertiary diploma. In European OECD countries, close to half of all recent family migrants had a low education level in 2008, while only 20% were tertiary-educated.

However, the educational attainment of family migrants has improved significantly over recent years. Figure 3.21 shows this for European OECD countries: by 2014, the share of recent family migrants with a low education level had fallen to 40%, while the share with a high education level had risen to 32%. As a result, the stock of recent family migrants observed in European OECD countries in 2014 tended to have higher educational attainment than refugees.

Figure 3.21. **Distribution of migrants by migration category of entry and educational attainment, European OECD countries and United States, latest year available**



Note: Figures for family migrants in European OECD countries (2014) include adult migrants who arrived as children; all figures for migrants in European OECD countries are therefore limited to migrants who arrived within the five preceding years. Figures for family migrants in the United States refer to the family class (2003) and do not include family members of labour migrants, diversity migrants or refugees. The age ranges are 15-64 for European countries and 18 and older for the United States.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad hoc module 2008 and 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules* and the New Immigrant Survey (US Immigration and Naturalization Service), *http://nis.princeton.edu/index.html*.

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Figure 3.22 takes a closer look at the change in educational composition in the population of recent family migrants in European OECD countries. It shows that this change derived primarily from a change in the educational attainment of female family migrants: a sharp increase in the share with a high education level and a sharp decrease in the share with a low education level. The improvement in the educational attainment of recent female labour migrants has been more pronounced than among native-born persons over the same period, but Figure 3.22 shows an even more marked improvement over time for recent labour migrants.

An overall improvement in the educational attainment of family migrants was also observed in Australia (Figure 3.23). In 2007, family migrants still exhibited a significantly lower educational attainment than labour migrants. By 2013, the educational attainment of family migrants and labour migrants was virtually the same. While the educational attainment of labour migrants has improved, that of family migrants has improved more strongly.

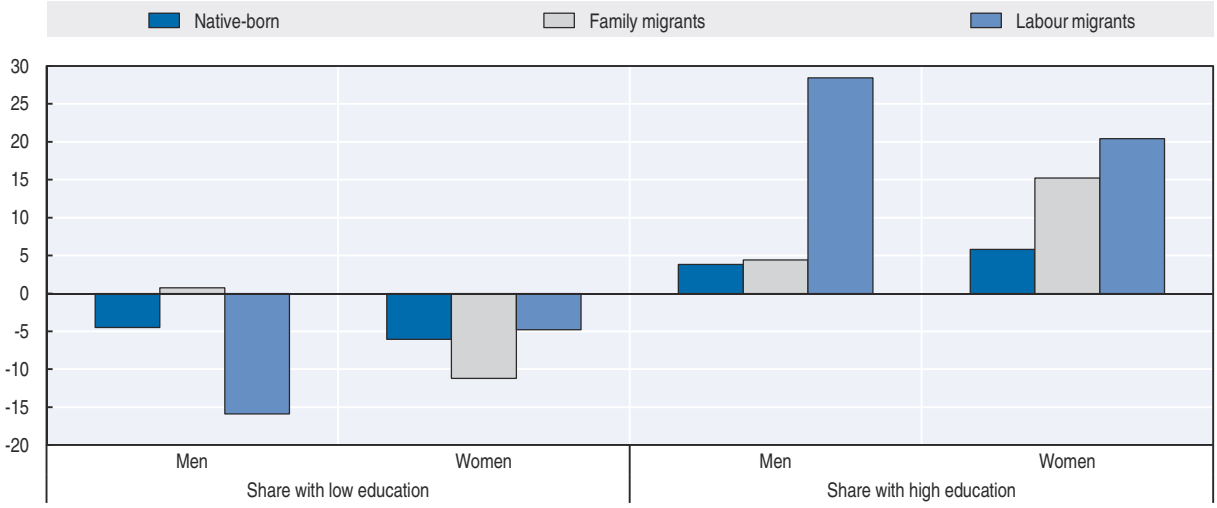
The improvements observed in Australia reflect an increasing tendency towards highly skilled labour migration that is observed in many OECD countries. This development may have raised the educational attainment especially of accompanying family migrants: the spouses and partners of highly educated labour migrants are often highly educated themselves, a phenomenon known as assortative matching (e.g. Mare, 1991). Aydemir (2011) reports evidence that such a mechanism changed the educational attainment observed in family migration flows to Canada.

Family migrants' education is related to that of the spouse and differs across subcategories

The heterogeneity of family migrants that this chapter documents in several respects also extends to family migrants' educational attainment. Estimated results for European OECD countries in Figure 3.24 suggest that accompanying family migrants and those who

Figure 3.22. **Change in educational attainment of migrants and native-born persons by gender and migration category, European OECD countries (2008 and 2014)**

Changes in percentage points, recent migrants aged 15-64

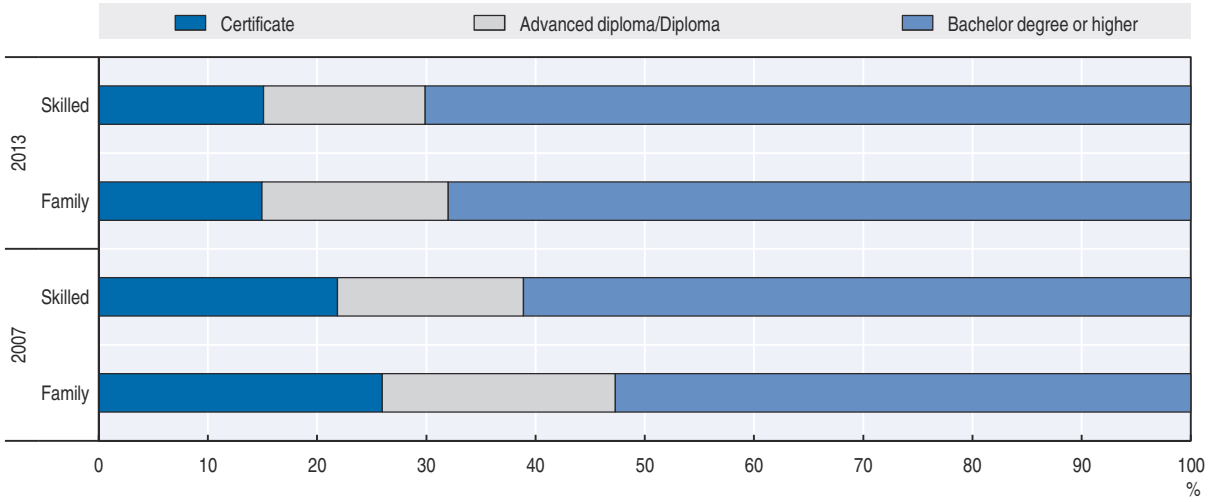


Note: Figures for family migrants include adult migrants who arrived as children; all figures for migrants are therefore limited to migrants who arrived within the five preceding years. Data were unavailable for Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands. In addition, the 2008 data do not include Finland, and family migrants cannot be identified outside the EU 15 countries. Due to the small number of migrants living in the new EU member states in 2008, results should be by and large unaffected.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2008 and 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498323

Figure 3.23. **Educational attainment of recent migrants by migration category, Australia (2007 and 2013)**



Note: Figures refer to recent permanent migrants not including citizens of New Zealand and indicate the highest non-school qualification obtained prior to arrival.

Source: Characteristics of Recent Migrants (Australian Bureau of Statistics), *www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6250.0*.

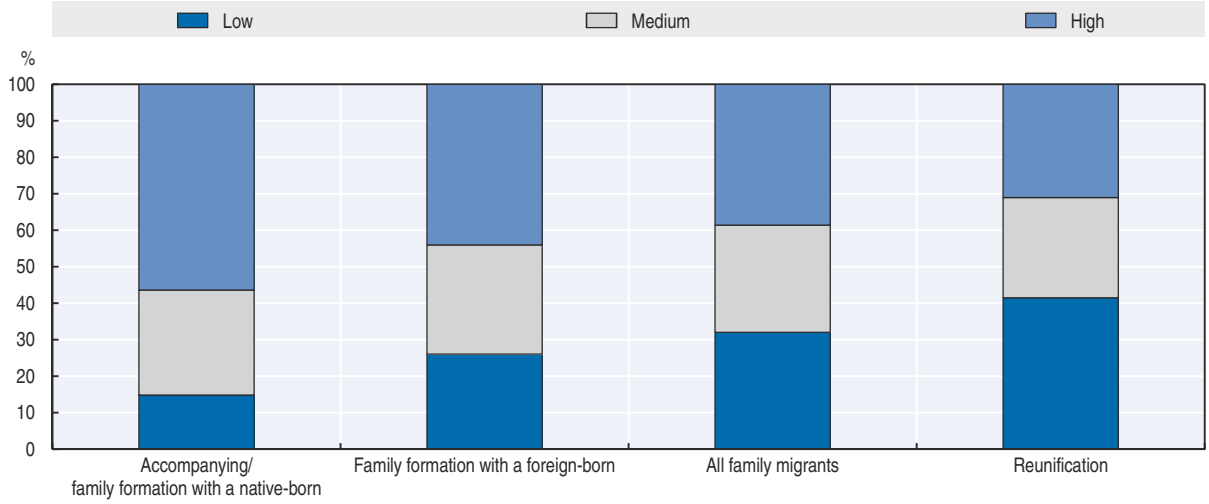
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form a married couple with native-born persons tend to possess higher educational attainment than family migrants in other subcategories.

In this group, the share with a high education level reaches 56%, while less than 15% have a low education level. Among family migrants who form a married couple with

Figure 3.24. **Educational attainment of recent family migrants by subcategory of family migration, European OECD countries, 2014**

Married recent family migrants aged 15-64



Note: Migrants are considered recent if they have arrived within the preceding five years. Family migrants (here only spouses) joining the principal migrant within five years of the principal migrant's arrival in the host country are counted towards family reunification, while those joining later are counted towards family formation with a foreign-born. Data were unavailable for Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*.

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foreign-born persons, the share with a high education level is estimated to be substantially smaller (44%) while the share with a low education is estimated to reach one-quarter. Educational attainment tends to be lowest among reunifying spouses, according to these estimates: the estimated share of reunifying spouses with a low education level (42%) substantially exceeds the estimated share with a high education level (31%).

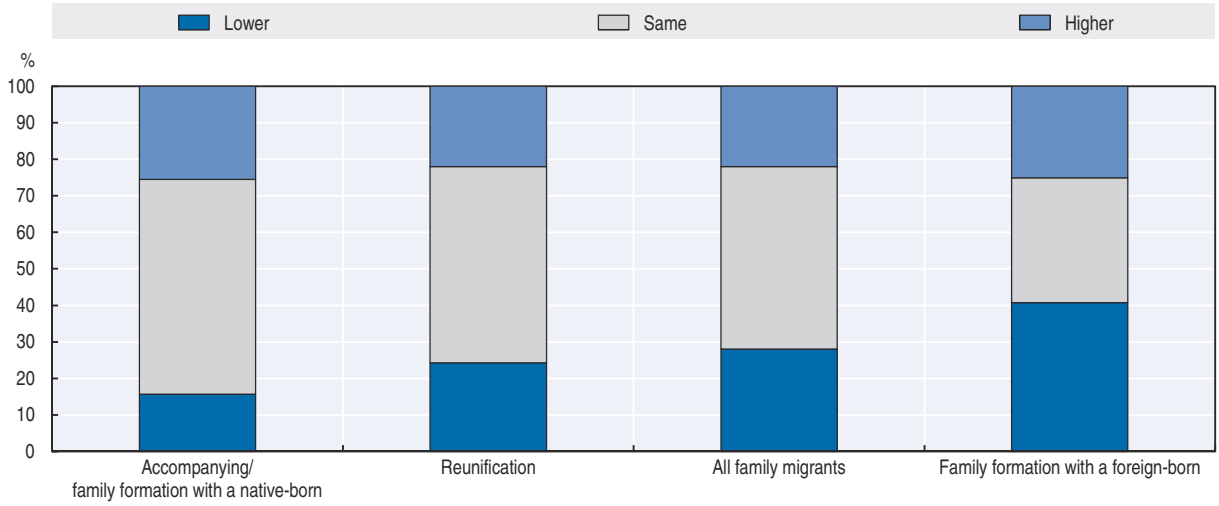
Earlier indications that family migrants' education levels may reflect those of their spouse are supported by estimated results shown in Figure 3.25. Such assortative matching appears to be especially pronounced for accompanying family and those who form a married couple with a native-born person: close to 60% of family migrants in this subcategory exhibit the same level of educational attainment as their spouse. The corresponding shares are estimated to be only somewhat lower (54%) in the family reunification subcategory. Family migrants who form a couple with a foreign-born person, however, often have a lower educational attainment than their spouse.

Corresponding results for Canada in 2011 are reported by Bonikowska and Hou (2017). They find that women accompanying economic migrants tended to have higher education levels than married women admitted in the family class, reflecting an especially high degree of educational assortative matching between economic migrants and their accompanying spouses.

Figure 3.26 compares native-born men in mixed couples to native-born men in non-mixed couples, and likewise for native-born women. Results for European OECD countries hardly differ between men and women: they indicate that native-born persons married to a foreign-born person have higher educational attainment than native-born persons married to another native-born person. This tendency applies roughly equally in the case of a spouse born outside of the European Union as in the case of an EU-born spouse. However, these

Figure 3.25. **Recent family migrants' education compared to the education of their spouse, by subcategory of family migration, European OECD countries, 2014**

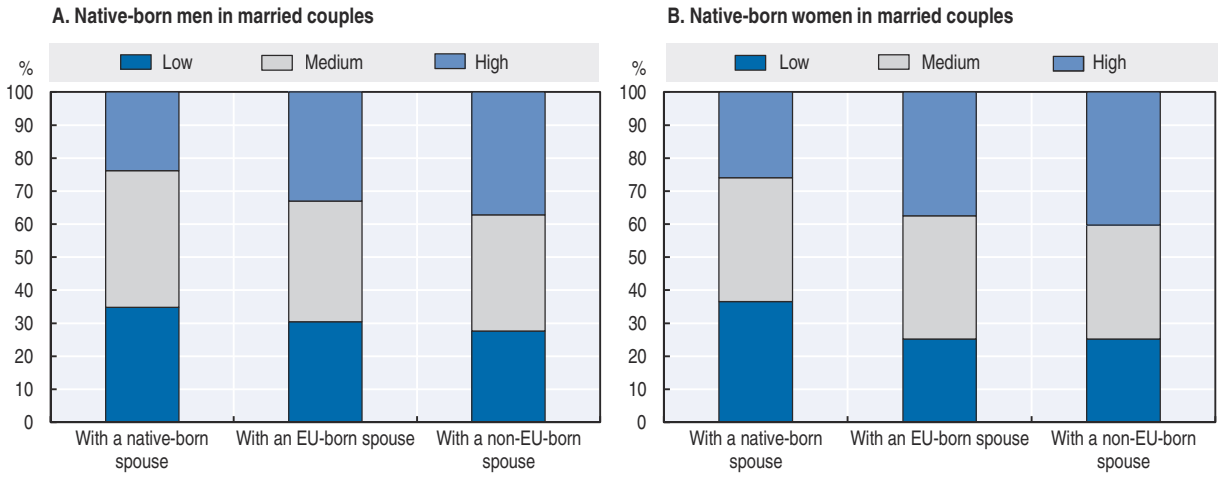
Married recent family migrants aged 15-64



Note: Migrants are considered recent if they have arrived within the preceding five years. Family migrants (here only spouses) joining the principal migrant within five years of the principal migrant's arrival in the host country are counted towards family reunification, while those joining later are counted towards family formation with a foreign-born. Data were unavailable for Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands.
Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*.

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498354*

Figure 3.26. **Education of native-born men and women in married couples, by origin of the spouse, European OECD countries, 2014**



Note: The identification strategy required the exclusion of same-sex couples from the analysis. Data were unavailable for Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands.
Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*.

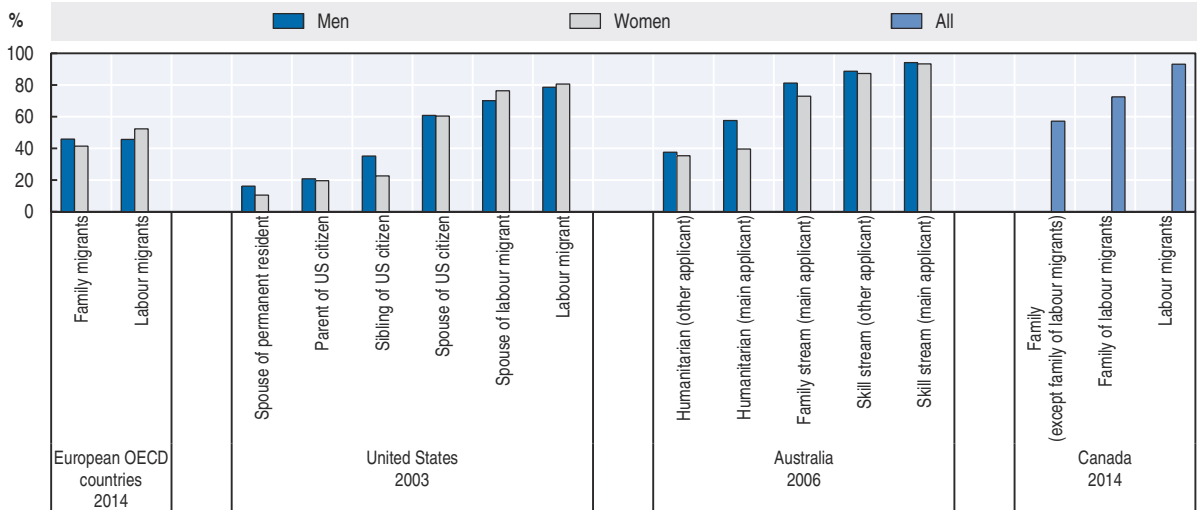
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results are at least partly driven by particular age groups: younger age groups not only tend to have higher formal education levels, but are also often more mobile, which raises the likelihood of meeting a spouse from abroad. This suggests a correlation between educational attainment and the probability to be in a mixed couple.

The language skills of family migrants are initially poor compared with those of labour migrants

As shown in Figure 3.27, the share of persons who are found to have or declare to have advanced abilities in the host-country language (including both English and French in the case of Canada) is almost always lower for family migrants than for labour migrants. Within the group of family migrants, spouses or partners of citizens of the host country as well as family members of labour migrants exhibit relatively high shares with advanced language skills.

Figure 3.27. **Share of migrants with good or very good language skills by migration category, European OECD countries (2014), United States (2003), Australia (2006), and Canada (2014)**



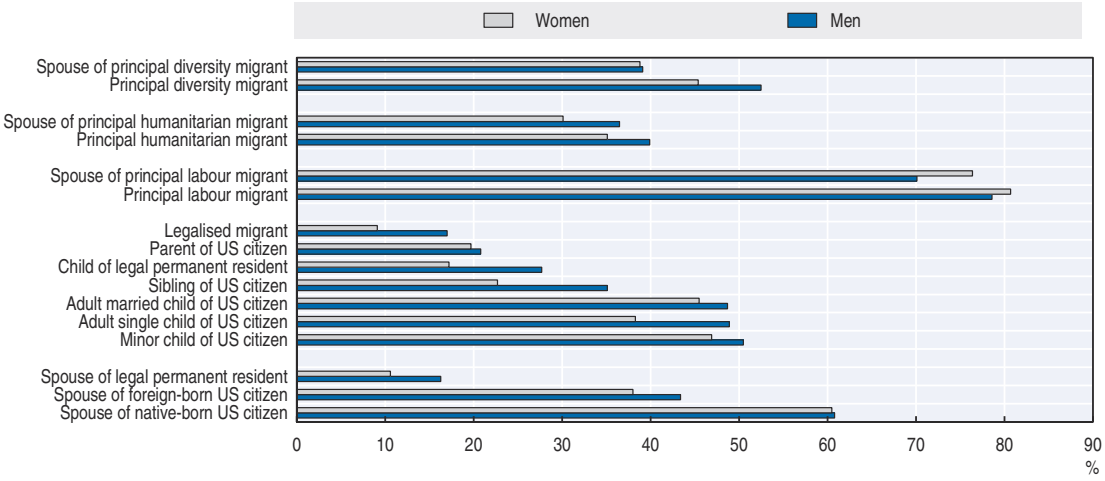
Note: Migrants are considered to have language skills where they self-declare them to be good or very good, where their abilities are labelled as advanced/native or where the interview was entirely held in the language in question. Figures for family migrants in European OECD countries refer to recent migrants only, i.e. those who arrived within the preceding five years. Figures for family migrants in the United States refer to the family class and do not include family members of labour migrants, diversity migrants or refugees. Figures for European OECD countries refer to persons aged 15-64, those for Australia refer to persons aged 35 and above and those for the United States refer to persons aged 18 and above.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*, the New Immigrant Survey (US Immigration and Naturalization Service), *http://nis.princeton.edu/index.html,* the Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (Australian Bureau of Statistics) and *Facts and Figures 2014* (Citizenship and Immigration Canada), *www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/menu-fact.asp*.

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Figure 3.28 provides information on abilities in the host-country language for more detailed groups of family migrants. Drawing on data from the United States, it shows a considerable heterogeneity of language abilities across groups. For example, advanced abilities are substantially more frequent among spouses of native-born US citizens than among spouses of foreign-born US citizens. While only some migrants who entered as parents of US citizens possess advanced abilities, minor children of US citizens frequently speak quite good English. With the exception of spouses of labour migrants, fewer women than men appear to possess advanced abilities in the host-country language. Since the most recent data available for the United States refer to a cohort which acquired legal permanent residence in 2003, and taking into account the evolution observed in other parts of the OECD, it is likely that the language abilities of recently arrived family migrants in the United States have improved for most categories.

Figure 3.28. **Percentage of migrants who are fluent in English by migration category, United States (2003 cohort)**



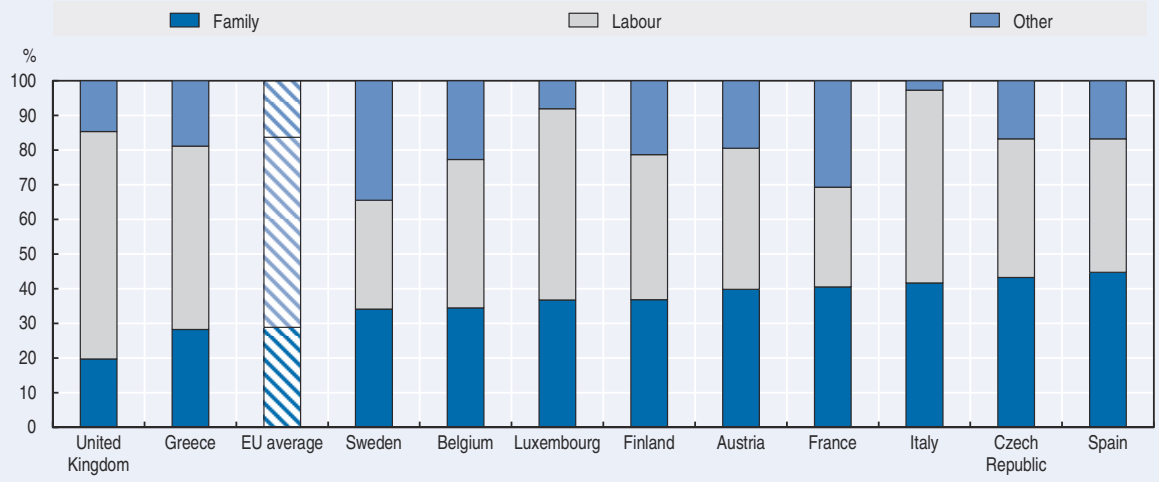
Note: Migrants are considered fluent in English when the interview was entirely held in English.
Source: Table 4 in G. Jasso (2011).

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Box 3.6. **Characteristics of family migrants within the European Union**

While citizens of a country in the European Union do not need residence permits to move to another EU country, such migration might nevertheless be motivated by family reasons. Figure 3.29 shows the self-declared reason for migration given by EU citizens in 2014 who had recently moved to an EU country that was not their country of birth. As indicated previously, the results suggest that about 30% of the free-movement flows within the European Union can be attributed to family reasons, and this share is especially high in Spain, and the Czech Republic, but especially low among the large number of recent EU migrants in the United Kingdom.

Figure 3.29. **Recent free-movement migrants in the European Union, by self-declared reason for migration, 2014**



Note: Only EU citizens are included. Migrants are considered recent if they have arrived within the preceding five years. Family migrants include adult migrants who arrived as children. The EU average does not include Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands.
Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*.

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Box 3.6. **Characteristics of family migrants within the European Union** *(cont.)*

The importance of family-related migration compared with other migration motives in intra-European migration as captured by the European Labour Force Survey raises the question to what extent this group exhibits the same characteristics as other intra-European migration groups.

Such comparisons indicate that the share of women is also much higher among family-related EU migrants (61%) than among employment-related EU migrants (42%). The gap is lower, however, than between non-EU family migrants and non-EU labour migrants (61% compared with 36%). The comparison in terms of age of recent migrants shows that differences between family-related and employment-related EU migrants are also smaller: the share aged below 35 years is roughly the same in both cases, and the share of recent family-related EU migrants under 25 years is about twice as large as the corresponding share among recent employment-related EU migrants.

In terms of education, recent family-related and employment-related EU migrants also appear more similar than recent non-EU family migrants and non-EU labour migrants. Almost 24% of recent family-related EU migrants only have a low education level, compared to 17% of recent employment-related EU migrants (compared to 40% vs. 26% for non-EU migrants). The same holds for the share of tertiary-educated as family-related EU migrants and employment-related EU migrants exhibit about the same share with a high education level (36% and 39%, respectively), while this share differs considerably between non-EU family migrants (32%) and non-EU labour migrants (48%).

In conclusion, family-related EU migrants do not differ as much from other migrants as non-EU family migrants, but both have in common that they are comparatively young and that women account for a clear majority.

The labour market integration of family migrants is slow

Evidence from across OECD countries shows that employment rates of family migrants are – at least in the first years after their arrival – comparatively low. Their employment rates generally improve over time but often take many years to reach the employment rates observed for other migrant categories or for native-born persons.

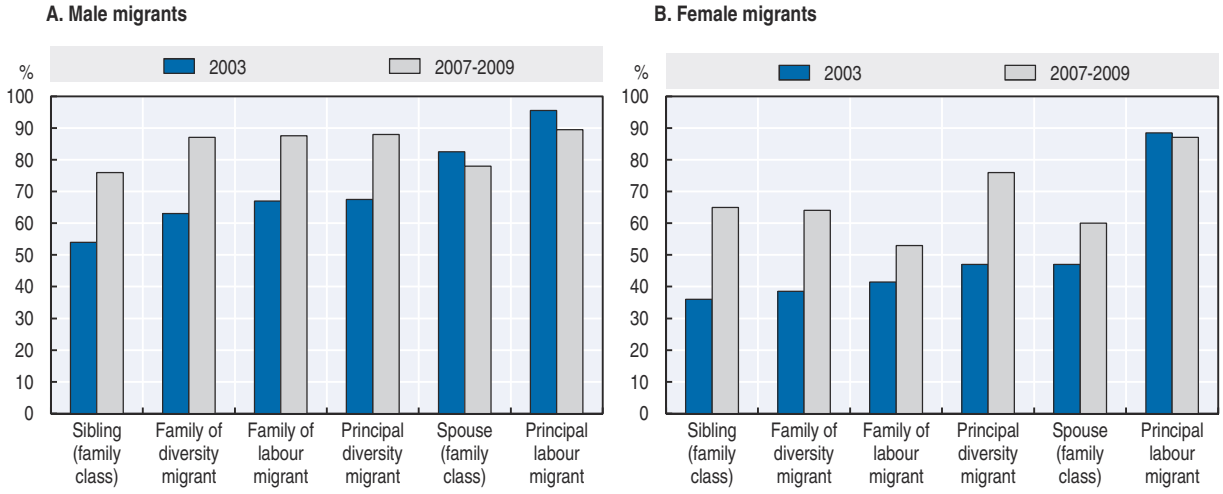
Drawing on data for the United States, Figure 3.30 shows such dynamics for a cohort of migrants who became legal permanent residents within a specific two-year period. When they were first interviewed in 2003, employment rates of labour migrants' family members, diversity migrants' family members, and siblings of US citizens were all below the employment rates of principal labour migrants and principal diversity migrants, among men and women alike. Only spouses who entered in the family class – typically spouses of US citizens – exhibited employment rates at or above the level of principal diversity migrants, but still well below the employment rates of principal labour migrants.

Four to six years after arrival, the information on labour force status was again collected for the same migrants. By this time, the employment rates of male and female family migrants had increased across the board, except for male spouses who entered in the family class. The increase was particularly marked for those who started with a low employment rate in 2003. However, over the same period, employment rates of principal diversity migrants also increased substantially.

Similar results are found for New Zealand where the Longitudinal Immigrant Survey tracked the situation of migrants who were approved for permanent residence between November 2004 and October 2005. The employment rates (around 70%) of family members of labour migrants as well as migrants in the category of spouses and partners were

Figure 3.30. **Employment rates by gender and migration category for a given cohort, United States (2003 and 2007-09)**

Percentages of migrants aged 18 and above



Note: Figures refer to the cohort of migrants who became lawful permanent residents in May-November 2003.
Source: The New Immigrant Survey (US Immigration and Naturalization Service), *http://nis.princeton.edu/index.html*.

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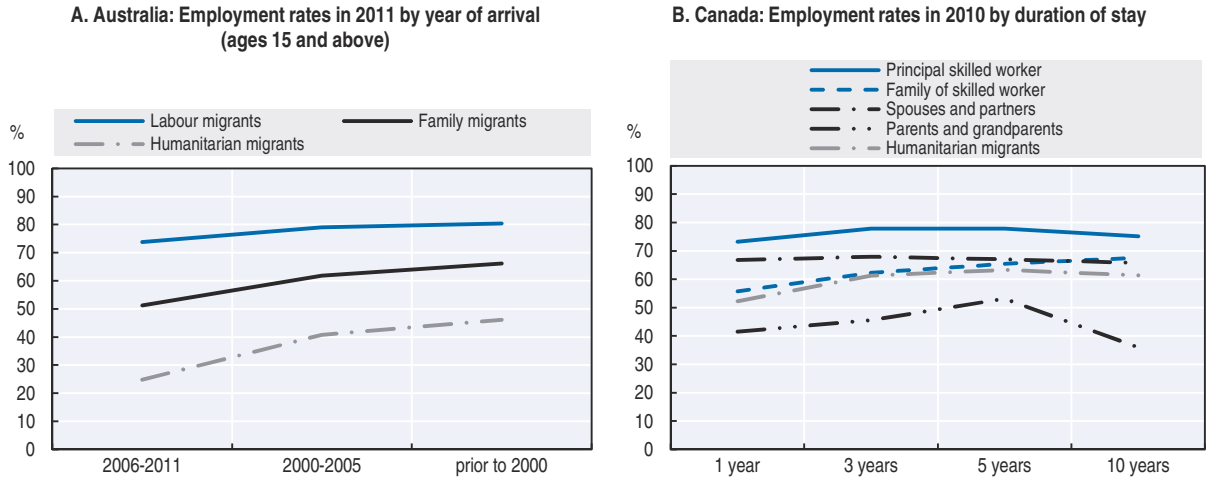
initially considerably below those of principal labour migrants (around 94%). Both rates increased over time but were still below the employment rate of principal labour migrants three years after arrival.[8]

Corresponding analyses can be performed for European OECD countries, Australia and Canada, but the available data take a different form: at only one point in time, employment rates are observed for migrants with different durations of stay. This introduces the possibility that differences in employment rates reflect differences between the characteristics of migrant cohorts. However, the qualitative results for European OECD countries as well as for Australia and Canada fully align with previous results based on longitudinal data which cannot possibly be affected by differences between cohorts.

In Australia, the employment rates of recent family migrants were just two-thirds of recent labour migrants' employment rates (51% compared with 74%, as shown in Figure 3.31, Panel A). While employment rates of family migrants then appear to rise faster than those of labour migrants, a substantial gap remains after more than ten years. The evidence for Canada (Panel B) likewise shows that employment rates of family migrants are initially considerably lower than those of principal labour migrants and remain significantly lower 10 years after arrival. Employment rates of spouses and partners who entered in the family class are initially above the employment rates of labour migrants' family members, but the gap with the latter slowly closes with duration of stay. By and large, the employment rates of labour migrants' family members in Canada evolve similarly to those of refugees.

Figure 3.32 shows the evidence for European OECD countries in 2014. To account for the gender differences in employment rates highlighted above, employment rates are reported separately for male and female migrants and they are indexed to the employment rate of native-born persons of the same gender. Roughly similar patterns emerge for male and female migrants in European OECD countries. The employment rates of female family migrants are initially less than half as high as those of native-born women (Figure 3.32,

Figure 3.31. **Employment rates by migration category, Australia (2011) and Canada (2010)**



Note: In the figures on Australia, the arrival period 2006-11 ends in August 2011. Figures for Canada refer to percentages where employment earnings were observed. Refugees and accompanying family of workers in Canada include adult migrants who arrived as children.
Source: "Understanding Migrant Outcomes – Enhancing the Value of Census Data" (Australian Bureau of Statistics), *www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3417.0* and Longitudinal Immigration Database (Statistics Canada), *www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5057*.

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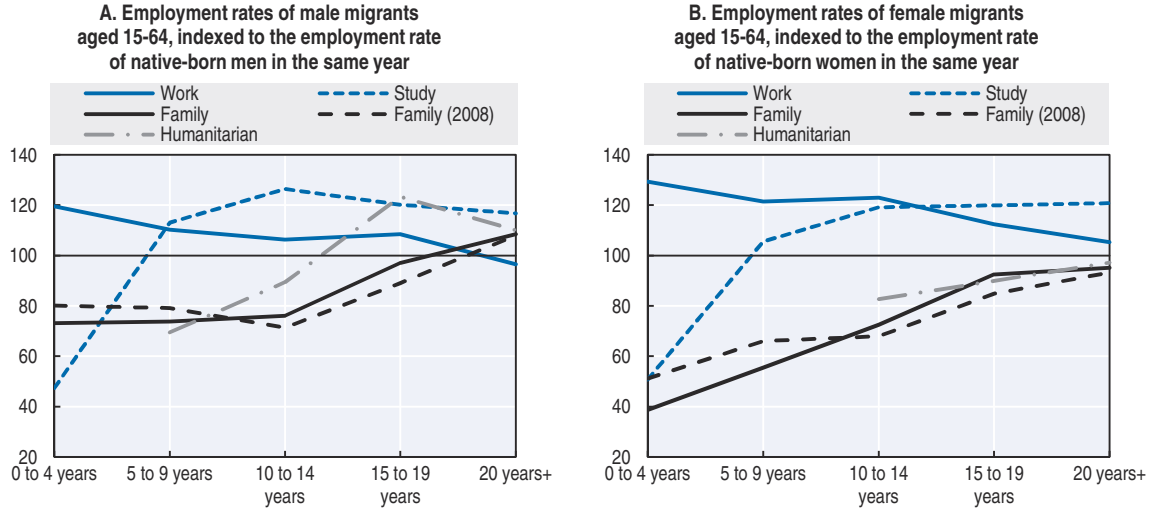
Panel B). With duration of stay, they appear to rise and after 15-19 years approach parity with native-born women but not with female labour migrants and former international students. Given that the increase in employment rates after such long durations of stay partly reflects the labour market entry of female migrants who arrived as children, the labour market integration of female migrants who arrived as adult family migrants likely proceeds slowly.

Male family migrants in European OECD countries initially exhibit employment rates corresponding to three-quarters of the employment rates of native-born men (Figure 3.32, Panel A). They appear to remain at about this level for more than a decade, but rise significantly thereafter and exceed the employment rates of native-born men after 20 or more years. However, these late increases could again be the result of men who arrived as children entering the labour market. While the gap between male family migrants on the one hand and male labour migrants or international students on the other hand is smaller than for women, it remains substantial and only fully disappears after 20 years.

When male and female migrants are considered together, sample sizes are sufficient to show separate results for some European OECD countries (Figure 3.33). In France, Italy and Spain, employment rates of family migrants initially are only about 40% of employment rates for native-born persons; a substantially higher initial employment rate (about 55% of the employment rate of native-born persons) is only observed in the United Kingdom. As duration of stay increases, the evolution of family migrants' employment rates diverges across countries. Some of these differences are, however, most likely due to differences between cohorts of family migrants across countries. Corresponding results for Norway have recently been obtained by Bratsberg et al. (2017).

Finally, Figure 3.34 draws on recent Australian data to decompose employment rates by the skill level of employment. This provides a first look at how the quality of family migrants' employment evolves with duration of stay, an aspect not captured by simple

Figure 3.32. **Migrants' labour market outcomes by migration category and duration of stay, European OECD countries, 2014**



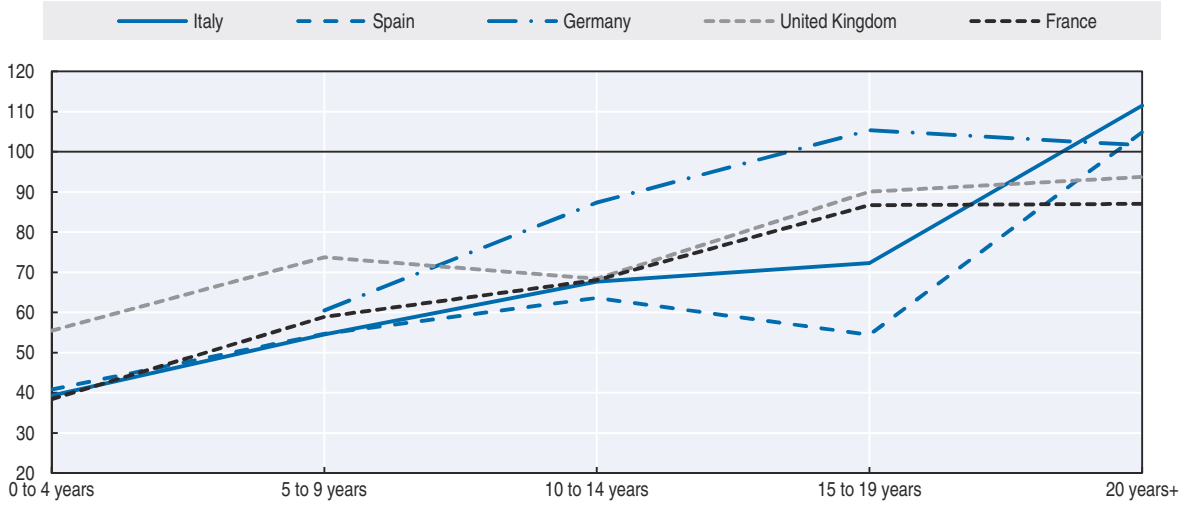
Note: Figures refer to average employment rates calculated for all migrants in the same category across most European OECD countries, indexed to an average calculated for all native-born in these countries. Data were unavailable for Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands, and 2008 data were unavailable for Finland. Family migrants include adult migrants who arrived as children. Sample sizes are insufficient for all refugees with 0-4 years of stay and for female refugees with 5-9 years of stay.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc modules 2008 and 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*.

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Figure 3.33. **Migrants' labour market outcomes by migration category and duration of stay, selected OECD countries, 2014**

Employment rates of family migrants aged 15-64, indexed to the employment rate of native-born persons in 2014

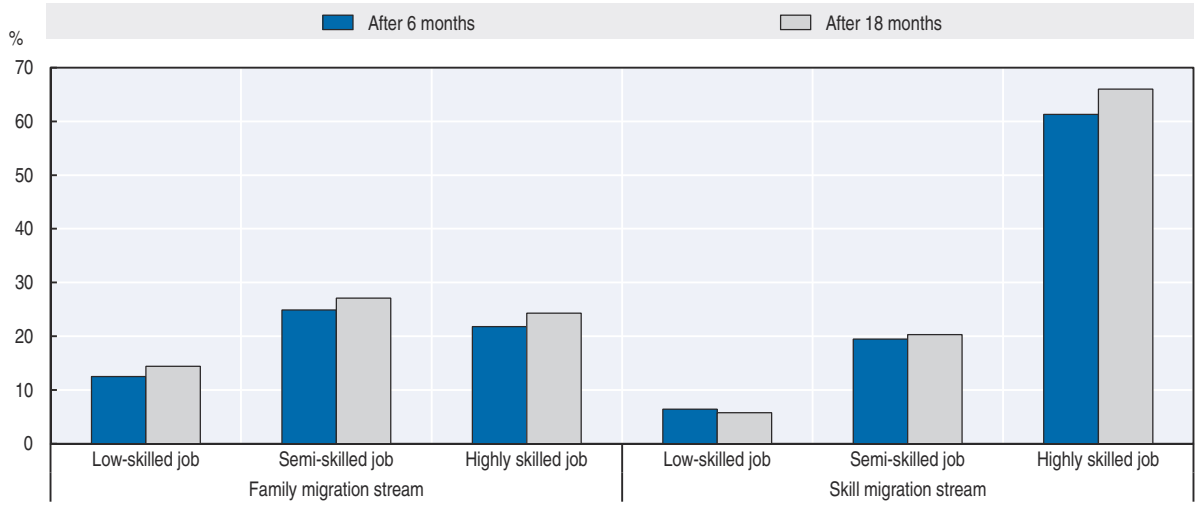


Note: Family migrants include adult migrants who arrived as children. Sample sizes are insufficient for family migrants in Germany with 0-4 years of stay.

Source: European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) ad-hoc module 2014 on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules*.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498434

Figure 3.34. **Share of migrants by migration category and skill level of jobs, Australia, 2015/16**



Note: Figures for the family stream only refer to spouses and partners.
Source: National sources.

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employment rates. While more than 60% of labour migrants in Australia's skill stream are employed in high-skill jobs six months after arrival, only 22% of family migrants are similarly employed (counting only spouses and partners in the family stream). One-quarter of family migrants work in medium-skill jobs and one-eighth in low-skill jobs; both shares exceed the corresponding shares for labour migrants. Over the following year, the share of labour migrants in medium- or low-skill jobs falls, while that in high-skill jobs increases by 5 percentage points. By contrast, shares of family migrants increase in jobs at every skill level, by around 2 percentage points each. Further results for longer durations of stay and for other countries would however be needed to draw a general conclusion.

The comparatively slow labour market integration of family migrants likely results from a variety of factors. As indicated in the previous section, family migrants are very heterogeneous across subcategories in terms of human capital, notably formal education and language skills. These are key determinants, however, of short and longer term labour market outcomes and explain a significant part of the observed lower outcomes of family migrants compared to other migrant groups. Furthermore, in contrast to many labour migrants, there is no pre-arranged job awaiting family migrants upon arrival. Instead, where the principal migrant is a labour migrant, family migrants might be less compelled to seek their own income from employment.

Other factors not specific to family migrants may nonetheless have a stronger effect on their labour market outcomes than on those of native-born persons or migrants in other categories. For example, family migrants include many comparatively young adults as well as older persons who enter as parents or grandparents. For both groups, low employment rates are often also found in other contexts, compared with the employment rates of persons of prime working age (25-54 years). Family migrants might choose not to participate in the labour market of the host country but rather raise children or care for other family members. Survey results reported by Khoo et al. (2013) and Büttner and Stichs (2013) indicate that, among female family migrants in Australia and Germany, for example, caring for children is the main reason not to work.

Such dynamics within couples and households are likely an important contributor to the slow labour market integration of family migrants. When planning to migrate to a particular country, couples likely divide roles such that the person who has higher chances to be admitted as a labour migrant, international student, or refugee assumes the role of principal migrant. In many cases, this means that the principal migrant is either more employable in the host country or more willing to supply labour than the other partner in the couple. This unobserved selection might bias the observed labour market outcomes substantially.

Key challenges for the management of family migration going forward

In light of the magnitude of family migration and its implications, this section discusses a number of current and emerging challenges in the management of family migration faced by policy makers in OECD countries. One is how to anticipate the levels of family migration flows. Another is how to balance rules for family migration against the need for countries to remain attractive to targeted labour migrants. A further issue is how to use conditions for family migrants to accelerate their integration. Finally, there is growing concern about how to deal with unaccompanied minors.

Anticipating numbers of family migrants

Family reunification, by definition, adds a multiplier effect to other migrant categories, so that admitting a principal applicant or granting residence on humanitarian grounds can lead to sponsorship of additional migrants. It is possible to observe family reunification patterns among migrants who have the right to sponsor family members. Most family reunification occurs in the first five years of residence, and most migrants bring at least one family member. That said, it is difficult to quantify across migrant categories and characteristics, or to produce a single multiplier. Migrant characteristics differ across categories and migrant behaviour in terms of staying and reuniting with the family may change over time. For example, not all single migrants will bring foreign spouses – some will form families with residents. More generally marriage and fertility behaviour are subject to structural changes in many origin and destination countries, while family units tend to become increasingly heterogeneous and complex.

A better understanding of likely future family migration inflows would be useful, both for programme management and in developing associated longer-term policy measures for integration. Anticipating flows can indicate where human resources may have to be devoted for processing applications – to avoid or manage backlogs – or to assess eligibility. Similarly, in light of the characteristics of family migrants of different sponsor categories, associated integration measures can be foreseen.

In countries where migration targets by category are used, a multiplier effect may be built into the planning range for economic migrants. The United States, Canada and Australia, for example, include spouses and dependants (minor children, in most cases) in their permanent economic migration caps and targets. The proportion of accompanying family within the category ranges from 50% to 60%, providing an implicit estimation of the multiplier effect of admission used by these countries in these categories. This is actually in the range identified in academic studies applied to the US context (Jasso and Rosenzweig, 1986 and 1989).

Destinations have, however, some control over this so-called "immigration multiplier effect" as they can impose limits and restrictions, at least for some subcategories of family migrants. Depending on the rights framework, family reunification or formation for spouses

and children of nationals and even foreigners may be a guaranteed right, but other categories may have to wait. Indeed, where family migration is subject to numerical limits, backlogs may form as family members wait in line.[9] Trying to control family migration by reducing rights or delaying the migration process can, however, have significant unintended consequences.

A further mechanism to govern migration of family members who are still abroad is to grant extended visiting rights without a right to benefits, employment or residence. This may represent a means to include family categories (such as grandparents) who are otherwise not included in the family reunification categories. The Canadian "super visa" for grandparents, which allows up to two years of stay, is one recent example.

Using family migration policies to attract and retain labour migrants

Foreign spouses of migrants, whether accompanying, reunifying or forming a family, tend to have education characteristics which mirror those of their sponsor. In practice, this means that family migration amplifies the skill contribution of labour migration.[10]

This chapter has shown how many OECD countries impose limits on foreigners' ability to sponsor family members, primarily through required residency periods but also often through income and accommodation requirements. This restriction reflects an interest in preventing families from living in poverty or substandard conditions, and ensuring that economic migrants, or family members of other migrants, are not benefit-dependent. Just as incentives to remain are important for sought-after economic migrants, the incentive to leave – to return home to one's family – may also be a policy goal in programmes for temporary workers, or in selective migration programmes where the temporary permit period is a test period during which the migrants must demonstrate the ability to support themselves. Once family migrants are admitted, their labour market access is, in many countries, subject to occupational restrictions, conditioned on authorisation, or only granted after a period of stay in the country.

Restrictions may have a deterrent effect on the ability to attract high skilled migrant workers. Highly-qualified labour migrants today increasingly have similarly qualified spouses and constitute dual-career families. The prospect of the spouse being locked out of the labour market can have a negative effect on the ability to attract and retain skilled primary applicants. Indeed, policy makers have identified restrictions on family reunification and on the rights of spouses to work as a disincentive for potential migrants to come and work. OECD countries are competing to offer favourable conditions to economic migrants who bring skills that are seen as needed. Strict limits on the ability to bring family members, or for these family members to be employed, have been eased for highly-qualified migrants in most cases (see for example, Strik et al., 2013). This was the objective of the EU Blue Card, which for many EU countries meant the introduction of accompanying family rights for the first time (OECD, 2016a). Nonetheless, in most cases, the spouses of skilled labour migrants in EU countries already enjoyed labour market access, and the EU Family Reunification Directive requires labour market access to be granted within 12 months of arrival.

Spousal employment is also important for retention, since economic migrants whose spouses work are more likely to stay. In the Netherlands, the probability of highly skilled labour migrants staying five years after arrival is 18 percentage points higher if the spouse is working rather than inactive or unemployed (OECD, 2016b). In Norway, labour migrants with an inactive partner are more likely to leave the country than those with an employed partner,

no matter the country of origin and the gender of the principal migrant. For men, for example, retention was almost twice as high when the spouse was working (OECD, 2014).

In settlement countries, permanent residence is granted to the principal applicant along with dependents, all of whom enjoy full labour market access. In other countries, where initial permits are almost only available for a fixed period, albeit renewable, the clear trend has been to lift restrictions on spousal employment for more highly qualified economic migrants. One example is Japan, which lifts all restrictions on labour market access for the spouses of its Highly Skilled Foreign Professionals, while the spouses of other skilled workers must qualify for a work visa.

Even OECD countries where dependants of temporary skilled workers have long been denied labour market access are now opening provisions to concede access. This was the case in the United States, for example, where H-4 visa holders – spouses of H-1B visa holders – were not allowed to work. In 2015, those whose sponsors have applied for legal permanent residence – the wait for some principal applicants may be ten or twelve years – were allowed to apply for employment authorisation, although this provision is under review. Similarly, Israel does not normally allow dependents of B-1 foreign experts to work, but approved a provision in 2017 to allow employment authorisation for dependants of certain workers. In both cases, this was done to attract highly skilled foreign workers; in the United States, it was also meant to improve retention of such workers.

The spouses of highly qualified labour migrants, despite their education level, may still struggle in the labour market. In Norway, for example, the potential of the spouses of labour migrants is not fully utilised, especially in the case of spouses of labour migrants from non-EU countries: although two-thirds had university education, less than half were employed in 2012 (OECD, 2014). In all countries, barriers to labour market access may take the form of formal restrictions but may also lie in language barriers or the difficulty of spouses to access local opportunities and networks. Few active policies for the spouses of labour migrants are in place, especially for the spouses of highly-qualified labour migrants, and publicly subsidised integration programmes offered to other migrants may not be available or cost-free for spouses or other dependants of economic migrants, on the principle that this category should be able to address its own needs without recourse to public assistance.

There is a clear trade-off in according different family reunification rights to different groups of labour migrants. The need to ensure temporary stay, to ensure that all families are able to enjoy a minimum standard of living and to limit the multiplier effect of family migration, may have to be weighed against the stabilising factor of the presence of the family for temporary migrants and the overall attractiveness of the country for foreign skills.

Using conditions on family migrants to accelerate their integration

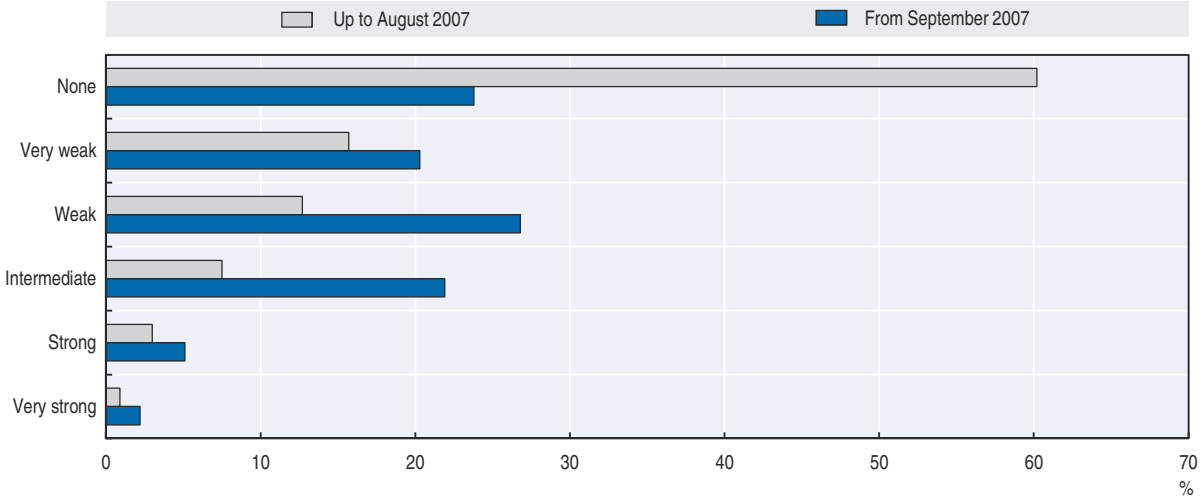
Conditions on admission of family migrants are usually introduced because of a concern about their integration. There are a number of options. Income requirements can be defined according to the objective standards used in assessing minimum wage, eligibility for social benefits or other financial benchmarks, and housing requirements can refer to health and safety standards. For other conditions such as language and civic integration requirements, benchmarks are difficult to set. Language requirements, either prior to arrival or within a period after arrival, are both selection criteria and give an incentive to acquire competences which are demonstrably important for social and labour market integration. Integration contracts, such as those applied to family migrants in France and Italy, for example, include

a commitment to attain a minimum level of knowledge of the national language, in order to obtain a more stable residence permit.

Some evidence suggests that language and civic integration requirements have a positive effect on abilities in the host-country language and on labour market outcomes. Based on survey responses from 2 500 adult family migrants who moved to Germany between 2005 and 2012, Büttner and Stichs (2013) document respondents' self-declared German language abilities at arrival. The results suggest that those arriving after the introduction of a pre-arrival language requirement in 2007 had considerably stronger German language abilities than those arriving before (Figure 3.35). In particular, the percentage without any notion of German (24%) was much lower than before the introduction of the requirement (60%). While about one-third of all family migrants considered the language requirement to be a heavy burden, according to further results of the same survey, almost 90% of those subject to the requirement considered it useful.

Figure 3.35. **Host-country language abilities of adult family migrants before and after the introduction of a pre-arrival language requirement, Germany, 2013**

Percentages of surveyed family migrants



Note: Results are based on 2 481 observations on adult family migrants (spouses) who moved to Germany from non-EU countries (mainly from Turkey and the region of former Yugoslavia) in the period 2005-12.
Source: Büttner and Stichs, 2013.

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Effects of the civic integration requirement in the Netherlands were examined by Witvliet et al. (2013). They conclude that passing the Dutch civic integration exam – which entails a post-arrival language requirement – had a significant positive effect on the probability of recent migrants to find employment in the Netherlands. The positive effects appear stronger for migrants with a lower level of education than for those with a high education level. For migrants who are already long-standing residents of the Netherlands, however, Witvliet et al. (2013) do not find a significant effect from passing the exam. This suggests that policy interventions targeting migrants' language abilities might be more effective at an early stage of their integration process.

Language requirements do not generally apply to the family members of highly qualified migrants; indeed, Germany exempts the family of EU Blue Card holders from

language requirements that apply to other family migrants, again on the assumption that the language requirements are an obstacle to attraction and that higher-income migrants are not a group at risk of exclusion. Similarly, the integration contract does not apply in France or Italy to the family members of highly-qualified migrants.

In settlement countries, the characteristics of family members are included in decisions to admit applicants; the points attributed to applicants in Canada and Australia, for example, include spousal characteristics as a potential boost to the applicant's ranking. This favours families where the spouse also meets admission criteria. There are other possible policy measures to affect the skills profile of family migrants, including imposing financial penalties on family migrants who do not speak the language. Australia, for example, charges a one-time fee on family migrants who do not speak the language. This may encourage applicants to invest in English language skills, or partially off-set lower employment outcomes for migrants who do not speak English.

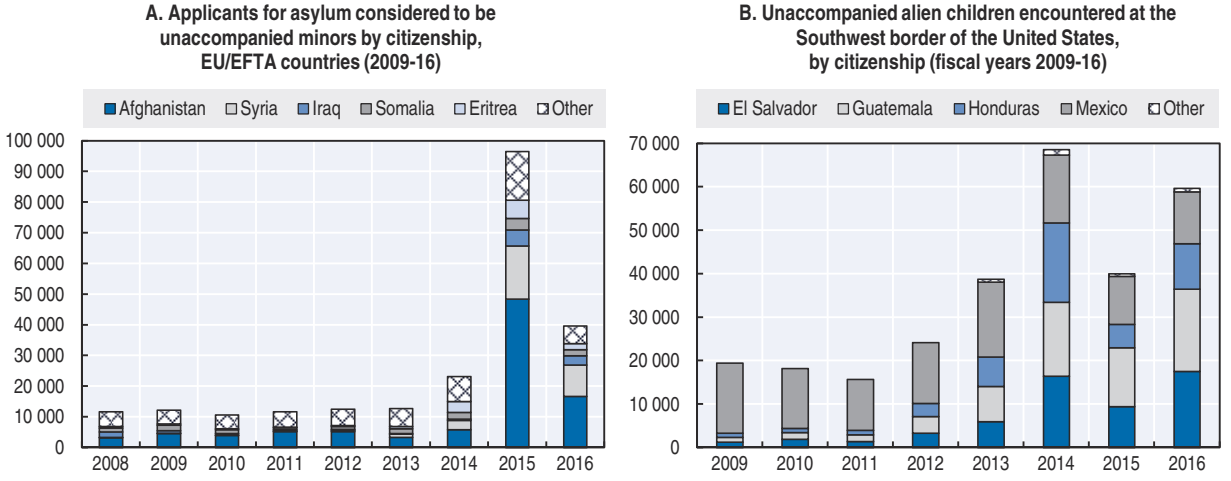
The need to ensure that families have sufficient means to live and are not at risk of exclusion has to be weighed against the principle of family unity and the benefits it brings to migrants. This is a frequent challenge involving high stakes, with tight conditions contested in court by individuals whose family reunification has been denied on the grounds, for example, of inadequate income. Minimum income requirements for families have traditionally been calculated on the basis of the income of the principal migrant or sponsor. During the economic crisis in Spain, however, foreign labour migrants who had lost their jobs often failed to reach the minimum requirements to keep their permit and that of their dependants; under these circumstances, overall household income – including that of dependants – was considered valid. Such an approach recognises the dual income nature of many families and the fact that household income, rather than individual income, determines the situation of families.

Dealing with unaccompanied minors represents a dilemma for family migration policy

The rapid increase in the number of unaccompanied minors puts strain on the systems of OECD countries designed to deal with only few cases. In 2015 and 2016, as many as 100 000 and 167 000 unaccompanied minors were received by the United States and the European Union, respectively. Unaccompanied minors require special treatment relative to adults, such as the appointment of guardians by the courts, access to education and health care, and the provision of residential facilities. School enrolment is particularly complex for unaccompanied minors, most of whom do not speak the language in the country of arrival and many of whom have missed years of schooling, if they have been able to attend school at all. The need to identify a guardian may in some cases be interpreted by courts as grounds for admitting a parent. The management of unaccompanied minors may overlap with the process of assessing claims for humanitarian protection. Unaccompanied minors also pose a challenge when they turn 18 years old and a decision must be made about the support to be offered; if they are not in the asylum process and have not received protection, a decision must be made about whether, where, to whom and how to return them. Age assessment is also a challenge, since the reliability of different methods continues to be contested.

Even prior to the spike in the number of unaccompanied minors in 2013-14, the question of unaccompanied minors was high on the policy agenda in many OECD countries, due to the high cost and complexity of these cases. In Europe, the increase in pressure on migration routes led to many more asylum applicants who were unaccompanied minors in 2015 (Figure 3.36, Panel A). In the United States, inflows of unaccompanied children

Figure 3.36. **Inflows of unaccompanied minors, EU/EFTA (2008-16) and United States (2009-16)**



Note: Fiscal years in the United States begin on 1 October and end on 30 September.
Source: United States Border Patrol and Eurostat Residence Permit Data Collection, *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Residence_permits_statistics*.

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encountered at the US-Mexico border increased from 2012, with the increase due to children from Central American countries who in most cases reported fleeing violence (Figure 3.36, Panel B).

In light of the special treatment to which they are subject, there is a concern that unaccompanied minors may increasingly be sent on dangerous irregular journeys, with the intent of acquiring residence and eventually establishing family immigration access for their closest relatives. One means to address the use of dangerous channels is to work with transit countries, another is to provide more information about the likely outcome of immigration procedures in the destination country. Such a dual approach led to a decline in 2015 of entries along the US-Mexico border (OECD, 2015a), although the numbers increased again in 2016. Restricting temporarily the right to family reunification for unaccompanied minors may be necessary during periods of large inflows to reduce the incentive to send minors ahead but it should be balanced against the challenge extremely vulnerable young people face when attempting to rebuild their life.

Conclusion

The management of family migration is becoming increasingly complex as it struggles to reconcile separate priorities and competing policy objectives – while family migration should be managed, a number of constraints limit the scope for such management. Nonetheless, it is important that OECD countries continue to improve the management of family migration.

This is important, first, because most migration is family migration. This chapter has shown that family migrants are the single largest category both in the inflow of permanent migrants (more than 1.6 million in 2015, but as much as 2 million if one includes intra-European movements for family reasons), and in the migrant populations residing in OECD countries (between 25 and 50% in most OECD countries).

Second, because family migration is linked to whether migrants stay permanently. For all migrants, having their families with them increases the likelihood of remaining, and family migrants' duration of stay is typically long. Decisions taken on managing family migration today have important downstream effects on the size and composition of the foreign-born population in the future.

Third, this chapter has shown that family migrants do not do as well in terms of employment as other migrant groups. Inflows, however, can be managed to favour more successful integration outcomes through targeted conditions and support. Practical lessons for integration policies towards family migrants are presented in OECD (forthcoming 2017b).

Fourth, the family migration channel is available in all OECD countries and is grounded in a rights framework. Its availability can make it subject to abuse as a channel for entry for people who do not qualify, either through fraudulent representation of relationships or marriage fraud or through coerced marriages. This risk is not discussed in detail in this chapter, but remains a paramount concern in policy design.

There are, however, limits in the capacity of OECD countries to regulate family migration. As this chapter has shown, an important and in some cases increasing share of family migration is family formation with citizens of OECD countries. In these cases, restricting the entry of spouses is hardly possible legally, and even if possible might be difficult to implement politically.

The effect of restrictions on family reunification may be to only delay it rather than prevent it altogether. This is especially true for numerical limits, but may also apply to other mechanisms of governing family migration such as income requirements, "attachment requirements" or minimum residence periods. Incentives can be put in place to ensure that family migrants bring their children at the appropriate time instead of delaying reunification; they can also be used to encourage and reward investment in human capital. And given the importance of family ties, people who are unable to bring family members through family migration channels may resort to alternative channels such as tourist or student visas, or irregular channels.

Finally, limiting family migration can affect the ability of a country to attract the migrants it would like to draw, since the provision of favourable access and conditions for family migrants is one of the main policy variables in the international competition for highly skilled labour migrants. As noted above, this also concerns retention of labour migrants. Since the spouses of highly qualified migrants also tend to be qualified, there is an extra gain to be earned from attracting and retaining entire families.

With migration comes family! This is a simple fact of life with which many OECD countries seem to be struggling as family migration makes up an important and increasing share of overall migration movements. The information presented in this chapter will help dispel some of the most common myths associated with family migration and also identify the key policy trade-offs and bottlenecks that justify more proactive public policies in this area.

Notes

1. "Free movement" refers to cases where international migration is not subject to residence permit requirements, within a specific area. This is the case most notably for intra-European migration by nationals of the EU, EEA and EFTA.
2. In Mexico, family migration inflows more than doubled from one year to another (2012-13). This increase was mainly due to a change in policy that allowed family migrants with temporary

residence permits – which are not included in the flows in Figure 3.3 – to switch to permanent residence permits.

3. Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Korea, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

4. The figure excludes marriages between foreigners, although these also have implications for residence status when one of the foreigners has a residence status. The figures for European countries include marriages with foreigners who are EU/EFTA nationals enjoying free movement. Intra-EU/EFTA marriages do not generally lead to the foreign spouse acquiring a family category residence permit.

5. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989): Art. 9. 1. Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against his or her will, Art. 9. 2. Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis.

6. The family relationships covered by this instrument are spouses, dependent children and parents.

7. In order to distinguish family reunification from family formation with a foreign-born person, a spouse who is observed to join a migrant within five years of the migrant's arrival in the host country is counted towards family reunification. Spouses who join the migrant later are counted towards family formation with a foreign-born.

8. The relevant table of the Longitudinal Immigrant Survey is online: *http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/WBOS/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLECODE13*.

9. In the United States, for spouses and children of legal permanent residents, the wait was about two years in early 2017. For unmarried sons and daughters of US citizens, there was a minimum five-year wait, which stretched to 22 years for Mexican nationals. The wait for adult siblings of US citizens was at least 13 years.

10. This effect is stronger when the sponsor is female. Male sponsors – especially native-born male sponsors – are associated with spouses who are more likely to have a lower education level.

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ANNEX 3.A1

Family reunification requirements in OECD countries, 2016

Table 3.A1.1. **Requirements for family reunification in OECD countries, 2016**

	Minimum length of residence for sponsor	Minimum income or other financial requirements for sponsor	Provision of accommodation	Pre-arrival language proficiency requirement for family member	Exceptions if sponsor is a refugee
Australia	No (except for reunification with parents)	Yes (sponsorship undertaking)	Yes	No	Yes (but low priority if sponsor arrived as an Illegal Maritime Arrival)
Austria	No (but subject to a quota for family members of humanitarian migrants and migrants holding a RWR-Card Plus, permanent residence and/or settlement permit)	Yes (minimum monthly subsistence threshold)	Yes	Yes: A1 (except if sponsor is a highly skilled worker, long-term resident or humanitarian migrant)	Yes
Belgium	No (except in cases of family formation without children)	Yes (120% of social security minimum)	Yes	No	Yes
Canada	No	Yes (no reliance on social assistance)	Yes	No	Yes
Chile	No	No	No	No	No
Czech Republic	• 6 months if sponsor holds an Employee Card • 15 months if sponsor holds long-term or permanent residence No wait for family of researcher, EU Blue Card holder or LTR in another EU country, or person with international protection	Yes (minimum monthly subsistence threshold)	Yes	No	Yes
Denmark	Yes: 3 years (except for sponsors with certain humanitarian and work permits)	Yes (no reliance on public assistance since 3 years and – for reunification with spouses and parents – in bank-backed collateral)	Yes	No	No (but requirements can be waived on a case-by-case basis)
Estonia	No	Yes (minimum legal income requirement, in the case of children: signed declaration that sponsor covers maintenance and medical insurance)	Yes (exceptions apply to some cases of legal migration)	No	Yes

Table 3.A1.1. **Requirements for family reunification in OECD countries, 2016** *(cont.)*

	Minimum length of residence for sponsor	Minimum income or other financial requirements for sponsor	Provision of accommodation	Pre-arrival language proficiency requirement for family member	Exceptions if sponsor is a refugee
Finland	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
France	Yes: 18 months	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Germany	No (except in cases of family formation: 3 years)	Yes	Yes	Yes: A1 (family members of highly skilled workers, self-employed or humanitarian migrants and nationals of AUS, CAN, ISR, JPN, KOR, NZL, USA or EU/EFTA countries are exempt)	Yes
Greece	Yes: 2 years	Yes (120% of the minimum wage for reunification with spouse + 15% per child)	Yes	No	Yes (except for reunification with parents)
Hungary	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (if application is filed within 3 months of receiving status)
Iceland	No	Yes (minimum support criteria of the city of Reykjavík)	Yes	No	No
Ireland	Depends on sponsor category (1 year for immediate and 2 years for other family of work permit holders from visa required countries)	Yes (no reliance on government benefits since 2 years)	No	No	Yes
	No wait for family of Critical Skills Employment Permit Holders, Investors, Entrepreneurs, Researchers, ICTs, PhD students, humanitarian migrants				
Israel	No (for immediate family of migrants entitled to a permanent migrant status)	No (for migrants entitled to a permanent migrant status)	No (for migrants entitled to a permanent migrant status)	No	No
Italy	No	Yes	Yes (eased for children under 14 years of age)	No	Yes
Japan	No	Yes	No	No	Case-by-case examination
Korea	Depends on sponsor category	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	No (except if sponsor is beneficiary of subsidiary protection: 2 years)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lithuania	Yes: 2 years (except if sponsor holds an EU Blue Card, manager, investor, researcher or refugee permit)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes: 1 year (except if sponsor holds an EU Blue Card, researcher, ICT or long-term resident permit)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mexico	No	Yes	No	No	No
Netherlands	Yes: 1 year (except if sponsor is a student, highly skilled, scientific researcher, employee or self-employed)	Yes	No	Yes, A1 in CEF (but family members of labour migrants and students are exempt)	Yes

Table 3.A1.1. **Requirements for family reunification in OECD countries, 2016** *(cont.)*

	Minimum length of residence for sponsor	Minimum income or other financial requirements for sponsor	Provision of accommodation	Pre-arrival language proficiency requirement for family member	Exceptions if sponsor is a refugee
New Zealand	No (except for reunification with parents, in which case a 3-year residence requirement applies unless the sponsor is a refugee)	No (except for reunification with parents unless sponsor is a refugee)	Yes (except for reunification with parents)	Yes (except dependent children declared in sponsor's initial application; alternatively family members can pre-purchase a language class in NZL)	Yes (but annual cap)
Norway	No (except in cases of family formation, where certain sponsors must document 4 years of full-time work or study in Norway)	Yes	No (except for reunification with parents)	No	Yes
Poland	Yes, 2 years	Yes	Yes	No	Yes (both refugee and subsidiary protection)
Portugal	No	Yes (150% of min. wage for reunification with spouse + 30% per child)	Yes	No	Yes
Slovak Republic	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Slovenia	Yes: 1 year (for sponsors on a temporary residence permit except EU blue card holders, researchers, and workers in higher education)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Spain	Yes: 1 year (except if sponsor holds an EU long-term residence permit, an EU Blue Card, or is a student, researcher or beneficiary of the International Mobility scheme)	Yes	Yes (except if sponsor is a student or researcher or beneficiary of the International Mobility scheme)	No	Yes
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes (except for reunification with minor children)	No	Yes
Switzerland	No (but sponsors with a temporary permit require approval of cantonal government)	Yes (no reliance on social benefits for sponsors with a temporary permit)	Yes	No	Yes
Turkey	Yes 1 year (except scientists and former citizens)	Yes	Yes	No	No, but the refugee application can be lodged on behalf of an entire family
United Kingdom	No (except for reunification with non-nuclear family members, which requires that sponsor is settled in the UK or has refugee/ humanitarian protection status)	Yes (minimum income threshold or maintenance requirement applies if sponsor is settled in the UK or has refugee/ humanitarian protection status)	Yes	Yes: A1 (if sponsor is settled in the UK or has refugee/humanitarian protection status, except for reunification with minor children and dependent adult relatives)	Yes
United States	Yes (for reunification with spouses)	Yes	No	No	Yes

Source: OECD questionnaire on the integration of family migrants, European Migration Network (2017).

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Chapter 4

Country notes: Recent changes in migration movements and policies

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.

Australia

Permanent migration increased by 2% in the 2015-16 Immigration programme to 209 500 visas, mainly driven by an increase of 28% in the Humanitarian Programme intake. This comprised 189 800 places under the Migration Programme (including 3 500 Child visas), 0.4% above its 2014-15 level, 17 600 under the Humanitarian Programme and 2 200 visas granted to New Zealand citizens.

More than two thirds of the Migration Programme concerns visas granted through the Skill stream (128 550 visas) and almost one third involved Family stream visas (60 900 visas). The remaining 308 visas (0.2%) were granted under the Special Eligibility visa category.

In 2015-16, the Skill stream delivered 128 550 places, representing a slight increase of 776 places from the previous year. Points Tested Skilled Migration and Employer Sponsored visas accounted for 56.7% and 37.5% of the Skill stream, respectively. The remaining places were for Business Innovation and Investment visas (5.6%) and for Distinguished Talent visas (0.2%).

For the fifth year in a row, India was the top source country for the Migration Programme, with 39 771 places (a 21.4% share) – up 14% on the previous year. China followed with 28 460 places and the United Kingdom with 18 758 places. Close to 20 000 New Zealand citizens entered Australia as permanent settlers under the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement, a decrease of 12.4% on the previous year.

In 2015-16, 17 555 visas were granted under the Humanitarian Programme – 15 552 under the offshore resettlement component and 2 003 under the onshore component. The top five countries of birth for people granted offshore visas in 2015-16 were Iraq, Syria, Myanmar, Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In response to the conflicts in Syria and Iraq, the Government announced in September 2015 that it would make an extra 12 000 places available in Australia's Humanitarian Programme for refugees who had been displaced by conflicts there, with almost 10 900 of the additional 12 000 places granted between 1 July 2015 and 3 February 2017.

Demand for the Temporary Work Skilled visa (Subclass 457) declined to 85 611 in 2015-16, down on the previous year by 11%. For the fourth year in a row, India was the top nationality with 22 959, followed by the United Kingdom (12 821) and China (5 616).

Student visa grants reached their highest level in 2015-16 since the 2008-09 peak year, standing at 310 845, up by 3.8% on the previous year. Chinese are by far the top nationality with 70 465 visas granted (an increase of 7.2% over the previous year), and exceed – albeit slightly – the number of student visas granted to OECD nationals as a whole (70 140). India is the second source country with 29 591 visas granted (up by 0.1%) then Brazil with 15 461 (up by 18.6%).

For 2015-16, 214 583 Working Holiday Maker visas were granted, a decrease of 5.4% on the 226 812 granted the previous year. This marked the third year in a row where a fall was recorded and was down 16.9% on the peak of 258 248 grants in 2012-13.

A record 4.8 million Visitor visas were granted in 2015-16 to applicants from outside Australia, an increase of 11.4% over 2014-15. China was the top nationality (798 217 visas granted), followed by the United Kingdom (584 544) and the United States (464 978).

In 2016, acting on recommendations of the Independent Review into integrity in the Subclass 457 Visa Programme, the Government implemented a number of review recommendations with further recommendations of the review anticipated to be implemented by 2017.

In September 2016, a new Entrepreneur visa stream was established for those with innovative ideas and AUD 200 000 in financial backing from a third party.

From 1 July 2016, major reforms to the Student visa programme came into effect, designed to support sustainable growth in the international student education sector through simplification of the visa process and a more targeted approach to immigration integrity. The reforms reduced the number of Student visa subclasses from eight to two. Under the new simplified single immigration risk framework for international students, the requirements for documentation attesting financial and English language capacity vary according to the education provider and the student's country of citizenship.

In view of the tremendous increase in the number of visitors from China, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection is implementing the Visitor visa initiatives announced by the Government in June 2015, as part of the "Our North, Our Future: White Paper on Developing Northern Australia". The measures will see a trial of a ten year validity Visitor visa for Chinese nationals. Applicants who choose this service will be entitled to visit Australia for up to a three-month stay on each entry. The visa commenced on 12 December 2016.

For further information

www.immi.gov.au

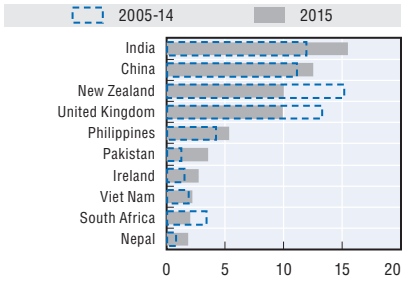
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

AUSTRALIA

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	8.0	9.1	9.9	9.3	9.0	9.8	*223.7*
Outflows	1.4	1.3	1.4	..	1.4	1.4	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	61.6	59.5	26.6	26.3
Family (incl. accompanying family)	128.1	129.3	55.4	57.2
Humanitarian	13.8	13.8	6.0	6.1
Free movement	27.3	23.4	11.8	10.3
Others	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	231.4	226.2	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	76.3	125.4	126.3	97.8
Trainees	3.7	3.5	4.4	3.6
Working holiday makers	183.2	239.6	226.8	219.4
Seasonal workers	..	2.0	3.2	1.2
Intra-company transfers	4.3	..	7.8	7.9
Other temporary workers	85.1	125.5	115.8	120.3

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	*12 360*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	13.2	13.9	13.8	13.6	17.4	..	*323.0*
Natural increase	6.7	7.2	6.2	6.2	7.1	..	*146.0*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	6.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	10.7	..	*177.0*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	24.1	26.5	27.8	28.0	25.1	27.1	*6 711*
Foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	*135 596*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	79.9	79.2	77.2	77.5	80.1	78.3
Foreign-born men	76.7	78.0	77.8	78.9	77.4	78.3
Native-born women	67.1	68.5	68.3	69.6	68.5	68.6
Foreign-born women	58.4	60.7	61.7	61.5	59.6	61.6
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	4.9	5.3	6.3	6.4	4.7	5.6
Foreign-born men	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.0	5.2
Native-born women	5.2	5.2	6.1	5.9	4.8	5.5
Foreign-born women	5.5	6.1	6.6	6.9	5.7	6.2

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498657

Austria

In 2015, a total of 198 700 foreign nationals registered a main residence in Austria for at least 90 consecutive days, an increase of 44 400 (29%) compared to 2014. Meanwhile 80 100 foreign nationals left the country, an increase of 5% over 2014. Net immigration was again positive and amounted to 118 500 foreign nationals, a 53% increase compared to the previous year. Factoring in the net outflow of 5 500 Austrian nationals in 2015 reduces total net immigration to 113 100. By January 2017, the stock of foreign nationals amounted to 1.3 million (15% of the total population), constituting an increase of 75 000 persons compared to January 2016, and up from 1.1 million in January 2015. The largest groups were German (181 700), Serbian (118 700) and Turkish nationals (116 900).

Of the 198 700 newly arrived foreign nationals, the majority (54% or 106 700) came from non-EU/EFTA countries, compared with 38% in 2014. The increase is mainly attributable to the sizable inflow of asylum seekers which is also reflected in the main origin countries: Syria (22 900), Afghanistan (19 400) and Iraq (10 400). Nationals of the EU/EFTA accounted for 46% (92 000) of inflows in 2015. 16% were nationals of EU15 countries – mainly Germany (17 600) and Italy (5 000) – and 30% were nationals of EU13 countries, mostly Romania (16 900), Hungary (14 000), Poland (6 100), the Slovak Republic (6 100) and Croatia (5 500). Of the 80 100 foreign nationals leaving Austria, nearly two-thirds (63%) moved to EU/EFTA countries.

In 2015, a total of 28 100 new residence permits were issued to non-EU/EFTA nationals, slightly more (+5%) than in 2014. Of these, almost two thirds (63% or 17 700) were permanent (settlement) permits, similar to 2014. 14% (or 3 900) were issued to family members of non-EU immigrants on the basis of a quota and about half (13 800) were issued to family members of Austrian or EEA citizens, holders of Red-White-Red cards (i.e. labour migrants), graduates of Austrian universities and humanitarian migrants. Temporary residence permits accounted for the remaining 37% (10 300) of new residence permits issued in 2015, an 8% increase compared with the previous year. As in 2014, the largest share went to students and their family members (62%), followed by temporary workers and their family members. Extensions of temporary permits were granted mostly to students (13 400, 69% of all extensions). In 2015, 29 800 employment permits were granted, compared to 28 500 in 2014 and 52 000 in 2013.

After a large increase in asylum applications in 2015, the inflow of asylum seekers declined over the course of 2016. According to national data, by the end of 2016 42 100 asylum applications had been filed, down from 88 300 the year before. A total of 36 000 applications were accepted for review, which was below the benchmark of 37 500. The major source countries remained Afghanistan (11 700) and Syria (8 800), followed by Iraq (2 800), Pakistan (2 500) and Iran (2 400). Some 26 500 applicants were granted asylum or other protection on humanitarian grounds in 2016, representing 42% of all decisions taken that year. In addition, 174 humanitarian migrants were resettled in Austria in 2016, down from 758 in 2015. At the same time, a record number of 10 700 returns were organised, a 30% increase on 2015.

According to the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, the number of arrests of foreigners entering or residing unlawfully in Austria reached 94 300 in 2015, up from 34 100 in 2014 and 27 500 in 2013. This was related to the increase in entry to Austria by people intending to apply for asylum elsewhere in the EU.

In June 2016 the Austrian parliament voted in favour of a reform to tighten its asylum legislation. The right to asylum is now subject to a review after three years and family reunification for holders of subsidiary protection is possible only after three years. Moreover, the Austrian government now has the possibility of declaring – for a period of six months, renewable up to two years – a national state of emergency that allows refusal of asylum seekers from a neighbouring transit country unless they are in immediate danger or have relatives who are already in Austria, or qualify for other exemptions.

In July 2016, a comprehensive Recognition Act entered into force. The Act establishes a right to and simplification of the assessment procedure for foreign qualifications including for humanitarian migrants without documentation of their qualifications.

A comprehensive package of integration measures was tabled but not passed in 2016. The government agreed in early 2017 on a new legislative proposal that foresees the introduction of an obligatory "integration year" for humanitarian migrants and asylum seekers with high prospects of being allowed to stay. Depending on individual needs, integration measures proposed can include skills assessment and support for recognition of foreign qualifications, language training, civic education, professional orientation, job preparation and community service work. Completed measures are documented in a so-called "integration pass". Participation is obligatory for a minimum of 12 months or until participants enter employment. The proposal also provides support to employers who hire participants and allows asylum seekers to be paid in service cheques for household and child care tasks. The draft law is scheduled to enter into force in September 2017.

For further information

www.bmi.gv.at
www.sozialministerium.at
www.statistik.gv.at
www.migration.gv.at/en
www.bmeia.gv.at/en

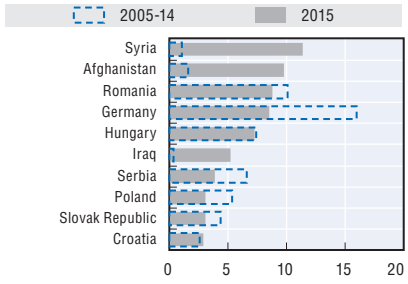
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

AUSTRIA

Migration flows (foreigners) ***National definition***	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	11.9	11.5	18.1	23.2	11.0	14.7	*198.7*
Outflows	6.0	8.2	9.0	9.4	7.0	8.7	*80.1*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type ***Permit based statistics (standardised)***	**Thousands**		**% distribution**	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Work	4.9	5.3	6.1	5.2
Family (incl. accompanying family)	10.6	10.5	13.1	10.2
Humanitarian	7.6	15.8	9.4	15.3
Free movement	57.5	70.9	71.1	68.9
Others	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	80.9	103.0	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2010-14**
Thousands				
International students	3.5	5.4	5.9	4.5
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	10.5	7.2	6.9	12.7
Intra-company transfers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other temporary workers	2.6	0.7	0.7	3.1

Inflows of asylum seekers	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants	2.7	1.3	3.3	10.0	1.8	2.1	*85 620*

Components of population growth	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	6.4	2.8	8.1	13.2	3.6	5.3	*113.8*
Natural increase	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	*1.3*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	6.1	2.6	7.7	13.0	3.4	5.1	*112.5*

Stocks of immigrants	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	14.5	15.4	17.4	18.7	14.9	16.3	*1 595*
Foreign population	9.7	10.9	13.5	14.8	10.1	12.0	*1 268*

Naturalisations	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Percentage of the foreign population	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.7	*8 144*

Labour market outcomes	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	76.2	77.9	76.2	76.0	78.0	77.7
Foreign-born men	71.1	73.5	71.1	71.1	73.2	73.8
Native-born women	63.5	67.9	68.9	69.5	66.3	68.8
Foreign-born women	54.2	59.8	59.3	58.2	55.9	59.4
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	3.9	3.8	4.8	5.0	3.4	3.9
Foreign-born men	10.8	8.8	10.8	11.1	9.4	9.2
Native-born women	4.6	3.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.9
Foreign-born women	10.5	7.6	9.5	10.2	9.2	8.4

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498667

Belgium

In 2015, net immigration of foreigners (including asylum seekers) rose by 64% to 78 000 persons, compared to 47 500 persons in 2014. Net migration of Belgian citizens remained negative at about -11 000. Net migration contributed most of Belgium's population increase in 2015, as it has in previous years.

The population with a foreign nationality of Belgium increased by 4.5% to 1.36 million in 2015. It has grown continuously during the last ten years, mainly driven by the increase in immigration flows combined with a decrease in acquisitions of citizenship (27 000 in 2015 compared to 18 700 in 2014, but 36 100 in 2007). At the end of 2015, the foreign population in Belgium represented 12 % of the total population. French, Italian, and Dutch nationals made up the largest groups (each representing about 150 000 persons). The foreign-born population represented 17% of the total population, with Morocco (211 000) and France (184 000) as the top two origin countries.

Among third-country nationals, the annual number of first permits for work reasons increased by 4% in 2015, to a total of 5000, of which more than half were highly skilled workers. More than 50% of highly skilled workers are nationals of India, the United States or Japan. US citizens also accounted for a quarter of other labour migrants, followed by China and Turkey. In 2015, the number of first residence permits for family reasons rose by 13% to 26 000. Family migrants are mainly nationals of Morocco, India or Turkey. The number of new third-country national students was stable and remained below 6 500 persons, China, Cameroon and the United States being the top countries of origin. Permanent intra-EU mobility dropped by 3% compared to 2014, to about 63 000 new EU migrants.

After almost tripling between 2014 and 2015, the number of first asylum applications fell to its 2014 level (14 000). The two main countries of origin (Syria and Afghanistan) accounted for a third of all applications in 2016. Of the 22 200 first instance decisions taken in 2016, 58% were positive. In total, 10 800 humanitarian migrants obtained an international protection status in 2015 in Belgium and 15 500 in 2016. Two thirds of humanitarian migrants were Syrian or Iraqi nationals.

Belgium plans to have a new reception model for "vulnerable groups". Groups of asylum seekers such as unaccompanied minors (UAMs), LGBT, those with mental health problems, women and single mothers would be entitled to individual reception facilities. Collective reception continues to apply as a general rule for other asylum seekers. Due to the asylum crisis, a substantial number of additional reception places for UAMs were created in 2015. Belgium also increased its reception capacity for applicants for international protection from 16 200 places in July 2015 to 36 000, 12 months later. In June 2016, due to a decreasing demand, the Federal Government decided to reduce the number of places available by 10 000.

A legislative measure to limit the duration of the residence permit for recognised refugees, proposed in 2015, was approved and came into force in July 2016. Refugees are no longer granted immediate permanent residence in Belgium but temporary residence for five years, after which, if their situation remains unchanged, they will be granted permanent residence.

In December 2015, a royal decree entered into force which reduced the time during which an asylum seeker is not allowed to work from six to four months from the date on which the application was filed.

The federal government decided in 2016 to raise the maximum duration of the family reunification procedure for third country nationals from six to nine months, with possible extensions in complex cases. The period of control of family reunification (during which the immigration office may check if conditions are still fulfilled) has been raised from three to five years.

Integration policies were changed in the Belgian regions. In Flanders, the Flemish government announced that from January 2016, participants in the integration programme receive a certificate of civic integration at the end of the programme, provided that they demonstrate Dutch language ability, have actively participated in classes and have completed an individual development plan. In Brussels, the government announced in November 2015 the beginning of a compulsory integration pathway, including language training, to be implemented in 2017. In Wallonia, a mandatory integration programme was adopted in early 2016. The Decree makes all the components of the programme compulsory (reception module, learning French, citizenship training and adapted socio-professional assistance).

In 2015, the different Regions facilitated access to the labour market for long-term residents, who will no longer need a work permit if they have already worked 12 months in a shortage occupation.

Since 1 May 2016, employers and employees whose work relation is undeclared are both subject to penalties.

For further information

www.cgra.be
https://dofi.ibz.be
www.emploi.belgique.be
http://fedasil.be
http://www.myria.be
www.statbel.fgov.be

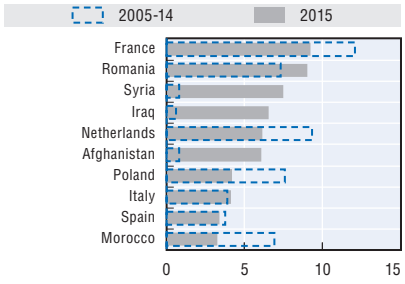
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

BELGIUM

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	7.3	10.4	11.0	13.2	8.6	10.9	*149.2*
Outflows	3.6	4.6	6.8	6.3	3.9	6.0	*71.3*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8
Family (incl. accompanying family)	23.1	26.2	23.4	25.7
Humanitarian	6.1	8.1	6.2	8.0
Free movement	64.6	62.8	65.5	61.5
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	98.6	102.1	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.4
Trainees	0.2	..	..	0.2
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	6.2	..	..	7.5
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	6.2	..	..	6.2

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	1.5	2.0	1.2	3.4	1.3	1.7	*38 700*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	6.3	10.2	5.0	6.5	7.4	6.7	*73.8*
Natural increase	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.9	*11.7*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.7	7.9	3.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	*62.1*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	12.0	14.9	16.1	16.6	12.9	15.3	*1 877*
Foreign population	8.5	10.2	11.6	12.1	9.1	11.0	*1 363*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	3.6	3.3	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.7	*27 071*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	69.3	68.5	66.9	66.5	69.1	67.9
Foreign-born men	61.2	61.4	60.3	60.5	61.8	60.7
Native-born women	56.0	58.7	60.5	60.7	57.2	59.5
Foreign-born women	39.7	45.0	45.6	46.6	41.8	45.0
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.4	6.0	6.4
Foreign-born men	15.7	16.9	18.7	17.9	15.6	17.4
Native-born women	8.4	7.1	6.5	6.2	7.5	6.5
Foreign-born women	18.9	17.3	16.3	16.0	17.2	16.0

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498673

Bulgaria

In 2015, as in previous years, registered net migration was negative (-4 200 persons). The difference between net migration of Bulgarians (-13 700) and of foreigners (+9 500) widened in 2015, contributing to a further decrease of the population. Registered changes in permanent residence may underestimate migration flows.

Following past trends, emigration of Bulgarians continued to increase and reached 24 500 in 2015. Around 60% of emigrants are aged between 30 and 50 and are labour migrants of short and medium duration. Students also represent a significant share of those leaving the country.

Immigration (of both nationals and foreign born) started decreasing in 2015 after the pick-up registered in 2014. This trend is driven by the declining immigration of foreigners (-15%), mainly Syrians; in contrast return migrants registered an increase (+12%) compared to 2014.

The number of foreigners entering the country in 2015 was 14 500, almost all from non-EU countries. The top three nationalities were Syria (asylum seekers), Russia and Turkey (mainly students).

The stock of foreign-born persons residing in Bulgaria increased by 10% in 2015 and reached 137 800 people, corresponding to 1.9% of the total population. In the last few years, the foreign-born population in Bulgaria has increased with immigration from both countries with similar cultural and economic characteristics and from other EU countries following Bulgaria's EU accession. Third country nationals are represented mainly by those born in the Russian Federation (18.9% of the total foreign-born population), Syria (8.6%), Turkey (7%) and Ukraine (5.6%). Among EU countries, the United Kingdom, Greece and Germany are the main countries of origin as well as the main countries of destination for Bulgarian emigrants.

The weak labour market situation is likely to be the main factor explaining the decrease in the number of workers coming from abroad. In 2015, around 200 new work permits were issued, the lowest number since the beginning of the 2000s; around 290 work permits were renewed. The overall number of work permits decreased by 15.5%.

In 2015 most of the work permits were granted to US citizens (73), mainly professors, followed by workers – mostly technical staff – from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey. In addition, 71 people from Turkey, Japan and India came as short-term workers not requiring work permits. In addition to these work permits, EU Blue Card issuance increased significantly (116 in 2015 vs. 31 in 2014). The main countries of origin of Blue Card recipients include Ukraine, the Russian Federation, the United States, India, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The number of foreign students enrolled in the academic year 2015/16 was 11 616 (4.4% of the total). Nearly 80% of them came from the neighbouring countries and main nationalities include Greece (27%), Turkey (21%), the United Kingdom (8%), and Germany (6%). Students with Bulgarian origin living abroad are encouraged to study in Bulgaria and the State subsidises their university education.

Applications for international protection rose in the last few years, but fell in 2016, when Bulgaria received 18 990 applications (-5.8%). Of these, 764 people received refugee status and 587 subsidiary protection. Nearly 90% of total applications were from three nationalities: Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria. Since the beginning of 2015 the number of Syrian asylum seekers has decreased, due to reinforced border control, although the number of applicants from Afghanistan and Iraq increased.

In order to align Bulgarian legislation with EU free mobility, in May 2016 the Labour Migration and Labour Mobility Act was adopted. It aims to ensure equal treatment of employees regardless of their citizenship and to provide stronger protection of Bulgarian citizens who work outside the European Union. Another change relates to seasonal workers who work up to 90 days, who are entitled to receive a special visa and a permit from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

In June 2016 a proposal for an amendment in the Law for Foreigners was adopted on the first reading by the Parliament. It envisages a dramatic reduction (six-fold) in the price of purchased property required for the issuance of a long-term residence permit. After five years of residence in the country, the real-estate investor becomes eligible for a permanent residence permit. Another recent amendment to this law is tightening the process of issuing long-term visas for foreigners without citizenship.

The number of persons arrested at the Bulgarian border for illegal entry increased dramatically after 2013 and was around 29 000 in the first nine months of 2016. The border surveillance between Turkey and Bulgaria was further strengthened and additional EU technical and financial support was approved in December 2016.

For further information

www.aref.government.bg/
www.nsi.bg/
www.mvr.bg

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

BULGARIA

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	..	0.5	3.7	3.5	..	1.9	*25.2*
Outflows	..	3.7	4.0	4.1	..	2.8	*29.5*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	..	..	..	..
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.6	*20 160*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	-7.7	-7.1	-6.0	-6.7	-7.1	-6.0	*-48.4*
Natural increase	-5.5	-4.7	-5.7	-6.2	-4.7	-5.2	*-44.2*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-2.2	-2.4	-0.3	-0.6	-2.3	-0.8	*-4.2*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	1.1	1.7	1.9	..	1.4	*138*
Foreign population	..	0.3	0.9	1.1	..	0.6	*78*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	3.6	1.6	1.9	16.6	2.8	*1 275*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	..	63.4	63.8	66.0	67.1	62.3
Foreign-born men	..	49.7	68.8	62.6	65.7	61.9
Native-born women	..	56.3	58.2	60.2	58.3	56.7
Foreign-born women	..	45.1	50.1	53.8	57.2	48.1
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	..	11.0	12.5	9.9	7.1	12.7
Foreign-born men	..	3.7	6.4	9.1	6.9	7.2
Native-born women	..	9.6	10.4	8.5	6.7	10.6
Foreign-born women	..	17.6	10.3	..	7.5	16.2

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498683

Canada

In 2015, almost 272 000 foreign nationals were granted permanent resident status in Canada, the highest admissions level since 2010 and within the planned range in the 2015 immigration levels plan. Economic category admissions in 2015 increased by 3% compared with 2014, to more than 170 000 (including accompanying family). Of this number, 70 100 were admitted under the skilled worker programme – slightly more than in 2014. The provincial nominee programme was the second largest group at 44 500 admissions, down from 47 600 in 2014. Caregivers continued to be the third largest group under the economic category, with admissions of 27 200 in 2015.

The biggest increase in permanent migration – both in absolute numbers and proportion – was in the refugee and protected persons category, which saw over 58 000 overall admissions in 2016, up from 31 500 in 2015, and 23 300 in 2014. This is mainly in response to the Syrian refugee crisis: Canada resettled more than 40 000 Syrian refugees between November 2015 and January 2017, of whom 25 000 were already resettled by the end of Feburary 2016. Canada also continued to resettle other refugees from around the world as part of a multiyear commitment. In total, Canada resettled over 46 000 refugees in 2016. In 2017, the planned range for the refugee and protected persons category is 33 000 to 40 000, which is higher than previous years before Operation Syrian Refugees in 2016.

In 2016, a number of policy initiatives aimed at facilitating family migration were introduced. Nearly 61 000 spouses, partners and dependent children were admitted in 2016 within the planned range, compared to 50 000 admissions in 2015. In February 2016, the cap on applications for sponsorship of parents and grandparents in 2016 was doubled from 5 000 to 10 000, in order to reunite more families. Over 17 000 parents and grandparents were admitted in 2016. The 2017 planning range for family immgrants is 80 000 to 86 000, which is higher than previous years. In parallel, efforts were undertaken to shorten processing times and reduce backlog in applications for family migration.

As the first major overhaul of the Express Entry system since its introduction in early 2015, important changes were made in November 2016 to include better aligning requirements to receive job offer points with Canadian labour market realities and awarding additional points to international students who completed their studies in Canada. In contrast, the number of points available for a job offer has been significantly reduced. In addition, more time is allocated to candidates to submit an application for permanent residence once an invitation to apply is received.

A total of 281 000 temporary residents had initial permits in 2015 (a person may have more than one initial work and study permit in a year), which is a 5% decline from 2014. Of these, 157 700 were work permit holders. More than 126 700 students had their initial permits in 2015, which is an increase of 4% over 2014, and almost twice the number in 2006. One in four of those students came from China, and one in five from India.

In contrast to students, the number of temporary migrants with initial work permits declined in 2015. Initial permit holder numbers dropped in 2014, following a Temporary Foreign Worker programme review, and 2015 saw a further 38% drop, to over 20 500. A Canadian parliamentary committee in September 2016 recommended a number of further changes. As part of the government's initial response, in December 2016, the previous four-year maximum cumulative duration for certain types of temporary foreign workers will no longer apply. Canada's Global Skills Strategy, first announced in November 2016 and officially launched in March 2017, will help attract global investment and highly-skilled workers to start or expand businesses in Canada and create new Canadian jobs.

Immigration continues to be key in supporting the Government of Canada's priorities to strengthen the country's economy and middle class in 2016 and 2017. A historically-high planned target of 300 000 new permanent residents to be admitted to Canada has been set for 2017, and top skills and talent from around the world are being attracted to help grow innovative businesses. These objectives are balanced with maintaining Canada's commitment to offering protection to the displaced and persecuted and focusing on improving family reunification.

For further information

www.cic.gc.ca

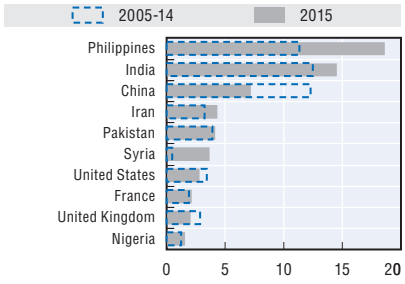
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

CANADA

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	8.1	8.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	*271.8*
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	78.1	76.7	29.9	28.2
Family (incl. accompanying family)	156.4	159.2	59.2	58.6
Humanitarian	28.6	36.0	10.9	13.2
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	261.3	271.8	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	56.3	80.7	83.5	68.8
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	42.9	43.4	40.5	45.4
Seasonal workers	24.0	29.9	30.7	26.5
Intra-company transfers	10.4	11.3	9.9	11.3
Other temporary workers	80.8	78.0	63.6	90.3

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	*16 070*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	9.9	11.2	10.9	8.6	11.2	..	*308.1*
Natural increase	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	..	*123.9*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	7.0	7.3	7.4	5.1	7.4	..	*184.2*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	18.7	19.9	20.1	20.3	19.2	19.9	*7 287*
Foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	..	..	..	11.4	5.8	*252 178*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	..	74.0	74.9	74.8	75.3	74.6
Foreign-born men	..	74.5	76.5	78.3	75.9	75.8
Native-born women	..	70.4	70.9	71.1	71.0	70.7
Foreign-born women	..	63.4	64.5	64.3	63.7	64.2
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	..	8.6	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.9
Foreign-born men	..	9.9	7.4	6.8	8.7	8.3
Native-born women	..	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.3
Foreign-born women	..	9.7	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.8

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498695

Chile

Immigration to Chile has increased significantly over the past decade. In 2006, there were about 155 000 foreigners – corresponding to 1% of the total population – whereas in 2015, there were 456 000 foreign nationals, corresponding to 2.7% of the total population.

Immigration to Chile since the nineties has been predominantly from neighbouring countries such as Peru, Argentina and Bolivia. However, over the last ten years, the country has experienced a sharp increase of immigration from other Latin American and Caribbean countries. The main countries of birth of immigrants in Chile were Peru (30%), Colombia (14%), Argentina (12%), and Bolivia (10%). The main origin countries of residents not from South America were Haiti (3%), the United States (2%) and Spain (2%).

In 2015, nearly 70% of the foreign resident population was concentrated in the Metropolitan Region where the city of Santiago is located and in the mining regions of Antofagasta and Tarapacá that together host 13% of the foreigners. Recent trends suggest that more migrants are heading to the northern regions, while flows to the metropolitan and southern regions are declining. According to a 2015 survey conducted in slums by the *Centro de Investigación Social* (TECHO) that same year, a third of informal housing in the region of Antofagasta was occupied by foreigners, and 18% of informal housing in Tarapacá.

In 2016, the number of permanent residence permits delivered rose for the second consecutive year, by almost 10% in 2016 to reach 53 622. These permits were exclusively to persons who previously held a temporary visa for one or two years, so the increase refers to persons who entered Chile before 2016. Holders of a permanent residence permit were primarily Peruvian (accounting for 25%), Colombian (23%), Bolivian (15%), and Venezuelan and Haitian nationals (7% each). Compared with 2015, the number of permanent permits issued to Haitians and Venezuelans has increased by 208% and 174%, respectively.

The number of newly-issued temporary visas increased by 5% in 2016 to reach 175 000. After one to two years under the visa regime (or after completion of studies), immigrants may apply for permanent residence. Peruvian nationals were the largest group of temporary visa recipients (23% in 2016), followed by Colombians (20%) and Venezuelans (13%) and Haitians (13%). In addition, Chile granted more than 2 400 visas for international students in 2016. Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and the United States remained the main countries of origin. Moreover, some 4 600 of these temporary visas were delivered subject to contract in 2015. This permit requires employers to pay the return fare to the country of origin for the worker and his or her family upon termination of the employment.

The largest category of visas granted in 2016 corresponded to the broad "temporary visa" category reaching almost 168 000 visas to foreigners, mainly from Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, which includes relatives of Chileans or of permanent residents, professionals and technicians, and nationals of a number of other South American countries that are signatories to the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) Residence Agreement.

In addition to the MERCOSUR Agreement, Chile is also one of the founding members of the Pacific Alliance, together with Colombia, Mexico and Peru. With the general purpose to move progressively toward "the free movement of goods, services, capital and people", the Alliance initiated programmes of *Exchange of Immediate Information for Migration Security*, *Academic and Student Mobility* (2011) and *Holidays and Work* (2014).

In 2016, Chile received almost 2 300 new asylum applications and granted refugee status to 63 individuals.

Between 2015 and 2016, Chile made major policy changes to advance the integration of the migrant population as well as to secure the rights of the most vulnerable of this group. In 2015, a new work visa was created along with three different Migration Policy Councils. These Councils held their first sessions in 2016.

In 2016, the main policy changes were in the field of integration. The department in charge of foreigners supported several initiatives to encourage children who were born of undocumented parents between 1996 and 2014 and registered at birth as children of transient foreigners to claim Chilean citizenship. In parallel, the programme *Escuela Somos Todos* favours the grant of student visas to children enrolled in schools who have not yet claimed citizenship. In January 2016, the National Congress passed a law to lower of the age at which a foreigner can ask for Chilean citizenship from 21 to 18, or lower in the case of refugees. To support the integration of migrants in the Chilean labour market, the national commission responsible for technical certification, named *ChileValora*, extended the recognition of skills to resident migrants. On a local level, the programme *Sello Migrante* was created to certify Municipalities that take on positive measures to include the migrant population, based on certain quality standards and with a special focus on inclusion rights and non-discrimination.

For further information

www.extranjeria.gov.cl

www.interior.gov.cl

www.minrel.gov.cl

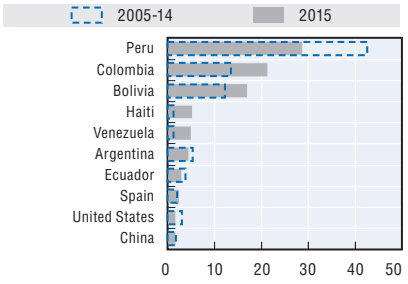
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

CHILE

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	2.4	3.8	7.8	9.3	3.5	5.9	*166.5*
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	..	2.3	2.3	2.2
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*630*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	10.3	11.2	10.5	..	10.8	10.8	..
Natural increase	9.0	9.0	8.2	..	9.2	8.5	..
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.2	1.9	2.3	..	1.6	2.2	..

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	1.5	2.2	2.6	..	1.8	2.4	..
Foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	*686*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	..	..	..	71.1	70.5	70.9
Foreign-born men	..	..	..	83.9	75.6	81.7
Native-born women	..	..	..	48.8	41.5	45.3
Foreign-born women	..	..	..	65.1	55.9	63.8
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	..	..	..	7.2	7.8	6.7
Foreign-born men	..	..	..	4.9	5.4	4.0
Native-born women	..	..	..	8.8	11.4	9.3
Foreign-born women	..	..	..	6.7	8.7	5.3

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498708

Czech Republic

In 2015, around 35 000 immigrants came to the Czech Republic, down 16% from 2014, when there were about 42 000 immigrants. The number of emigrants was around 19 000 (including Czech nationals). Thus, the Czech Republic experienced positive net migration in 2015 of 16 000, 27% lower compared to 2014, when net migration was 22 000. By the end of 2015, a total of 465 000 foreigners were legally residing in the country, around 20% of them Ukrainian nationals. While the stock of migrants with temporary visas had been declining since 2012, 2015 saw a slight increase of 3% to a total of 205 000 temporary migrants resident in the country by the end of 2015.

As in previous years, newly arrived migrants in 2015 mostly came from eastern Europe, the largest source countries being the Slovak Republic (6 700), Ukraine (5 500) and Russia (2 800). Around 55% of all immigrants in 2015 were male.

Some 14 000 applications for long-term visas (i.e. visas over 90 days) were submitted in 2015, a 6% increase compared to 2014. Almost 25% were submitted by US nationals, followed by Russians and Ukrainians. Almost 70% of applications were submitted for the purpose of study or other educational activities, followed by family reunification (17%). In the past decade or so, the Czech Republic experienced a sharp increase in the numbers of foreign students, from 13 100 in 2003 to 42 200 in 2015. The trend continued in 2015. Around 65% of foreign students enrolled in Czech universities were EU nationals. As in previous years, Slovak nationals constituted the largest group (22 200 in 2015).

2015 saw a strong increase in applications for long-term residence permits: 8 200 applications were submitted, a 55% increase compared to the previous year. More than half of these were applications for the Employee Card, a single document created for third-country nationals in 2014 that replaced employment visas for stays exceeding three months. In 2015, 407 000 foreign nationals were employed (including self-employed migrants), making up 8% of the labour force.

Emigration of Czech nationals increased in 2015. Whereas in 2014 the largest group leaving the country were Ukrainians, in 2015 Czech emigrants constituted the largest group (3 900), compared to 3 200 Ukrainians, followed by 2 100 Russians.

In 2015, the Czech Republic experienced a slight increase in applications for asylum (1 500 compared to 1 200 in 2014). In 70 cases asylum was granted. Another 400 persons received subsidiary protection. As in 2014, Ukraine was the main country of origin among asylum seekers (700 applicants), followed by Syria (130) and Cuba (130). Applications from Cuban nationals have markedly increased compared to 2014 (40 applications). In 2015 68% of applicants were male and around 18% were minors. 150 children, mostly between the ages of 16 to 18, were identified as unaccompanied minors (in 2014: 23). However, only 10 lodged an application for asylum in 2015.

During 2015, the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals was amended and entered into force in December 2015. It extended the validity of long-term visas to up to one year and increased the time limit to apply for long-term residency. In addition, it specified who qualifies as family members of EU citizens and defined new requirements for taking the Czech language exam. In addition, a number of changes to asylum legislation entered into force in January 2016, focusing on integration measures in the area of housing, employment and language learning. Furthermore, a list of countries was introduced that the Czech Republic considers safe countries of origin.

In 2015, the Ministry of Interior also launched a special website on migration as well as a new info portal for immigrants. In addition, a "Media Working Group on Migration" was set up to improve communication with the public on migration and integration related issues.

In November 2015, a new labour migration pilot project for Ukrainian high-skilled workers, the so-called "Special Procedures for Highly Qualified Workers from Ukraine", was launched, giving participants priority access at embassies when applying for the Employee Card. The pilot is currently capped at 500 migrants per year. In May 2016, the project was amended to change employer eligibility. Employers recruiting under the programme must pay the average prevailing wage in the occupation and region of employment, rather than 1.5 times the national average wage. The minimum firm size for participation in the pilot was lowered to three employees. In August 2016, a similar project, "Special treatment for qualified workers from Ukraine", was launched, with a capacity of 3 800 specialised workers per year. Due to high interest the capacity was increased in February 2017. Furthermore, following the transposition of the EU Directive (2014/66/EU), a new card of intra-corporate transferees was introduced that combines work and residence permits in a single document.

For further information

www.mvcr.cz

www.emncz.eu

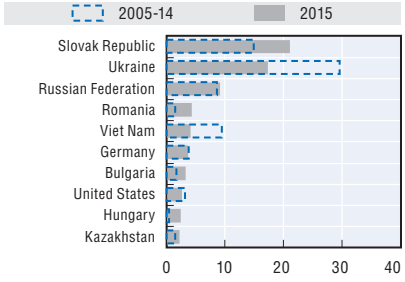
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

CZECH REPUBLIC

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	5.7	2.7	3.7	3.0	6.6	2.7	*31.6*
Outflows	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	*15.0*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	**Thousands**		**% distribution**	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	38.5	31.6	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2010-14**
Thousands				
International students	1.4	2.5	5.5	1.8
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*1 250*

Components of population growth	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.5	5.1	1.5	15.6
Natural increase	-0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.0	1.4	2.1	1.5	4.5	1.2	16.0

Stocks of immigrants	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	5.1	6.3	7.2	7.3	5.9	6.9	*770*
Foreign population	2.7	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.6	4.1	*465*

Naturalisations	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Percentage of the foreign population	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	*4 925*

Labour market outcomes	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	73.3	73.4	76.8	77.7	74.2	75.0
Foreign-born men	71.0	79.1	84.1	82.9	74.2	81.1
Native-born women	56.4	56.3	60.7	62.5	57.0	58.4
Foreign-born women	51.3	56.2	59.5	59.3	54.6	57.4
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	6.4	6.5	5.2	4.3	5.2	5.9
Foreign-born men	9.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	7.6	6.4
Native-born women	9.7	8.5	7.4	6.1	7.7	8.1
Foreign-born women	15.8	9.5	8.8	8.8	12.3	9.3

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498715

Denmark

The number of immigrants in Denmark (defined as a person who is born abroad, with parents who are neither Danish citizens nor born in Denmark) increased by 6% in 2016. On 1 January 2017, they were 570 000, exactly 10% of the total population. Immigrants of Polish origin are the largest group (39 000), followed by those coming from Syria (34 000) – Syrian immigrants were only the 14th largest group at the beginning of 2015 – and from Turkey (33 000).

In 2016, immigration to Denmark decreased for the first time since 2009 but remained at relatively high levels. According to Statistics Denmark, 73 000 foreign nationals moved to Denmark in 2016, a -5% drop from 77 000 in 2015. Net migration of foreigners remained positive but fell to 33 000 persons and that of Danish citizens was under +1 000. Syria was still the main origin country in 2016, followed by Romania and Poland, but the sharp decrease in the number of entries of Syrian citizens (-3 000) accounts for most of this decline in migration flows to Denmark. Inflows of Eritreans have also diminished (-2 000). Entries of EU nationals are stable (21 000) but their share remains under 30%, which was not seen before 2015.

After very sharp increases between 2012 and 2015 the number of residence permits granted fell by -5% in 2016, to 80 000. Again, this overall figure is higher than in any year prior to 2015. As in 2015, 37 000 of these permits went to EU/EEA citizens. The number of new permits delivered to students (including au pairs and trainees) and to workers both increased by more than 10%, to 14 300 and 12 900, respectively. Permit grants for the purpose of family reunification (8 100) and on humanitarian grounds (7 500) both dropped by a third, driving the overall decline. Among recipients of family and humanitarian permits, Syrian nationals were the largest group, while most work permits were delivered to Indians, study permits to US citizens, and 80% of au pairs come from the Philippines.

Denmark received 6 000 new applications for asylum in 2016, a 70% drop from the 2015 figure. Syria was still the main origin country, but applications from Syrian citizens accounted for only 10% in 2016, compared to more than 40% in 2015. More than 7 000 asylum decisions in 2016 had a positive outcome. This represents 68% of the total number of decisions made at first instance, compared with 62% for the EU as a whole.

Danish citizenship was acquired by 15 000 persons in 2016, more than triple the 2015 figure. Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia and Turkey are the main countries of former nationality. This sharp increase may be partly the result of the amendment of the Nationality Act, which came into force in September 2015 and facilitated the acquisition of Danish citizenship, including by allowing foreign citizens to retain their previous nationality.

Among other recent policy changes, a number of legislative and administrative measures in the field of asylum and migration were introduced at the end of 2015. The changes included limiting the duration of residence permits granted to refugees, postponing the right to family reunification for refugees with temporary protection, tightening the conditions for permanent residence permits, tightening the rules on revoking refugees' residence permits and reducing economic benefits for asylum seekers. The amendments also included new rules on detention and on suspension of automatic access to judicial review within three days. The suspension of judicial review within three days can only be applied in special circumstances when there are too many newly arrived asylum seekers for the courts to respect the three-day review period. Rules were also introduced, in specific cases, on the seizure of asylum seekers' assets in order to cover expenses for maintenance etc. during the asylum process.

In January 2016, Denmark reintroduced temporary border controls at the German border, which were extended until February 2017 in accordance with the decision of the Council of the European Union of 12 May 2016 setting out a recommendation for temporary internal border control in those exceptional circumstances which put the overall functioning of the Schengen area at risk.

In February 2016, the Government launched the "United for better integration" proposal and called for negotiations with social partners and municipalities in order to reach agreements on integration. It proposed to amend the integration programme in order to reach better results concerning labour market integration of refugees and immigrants; to intensify the integration programme; and to give Danish courses an even greater focus on labour market integration.

In March 2016, the Government signed two agreements with the social partners (the tripartite agreement) and Local Government Denmark (as the representative for the 98 municipalities) as a follow-up on the Government proposal from February. The agreements aim at improving the framework for labour market integration in particular and contain more than 80 initiatives. Most of the initiatives in the two agreements have been implemented by amendments to the Integration Act and by a new Act on an Integration Basic Education (IGU), which came into force on 1 July 2016.

For further information

www.uim.dk

www.newtodenmark.dk

www.workindenmark.dk

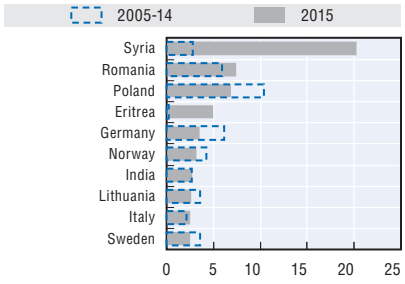
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

DENMARK

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	3.7	6.0	8.7	10.1	5.3	6.9	*57.1*
Outflows	3.0	4.9	5.4	..	3.7	5.1	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	7.9	7.5	14.4	11.2
Family (incl. accompanying family)	10.0	15.5	18.1	23.3
Humanitarian	6.1	10.8	11.1	16.3
Free movement	26.2	27.8	47.6	41.7
Others	4.8	5.1	8.7	7.6
Total	55.1	66.7	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	5.8	7.4	8.2	6.4
Trainees	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5
Working holiday makers	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4
Seasonal workers	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	3.8	4.4	3.9	3.8

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.4	0.9	2.6	3.7	0.4	1.3	*21 230*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	3.0	4.7	5.8	8.4	4.5	4.5	*47.5*
Natural increase	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	*5.7*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.2	3.0	4.8	7.4	2.8	3.4	*41.9*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	6.5	7.7	8.9	9.5	7.0	8.2	*541*
Foreign population	5.0	6.2	7.5	8.2	5.5	6.8	*463*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	3.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.4	0.9	*4 064*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	80.4	76.5	76.5	77.5	81.1	76.5
Foreign-born men	71.7	67.2	70.9	70.6	71.9	67.6
Native-born women	73.2	72.6	71.8	72.6	74.5	72.1
Foreign-born women	56.1	60.5	57.4	57.3	58.9	58.4
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	4.2	7.8	6.0	5.4	3.9	6.9
Foreign-born men	8.7	15.5	10.8	10.8	8.3	12.9
Native-born women	4.9	5.8	6.0	5.5	4.3	6.3
Foreign-born women	10.7	12.2	13.9	13.8	8.7	14.1

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498724

Estonia

The Estonian population was estimated at 1.31 million in 2016 (0.3% decline on the previous year), of which 16% were foreign. The vast majority of foreigners are long-standing migrants who came from different parts of the Soviet Union prior to 1991, and their descendants.

Statistics Estonia calculates external migration based on the residency: a person transitioning from resident to non-resident is an emigrant and the opposite is an immigrant. Migration flows have increased. A total of 15 400 persons immigrated to Estonia and more than 13 000 persons emigrated from Estonia in 2015. The resulting net inflow of about 2 400 people contrasts with the net loss of 730 in the previous year. Estonian citizens accounted for 52% of immigrants and 69% of emigrants. Nationals of EU countries made up 21% of immigrants and third-country nationals 27%. There was a 48% increase in the number of residence permits issued and renewed for Ukrainians in 2015, following the events there, with increases also for citizens of Nigeria (+85%), Belarus (+13%) and Russia (+11%).

The main destination country for emigrants was again Finland with close to 2 700 Estonian emigrants going there. Other main destination countries were the United Kingdom and Germany, as well as Ukraine and Russia. Around 15% of the emigrants were EU citizens and 10% were of other citizenship.

In 2015, 4 900 (+21% compared to 2014) temporary residence permits were issued to foreigners (including status changes from one category to another) and 6 400 (+34%) temporary residence permits were extended. While in 2014 the biggest category of persons granted temporary residence permits had applied for family reunification, in 2015, the biggest category was labour migration (34%). The number of persons granted residence permits for studies went up by 28%. The number of extensions grew in 2015 because a large number of residence permits, granted for the duration of five years and mainly issued on the basis of a treaty or for studies, expired.

Estonia receives few asylum seekers, but the number is growing, as is the share of terminated proceedings – mostly due to asylum applicants from Ukraine who waived their applications. Out of 230 asylum applications in 2015, international protection was granted to 80 people, five times more than 2014. The increase is particularly due to Ukrainians (40% of asylum seekers). During the first eight months in 2016, 60 persons received refugee status (20 of them under the European Migration Plan) and 50 subsidiary protection (30 of them under the European Migration Plan).

In 2016, the terms for obtaining a long-term residence permit were simplified. Permanent residence permits may be granted to foreigners who settled to Estonia before July 1990 and who have been living in Estonia and do not harm the interests of the state.

Amendments to the Aliens Act are designed to raise economic competitiveness and ensure a qualified workforce. New amendments taking effect in 2016 and 2017 include the creation of a temporary residence permit granted for five years and extended by ten years, as well as the extension of the short-term employment period, from 180 days to 270 days per annum. In addition, new categories of immigrants are given the right to engage in short-term employment, notably persons staying in Estonia after the expiration of their residence permit for the duration of 90 or 183 days. From January 2016, a foreigner who comes to work in Estonia may now simultaneously work for several employers, if work-related provisions comply with the residence permit. The obligation for aliens to register with the Police and Border Guard Board if they leave Estonia for more than 183 days has been cancelled.

The range of categories of persons not subject to quotas – adding the categories of IT sector workers and applicants of residence permits for the purpose of start-up entrepreneurship – has been extended. A new basis for applying for a residence permit was also introduced for large-scale investors, who have made an investment worth at least EUR 1 million.

Estonian naturalisation policy is to decrease the number of persons with undetermined citizenship residing permanently in Estonia. The number fell by about 2 800 persons (3%) in 2015, from 88 100 to 85 300. In 2015, 82% of those who acquired Estonian nationality were persons with undetermined citizenship.

For further information

www.politsei.ee/en/

www.stat.ee/en

www.siseministeerium.ee

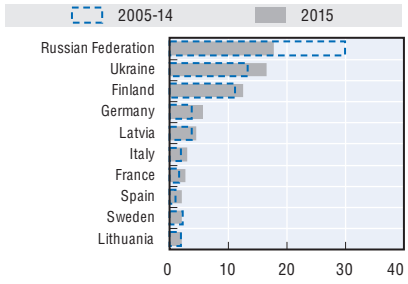
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

ESTONIA

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	0.7	0.9	1.0	5.6	1.3	1.1	*7.3*
Outflows	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.3	*3.3*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	*230*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	-6.0	-2.7	-1.9	0.8	-3.8	-3.0	*1.1*
Natural increase	-2.2	0.0	-1.5	-1.0	-1.2	-0.9	*-1.3*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-3.8	-2.8	-0.5	1.8	-2.6	-2.2	*2.4*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	16.9	16.0	10.1	10.2	16.6	11.2	*134*
Foreign population	..	..	16.1	16.1	..	..	*212*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	..	0.8	0.4	..	0.7	*897*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	65.6	61.4	72.8	75.3	68.7	68.4
Foreign-born men	73.2	60.8	74.8	75.7	75.1	69.3
Native-born women	61.2	60.9	66.8	68.9	63.7	64.3
Foreign-born women	65.6	57.8	62.5	65.4	68.7	61.6
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	8.9	19.4	7.9	6.3	8.7	12.0
Foreign-born men	9.4	23.6	8.8	7.0	9.5	15.1
Native-born women	6.3	13.4	6.7	5.9	6.3	9.7
Foreign-born women	11.4	22.2	9.7	8.6	8.4	14.8

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498735

Finland

Net migration in Finland fell by over 22% between 2014 and 2015 to 12 400 persons, but still accounted for the vast majority of the population growth in 2015. The fall in net migration was largely driven by fewer immigrants arriving in Finland, 28 700, down from the 2014 peak of 31 500. Further, rising emigration saw over 16 000 individuals leaving Finland in 2015. In 2016 net immigration amounted to 12 400 persons, which was the smallest number in nine years. Finland received a migration gain of 14 700 persons from immigration of foreign citizens.

Most immigrants were non-EU nationals. Russians accounted for close to 10%, followed by nationals of India and Iraq (4% each), and China, Viet Nam, Somalia and Thailand (3% each). Immigrants from other EU countries fell by 20% – from 9 500 to 7 600 – and comprised 36% of arrivals in 2015. Arrivals from Estonia (3 400) comprised 16% and Sweden 3%.

Foreign citizens emigrating from Finland in 2015 were largely Estonian (close to 1 400 individuals or 21%) followed by India (7%), Sweden (5%) and Russia (4%). Despite these relatively large outflows, Estonians nevertheless represent the largest group among net migration figures with 2 000 net arrivals. However, given that far fewer Russians return to their country of origin, the net migration numbers from Russia are of a comparable magnitude (1 800).

In 2016, the Finnish Immigration Service received 26 100 residence permit applications. The majority of these were made on the grounds of family ties (41%), for employment purposes (28%) and for studies (28%). This pattern has remained broadly stable over the preceding five years. After a fall in numbers in 2012, applications on the grounds of employment and family ties have been increasing but are yet to recover to the numbers seen in 2011. 84% of applications processed in 2015 were approved.

Most immigrants (54%) who permanently settled in Finland in 2015 were men. However, the gender composition of the immigrant population varies widely according to the country of origin. While permanent immigrants arriving from Estonia and Latvia are relatively balanced, women account for 64% of arrivals from Japan and 20% of those arriving from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

A total of 32 500 individuals sought asylum in Finland in 2015, which is over 12 times as many as in 2014. The previous record number was in 2009 when 6 000 people sought asylum in Finland. In 2015, there were 3 000 unaccompanied minors – up from 200 the previous year. About two-thirds of asylum seekers in 2015 arrived from Iraq, followed by Afghanistan (17%) and Somalia (6%).

During 2016, the number of asylum seekers returned to a moderate level and the annual figure fell to around 5 700 asylum seekers. This figure is still higher than during 2010-14 when annual figures varied between 3 000 and 4 000 asylum applications per year. In early 2017 the trend was similar to 2016.

In 2015, only 25% of asylum applications received positive decisions (although among unaccompanied minors 110 of 170 applications received positive decisions). The largest number of applications for asylum was from Iraqis (18% of whom saw their permits granted). Applications from Somalia and Syria were more likely to receive asylum and among these individuals 73% and 69% received positive decisions.

In 2016 the Finnish Immigration Service made 28 200 decisions on asylum applications, of which 27% were positive. While most decisions were made regarding Iraqis (16 300), only 17% were positive.

For over 25 years Finland has received quota refugees, designated by the UNHCR as needing international protection. Since 2001, the number of quota refugees accepted has been 750 persons per year. In both 2014 and 2015, an additional quota of 300 people were offered asylum in Finland due to the crisis in Syria. However, in December 2015, the refugee quota was reduced back to 750.

Finland was to resettle 290 persons under the European commitments made on 20 July 2015. Finland fulfilled its pledges at the end of September 2016, one of the first countries to do so.

Finland is to relocate 2 100 asylum seeker from Greece and Italy under the temporary emergency relocation scheme. By the beginning of April 2017, 1 340 individuals had already been welcomed under this scheme.

Since May 2016, residence permits on the basis of humanitarian protection are no longer granted and – due to the supposedly improved situation in Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia – it has been announced that it will be more difficult for these groups to be granted subsidiary protection. In April 2016, it was decided that first residence permit applications lodged by the family members of those granted international protection will be subject to a fee. Furthermore, in July 2016, the income requirement for family reunification applies also to family members of those granted international protection.

In the first half of 2016, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment granted EUR 800 000 of project funding for immigrant integration, and EUR 20 million of additional funding for adult immigrants' integration training. In September 2016, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment launched a performance-based project trial offering work-life oriented training to 2 000 immigrants with the objective of moving them into employment within four months. The planned training will then continue on-the-job.

For further information

www.migri.fi

www.stat.fi

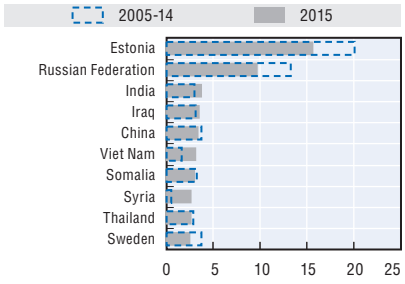
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

FINLAND

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.1	4.0	*21.4*
Outflows	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	*6.7*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	1.4	1.4	5.9	6.7
Family (incl. accompanying family)	9.6	8.5	40.4	39.8
Humanitarian	2.9	3.5	12.2	16.5
Free movement	9.5	7.6	40.1	35.6
Others	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4
Total	23.6	21.4	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	4.5	5.6	5.9	5.3
Trainees	..	0.3	0.2	0.2
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	12.0	14.0	12.0	13.2
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	9.0	1.0	..	5.8

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.7	0.7	0.6	5.9	0.7	0.6	*32 270*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	3.6	4.4	3.8	2.8	4.3	4.4	*15.6*
Natural increase	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.4	*3.0*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.7	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.4	3.0	*12.6*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	3.4	4.6	5.9	6.1	3.8	5.3	*337*
Foreign population	2.2	3.1	4.0	4.2	2.5	3.6	*230*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	5.2	2.8	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.8	*7 921*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	71.2	68.9	69.7	69.6	71.6	69.9
Foreign-born men	61.7	69.0	66.2	65.2	67.7	68.3
Native-born women	68.0	97.2	63.0	68.7	68.5	68.1
Foreign-born women	49.7	59.9	55.1	53.9	56.5	57.8
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	9.3	8.9	9.1	9.7	7.8	8.7
Foreign-born men	22.4	16.4	16.5	17.0	15.6	15.3
Native-born women	9.4	7.6	7.5	8.4	7.8	7.2
Foreign-born women	22.7	10.5	17.1	18.0	18.5	14.9

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498740

France

According to Eurostat, in 2015 France had a net migration of 65 000 (including minors and nationals), which was a third more than in 2014. Total outflows amounted to 298 000, made up mostly of emigration of nationals.

In 2015, France (overseas territories not included) issued 217 500 new residence permits (permanent and temporary, not including minors) to non-EU nationals, compared to 211 000 in 2014. A third of those residence permits were issued to North African nationals (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) and more than a fifth to sub-Saharan African nationals. Permanent inflows of non-EU nationals are estimated at 168 000 by the OECD. In addition, an estimated 88 000 EU citizens entered France for at least one year in 2015, half of them coming from Italy, Spain, Portugal and Romania.

Even if only 20 500 new residence permits for work reasons were issued in 2015, labour migration experienced a sharp increase in 2015 (+8%). This increase was particularly pronounced for the category of researchers, which rose by 14% and reached its highest level since its implementation. Furthermore, the number of regularisations of foreign workers was stable in 2015. Around a third of non-EU labour migrants came from Morocco, the United States and Tunisia.

Family migration, which is the largest category within migration flows of non-EU nationals, dropped by 3.1% in 2015 with 90 000 new residence permits. This figure decreased as a result of the decline in the number of regularisations for family reasons, which peaked in 2013 following the entry into force of the 28 November 2012 circular. The number of regularisations has subsequently eased off. Admission of students, which is the second largest category, rose by 7.4% in 2015, reaching its highest peak ever, with 70 000 new residence permits, and thereby confirming the improvement of French attractiveness. The top countries of origin of new non-EU students were China and Morocco.

The number of first-time asylum applications (including family members) climbed sharply in 2015, with a 25.5% surge, to 75 000 applications. This growth continued in 2016, reaching the highest peak in French history, with 78 000 first-time applications (+7.4%), of which 64 000 were adults. The top countries of origin in 2016 were Sudan, Afghanistan and Haiti, accounting for 25% of first-time requests. The number of first-time applications from Afghanistan (+166%) and Albania (+105%) has been especially high this year.

Of the 70 000 first instance decisions taken in 2016, 29% were accepted, compared to 62% in the EU28 (according to Eurostat figures). Still, driven by the increase in both asylum applications and acceptance rate, the number of new permits issued to humanitarian migrants rose by 18 % to 16 300 in 2015. According to preliminary data by the Ministry of Interior, it increased by two-thirds in 2016, to a total of 25 400 new migrants.

A new Asylum law was passed and came into force in 2015. The Asylum law grants new rights to asylum seekers (suspending appeal for all cases, assessment of vulnerabilities and related allowances). On the other hand, the new law will speed up the processing of applications and has set up a compulsory accommodation system.

The law on foreigners in France was enacted and came into force in 2016. The new law introduced new rules to secure the reception and integration pathway. After an initial year of residence, a multi-annual residence permit can be issued for a period of between two and four years.

The new law aims to attract migrants with exceptional skills. This will facilitate the change of status for former students with Masters and professional degrees who obtained their diploma in France. A single residence permit known as the "talent passport", which is valid for up to four years, can be issued to highly skilled immigrants, covering the main cardholder and their family. Highly skilled non-EU nationals covered include: former Masters students obtained their diploma in France with a job offer (with two times the minimum wage); innovative firm workers (with two times the minimum wage); investors (with EUR 500 000); highly qualified and/or innovative entrepreneurs; key personnel (with three times the minimum wage); researchers; Blue Card holders; intra-company transferees (with 1.8 times the minimum wage); and internationally-renowned artists, writers or entertainers. All these categories (except key personnel) are no longer submitted to a labour market test.

The new law has modified the rules regarding the reception and integration of non-EU citizens. The former "Reception and Integration Contract" (*Contrat d'Accueil et d'Intégration, CAI*) is replaced by the "Republican Integration Contract" (*Contrat d'Intégration Républicaine, CIR*). After an interview, two types of training are provided by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) to the foreigner. The civic training is mandatory and made up of two modules. The first one handles values and rules, and presents local and national institutions of the French Republic. The second one deals with daily life and access to the labour market in France. The latter module has replaced the "individual skills mapping" (*bilan de compétences*). This new civic training is twice as long as the previous one, and based on more operational and real-life cases.

After an oral and written test organised by the OFII, the foreigner also benefits from language training, if necessary. According to test results, the language courses granted can last for 50, 100, or 200 hours (instead of 200 or 400 hours previously). The training aims to reach the A1 level (instead of A1.1 previously). It is now based on more tailor-made and IT-related pathways, and consists of three parts: daily French life; public French life; and professional French. Training attendance and attainment of the A1 level is mandatory in order to have access to the multi-annual residence permit after one year of residence. The A2 level is now necessary to obtain a permanent residence card (*Carte de Résident*) after five years of residence.

Several measures, moreover, are designed to give the administration more room to combat illegal immigration, under judicial control and with enhanced transparency.

For further information

www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr
www.ofii.fr/
www.ofpra.gouv.fr

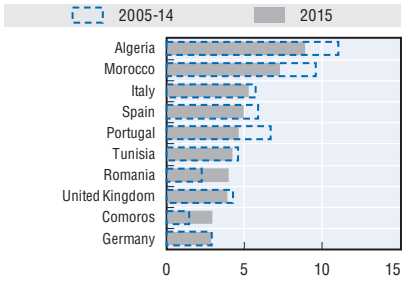
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

FRANCE

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	2.2	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.8	*252.6*
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	22.9	25.6	9.1	10.0
Family (incl. accompanying family)	104.3	103.7	41.4	40.4
Humanitarian	14.1	16.6	5.6	6.5
Free movement	87.6	88.3	34.8	34.4
Others	23.0	22.3	9.1	8.7
Total	251.9	256.5	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	65.5	65.2	70.0	63.6
Trainees	..	0.0	..	0.0
Working holiday makers	..	4.7	4.9	4.7
Seasonal workers	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.3
Intra-company transfers	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5
Other temporary workers	3.7	2.5	3.9	3.3

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	*74 300*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	7.3	4.9	4.8	4.1	5.9	4.9	*271.8*
Natural increase	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.1	4.5	4.0	*205.9*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	*65.9*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	11.3	11.7	12.4	12.3	11.5	12.0	*7 952*
Foreign population	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.8	6.0	6.4	*4 400*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	3.7	2.5	2.6	3.8	2.8	*113 608*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	69.4	68.5	67.8	67.7	69.2	68.2
Foreign-born men	67.2	66.0	63.5	62.7	67.2	65.4
Native-born women	59.7	61.3	62.1	62.5	60.6	61.6
Foreign-born women	48.2	50.2	49.7	48.7	49.6	49.9
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	7.5	8.4	9.8	9.9	7.4	8.9
Foreign-born men	12.4	14.0	16.7	17.9	12.7	15.2
Native-born women	9.0	8.7	9.2	9.0	8.6	9.1
Foreign-born women	16.8	15.1	16.4	16.8	15.0	16.3

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498757

Germany

Net migration has increased strongly in recent years, from 180 000 in 2010 to 680 000 in 2014. In 2015, however, net migration almost doubled, reaching almost 1.2 million. This is largely due to the high increase of people seeking asylum in Germany. Humanitarian migration decreased considerably in 2016. Between January and September 2016, the largest EU origin countries were Romania (134 000), Poland (99 000) and Bulgaria (51 000). Almost 80% of all EU migrants coming to Germany in this period came from EU countries where mobility restrictions were lifted in 2011 or later. Around 51 000 Croatian citizens, for whom mobility restrictions were fully lifted in July 2015, entered the country in 2015, compared to 37 000 in 2014 and 40 000 between January and September 2016.

The number of international students enrolled in German universities has been steadily increasing in the past years to a record number of 250 000 in the winter semester 2015/16. The main countries of origin were China (13%), India (5%) and the Russian Federation (5%).

In 2015, 82 400 persons entered Germany for family reunification, a 30% increase compared to 2014. The largest countries of origin were Syria (19%), Turkey (9%) and the Russian Federation (6%).

According to the Ministry of Interior, the number of third country labour migrants increased by around 4% to 38 800 in 2015, of whom around 28 000 were highly skilled. Around 6 800 persons came to Germany in 2015 with an EU Blue Card, a 30% increase compared to 2014.

In 2016, 722 000 first-time asylum applications were lodged, compared to 442 000 in the previous year. The increase in submitted applications, however, does not reflect a higher inflow of humanitarian migrants in 2016, but rather a time lag between migrants entering the country and formally lodging an application. As in 2015, the largest group of applicants were Syrian nationals (in both years around 37% of all applicants), followed by Afghan (18%) and Iraqi nationals (13%). Previously high numbers of applicants from the Western Balkans strongly decreased in 2016.

A total of 696 000 asylum applications were processed. This constitutes an increase of more than 146% compared to 2015 (283 000 applications). Around 37% received refugee status, while another 22% of applicants were granted subsidiary protection. In 2015, 49% of applicants received refugee status, whereas only 0.6% received subsidiary protection. Since March 2016, family reunification of migrants with subsidiary protection status is only possible after two years.

In August 2016, the Integration Act (*Integrationsgesetz*) entered into force. The Act aims to increase the availability of language courses and under certain conditions allows tolerated persons who are participating in vocational education and training to remain in the country for the duration of their training. If they find employment after their training, they receive a two-year residence permit. Otherwise, they have six months to search for a job. Furthermore, in the majority of districts parts of the labour market testing (the so-called priority check) was suspended for asylum seekers and tolerated persons. The "priority check" assesses if a German, EU citizen or third-country national with equal right to take up employment and who are registered as job-seeking could be preferably hired for the position. The Federal Employment Agency continues to check, however, whether employment conditions are not less favourable than those of comparable German workers. The suspension of the "priority check" is a temporary measure limited until 5 August 2019.

Refugees have to remain in the region (*Bundesland*) to which they were allocated during their asylum procedure for three years. This restriction can be lifted when refugees find employment, enter education or have close family members in another part of Germany. The Integration Act also gives regional governments the option to pass legislative decrees that further restrict free choice of residence within each individual Land. They can, for instance, request that humanitarian migrants remain in a given municipality or district. Alternatively, they may be forbidden to move to certain areas, particularly when shares of foreign-born are already high there. As of February 2017, four out of sixteen regional governments have passed such decrees that request that humanitarian migrants live in a specific municipality or district.

In addition, vocational language training will be increased with plans to provide around 175 000 placements in 2017.

For further information

www.bmas.de
www.bmi.bund.de
www.bamf.de
www.destatis.de

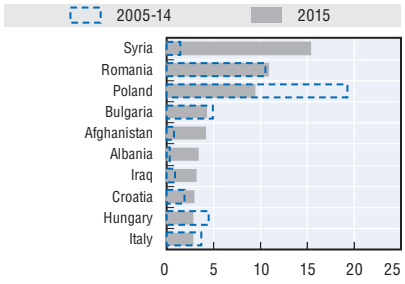
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

GERMANY

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	7.1	8.5	16.6	25.0	7.2	12.3	*2 016.2*
Outflows	6.0	6.6	9.5	10.6	6.4	7.6	*859.3*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	27.9	27.1	4.8	4.0
Family (incl. accompanying family)	63.7	82.4	11.1	12.0
Humanitarian	42.4	143.2	7.4	20.9
Free movement	434.9	427.1	75.7	62.3
Others	5.6	6.1	1.0	0.9
Total	574.5	686.0	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	23.5	40.4	44.1	30.8
Trainees	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.3
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	296.5	0.0	0.0	93.5
Intra-company transfers	5.9	9.4	9.1	7.5
Other temporary workers	33.9	12.6	12.8	25.6

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.4	0.5	2.1	5.5	0.3	1.1	*441 900*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	-0.8	-0.6	5.3	12.0	-1.7	2.3	*978.1*
Natural increase	-1.7	-2.2	-1.9	-2.3	-1.9	-2.3	*-187.6*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.0	1.6	7.2	14.3	0.2	4.5	*1 165.8*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	12.8	13.2	13.5	14.2	13.0	12.9	*11 453*
Foreign population	8.3	8.4	10.1	11.3	8.3	9.1	*9 108*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	*107 181*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	72.4	75.9	78.3	78.2	74.8	77.2
Foreign-born men	64.7	74.4	76.8	76.6	68.5	75.9
Native-born women	61.8	67.8	71.4	72.1	65.0	69.7
Foreign-born women	48.1	55.9	60.0	60.0	51.6	58.3
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	10.1	7.0	4.8	4.5	8.1	5.6
Foreign-born men	17.9	11.3	8.3	8.0	15.2	9.2
Native-born women	9.9	6.1	4.2	3.7	8.2	4.9
Foreign-born women	16.9	10.1	7.4	7.3	14.4	8.7

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498768

Greece

According to the Labour Force Survey there were 586 200 foreign-born persons in Greece, 5.5% of the total population. Although this represents a significant decrease from the figure of 900 000 recorded in the 2011 census, it may be an underestimate. Six out of ten migrants were from Albania, while other large groups were Bulgarians (31 600), Romanians (23 200) and Pakistanis (15 300).

A total of 579 700 valid residence permits of non-EU citizens were in force at the end of December 2016, which represents an increase in comparison with 2015. An additional 61 600 permits were in process (two thirds of them were in the "other" category which includes permits issued on humanitarian or exceptional grounds, as well as permits of long duration). Summing these figures, a total of 641 400 non-EU nationals were in Greece, 6% of the national population.

In December 2016, more than half of the holders of residence permits were Albanians (402 500), followed by Ukrainians (19 900), Georgians (19 400) and Pakistanis (17 100). Long-term permits account for 36% of all valid permits in 2016 compared with 23% in 2012, suggesting a long-settled migrant population in the country. This trend is also demonstrated by a shift of permits from those of employment (for men) and of family reunification (for women), into 10-year or indefinite permits or, more recently, the EU long-term or "second generation" permits (both 5-year, renewable).

Emigration has sharply increased in recent years owing to the persistent economic crisis and weak economic prospects. In 2014, the total number of emigrants was estimated at 106 800 persons. This new emigration wave is composed of younger and more highly educated persons than in the past. From 2008 to 2013, almost 223 000 Greek nationals, aged between 25 and 39 years left Greece permanently, seeking work or better employment conditions mainly in other EU countries. Three quarters of emigrants were college graduates and one third of them were post-graduates or medical and engineering graduates.

The closure of the Balkan route and the EU-Turkey Joint Statement, which took effect from 20 March 2016, led to a sharp reduction in the inflows of irregular migrants and asylum seekers into Greece. Nonetheless, 192 300 persons arrived in Greece in 2016. Syrians remain the largest group, followed by Afghans, Iraqis and Pakistanis. A total of 180 200 arrivals were recorded from Turkey, with 155 100 arrivals recorded during the first trimester. Meanwhile, 800 third country citizens were returned to Turkey under the terms of the EU-Turkey Statement between April and December 2016.

28 500 third country nationals were registered in Reception & Identification Centres in 2016, with 2 400 registered until 19 March and 26 100 registered between 20 March and the end of the year.

In 2016, the Asylum Service registered 51 100 applications for international protection, the main countries of origin being Syria, Pakistan, Iraq, and Afghanistan. In 2016, the recognition rate (refugee status and subsidiary protection status – on the merits examination) stood at 29%. Out of the total number of asylum applications lodged in 2016, 21 100 cases were eligible for relocation to other EU Member States. Only 10 800 requests for relocation were accepted by other EU Member States and 7 200 asylum seekers were relocated by the end of 2016, out of the total 63 300 the EU committed to relocate from Greece by September 2017.

A new law, adopted in April 2016, implemented a partial reform of the asylum application process to allow for the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement. It introduced an exceptional regime applicable at border areas, but also provisions to tackle backlog cases with the possibility of awarding two-year residence permits on humanitarian grounds. Other reforms related to first reception and asylum procedures in line with the EU Asylum Procedures Directive and to the labour rights of applicants for or beneficiaries of international protection. It also reinforced the Asylum Service and established a Secretariat General for Reception, with the Reception & Identification Service under its competence.

In June-July 2016, the Asylum Service, with the support of UNCHR and EASO, introduced a large scale pre-registration process for persons in mainland Greece who entered the country between 1 January 2015 and 20 March 2016. A total of 27 600 persons were pre-registered, including 1 200 unaccompanied minors.

Other actions demonstrated the exceptional circumstances the country was facing in 2016. In March 2016, an emergency action plan was developed to address the emerging problem of accommodation of refugees and migrants; it provides for hosting 50 000 persons in reception facilities, hotels and flats. In February 2016, a Coordinating Body for the Management of the Refugee Crisis was established. In September a Special Secretary was appointed, assigned the task of coordinating official communications on refugee and migration policy. In November 2016 the Ministry of Migration Policy was established. The plan for the education of refugee children and their integration into the Greek education system, presented by the competent ministries in September 2016, aims at facilitating access to education for all minors living in accommodation structures.

New legislation in 2016 further facilitates the entry of third country investors in Greece, while as of January 2017, residence permits are issued under the stand alone format, in accordance with EU Regulations.

For further information

www.statistics.gr
www.ypes.gr
www.asylo.gov.gr
www.firstreception.gov.gr
www.astynomia.gr
www.ypakp.gr
www.yptp.gr

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

GREECE

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	5.9	3.2	2.7	3.1	4.5	2.9	*34.0*
Outflows	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	**Thousands**		**% distribution**	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Temporary migration	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2010-14**
Thousands				
International students	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.9
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.8	*11 370*

Components of population growth	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	3.2	0.4	-6.3	-6.9	2.7	-4.7	*-74.3*
Natural increase	0.2	0.5	-2.0	-2.7	0.6	-1.0	*-29.4*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	2.9	-0.1	-4.3	-4.1	2.1	-3.7	*-44.9*

Stocks of immigrants	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	7.4	6.6	..	..	..	..
Foreign population	5.0	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.7	*686*

Naturalisations	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Percentage of the foreign population	..	1.1	3.2	1.8	2.3	2.6	*12 837*

Labour market outcomes	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	73.5	70.2	57.9	59.1	73.6	62.5
Foreign-born men	82.6	76.7	58.9	61.0	83.1	64.7
Native-born women	45.7	47.8	40.9	42.3	47.6	43.1
Foreign-born women	50.2	51.2	42.5	44.4	50.3	44.6
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	6.2	9.4	22.6	20.9	5.8	17.8
Foreign-born men	6.7	15.2	33.8	31.4	6.7	27.8
Native-born women	15.4	16.2	29.8	28.7	13.3	25.2
Foreign-born women	15.6	17.7	35.4	32.8	14.3	29.4

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498779

Hungary

According to Eurostat, 156 400 foreign nationals resided in Hungary on 1 January 2016, accounting for 1.6% of the total population. This represents a 7% increase on the previous year. The main origin countries were, as in previous years, Romania (29 700), China (19 800) and Germany (19 400).

In 2015, the inflow of foreign nationals to Hungary remained stable at 25 800, still considerably below the 2008 peak of 35 000 entries. At the same time, 10 400 foreign nationals left the country, slightly fewer than in 2014. Taking into account the net outflow of 300 Hungarian nationals, overall net migration stood at +15 000 in 2015. In 2015, a total of 20 800 new residence permits were issued to non-EU/EFTA nationals according to Eurostat, a number similar to that in 2014. Of these, 28% (or 5 900) were issued for the purpose of education to students, mainly from China and Turkey (700 each) and the United States (500). Another 28% (or 5 700, down from 6 700 in 2014) were issued for family reasons. Most new family migrants were Chinese nationals (2 100), followed by Russian and Ukrainian nationals (500 each). Work reasons accounted for 4 200 new residence permits, up from 3 700 the year before. The top nationalities for work reasons were Ukraine (800), China and Serbia (500 each).

Following the introduction of temporary border restrictions after a dramatic increase in the number of asylum seekers registered in Hungary in 2015, asylum applications decreased significantly over the course of 2016. According to Eurostat data, 29 400 asylum claims were filed in 2016, down from 177 100 in 2015. The largest group were Afghan nationals (11 100), followed by Syrians (5 000) and Pakistanis (3 900). A total of 5 100 decisions were taken in 2016, a 50% increase compared with 2015. According to Eurostat data, 400 persons received protection, which is equivalent to a recognition rate of 8%. However almost 49 500 cases were terminated in 2016 due to the absconding of the asylum applicant. In response to the large influx of asylum seekers, several changes were made to the Asylum Act throughout 2015 to simplify and accelerate the asylum procedure. The asylum authority must now decide within 15 days and in cases of judicial review the court has to deliver a decision within 8 days to avoid abuse of the procedure. Further amendments made it possible for asylum seekers to take part in public employment programmes and to register as unemployed and request recruitment services from employment authorities. Moreover, two temporary reception centres were established in the western and one in the southern part of Hungary between July 2015 and March 2016.

In April 2016, the Hungarian prime minister proposed the "Schengen 2.0 Action Plan" to protect EU external borders. The plan foresees more severe consequences for abuse of the asylum system, and stronger enforcement of readmission agreements with countries of origin and transit, as well as return of irregular migrants to safe third or transit countries. Meanwhile, Hungary completed the introduction of the Visa Information System (VIS) at its border crossing points on the external Schengen border. The system gives Hungarian visa-issuing authorities worldwide VIS coverage and access to exchange of visa data among Member States and Schengen Associated Countries.

In October 2016, Hungary held a referendum on the EU plans for a system of mandatory quotas for the admission of refugees. Less than half of the electorate participated in the referendum, rendering the process constitutionally null. Among those who participated more than 98% voted against admission.

Further policy changes concern the admission of high-net-worth investors. As of January 2015 the investment in special state bonds required to gain preferential residence and long-term residence rights in Hungary, was raised from EUR 250 000 to EUR 300 000.

As of January 2017, citizenship matters, previously under the competence of the Office of Immigration and Nationality, fall within the responsibility of the Government Office of the Capital City Budapest. The Office of Immigration and Nationality was renamed "Immigration and Asylum Office".

As of March 2017, the government is planning to introduce a new amendment of the asylum legislation concerning cases of mass influx to Hungary. The aim of the Hungarian measures is to avoid the uncontrolled secondary movements of third country nationals within the territory of the EU. Asylum seekers will have to wait for a final decision of their asylum requests in the designated transit zones.

For further information

www.bmbah.hu

www.kormany.hu/en

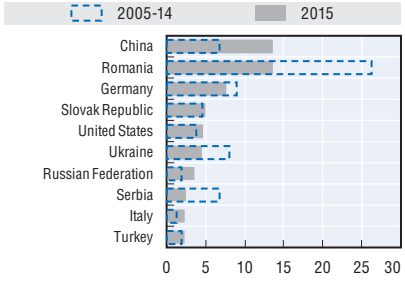
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

HUNGARY

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	*25.8*
Outflows	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.9	*10.4*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	4.0	5.1	5.8	4.4
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.2	0.2	4.2	17.7	0.3	1.3	*174 430*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	-2.1	-2.9	-2.2	-2.5	-1.7	-2.7	*-25.1*
Natural increase	-3.8	-4.0	-3.3	-4.0	-3.4	-3.8	*-39.4*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.2	*14.4*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	3.3	4.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	4.4	*504*
Foreign population	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	*157*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	6.9	3.1	6.2	2.8	4.8	7.7	*4 048*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	63.0	60.2	67.6	70.0	62.8	63.0
Foreign-born men	72.3	69.2	82.7	82.4	73.0	75.4
Native-born women	50.9	50.4	55.8	57.7	50.6	52.2
Foreign-born women	54.3	62.4	59.5	61.0	56.1	58.9
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	7.1	11.7	7.7	6.7	7.9	10.4
Foreign-born men	3.0	7.6	..	5.2	5.0	7.5
Native-born women	7.4	10.8	7.9	7.0	8.2	10.1
Foreign-born women	6.4	7.4	8.3	8.7	7.7	9.4

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498784

Ireland

A total of 593 900 non-Irish nationals resided in Ireland in April 2016. This exceeds the previous peak recorded prior to the Great Recession in 2008. As a share of the overall population, the current non-national share (12.7%) is nearly equal to the 2008 peak (12.8%). The largest group of non-national immigrants is from New EU Member States at 238 700 in 2016, similar to earlier years. There was a sharp decline of the number of immigrants from older European Union member countries, from 52 000 in 2010 to 32 000 in 2016 (40% decline). Meanwhile, the number of nationals from non-EU countries has continued to increase (4%) to 207 000 in 2016.

Ireland registered a net immigration of 3 100 persons in the year to April 2016, the first positive net immigration since 2009. Immigration of both foreigners and nationals increased by about 15% from 69 300 the previous year to 79 300. Emigration continued to decline by 6% to 76 200. Net emigration of Irish nationals continues, but at lower levels than recent years.

In 2016, the inflows from outside the European Union, Australia, Canada or the United States fell; even so their share of total immigration increased to 25%. Since non-EU immigrants require employment permits, they are likely to be high skilled immigrants filling shortages in Irish labour markets, as well as international students whose numbers have increased. Overall, there was a marked increase in working age migrants (25-44), which accounted for over half of all immigrants during 2016.

In a well-established pattern, over 20% of all emigrants went to the United Kingdom (16 600), while other EU countries were also significant destinations. The twelve new EU Member States received 10 700 emigrants and the rest of the European Union received 16 000. In 2016, Irish nationals accounted for 42% of total outward migration. Irish emigration mainly involves young people, with roughly 42% of emigrants between the ages of 24-45 in April 2016.

Approximately 115 700 entry visa applications for both short and long stays were received in 2015, a 14% increase from 2014. The approval rate of visas was 91%, with the top nationalities applying for visas coming from India (18%), China (12%), Russia (10%), Pakistan (7%), and Nigeria (5%). The number of new employment permits increased in 2015 to over 6 000, reflecting recovery in employment and the economy as well as an influx of workers from outside the European Union. Nationals from India (29%), Pakistan (13%), and the United States (10%) were the three largest groups receiving new work permits.

A total of 3 300 people applied for asylum in Ireland in 2015; 2.5 times higher than in 2014. A total of 1 200 cases were finalised in 2015. The largest surge in asylum claims came from Pakistani citizens from 290 in 2014 to 1 350 in 2015, representing over 40% of all applications. Other countries with large shares of asylum claims include: Bangladesh, Albania, Nigeria, and India. Adults (above the age of 18) account for 88% of all applications, 80% of whom are males. The number of appeals by refugee claimants also increased by 37% from 1 000 in 2014 to 1 400 in 2015.

The International Protection Act (IPA), signed into law on 30 December 2015, took effect in 2016. The act creates a single application procedure and aligns Irish protections processing with other EU Member States. In addition to the IPA, Ireland implemented provisions of grants in line with the national Student Grants Scheme to allow school leavers to progress to higher education; review cases of persons subject to deportation order who have been in the system for five or more years to possibly remain; and exemptions from drug prescription charges for Direct Provision residents.

Ireland opted into two EU decisions on Relocation (Council Decision (EU) 2015/1523 and Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601) in September 2015. In accordance with the Irish Refugee Protection Programme (IRPP) approved in September 2015, Ireland confirmed its intention to relocate and resettle up to 4 000 refugees in 2017. This includes 520 programme refugees from Lebanon to be resettled by the end of 2016. During 2015, 180 programme refugees were brought from Jordan and Lebanon.

A number of reforms were introduced in 2015 concerning the student immigration regime. In May, the Interim List of Eligible Programmes was announced which restricts the list of eligible educational programmes for immigration purposes. Likewise, certain expectations, such as minimum attendance levels and transparency of programmes, were created for English language learning. The work concession for students was also standardized.

In 2015, the Atypical Working Scheme (AWS) – a mechanism for streamlining entry for short-term work in specialised skills without the requirement for an employment permit – was expanded to include permissions for non-European Economic Area nationals to work in fishing fleets, as locum doctors and as nurses. In 2015, the number of applications approved under the AWS increased by almost 50% from 2015 for a total of 1 900.

A Trusted Partner Initiative for employment permit applications was introduced in May 2015. For companies in expansion, start-up companies and other types of employers, the initiative streamlines the application process for employing third-county nationals. In 2015, 25 migrant entrepreneurs' applications were approved under the Start-Up Entrepreneur Programme (STEP) – an entry scheme for high potential start up business.

For further information

www.inis.gov.ie

www.entemp.ie/labour/workpermits

www.ria.gov.ie

www.cso.ie/en/statistics/population/

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

IRELAND

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	15.7	5.2	10.5	12.2	19.0	7.7	*57.2*
Outflows	..	8.7	8.8	9.7	..	8.5	*45.6*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	**Thousands**		**% distribution**	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Work	4.0	4.8	13.2	13.5
Family (incl. accompanying family)	2.7	3.7	8.8	10.3
Humanitarian	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9
Free movement	23.6	26.7	77.3	75.2
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	30.5	35.5	100.0	100.0

Temporary migration	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2010-14**
Thousands				
International students	..	..	..	10.8
Trainees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Working holiday makers	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.7
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4
Other temporary workers	..	0.0	0.2	0.0

Inflows of asylum seekers	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	*3 280*

Components of population growth	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	23.2	4.7	5.1	20.5	20.2	3.5	*95.8*
Natural increase	8.0	10.4	8.2	7.6	9.4	9.3	*35.5*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	15.2	-5.6	-3.2	12.9	10.8	-5.8	*60.3*

Stocks of immigrants	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	12.4	16.7	16.4	16.8	15.1	16.3	*789*
Foreign population	..	12.1	12.1	12.3	..	11.9	*578*

Naturalisations	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Percentage of the foreign population	..	1.1	3.8	2.4	1.1	3.2	*13 565*

Labour market outcomes	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	75.8	63.3	66.5	68.4	73.9	63.8
Foreign-born men	78.8	64.6	68.5	69.9	77.7	65.8
Native-born women	58.0	56.2	57.3	58.5	58.8	56.1
Foreign-born women	57.7	54.0	54.3	55.8	60.1	54.1
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	4.5	16.9	13.0	10.7	6.8	16.1
Foreign-born men	6.0	19.9	14.2	12.9	9.1	17.9
Native-born women	3.5	9.2	8.6	7.2	4.4	9.6
Foreign-born women	6.0	13.2	12.7	9.7	7.6	13.9

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498799

Israel

Israel distinguishes two major categories of foreigners who may legally reside in Israel: immigrants with Jewish origin or ties, who may immigrate permanently to Israel under the Law of Return, as well as family members of nationals who receive legal status under the Entry into Israel Law; and foreign nationals who may enter Israel temporarily as tourists, students, foreign workers, etc. As of 30 June 2016, the total population of foreign nationals living in Israel was 217 200, down from 228 000 a year earlier. This group of foreign nationals is made up mostly of temporary workers, asylum seekers and overstaying tourists, as permanent migrants entering under the Law of Return are usually granted immediate citizenship upon arrival.

According to the Ministry of Aliya and Immigrant Absorption, the number of immigrants who entered Israel in 2016 under the Law of Return (excluding returning nationals and residents) stood at 27 000 persons, a 13% decrease from the 31 000 peak reached in 2015. Russia was the main origin country, with 7 100 new immigrants. Inflows from Ukraine and France decreased but remained at high levels (5 900 and 4 700 persons, respectively), while those from the United States remained stable at around 3 000 persons.

The stock of foreign nationals who had entered Israel as temporary workers has been increasing regularly since 2012. As of 31 December 2016, it stood at 100 000, up from 93 000 one year earlier (+8%). Of the total, 84 500 were legally employed and 15 700 were outside the legal temporary work system through unauthorised change of employer or overstay.

Israel is pursuing efforts with several countries to sign bilateral agreements in the field of home based caregiving and has been negotiating with several countries concerning legal and transparent recruitment of caregivers, the largest category of legal foreign workers (49 200). In addition, Israel is carrying out pilot programs for bilateral recruitment of a limited number of caregivers from Nepal and Sri Lanka. In August 2016, the High Court of Justice pressed the government to reach an agreement with the Philippines. Still in the care sector, in 2016 the National Labor Court set the duration of weekly rest at 25 hours for live-in, home based caregivers for the elderly and disabled.

Israel requires employers of certain foreign workers to pay deposits into escrow accounts held by the Population, Immigration and Border Authority (PIBA), to be released at departure; this is meant both to ensure that severance and pension funds are paid and as an incentive for workers to depart at the end of their contracts. In August 2016, new regulations came into force, specifying amounts and requirements for employer deposits for foreign construction workers and home caregivers. Foreign workers receive the accumulated sums from PIBA in cash or by bank transfer at departure. Workers illegally overstaying in Israel without justification forfeit portions of the above sums; beyond six months, the entire sum is forfeited. From June 2017, similar provisions will apply to irregular border crossers. In this case, 20% of their salary is deducted, on top of which employers must contribute a further 16%. If the worker overstays after receiving an order to leave the country, portions of the 16% deposited by the employer may be deducted by PIBA for each month of illegal, unjustified overstay.

Israel signed Work and Holiday Visa agreements with Australia, Germany, Korea and the Czech Republic in 2016 and with Austria in early 2017, bring the total number of partner countries to six.

Throughout 2015-16, the upward trend from previous years in numbers of authorised cross-border Palestinian workers in Israel has continued, to reach almost 60 000, of whom 5 700 were seasonal workers.

The number of foreigners overstaying illegally after entering as tourists is estimated at 79 000 at the end of 2016, the same as in 2015 but down from 91 000 in 2014 when the calculation method was changed.

A resolution was passed in 2016, setting a quota of 1 300 family reunification visas in 2016 and 2017 for members of the Falash Mura group in Ethiopia, which, when implemented, could lead to an increase in the number of immigrants from Ethiopia.

Irregular border crossings, which peaked in 2011 at 1 500 monthly, have almost totally ceased, falling to 20 in 2016 due to enforcement measures. Measures include a fence along the Israeli-Egyptian border and establishment of a housing facility in the desert in which irregular border-crossers are required to reside, although they are free to leave during the day. As a result, the number of irregular border crossers residing in Israel (40 300 in December 2016) has been steadily decreasing over the past four years. 92% come from Eritrea or Sudan and are entitled to group protection. The maximum period for which irregular border-crossers may be required to reside in the facility was reduced from 20 to 12 months in February 2016.

A new phenomenon in 2016 was the arrival of thousands of citizens of Georgia and Ukraine who entered Israel as tourists and applied for asylum directly with the Population, Immigration and Border Authority. National statistics on asylum applications indicate that there were 14 800 applications in 2016, up from 7 300 in 2015, 46% from Ukrainian nationals and 25% from Georgians.

For further information

www.cbs.gov.il

www.economy.gov.il

www.piba.gov.il

www.moia.gov.il

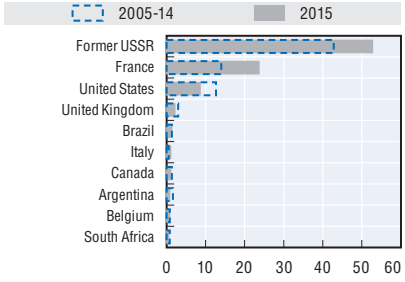
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

ISRAEL

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	3.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.4	*27.9*
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	..	..	..	..
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	*5 010*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	28.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural increase	26.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	29.5	25.2	22.9	22.5	27.7	23.9	*1 818*
Foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	..	..	69.6	70.4	..	69.3
Foreign-born men	..	..	79.5	80.1	..	78.7
Native-born women	..	..	60.9	61.2	..	60.0
Foreign-born women	..	..	75.6	76.2	..	73.7
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	..	..	6.0	5.3	..	6.5
Foreign-born men	..	..	5.2	4.4	..	5.3
Native-born women	..	..	6.5	5.8	..	7.1
Foreign-born women	..	..	4.1	4.1	..	4.1

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498800

Italy

The number of foreign born living in Italy in 2015 was about five million, corresponding to 8.3% of the total population. Around one third were born in the European Union (EU). The main countries of origin were Romania (1.1 million), Albania (467 000), Morocco (437 000), China (271 000) and Ukraine (230 000). The region with the highest share of immigrants was Lombardy, followed by Latium and Emilia Romagna.

According to population registry data, migration inflows in 2015 were stable compared to 2014, while outflows significant increased over the same period. Net migration remained positive (+133 000) but lower than in the previous year (-6%). 280 000 people registered their residence from abroad, nearly 90% of them foreigners. The main countries of origin included Romania (46 400), Morocco (15 000), China (14 800) and Bangladesh (12 400). Compared to 2014, inflows from sub-Saharan Africa have significantly increased, while those from the Philippines, Peru and Moldova have decreased. Migration outflows reached 147 000 people (+8% over 2014) continuing an upward trend. More than 100 000 (70%) were Italians of whom around a quarter had high levels of education. The United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland and France were the main destination countries.

New residence permits issued in 2015 totalled 238 900, a decrease of 3.9% compared to 2014. The decrease was stronger for women than for men (-5% vs. -3%). The main nationalities of first-time permit recipients were Moroccan and Albanian (mainly family reunification) and Nigerian (humanitarian protection). Although the employment situation improved slightly in 2015, the number of work permits decreased by 62% and represented only 9% of all new residence permits, compared to 23% in 2014. In contrast, permits issued for humanitarian protection increased and were 28% of all new permits, so that they became the most frequent type of permit after family reunification.

As in the previous year, in 2016 the quotas for the number of admissions were set at 13 000 for seasonal work (actual admissions were lower, at 3 600) and at 17 850 for non-seasonal work.

In 2015, 159 000 non-EU nationals acquired Italian citizenship, three times more than in 2011. Albanians and Moroccans accounted for 42% of total naturalisations.

According to the UNHCR, in 2016 over 180 000 irregular migrants reached Italian shores, an increase of 18% compared to 2015. The main nationalities were Nigeria, Eritrea and Guinea. The number of unaccompanied and separated children doubled over the year and reached 14% of all sea arrivals. In view of the rapid increase in the number of arrivals, during the summer of 2016 the European Commission awarded additional emergency funding to Italy (as well as to Greece) to support search and rescue activities.

In 2016, there were more than 120 000 asylum applications (+47% compared to 2015), of which 38% had a positive outcome: 5% recognized as refugees, 12% received subsidiary protection and 21% given humanitarian protection. The top three nationalities were Nigeria (22%), Pakistan (11%) and Gambia (7%).

In 2015, the European Agenda on Migration introduced the "hotspot approach" as the model of operational support to EU Member States facing high migratory pressure. One of the main purposes of the hotspots is to ensure that all newcomers are properly fingerprinted and registered before making decisions about potential relocation. However, by the end of 2016, only 29% of arrivals by sea occurred through the four operational hotspots.

Between September 2015 and December 2016, over 25 000 potential relocation candidates arrived in Italy by sea. Of these, 2 700 asylum-seekers, corresponding to 6.7% of the 39 600 target to be met by the end of September 2017, were relocated from Italy to other European countries.

Alongside the reception of asylum seekers, Italy introduced a resettlement programme in 2015. The initial budget for the resettlement programme covers 500 refugees annually from 2014-20. The first resettlement group is expected to come from Lebanon and Sudan. The 500 would be included as part of the Italian pledge to resettle 2 000 under the European Agenda on Migration; this commitment includes Syrian nationals from Turkey, following the EU-Turkey declaration of 18 March 2016.

A new decree related to the procedure for age assessment of unaccompanied child victims of trafficking entered into force at the beginning of 2017. The decree clarifies the procedure for determining a child's age and sets out a number of important guarantees. Only where there are serious doubts can the police order a multidisciplinary age assessment.

In 2014, the Ministry of Economic Development launched the Italia Startup Visa, an online, free visa procedure, faster than the existing one, for self-employed non-EU citizens who intend, individually or as a team, to create an innovative start-up in Italy. Projects are selected by a technical committee chaired by the Ministry and composed of associations representing venture capital, technology and research development.

In 2016, the Italia Startup Visa programme reported 100 new applications, compared with 40 in 2015 and 20 in 2014. 65% of applications were approved, primarily for nationals of Russia, followed by China, the United States and Pakistan.

On the integration policy side, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies launched two new projects in 2016 to facilitate social and employment integration of three target groups: refugees settled in the SPRAR reception system; unaccompanied minors reaching adulthood; and young migrants. The projects provide training and personalised active labor market services. In addition, Regions have been financed to implement projects on the following integration-related themes: education in multicultural contexts and early school-leaving, access to integration services, information dissemination on services and opportunities for migrants, enhancement of migrant associations.

Finally, the recognition of same sex marriage in 2016 has an impact on immigration policy in relation to naturalisation and family reunification for same sex couples.

For further information

www.interno.it
www.istat.it
www.lavoro.gov.it/lavoro

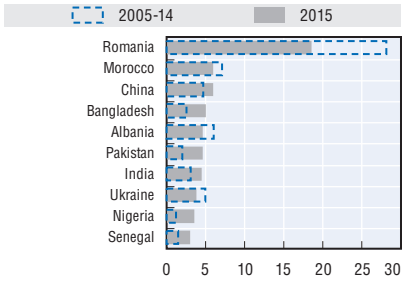
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

ITALY

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	4.8	7.1	4.2	4.2	6.6	5.5	*250.5*
Outflows	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	*44.7*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	48.5	13.8	23.8	8.6
Family (incl. accompanying family)	61.4	48.6	30.1	30.2
Humanitarian	20.6	29.6	10.1	18.4
Free movement	68.4	63.8	33.5	39.6
Others	5.2	5.0	2.6	3.1
Total	204.1	160.9	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	17.6	15.0	14.2	18.3
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Seasonal workers	27.7	4.8	3.6	13.0
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.5	*83 240*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	3.3	2.9	0.2	-2.1	4.5	5.3	*-130.1*
Natural increase	-0.2	-0.4	-1.6	-2.7	-0.2	-1.1	*-161.8*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.5	3.4	1.8	0.5	4.7	6.5	*31.7*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	9.7	9.7	9.9	..	9.6	*5 907*
Foreign population	4.6	6.5	8.4	8.4	5.4	7.5	*5 027*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	1.2	1.8	2.6	3.6	1.5	2.0	*178 035*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	69.2	66.7	64.1	64.9	69.1	65.5
Foreign-born men	79.9	76.1	68.7	70.0	80.3	72.1
Native-born women	45.1	45.7	46.4	46.9	46.0	46.2
Foreign-born women	47.6	49.5	49.7	49.0	50.1	49.5
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	6.2	7.4	11.6	11.1	5.8	9.4
Foreign-born men	6.8	10.0	15.6	14.5	6.7	12.8
Native-born women	9.7	9.2	13.3	12.0	8.6	11.1
Foreign-born women	14.5	13.3	17.4	17.0	12.6	15.8

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498813

Japan

At the end of 2016, the number of foreign residents registered in Japan reached the record level of 2.38 million, 1.9% of the total Japanese population. The largest group were Chinese, with 696 000 people (29% of total foreign residents), followed by 453 000 South Koreans (19% of total foreign residents), and 244 000 from the Philippines (10% of total foreign residents).

Overall, 428 000 foreign nationals entered Japan in 2016 (excluding temporary visitors and those with re-entry permits). This marked a 9.3% increase on 2015.

The number of new arrivals entering for work purposes followed the same positive trend, reaching 85 000 in 2016 (+8.4% on 2015). Among these, 46.2% were admitted as entertainers (+5.1% on 2015) whilst engineers and specialists in humanities/international services accounted for 24.8% of the total inflow (+18.4% compared to 2015). Intra-company transfers (+6.2% on 2015) made up 9.1% of the total inflow, and highly skilled professionals accounted for 0.3% of incoming labour migrants. If entertainers and intra-company transfers are excluded, the number of new labour migrants increased by 12.4%, from 33 600 in 2015 to 37 800 in 2016. According to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in October 2016 the stock of foreign workers reached 1 080 000, the first time this number exceeded one million and a 19% increase on the previous year. Some 413 000 workers were registered on the basis of their status (as permanent residents, Japanese descendants, etc.), 210 000 were foreign students engaged in part-time work, 201 000 worked in professional or technical fields, and 211 000 were technical interns.

In 2016, new arrivals for study purposes amounted to 108 000, a 8.6% increase compared to 2015. According to JASSO (Japan Student Services Organization), in May 2016 the total number of foreign students in Japanese institutions was 240 300 (+14.8%). Most (72%) of them were enrolled in higher education institutions, with the remainder in Japanese language institutes. Overall, the great majority of students were from the Asian region. Chinese nationals comprised 41% of the total foreign students, followed by Vietnamese (22%) and Nepalese (8%). The number of new arrivals for technical intern training also increased by 9.4% compared to 2015, reaching 106 000. Finally, in line with a general increase of independent arrivals, numbers of dependent migrants accompanying foreign workers and college students increased by 15%, reaching 27 000.

As of the beginning of 2017, 65 000 foreign nationals were overstaying. The number of over-stayers increased by 3.9% compared to the previous year. The main nationalities of over-stayers were South Koreans (13 300), Chinese (8 900), and Thai (6 500).

Japan registered a sharp increase in the number of applications for refugee status, reaching 10 900 in 2016 (+43.7% on 2015). Five origin countries (Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Turkey, and Viet Nam) accounted for over six in ten applications for refugee status. In 2016, 28 persons were recognised as refugees, while 97 were granted humanitarian protection. Within the context of the resettlement programme from three Indochinese states (Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia) and Myanmar, dating back to 1979, in 2016 Japan resettled 18 persons.

In September 2015, the Fifth Basic Plan for Immigration Control was formulated, producing guidelines for immigration control administration and other related policies. The five-year plan addressed key issues, such as proactive acceptance of foreign nationals vitalizing the Japanese economy and society and the promotion of appropriate and prompt protection of refugees, as well as measures against illegal residents.

In April 2015 an amendment to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act approved in June 2014 entered into force. This established a residence status with an indefinite period of stay for highly skilled foreign professionals, engaged in advanced academic research, advanced specialised/technical activities or advanced business management.

Among the actions aimed to decrease the number of over-stayers, Japanese authorities have encouraged voluntary departures within the "departure order system", which allows illegal residents who voluntarily appeared before the authorities to return to their origin countries and not be detained.

Japan has actively promoted foreign workers' employment in professional or technical fields, in particular with measures targeting foreign students wishing to work in Japan after graduation. In the context of the "Japan Revitalization Strategy", the law for Technical Intern Training Program which imposes new controls on the Program, extends the training period and expands the quotas of received trainees for excellent supervising organisations, etc. has been promulgated in November 2016.

In January 2017, the Japanese government announced plans to offer accelerated access to permanent residency – one or three years, instead of five – to certain high-scoring applicants under its points-based system for highly-skilled professionals.

For further information

www.immi-moj.go.jp

www.mhlw.go.jp

www8.cao.go.jp/teiju-portal/eng/index.html

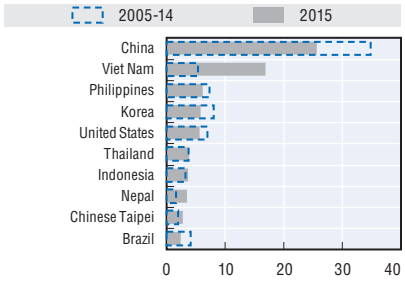
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

JAPAN

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.4	*391.2*
Outflows	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	*223.5*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	29.3	41.3	45.8	50.4
Family (incl. accompanying family)	22.5	26.1	35.1	31.9
Humanitarian	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	12.1	14.3	18.9	17.5
Total	63.9	81.8	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	63.5	82.5	99.6	64.7
Trainees	77.7	98.7	112.7	85.7
Working holiday makers	10.1	8.1	10.4	8.8
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	5.8	7.2	7.2	6.2
Other temporary workers	38.4	45.5	48.6	42.1

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*7 580*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	..	-2.0	..	..	0.5	..	..
Natural increase	..	-1.4	..	..	-0.1	..	..
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	..	-0.6	..	..	-0.3	..	..

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign population	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	*2 232*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	*9 469*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498825

Korea

In 2015, the number of migrants admitted into Korea for a permanent stay reached 80 700 (+7% compared to 2014). Of those permanent migrants for which the reason of entry can be classified (46%), family migrants represented the highest percentage (37%) with labour migrants only 2%. The number of temporary migrants admitted fell from 206 000 in 2014 to 180 000 in 2015. Among them, 138 000 were temporary workers and 23 000 were international students. The number of returning Korean nationals (12%) continued to increase during 2015, but at a smaller pace than in 2014.

The stock of foreign residents in Korea has been steadily increasing, and in 2015, it amounted to 2.9% of the national population. The number of long-staying residing migrants increased from 1.38 million at the end of 2014 to 1.47 million one year later. The number of ethnic Koreans (22% of the foreign residents) increased by 5% compared to 2014, with the number of other registered foreigners up by 13%.

In the period 2014-15, the stock of employment-based migrants increased by 12% in 2014 and by a further 1.3% in 2015, bringing the number of foreign workers (625 100) nearer to its 2011 level (595 100), after a two-year dip. The top three nationalities of new labour migrants were Cambodia, Nepal and Indonesia. In 2015, the number of low skilled workers entering with an employment permit (E-9) was stable at 51 000. Overall, 276 000 E-9 visa holders were registered in 2015, mainly working in manufacture. The number of skilled and professional migrant workers continued to decrease slowly (by 3% compared to 2013), reaching 48 600 in 2015. The most common entry channels were foreign language instructors (E-2) and special activity (E-7), used respectively by 13 000 (33% of total skilled migrants) and 20 000 persons (48%).

The H-2 visa allows working visits by ethnic Koreans. The stock of H-2 visas holders reached 285 000 in 2015 and of these 65 000 migrants entered Korea in 2015. This marked a decrease in the inflow by 28% compared to the previous year, due to lower replacement rate and to transitions to the Overseas Korean Residents visa (F-4).

Over the past decade, the number of foreign students increased by 150%, and in 2015 they numbered 96 400 of whom 23 400 arrived during the year. Their composition has changed over time. Since 2010, the number of foreign students in degree programmes decreased steadily to 60 500 in 2013, but increased again over the following years, to reach 66 300 in 2015. By contrast, the number of language course students has been continuously increasing since 2010, reaching 30 000 in 2015. In 2015, Chinese nationals accounted for 59% of all foreign students, followed by Vietnamese (7%) and Mongolians (5%).

The total number of foreign marriage migrants residing in Korea reached 152 000 in 2015, most of them women. China was the main country of origin for foreign spouses (59%), followed by Viet Nam (41%), Japan (13%) and the Philippines (11%).

In 2015, the total number of unauthorised migrants who had overstayed their visas rose slightly, reaching 214 000. While this number has been increasing over recent years, compared to the period 2007-11, the number of unauthorised migrants as a percentage of total migrant residents has steadily decreased since 2001, from 48% to 11%. Unauthorised status was more likely among migrants not requiring a visa and low skilled labour migrants.

Asylum applications have been growing over recent years. During the period 1994-2010, the number of asylum applicants was on average 180 per year and always below the level of 1 000. Since 2011, it has increased sharply, to 5 700 applications in 2015. During the period 2011-15, 1 100 persons have received some form of protection, 31% of them with recognised refugee status.

In 2015, foreign worker recruitment was eased. A point system for selecting low-skilled workers (for an E-9 visa) was piloted and adopted in 2016. Points are based on Korean linguistic proficiency, work experience and occupation-related skill levels. Another change concerned the duration of the labour market test that employers have to perform to check the availability of domestic workers before recruiting foreign workers. This duration has been shortened from two weeks to one week for agriculture, livestock and fishery sectors. The quotas of low-skilled foreign workers for small establishments with highly-growing capability have been increased by 20%. These quotas can now be adjusted across sectors, depending on the development of foreign labour demand.

For highly skilled workers, the pre-residency duration requirement for a permanent residency visa (F-5) has been lowered from five years to one, for some professional foreign workers. The conditions of stay for foreign students have been simplified: the investment threshold for starting a new business has been lowered and the maximum duration of the job search visa for former graduates has been extended, from one to two years. The quota for business investors has been increased, so that two investors per KRW 100 million would be granted a Treaty Investor visa (D-8).

For further information

www.eps.go.kr

www.immigration.go.kr

www.kostat.go.kr

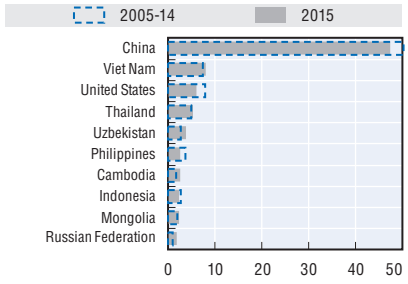
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

KOREA

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	5.3	6.0	8.1	7.4	5.8	6.7	*372.9*
Outflows	5.6	4.0	5.4	6.0	4.3	6.0	*301.0*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3
Family (incl. accompanying family)	33.1	34.1	43.7	42.2
Humanitarian	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	40.8	45.6	53.9	56.4
Total	75.7	80.7	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	16.8	21.9	23.4	17.8
Trainees	11.8	15.1	17.0	13.0
Working holiday makers	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.0
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	133.4	167.0	137.8	140.7

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*5 710*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	2.0	6.0	..	..	..	..	..
Natural increase	4.0	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-2.0	1.7	..	..	..	..	..

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign population	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.0	*1 143*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	3.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.6	*13 934*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498833

Latvia

Between 2014 and 2015 the population of Latvia fell by 17 100 to 1.97 million, mainly because of emigration. Official statistics from Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia indicated that outflows (20 100) exceeded inflows (9 500) resulting in a net outflow of 10 600 in 2015. Latvian nationals accounted for 52.5% of total inflows and 82.4% of total outflows. The non-Latvian population numbered 288 900 at the beginning of 2016, equivalent to 14.7% of the total population. 232 100 non-citizens of Latvia, mainly longstanding residents from other parts of the former Soviet Union, comprised 80% of the non-Latvian and 11.8% of the total population. 42 300 Russian nationals were the largest group of non-Latvian residents and it has grown by 1% compared with 2014 (41 900).

The stock of persons holding valid residence permits has gradually increased reaching 88 600 in 2015 (84 300 in 2014). Of these, 52 000 held permanent residence permits (51 000 in 2014) and 36 600 held temporary residence permits, which is a 10% increase on the previous year (33 200 in 2014). In 2015, 81% of permanent residence permits holders were Russian nationals. Among temporary residence permit holders the proportion of Russian nationals was 37%. EU/EFTA nationals accounted for 30% of temporary residence permit holders and 8% of permanent residence permit holders.

In 2015, number of persons who received permanent residence permits decreased to 2 100 (3 100 in 2014) and 7 200 received temporary residence permits, which is 31% less than in previous year. In 2015, the number of initial temporary residence permits issued to investors and their families decreased by 75% to 1 400 (5 600 in 2014). Labour migrants and their families accounted for 37% of all issued initial temporary residence permits (2 600 permits in 2015, including 2 100 principal applicants and 600 dependants). 16% of the labour migrants were highly skilled workers and their family members.

In the academic year 2015/16, 6 200 international students were registered in higher education establishments in Latvia, 23% more than in the year before (5 000 in 2014/15). In 2015, 1 600 temporary residence permits were issued to students, 4% more than in 2014.

The largest proportion of students were from Uzbekistan (18% of the total) and India (18%), and 46% were from EU/EFTA countries.

The Law "Amendments to the Immigration Law" came into force in 1 July 2016, which prescribed that foreign students may work for 20 hours per week, while students enrolled in the last year of Masters or PhD studies may work without time restrictions. Students who have graduated from Masters or PhD studies have the right to request a temporary residence permit for a period of six months.

In 2015, 1 500 persons (including 500 children who were naturalized together with their parents) received Latvian citizenship through naturalization, over 90% of whom were Latvian non-citizens.

The number of asylum seekers in 2015 decreased to 330 (360 in 2014). Iraq (90) and Viet Nam (80) were the main countries of origin. International protection status was given in 12% of decisions. Latvia has taken a political decision about relocation and resettlement of 780 asylum seekers for a period of two years. Latvia has a duty to resettle 50 persons. To fulfil its EU commitments, Latvia has already relocated 80 and resettled 6 persons.

On 2 December 2015 by Order No. 759 the Cabinet of Ministers approved Action Plan for Movement and Admission in Latvia of Persons who Need International Protection.

A new Asylum Law was adopted on 17 December 2015, which is in force since 19 January 2016. It was developed to introduce the following requirements of the EU legislation: Directive 2013/32/EU; Directive 2013/33/EU. To ensure the effectiveness of the asylum procedure and to prevent its abuse, the law lays down a special procedure for the examination of the application if the application is filed at the border crossing point or transit zone.

In 2016 (data until 16 September) 300 irregular migrants and 40 facilitators of illegal crossing had been taken into custody as they were attempting to cross the borderland. In comparison, in 2015 500 trespassers and 90 facilitators of illegal crossing were detained.

For further information

www.plmp.gov.lv

www.csb.gov.lv

www.emn.lv

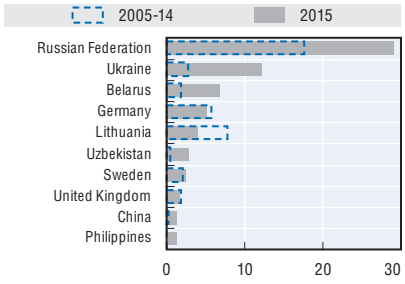
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

LATVIA

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	0.8	1.3	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.7	*4.5*
Outflows	..	..	0.7	1.3	..	..	*2.6*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.6
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	..	..	0.2	0.2	..	..	*330*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	-9.8	-21.9	-7.7	-8.7	-11.8	-13.1	*-17.1*
Natural increase	-4.9	-4.9	-3.4	-3.3	-4.1	-4.3	*-6.5*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-4.9	-17.0	-4.3	-5.4	-7.8	-8.8	*-10.6*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	14.5	13.3	13.1	..	13.9	*225*
Foreign population	20.5	16.4	15.0	14.7	18.8	15.5	*289*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	..	..	*1 515*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	66.9	57.7	68.4	70.0	63.9	63.7
Foreign-born men	72.8	59.5	68.4	69.1	71.4	64.8
Native-born women	58.8	59.0	64.8	67.2	59.9	62.1
Foreign-born women	62.5	59.3	60.9	60.3	63.9	59.3
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	9.3	22.8	12.2	11.3	14.9	16.5
Foreign-born men	8.2	24.9	11.3	11.7	8.1	17.8
Native-born women	8.6	17.0	10.0	8.5	11.3	13.1
Foreign-born women	10.0	14.3	11.1	11.0	7.0	14.7

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498844

Lithuania

The Lithuanian population has continued to fall, from 3 million at the 2011 census to an estimated 2.85 million at the beginning of 2017. The number of foreign nationals residing in Lithuania increased by 0.8% over 2016 to 44 600 at the beginning of 2017, equivalent to 1.6% of the total population. Non-EEA citizens accounted for 86% of foreign residents. Of these, almost half held long-term residence permits.

Lithuania has one of the highest emigration rates in Europe, with outflows continuing to increase. In 2016, 50 300 people left Lithuania, compared with 44 500 in 2015 and 36 600 in 2014. In 2015, the United Kingdom remained the main destination (43%), followed by Germany (7%), Ireland (7%) and Norway (6%). Forty-nine per cent of all emigrants in 2015 were aged between 20 and 34 years and more than 80% were Lithuanians.

Immigration fell to 22 100 and 20 200 in 2015 and 2016, respectively, slightly less than in the previous two years but still substantially higher than the record low of 5 200 in 2010. No data are yet available on the characteristics of immigrants in 2016, but in 2015, 83% were returning Lithuanian nationals and 31% of the foreign nationals were Ukrainians. Net emigration in 2016 stood at 30 200, substantially higher than the level in 2015 (22 400).

Lithuania did not receive a large influx of asylum seekers in 2016, although the number of applications rose to 425 from 180 in 2015 according to the Migration Department. Almost half came to Lithuania as resettled/relocated foreigners from Greece and Turkey; most were Syrians. Refugee status was given to 180 and 14 received subsidiary protection. Lithuania has committed to taking 170 displaced persons under the EU burden-sharing commitments.

On 11 August 2016, the Lithuanian Government and the International Organization for Migration Office in Vilnius signed a Framework Agreement to cooperate in resettling of up to 410 asylum seekers from Turkey. On 7 September 2016, the first 20 migrants were resettled.

Some 1 200 and 1 400 people had their citizenship reinstated in 2015 and 2016, respectively, compared with 1 080 in 2014. This procedure applies to persons who held Lithuanian citizenship before 15 June 1940 or their descendants, and who were expelled from Lithuania or left the country for political reasons. A further 70 applicants of Lithuanian descent gained citizenship via a simplified procedure (110 in 2016). Around 180 foreign citizens were naturalised each year in 2015 and 2016.

Since 2015, some accompanying family can gain residence. This concerns families accompanying certain categories of migrants, including teachers at some educational institutions, investors meeting specific thresholds for job creation or financial investment; intra-corporate transfers; and those granted subsidiary protection. The last category had previously been subjected to a two-year residence requirement prior to bringing in family members.

On 1 January 2017, the Startup visa, aimed at foreigners who intend to engage in lawful activities related to new technologies or other significant innovative economic and social development, became active. Enterprise Lithuania evaluates applications in terms of business plan and the qualifications of the applicant. The permit is for one year, renewable, and foreign recipients may bring accompanying family members.

On 20 June 2016, the Lithuanian Government adopted a special Action Plan aimed at reducing emigration and increasing return migration. The Action Plan addresses different areas influencing migration choice, including: promotion of enterpreneurship and job-creation; attracting investors and talents; increasing salaries and improving social services; improving migration procedures; strengthening ties with the diaspora; improving information services and targeted dissemination of information about Lithuania and its living and work conditions. This plan does not have a separate budget line and all measures must be implemented within regular Ministerial operating budgets.

For further information

www.migracija.lt

www.stat.gov.lt/en

www.123.emn.lt/en/home

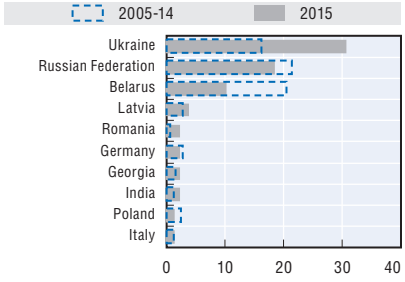
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

LITHUANIA

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.9	*3.7*
Outflows	07	1.2	1.2	..	1.0	1.0	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	..	..	..	..
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*290*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	-19.7	-28.9	-7.6	-11.3	-13.1	-14.6	*-32.7*
Natural increase	-4.3	-3.7	-3.4	-3.5	-4.1	-3.6	*-10.3*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-15.4	-25.2	-4.2	-7.7	-9.0	-11.0	*-22.4*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	6.7	9.1	4.5	..	..	*130*
Foreign population	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	*19*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	*177*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	65.7	56.2	66.3	67.9	62.5	61.7
Foreign-born men	76.6	64.1	72.9	71.5	67.2	68.5
Native-born women	59.4	58.5	64.8	66.5	60.0	61.6
Foreign-born women	59.7	60.0	66.0	65.2	61.7	62.2
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	8.2	21.6	12.5	10.2	12.7	16.3
Foreign-born men	10.8	19.9	10.9	12.4	5.7	14.4
Native-born women	8.1	14.6	9.4	8.4	9.3	11.8
Foreign-born women	16.6	17.7	9.7	7.3	5.4	15.1

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498853

Luxembourg

Net migration of foreigners reached its highest number in 2015 (11 200), with an increase of 1% compared to 2014. Both arrivals and departures have been steadily increasing over the last five years. Overall, 23 800 people arrived in Luxembourg over the course of 2015, 5% Luxembourgish, 69% other EU nationals and 26% non-EU/EFTA third country nationals (TCNs). Syrian citizens represented the largest group of TCNs, with 680 individuals, followed by citizens of the United States (550), and then Iraqis (500) and Chinese (450).

During 2015, 3 700 first residence permits were issued to third country nationals (with an increase in almost all categories), 5 500 residence permits were renewed and nearly 900 long-term residence authorisations granted. The largest categories of first residence permits granted remained family (1 300), salaried work (600) and European Blue Cards (300). Noteworthy increases were seen in categories such as au pairs (up by 92%), self-employed worker (79%), and EU European Blue Card (29%). Overall, US citizens, Chinese and Indian remained the most prevalent nationalities.

The number of new foreign students registered decreased by 9% to 2 400 in the academic year 2015/16. This decrease reflected a 3.2% decrease in new registrations of EU students (1 200) and an increase of 5.3% among TCNs to 300 in the academic year 2015/16.

As of January 2016, 46.7% of Luxembourg's residents were foreigners. Representing a third of the total foreign population (34.6%), Portuguese remained the largest group, followed by French (15.5%) and Italians (7.5%), while the most numerous third country nationals were Montenegrins. Due to the war in Syria and the influx of applicants for international protection that followed, the Syrian population living in Luxembourg showed the highest proportional increase during 2015, growing by 462% within a year.

In the first quarter of 2016, EU foreign nationals represented 24.2% of the salaried workforce and third country nationals 3.3%. In addition, cross-border workers from France, Belgium and Germany represented 45% of all salaried workers in Luxembourg. They mainly work in the manufacturing industries, construction and commerce. A majority of recruitment in the hotel, restaurant and café sector is of foreign residents.

The Directorate for Immigration registered nearly 2 500 applications for international protection in 2015, compared to around 1 100 annual applications in the two previous years. The profile of those seeking international protection in Luxembourg changed dramatically in 2015 compared to preceding years. Syria (670), Iraq (540), Kosovo (240) and Afghanistan (210) became the four top origin countries. In 2016, 2 000 applications were registered. Syria remained the first country of origin (290), followed by Albania (230) and Kosovo (210), Iraq (160) and Serbia (150). While in 2015, refugee status was granted in 16% of the decisions taken by the Directorate of Immigration, this percentage increased to 33% in 2016.

In 2015, Luxembourg pledged to relocate 560 individuals to Luxembourg in the framework of the EU Council decision to relocate 160 000 international protection applicants from Greece and Italy by the end of 2017. Furthermore, 50 refugees were resettled from Turkey in 2015, followed by another 50 in 2016 as a result of Luxembourg's pledge to resettle 190 refugees from Turkey in the context of the EU-Turkey agreement of March 2016. Furthermore, Luxembourg committed to resettle 50 in the framework of the EU resettlement scheme and of a pledge to UNHCR.

Major developments have included the setting up of integration projects by the municipalities in the context of the "Communal Integration Plan" project and the creation of Luxembourg's Centre for Integration and Cohesion (LISKO), a service supporting the beneficiaries of international protection in their process of integration in Luxembourgish society.

The law implementing the EU Directive on the recognition of professional qualifications was introduced into parliament in 2015 and the one on seasonal workers and on intra-corporate transferees and investors' residence permits was introduced in 2016. Regarding the EU Blue Card Directive, in May 2015 a Government Decree established the professions to which the lower salary threshold for hiring highly qualified workers applied.

A national law on youth, introduced into parliament in February 2015, gives cross-border workers access to the care service voucher system previously only available to Luxembourg residents. A law on the recognition of qualifications was introduced in parliament in 2015.

On 7 June 2015, a referendum to extend the right to vote of non-Luxembourgish residents was rejected by a large majority. Consequently, the government took steps to ease the requirements for acquisition of nationality and in this way enable the broadening of participation in elections.

The law of 8 March 2017 on Luxembourg nationality includes the reduction of the required duration of residency from seven to five years. The required level of fluency in Luxembourgish remains unchanged. The option of naturalisation in cases of close links with Luxembourg has been reintroduced. The law establishes a link between completing the requirements of the welcome and integration contract (CAI) and access to nationality. Naturalisation is possible for adults who have satisfied the CAI, if they have been resident for at least five years, have certified knowledge of the Luxembourg language; and have taken the course – or passed the exam – for the course "Living together in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg". CAI participants may be exempted from the latter requirement.

For further information

www.mae.lu
www.statistiques.public.lu
www.olai.public.lu

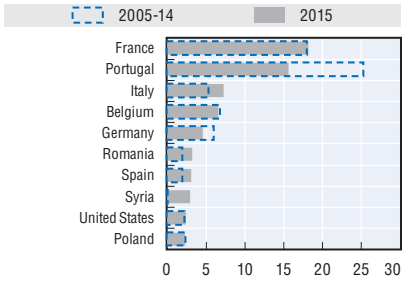
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

LUXEMBOURG

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	30.1	31.1	37.8	39.9	31.4	35.7	*22.6*
Outflows	15.7	15.1	17.0	18.4	16.3	15.8	*10.4*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands		% distribution	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Work	0.7	1.0	3.6	5.0
Family (incl. accompanying family)	1.3	1.5	6.9	8.0
Humanitarian	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.3
Free movement	16.6	16.5	87.5	84.9
Others	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8
Total	19.0	19.4	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trainees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	1.8	1.5	1.7	4.1	1.1	2.6	*2 300*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	16.9	19.3	23.9	23.3	17.0	22.8	*13.3*
Natural increase	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	*2.1*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	13.1	15.1	19.9	19.6	13.2	18.8	*11.2*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	36.8	40.4	44.7	45.9	38.6	42.5	*261*
Foreign population	41.8	43.4	46.5	47.5	43.2	44.9	*269*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.8	1.9	*5 306*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	68.6	68.3	66.6	66.7	68.3	66.5
Foreign-born men	80.1	78.8	78.9	74.5	78.5	78.6
Native-born women	50.5	52.9	56.1	58.4	51.7	54.5
Foreign-born women	58.3	61.9	65.0	62.4	60.3	62.9
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	3.0	2.4	4.7	4.4	2.8	3.6
Foreign-born men	4.2	5.3	7.1	7.2	5.2	6.0
Native-born women	4.5	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.4	3.9
Foreign-born women	7.5	6.8	7.3	9.2	7.4	7.9

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498867

Mexico

Immigration to Mexico increased sharply over the past two decades. The inter-censal survey conducted in 2015 indicated that the stock of foreign-born population reached the unprecedented level of one million, twice that of 2000, but still less than 1% of the total population. Despite growing inflows, Mexico remains mainly an emigration and transit country.

In 2015, close to three quarters of the foreign-born population were born in the United States. Many of them are descendants of Mexican immigrants who do not have Mexican nationality. These migrants are concentrated in the Northern States of Baja California or Chihuahua. Other migrants originate mainly from Guatemala, Spain, Colombia and Venezuela and close to half of them live in the three States of México, Ciudad de México and Chiapas.

The United States remains the main country of origin of permanent flows. Permanent entries of Cubans, Venezuelans and Chinese immigrants to Mexico progressively gained importance in the last five years and outweighed those of Colombians or Guatemalans. In 2015, permanent titles were given to 500 immigrants who initially entered Mexico as students. In 2015, 53 000 new temporary permits were granted. Recipients included 6 800 new foreign students, down from 10 700 in 2014. The main flows of temporary migrants are from the United States, Venezuela, Colombia, Spain, Cuba and China.

Around 12 million Mexicans resided abroad in 2015, 97% in the United States, but since 2009 flows of Mexicans returning to Mexico exceed flows of Mexicans emigrating to the United States.

In 2015, 34 400 foreigners were issued a new permanent residence permit. These figures are low compared to the peaks observed in 2013 and 2014 following the legislative changes in 2012 that made it easier for temporary residents to obtain permanent residence, but they remain well above the levels of preceding years. In 2015, permanent permits were delivered on family grounds (48%), work reasons (25%), humanitarian reasons (2%) and the rest to rentiers or other grounds.

In 2015, an estimated 377 000 Central American migrants transited through Mexico *en route* to the United States. Overall, 149 000 non-Mexican undocumented migrants were apprehended by the United States Border Patrol at the border with Mexico between October 2014 and September 2015, down from 257 000 one year earlier. Among them, a growing share were unaccompanied minors. Also, growing waves of Cubans and Haitians (46 600 and 12 800 respectively in the first half of 2016), as well as Asians and Africans, entered Mexico with the purpose of lodging a subsequent asylum application in the United States. Some received a 30-day transit permit from the Mexican authorities. Due to refusal of entry by the United States, the northern Mexican cities of Tijuana and Mexicali are hosting thousands of stranded migrants.

In 2015, the number of asylum seekers reached an historical peak (3 400) and the same number of applications was already lodged in the first semester of 2016. In 2015, 950 applicants were recognised as refugees and 150 received complementary protection. Most petitioners were from Honduras, El Salvador and to a lesser extent from Guatemala and Cuba and include a growing share of unaccompanied minors.

In March 2016, the *Instituto Nacional de Migración* conducted the transfer of 6 000 Cuban migrants who had been stranded in Costa Rica and Panama since December 2015. Those migrants received temporary humanitarian permits to reach the Mexican Northern border and request a permit to enter the United States. Policy initiatives in 2016 also included the issue of voting cards in Mexican representations abroad (February 2016), a *Vacaciones y Trabajo* Programme signed by Mexico and France (April 2016), an agreement as part of the *Soy México* Programme, signed with the United States authorities to facilitate the recognition of US birth certificates in Mexican civil registration offices (June 2016), the *Construye en tu Tierra Programme* to assist Mexicans living in the United States to acquire properties in Mexico (June 2016), to ease the entry for visitors from Canada, Chile, Colombia, Japan, Peru, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Schengen area (August 2016). The Protocol to ensure the respect of the principles and protection of the rights of children in administrative migration procedures came into force in August 2016.

For further information

www.politicamigratoria.gob.mx

www3.inegi.org.mx/sistemas/temas/default.aspx?s=est&c=17484

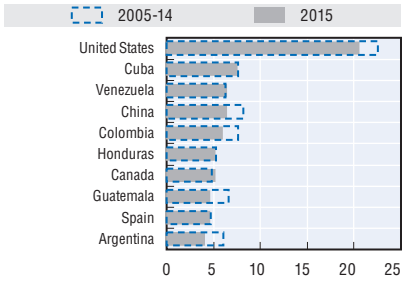
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

MEXICO

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	*34.4*
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	10.3	8.7	23.7	25.2
Family (incl. accompanying family)	21.0	16.5	48.4	48.0
Humanitarian	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.8
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	11.8	8.6	27.1	25.0
Total	43.5	34.4	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	4.6	10.7	6.8	6.5
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	27.4	14.6	15.9	21.3
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	34.2	40.0	46.2	35.5

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*3 420*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	11.8	12.5	10.9	..	12.6	11.7	..
Natural increase	16.3	14.1	13.0	..	15.4	13.6	..
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-4.5	-1.6	-2.1	..	-2.8	-1.9	..

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	*1 007*
Foreign population	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	..	*355*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	0.8	..	0.8	..	1.0	*2 736*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	80.7	77.8	78.2	78.4	80.2	78.2
Foreign-born men	70.9	67.4	67.7	66.6	70.6	66.8
Native-born women	41.8	43.5	44.3	44.7	43.2	44.3
Foreign-born women	38.5	31.8	39.9	37.4	34.6	38.3
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	3.5	5.6	5.0	4.4	4.1	5.2
Foreign-born men	3.3	6.8	7.2	5.8	4.6	6.8
Native-born women	4.0	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	5.2
Foreign-born women	2.8	6.7	6.1	4.5	6.2	6.8

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498877

Netherlands

The increase in migration inflow to the Netherlands (from 183 000 in 2014 to 205 000 in 2015) considerably exceeded the increase in outflow (from 148 000 in 2014 to almost 150 000 in 2015), so that net immigration continued to rise and reached 55 000 in 2015. Of those moving to the Netherlands in 2015, 45 000 were Dutch citizens and 160 000 foreigners. Just over half of all foreigners (81 000) were citizens of an EU member state.

Large groups of the foreign-born who moved to the Netherlands in 2015 were born in European countries, notably Poland (23 000), Germany (8 500), the United Kingdom (5 200), Italy (5 000), Bulgaria (4 700), Romania and Spain (4 200 each). In total, 38 000 were born in EU15 countries (without the Netherlands) and another 38 000 were born in countries that joined the EU in 2004 or later. About 13 000 were born in other European countries, in Turkey, and in countries of the former Soviet Union. However, large groups of foreign-born also arrived from Syria (21 000) and Eritrea (3 300), and had the fastest growth rate. Other important non-European countries of origin were India (6 300), China (5 700) and the United States (5 100).

In 2015, the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) granted 11 200 residence permits for applicants in knowledge and talent migration schemes, compared to 10 500 in 2014. The applicants came most often from India, the United States and China. Another 1 600 residence permits in other labour migration schemes were granted in 2015, considerably more than in 2014 (1 200). These applicants mainly came from China, the United States and Japan. Applicants for family migration were more likely to come from India, Turkey and the United States, and they were granted a total of 21 000 residence permits in 2015, slightly more than in 2014 (20 400). Finally, 15 200 residence permits were granted to international students, substantially more than in 2014 (12 400). According to statistics published by Nuffic (the Dutch organisation for international cooperation in higher education), 62 700 international students were enrolled at Dutch universities in the academic year 2014/15, representing 9% of the student population in the Netherlands. Their main countries of origin were Germany, China and Belgium.

Dutch citizenship was acquired by 22 400 persons in 2015, substantially fewer than in 2014 (26 500).

The number of requests for asylum in the Netherlands rose steeply between 2014 and 2015, from 24 500 to 45 000. The share of positive decisions increased considerably over this time, especially with regard to Geneva Convention status. In 2015, the main origin countries of asylum seekers and refugees were Syria (18 700, 43% of the total), Eritrea (7 400), Iraq (3 000), Afghanistan (2 600) and Iran (1 900). The same countries were also the main origin countries in 2014. Asylum requests from unaccompanied minors quadrupled to 3 900 in 2015, a third of whom came from Syria or Eritrea.

Since March 2016, asylum seekers have been allocated to tracks with different procedures, instead of the same procedure being applied to every applicant. This system is meant to process asylum applications more efficiently. Since January 2016, foreign citizens who do not need a visa to enter the Netherlands have been ineligible for repatriation support, following cases in which this was abused. After negotiations between municipalities and the central government did not reach agreement, municipalities will not be compensated for shelter they provide to undocumented migrants, as this might undermine the effectiveness of return policies pursued by the central government.

Regulations governing the scheme for foreign investors were eased in July 2016. An auditor's statement on the source of the invested capital is no longer required and the point system applied in this scheme was simplified. The duration of the residence permit was extended from one to three years, giving foreign investors more time to implement their business plans. It gives also the investors and their families more certainty about their residence in the Netherlands.

In March 2016, legislation took effect that increases the possibility to withdraw Dutch citizenship from persons convicted of terrorist activities. In June 2016, the Parliament also adopted a proposal to extend the minimum residence period before Dutch citizenship can be acquired from 5 to 7 years, but this legislation has not yet taken effect.

A new National Action Programme to combat discrimination was announced in January 2016. It encompasses an increased focus on prevention and awareness of discrimination, greater institutional capability to deal with cases of discrimination, a more local approach and further research.

For further information

www.ind.nl

www.cbs.nl

www.epnuffic.nl/en/internationalisation/mobility-statistics

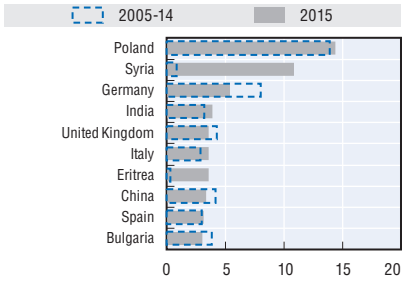
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

NETHERLANDS

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	3.9	6.6	8.3	9.4	5.1	7.2	*159.5*
Outflows	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.0	3.1	4.6	*85.2*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	11.9	13.1	9.6	8.9
Family (incl. accompanying family)	20.4	21.0	16.5	14.3
Humanitarian	19.4	41.2	15.7	28.1
Free movement	72.3	71.4	58.3	48.7
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	124.1	146.8	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	10.5	12.3	14.9	11.4
Trainees	3.2	..	..	3.3
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	13.6	..	..	12.1

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.5	0.8	0.9	*43 100*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	1.8	4.9	4.2	4.6	3.3	3.9	*78.4*
Natural increase	3.2	2.9	2.1	1.4	3.0	2.3	*23.4*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-1.4	2.0	2.1	3.2	0.2	1.6	*55.0*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	10.6	11.2	11.8	12.2	10.7	11.5	*2 057*
Foreign population	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.3	4.3	4.8	*901*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.2	3.7	*27 877*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	81.5	81.2	79.4	80.3	82.7	80.5
Foreign-born men	69.5	72.1	69.7	70.5	71.3	70.5
Native-born women	68.6	71.3	70.4	71.9	70.9	71.6
Foreign-born women	53.1	57.3	54.8	54.1	54.6	57.1
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	3.6	4.0	6.5	5.9	3.0	5.0
Foreign-born men	10.8	7.8	12.2	11.0	8.8	11.1
Native-born women	4.4	4.0	7.0	6.5	3.7	4.9
Foreign-born women	9.9	8.7	13.3	13.0	8.5	10.8

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498885

New Zealand

A net migration gain of 69 100 people occurred in 2015/16, the highest ever, and an increase of 19% from the 58 300 recorded in 2014/15. This was due to a low net migration loss of New Zealand citizens (3 100 people) (compared with 12 300 persons in 2013/14 and 32 700 in 2012/13) combined with a large net gain of non-New Zealand citizens (72 200 people), the highest it has ever been.

In 2015/16, 52 100 people were approved for resident visas, up 21% from 2014/15. There were similar levels of increase in those approved under the Skilled/Business stream (22% increase) and the Family stream (up 20%). The largest source countries of permanent migrants to New Zealand were China (18%), India (16%) and the United Kingdom (9%).

A total of 192 700 people were granted a work visa, an increase of 13% from 2014/15. India overtook the United Kingdom to become the largest source country. Those approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills policy (labour market-tested temporary workers) rose 11% from 2014/15. This was the fourth year-on-year increase in Essential Skills workers since the global financial crisis and it reflects the ongoing demand for labour in New Zealand. In addition, 13 100 people were approved for a work visa under the horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies (which include a working holiday extension visa), an increase of 12% from the previous year. The number of people approved for the non-labour market-tested work visa categories in 2015/16 increased compared with 2014/15 – Working Holiday Schemes increased 6% and Family policy 14%.

By 30 June 2016, 18% of temporary workers had transitioned to residence three years after their first work visa. Most (92%) of the 14 700 principal migrants approved for a Skilled/Business resident visa in 2015/16 previously held a temporary visa, with almost all of those visas being a work visa (96%). The number of people approved for work visas under the Study to Work policy increased by 61% to 22 100.

In 2015/16, 49 800 new international students were approved to study in New Zealand, up 4% from 2014/15. New international students made up 55% of all international students. China recorded the largest absolute increase in new students (+13%) from 2014/15. International students have become an important source of skilled migrants for New Zealand and in other OECD countries. By 30 June 2016, 19% of students had transitioned to residence five years after their first student visa. In 2015/16, 45% of skilled principal migrants were former international students.

Almost 1 600 people were granted residence through the Samoan Quota Scheme and Pacific Access Category in 2015/16. In addition to the Pacific quotas, 1 500 people were approved through the Refugee Quota Programme. The largest source countries of Quota Refugees in 2015/16 were Syria and Myanmar (24% each), followed by Afghanistan (14%).

In the past decade, the number of people seeking asylum in New Zealand has decreased significantly. In 2015/16, 340 people sought asylum, compared with 710 in 2003/04. India and China were the largest source countries of asylum seekers (11% and 9%), followed by Fiji (8%), Iraq (7%) and Pakistan (6%). Refugee status was granted in 110 cases (35% of decisions).

Changes to the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) have become effective since July 2017. In particular, the number of points needed in order to be invited to apply under the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) has been raised and the definition of skilled employment has been modified to ensure that the SMC prioritises higher-paid and higher-skilled migrants. The capped family categories were reduced to 2 000 per year (from 5 500 in the last residence programme) and the Parent Category temporarily closed for new applications while it was reviewed. The Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) limit was increased for the second consecutive year to 9 500 in February 2016.

A pathway student visa can be granted for up to a maximum of five years since December 2015 and removes the need to apply for a new student visa as a student progresses on an education pathway.

A Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Korea entered into force in December 2015. The FTA offered better access to New Zealand for citizens of Korea, notably through the Working Holiday Scheme and a new Special Work Category.

An onshore Investment Attraction Strategy 2015-17 has been introduced to support increased demand-led investment, leverage migrant investors' funds into higher value investments and develop and deliver strategies for attraction in key offshore markets. It sets an ambitious goal to double the level of investment committed to New Zealand through the migrant investor categories from NZD 3.5 to 7 billion by December 2017.

In September 2015, the Government announced that New Zealand would welcome 750 Syrian refugees in response to the ongoing conflict there. In June 2016, the size of the Refugee Quota was increased from 750 to 1 000 places per year from 2018/19, with an additional 500 Syrian refugees during 2016/17 and 2017/18.

For further information

www.immigration.govt.nz

www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/immigration

www.newzealandnow.govt.nz/investing-in-nz

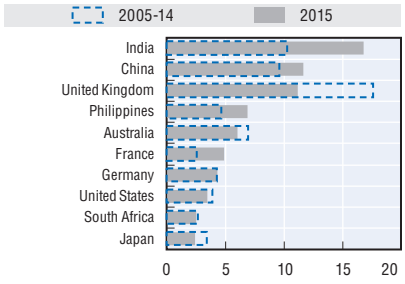
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

NEW ZEALAND

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	13.3	13.2	17.9	20.3	14.0	14.8	*91.8*
Outflows	5.5	6.0	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.5	*22.1*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	**Thousands**		**% distribution**	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Work	11.7	13.9	23.4	25.5
Family (incl. accompanying family)	29.8	31.3	59.7	57.4
Humanitarian	3.6	3.8	7.1	6.9
Free movement	4.9	5.5	9.8	10.2
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	49.9	54.6	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2010-14**
Thousands				
International students	22.7	28.6	28.3	22.2
Trainees	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2
Working holiday makers	43.3	61.3	65.2	50.2
Seasonal workers	7.7	9.4	9.8	8.3
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	30.9	37.3	39.8	31.8

Inflows of asylum seekers	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*350*

Components of population growth	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	11.4	9.6	17.3	..	10.3	10.0	..
Natural increase	7.5	8.3	6.0	..	8.0	7.1	..
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.7	2.4	11.3	..	2.5	3.6	..

Stocks of immigrants	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	20.3	21.6	23.4	24.5	21.1	22.2	*1 108*
Foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Naturalisations	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Percentage of the foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	*27 585*

Labour market outcomes	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	82.9	79.1	80.0	79.2	82.0	78.7
Foreign-born men	76.2	75.9	79.0	80.6	77.8	77.5
Native-born women	69.9	68.6	70.6	70.2	70.3	68.8
Foreign-born women	59.4	61.1	65.3	66.7	61.3	64.0
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	3.4	6.1	5.3	5.5	4.1	6.1
Foreign-born men	4.3	7.2	5.2	5.5	4.6	6.3
Native-born women	4.0	6.9	6.5	6.5	4.4	7.0
Foreign-born women	4.9	7.7	7.5	6.7	5.5	7.5

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498893

Norway

The number of new migrants to Norway was 67 300 in 2015, a decrease of 2 800 persons compared to the previous year. Some 88% of migrants were foreigners and of those, half were from EU countries. Poland (8 200) continued to be the primary country of origin for immigrants (8 200 persons), followed by Syria (4 000) and Sweden (3 600). There was a marked increase in the number of immigrants from Syria, Eritrea, Somalia, and Afghanistan from 2014 to 2015.

In 2015 27 400 foreigners emigrated from Norway. This was an increase of 4 000 persons compared to 2014 and the highest recorded level of emigration in modern times. Overall, the net immigration of foreigners was 31 700 in 2015, down by roughly 6 400 persons compared to 2014.

At the beginning of 2016, 698 600 immigrants and another 149 700 persons born in Norway to immigrant parents were registered as residents. This represents 16.3% of the population, and a 0.7 percentage point increase from 2015. The largest number of Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents have a background from Pakistan. The share of resident Syrians nearly doubled in 2015.

Labour immigration declined by 16% in 2015, although levels remain high compared to pre EU-enlargement in 2004. Roughly 18 000 non-Nordic labour migrants settled in Norway in 2015. Likewise, about 6 500 Nordic citizens immigrated in 2015, most of whom were employed. Owing to emigration, the net immigration of Nordic citizens declined to 250 persons in 2015. In 2015, the number of skilled labour permits for non-Nordic citizens declined by 23% and the number of non-resident workers declined by 20%.

Family immigration represented 34% of non-Nordic immigration in 2015, two percentage points higher than in 2014. Total family related residence permits increased by 1 500 in 2015 to 12 600. In all, 9 400 non-Nordic citizens from EU countries declared that family-ties were the basis for immigration, particularly from Poland and Lithuania. The major third countries of origin for family related residence permits were Somalia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Eritrea.

19% of the non-Nordic immigrants granted residence received their permits based on the need for protection or other humanitarian reasons, up from 14% in 2014. The number of asylum applications for 2015, 31 100, was the highest ever for Norway in a single year. 73% of decisions on asylum made by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) resulted in refugee status in 2015, an increase of 10 percentage points from 2014. Over 2 500 refugees were offered resettlement. However, the number of asylum seekers has drastically decreased since December 2015.

In 2015, 1 200 foreign migrants without legal residence returned to their country of origin with public assistance, while over 7 800 were returned by force. Of the latter, 1 100 were returned according to the Dublin procedure and about 1 600 were returned after their application for asylum in Norway was rejected; the others included persons convicted of a crime and other foreigners without legal residence. During the period from January to August 2016, more than 5 100 foreigners were returned by force and close to 1 200 returned with assistance.

In 2015 and 2016, Norway adopted a number of legislative initiatives to ensure sustainable asylum and immigration policy and to strengthen border controls. Notably asylum seekers may now be refused at the borders with other Nordic countries during crises with a high number of arrivals, and applications may be refused for those who already reside in safe third countries. Applications for family reunification may be refused if the sponsor has been granted subsidiary protection but not permanent residence, and the family may live in a safe third country where their overall ties are stronger than in Norway. In family establishment cases both parties must be at least 24 years of age to apply as a family, although exemptions are possible if the relationship is obviously voluntary. In addition, new criteria for permanent residence permits were established to encourage integration, such as self-support in the preceding twelve-month period, a minimum level of command in Norwegian, and passing a social studies test.

Norway established special integration reception centres with full-time qualification programs, a 50-hour course in Norwegian culture and society for asylum seekers, and mapping of careers and skills. Other integration measures include free core time in kindergarten for children from low income families (all children 4-5 as of August 2015, and, in August 2016, from age 3). Students who have the right to upper secondary education may now receive more primary or lower secondary education, if needed. More flexibility for adults in primary and secondary education will be initiated through a pilot scheme. A review of the regulations for education and training for adults pursuant to the Introduction Act and the Education Act to help eliminate obstacles for better coordination will be undertaken. New recognition procedures for secondary and tertiary vocational education obtained abroad and bridging courses for nurses and teachers were established.

A fast track into the labour market for refugees with skills in high demand jobs was created and changes were made to the Job Opportunity Program to target groups better. The job search permit for international students and researchers was extended from 6 to 12 months maximum.

In December 2015, Norway appointed its first Minister for Immigration and Integration and endorsed a proposal to participate voluntarily in an EU provisional relocation programme for asylum seekers.

For further information

www.udi.no/en
www.ssb.no/en
www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/jd
www.imdi.no/en

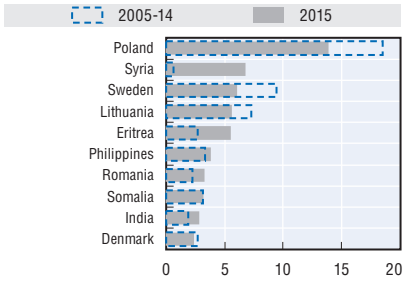
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

NORWAY

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	6.8	13.3	11.9	11.3	10.0	13.3	*59.1*
Outflows	2.7	4.6	4.5	5.3	3.0	4.6	*27.4*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	**Thousands**		**% distribution**	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Work	3.7	2.9	6.7	5.4
Family (incl. accompanying family)	11.0	12.2	19.8	22.7
Humanitarian	6.3	8.9	11.3	16.6
Free movement	34.6	29.7	62.1	55.4
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	55.6	53.7	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2010-14**
Thousands				
International students	3.4	4.6	3.8	4.3
Trainees	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Working holiday makers	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Seasonal workers	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4
Intra-company transfers	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.7
Other temporary workers	1.3	2.2	2.6	1.8

Inflows of asylum seekers	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants	1.2	2.1	2.5	5.9	2.1	2.1	*30 520*

Components of population growth	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	7.3	12.7	11.4	8.5	10.6	12.3	*44.2*
Natural increase	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	*18.1*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.0	8.6	7.8	5.0	6.9	8.6	*26.1*

Stocks of immigrants	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	8.2	11.6	14.4	14.8	9.5	13.1	*772*
Foreign population	4.8	7.5	9.9	10.3	5.8	8.8	*538*

Naturalisations	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Percentage of the foreign population	5.9	3.6	3.2	2.4	5.0	3.3	*12 432*

Labour market outcomes	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	78.8	77.9	77.4	77.1	79.4	77.7
Foreign-born men	67.0	72.8	74.6	73.1	72.4	74.2
Native-born women	72.9	74.1	74.8	74.6	74.3	74.5
Foreign-born women	59.8	65.8	64.7	63.8	65.0	65.4
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.1
Foreign-born men	12.5	9.1	7.6	10.1	8.7	8.0
Native-born women	3.9	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.5
Foreign-born women	8.5	6.6	8.3	10.7	6.1	7.3

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498907

Poland

In 2015 large migration inflows continued, with 91 400 persons who arrived from abroad registered for a stay longer than three months, a similar level to 2014 and 13% more than in 2013. The largest immigration inflows were from Ukraine: in 2015 they represented around 43% of the total number of foreigners compared with 40% and 33% respectively 2014 and 2013. Belarussians (4.7%), Vietnamese (4.4%), Germans (3.9%), Chinese (3.5%) and Russians (3.2%) were the other main groups.

Data on residence permits show similar strong increase, largely driven by the new regulations introduced in May 2014, the regularisation process which started in 2012 and the large-scale immigration of Ukrainian citizens. In 2015, 65 000 temporary residence permits were issued (a 35% increase on 2014); as were 9 900 permanent residence permits (+33%) while there were 9 000 stay registrations by EU citizens (+5%). Overall 77 700 residence permits were issued in 2015 compared with 44 300 in 2013.

The number of work permits issued to third-country nationals continues to rise and reached 127 400 in 2016, a 94% increase over 2015. Poland's temporary work programme for citizens of neighbouring countries (Belarus, Russia and Ukraine) and Moldova, Georgia and Armenia continued to expand rapidly. This programme, in which employers make declarations of intent to hire a foreign worker for employment for up to six out of 12 months, saw 1.3 million registered declarations in 2016 (68% growth in comparison to 2015). Together, the increase in work permits and the temporary programme reflect the importance of foreign labour in the Polish economy, notably in agriculture, construction and household services.

Around 57 100 international students were registered in Poland in Academic Year 2015/16, a significant increase of about 24% over the previous year. They were predominantly from Ukraine (54%), but also from Belarus (8%), Norway, Sweden, Spain, Turkey, the Russian Federation and Lithuania.

In 2015, an estimated 263 000 Polish citizens moved abroad for a stay longer than three months. About 95% of them were labour migrants. The top destinations were the United Kingdom and Germany. Over the period 2011-15, the estimated numbers of emigrants (de)registering for permanent residence was around 129 400 (a reduction of 50 % compared with 2001-10).

The number of asylum applicants stayed on a similar level as in 2015, however their number is still low compared with other EU countries. In 2016 there were 12 300 asylum applicants, covered by 5 000 applications. 91% of all applications were lodged by three nationalities. The biggest groups to apply for asylum were Russian (8 900, 73% of total), Ukrainian (1 300, 11%) and Tajik citizens (900, 7%).

In 2016 the government presented draft amendments to the Act on foreigners. One of the most important proposed changes relates to the access of foreigners to permanent residence status. Immigrants applying for both a permanent residence permit and an EU long-term resident permit need to present a state certificate confirming the knowledge of the Polish language. Only selected categories of foreigners are to be exempted from this requirement: foreigners of Polish origin; holders of the Polish Card (people of Polish ancestry or connection to former Soviet countries); foreigners granted asylum; victims of human trafficking; children born in Poland and children under the age of 16. Other proposals include the introduction of new types of temporary residence and work permits for intra-company transferees, a special type of a temporary residence and work permit for migrants with skills needed by the Polish economy (holders of such a permit are to be given easier access to a permanent residence permit) and a simplified legalisation procedure for international graduates of Polish universities intending to look for a job in Poland.

In 2016 draft amendments to the Act on employment promotion and labour market institutions were proposed with the aim of implementing the EU Directive regarding seasonal workers and better management of temporary migration in Poland. A new type of work permit is designed for seasonal work (for up to nine months during the calendar year in agriculture, horticulture and tourism for all non-EU nationals, whereas for nationals of Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine there are other facilitations (without labour market test requirements). Some amendments are designed to the above mentioned short-term scheme only for nationals of Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine (up to six months during twelve consecutive months) to be applied in all sectors except seasonal work. These proposals are to enter into law from 2018.

For further information

www.udsc.gov.pl
www.stat.gov.pl
www.mpips.gov.pl
http://cudzoziemcy.gov.pl

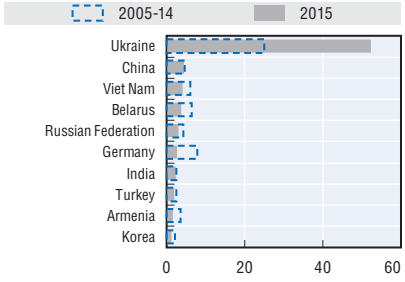
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

POLAND

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.0	1.1	*86.1*
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	7.3	22.9	29.8	11.4
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	73.2	176.1	321.0	124.6
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	*10 250*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	-0.4	1.0	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	*-38.4*
Natural increase	-0.1	0.9	0.0	-0.7	0.4	0.1	*-25.6*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	*-12.8*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	5.9	..	..	2.9	6.4	*4 048*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	59.0	65.3	68.2	69.2	63.2	66.5
Foreign-born men	35.9	58.8	72.1	73.1	44.9	67.2
Native-born women	47.0	52.6	55.2	56.7	50.3	53.4
Foreign-born women	24.0	43.4	54.2	49.3	30.4	49.0
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	16.9	9.4	8.6	7.4	10.7	9.3
Foreign-born men	10.2	12.1	-	-	8.4	8.1
Native-born women	19.4	10.1	9.7	7.8	12.4	10.5
Foreign-born women	15.3	11.0	-	-	10.2	14.8

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498912

Portugal

In 2015, overall net migration remained negative (10 500 persons) although slightly less than in recent years (-30 100 persons in 2014 and -37 400 persons in 2012). Overall, the total stock of foreigners in Portugal continued to decrease, from 454 000 persons in 2009 to 389 000 in 2015 (and down 1.6% from 2014). Lusophone country nationals accounted for a large but decreasing share of foreigners (43.5% in 2015), while the reverse is true for United Kingdom, Spanish and Chinese nationals.

The number of new residence permits, which dropped in 2013 to 33 200, has increased to 37 900 in 2015, due to more salaried workers and EU nationals coming to Portugal. In 2015, 20 500 residence permits were issued for EU nationals and relatives of EU nationals, while only 15 200 were issued in 2013 for the same category of migrants. Brazil is still the main country of origin (5 700 in 2015, 15% of all new residence permits) followed by China, Romania, France and Cape Verde. Since 2012, the share of women within new immigrants has slightly decreased: in 2015 less than half of all new residence permits were provided to women.

The number of international students continued to fall in 2015, to 3 100.

The number of people acquiring Portuguese nationality fell to 40 200 in 2015 (out of 52 400 requests). Brazil and Portuguese-speaking African countries accounted for 31% and 33% of all naturalisations, respectively.

The number of resident permits for immigrant investors (ARI), or "Golden Visas", introduced in 2013, fell in 2015, to 800 (plus 1 100 family members). This was due to a suspension of the programme for several months, after a judicial investigation identified fraud and administrative problems in the process. The law on ARI was reformed and a manual clarified the administrative procedures for officers dealing with this category of foreigners. In 2016, the numbers returned to normal with 1 400 issues.

Registered emigration in 2015 was 101 400 persons (134 500 in 2014). The decrease was more noticeable among short-term emigrants who represented 60% of the total, compared to 63% in 2014. Almost all (99%) long-term emigrants were Portuguese nationals. In 2015, 68.5% of long-term emigrants left for Western Europe. This is the highest share in recent years – in 2010, only 62.5% of all long-term emigrants chose Western Europe as a destination. Emigrants are still mostly working age males.

In the first half of 2016, 300 persons had applied for international protection status. Countries of origin for asylum seekers were mainly Ukraine and Guinea. In 2015, 190 out of 900 asylum seekers were recognised as refugees or been given humanitarian protection. As part of the EU national relocation programme and the EU resettlement scheme, Portugal has committed to host 500 people before September 2017. By mid-2016, a total of 480 had been resettled throughout the country.

To prepare the resettlement, reorientation and integration of the newcomers, a Governmental Working Group was created in August 2015. Communication and information measures were developed for welcoming asylum seekers (a web-portal, a welcome kit for refugees, a national awareness raising campaign). The Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) continued to work on the reception of migrant communities, in close co-operation with the High Commission for Migration (ACM), the public institute responsible for the integration of migrants in Portugal. In 2016 ACM launched a support office for the integration of refugees as part of its one-stop-shop approach, disseminating a new welcome kit for refugees, and started to manage the network of local hosting institutions for asylum seekers.

The Act 26/214 on the conditions and procedures regarding asylum was implemented in 2015. Applicants receive greater protection and legal advice from the Portuguese Council for Refugees, which is informed of all new applications and relevant documents by SEF. The Act established a maximum period of 30 days waiting time for a decision on an application.

The nationality law No.37/81 was modified, enlarging the range of people who can acquire Portuguese nationality, while the existence of threats associated to terrorist practices became a justification for refusal of nationality.

In 2015 Portugal adopted its third Action Plan for the Integration of Migrants (*Strategic Plan for Migration 2015-20*). The Plan integrates both emigration and immigration needs in the same political document. Based on a holistic approach, the Plan involves different Ministries and defines around one hundred measures organised into thematic sections.

Under the Plan, the Migration Observatory became responsible for the systematization and dissemination of annual statistical reports, including immigrant integration indicators based on 25 statistical and administrative sources, analysing almost two hundred indicators.

In 2016, a National Network for the support of migrants integration managed by ACM, embraced the National Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CNAIM, one-stop-shops) and the Local Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants, in a close partnership with municipalities and local institutions.

From 2015, Portuguese emigrants registered to vote in the Portuguese parliamentary elections may now directly elect the members of the Consultative Council of Portuguese Communities, whose number of members has increased.

A new law was adopted concerning certain groups of third-country national students, giving the right to undertake a professional activity and obtain a residence permit without having to fulfil a visa requirement.

For further information

www.ine.pt
www.om.acm.gov.pt
www.sef.pt
www.acm.gov.pt

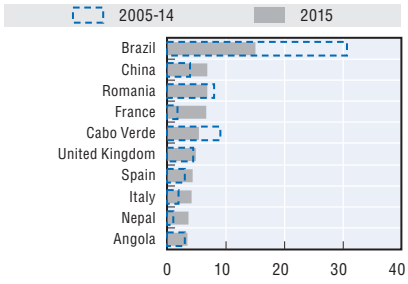
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

PORTUGAL

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	2.7	4.8	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.9	*37.9*
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	**Thousands**		**% distribution**	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Work	6.1	6.7	20.1	21.4
Family (incl. accompanying family)	10.9	10.2	35.7	32.5
Humanitarian	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
Free movement	12.4	13.1	40.6	41.9
Others	1.0	1.1	3.2	3.7
Total	30.5	31.2	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2010-14**
Thousands				
International students	5.3	2.8	2.7	5.3
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*900*

Components of population growth	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	1.6	-0.1	-5.0	-3.2	1.5	-3.8	*-33.5*
Natural increase	0.2	-0.4	-2.2	-2.2	0.0	-1.4	*-23.0*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.5	0.4	-2.9	-1.0	1.5	-2.4	*-10.5*

Stocks of immigrants	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	7.1	8.0	8.5	8.6	7.4	8.4	*893*
Foreign population	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	*389*

Naturalisations	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Percentage of the foreign population	0.2	4.8	5.3	5.2	2.6	5.2	*20 396*

Labour market outcomes	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	73.1	69.7	65.4	66.5	72.9	66.3
Foreign-born men	78.1	74.3	69.5	71.5	77.9	69.4
Native-born women	61.2	60.8	59.1	60.7	61.5	59.1
Foreign-born women	67.3	64.5	64.3	65.2	67.0	64.3
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	7.0	10.2	13.9	12.6	7.3	13.8
Foreign-born men	8.3	12.7	17.2	14.9	9.0	18.1
Native-born women	9.1	12.0	14.6	12.9	9.6	14.4
Foreign-born women	10.4	17.2	16.7	14.7	11.7	17.9

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498928

Romania

After a decrease in the high net emigration from Romania in 2014, net emigration in 2015 increased again to almost 58 000 people. The number of temporary immigrants resident in Romania decreased (-5% compared to 2014) for the second year in a row, to close to 130 000 persons. According to the National Statistics Institute, the total resident population of Romania in January 2016 was 19.8 million persons, a decrease of 110 700 compared to 2015; immigrants accounted for 0.5% of the total population.

In 2015, the total number of immigrants with legal stay in Romania was 104 100, including 60 600 third country nationals and 43 900 nationals of EEA Member States and Switzerland. In 2015, the five main countries of origin for third country nationals with legal stay in Romania were Moldova (9 300), Turkey (8 900), China (7 500), Syria (4 500) and Israel (2 300). EU citizens in Romania mainly came from Italy (12 500), Germany (5 300), France (4 700), Hungary (2 900) and Bulgaria (2 200).

As in previous years, almost half of third-country nationals who are staying in Romania were family members of third-country national migrants or of Romanian citizens. Another 20% came to Romania to study. Regarding labour migration, the Government decides on the number of permits that can be issued to new labour migrants on a yearly basis. It set the quota at 5 500 for 2015: 3 300 permanent workers; 200 seasonal workers; 900 temporary transferred workers; 200 probationers; 100 cross-border workers; 800 highly skilled workers. The number of work authorizations issued every year during 2010-2015 remained rather stable at less than 50% out of the established annual quota.

In 2015, temporary emigration flows increased (+8% compared to 2014) for the second year in a row, to 187 500 persons. This flow is primarily economic migration of short and medium duration. According to the UN International Migration Report, between 2000 and 2015 Romania experienced rapid growth (7.3% per year) in the size of its diaspora. The total number of Romanians residing abroad was estimated in mid-2015 at more than 3 400 000 persons, mainly established in Italy (30%), Spain (19%) and Germany (17%).

The number of new asylum requests in Romania, together with those under consideration, remains low compared to other European countries including neighbouring ones: in 2015 1 300 asylum applications were submitted. However, the acceptance rate was 59%, which is high compared to other EU member states.

The existing law on asylum has been modified to transpose fully the European Directives 2013/33 and 2013/32. It allows Romania to accept aliens who are refugees on the territory of third countries, and asylum seekers and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection granted by a Member State of the European Union.

In 2015 the Government approved an emergency ordinance which established the legal framework for integrating activities of border control, protection of public health and clarification of the situation of foreigners in case of a massive influx of immigrants at the Romanian border. The normative act establishes an instrument for integrated coordination of actions of the Romanian authorities in order to prevent and eliminate threats to national security and maintain public order and a climate of safety.

Romania transposed the EU Directive and introduced a new type of work authorisation for third country national intra-company transfer (ICT) workers. The new provisions give multinational companies the right to second ICTs for a longer period (up to three years). The immigration process has been simplified as foreigners can obtain a residence permit valid for up to three years, instead of one year under the standard assignment procedure. The Ordinance also gives the right to companies to post foreigners to occupy management positions.

New quotas for admission to the labour market in 2016 have been decided, with the following numbers for each type of work authorisation: 3 500 permanent workers (compared to 3 300 in 2015); 800 highly-skilled employees; 700 posted workers (compared to 900 in 2015); 200 internship workers; 200 seasonal workers (including renewals); and 100 cross-border workers. In 2017, admissions are set at the same level, with some shift from permanent workers to intra-company transfers.

The Citizenship Law was modified in 2015 to regulate the situation of persons who apply for Romanian citizenship. It facilitates its acquisition by foreign citizens or persons without citizenship who have significantly contributed to the preservation and promotion of Romanian culture and civilisation.

Bilateral agreements on social security with Quebec and Albania and on double taxation with Italy, Bulgaria and Norway were approved in 2015. Moreover, some agreements concluded at European level, particularly in relation to visas, have been transposed into Romanian legislation.

For further information

www.insse.ro

www.mai.gov.ro

www.igi.mai.gov.ro

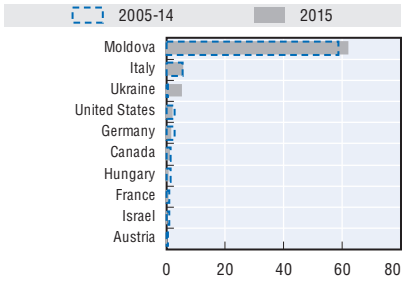
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

ROMANIA

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	0.2	0.3	1.9	1.2	0.4	1.1	*23.1*
Outflows	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	*15.2*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	**Thousands**		**% distribution**	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2010-14**
Thousands				
International students	..	..	..	..
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*1 270*

Components of population growth	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	-5.9	-4.7	-3.9	-5.6	-10.4	-4.2	*-110.3*
Natural increase	-1.9	-2.3	-3.1	-3.2	-1.7	-2.7	*-63.8*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-4.0	-2.4	-0.8	-2.3	-8.7	-1.5	*-46.5*

Stocks of immigrants	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	0.8	1.4	1.8	..	1.0	*351*
Foreign population	..	0.3	0.5	0.5	..	0.4	*104*

Naturalisations	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Percentage of the foreign population	..	..	2.5	2.6	9.7	2.6	*2 611*

Labour market outcomes	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	63.7	67.9	68.7	69.5	64.5	67.1
Foreign-born men	76.2	89.2	61.5	-	65.0	72.5
Native-born women	51.5	52.5	53.3	53.2	51.7	52.6
Foreign-born women	33.7	56.4	40.6	-	52.7	46.6
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9
Foreign-born men	4.0	5.0	-	-	7.7	3.1
Native-born women	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.6
Foreign-born women	-	-	-	-	5.7	7.0

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498935

Russian Federation

Net migration inflow to the Russian Federation was 262 000 in 2016, a 7% increase compared to the previous year (245 000). The inflow of permanent immigrants amounted to 575 000 (598 000 in 2015). The main countries of origin were Ukraine (178 000), Kazakhstan (69 000), Uzbekistan (61 000), Tajikistan (53 000), and Armenia (44 000). Emigration from the Russian Federation decreased significantly to 313 000, compared to 353 000 in 2015. This is still more than in 2014 (308 000) and is mainly driven by temporary migrants departing after being unable to renew work permits due to unfavourable economic conditions. The main destination countries were Ukraine (59 000), Uzbekistan (41 000), Armenia (32 000), and Kazakhstan (32 000).

In 2016, the migration authorities issued 323 000 temporary residence permits (a 11% drop compared to 2015) and 185 000 permanent residence permits (26% more than the previous year). Most permits were issued to nationals of Ukraine (38%), Uzbekistan (12%), Kazakhstan (11%), Tajikistan (10%), and Armenia (8%). At the end of 2016, the stock of residence permit holders reached 1.1 million persons, about 6% more than at the end of 2015.

Temporary labour migration continued to decrease: only 1.6 million licences for citizens of visa-free states and work permits were issued in 2016, compared to about 2 million in 2015 and 3.7 million in 2014. This decline in 2015 was caused by the economic crisis, new rules and increased costs of access to the Russian labour market. It is also partly due to the extension of the free mobility area to Armenian and Kyrgyz nationals, and their consequent exemption from the obligation to have a work permit or patent. In 2016 most (85%) licenses and permits were issued to workers from Uzbekistan (857 000), Tajikistan (395 000) and Ukraine (165 000). However, all foreigners must register with the local authorities on arrival and mention the purpose of entry. In 2016, the flow of workers from license-free countries of Eurasian Economic Union amounted to approximately 17-20% of the total flow, while migrants from Uzbekistan comprised one in three.

The number of international students in tertiary education in Russia continued to grow. For the academic year 2015/16, the number of newly enrolled foreign students reached 89 000, while the stock was about 242 000. Most of them were from former-USSR countries, including Kazakhstan (67 000), Ukraine (22 000) and Uzbekistan (20 000). In 2015/16, the quota for the admission of foreign students for free education in Russian universities was raised to 15 000 annually, from 10 000 in previous years.

The stock of refugees in Russia is very small and by the end of 2016 amounted to 600 persons only. Temporary asylum is the main type of protection Russia provides. Since the beginning of armed conflict in the South-East regions of Ukraine in 2014 more than 300 000 forced migrants from this country were granted temporary asylum in Russia. After reaching its historical high in 2015 (151 000), the number of applications decreased dramatically in 2016 (25 000). Inclusion of temporary asylum holders into the State program of compatriots' resettlement allowed many of them to obtain Russian citizenship through the simplified procedure. At the end of 2016 the stock of temporary asylum holders had fallen to 228 000, from 314 000 in 2015.

Among the notable developments in the area of Russian migration policy in 2015 and 2016 was the reorganization of the Federal Migration Service of Russia. In April 2016, the Migration Service, which was previously an independent agency, was integrated into the Ministry of Interior.

In July 2016, the Federal Government prepared a draft bill that addressed entry bans and administrative expulsions from Russia of certain categories of foreign nationals. This allowed local courts to not implement sanctions on law-abiding resident permit holders for one-time and minor administrative offences.

For further information

https://мвд.рф

https://мвд.рф/mvd/structure1/Glavnie_upravlenija/guvm

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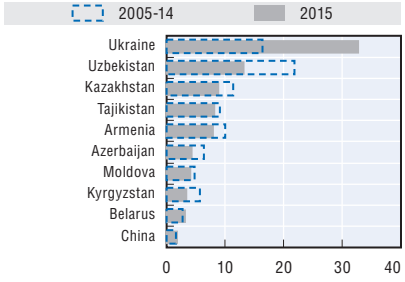
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

RUSSIA

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	1.2	1.4	3.1	3.0	1.7	2.1	*425.0*
Outflows	0.5	0.2	2.2	2.5	0.3	1.0	*353.2*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	**Thousands**		**% distribution**	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2010-14**
Thousands				
International students	37.3	..	..	36.2
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	1 262.7	..	..	1 638.4

Inflows of asylum seekers	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*1 267*

Components of population growth	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	-5.0	6.6	17.9	1.9	-2.2	..	*277.4*
Natural increase	-5.9	-1.7	0.2	0.2	-3.7	..	*32.0*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.9	8.3	17.7	1.7	1.5	..	*245.4*

Stocks of immigrants	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	7.8	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign population	..	0.5	0.6	0.7	..	0.5	*1 052*

Naturalisations	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Percentage of the foreign population	..	..	22.0	24.0	..	20.0	*209 799*

Labour market outcomes	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born men	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born women	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498944

Slovak Republic

Total immigration in the Slovak Republic increased from about 5 400 persons in 2014 to almost 7 000 persons in 2015. Migration outflows also steadily increased, with the number of persons emigrating from the Slovak Republic twice that in 2010. Net migration increased to about 3 000 persons in 2015, compared with 1 700 persons during the previous year. These figures all include Slovak nationals.

Migration flows continue to be heavily dominated by Europeans. In 2015, almost 5 400 of the total inflow originated from Europe, 46% of them being Slovak nationals. The largest foreign inflows were from the Czech Republic (600), Hungary (600) and Romania (500). Virtually all (99%) of the total outflow were Slovaks.

The number of newly granted residence permits rose steadily from around 10 000 annually during 2010-12, to 23 800 in 2015. Most of the increase was of third-country nationals, whose inflow increased from 11 000 in 2014 to 17 400 in 2015. New permits for third-country nationals have been concentrated mainly in the categories of temporary residence (14 200) and tolerated residence (1 100), while new permanent residence permits were granted mainly to EEA citizens (almost 6 400 in 2015). The top five countries of origin for third-country nationals with new residence permits were Ukraine, Serbia, Russia, Syria and Korea.

The labour market situation in the Slovak Republic has been improving annually since 2013. However, the situation continues to be tense with an unemployment rate of 11.5% in 2015, including a high proportion of long-term unemployment. The substantial drop in inflows of foreign workers that had begun in 2013 picked up again in 2015 with an inflow of 9 300 foreign workers. Among them, 2 200 held work permits and 7 000 (mainly EEA nationals) were exempt from work permit requirements and held only information cards. In 2015, the vast majority of new third-country workers were males, aged 25 to 34 and with long-term work permits. Data from mid-2016 confirm this trend. Despite the fluctuations in inflow, the stocks of foreign workers have continued to increase, reaching 30 000 by mid-2016. In contrast, in 2012 there were only 14 300 foreign workers in the Slovak Republic.

The number of Slovaks working abroad but still resident in the country has risen steadily since 2014, from 134 000 to 163 000 workers by mid-2016. By that time, they represented about 6% of total Slovak employment, according to data from the Labour Force Survey. Almost two thirds of them were males. The top five destination countries for Slovaks working abroad during the first half of 2016 were Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, United Kingdom and Hungary.

The Slovak Republic has traditionally been outside the main routes of refugees: 330 persons applied for asylum in 2015, the same number as the year before. Refugee status was granted to 14 persons in 2014 and 8 persons in 2015 (to citizens of Afghanistan, Cameroon, Cuba and Syria). The majority of applicants for asylum continue to be males aged 18-25 and 26-39 years. Furthermore in 2014 the Slovak Republic provided 99 applicants with subsidiary protection status (mostly Afghanistan, Somalia and Syria) and 41 with that status in 2015 (mostly Iran, Ukraine and Syria). In 2016, the Slovak Republic accepted a number of arrivals in the framework of humanitarian transfers. Between 2009 and 2016 the Slovak Republic provided temporary shelter for more than 1 000 refugees who later reached their final destination country.

The number of detected irregular stays more than doubled between 2014 and 2015 (1 100 and 2 300 cases, respectively). Despite the common border with Ukraine, the Slovak Republic has not recorded a substantial increase of irregular movements since the onset of the Ukrainian crisis.

The most recent legislative changes in the field include introduction of new rules as of 1 January 2016 for posted workers. Before posting a worker outside of the Slovak Republic, even in the framework of cross-border cooperation, the employer is now obliged to provide to the employee information in writing about the working and employment conditions (starting and ending date of the posting, type of work, place of work, wage conditions, working hours and leave entitlement). The Labour Inspectorate can issue administrative fines of up to EUR 100 000 for non-complying employers.

An amendment to the Act governing the granting of work permits has been proposed recently with the aim of clarifying the obligations of employers of both European Union and third-country nationals. This new legislation obliges employers to justify the employment of a third-country national and also to notify the National Labour Centre about their vacancies before launching a request for issuing a work permit, temporary residence permit or a Blue Card. It has also been proposed that the definition of illegal work and illegal employment of third country nationals should be clarified to reflect non-compliance with the conditions stipulated for their employment.

For further information

www.minv.sk

www.employment.gov.sk

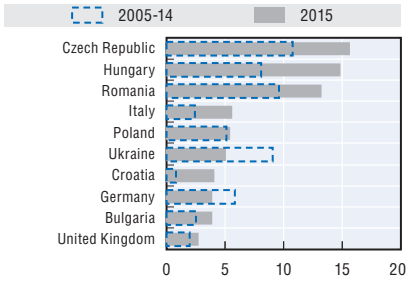
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	1.4	2.3	0.4	0.7	2.4	1.1	*3.8*
Outflows	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	*0.0*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.5
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	*270*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	0.8	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.4	*4.9*
Natural increase	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	*1.8*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	*3.1*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	4.6	2.7	3.3	3.3	5.6	3.0	*182*
Foreign population	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	*66*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	6.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	3.5	0.4	*376*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	64.6	65.2	67.6	69.5	67.5	66.4
Foreign-born men	67.1	74.5	78.6	65.0	71.6	73.8
Native-born women	51.0	52.4	54.3	56.0	52.7	53.0
Foreign-born women	37.7	38.9	54.7	53.1	48.8	52.3
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	15.5	14.3	12.9	10.4	11.5	13.7
Foreign-born men	17.4	8.9	-	-	10.7	10.1
Native-born women	17.2	14.6	13.7	12.9	13.7	14.2
Foreign-born women	28.6	16.7	-	-	15.8	12.3

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498955

Slovenia

The total stock of foreign citizens increased from 91 400 in 2013 to 107 800 by December 2016. Foreign citizens thus accounted for about 5% of the total population (about 2 million). Some 37% of foreign citizens were women.

In 2015, the inflow of foreign nationals to Slovenia remained moderate and stable. According to the National Statistical Office, 15 400 people immigrated to Slovenia in 2015, compared to 13 800 in 2014. About 14 900 people emigrated in 2015, a slightly higher number than in 2014. Consequently, a negative net migration of 500 persons in 2014 became a small positive net migration of 500 persons in 2015. Around 80% of the immigrants from abroad were foreign citizens. Of the 14 900 persons leaving the country, about 40% were foreign nationals.

As in previous years, 2015 saw Slovenia's 12 700 immigrants with foreign citizenship arriving predominantly from countries of the former Yugoslavia (71%). Most foreign immigrants in 2015 came from Bosnia and Herzegovina (37%), followed by Kosovo (12%) and Serbia (10%). About 20% of immigrants came from EU countries with the largest share arriving from Croatia (7%) and Bulgaria (5%).

More than a quarter (26%) of Slovenian citizens emigrating from Slovenia went to Austria. Other common countries of next residence were Germany (21%), Switzerland and Croatia. Foreign nationals emigrating from Slovenia chose Bosnia and Herzegovina (20%), Croatia (12%) and Serbia (11%) as their next country of residence.

Until September 2016, Slovenia issued 17 400 temporary residence permits for employment and/or work purposes, compared to 21 400 in 2015. Over the same time period 1 700 temporary permits were issued for students pursuing their studies in Slovenia. In 2016, 680 permanent residence permits were issued for reasons of family reunification with EU or Slovenian citizens compared to 850 in 2015. A small number of family reunification permits (14) was granted to refugees.

Slovenia saw about half a million refugees – mainly from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq – crossing the country between mid-September 2015 and early March 2016. The number substantially decreased over the course of 2016. While the share of humanitarian migrants applying for international protection in Slovenia is very small, the total number of applications filed in 2016 was much larger than in 2015: by the end of September 2016, 890 asylum applications were submitted, compared to 280 in 2015. The main countries of origin of asylum seekers were Afghanistan (28%), Syria (26%), Iraq (13%) and Iran (7%). Women made up 19% of the applicants. International protection status was given to 108 applicants (12%) compared to 45 in 2015 (16%).

In April 2016, Slovenia passed the International Protection Act which sets the conditions for granting international protection in Slovenia. In January 2017 the government passed amendments to the Aliens act. The main purpose of these amendments was to prescribe activities to be taken in case of altered conditions in the field of migration, when public order or security of the State are, or could be, threatened, which could hinder the functioning of central state institutions. Amendments also included establishing a new government office, to which the responsibility of care and integration of migrants was transferred from the previous responsible authority (Ministry of Interior). Furthermore, the government committed to relocate humanitarian migrants, mainly from Italy and Greece, to Slovenia as part of its EU relocation plan. Overall, in the first three quarters of 2016, 80 persons were relocated, mostly from Greece. Among those 30 were granted international protection.

A few minor changes in integration policies concerning asylum seekers have been introduced. Persons who were granted international protection are included in Slovenian language courses together with third country nationals (their language courses were organised separately before). Also, while language courses remain free of charge, administrative fees were introduced for third country nationals who wish to obtain a language certificate.

For further information

www.mddsz.gov.si/en
www.mnz.gov.si/en
www.stat.si/eng
www.infotujci.si

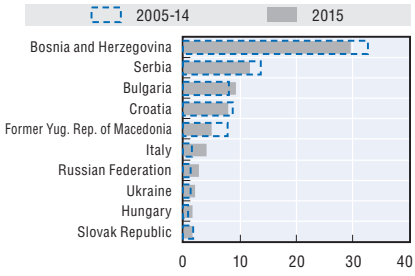
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

SLOVENIA

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	..	5.5	8.9	9.6	..	7.8	*19.9*
Outflows	3.3	5.9	0.5	0.8	5.1	1.7	*1.7*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	*260*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.6	6.4	1.6	*1.3*
Natural increase	-0.3	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	*0.8*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	5.6	0.2	*0.5*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	11.1	16.5	16.5	..	14.3	*340*
Foreign population	..	4.7	5.7	6.1	..	5.1	*127*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	1.8	1.1	1.2	..	1.4	*1 423*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	70.2	69.6	67.6	69.2	71.5	67.7
Foreign-born men	72.7	70.3	66.8	69.0	72.6	69.6
Native-born women	61.3	62.8	61.2	61.9	62.9	61.4
Foreign-born women	61.6	59.8	49.1	53.0	61.6	53.4
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	6.2	7.4	8.9	8.0	5.0	8.5
Foreign-born men	6.2	9.4	11.1	10.0	5.6	9.9
Native-born women	7.1	6.9	10.3	9.7	6.2	8.8
Foreign-born women	7.8	9.8	15.7	14.6	7.5	15.0

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498969

Spain

For the first time since the onset of the economic crisis, there was a positive net migration of foreign nationals in 2015 (38 300 people), an indicator of economic recovery. This is a result of a modest increase in immigration by 10% and a strong decline in emigration, by more than 20%. In spite of a small decline, Romanians continued to be the most significant immigrant nationality, accounting for almost 10% of the 290 000 inflows of foreign nationals in 2015. Moroccans followed closely, at 23 000, an increase of about 4 000. The second largest increase was among Venezuelans, whose immigration increased by 46%, to 10 500, in reaction to the crisis in their origin country. Further, Spain is the main destination of UK citizens in Europe.

In contrast to the decline in the emigration of foreigners, emigration of Spanish nationals continued to increase and reached more than 99 000, up from 80 400 in 2014 and more than twice the 2010 level. The main destination was the United Kingdom, followed by France, Germany and the United States.

The economic recovery is visible in improved labour market outcomes for immigrants. A 3.4% increase in the number of foreign nationals registering with the Social Security system was observed in 2015, and unemployment dropped by more than 3.5%.

After the Intensive Processing Plan, the number of naturalisations continued its decline. In 2015, 78 000 naturalisations through residence were granted, down from about 94 000 in 2014 and the lowest level since 2007. The main nationalities of origin were Morocco, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia. The regulations on nationality were reformed in 2015. This reform provided easier access to citizenship for Sephardim, descendents of Spain's Jewish population (up to 1 October 2016, 4 500 Sephardim had been granted Spanish nationality). Likewise, the reform introduced an integration test for access to citizenship through residence with an exam on language and constitutional values.

In spite of an increase in apprehensions of irregular border crossings in the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla by more than 3 000, the number remained modest, at slightly over 10 000. Part of the reason is that co-operation between Spain and Morocco but also Senegal and Mauritania has kept irregular migrant numbers comparatively low.

Applications for international protection amounted to a record number of 14 800 in 2015, up 150% on 2014 figure. Preliminary figures for 2016 show a further increase, to 16 500. The most significant group was Venezuelans (4 200), followed by Syrians (3 100) and Ukrainians (2 800).

Of the 2015 applications, 44.6% were registered at the new border asylum office in Melilla. A total of 340 people were relocated from Greece and 50 from Italy up to 1 October 2016, and 280 people were resettled (60 from Turkey and 220 from Lebanon).The asylum and reception system has been strengthened to deal with the new situation by increasing the allocated funds, reception facilities and human resources. In 2015, the general system for the protection of children and adolescents was reformed, with the aim of strengthening the legal basis for protection of foreign minors in general and specifically those unaccompanied.

Spain was a driving force in setting up the Trust Fund following the EU Valletta Summit to promote cooperation with countries of origin and transit and acting on the root causes of migration. To this end, an inter-ministerial group has been created to boost participation in the Fund. Several projects to promote resilience and improve the training of the authorities in countries of origin and transit and to promote the reintegration of migrant returnees have been initiated.

The Qualified Mobility Scheme under the Entrepreneurs Act was amended in 2015 to transpose the new EU Intra-Corporate Transferee Directive and to improve and simplify its management (one-stop shop, streamlined procedures, bona fide register creation, etc.). More than 2 000 systematic checks were carried out in 2016 to combat fraud and abuse in this scheme, resulting in the withdrawal of 30 permits. Based on estimates of the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, almost EUR 2 billion of investment were attracted under this mobility scheme and it is expected that 18 000 direct and 8 700 indirect jobs will be created. To promote the attraction of foreign entrepreneurs, promotional actions are being rolled out and a specific programme called "Rising Start-up Spain" has been created.

In July 2016, the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport (SEPIE) launched a pilot project offering professional internships in the United States to young Spanish graduates of science and engineering.

For further information

http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/index.html

www.empleo.gob.es/es/estadisticas/index.htm

www.ine.es

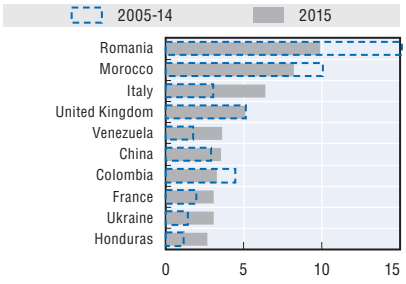
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

SPAIN

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	15.6	7.1	5.7	6.3	14.8	6.2	*291.4*
Outflows	1.1	7.8	6.9	5.5	4.2	8.1	*253.1*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	31.6	33.6	17.2	17.2
Family (incl. accompanying family)	38.9	39.5	21.2	20.3
Humanitarian	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5
Free movement	102.1	108.1	55.6	55.5
Others	9.3	12.7	5.1	6.5
Total	183.6	194.9	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	22.9	27.7	31.2	27.1
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	8.7	3.1	2.9	4.6
Intra-company transfers	0.7	1.6	2.8	0.8
Other temporary workers	12.0	4.6	4.4	8.7

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	*13 370*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	16.3	3.9	-1.3	-0.1	14.2	-0.1	*-3.7*
Natural increase	1.8	2.3	0.7	0.0	2.4	1.3	*-2.0*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	14.5	1.6	-2.0	0.0	11.8	-1.5	*-1.8*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	11.0	14.3	13.3	13.2	12.9	13.9	*6 109*
Foreign population	9.4	12.3	10.2	10.0	11.2	11.5	*4 601*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.5	*78 000*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	74.6	66.1	61.5	63.4	73.3	62.6
Foreign-born men	79.6	57.9	56.0	60.0	74.5	56.5
Native-born women	50.0	52.2	51.7	53.0	52.3	51.4
Foreign-born women	59.2	52.7	49.1	50.9	57.9	50.0
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	6.8	16.9	21.8	19.3	8.6	20.9
Foreign-born men	9.1	32.9	34.0	29.5	14.9	33.8
Native-born women	11.9	18.8	24.1	22.3	12.5	22.4
Foreign-born women	13.8	27.6	32.6	30.1	17.2	31.7

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498977

Sweden

Total immigration in 2015 was 134 200, a record number and 5.7% up on the year before, and included 20 400 Swedish citizens. The largest foreign immigrant group in 2015 was Syrians (28 000), followed by Eritreans (7 600) and Poles (5 600). At 55 800, emigration was also higher than ever before. The largest emigrant group was Swedes (24 500), followed by Chinese (2 700), Indians (2 200) and Danes (2 100). Net migration amounted to 78 400 persons in 2015, the highest on record, with Syrians accounting for 36% of total net migration. In 2016, total immigration rose to 163 000, and emigration fell to 46 000, so that net migration rose to over 117 000. In 2016, net migration accounted for 81% of total population growth.

Close to 29 000 individuals sought asylum in Sweden in 2016 – a dramatic fall from the numbers the previous year when the arrival of some 163 000 asylum seekers ensured that Sweden had the largest number, in per capita terms, of all EU countries. As in previous years, in 2016 asylum seekers from Syria (19%), Afghanistan (10%), Iraq (10%) and Somalia (6%) accounted for the majority. In 2016, 7.6% of the new asylum seekers arrived as unaccompanied minors, a relatively large decrease in the proportion compared to 2015 (21.7%). The majority of unaccompanied minors were boys aged between 13 and 17 – indeed this group accounted for over 91% of all unaccompanied minors seeking asylum in Sweden in 2016. Among the 9 500 asylum cases considered for unaccompanied minors in 2016, 38% were from Afghanistan.

Close to 112 000 asylum decisions were made over the course of 2016 as the Swedish Migration Agency continued to process the applications of the 163 000 asylum applications received in 2015. Approximately 60% of decisions were positive. The largest numbers of asylum grants were to Syrian nationals (65.7%), Eritreans (8.9%), stateless individuals (8.7%), Afghans (5.2%) and Iraqis (2.6%). Overall, in 2016 the number of residence permits issued to asylum seekers nearly doubled – increasing from just over 36 000 in 2015 to almost 72 000 in 2016. As a result, in 2016 asylum permits accounted for close to half of all residence permits issued. However, following the change in legislation, introduced in July 2016 (see below) the proportion of temporary permits issued to asylum seekers increased dramatically – from 1% of permits granted in January 2016 to 57% by the end of the year (31% in total for 2016).

About 13 000 individuals were issued with a work permit in Sweden in 2016, a 6% reduction on the number the previous year. While the vast majority of applications are lodged from outside Sweden, close to 400 (3%) are lodged by individuals whilst studying in Sweden. In addition a further 1.4% of work permits were issued to individuals whose asylum application had been rejected. The majority of work permits went to specialists, technicians, seasonal workers (mostly berry-pickers) or workers in the service and care sector. In addition to labour migrants, who accounted for approximately 11% of total residence permits issued in 2016, a further 8 600 permits (6% of the total) were issued to the family members of labour migrants.

A number of policy changes in 2016 were in response to the 163 000 asylum seekers who arrived in 2015. A temporary law, to last three years, was introduced in late July 2016 to limit access by quota refugees to permanent resident permits. Refugees are now granted a 3-year temporary permit; those with subsidiary protection status are granted a one year residence permit and are not eligible for family reunification. Those who are eligible for family reunification are required to demonstrate the means to support themselves and their family, and to have accommodation of sufficient size.

The temporary border and ID controls introduced in November 2015 and associated with a sharp drop in asylum applications were extended. Return activities are being stepped up and since June 2016 asylum seekers who have received a deportation order no longer have the right to accommodation or a daily allowance from the Swedish Migration Agency.

The Spring budget of 2016 gave more money to the Swedish Migration Agency to enable them to manage the large number of asylum seekers, together with an investment of EUR 56 million to enhance integration measures. These funds will go towards language initiatives, skills assessments and validation for asylum seekers, reforms to the Swedish for Immigrants syllabus and organisation, and a new fast track for newly-arrived entrepreneurs.

Security measures have also been enhanced, with increased resources for anti-terrorism efforts, more policing, and better security at asylum centres.

For further information

www.migrationsverket.se

www.scb.se

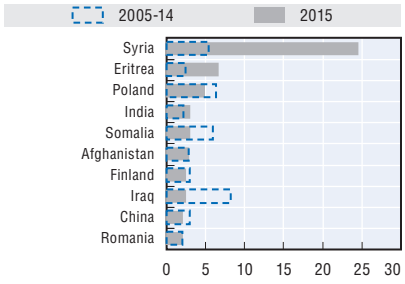
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

SWEDEN

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	5.7	8.4	10.9	11.6	8.3	9.2	*113.9*
Outflows	1.8	2.4	2.7	3.2	2.1	2.6	*31.3*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7
Family (incl. accompanying family)	32.9	32.6	32.8	31.7
Humanitarian	35.6	36.6	35.5	35.6
Free movement	28.1	29.8	28.0	28.9
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	100.3	102.9	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	14.2	9.3	9.4	9.0
Trainees	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Working holiday makers	..	0.4	0.4	0.4
Seasonal workers	4.5	2.9	3.8	4.6
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	12.9	18.5	18.9	17.3

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	1.9	3.4	7.7	16.0	2.8	4.9	*156 460*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	4.0	8.0	10.6	10.6	7.2	8.5	*103.7*
Natural increase	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.4	1.7	2.5	*24.0*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.0	5.3	7.9	8.1	5.4	6.1	*79.7*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	12.5	14.8	16.5	17.1	13.4	15.5	*1 676*
Foreign population	5.3	6.8	7.6	8.0	5.8	7.1	*783*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	8.2	5.3	6.2	6.5	7.3	6.5	*48 249*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	76.2	76.0	78.5	79.3	77.0	77.5
Foreign-born men	63.7	67.0	68.0	67.7	66.8	67.5
Native-born women	72.6	72.8	76.8	77.7	73.5	75.0
Foreign-born women	58.4	55.9	59.2	60.7	58.3	58.0
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	7.0	7.6	6.6	5.7	6.1	6.8
Foreign-born men	15.1	16.1	16.6	16.6	13.6	16.7
Native-born women	6.9	7.0	5.9	5.3	6.2	6.4
Foreign-born women	13.7	16.8	16.2	15.9	13.4	16.0

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498981

Switzerland

In 2016, 143 100 long-stay foreigners immigrated to Switzerland, 5% fewer than in 2015, continuing a trend that began two years ago. Nationals of EU and EFTA countries made up almost 70% of the total. The two largest groups were Germans and Italians, accounting for 15% and 13% respectively. While 63% of immigrants from the EU and EFTA went to Switzerland for professional reasons, nationals of countries outside these blocs generally immigrated to join their families (49% of inflows).

Emigration (removals from the register) amounted to 77 600 foreign residents in 2016, up by 5.6% from 2015. Among these, the proportion of EU and EFTA nationals was 75% in 2016. Net migration to Switzerland thus amounted to an inflow of 60 200 in 2016, down by 16% from 2015. In 2016, net inflows were dominated by migrants from Italy, Germany and France.

At the end of 2016, almost 2 million foreigners were permanently residing in Switzerland, a figure up 35 600 from 2015. The foreign population was equivalent to almost one quarter of the total resident population, broadly unchanged from the previous year. The most strongly represented nationalities in 2016 were the same as in 2015, namely Italians and Germans (15.7% and 15% of the foreign population respectively).

Almost 67 000 foreign nationals settled in Switzerland permanently in 2016 in order to work, down by 5.6% from 2015. As in 2015, EU and EFTA nationals accounted for around 94% of this figure, and mostly came from Germany (14 500), Italy (10 800), France (8 200) and Portugal (5 800).

The student population in tertiary education in the 2015/16 academic year numbered 43 600 foreigners in universities, including 36 300 who were previously educated abroad and who came to Switzerland to study. An additional 15 600 students were enrolled in the universities of applied sciences and in teacher training universities, of whom 10 090 were previously educated abroad. These figures show an increase from the previous academic year.

According to the Secretary of State for Migration, there were 27 200 applications for asylum in Switzerland in 2016, down by 31.2% from 2015. The three main countries of origin for asylum seekers remained Eritrea, Afghanistan and Syria. Of the 31 300 first applications processed in 2016, the recognition rate (granting of asylum) came to 22.7% and the protection rate (granting of asylum or provisional admission) to 48.7%.

Since it was launched in August 2015, the Resettlement Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has enabled around 1 000 refugees to establish residency in Switzerland, 620 of them in 2016. The programme is aimed at particularly vulnerable groups in Syria and neighbouring countries to whom the UNHCR has granted refugee status. Under the European Resettlement Scheme, launched in March 2016, Switzerland has received 368 refugees (340 from Italy, 28 from Greece).

Moreover, a bill designed to speed up asylum procedures, passed by the Parliament, was approved through a popular vote on 5 June 2016. The aim of this reform, which has not yet been implemented, is to speed up asylum procedures while ensuring that they are conducted fairly and in accordance with the principles of the rule of law. Applications requiring no additional clarification are to be processed under an accelerated procedure providing extended legal protection to asylum seekers. Applications covered by the Dublin Regulation shall also be fast-tracked. As an accompanying measure to the accelerated procedure, applicants are entitled to free advice on the asylum procedure, and free legal representation.

In December 2016, the Parliament implemented the grassroots "anti-mass-immigration" initiative and opted for a solution that would be compatible with the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons (AFMP), thereby sending out a strong signal that it wishes to maintain the bilateral agreements signed with the European Union. One of the main features of the legislative amendment in question is a measure to introduce a notification requirement to protect jobseekers in a given occupational group, area of activity or depressed economic region. This and other measures contained in the said legislative amendment are intended to develop the potential of the domestic labour force. The Federal Council immediately began work on the implementation of the new constitutional provisions. At the same time, the Parliament adopted various amendments to the federal Foreign Nationals Act, several of which aim to improve the labour market integration of refugees and other asylum-seekers.

For further information

www.sem.admin.ch

www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/01/07.html

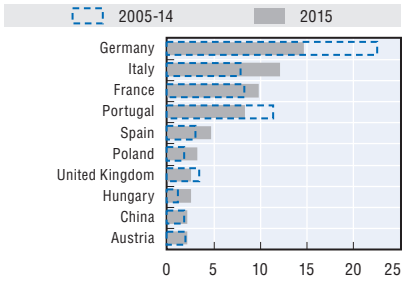
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

SWITZERLAND

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	12.7	17.1	18.5	18.1	16.5	18.1	*150.4*
Outflows	6.7	8.4	8.4	8.8	7.1	8.3	*73.4*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4
Family (incl. accompanying family)	19.5	21.0	14.5	16.0
Humanitarian	6.4	7.1	4.7	5.4
Free movement	103.8	98.6	77.1	75.1
Others	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.1
Total	134.6	131.2	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	12.4	10.9	11.9	11.7
Trainees	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	92.4	89.4	93.6	93.9

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	1.4	1.7	2.7	4.6	1.7	2.5	*38 120*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	5.9	10.0	12.0	10.8	9.7	11.1	*89.5*
Natural increase	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.3	*19.0*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.3	7.7	9.4	8.5	7.9	8.8	*70.5*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	23.9	26.5	28.7	29.1	25.0	27.7	*2 416*
Foreign population	20.4	22.0	23.7	24.0	20.9	22.8	*1 994*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.0	*40 888*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	..	85.3	84.8	84.7	85.6	85.3
Foreign-born men	..	82.9	83.7	83.7	82.6	83.7
Native-born women	..	75.1	78.0	79.2	74.6	76.4
Foreign-born women	..	66.6	69.0	69.3	65.4	68.0
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	..	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.1
Foreign-born men	..	6.9	7.1	7.6	6.3	6.8
Native-born women	..	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
Foreign-born women	..	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.1

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498996

Turkey

In 2015, about 423 000 residence permits were issued, up from 380 000 in 2014. In addition, almost 900 000 Syrians were admitted into Turkey under temporary protection during 2015 (the figure for 2014 was close to one million). Overall, the main origin countries of residence permit holders in 2015 were Iraq, Syria, and Azerbaijan (about 33 000 permits each), followed by Russia and Turkmenistan (about 22 000 permits each). Compared with 2014, there was a particularly marked increase in the number of permits delivered to migrants from Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Russia, while the figure for Iraqi and especially Afghan nationals declined.

About half of the residence permit holders in 2015 were short-term, a category encompassing many different cases. The second largest category (73 000 permits) was for family reasons. In addition, 68 000 permits were for education purposes, while 64 500 residence permits were given for work reasons. About 27% of all work permits in 2015 were intended for jobs in domestic work and the hospitality sector.

According to statistics provided by the Council of Higher Education in Turkey, in 2015/16 there were 90 500 international tertiary students in Turkey, up from 72 200 the previous year and 48 200 in 2013/14. The top countries of origin for international students in 2016 were Azerbaijan (13 000), Turkmenistan (10 400), Syria (9 900), Iran (5 800), and Afghanistan (4 500).

Managed labour emigration has been declining steadily in recent years from an annual average close to 60 000 over the last ten years to about 32 000 in 2015. In 2015, the main destinations of those Turkish workers were Iraq (17%), Russia (14%), Algeria (13%), Turkmenistan and Saudi Arabia (9% each).

As of February 2017, 2.9 million Syrian nationals benefited from temporary protection in Turkey (of whom 45% were children under 18). Among these, about 260 000 resided in refugee camps mostly located near the Syrian border and administered by AFAD, the Disaster and Emergency Management unit of the Turkish government. Outside the camps, Syrian refugees now make up nearly 10% of the population of several border cities. The largest metropolitan areas, especially Istanbul and Ankara, as well as the Aegean coast, also attract many refugees seeking job opportunities.

Access to the labour market is a key issue for Syrian refugees and many have taken up informal jobs. Before January 2016, refugees could apply for a work permit only if they held a residence permit, which was the case for a very small minority. Under the current regulation, Syrian refugees may apply for a work permit six months after being registered under temporary protection. Those permits are only valid in the locality of registration and most Syrian refugees are registered in border areas with few employment opportunities. Securing a formal job in another locality therefore requires registering and obtaining a work permit there. As a result of these constraints, fewer than 14 000 work permits had been issued to Syrians at the end of 2016. Syrians involved in seasonal work in agriculture are still exempt from work permit requirements.

An agreement concluded in March 2016 between the Turkish government and the European Union established that undocumented migrants landing in Greece should be sent back to Turkey, in exchange for the resettlement in the European Union of an equivalent number of Syrians registered in Turkey. This agreement also specified that the European Union would provide EUR 3 billion to help fund the Turkish support and aid efforts aimed at Syrian migrants. In addition, visa requirements for Turkish citizens were to be lifted by the end of June 2016. Irregular border crossings between Turkey and Greece have declined.

A new law regarding labour migration came into force in August 2016, which initiated a selective approach to labour immigration. It established an ad hoc body to frame the country's labour migration policy and paved the way for the introduction of a points-based system in the assessment of work permit applications. It also introduced the "Turquoise Card" for foreigners expected to make significant economic – in terms of employment or investment – or scientific contributions to the country. After a three-year transition period, this card will grant the foreigner the right to work permanently in Turkey and the right of residence to his/her spouse and dependent children. Foreigners under temporary protection are excluded from this scheme. The Card will be implemented in 2017.

For further information

www.iskur.gov.tr
www.tuik.gov.tr
www.nvi.gov.tr
www.csgb.gov.tr
www.mfa.gov.tr
www.goc.gov.tr
www.workinturkey.gov.tr

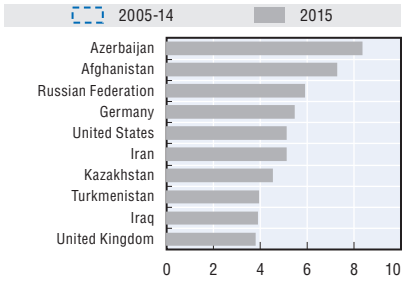
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

TURKEY

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	..	..	..	..
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..

Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	*133 590*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	12.4	15.9	13.3	13.4	12.9	13.7	*1 045.1*
Natural increase	12.3	11.8	12.3	11.8	12.5	11.8	*920.6*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.1	4.1	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.8	*124.6*

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	..	..	..	2.0	..	..	*1 592*
Foreign population	..	0.3	0.7	0.8	..	0.4	*650*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	..	5.7	..	..	6.9	5.3	..

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	..	66.7	69.6	69.9	65.6	68.9
Foreign-born men	..	64.5	70.5	64.6	63.5	65.0
Native-born women	..	26.1	29.5	30.5	23.8	28.4
Foreign-born women	..	27.8	37.2	26.5	28.1	29.6
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	..	10.5	9.2	9.3	11.3	8.7
Foreign-born men	..	12.4	10.5	12.1	12.6	11.2
Native-born women	..	11.6	12.0	12.8	11.6	10.8
Foreign-born women	..	14.1	14.7	14.4	13.5	13.2

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933499009

United Kingdom

Between 2015 and 2016 the population of foreign citizens rose by 6.4% to 5.95 million, accounting for 9.2% of the national total. Overall, EU/EFTA countries accounted for all the growth in the foreign national population in the year 2014-15. Non-EU/EFTA country numbers fell by 26 000 to 2.29 million.

In 2015, the United Kingdom had a net migration gain of 332 000, the highest recorded figure. The estimated number of people arriving to live in the United Kingdom for at least a year was 631 000, similar to 2014. The outflow of 299 000 was however below that of 2014 (319 000) and around the lowest since 1999. The overall increase in net gain from migration between 2014 and 2015 was owing to the fall in outflow. The net long-term outflow of 40 000 British citizens was more than compensated for by a net long-term inflow of 372 000 non-British citizens.

Overall, in 2015 the United Kingdom had a net gain of 189 000 non-EU citizens and 184 000 EU citizens. Of the latter, 80 000 were citizens of the EU15, 58 000 were Bulgarians and Romanians and 46 000 citizens of the 2004 accession countries. In 2015, for the first time Romania was the leading country of last residence, accounting for 10% of all immigrants. In the year ending September 2016, total net immigration was 273 000, with a net gain of 164 000 non-EU citizens, 165 000 EU citizens and a net loss of 56 000 British citizens.

Grants of settlement in the UK in 2015 totalled 90 800, 12.7% fewer than in 2014 and the lowest level since 1998. The fall was entirely owing to fewer grants on the basis of family formation or reunion, 18.5% of the total compared with 32% in 2014. The number fell by a further 35% in 2016, to 59 000, largely due to fewer work, family and asylum related grants.

In 2015, 37 700 family-related visas were granted, an increase of 8.2% compared with 2014. In addition, 68 600 visas were granted to dependants (excluding visitor visas) joining or accompanying migrants in the United Kingdom, a 12% decline over the year. Of these visas, 63% were granted to dependants of workers, 22% to dependants of students and 14% to other dependants accompanying or joining a migrant in the United Kingdom.

There were 56 100 Tier 2 Skilled work-sponsored visa main applicants in 2016, (non-European Economic Area – EEA), similar to the level in 2015 (56 000). Including dependants, there were 93 200 Tier 2 Skilled work visas granted in 2016, 1% higher than the previous year, and 42 000 Tier 5 Youth mobility and temporary visas granted, down 2 900 (6%).

Asylum applications in the United Kingdom from main applicants decreased by 7% to 30 600 in the year 2016, the first annual fall in asylum applications since 2010 (17 900). Numbers of asylum applications in the last two quarters of 2016 (7 100 in July to September and 7 400 in October to December) were considerably lower than in the same two quarters of 2015 (10 200 in July to September and 10 200 in October to December).

After a steep fall in 2014, applications for British citizenship rose by 45% to 154 600 in 2015, although year-on-year comparisons of decisions numbers can be affected by changes in case work resource allocation. In 2016, applications fell again, to 130 600.

In 2015, 174 000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes, fewer than the year before (180 000). In addition, there were 306 000 student visitors coming for periods under a year, a substantial increase on the year before (280 000). Using a separate breakdown, in 2016, there were 207 200 study-related visas granted, 1% fewer than the previous year. This number includes dependants but excludes the unsponsored short-term student category, formerly known as “student visitors”. Over the same period, the number of university-sponsored study visa applications (main applicants) rose slightly by 1% to 167 600.

In March 2016, policy towards international students was tightened to prevent them extending their leave in the United Kingdom in order to study a course at a lower level than the previous course and also to switch courses without obtaining a new visa.

In 2016, the minimum pay threshold for a Tier 2 visa was raised to GBP 30 000 and the minimum pay threshold appropriate for senior managers and specialist ICT workers to GBP 41 500.

The main policy issue of 2016 was the June 2016 referendum on EU membership, much of the debate focusing on the prospect of limiting immigration to the United Kingdom. Following the vote in favour of leaving the European Union, the Government will have to establish a policy to determine the future framework for EU citizens living in the United Kingdom or wishing to migrate to the United Kingdom in the future.

For further information

www.gov.uk/government/collections/migration-statistics
www.ons.gov.uk

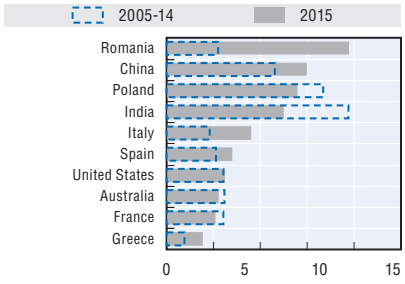
Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

UNITED KINGDOM

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	6.7	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.2	6.9	*479.0*
Outflows	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.8	*164.0*

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	**Thousands**		**% distribution**	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Work	64.4	58.0	17.6	15.3
Family (incl. accompanying family)	49.5	49.3	13.6	13.0
Humanitarian	17.8	18.2	4.9	4.8
Free movement	211.2	229.3	57.8	60.5
Others	22.5	24.0	6.2	6.3
Total	365.4	378.8	100.0	100.0

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Temporary migration	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2010-14**
Thousands				
International students	271.3	177.2	229.1	215.5
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	21.3	23.5	25.3	21.2
Seasonal workers	21.3	..	..	18.8
Intra-company transfers	29.2	36.6	36.4	31.6
Other temporary workers	102.3	..	..	102.7

Inflows of asylum seekers	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	*39 970*

Components of population growth	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	7.3	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.4	*507.4*
Natural increase	2.3	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.6	*175.5*
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.9	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.4	3.8	*331.9*

Stocks of immigrants	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level ('000) 2015**
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	9.2	11.3	13.2	13.9	10.1	12.1	*8 988*
Foreign population	5.0	7.2	8.7	9.2	6.1	7.7	*5 951*

Naturalisations	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**	**Level 2015**
Percentage of the foreign population	5.7	4.5	2.5	2.1	4.8	3.9	*118 053*

Labour market outcomes	**2005**	**2010**	**2014**	**2015**	**Average 2005-09**	**Average 2010-14**
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	77.6	73.8	76.4	77.3	76.5	74.7
Foreign-born men	72.3	76.2	78.9	79.0	75.9	77.0
Native-born women	66.8	65.4	68.4	69.2	66.5	66.5
Foreign-born women	55.8	58.1	60.6	62.3	57.0	58.5
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	4.8	9.0	6.6	5.6	6.2	8.3
Foreign-born men	7.5	7.7	6.1	5.7	7.4	7.6
Native-born women	3.8	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.8	6.6
Foreign-born women	7.1	8.5	8.2	7.3	7.7	9.3

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933499018

United States

The number of persons granted Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) status in the United States increased 3.4% from 1 016 518 in fiscal year 2014 to 1 051 031 in 2015, and more than half adjusted status from within the country. Unless otherwise noted, all references to years in this report are to fiscal years; fiscal Year 2015 began 1 October 2014, and concluded 30 September 2015

The total foreign-born population residing in the United States in 2015 totalled 43.3 million, or 13.3% of the U.S population. Individuals born in Mexico accounted for 27% of the foreign-born population, followed by India (5.5%), the People's Republic of China (4.8%), and the Philippines (4.6%). These four countries accounted for approximately one-third of all persons granted LPR status over the past decade. The share of Asians among those granted LPR status increased from 35 to 40% over the last decade.

Family-sponsored immigrants accounted for 65% (678 978) of all persons granted LPR status in the United States in 2015, while 14% (144 047) of new LPRs were employment-based, and 14% were granted refugee status or asylum, including accompanying family members. The diversity visa program accounted for 5% of LPRs. The number of refugees adjusting to LPR status increased 23% between 2014 and 2015, primarily due to an increase in the number of Cubans adjusting in 2015 who entered in prior years. The numbers of immigrants in other visa categories were comparable to 2014 levels.

A total of 69 920 refugees were admitted in 2015 – virtually unchanged from 2014. Burma (18 386), Iraq (12 676), Somalia (8 858), the Democratic Republic of Congo (7 876), and Bhutan (5 775) were the leading countries of origin for resettled refugees; no other country accounted for more than 3 500 refugee admissions. A total of 26 124 individuals were granted asylum in 2015. This figure includes 17 878 individuals who were granted asylum affirmatively by the Department of Homeland Security and 8 246 individuals who were granted asylum defensively by the Department of Justice. The leading countries of origin for asylees were the China (6 192), El Salvador (2 173), Guatemala (2 082), Egypt (1 666), and Honduras (1 416).

Apart from short-term visitors, the leading categories of non-immigrant admissions were temporary workers and their families (3.7 million admissions), students and their families (2 million), and exchange visitors and their families (600 000).

A total of 783 062 people filed petitions to become US citizens in 2015, similar to the annual average for the preceding decade. These petitions led to 730 259 naturalizations, also near the ten-year average (762 249), but up 12% from 2014. Mexican nationals had the most applications for naturalization granted (105 958), followed by Indians (42 213), Filipinos (40 815), and Chinese (31 241).

In recent years, the Obama Administration announced a number of immigration policy changes through the U.S Department of Homeland Security (DHS). These administrative actions included the proposed expansion of the 2012 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program and the proposed Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and LPRs (DAPA) program, which were blocked by a federal court. Other administrative actions effected through DHS included granting work eligibility to the spouses of certain temporary workers, extending post-graduation employment opportunities for certain foreign students, clarifying eligibility rules for intra-company transferees, and permitting greater employment mobility in certain circumstances for those with pending LPR applications. Some of these actions are under challenge in federal court. DHS is currently reviewing the prudence and lawfulness of all of these administrative actions.

A one-time cap exemption was made by Congress in Fiscal Year 2016 for the H-2B non-agricultural temporary worker program: The cap for the H-2B programme remained at 66 000, as in previous years, but an exemption was made for "returning workers" who had participated in the H-2B programme in the three previous Fiscal Years. This exemption has since expired.

Earlier this year, President Trump issued a number of executive orders affecting immigration policy. These include orders strengthening border security, strengthening enforcement of the immigration laws, and improving the screening of foreign nationals seeking admission to the United States.

For further information

www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics

www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data

http://travel.state.gov/content/visas/english/law-and-policy/statistics.html

www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/

www.ice.gov./removal-statistics/

www.cbp.gov/newsroom/media-resources/stats

www.justice.gov/eoir/statistics-and-publications

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks

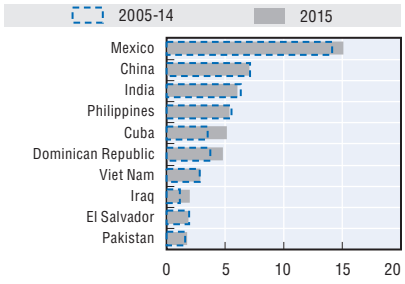
UNITED STATES

Migration flows (foreigners) *National definition*	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Inflows	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.3	*1 051.0*
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Migration inflows (foreigners) by type *Permit based statistics (standardised)*	Thousands 2014	Thousands 2015	% distribution 2014	% distribution 2015
Work	71.0	68.6	7.0	6.5
Family (incl. accompanying family)	726.2	754.4	71.4	71.8
Humanitarian	134.2	152.0	13.2	14.5
Free movement	..	..	..	..
Others	85.1	76.0	8.4	7.2
Total	1 016.5	1 051.0	100.0	100.0

Temporary migration	2010	2014	2015	Average 2010-14
Thousands				
International students	385.2	595.6	644.2	489.9
Trainees	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.4
Working holiday makers	118.2	90.3	95.0	94.5
Seasonal workers	55.9	89.3	108.1	68.0
Intra-company transfers	74.7	71.5	78.5	69.2
Other temporary workers	217.6	296.8	310.7	254.4

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Inflows of asylum seekers	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	*172 740*

Components of population growth	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
Total	9.2	8.4	..	..	9.0	..	..
Natural increase	5.7	5.2	..	..	5.9	..	..
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.3	7.7	..	..	2.8	..	..

Stocks of immigrants	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level ('000) 2015
Percentage of the total population							
Foreign-born population	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.5	12.4	13.0	*43 290*
Foreign population	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	*22 426*

Naturalisations	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14	Level 2015
Percentage of the foreign population	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.2	*730 259*

Labour market outcomes	2005	2010	2014	2015	Average 2005-09	Average 2010-14
Employment/population ratio						
Native-born men	74.9	68.2	70.2	70.9	73.4	69.1
Foreign-born men	82.7	77.4	80.9	81.3	82.0	78.9
Native-born women	65.8	62.2	63.0	63.6	65.2	62.3
Foreign-born women	57.7	57.4	57.6	57.4	58.6	57.2
Unemployment rate						
Native-born men	5.5	10.9	6.8	5.8	6.5	8.9
Foreign-born men	4.3	10.0	5.1	4.4	5.6	7.6
Native-born women	5.2	8.7	6.1	5.2	5.7	7.7
Foreign-born women	5.6	9.5	6.6	5.7	6.1	8.4

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

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SOURCES AND NOTES OF THE COUNTRY TABLES OF CHAPTER 4

Migration flows of foreigners

OECD countries and the Russian Federation: sources and notes are available in the Statistical Annex (metadata related to Tables A.1. and B.1.).

Bulgaria: Number of new permanent and long-term residence permits granted (Source: Ministry of the Interior); Lithuania: Arrivals and departures of residents (Source: Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania); Romania: Source: Permanent residence changes (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook).

Long-term migration inflows of foreigners by type (standardised inflows)

The statistics are based largely on residence and work permit data and have been standardised, to the extent possible (*cf. www.oecd.org/migration/imo*).

Temporary migration

Based on residence or work permit data. Data on temporary workers generally do not cover workers who benefit from a free circulation agreement.

Inflows of asylum seekers

United Nations High Commission for Refugees (*www.unhcr.org/statistics*).

Components of population growth

Population and Vital Statistics (ALFS), OECD, 2015, and Eurostat: Population change – Demographic balance and crude rates at national level. Australia, Canada and Chile: national sources.

Total population

Foreign-born population

National sources and Secretariat estimates. Sources and notes of national sources are provided in the Statistical Annex (see metadata for Tables A.4. and B.4.).

Foreign population

National sources. Exact sources and notes for the OECD countries are given in the Statistical Annex (metadata related to Tables A.5. and B.5.).

Lithuania: Residents' Register Service (Ministry of the Interior); Romania: Ministry of the Interior.

Naturalisations

National sources. Exact sources and notes for the OECD countries are given in the Statistical Annex (metadata related to Tables A.6. and B.6.). Bulgaria and Lithuania: Ministry of the Interior.

Labour market outcomes

European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel, New-Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN)*; Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE)* ; United States: Current Population Surveys.

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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.

Note 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 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 Union:* The Republic of Cyprus is recognized 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.

Introduction

Most of the data published in this annex have been provided by national correspondents of the continuous reporting system on migration 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. The continuous reporting system on migration 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. 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

- The tables provide annual series covering the period 2005-15.
- 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.
- 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.

- There is no table by nationality for the series on outflows of the foreign population (series A.2). These statistics, as well as data by gender are available online (*www.oecd.org/migration/imo*).
- The rounding of data cells may cause totals to differ slightly from the sum of the component cells.
- The symbol ".." used in the tables means that the data are not available.

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 describes 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).

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 (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.

Table A.1. **Inflows of foreign population into selected OECD countries and Russia**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia											
Permanent	161.7	176.2	189.5	203.9	219.4	202.2	206.4	236.0	244.8	233.9	223.7
Temporary	289.4	299.4	361.5	418.1	447.5	371.9	387.1	452.9	512.1	530.6	534.9
Austria	98.0	82.9	91.5	94.4	91.7	96.9	109.9	125.6	135.2	154.3	198.7
Belgium	77.4	83.4	93.4	106.0	102.7	113.6	117.9	128.9	117.6	123.6	149.2
Canada											
Permanent	262.2	251.6	236.8	247.2	252.2	280.7	248.7	257.8	259.0	260.3	271.8
Temporary	151.8	175.6	203.3	229.9	227.1	223.1	239.9	267.9	281.3	258.0	241.1
Chile	38.1	48.5	79.4	68.4	57.1	63.9	76.3	105.1	132.1	138.0	166.5
Czech Republic	58.6	66.1	102.5	76.2	38.2	28.0	20.7	28.6	27.8	38.5	31.6
Denmark	20.1	24.0	31.4	37.0	32.0	33.4	34.6	35.5	41.3	49.0	57.1
Estonia	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	7.3
Finland	12.7	13.9	17.5	19.9	18.1	18.2	20.4	23.3	23.9	23.6	21.4
France	135.9	228.7	213.7	216.0	211.4	221.8	228.1	247.0	256.5	255.7	252.6
Germany	579.3	558.5	574.8	573.8	606.3	683.5	841.7	965.9	1 108.1	1 342.5	2 016.2
Greece	65.3	63.2	46.3	41.5	35.8	35.4	33.0	32.0	31.3	29.5	34.0
Hungary	25.6	23.6	22.6	35.5	25.6	23.9	22.5	20.3	21.3	26.0	25.8
Iceland	4.7	7.1	9.3	7.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.9	4.3	5.0
Ireland	66.1	88.9	120.4	89.7	50.7	23.9	33.7	32.1	40.2	49.0	57.2
Israel	21.2	19.3	18.1	13.7	14.6	16.6	16.9	16.6	16.9	24.1	27.9
Italy	282.8	254.6	515.2	496.5	406.7	424.5	354.3	321.3	279.0	248.4	250.5
Japan	372.3	325.6	336.6	344.5	297.1	287.1	266.9	303.9	306.7	336.5	391.2
Korea	253.7	303.0	300.4	302.2	232.8	293.1	307.2	300.2	360.5	407.1	372.9
Latvia	1.9	2.8	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.5
Luxembourg	13.8	13.7	15.8	16.8	14.6	15.8	19.1	19.4	19.8	21.0	22.6
Mexico	9.2	6.9	7.2	15.9	23.9	26.2	22.0	18.2	63.0	43.5	34.4
Netherlands	63.4	67.7	80.3	103.4	104.4	110.2	118.5	115.7	122.3	139.3	159.5
New Zealand	54.8	58.7	59.6	63.9	60.3	57.6	61.0	62.0	67.5	80.3	91.8
Norway	31.4	37.4	53.5	58.8	56.7	65.1	70.8	70.0	66.9	61.4	59.1
Poland	38.5	34.2	40.6	41.8	41.3	41.1	41.3	47.1	46.6	32.0	86.1
Portugal	28.1	22.5	32.6	72.8	61.4	50.7	45.4	38.5	33.2	35.3	37.9
Russia	177.2	186.4	287.0	281.6	279.9	199.3	214.9	290.6	350.7	443.1	425.0
Slovak Republic	7.7	11.3	14.8	16.5	14.4	12.7	8.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.8
Slovenia	..	..	30.5	43.8	24.2	11.3	18.0	17.3	15.7	18.4	19.9
Spain	682.7	803.0	920.5	567.4	365.4	330.3	335.9	272.5	248.4	264.5	291.4
Sweden	51.3	80.4	83.5	83.3	83.8	79.0	75.9	82.6	95.4	106.1	113.9
Switzerland	94.4	102.7	139.7	157.3	132.4	134.2	142.5	143.8	155.4	152.1	150.4
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	29.9	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	405.1	451.7	455.0	456.0	430.0	459.0	453.0	383.0	406.0	504.0	479.0
United States											
Permanent	1 122.3	1 266.1	1 052.4	1 107.1	1 130.8	1 042.6	1 062.0	1 031.6	990.6	1 016.5	1 051.0
Temporary	901.8	1 037.6	1 170.3	1 188.5	934.1	1 004.2	1 065.3	1 109.7	1 229.3	1 371.2	1 485.8

Notes: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of Table A.2.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498541

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

AUSTRALIA (PERMANENT)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
India	12.8	15.2	19.8	22.7	25.3	23.5	21.9	27.8	38.1	39.6	34.7	51
China	15.2	17.3	21.1	20.7	22.3	24.5	28.7	25.3	27.9	27.1	27.9	57
New Zealand	22.4	23.8	28.3	34.5	33.0	24.4	34.6	44.3	41.2	27.3	22.4	51
United Kingdom	26.2	30.9	30.7	31.7	33.3	26.7	21.5	27.0	23.1	23.8	22.2	47
Philippines	4.8	5.4	6.1	7.1	8.9	10.2	10.7	12.8	11.0	10.3	11.9	58
Pakistan	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	3.9	3.6	5.7	8.0	45
Ireland	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.4	5.0	5.3	6.3	6.3	43
Viet Nam	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.1	63
South Africa	5.7	4.8	5.4	6.9	11.3	11.1	8.1	8.0	5.8	4.9	4.7	51
Nepal	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.5	4.0	4.4	4.2	50
Malaysia	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.6	4.5	4.0	56
Iran	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.9	47
Sri Lanka	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.5	5.7	5.3	4.5	3.9	51
Korea	3.5	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.0	5.4	3.8	3.6	58
United States	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.5	53
Other countries	53.1	56.0	53.7	53.3	56.0	52.3	49.6	52.1	55.7	60.1	57.4	
Total	**161.7**	**176.2**	**189.5**	**203.9**	**219.4**	**202.2**	**206.4**	**236.0**	**244.8**	**233.9**	**223.7**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

AUSTRIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Syria	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	7.4	22.6	35
Afghanistan	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.9	3.8	2.3	3.2	19.5	27
Romania	5.1	4.5	9.3	9.2	9.3	11.3	12.9	13.4	13.5	20.7	17.5	47
Germany	14.7	15.9	18.0	19.2	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.8	17.7	16.8	17.0	46
Hungary	3.4	3.6	4.5	5.2	5.8	6.4	9.3	13.1	14.9	14.5	14.4	48
Iraq	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	10.4	27
Serbia	11.7	7.4	6.4	6.1	4.6	7.2	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.8	43
Poland	6.8	5.7	5.3	4.4	3.8	4.0	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.9	6.1	41
Slovak Republic	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.9	4.0	4.0	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.1	53
Croatia	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	6.0	5.8	45
Bulgaria	1.4	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.9	5.8	5.2	46
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.6	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.9	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	45
Iran	1.0	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	4.7	36
Italy	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	41
Turkey	7.7	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	3.7	3.7	42
Other countries	32.8	26.1	26.9	27.8	28.9	28.5	32.2	37.0	39.7	42.5	48.1	
Total	**98.0**	**82.9**	**91.5**	**94.4**	**91.7**	**96.9**	**109.9**	**125.6**	**135.2**	**154.3**	**198.7**	**41**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

BELGIUM

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
France	10.4	11.6	12.3	14.1	12.3	13.5	13.8	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.7	51
Romania	2.3	3.1	5.5	6.8	6.1	8.0	10.9	11.2	10.0	13.7	13.4	38
Syria	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.0	3.0	11.1	37
Iraq	..	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.2	9.8	23
Netherlands	10.1	11.5	11.4	11.7	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.1	49
Afghanistan	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.8	1.3	1.2	9.0	18
Poland	4.8	6.7	9.4	9.0	9.9	8.9	9.3	8.6	7.5	6.9	6.3	47
Italy	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.1	46
Spain	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.8	3.6	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.0	50
Morocco	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.2	9.1	9.8	8.5	5.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	54
Bulgaria	0.9	0.8	2.6	3.9	3.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.9	5.0	4.3	46
Portugal	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.1	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.4	42
India	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	41
Germany	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	51
United States	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	51
Other countries	28.6	28.5	30.0	33.7	34.8	39.1	39.5	48.3	41.7	41.1	44.4	
Total	**77.4**	**83.4**	**93.4**	**106.0**	**102.7**	**113.6**	**117.9**	**128.9**	**117.6**	**123.6**	**149.2**	**43**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

CANADA (PERMANENT)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Philippines	18.1	18.4	19.8	24.9	28.6	38.6	36.8	34.3	29.5	40.0	50.8	56
India	36.2	33.8	28.7	28.3	29.4	34.2	27.5	30.9	33.1	38.3	39.5	46
China	42.6	33.5	27.6	30.0	29.6	30.4	28.5	33.0	34.1	24.6	19.5	55
Iran	5.8	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	11.3	16.8	11.7	50
Pakistan	14.3	13.1	10.1	9.0	7.2	6.8	7.5	11.2	12.6	9.1	11.3	51
Syria	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	2.1	9.9	49
United States	8.4	9.6	9.5	10.2	9.0	8.1	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.5	7.5	51
France	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.1	6.3	5.6	4.7	5.8	46
United Kingdom	7.3	7.1	8.2	9.0	8.9	8.7	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.5	41
Nigeria	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	48
Korea	5.8	6.2	5.9	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.1	56
Iraq	2.2	1.8	2.4	3.5	5.5	5.9	6.2	4.0	4.9	3.9	4.0	50
Egypt	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.5	6.0	4.7	5.6	4.2	3.2	3.8	49
Jamaica	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.4	44
Bangladesh	4.2	4.0	2.9	2.9	2.1	4.7	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.3	51
Other countries	104.8	105.0	102.4	102.4	104.4	112.2	98.8	96.7	93.5	89.4	87.6	
Total	**262.2**	**251.6**	**236.8**	**247.2**	**252.2**	**280.7**	**248.7**	**257.8**	**259.0**	**260.3**	**271.8**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

CHILE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Peru	20.0	28.6	53.2	39.0	27.6	27.7	30.7	38.6	39.3	39.7	47.6	49
Colombia	1.7	2.4	3.3	4.4	5.3	7.2	12.5	17.8	26.6	28.1	35.4	53
Bolivia	1.6	1.9	6.0	4.5	3.6	5.8	7.2	13.6	26.9	27.4	28.2	54
Haiti	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.6	3.6	8.9	31
Venezuela	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.9	8.4	49
Argentina	4.1	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.9	6.0	6.6	7.4	40
Ecuador	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.2	5.0	48
Spain	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.5	4.9	4.6	3.9	35
United States	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.9	41
China	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.7	37
Brazil	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.3	52
Dominican Republic	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.8	4.4	3.7	2.5	1.9	64
Paraguay	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	59
Mexico	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	47
Cuba	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	47
Other countries	3.8	4.0	4.0	5.8	5.4	6.2	6.3	7.2	7.4	8.3	8.4	
Total	**38.1**	**48.5**	**79.4**	**68.4**	**57.1**	**63.9**	**76.3**	**105.1**	**132.1**	**138.0**	**166.5**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

CZECH REPUBLIC

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Slovak Republic	10.1	6.8	13.9	7.6	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.8	6.5	6.9	6.7	47
Ukraine	23.9	30.2	39.6	18.7	8.1	3.5	2.0	5.9	3.7	8.4	5.5	50
Russian Federation	3.3	4.7	6.7	5.8	4.1	3.7	2.1	3.2	3.1	4.9	2.9	62
Romania	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	31
Viet Nam	4.9	6.4	12.3	13.4	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.3	55
Germany	1.4	0.8	1.9	4.3	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.1	19
Bulgaria	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	39
United States	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	46
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	31
Kazakhstan	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	64
Poland	1.3	0.9	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	43
Mongolia	0.9	1.5	3.3	3.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	53
India	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	32
China	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	59
Korea	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	47
Other countries	8.6	9.3	15.7	15.0	9.2	6.8	5.6	6.5	6.2	7.8	6.9	
Total	**58.6**	**66.1**	**102.5**	**76.2**	**38.2**	**28.0**	**20.7**	**28.6**	**27.8**	**38.5**	**31.6**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

DENMARK

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Syria	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.6	5.4	11.6	..
Romania	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	..
Poland	1.3	2.5	4.3	6.5	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.9	..
Eritrea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.8	..
Germany	1.3	1.9	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	..
Norway	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	..
India	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	..
Lithuania	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	..
Italy	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	..
Sweden	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	..
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	..
United Kingdom	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	..
Philippines	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	..
China	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	..
Ukraine	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	..
Other countries	10.4	11.3	13.3	14.3	13.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	17.7	19.2	18.5	
Total	**20.1**	**24.0**	**31.4**	**37.0**	**32.0**	**33.4**	**34.6**	**35.5**	**41.3**	**49.0**	**57.1**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

ESTONIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Russian Federation	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	50
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	33
Finland	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	35
Germany	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	49
Latvia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	42
Italy	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	35
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	42
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	36
Sweden	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	20
Lithuania	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	42
United Kingdom	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	20
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	49
Nigeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	22
United States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	35
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	63
Other countries	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.9	
Total	**1.0**	**1.5**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**7.3**	**38**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

FINLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Estonia	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.7	6.0	5.9	4.7	3.4	44
Russian Federation	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.1	58
India	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	42
Iraq	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	28
China	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	57
Viet Nam	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	52
Somalia	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	41
Syria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	42
Thailand	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	82
Sweden	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	42
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	51
Poland	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	35
Afghanistan	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	48
Philippines	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	72
Nepal	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	37
Other countries	5.4	5.6	7.1	7.9	6.5	6.1	6.9	8.0	8.0	9.1	8.6	
Total	**12.7**	**13.9**	**17.5**	**19.9**	**18.1**	**18.2**	**20.4**	**23.3**	**23.9**	**23.6**	**21.4**	**46**

Note: Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

FRANCE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Algeria	24.8	31.1	26.8	24.4	23.1	21.4	21.2	23.7	23.6	24.1	22.4	52
Morocco	20.0	23.0	22.1	24.9	21.5	20.1	18.8	19.8	20.0	21.1	18.4	57
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6	13.2	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.9	12.4	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.7	11.6	..
Tunisia	8.0	9.3	8.8	8.8	10.3	10.7	10.3	11.3	11.6	11.9	10.5	39
Romania	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	10.1	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	9.8	..
Comoros	1.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.1	4.8	5.6	7.3	59
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	7.1	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	6.4	..
China	2.8	6.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.5	6.3	7.6	7.6	5.0	56
Turkey	8.9	9.3	7.9	7.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.9	44
United States	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.4	58
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.4	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	54
Other countries	63.9	140.4	134.0	136.0	134.0	148.9	157.6	170.2	175.5	102.0	104.9	
Total	**135.9**[1]	**228.7**	**213.7**	**216.0**	**211.4**	**221.8**	**228.1**	**247.0**	**256.5**	**255.7**	**252.6**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

1. Excludes EU countries.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

GERMANY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Syria	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.0	4.6	8.5	19.0	69.1	309.7	30
Romania	23.3	23.4	42.9	48.2	57.3	75.5	97.5	120.5	139.5	198.7	221.4	36
Poland	147.7	151.7	140.0	119.9	112.0	115.6	164.7	177.8	190.4	192.2	190.8	36
Bulgaria	9.1	7.5	20.5	24.1	29.2	39.8	52.4	60.2	60.9	80.1	86.3	39
Afghanistan	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.9	4.6	7.4	9.3	8.6	9.1	12.9	84.9	27
Albania	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	2.2	4.1	15.2	69.4	38
Iraq	3.3	3.4	5.0	8.9	13.1	9.5	7.5	6.7	5.2	7.1	64.8	29
Croatia	9.3	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.1	10.2	11.5	12.9	25.8	46.1	61.0	35
Hungary	18.6	18.6	22.2	25.2	25.3	29.3	41.1	54.5	60.0	58.8	58.1	33
Italy	18.3	17.7	18.2	20.1	22.2	23.9	28.1	36.9	47.5	56.7	57.2	40
Serbia	17.5	10.9	2.2	7.0	9.1	19.1	18.4	24.1	28.7	41.1	45.2	44
Greece	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.6	12.3	23.0	32.7	32.1	28.8	28.3	41
India	8.4	8.9	9.4	11.4	12.0	13.2	15.4	18.1	19.5	22.4	26.1	32
China	12.0	12.9	13.6	14.3	15.4	16.2	18.3	19.7	22.4	23.2	25.5	53
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	7.6	5.7	11.3	14.4	15.6	24.8	48
Other countries	295.3	280.5	278.4	270.6	282.7	300.1	342.8	371.3	429.6	474.6	662.8	
Total	**579.3**	**558.5**	**574.8**	**573.8**	**606.3**	**683.5**	**841.7**	**965.9**	**1 108.1**	**1 342.5**	**2 016.2**	**35**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

GREECE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Albania	..	..	..	17.6	18.6	16.4	9.2	9.5	10.3	13.1	26.3	..
Russia	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	..
Georgia	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	..
China	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	..
Ukraine	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	..
Philippines	..	..	..	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	..
Egypt	..	..	..	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	..
Pakistan	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	..
India	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	..
Iran	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	..
United States	..	..	..	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	..
Syria	..	..	..	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	..
Armenia	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	..
Serbia	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	..
Bangladesh	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	..
Other countries	..	..	..	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.6	..
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**27.1**	**28.1**	**25.7**	**17.1**	**16.2**	**18.3**	**22.5**	**37.5**	**..**

Note: Data are from Eurostat's database on permits delivered to non-EU citizens.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

HUNGARY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
China	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.2	4.7	3.5	50
Romania	8.9	7.9	6.7	10.0	7.1	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	29
Germany	3.9	0.7	0.7	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	43
Slovak Republic	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	56
United States	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	51
Ukraine	2.1	3.7	2.9	4.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	38
Russian Federation	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	56
Serbia	1.1	2.4	4.4	4.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	26
Italy	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	31
Turkey	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	44
Japan	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	41
India	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	37
Iran	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	47
United Kingdom	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	38
Austria	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	33
Other countries	4.4	3.8	3.1	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.6	8.0	8.2	
Total	**25.6**	**23.6**	**22.6**	**35.5**	**25.6**	**23.9**	**22.5**	**20.3**	**21.3**	**26.0**	**25.8**	**43**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

ICELAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	1.5	3.3	5.7	3.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	36
Lithuania	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	34
United States	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	43
Germany	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	65
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	46
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	39
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	40
Denmark	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	43
Czech Republic	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	46
France	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	54
Latvia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	35
Portugal	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	38
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	41
Philippines	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	72
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	41
Other countries	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	
Total	**4.7**	**7.1**	**9.3**	**7.5**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**5.0**	**43**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

IRELAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
India	..	..	..	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	..
Brazil	..	..	..	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.5	..
United States	..	..	..	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	..
China	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	..
Canada	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	..
Pakistan	..	..	..	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	..
Malaysia	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	..
Philippines	..	..	..	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	..
South Africa	..	..	..	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	..
Israel	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	..
Russia	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	..
Australia	..	..	..	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	..
Afghanistan	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	..
Ukraine	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	..
Other countries	..	..	..	4.9	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.1	4.0	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**14.3**	**9.6**	**6.9**	**7.9**	**8.3**	**10.1**	**11.0**	**14.6**	**..**

Note: Data are from Eurostat's database on permits delivered to non-EU citizens.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

ISRAEL

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Former USSR	9.4	7.5	6.5	5.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.3	11.6	14.7	52
France	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.9	6.5	6.6	53
United States	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	50
United Kingdom	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	50
Brazil	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	50
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	51
Canada	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	52
Argentina	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	51
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	51
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	44
Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	57
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	50
Colombia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	61
Morocco	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	49
Ethiopia	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.6	0.2	1.7	2.7	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	49
Other countries	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	
Total	**21.2**	**19.3**	**18.1**	**13.7**	**14.6**	**16.6**	**16.9**	**16.6**	**16.9**	**24.1**	**27.9**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

ITALY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Romania	45.3	39.7	271.4	174.6	105.6	92.1	90.1	81.7	58.2	50.7	46.4	64
Morocco	26.1	21.8	23.5	37.3	33.1	30.0	23.9	19.6	19.6	17.6	15.0	51
China	14.7	13.6	9.7	12.8	16.8	22.9	20.1	20.5	17.6	15.8	14.9	50
Bangladesh	5.8	5.6	5.2	9.3	8.9	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.5	12.7	12.4	22
Albania	28.4	23.1	23.3	35.7	27.5	22.6	16.6	14.1	12.2	11.4	11.5	57
Pakistan	6.5	4.1	3.5	5.7	7.9	10.8	7.5	8.8	7.8	9.6	11.4	21
India	7.2	6.3	7.1	12.5	12.8	15.2	13.3	11.2	10.8	11.1	11.2	41
Ukraine	15.7	14.8	15.5	24.0	22.6	30.4	17.9	11.5	12.8	9.7	9.3	69
Nigeria	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.7	4.0	4.8	4.5	6.7	6.3	5.3	8.9	25
Senegal	2.9	2.3	2.3	4.8	4.9	8.9	6.6	5.5	6.5	6.3	7.5	24
Egypt	5.6	5.0	3.7	5.3	8.0	9.3	9.6	8.6	9.8	8.7	7.4	28
Brazil	8.8	10.2	11.9	12.6	9.7	8.6	7.1	5.7	5.0	5.0	7.0	53
Gambia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	5.1	1
Sri Lanka	3.9	3.7	3.8	6.6	6.3	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.3	5.3	4.8	53
Mali	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.3	2.0	4.8	1
Other countries	109.2	101.7	131.6	151.4	138.5	151.7	119.8	108.4	94.1	75.7	72.7	
Total	**282.8**	**254.6**	**515.2**	**496.5**	**406.7**	**424.5**	**354.3**	**321.3**	**279.0**	**248.4**	**250.5**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

JAPAN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
China	105.8	112.5	125.3	134.2	121.2	107.9	100.4	107.0	93.0	98.6	100.6	..
Viet Nam	7.7	8.5	9.9	12.5	10.9	11.9	13.9	19.5	31.7	43.0	65.9	..
Philippines	63.5	28.3	25.3	21.0	15.8	13.3	13.6	15.4	16.4	19.9	24.0	..
Korea	22.7	24.7	28.1	30.0	27.0	27.9	23.4	25.7	24.2	21.1	22.6	..
United States	22.1	22.2	22.8	24.0	23.5	22.7	19.3	21.0	21.1	22.0	21.5	..
Thailand	9.0	8.7	9.0	10.5	9.9	10.9	13.6	15.4	15.4	14.3	14.5	..
Indonesia	12.9	11.4	10.1	10.1	7.5	8.3	8.4	9.3	9.6	11.8	14.3	..
Nepal	..	1.6	2.2	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.5	4.8	8.3	11.5	13.4	..
Chinese Taipei	..	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.4	6.6	5.6	6.6	6.6	7.7	10.8	..
Brazil	33.9	27.0	22.9	14.4	3.0	4.7	4.5	5.8	4.8	6.1	9.1	..
India	..	4.9	5.8	5.7	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.6	6.9	6.9	..
United Kingdom	6.3	6.6	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.7	..
Myanmar	..	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.3	5.2	..
France	..	3.8	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.0	2.9	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	..
Germany	..	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.8	..
Other countries	88.4	55.1	54.1	56.2	49.5	50.0	43.2	52.7	53.2	55.5	66.1	
Total	**372.3**	**325.6**	**336.6**	**344.5**	**297.1**	**287.1**	**266.9**	**303.9**	**306.7**	**336.5**	**391.2**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

KOREA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
China	115.8	161.2	177.0	161.7	117.6	155.3	149.2	127.3	178.6	192.9	177.0	51
Viet Nam	18.0	20.0	21.2	24.0	16.4	22.9	27.9	24.7	22.2	28.0	30.2	53
United States	18.0	17.8	18.9	23.4	27.1	28.3	28.1	28.9	26.6	24.5	22.7	54
Thailand	13.7	15.8	10.5	8.6	5.8	6.9	10.3	13.8	18.3	48.3	20.1	55
Uzbekistan	3.2	4.8	4.9	9.4	4.7	8.6	8.2	11.4	12.3	12.9	14.2	36
Philippines	16.5	17.9	12.2	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.9	12.0	10.7	9.9	44
Cambodia	0.8	2.2	1.9	3.4	2.6	3.7	6.4	9.5	10.5	9.5	9.6	31
Indonesia	10.2	6.9	5.2	9.7	3.3	5.3	8.1	8.3	11.8	10.5	8.5	14
Mongolia	8.3	9.6	8.6	8.1	5.3	5.4	4.3	5.7	4.3	4.0	8.3	50
Russian Federation	4.2	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2	6.8	48
Nepal	0.6	1.1	0.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	4.3	6.9	6.0	6.8	6.5	11
Sri Lanka	5.0	4.1	2.5	4.8	1.7	4.2	5.9	4.7	5.3	4.8	5.5	4
Canada	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.3	56
Myanmar	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.6	2.6	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.2	3
Japan	6.8	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.6	74
Other countries	26.3	25.1	21.7	23.4	21.3	26.2	28.4	30.6	33.6	35.7	38.5	
Total	**253.7**	**303.0**	**300.4**	**302.2**	**232.8**	**293.1**	**307.2**	**300.2**	**360.5**	**407.1**	**372.9**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

LATVIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2014 (%)
Russian Federation	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	..	..	..	1.3	..	..
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.5	..	..
Belarus	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	0.3	..	..
Germany	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	0.2	..	..
Lithuania	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	0.2	..	..
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Sweden	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
United Kingdom	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
China	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Philippines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Finland	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Other countries	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	..	..	..	1.2	..	
Total	**1.9**	**2.8**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**33**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

LUXEMBOURG

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
France	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.1	43
Portugal	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.8	5.0	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.5	43
Italy	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	38
Belgium	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	41
Germany	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	47
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	60
Spain	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	47
Syria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	36
United States	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	56
Poland	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	53
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	28
United Kingdom	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	45
China	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	54
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	47
India	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	40
Other countries	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.9	5.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.5	
Total	**13.8**	**13.7**	**15.8**	**16.8**	**14.6**	**15.8**	**19.1**	**19.4**	**19.8**	**21.0**	**22.6**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

MEXICO

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
United States	..	..	1.4	2.2	2.9	4.0	4.3	4.0	14.4	9.4	7.1	44
Cuba	..	..	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.2	2.7	2.6	51
Venezuela	..	..	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.2	54
China	..	..	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.8	5.2	2.6	2.2	37
Colombia	..	..	0.3	1.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	3.2	2.5	2.1	59
Honduras	..	..	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.4	2.4	2.3	1.8	55
Canada	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	3.5	2.0	1.8	45
Guatemala	..	..	0.1	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.5	3.1	2.6	1.6	59
Spain	..	..	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.6	34
Argentina	..	..	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9	3.2	2.1	1.4	45
El Salvador	..	..	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	55
France	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	40
Italy	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	32
Peru	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	47
Brazil	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	55
Other countries	..	..	2.4	4.2	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.5	12.4	8.1	6.2	
Total	**9.2**	**6.9**	**7.2**	**15.9**	**23.9**	**26.2**	**22.0**	**18.2**	**63.0**	**43.5**	**34.4**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

NETHERLANDS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	5.7	6.8	9.2	13.3	12.7	14.5	18.6	18.3	20.4	23.8	23.0	46
Syria	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.9	17.3	42
Germany	5.9	7.2	7.5	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.6	55
India	1.2	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.1	6.1	40
United Kingdom	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.8	42
Italy	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	43
Eritrea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.9	5.7	36
China	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.4	57
Spain	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	50
Bulgaria	0.4	0.5	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.8	45
United States	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.7	54
Romania	0.5	0.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	4.6	4.3	46
France	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.0	51
Hungary	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	43
Turkey	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	49
Other countries	32.7	32.6	34.1	44.5	47.8	48.6	48.9	45.8	49.6	49.4	53.2	
Total	**63.4**	**67.7**	**80.3**	**103.4**	**104.4**	**110.2**	**118.5**	**115.7**	**122.3**	**139.3**	**159.5**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

NEW ZEALAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
India	3.0	3.1	4.3	6.3	7.1	7.8	6.6	6.9	7.1	12.2	15.5	32
China	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.7	5.6	5.8	7.2	7.6	7.9	9.1	10.7	54
United Kingdom	14.0	14.8	12.6	11.6	10.1	8.9	9.5	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.3	47
Philippines	0.9	2.6	3.6	4.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	4.7	6.3	46
Australia	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.9	5.5	50
France	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.8	4.5	44
Germany	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.0	54
United States	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	53
South Africa	1.5	1.8	2.1	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.3	50
Japan	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	65
Korea	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	57
Samoa	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	46
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	55
Ireland	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	46
Fiji	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	45
Other countries	10.2	11.3	12.3	13.3	12.5	13.0	13.9	14.7	15.5	17.8	19.4	
Total	**54.8**	**58.7**	**59.6**	**63.9**	**60.3**	**57.6**	**61.0**	**62.0**	**67.5**	**80.3**	**91.8**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

NORWAY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	3.3	7.4	14.2	14.4	10.5	11.3	12.9	11.5	10.5	9.9	8.2	39
Syria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.1	4.0	37
Sweden	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.7	6.0	7.6	8.2	5.7	5.3	4.6	3.6	47
Lithuania	0.8	1.3	2.4	2.9	3.2	6.6	7.7	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.3	41
Eritrea	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.3	31
Philippines	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	84
Romania	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	44
Somalia	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	3.6	2.8	1.7	1.9	52
India	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	43
Denmark	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	46
Afghanistan	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.4	39
Germany	1.7	2.3	3.8	4.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	52
Spain	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	44
Thailand	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	84
Iceland	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	48
Other countries	16.0	15.9	19.6	21.3	21.6	22.5	24.1	25.0	24.1	22.3	21.6	
Total	**31.4**	**37.4**	**53.5**	**58.8**	**56.7**	**65.1**	**70.8**	**70.0**	**66.9**	**61.4**	**59.1**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

POLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Ukraine	9.8	9.6	9.4	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.1	11.8	11.9	7.8	45.2	41
China	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.0	1.6	3.8	46
Viet Nam	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.1	4.0	2.8	2.0	3.3	45
Belarus	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.4	3.2	52
Russian Federation	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.5	59
Germany	6.1	4.6	6.7	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	18
India	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.9	28
Turkey	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.7	18
Armenia	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	50
Korea	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	46
Italy	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	21
Spain	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	34
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	33
France	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	33
Serbia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	22
Other countries	10.5	9.4	12.2	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.6	14.1	15.1	10.2	16.2	
Total	**38.5**	**34.2**	**40.6**	**41.8**	**41.3**	**41.1**	**41.3**	**47.1**	**46.6**	**32.0**	**86.1**	**39**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

PORTUGAL

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Brazil	9.5	6.1	5.0	32.8	23.1	16.2	12.9	11.7	6.7	5.6	5.7	58
China	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	3.7	2.6	52
Romania	0.8	0.6	0.2	5.3	8.1	6.0	4.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	39
France	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.5	43
Cabo Verde	3.5	3.3	4.1	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.6	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.0	55
United Kingdom	1.0	0.8	3.9	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	44
Spain	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	49
Italy	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	45
Nepal	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	30
Angola	1.2	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	50
Guinea-Bissau	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	51
India	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	31
Ukraine	1.6	1.5	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	58
Germany	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	49
Bulgaria	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	57
Other countries	6.8	6.2	9.0	10.7	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.0	7.7	8.1	9.5	
Total	**28.1**	**22.5**	**32.6**	**72.8**	**61.4**	**50.7**	**45.4**	**38.5**	**33.2**	**35.3**	**37.9**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

RUSSIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Ukraine	30.8	32.7	51.5	49.1	45.9	37.2	30.1	35.4	40.1	89.5	139.7	52
Uzbekistan	30.4	37.1	52.8	43.5	42.5	37.1	53.7	75.3	103.3	115.1	57.1	35
Kazakhstan	51.9	38.6	40.3	40.0	38.8	6.4	7.2	22.8	28.5	34.8	38.3	53
Tajikistan	4.7	6.5	17.3	20.7	27.0	27.8	25.7	31.7	40.2	44.6	35.6	27
Armenia	7.6	12.9	30.8	35.2	35.8	31.4	24.5	27.6	31.0	35.1	34.1	41
Azerbaijan	4.6	8.9	21.0	23.3	22.9	21.1	16.6	17.1	18.0	21.5	19.4	42
Moldova	6.6	8.6	14.1	15.5	16.4	11.7	9.2	11.9	15.4	18.8	18.3	47
Kyrgyzstan	15.6	15.7	24.7	24.0	23.3	2.4	5.0	11.7	14.2	17.0	15.1	43
Belarus	6.8	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.5	2.2	4.9	12.4	12.0	14.5	14.1	21
China	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	2.3	6.9	8.4	8.0	10.5	8.9	34
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	4.1	5.0	6.3	6.1	5
Turkmenistan	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.0	3.3	1.5	2.2	2.8	3.8	4.3	4.5	37
Viet Nam	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	36
Georgia	5.5	6.8	10.6	8.8	7.5	5.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.8	45
India	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.8	36
Other countries	8.0	8.0	10.3	9.6	9.1	9.7	18.5	20.4	21.8	21.4	23.2	
Total	**177.2**	**186.4**	**287.0**	**281.6**	**279.9**	**199.3**	**214.9**	**290.6**	**350.7**	**443.1**	**425.0**	**42**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Czech Republic	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	47
Hungary	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	29
Romania	0.1	0.4	3.0	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	30
Italy	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	17
Poland	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	42
Ukraine	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	55
Croatia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	22
Germany	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	24
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	32
United Kingdom	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	34
Austria	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	12
Spain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	35
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	21
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	35
Russian Federation	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	64
Other countries	2.5	4.1	4.5	6.2	5.9	5.1	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	
Total	**7.7**	**11.3**	**14.8**	**16.5**	**14.4**	**12.7**	**8.2**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**3.8**	**34**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

SLOVENIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	13.8	17.9	5.3	3.7	4.5	4.4	3.7	5.1	5.9	30
Serbia	..	..	6.3	7.6	2.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.4	22
Bulgaria	..	..	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.8	15
Croatia	..	..	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	0.8	2.4	1.6	29
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	..	..	2.7	5.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	55
Italy	..	..	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	29
Russian Federation	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	48
Ukraine	..	..	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	51
Hungary	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	21
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	43
Spain	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	49
Germany	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	48
Czech Republic	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	63
Romania	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	31
Poland	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	67
Other countries	..	..	1.7	6.2	9.2	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.6	
Total	**..**	**..**	**30.5**	**43.8**	**24.2**	**11.3**	**18.0**	**17.3**	**15.7**	**18.4**	**19.9**	**34**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

SPAIN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Romania	108.3	131.5	197.6	61.3	44.1	51.9	50.8	27.3	22.8	29.7	28.9	49
Morocco	82.5	78.5	85.0	71.8	43.2	30.2	28.0	22.4	20.5	20.0	24.0	44
Italy	16.5	18.6	21.2	15.9	11.8	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.2	14.9	18.6	45
United Kingdom	44.7	42.5	38.2	23.8	17.9	16.2	15.7	16.4	14.1	14.2	14.9	46
Venezuela	12.5	11.7	12.9	8.7	5.7	6.5	6.8	4.6	4.7	7.2	10.5	57
China	18.4	16.9	20.4	20.1	11.9	10.5	10.7	9.2	9.1	9.4	10.2	56
Colombia	24.9	35.6	41.7	36.0	20.4	13.7	13.2	10.0	8.7	8.5	9.5	56
France	11.1	12.7	13.0	8.9	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.3	8.1	9.0	49
Ukraine	10.0	10.7	11.1	6.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	3.7	3.3	5.7	8.8	53
Honduras	2.8	6.5	8.8	4.6	3.7	4.7	6.3	5.3	4.3	5.7	7.7	74
Brazil	24.6	32.6	36.1	20.5	10.5	8.7	7.9	6.4	5.1	5.6	7.1	58
Russian Federation	7.8	8.0	7.3	5.8	5.3	6.2	7.6	7.6	8.4	8.2	7.0	61
Germany	15.2	16.9	17.8	11.3	9.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.8	51
Dominican Republic	12.2	14.7	18.1	16.2	9.5	6.9	10.4	10.0	8.1	7.7	6.7	54
United States	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.8	54
Other countries	287.2	361.2	386.7	252.2	156.2	139.0	140.7	117.3	106.8	107.5	116.0	
Total	**682.7**	**803.0**	**920.5**	**567.4**	**365.4**	**330.3**	**335.9**	**272.5**	**248.4**	**264.5**	**291.4**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

SWEDEN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Syria	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	4.7	11.7	21.7	28.0	41
Eritrea	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	3.3	5.9	7.6	36
Poland	3.4	6.3	7.5	7.0	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.6	41
India	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.5	38
Somalia	1.3	3.0	3.8	4.1	6.9	6.8	3.1	4.5	11.0	4.2	3.5	50
Afghanistan	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.9	3.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.4	43
Finland	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	60
Iraq	2.9	10.9	15.2	12.1	8.5	4.5	4.5	3.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	48
China	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	53
Romania	0.4	0.3	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	45
Germany	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	49
Denmark	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.1	47
Norway	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	52
Serbia	2.1	4.2	2.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.8	49
United Kingdom	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	33
Other countries	24.1	34.7	31.6	34.9	39.1	39.2	37.9	40.1	40.3	43.1	42.2	
Total	**51.3**	**80.4**	**83.5**	**83.3**	**83.8**	**79.0**	**75.9**	**82.6**	**95.4**	**106.1**	**113.9**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

SWITZERLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Germany	20.4	24.8	41.1	46.4	33.9	30.7	30.5	27.1	26.6	23.8	22.1	42
Italy	5.4	5.5	8.4	9.9	8.5	10.1	10.8	13.6	17.5	17.8	18.2	38
France	6.9	7.6	11.5	13.7	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.4	13.5	13.8	14.8	44
Portugal	12.2	12.5	15.5	17.8	13.7	12.8	15.4	18.6	19.9	14.9	12.6	45
Spain	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.3	4.6	6.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	48
Poland	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.0	3.4	3.3	2.9	4.8	4.8	44
United Kingdom	3.0	3.4	5.1	5.6	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.9	42
Hungary	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.9	44
China	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	59
Austria	1.9	2.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	41
United States	2.9	3.2	..	..	..	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	52
India	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	42
Slovak Republic	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.6	43
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	35
Romania	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.0	68
Other countries	38.2	39.6	49.6	52.8	50.1	41.6	41.3	39.8	41.7	42.5	44.0	
Total	**94.4**	**102.7**	**139.7**	**157.3**	**132.4**	**134.2**	**142.5**	**143.8**	**155.4**	**152.1**	**150.4**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

TURKEY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2010 (%)
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	52
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	36
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	76
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	57
United States	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	54
Iran	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	40
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	55
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	47
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	43
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	51
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	71
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	54
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	85
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	79
China	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	24
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**29.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Romania	..	..	..	..	10	7	8	6	19	37	56	..
China	22	23	21	18	22	28	45	41	46	39	43	..
Poland	49	60	88	55	32	34	33	30	28	32	40	..
India	47	57	55	48	64	68	61	36	30	46	36	..
Italy	..	..	..	14	8	9	10	10	17	17	26	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	11	5	8	17	21	21	20	..
United States	15	16	15	17	17	16	16	17	12	20	18	..
Australia	20	26	18	14	12	18	13	16	11	15	16	..
France	..	..	..	..	14	11	17	14	15	24	15	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	4	4	11	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	7	12	15	10	..
Germany	..	13	15	18	11	7	13	8	10	13	10	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	7	8	9	..
Nigeria	9	9	9	11	12	10	8	9	7	7	8	..
Malaysia	..	..	8	11	7	9	4	6	9	6	8	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..	210	233	202	155	158	200	153	
Total	**405**	**452**	**455**	**456**	**430**	**459**	**453**	**383**	**406**	**504**	**479**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table B.1. **Inflows of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

UNITED STATES (PERMANENT)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Mexico	161.4	173.7	148.6	190.0	164.9	139.1	143.4	146.4	135.0	134.1	158.6	55
China	69.9	87.3	76.7	80.3	64.2	70.9	87.0	81.8	71.8	76.1	74.6	57
India	84.7	61.4	65.4	63.4	57.3	69.2	69.0	66.4	68.5	77.9	64.1	51
Philippines	60.7	74.6	72.6	54.0	60.0	58.2	57.0	57.3	54.4	50.0	56.5	63
Cuba	36.3	45.6	29.1	49.5	39.0	33.6	36.5	32.8	32.2	46.7	54.4	50
Dominican Republic	27.5	38.1	28.0	31.9	49.4	53.9	46.1	41.6	41.3	44.6	50.6	55
Viet Nam	32.8	30.7	28.7	31.5	29.2	30.6	34.2	28.3	27.1	30.3	30.8	60
Iraq	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.8	12.1	19.9	21.1	20.4	9.6	19.2	21.1	47
El Salvador	21.4	31.8	21.1	19.7	19.9	18.8	18.7	16.3	18.3	19.3	19.5	56
Pakistan	14.9	17.4	13.5	19.7	21.6	18.3	15.5	14.7	13.3	18.6	18.1	51
Jamaica	18.3	25.0	19.4	18.5	21.8	19.8	19.7	20.7	19.4	19.0	17.6	56
Colombia	25.6	43.1	33.2	30.2	27.8	22.4	22.6	20.9	21.1	18.2	17.3	63
Korea	26.6	24.4	22.4	26.7	25.9	22.2	22.8	20.8	23.2	20.4	17.1	58
Haiti	14.5	22.2	30.4	26.0	24.3	22.6	22.1	22.8	20.4	15.3	17.0	54
Bangladesh	11.5	14.6	12.1	11.8	16.7	14.8	16.7	14.7	12.1	14.6	13.6	55
Other countries	512.1	571.8	447.5	449.3	496.7	428.5	429.6	425.6	423.0	412.4	420.1	
Total	**1 122.3**	**1 266.1**	**1 052.4**	**1 107.1**	**1 130.8**	**1 042.6**	**1 062.0**	**1 031.6**	**990.6**	**1 016.5**	**1 051.0**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498600

Table A.2. **Outflows of foreign population from selected OECD countries**

Thousands

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	27.8	29.0	29.7	30.9	27.6	29.3	31.2	29.9	31.7	32.6	..
Austria	49.8	55.0	56.6	60.2	67.2	68.4	72.8	74.4	74.5	76.5	80.1
Belgium	38.5	39.4	38.5	44.9	49.1	50.8	56.6	69.5	78.8	76.1	71.3
Czech Republic	21.8	31.4	18.4	3.8	9.4	12.5	2.5	16.7	27.2	16.1	15.0
Denmark	16.3	17.3	19.0	23.3	26.6	27.1	26.6	29.1	29.7	30.4	..
Estonia	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.3
Finland	2.6	2.7	3.1	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.3	4.2	4.2	5.5	6.7
Germany	483.6	483.8	475.8	563.1	578.8	529.6	538.8	578.8	657.6	765.6	859.3
Hungary	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	5.6	6.0	2.7	9.9	13.1	10.8	10.4
Iceland	0.9	1.5	4.0	5.9	5.8	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2
Ireland	..	20.7	33.4	36.1	52.8	40.3	38.6	40.6	38.1	41.2	45.6
Italy	16.0	17.0	20.3	27.0	32.3	32.8	32.4	38.2	43.6	48.0	44.7
Japan	292.0	218.8	214.9	234.2	262.0	242.6	230.9	219.4	213.4	212.9	223.5
Korea	264.6	174.2	152.1	210.0	233.5	196.1	217.7	290.0	268.1	270.5	301.0
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	4.7	3.4	1.4	2.6
Luxembourg	7.2	7.7	8.6	8.0	7.3	7.7	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.5	10.4
Netherlands	47.2	52.5	47.9	49.8	57.5	64.0	70.2	80.8	83.1	83.4	85.2
New Zealand	22.8	20.5	21.4	23.0	23.6	26.3	26.4	24.4	23.2	21.7	22.1
Norway	12.6	12.5	13.3	15.2	18.4	22.5	22.9	21.3	25.0	23.3	27.4
Slovak Republic	1.1	1.5	2.0	3.3	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.8	0.1	0.0
Slovenia	6.5	11.0	11.8	7.3	15.1	12.0	2.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.7
Spain	48.7	120.3	199.0	254.9	344.1	363.2	353.6	389.3	459.0	320.0	253.1
Sweden	15.9	20.0	20.4	19.2	18.4	22.1	23.7	26.6	24.6	26.4	31.3
Switzerland	49.7	53.0	56.2	54.1	55.2	65.5	64.0	65.9	70.0	69.2	73.4
United Kingdom	154.1	173.4	158.0	243.0	211.0	185.0	190.0	165.0	170.0	171.0	164.0

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Metadata related to Tables A.1., A.2. and B.1. **Inflows and outflows of foreign population**

	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Australia	*Permanent migrants:* Includes persons who arrive from overseas and are entitled to stay permanently in Australia (Settler Arrivals) and persons who while already in Australia on a temporary basis are granted permanent residence status. Settler arrivals include holders of a permanent visa, holders of a temporary (provisional) visa where there is a clear intention to settle, citizens of New Zealand indicating an intention to settle and persons otherwise eligible to settle. *Temporary migrants:* Temporary entry visas granted (excluding visitors): Working Holiday Maker; International students; Skilled temporary residents and visas for social, cultural, international relations, training and research purposes, and for undertaking highly specialised short-stay work. *Outflows:* People leaving Australia for 12 months or more in a 16-month period. Net Overseas Migration (NOM).	Data refer to the fiscal year (July to June of the year indicated). Table B.1 presents the inflow of permanent migrants. From 2014, figures inferior to 5 individuals are not shown.	Department of Immigration and Border Protection.
Austria	*Inflows and outflows:* Foreigners holding a residence permit and who have actually stayed for at least 3 months.	Until 2001, data are from local population registers. Starting in 2002, they are from the central population register. The data for 2002-2007 were revised to match with the results of the register-based census of 2006. Outfolws include administrative corrections.	Population Registers, Statistics Austria.
Belgium	*Inflows:* Foreigners holding a residence permit and intenting to stay in the country for at least 3 months. *Outflows:* Include administrative corrections.	From 2012, asylum seekers are included in inflow and outflow data.	Population Register, Directorate for Statistics and Economic Information (DGSIE).
Canada	*Permanent migrants:* Total number of people who have been granted permanent resident status in Canada. *Temporary migrants:* Inflows (first entries) of people who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit. Temporary residents include foreign workers (including seasonal workers), foreign students, refugee claimants, people allowed to remain temporarily in Canada on humanitarian grounds and other individuals entering Canada on a temporary basis who are not under a work or student permit and who are not seeking protection.	Table B.1 presents the inflow of persons who have acquired permanent resident status only. Country of origin refers to country of last permanent residence. Due to privacy considerations, the figures have been subjected to random rounding.Under this method, all figures in the table are randomly rounded either up or down to multiples of 5.	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.
Chile	Temporary residence permits granted.		Register of residence permits, Department of Foreigners and Migration, Ministry of the Interior.
Czech Republic	*Inflows:* Foreigners holding a permanent or a long-term residence permit (visa over 90 days) or who were granted asylum in the given year. From May 2004, excludes nationals of EU countries if they intend to stay for less than 30 days in the country. *Outflows:* Departures of foreigners who were staying in the country on a permanent or temporary basis.	Country of origin refers to country of last permanent or temporary residence. Inflows and outflows of nationals of EU countries are likely to be underestimated.	Register of Foreigners, Czech Statistical Office.

Metadata related to Tables A.1., A.2. and B.1. **Inflows and outflows of foreign population** *(cont.)*

	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Denmark	*Inflows:* Foreigners who live legally in Denmark, are registred in the Central population register, and have been living in the country for at least one year. From 2006 on, Statistics Denmark changed its methodology. The data from 2006 on are therefore not comparable with previous years. *Outflows :* Include administrative corrections.	Excludes asylum seekers and all those with temporary residence permits.	Central Population Register, Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Foreigners expecting to stay in the country (out of the country in the case outflows) for at least 12 months.	The number of nationals from other EU countries who are staying temporarily in the country for at least 12 months may be underestimated.	Statistics Estonia.
Finland	*Inflows and outflows:* Foreign nationals with a residence permit valid for more than one year and nationals of EU countries who intend to stay in the country for more than 12 months. Nordic citizens who are moving for less than 6 months are not included.	Includes foreign persons of Finnish origin. Excludes asylum seekers and persons with temporary residence permits. Inflows and outflows of nationals of EU countries can be underestimated.	Central Population Register, Statistics Finland.
France	From 2005 on, they are based on the first permanent-type permits delivered. Include status changes from a temporary-type permit to a permanent-type permit.	The data for the years 2008 to 2014 were revised retroactively in 2015.	Ministry of the Interior.
Germany	*Inflows:* Foreigners who had previoulsy no registered address in Germany and intending to stay at least one week in the country. *Outflows:* Deregistrations from population registers of persons who move out of their address without taking a new address in the country and administrative deregistrations.	Includes asylum seekers living in private households. Excludes inflows of ethnic Germans *(Aussiedler).* In 2008, local authorities started to purge registers of inactive records. As a result, higher emigration figures were reported from this year.	Central Population Register, Federal Statistical Office.
Greece	Until 2007, initial issuance of residence permits. From 2008, estimation by the Hellenic Statistical Authority.		Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction; Hellenic Statistical Authority.
Hungary	*Inflows:* Foreigners expecting to stay in the country for at least 90 days. *Outflows:* Foreign citizens having a residence or a settlement document and who left Hungary in the given year with no intention to return, or whose permission's validity has expired and did not apply for a new one or whose permission was invalidated by authority due to withdrawal. From 2012, it contains estimations.		Population Register, Office of Immigration and Nationality, Central Statistical Office.
Iceland	*Inflows and outflows:* Foreigners expecting to stay in the country for a period of at least 12 months.		Register of Migration Data, Statistics Iceland.
Ireland	Figures are derived from the quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) series. All figures are based on May to April of the year indicated. *Inflows:* The estimates relate to those persons resident in the country at the time of the survey and who were living abroad one year before (Table A.1) *Outflows:* Persons resident in the country at a point in the previous twelve-month period who are now living abroad (Table A.2).		Central Statistics Office.

Metadata related to Tables A.1., A.2. and B.1. **Inflows and outflows of foreign population** *(cont.)*

	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Israel	Data refer to permanent immigrants by last country of residence.	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.	Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics.
Italy	*Inflows and outflows:* Transfers of residence.	Excludes seasonal workers. Administrative corrections are made following censuses (the last census took place in 2011).	Administrative Population Register *(Anagrafe)* analysed by ISTAT.
Japan	*Inflows:* Foreigners who entered the country, excluding temporary visitors and re-entries. *Outflows:* Foreigners who left Japan without re-entry permission. Excludes temporary visitors.		Ministry of Justice, Immigration Bureau.
Korea	Data refer to long-term inflows/outflows (more than 90 days).		Ministry of Justice.
Latvia			Population Register, Central Statistical Office.
Luxembourg	*Inflows:* Foreigners holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 12 months. *Outflows:* Foreigners who left the country with the intention to live abroad for at least 12 months.		Central Population Register, Central Office of Statistics and Economic Studies (Statec).
Mexico	Until 2012, number of foreigners who are issued an immigrant permit for the first time ("inmigrante" FM2). 2011 and 2012 also include new and former refugees who obtained immigrant status ("inmigrado"). From 2013 on, number of foreigners who are issued a permanent residence card, as the 2011 Migration Act came into effect.	The sharp increase in the numbers of 2013 is explained by administrative changes with the implementation of the 2011 Migration Act. Most of these "new residents" are foreigners already in the country on a temporary status.	National Migration Institute, Unit for Migration Policy, Ministry of Interior.
Netherlands	*Inflows:* Foreigners holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least four of the next six months. *Outflows:* Outflows include the "net administrative corrections", i.e. unreported emigration of foreigners.	Inflows exclude asylum seekers who are staying in reception centres.	Population Register, Central Bureau of Statistics.
New Zealand	*Inflows:* Permanent and long-term arrivals to live in the country for 12 months or more. *Outflows:* Permanent and long-term departures: Foreign-born returning to live overseas after a stay of 12 months or more in New Zealand.		Statistics New Zealand.
Norway	*Inflows:* Foreigners holding a residence or work permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 6 months. *Outflows:* Foreigners holding a residence or work permit and who stayed in the country for at least 6 months.	Asylum seekers are registered as immigrants only after having settled in a Norwegian municipality following a positive outcome of their application. An asylum seeker whose application has been rejected will not be registered as an 'immigrant', even if the application process has taken a long time and the return to the home country is delayed for a significant period.	Central Population Register, Statistics Norway.

Metadata related to Tables A.1., A.2. and B.1. **Inflows and outflows of foreign population** *(cont.)*

	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Poland	Number of permanent and "fixed-term" residence permits issued. Since 26 August 2006, nationals of European Union Member States and their family members are no longer issued residence permits. However, they still need to register their stay in Poland, provided that they are planning to stay in Poland for more than three months.		Office for Foreigners.
Portugal	Data based on residence permits. From 2008 on, following the new legislation, the data include the new residence permits delivered to every foreigner with a citizenship from an EU or non-EU country. Includes continuous regularisation.	In 2005, inflows include residence permits and long-term visas issued over the year. In 2006 and 2007, figures include long-term visas for non-EU 25 citizens and new residence titles attributed to EU 25 citizens (who do not need a visa).	Immigration and Border Control Office (SEF); National Statistical Institute (INE); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (before 2008).
Russian Federation	Grants of temporary and permanent residence permits. Data from 2005 to 2010 refer to the country of previous residence. Data from 2011 refer to citizenship.		Federal Migration Service.
Slovak Republic	*Inflows and outflows:* Includes permanent, temporary, and tolerated residents. Break in series in 2012.		Register of Foreigners, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	*Inflows:* Number of first temporary residence permits. *Outflows:* Temporary and permanent migrants declaring moving abroad.		Central Population Register, Ministry of the Interior, and National Statistical Office.
Spain	*Inflows and outflows:* Changes in regular residence for at least 12 months declared by foreigners.	From 2008 on, data correspond to Migration Statistics estimates that are based on the number of registrations and cancellations in the Municipal Registers by all foreigners, irrespective of their legal status.	Municipal Population Registers *(Padron municipal de habitantes)*, National Statistical Institute (INE).
Sweden	*Inflows:* Foreigners holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least one year (including nationals of EU countries). *Outflows:* Departures of foreigners who have the intention to live abroad for at least one year.	Excludes asylum seekers and temporary workers.	Population Register, Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland	*Inflows:* Foreigners holding a permanent or an annual residence permit.Holders of an L-permit (short duration) are also included if their stay in the country is longer than 12 months. *Outflows:* Departures of foreigners holding a permanent or an annual residence permit and of holders of an L-permit who stayed in the country for at least one year. The data include administrative corrections, so that, for example, foreigners whose permit expired are considered to have left the country.		Register of Foreigners, Federal Office of Migration.
Turkey	Residence permits issued for the first time to foreigners intending to stay 12 months or more in the country.		General Directorate of Security, Ministry of the Interior.
United Kingdom	*Inflows:* Non-British citizens admitted to the United Kingdom. *Outflows:* Non-British citizens leaving the territory of the United Kingdom.	Data in Table A.1 are adjusted to include short term migrants (including asylum seekers) who actually stayed longer than one year. Data by nationality in Table B.1. on inflows are not adjusted. Statistics whose coefficient of variation exceeds 30% are not shown separately but grouped under "Other countries".	International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics.

Metadata related to Tables A.1., A.2. and B.1. **Inflows and outflows of foreign population** *(cont.)*

	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
United States	*Permanent migrants:* Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) ("green card" recipients). *Temporary migrants:* Data refer to non-immigrant visas issued, excluding visitors and transit passengers (B and C visas) and crewmembers (D visas). Includes family members.	Includes persons already present in the United States who changed status. Certain LPRs are admitted conditionally and are required to remove their conditional status after two years; they are counted as LPRs when they first enter. Data cover the fiscal year (October to September of the year indicated).	Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security; Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

Notes: Data for Serbia include persons from Serbia, Montenegro and Serbia and Montenegro.
Some statements may refer to figures prior to 2004 or to nationalities/countries of birth not shown in this annex but available on line at: *http://stats.oecd.org/*.

Inflows of asylum seekers

The statistics on asylum seekers published in this annex are based on data provided by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. Since 1950, the UNHCR, which has a mission of conducting and co-ordinating international initiatives on behalf of refugees, has regularly produced complete statistics on refugees and asylum seekers in OECD countries and other countries of the world (*www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html*).

These statistics are most often derived from administrative sources, but there are differences depending on the nature of the data provided. In some countries, asylum seekers are enumerated when the application is accepted. Consequently, they are shown in the statistics at that time rather than at the date when they arrived in the country. Acceptance of the application means that the administrative authorities will review the applicants' claims and grant them certain rights during this review procedure. In other countries, the data do not include the applicants' family members, who are admitted under different provisions (France), while other countries count the entire family (Switzerland).

The figures presented in the summary table (Table A.3) generally concern initial applications (primary processing stage) and sometimes differ significantly from the totals presented in Tables B.3, which give data by country of origin. This is because the data received by the UNHCR by country of origin combine both initial applications and appeals, and it is sometimes difficult to separate these two categories retrospectively. The reference for total asylum applications remains the figures shown in summary Table A.3.

Table A.3. **New asylum requests into OECD countries and Russia**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australia	3 200	3 200	3 520	3 980	4 770	6 210	8 250	11 510	15 790	11 740	8 960	12 360	27 630
Austria	24 630	22 460	13 350	11 920	12 840	15 820	11 010	14 420	17 410	17 500	28 060	85 620	39 950
Belgium	15 360	15 960	11 590	11 120	12 250	17 190	21 760	26 000	18 530	12 500	13 870	38 700	14 670
Canada	25 750	20 790	22 870	28 340	34 800	33 970	22 540	24 990	20 220	10 360	13 450	16 070	23 830
Chile	200	380	570	760	870	..	260	310	170	250	280	630	2 300
Czech Republic	5 460	4 160	3 020	1 880	1 710	1 360	980	760	750	500	920	1 250	1 210
Denmark	3 240	2 260	1 920	1 850	2 360	3 820	4 970	3 810	6 190	7 560	14 820	21 230	6 240
Estonia	10	10	10	10	10	40	30	70	80	100	150	230	70
Finland	3 860	3 570	2 330	1 430	4 020	5 910	4 020	3 090	2 920	3 020	3 520	32 270	5 320
France	58 550	49 730	30 750	29 390	35 400	42 120	48 070	52 150	55 070	60 230	59 030	74 300	77 890
Germany	35 610	28 910	21 030	19 160	22 090	27 650	41 330	45 740	64 540	109 580	173 070	441 900	722 360
Greece	4 470	9 050	12 270	25 110	19 880	15 930	10 270	9 310	9 580	8 220	9 450	11 370	49 850
Hungary	1 600	1 610	2 120	3 430	3 120	4 670	2 100	1 690	2 160	18 570	41 370	174 430	28 070
Iceland	80	90	40	40	80	40	50	80	110	170	160	360	1 130
Ireland	4 770	4 320	4 310	3 990	3 870	2 690	1 940	1 420	1 100	950	1 440	3 280	2 240
Israel	..	940	860	5 760	4 630	4 140	5 580	6 460	5 700	4 760	5 560	5 010	8 150
Italy	9 720	9 550	10 350	14 050	30 320	17 600	10 050	34 120	17 350	25 720	63 660	83 240	122 120
Japan	430	380	950	820	1 600	1 390	1 200	1 870	2 550	3 260	5 000	7 580	10 900
Korea	150	410	280	720	360	320	430	1 010	1 140	1 570	2 900	5 710	7 540
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	335	189	185	364	330	340
Luxembourg	1 580	800	520	430	460	480	740	2 080	2 000	990	970	2 300	1 940
Mexico	400	690	480	370	320	680	1 040	750	810	1 300	1 520	3 420	8 780
Netherlands	9 780	12 350	14 470	7 100	13 400	14 910	13 330	11 590	9 660	14 400	23 850	43 100	18 410
New Zealand	580	350	280	250	250	340	340	310	320	290	290	350	390
Norway	7 950	5 400	5 320	6 530	14 430	17 230	10 060	9 050	9 790	11 470	12 640	30 520	3 200
Poland	8 080	6 860	4 430	7 210	7 200	10 590	6 530	5 090	9 170	13 760	6 810	10 250	9 840
Portugal	110	110	130	220	160	140	160	280	300	510	440	900	1 460
Russia	910	960	1 170	3 370	5 420	5 700	2 180	1 270	1 240	1 960	6 670	1 267	26 410
Slovak Republic	11 400	3 550	2 870	2 640	910	820	540	490	730	280	230	270	100
Slovenia	1 170	1 600	520	430	240	180	250	370	310	240	360	260	1 260
Spain	5 540	5 250	5 300	7 660	4 520	3 010	2 740	3 410	2 580	4 510	5 900	13 370	16 270
Sweden	23 160	17 530	24 320	36 370	24 350	24 190	31 820	29 650	43 880	54 260	75 090	156 460	22 410
Switzerland	14 250	10 060	10 540	10 390	16 610	16 010	13 520	19 440	25 950	19 440	22 110	38 120	25 870
Turkey	3 910	3 920	4 550	7 650	12 980	7 830	9 230	16 020	26 470	44 810	87 820	133 590	77 850
United Kingdom	40 630	30 840	28 320	28 300	31 320	30 680	22 640	25 900	27 980	29 400	31 260	39 970	38 380
United States	44 970	39 240	41 100	40 450	39 360	38 080	42 970	60 590	66 100	68 240	121 160	172 740	261 970
OECD	**370 600**	**316 330**	**285 290**	**319 760**	**361 490**	**366 040**	**350 750**	**424 165**	**467 599**	**560 645**	**836 484**	**1 661 490**	**1 639 940**

Notes: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of Table B.3.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498564

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

AUSTRALIA

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Malaysia	109	145	238	231	249	182	173	209	704	2 767	7 258
Iran	77	84	161	312	458	2 152	1 851	967	262	844	2 971
Sri Lanka	324	445	422	555	589	370	2 468	806	176	806	2 662
Afghanistan	21	20	52	940	1 265	1 720	3 064	370	123	567	2 563
China	1 033	1 207	1 232	1 192	1 187	1 189	1 155	1 537	1 541	1 456	1 914
Iraq	188	216	199	298	373	490	778	362	422	1 043	1 378
Pakistan	90	145	220	260	428	817	1 538	1 104	828	642	1 334
India	316	349	373	213	409	769	949	1 163	964	652	1 117
Viet Nam	27	34	52	37	78	130	81	128	264	223	772
Bangladesh	57	66	131	69	97	127	162	382	250	217	433
Fiji	34	70	81	262	375	277	236	413	287	250	390
Indonesia	296	183	238	192	179	174	126	190	152	208	318
Lebanon	65	75	91	115	200	158	326	349	246	157	238
Thailand	38	27	5	8	27	17	24	22	16	98	204
Sudan	5	13	14	8	5	4	12	18	0	0	186
Other countries	835	901	1 262	1 514	2 327	2 929	2 843	3 721	2 753	2 430	3 894
Total	**3 515**	**3 980**	**4 771**	**6 206**	**8 246**	**11 505**	**15 786**	**11 741**	**8 988**	**12 360**	**27 632**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

AUSTRIA

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Afghanistan	699	761	1 382	2 237	1 582	3 609	4 003	2 589	4 916	25 143	11 506
Syria	88	166	140	279	194	422	922	1 991	7 661	24 314	8 723
Iraq	380	472	490	399	336	484	491	468	1 051	13 285	2 737
Iran	274	248	250	340	387	457	761	595	726	3 381	2 415
Pakistan	110	103	106	183	276	949	1 827	1 037	330	2 892	2 414
Nigeria	421	394	535	837	573	414	400	691	544	1 245	1 659
Somalia	183	467	411	344	190	610	483	433	1 152	2 040	1 500
Russian Federation	2 441	2 676	3 435	3 559	2 322	2 314	3 098	2 841	1 484	1 340	1 235
Morocco	77	55	140	90	137	313	353	516	220	666	953
Algeria	138	109	173	248	304	447	573	949	442	821	867
India	479	385	355	427	433	476	401	339	266	371	407
Ukraine	176	182	139	120	82	63	79	64	419	481	338
Turkey	668	659	417	554	369	414	273	302	163	..	312
Gambia	72	93	83	126	97	73	57	73	75	..	167
Georgia	564	400	511	975	370	261	300	257	348	..	124
Other countries	6 579	4 751	4 274	5 103	3 360	3 110	3 392	4 358	8 263	9 641	4 595
Total	**13 349**	**11 921**	**12 841**	**15 821**	**11 012**	**14 416**	**17 413**	**17 503**	**28 060**	**85 620**	**39 952**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

BELGIUM

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Syria	167	199	281	347	374	494	798	944	2 524	10 185	2 612
Afghanistan	365	696	879	1 659	1 124	2 774	2 349	892	744	7 562	2 227
Iraq	695	825	1 070	1 386	1 637	2 005	636	295	965	9 180	759
Somalia	124	168	163	216	262	454	293	156	260	1 994	727
Guinea	413	526	661	1 052	1 455	2 046	1 370	1 023	657	619	721
Turkey	380	250	284	259	275	430	340	204	144	182	652
Albania	125	193	172	256	208	1 152	607	472	487	599	649
Democratic Republic of the Congo	843	716	579	670	813	1 080	1 392	1 166	632	620	503
Russian Federation	1 582	1 436	1 620	1 605	1 886	1 747	1 190	791	536	535	410
Eritrea	20	27	35	69	106	62	65	57	745	333	331
Serbia	778	1 223	1 057	2 065	4 556	3 106	1 074	759	540	647	322
Burundi	88	80	106	120	149	149	133	133	51	251	271
Cameroon	335	279	367	302	289	451	457	360	345	278	257
Iran	631	411	614	732	261	366	347	210	170	443	253
Rwanda	370	321	273	308	361	368	284	193	211	167	191
Other countries	4 671	3 765	4 091	6 140	7 999	9 319	7 190	4 845	4 865	5 105	3 785
Total	**11 587**	**11 115**	**12 252**	**17 186**	**21 755**	**26 003**	**18 525**	**12 500**	**13 876**	**38 700**	**14 670**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

CHILE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Colombia	540	713	816	601	220	267	..	..	..	..	1 804
Venezuela	0	0	0	3	0	2	..	..	..	..	245
Dominican Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	64
Cuba	0	4	2	2	14	9	..	..	..	..	56
Haiti	3	9	17	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	23
Ecuador	14	4	19	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	20
El Salvador	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	14
Peru	6	3	8	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	13
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Turkey	0	0	4	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	9
Palestinian administrative areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	7
Russian Federation	0	1	0	0	0	2	..	..	..	..	5
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	5
Iraq	0	0	0	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other countries	10	22	5	20	18	14	..	..	..	..	16
Total	**573**	**756**	**872**	**644**	**260**	**305**	**168**	**249**	**282**	**630**	**2 299**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

CZECH REPUBLIC

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ukraine	571	293	323	220	141	152	101	68	416	574	356
Iraq	80	49	30	12	7	9	5	11	6	22	141
Cuba	20	94	19	12	18	20	14	36	15	107	80
Syria	20	31	36	54	17	23	57	69	102	121	73
China	114	38	34	18	9	7	3	5	0	29	64
Viet Nam	124	100	109	65	49	46	35	37	42	37	53
Russian Federation	171	99	85	66	62	47	29	40	5	12	53
Armenia	51	37	33	23	19	11	19	29	0	11	51
Azerbaijan	3	6	3	1	5	1	8	2	0	0	49
Georgia	43	45	39	33	9	17	6	12	0	5	46
Afghanistan	1	20	36	4	10	26	10	8	6	6	36
Turkey	66	213	253	69	68	32	10	11	0	0	23
Nigeria	96	69	39	43	0	18	7	11	0	0	22
Kazakhstan	236	30	80	192	57	18	18	17	0	5	19
Uzbekistan	25	25	17	19	16	26	9	6	0	0	17
Other countries	1 395	729	575	524	492	303	422	141	322	321	131
Total	**3 016**	**1 878**	**1 711**	**1 355**	**979**	**756**	**753**	**503**	**914**	**1 250**	**1 214**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

DENMARK

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Syria	55	71	105	380	821	428	907	1 702	7 185	8 604	1 251
Afghanistan	122	138	418	1 049	1 476	903	576	425	321	2 288	1 122
Iraq	507	695	543	305	237	115	133	115	148	1 531	449
Morocco	14	7	19	31	29	45	108	162	226	183	347
Iran	89	106	196	334	597	461	548	374	285	2 771	299
Eritrea	5	6	15	37	26	20	57	98	2 293	1 738	267
Somalia	57	35	58	177	110	107	914	964	688	259	262
Libya	11	4	6	18	12	67	79	57	36	44	171
Algeria	15	16	38	46	46	103	134	111	120	92	164
Nigeria	52	22	29	53	24	52	115	142	93	110	121
Ukraine	3	5	7	9	6	19	15	38	118	92	96
Albania	21	7	15	12	6	4	39	66	47	65	88
Serbia	272	95	121	273	407	326	695	553	180	196	87
Russian Federation	61	114	183	335	340	304	521	983	526	175	81
Pakistan	31	17	14	49	26	57	67	75	59	84	75
Other countries	603	514	593	711	802	800	1 278	1 692	2 449	2 998	1 355
Total	**1 918**	**1 852**	**2 360**	**3 819**	**4 965**	**3 811**	**6 186**	**7 557**	**14 774**	**21 230**	**6 235**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

ESTONIA

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	0	0	10
Ukraine	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	37	84	9
Russian Federation	4	3	3	5	7	4	8	15	0	6	8
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	0	0	8
Sudan	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6
Armenia	0	0	0	1	1	7	5	0	0	7	6
Turkey	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	5
Yemen	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	3
Georgia	0	0	2	6	0	6	35	9	0	5	3
Cameroon	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	26	0	0	1
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	1
Nigeria	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
Libya	..	..	..	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	36	106	128	3
Total	**7**	**14**	**14**	**36**	**30**	**67**	**77**	**97**	**143**	**230**	**69**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

FINLAND

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Iraq	225	327	1 253	1 183	575	588	784	764	807	20 427	1 083
Afghanistan	97	96	249	445	265	292	188	172	198	5 198	697
Syria	17	8	24	36	41	109	180	148	146	876	600
Somalia	92	82	1 176	1 169	571	365	173	196	407	1 974	426
Eritrea	3	1	3	12	14	7	5	2	0	104	279
India	34	11	16	15	10	10	10	4	0	16	181
Russian Federation	176	172	208	599	436	294	199	219	167	160	174
Nigeria	64	41	76	130	84	105	93	202	157	153	162
Iran	91	79	143	159	142	125	121	147	84	601	141
Turkey	41	73	65	140	117	74	56	55	13	40	98
Morocco	0	4	12	29	15	28	37	70	70	115	96
Pakistan	4	8	8	11	5	23	20	32	26	42	93
Cameroon	29	12	20	24	21	21	22	37	29	28	86
Albania	21	13	16	9	12	11	18	51	98	753	83
Bangladesh	29	13	9	13	11	20	15	22	0	86	77
Other countries	1 408	494	738	1 936	1 699	1 014	1 001	902	1 315	1 697	1 043
Total	**2 331**	**1 434**	**4 016**	**5 910**	**4 018**	**3 086**	**2 922**	**3 023**	**3 517**	**32 270**	**5 319**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

FRANCE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Albania	306	198	334	536	479	477	2 647	5 016	2 843	3 228	5 769
Syria	21	45	32	61	192	119	629	1 303	3 129	5 110	5 521
Afghanistan	82	184	263	688	772	653	522	526	605	2 453	5 466
Sudan	452	404	399	811	817	785	752	840	1 948	5 338	5 144
Haiti	1 844	677	930	1 458	2 008	2 016	1 602	1 473	1 854	3 198	4 936
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 283	2 154	2 543	2 800	3 426	3 845	5 321	5 263	5 170	3 984	3 063
Serbia	3 047	3 122	3 257	5 313	5 843	3 664	4 275	6 110	3 214	5 458	2 796
Iraq	116	144	637	588	437	254	174	93	904	3 077	2 424
Guinea	859	981	1 270	1 671	2 034	2 033	1 884	2 445	2 166	2 131	2 387
Algeria	1 127	967	978	1 118	1 171	1 132	1 162	1 479	1 601	2 323	2 290
Bangladesh	607	960	1 249	1 441	3 145	3 572	1 093	3 069	2 646	3 358	2 198
China	1 214	1 286	821	1 602	1 937	2 187	2 226	2 293	2 675	2 961	1 853
Pakistan	393	343	325	634	893	1 433	1 941	1 735	2 130	1 810	1 691
Russian Federation	2 313	3 265	3 595	3 392	4 334	4 062	5 366	4 676	3 596	2 974	1 631
Nigeria	434	446	462	689	744	802	967	1 306	1 375	1 586	1 612
Other countries	15 650	14 211	18 309	19 316	19 842	25 113	24 507	22 607	23 185	25 311	21 967
Total	**30 748**	**29 387**	**35 404**	**42 118**	**48 074**	**52 147**	**55 068**	**60 234**	**59 041**	**74 300**	**70 748**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

GERMANY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Syria	609	634	775	819	1 490	2 634	6 201	11 851	39 332	158 657	266 248
Afghanistan	531	338	657	3 375	5 905	7 767	7 498	7 735	9 115	31 382	127 011
Iraq	2 117	4 327	6 836	6 538	5 555	5 831	5 352	3 958	5 345	29 784	96 115
Iran	611	631	815	1 170	2 475	3 352	4 348	4 424	3 194	5 394	26 426
Eritrea	281	335	262	346	642	632	650	3 616	13 198	10 876	18 854
Albania	114	70	63	49	39	78	232	1 247	7 865	53 805	14 853
Pakistan	464	301	320	481	840	2 539	3 412	4 101	3 968	8 199	14 484
Serbia	3 237	2 057	1 645	2 038	6 651	6 053	10 673	15 111	25 015	53 360	12 757
Nigeria	481	503	561	791	716	759	892	1 923	3 924	5 207	12 709
Russian Federation	1 040	772	792	936	1 199	1 689	3 202	14 887	4 411	5 257	10 985
Somalia	146	121	165	346	2 235	984	1 243	3 786	5 528	5 126	9 851
Gambia	73	72	145	158	163	155	244	663	1 912	2 993	5 656
Turkey	1 949	1 437	1 408	1 429	1 340	1 578	1 457	1 521	1 565	1 500	5 383
Lebanon	601	592	525	434	324	405	464	496	695	1 284	5 202
Armenia	303	239	198	264	296	335	570	1 159	2 113	1 965	5 185
Other countries	8 472	6 735	6 918	8 475	11 462	10 950	18 101	33 102	45 892	67 111	90 645
Total	**21 029**	**19 164**	**22 085**	**27 649**	**41 332**	**45 741**	**64 539**	**109 580**	**173 072**	**441 900**	**722 364**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

GREECE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Syria	143	1 311	808	965	167	352	275	485	791	3 319	26 614
Iraq	1 415	5 474	1 760	886	342	257	315	145	175	579	4 773
Pakistan	2 378	9 144	6 914	3 716	2 748	2 309	2 339	1 358	1 623	1 503	4 417
Afghanistan	1 087	1 556	2 287	1 510	524	637	584	1 223	1 711	1 544	4 293
Albania	20	51	202	517	693	276	384	579	570	913	1 295
Iran	528	354	312	303	125	247	211	188	358	187	1 084
Bangladesh	3 750	2 965	1 778	1 809	987	615	1 007	727	635	536	1 053
Algeria	17	19	18	44	79	79	105	144	187	93	869
Palestinian administrative areas	0	0	0	0	150	27	28	41	61	48	848
Georgia	428	1 559	2 241	2 170	1 162	1 121	893	532	350	297	583
Morocco	7	9	18	156	57	161	91	114	100	50	459
Eritrea	28	26	47	47	59	37	138	157	258	131	415
Egypt	27	75	95	145	104	306	249	308	280	233	259
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15	1	12	11	16	12	20	153	75	112	224
Cameroon	5	4	29	44	20	39	24	84	281	155	211
Other countries	2 419	2 565	3 363	3 605	3 040	2 836	2 914	1 986	1 977	1 670	2 450
Total	**12 267**	**25 113**	**19 884**	**15 928**	**10 273**	**9 311**	**9 577**	**8 224**	**9 432**	**11 370**	**49 847**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

HUNGARY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Afghanistan	13	35	116	1 194	702	649	880	2 279	8 539	45 560	10 774
Syria	32	48	16	19	23	91	145	960	6 749	64 081	4 735
Pakistan	18	15	246	41	41	121	327	3 052	296	15 011	3 652
Iraq	68	136	125	57	48	54	28	56	468	9 173	3 357
Iran	20	14	10	87	62	33	45	59	247	1 780	1 248
Morocco	4	5	4	5	14	30	47	494	5	245	937
Algeria	22	48	19	11	35	56	59	1 105	18	529	606
Turkey	43	56	70	114	59	25	30	84	99	275	411
Somalia	42	99	185	75	51	61	69	185	171	335	321
Bangladesh	15	10	35	26	4	3	15	678	222	4 000	256
Sri Lanka	0	10	12	28	6	4	10	9	5	112	220
Egypt	20	41	50	19	14	20	8	102	11	78	208
Palestinian administrative areas	37	52	41	23	225	36	17	86	829	1 010	195
Serbia	384	911	1 604	2 325	447	239	253	6 155	21 206	23 752	126
India	19	8	12	7	3	11	12	83	0	337	119
Other countries	1 380	1 937	573	641	370	260	212	3 178	2 246	8 152	905
Total	**2 117**	**3 425**	**3 118**	**4 672**	**2 104**	**1 693**	**2 157**	**18 565**	**41 111**	**174 430**	**28 070**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

ICELAND

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	5	10	468
Albania	0	5	5	3	0	2	11	22	10	103	231
Iraq	1	1	4	2	5	5	3	6	5	19	73
Georgia	2	0	4	0	1	4	8	3	5	0	42
Syria	0	5	1	3	2	1	3	5	5	13	37
Afghanistan	2	1	5	2	7	3	9	4	0	14	23
Somalia	0	0	2	2	5	2	1	1	0	0	21
Nigeria	1	1	5	2	2	7	17	2	0	0	21
Iran	2	1	3	7	6	3	12	1	0	0	20
Palestinian administrative areas	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	15
Algeria	1	1	0	1	0	6	6	5	0	0	15
Serbia	2	1	15	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	15
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	14
Pakistan	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	13
Ukraine	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	11
Other countries	27	24	29	13	18	35	35	121	125	194	113
Total	**39**	**42**	**77**	**35**	**51**	**76**	**113**	**172**	**170**	**360**	**1 132**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

IRELAND

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Syria	25	9	17	3	3	12	14	37	5	68	244
Pakistan	167	185	237	257	347	295	104	91	291	1 353	233
Albania	35	71	51	47	49	54	46	48	91	214	221
Zimbabwe	77	87	114	91	126	107	48	70	74	88	192
Nigeria	1 038	1 028	1 009	569	630	340	158	129	139	186	176
Afghanistan	88	78	79	68	92	127	31	32	7	119	121
Iraq	215	285	203	76	73	37	11	27	12	18	99
South Africa	38	39	75	54	71	73	33	28	33	39	94
Georgia	171	174	181	88	98	44	18	15	0	9	75
Libya	9	1	7	3	4	8	7	5	0	40	69
Democratic Republic of the Congo	109	149	173	102	148	136	58	72	61	44	66
Algeria	49	47	65	71	70	79	29	51	73	77	63
Bangladesh	5	24	47	30	97	45	21	29	93	285	55
Malawi	8	14	22	14	30	35	23	55	36	93	50
India	16	24	15	30	31	14	6	11	0	139	45
Other countries	2 264	1 773	1 571	1 186	70	13	497	246	533	508	434
Total	**4 314**	**3 988**	**3 866**	**2 689**	**1 939**	**1 419**	**1 104**	**946**	**1 448**	**3 280**	**2 237**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

ITALY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nigeria	830	1 336	5 673	3 991	1 385	6 208	1 613	3 170	9 689	17 779	26 698
Pakistan	203	176	1 143	1 362	929	2 058	2 601	3 175	7 095	10 287	13 516
Gambia	49	142	413	307	80	282	321	1 701	8 492	8 015	8 874
Senegal	16	67	131	156	162	775	939	988	4 661	6 371	7 584
Côte d'Ivoire	508	982	1 653	643	235	1 938	629	237	1 481	3 084	7 464
Eritrea	2 151	2 260	2 934	890	181	498	734	2 088	476	698	7 457
Bangladesh	283	315	1 684	1 338	222	1 595	566	460	4 524	6 017	6 611
Mali	97	268	419	215	67	2 582	785	1 714	9 758	5 446	6 347
Guinea	70	217	465	242	167	517	183	153	933	1 683	6 088
Ghana	530	673	1 815	991	278	3 128	846	478	2 102	3 621	4 515
Afghanistan	177	663	1 732	711	873	1 289	1 495	2 049	3 104	3 986	2 843
Ukraine	46	26	14	18	21	17	37	34	2 071	4 681	2 567
Somalia	99	757	4 864	1 604	84	1 205	807	2 761	807	719	2 405
Cameroon	74	120	194	136	56	176	74	70	184	332	1 989
Morocco	354	25	194	160	81	265	282	307	312	576	1 554
Other countries	4 861	6 026	6 996	4 839	5 231	11 584	5 440	6 335	7 968	9 945	15 612
Total	**10 348**	**14 053**	**30 324**	**17 603**	**10 052**	**34 117**	**17 352**	**25 720**	**63 657**	**83 240**	**122 124**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

JAPAN

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	3	3	15	19	0	969	1 829
Nepal	11	4	20	29	109	251	320	544	1 293	1 768	1 451
Philippines	0	1	4	10	9	15	18	57	73	295	1 412
Turkey	149	76	156	94	126	234	422	655	845	925	1 143
Viet Nam	0	3	5	3	2	5	7	30	287	573	1 072
Sri Lanka	27	43	90	234	171	224	255	346	485	468	939
Myanmar	626	500	979	568	342	491	368	380	434	808	651
India	2	2	17	59	91	51	125	163	225	228	470
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	61	318
Pakistan	12	27	37	92	83	169	298	241	212	296	289
Bangladesh	15	14	33	51	33	98	169	190	284	244	241
Ghana	0	1	4	3	13	15	104	111	50	36	174
China	13	17	18	18	17	20	32	35	43	159	156
Nigeria	10	6	10	17	33	51	112	68	79	148	108
Iran	27	19	38	40	35	48	46	51	56	50	107
Other countries	62	103	188	170	136	192	254	370	634	552	541
Total	**954**	**816**	**1 599**	**1 388**	**1 203**	**1 867**	**2 545**	**3 260**	**5 000**	**7 580**	**10 901**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

KOREA

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
China	28	29	30	19	7	8	3	46	359	401	1 062
Egypt	4	3	1	3	0	4	6	97	568	812	1 002
Pakistan	5	4	47	95	129	434	244	275	396	1 143	809
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	0	2	0	0	0	0	39	539
Bangladesh	8	23	30	41	41	38	32	45	52	388	335
Russian Federation	1	3	1	5	0	4	1	2	0	16	324
Nigeria	16	100	27	16	19	39	102	206	203	265	324
Viet Nam	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	202	275
Philippines	0	0	0	2	3	1	4	2	0	128	260
India	0	1	0	2	6	15	7	2	34	292	218
Nepal	78	275	12	2	5	14	43	90	79	230	217
Syria	..	..	..	0	0	2	146	295	204	404	171
Liberia	6	15	15	1	4	20	28	42	59	68	155
Uzbekistan	2	2	0	2	6	2	3	1	0	71	145
Thailand	..	..	..	0	0	1	0	0	0	96	139
Other countries	130	261	201	136	203	429	524	470	942	1 155	1 567
Total	**278**	**717**	**364**	**324**	**425**	**1 011**	**1 143**	**1 574**	**2 896**	**5 710**	**7 542**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

LATVIA

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	24	5	149
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	5	33	35
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	0	0	27
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	20
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	5	17
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	14
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	10
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	10
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	5	0	8
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	66	39	6
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	6
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	15	85	6
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	8	69	4
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0	0	4
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	144	163	25	4
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	16	78	69	24
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**335**	**189**	**185**	**364**	**330**	**344**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

LUXEMBOURG

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Serbia	207	240	233	155	302	1 164	884	275	242	266	344
Syria	0	0	0	1	19	10	14	24	78	635	289
Albania	20	16	14	26	18	24	302	70	80	122	212
Iraq	16	14	29	37	95	41	31	27	0	527	161
Eritrea	6	0	11	11	11	14	7	5	15	23	105
Algeria	8	11	4	11	43	30	33	38	26	6	75
Morocco	4	1	1	3	4	4	8	25	0	6	74
Georgia	1	1	1	2	7	16	6	16	0	12	63
Nigeria	14	7	5	6	5	9	24	53	15	12	60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17	24	31	35	11	38	286	139	144	44	59
Afghanistan	8	3	4	13	15	22	11	17	0	211	56
Iran	31	16	18	24	23	22	30	22	0	55	50
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	3	5	7	6	13	452	169	33	0	15	39
Tunisia	3	1	0	2	3	42	46	52	18	0	38
Ukraine	19	3	3	0	6	0	2	2	5	18	32
Other countries	166	84	102	145	169	188	150	191	350	348	281
Total	**523**	**426**	**463**	**477**	**744**	**2 076**	**2 003**	**989**	**973**	**2 300**	**1 938**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

MEXICO

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Honduras	39	31	55	184	135	168	..	..	..	..	4 119
El Salvador	31	45	51	119	159	181	..	..	..	..	3 488
Guatemala	20	15	18	39	59	69	..	..	..	..	437
Venezuela	2	4	1	0	6	2	..	..	..	..	361
Nicaragua	4	7	9	29	15	6	..	..	..	..	70
Haiti	17	41	61	65	39	38	..	..	..	..	47
Colombia	52	57	41	62	82	43	..	..	..	..	44
Cuba	65	27	7	42	42	48	..	..	..	..	43
Cameroon	8	3	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	23
Ecuador	1	1	5	1	4	6	..	..	..	..	20
Ghana	2	1	3	3	9	14	..	..	..	..	16
United States	1	2	1	4	10	4	..	..	..	..	15
Iraq	21	8	18	3	6	0	..	..	..	..	9
Albania	0	1	0	0	1	0	..	..	..	..	9
Russian Federation	1	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Other countries	216	131	45	127	470	170	..	..	..	..	72
Total	**480**	**374**	**317**	**680**	**1 039**	**753**	**811**	**1 296**	**1 524**	**3 420**	**8 781**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

NETHERLANDS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Syria	293	36	48	101	125	168	454	2 673	8 748	18 675	2 226
Albania	27	24	11	15	17	20	16	42	83	1 008	1 673
Eritrea	175	153	236	475	392	458	424	978	3 833	7 344	1 523
Serbia	607	24	32	76	108	120	170	326	247	1 135	1 418
Morocco	20	9	16	23	26	22	24	69	42	76	1 274
Afghanistan	932	143	395	1 281	1 364	1 885	1 022	673	452	2 550	1 045
Algeria	57	28	23	36	21	13	28	29	0	29	992
Iraq	2 766	2 004	5 027	1 991	1 383	1 435	1 391	1 094	616	3 009	952
Iran	921	187	322	502	785	929	834	728	505	1 890	890
Georgia	156	66	64	412	587	189	226	209	319	261	584
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	26	2	4	7	389	266	54	125	109	111	430
Mongolia	110	96	103	237	227	128	110	99	445	362	403
Libya	34	22	63	101	165	136	96	147	94	58	341
Ukraine	44	16	13	18	24	38	25	36	241	717	319
Turkey	341	103	71	69	92	96	89	59	35	33	298
Other countries	7 956	4 189	6 971	9 561	7 628	5 687	4 701	7 112	8 081	5 842	4 046
Total	**14 465**	**7 102**	**13 399**	**14 905**	**13 333**	**11 590**	**9 664**	**14 399**	**23 850**	**43 100**	**18 414**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

NEW ZEALAND

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
China	30	26	24	20	22	20	33	21	6	7	64
India	18	7	14	24	1	1	9	2	0	0	31
Saudi Arabia	3	2	3	3	16	7	20	4	0	0	24
Iraq	35	30	33	25	11	11	6	15	0	0	24
Turkey	4	3	1	2	4	4	9	12	0	0	20
South Africa	2	2	3	9	20	14	0	9	0	11	15
Iran	29	27	28	24	43	29	39	22	0	0	15
Pakistan	11	8	3	18	8	22	24	18	10	11	14
Malaysia	0	7	8	6	2	1	4	1	0	0	12
Fiji	10	10	7	45	66	29	21	37	10	22	12
Sri Lanka	30	25	25	30	28	19	25	41	6	7	11
Bangladesh	16	18	9	7	6	8	8	6	0	0	11
Syria	1	1	2	8	3	2	13	10	5	6	9
Hungary	4	8	3	0	2	10	2	4	0	0	9
Colombia	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	1	0	0	8
Other countries	82	70	89	112	106	124	110	88	251	286	108
Total	**276**	**245**	**254**	**336**	**340**	**305**	**324**	**291**	**288**	**350**	**387**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

NORWAY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Syria	49	49	115	278	119	198	312	868	1 978	10 520	510
Afghanistan	224	234	1 363	3 871	979	979	987	720	549	6 916	373
Eritrea	316	789	1 799	2 667	1 711	1 256	1 600	3 766	2 805	2 785	353
Iraq	1 002	1 227	3 137	1 214	460	357	229	179	165	2 939	214
Ethiopia	143	241	354	706	505	293	221	356	365	662	157
Somalia	632	187	1 293	1 901	1 397	2 216	2 803	2 530	756	501	154
Iran	218	222	720	574	429	355	435	274	84	1 308	132
Albania	43	31	53	29	24	43	167	179	202	431	130
Turkey	69	49	82	82	74	42	38	62	34	78	89
Morocco	23	16	44	72	95	87	136	110	132	137	87
Russian Federation	548	863	1 078	867	628	365	294	339	172	105	76
Serbia	369	592	681	408	454	251	225	316	214	201	60
Nigeria	54	108	436	582	354	240	331	480	318	112	52
Sudan	36	37	118	251	181	209	486	622	792	362	42
Algeria	37	27	100	161	133	101	110	103	80	83	42
Other countries	1 557	1 856	3 058	3 563	2 521	2 061	1 411	563	3 994	3 380	731
Total	**5 320**	**6 528**	**14 431**	**17 226**	**10 064**	**9 053**	**9 785**	**11 467**	**12 640**	**30 520**	**3 202**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

POLAND

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Russian Federation	4 018	6 668	6 647	5 726	4 795	3 034	4 940	11 933	2 079	6 985	7 488
Tajikistan	0	1	0	2	0	0	9	5	107	526	835
Ukraine	43	26	25	36	45	43	58	32	2 147	1 573	589
Armenia	15	22	33	147	107	168	380	150	99	160	321
Viet Nam	27	40	57	67	47	26	50	32	33	41	72
Turkey	10	10	17	11	19	11	8	12	0	10	65
Georgia	31	12	54	4 213	1 082	1 427	2 960	1 057	561	232	56
Kyrgyzstan	13	7	5	13	37	41	30	53	96	114	43
Syria	0	4	8	7	8	11	107	255	98	278	42
Kazakhstan	18	5	17	5	11	17	120	76	18	14	42
Iraq	16	22	66	21	27	25	25	24	19	33	41
Belarus	55	62	33	37	46	64	61	23	0	0	35
Azerbaijan	2	5	1	10	10	2	4	3	0	5	21
Pakistan	46	25	15	19	27	8	34	24	22	0	20
Afghanistan	11	9	4	14	25	35	88	43	14	5	19
Other countries	125	287	221	259	248	174	293	36	1 517	274	151
Total	**4 430**	**7 205**	**7 203**	**10 587**	**6 534**	**5 086**	**9 167**	**13 758**	**6 810**	**10 250**	**9 840**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

PORTUGAL

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	146	6	12	428
Eritrea	4	0	5	21	0	0	2	5	0	5	248
Ukraine	1	0	1	5	0	6	2	2	154	366	141
Iraq	2	3	4	0	0	5	1	4	0	12	117
Guinea	6	14	8	18	43	46	64	81	0	25	52
Congo	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	50
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16	11	20	5	9	13	18	13	0	5	42
Angola	6	5	3	4	12	5	4	2	5	7	30
Senegal	1	1	7	1	2	5	7	36	0	0	26
Pakistan	1	2	0	1	4	11	9	26	0	44	25
Sierra Leone	4	3	1	3	7	7	4	5	0	0	24
Mali	..	..	..	0	0	0	2	26	7	73	24
Gambia	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	6	0	0	22
Afghanistan	0	7	1	0	2	4	5	2	0	0	18
Venezuela	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Other countries	86	176	109	79	79	168	158	150	270	351	200
Total	**128**	**224**	**161**	**139**	**160**	**275**	**299**	**507**	**442**	**900**	**1 463**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

RUSSIA

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ukraine	10	20	19	10	23	16	..	..	..	..	23 534
Syria	0	0	18	6	6	44	..	..	..	..	1 265
Afghanistan	827	2 211	2 047	1 577	1 611	1 005	..	..	..	..	788
Uzbekistan	37	63	90	136	164	118	..	..	..	..	103
Georgia	138	586	2 684	3 580	1 353	626	..	..	..	..	101
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	9	..	..	..	..	58
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	7	11	26	59	39	110	..	..	..	..	58
Iraq	13	36	61	37	16	19	..	..	..	..	51
Tajikistan	7	43	48	29	37	34	..	..	..	..	38
Belarus	1	15	16	4	6	16	..	..	..	..	34
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	34	23	11	18	20	..	..	..	..	32
Moldova	6	7	8	4	3	8	..	..	..	..	30
Azerbaijan	21	31	48	4	20	16	..	..	..	..	26
Kyrgyzstan	0	5	3	7	291	68	..	..	..	..	21
Turkmenistan	16	27	36	27	15	2	..	..	..	..	20
Other countries	85	280	291	210	- 1 421	- 846	..	..	..	..	250
Total	**1 170**	**3 369**	**5 418**	**5 701**	**2 181**	**1 265**	**1 243**	**1 962**	**6 980**	**1 267**	**26 409**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ukraine	32	36	32	13	20	8	5	5	0	0	15
Pakistan	182	648	109	168	34	15	5	8	0	0	13
Iraq	206	131	42	13	9	8	0	6	0	165	12
Syria	6	38	7	10	4	10	4	13	27	0	10
Afghanistan	41	67	72	51	76	75	63	84	67	23	8
Libya	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	7
Algeria	2	3	2	1	9	8	13	1	0	0	6
India	727	619	88	57	44	24	1	0	0	0	5
Iran	5	2	5	10	12	13	0	3	0	0	4
Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	2
Nigeria	13	10	3	9	6	3	0	3	0	0	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	2	2	2	3	7	25	2	0	0	2
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yemen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sri Lanka	10	20	13	18	6	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other countries	1 645	1 065	535	469	318	318	615	153	134	82	10
Total	**2 871**	**2 643**	**910**	**822**	**541**	**491**	**732**	**281**	**228**	**270**	**100**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

SLOVENIA

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Afghanistan	2	12	10	11	31	69	50	14	58	31	409
Syria	0	0	0	0	4	11	32	56	77	8	273
Iraq	6	4	0	3	10	8	1	0	0	32	108
Pakistan	6	11	4	6	0	29	6	19	20	17	104
Iran	3	2	11	9	11	11	2	6	6	5	73
Turkey	62	38	72	12	32	51	26	11	5	0	60
Algeria	0	0	2	2	6	11	23	14	0	0	41
Morocco	0	0	0	1	4	9	7	9	0	0	38
Serbia	243	237	74	41	33	44	28	38	6	15	36
Eritrea	0	0	0	1	4	1	4	2	0	0	26
Libya	..	..	..	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	17
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	3	25	8	3	0	0	11
Nigeria	1	4	7	9	11	5	6	5	5	0	8
India	2	4	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
Russian Federation	7	9	3	5	8	4	6	13	0	0	6
Other countries	186	104	51	81	89	86	103	52	184	152	46
Total	**518**	**425**	**238**	**183**	**246**	**373**	**305**	**243**	**361**	**260**	**1 263**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

SPAIN

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Venezuela	20	46	48	29	19	52	28	35	122	515	4 099
Syria	15	31	97	30	19	97	255	725	1 666	5 627	3 052
Ukraine	6	5	4	8	4	12	21	14	937	2 570	2 422
Algeria	230	247	152	181	176	122	202	351	302	650	752
Colombia	2 239	2 497	752	255	123	104	60	62	91	87	641
El Salvador	8	21	6	12	35	21	36	23	48	90	439
Honduras	5	10	10	15	42	45	41	38	39	111	397
Palestinian administrative areas	0	70	56	59	106	131	78	130	208	776	367
Morocco	281	263	121	73	114	37	47	46	91	397	343
Nigeria	632	680	808	458	238	259	204	173	161	182	290
Uruguay	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	275
Mali	25	7	11	29	14	41	101	1 478	619	176	229
Guinea	23	91	98	130	166	150	73	89	57	61	213
Russian Federation	110	88	66	55	44	65	36	57	51	54	183
Pakistan	23	23	52	57	63	78	88	102	137	62	181
Other countries	1 680	3 583	2 236	1 615	1 581	2 198	1 309	1 189	1 418	2 012	2 391
Total	**5 297**	**7 662**	**4 517**	**3 007**	**2 744**	**3 414**	**2 579**	**4 513**	**5 947**	**13 370**	**16 274**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

SWEDEN

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Syria	433	440	551	587	421	640	7 814	16 317	30 313	50 909	4 731
Afghanistan	594	609	784	1 694	2 393	4 122	4 755	3 011	2 882	41 281	2 144
Iraq	8 951	18 559	6 083	2 297	1 977	1 633	1 322	1 476	1 743	20 259	2 046
Somalia	1 066	3 349	3 361	5 874	5 553	3 981	5 644	3 901	3 783	4 695	1 279
Iran	494	485	799	1 144	1 182	1 120	1 529	1 172	799	4 281	935
Eritrea	608	878	857	1 000	1 443	1 647	2 356	4 844	11 057	6 513	744
Albania	95	118	118	114	61	263	1 490	1 156	1 636	2 559	729
Turkey	305	290	254	272	240	139	149	187	152	222	690
Georgia	134	143	211	359	291	280	748	625	735	782	638
Ukraine	90	68	60	139	118	194	133	173	1 278	1 327	543
Serbia	2 001	2 601	2 040	1 842	7 949	4 033	3 720	3 003	2 653	2 465	506
Ethiopia	83	113	127	192	194	269	339	383	467	1 602	376
Mongolia	461	519	791	753	727	773	463	487	546	972	348
Morocco	52	75	62	78	100	154	381	648	714	791	312
Nigeria	104	136	176	321	321	340	501	601	438	409	303
Other countries	8 851	7 987	8 079	7 528	8 853	10 060	12 532	16 275	15 900	17 393	6 087
Total	**24 322**	**36 370**	**24 353**	**24 194**	**31 823**	**29 648**	**43 876**	**54 259**	**75 096**	**156 460**	**22 411**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

SWITZERLAND

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Eritrea	1 201	1 662	2 849	1 724	1 708	3 225	4 295	2 490	6 820	9 859	5 040
Afghanistan	233	307	405	751	632	1 006	1 349	863	727	7 800	3 183
Syria	161	290	388	400	387	688	1 146	1 852	3 768	4 649	2 040
Somalia	273	395	2 014	753	302	558	762	552	769	1 214	1 530
Sri Lanka	328	618	1 262	1 415	892	433	443	455	906	1 777	1 317
Iraq	816	935	1 440	935	501	378	382	351	279	2 286	1 251
Nigeria	209	310	988	1 786	1 597	1 303	2 353	1 574	848	906	1 065
Gambia	16	21	204	178	192	295	533	441	371	950	1 033
Ethiopia	255	245	231	183	142	184	293	221	312	565	1 008
Guinea	74	102	239	301	239	295	323	307	206	259	883
Morocco	39	30	37	36	113	429	860	974	666	372	793
Iran	302	232	393	259	276	326	315	178	117	570	529
Algeria	161	132	236	300	313	464	681	714	337	284	521
Turkey	693	621	519	559	462	508	515	373	264	387	475
Georgia	287	199	481	638	531	281	614	565	402	365	396
Other countries	5 489	4 288	4 920	5 787	5 234	9 066	11 084	7 530	5 321	5 877	4 808
Total	**10 537**	**10 387**	**16 606**	**16 005**	**13 521**	**19 439**	**25 948**	**19 440**	**22 113**	**38 120**	**25 872**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

TURKEY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Afghanistan	261	705	2 642	1 009	1 248	2 486	14 146	8 726	15 652	63 292	34 669
Iraq	722	3 470	6 904	3 763	3 656	7 912	6 942	25 280	50 510	56 332	28 479
Iran	2 297	1 685	2 116	1 981	2 881	3 411	3 589	5 897	8 202	11 023	11 856
Pakistan	3	12	9	36	42	29	24	528	1 597	429	660
Somalia	680	1 125	647	295	448	744	776	1 276	642	618	474
Uganda	1	0	1	0	1	48	13	218	359	137	256
Palestinian administrative areas	51	157	..	72	64	157	236	686	367	435	254
Turkmenistan	6	2	3	3	8	14	44	103	143	146	201
Uzbekistan	24	42	35	38	101	147	76	181	162	152	143
Tajikistan	1	0	0	22	37	27	14	50	54	72	91
Egypt	0	1	8	7	4	8	20	86	76	70	71
Ethiopia	58	54	17	23	39	29	51	100	103	47	69
China	31	16	27	12	11	32	5	16	29	5	57
Yemen	1	0	0	2	0	72	58	192	123	118	53
Eritrea	57	45	76	66	33	27	27	76	91	49	48
Other countries	360	332	496	505	653	878	449	1 392	9 710	665	470
Total	**4 553**	**7 646**	**12 981**	**7 834**	**9 226**	**16 021**	**26 470**	**44 807**	**87 820**	**133 590**	**77 851**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Iran	2 685	2 510	2 595	2 145	2 225	3 047	3 155	2 967	2 499	3 716	4 780
Pakistan	1 850	1 765	2 075	2 100	2 150	3 947	4 783	4 576	3 976	3 365	3 701
Iraq	1 315	2 075	2 040	995	495	367	411	450	911	2 648	3 644
Afghanistan	2 660	2 815	3 725	3 540	1 845	1 528	1 234	1 456	1 753	2 852	3 099
Bangladesh	495	590	510	495	500	666	1 155	1 246	919	1 320	2 226
India	715	600	775	715	610	611	1 180	1 111	922	1 324	2 008
Nigeria	990	905	1 070	910	1 150	1 058	1 428	1 450	1 519	1 590	1 827
Albania	185	190	175	235	220	427	987	1 641	1 972	1 998	1 756
Syria	185	190	180	185	160	499	1 289	2 020	2 353	2 794	1 587
Sudan	750	400	290	255	645	791	732	834	1 615	3 018	1 462
Eritrea	2 735	1 905	2 335	1 410	770	836	764	1 431	3 291	3 756	1 278
Sri Lanka	620	1 250	1 865	1 445	1 635	2 126	2 128	2 278	1 715	1 411	1 233
China	2 030	2 185	1 615	1 585	1 375	921	859	1 086	1 117	770	906
Viet Nam	95	185	235	470	465	329	412	466	400	620	774
Libya	130	55	75	100	125	1 187	408	497	733	953	595
Other countries	10 880	10 680	11 755	14 090	8 274	7 558	7 053	5 886	6 649	7 835	7 504
Total	**28 320**	**28 300**	**31 315**	**30 675**	**22 644**	**25 898**	**27 978**	**29 395**	**32 344**	**39 970**	**38 380**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498618

Table B.3. **New asylum requests by nationality**

Thousands

UNITED STATES

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
El Salvador	2 393	3 455	2 789	2 366	2 685	4 324	4 587	5 692	10 093	18 883	33 620
Mexico	1 673	2 551	2 713	2 295	3 879	8 304	11 067	10 077	13 987	19 294	27 879
Guatemala	1 515	2 388	1 853	1 740	2 171	3 671	4 152	4 865	9 098	16 419	25 723
China	9 362	8 781	9 825	10 725	12 510	15 649	15 884	12 295	13 716	15 083	19 868
Honduras	986	1 096	893	850	1 030	1 559	2 115	3 165	6 798	14 255	19 470
Venezuela	954	754	709	430	584	764	716	882	3 113	7 354	18 312
India	602	576	734	751	755	2 477	1 998	1 633	3 395	3 650	6 162
Ecuador	85	89	168	174	404	807	1 394	1 848	3 545	3 732	4 423
Haiti	5 135	3 079	2 078	1 649	1 223	1 377	1 612	1 879	2 196	2 220	3 969
Ukraine	276	232	182	263	264	318	358	398	1 271	2 194	2 350
Russian Federation	638	615	677	806	828	888	881	950	1 103	1 699	2 158
Nepal	494	532	680	1 068	1 054	1 321	1 666	1 507	1 316	1 294	2 097
Ethiopia	1 168	1 124	1 168	1 249	1 193	1 066	1 145	1 493	1 456	1 416	1 989
Colombia	1 810	1 399	910	650	623	642	574	631	817	1 058	1 767
Pakistan	512	433	491	491	538	674	586	578	729	1 064	1 559
Other countries	13 498	13 345	13 492	12 573	13 230	16 746	17 366	20 350	48 527	63 125	33 464
Total	**41 101**	**40 449**	**39 362**	**38 080**	**42 971**	**60 587**	**66 101**	**68 243**	**121 160**	**172 740**	**204 810**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Metadata related to Tables A.3 and B.3. **Inflows of asylum seekers**

Totals in Table A.3 might differ from the tables by nationality (Tables B.3) because the former totals get revised retroactively while the origin breakdown does not. Data for Table A.3 generally refer to first instance/new applications only and exclude repeat/review/appeal applications while data by origin (Tables B.3) may include some repeat/review/appeal applications. Data by country of origin for 2014 and 2015 may be slightly underestimated as they are the sum of monthly data where only cells with 5 people and above were filled.

Comments on countries of asylum:

- France: Data include unaccompanied minors.
- Germany: Germany has a pre-registration system (EASY system). Asylum requests officially registered and presented in this section are lower than the pre-registrations in the EASY system (1.1 million in 2015).
- United Kingdom: All figures are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5.
- United States: Data in annex B3 are a combination of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS - number of cases) affirmative asylum applications, and of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR - number of persons) defensive asylum applications, if the person is under threat of removal.

Comments on countries of origin:

- Serbia (and Kosovo): Data may include asylum-seekers from Serbia, Montenegro, Serbia and Montenegro, and/or Former Yugoslavia.

Sources for all countries: Governments, compiled by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population Data Unit, *http://www.unhcr.org/statistics*.

Stocks of foreign and foreign-born populations

Who is an immigrant?

There are major differences in how immigrants are defined across OECD countries. Some countries have traditionally focused on producing data on foreign residents (European countries, Japan and Korea) whilst others refer to the foreign-born (settlement countries, i.e. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States). This difference in focus relates in part to the nature and history of immigration systems and legislation on citizenship and naturalisation.

The foreign-born population can be viewed as representing first-generation migrants, and may consist of both foreign and national citizens. The size and composition of the foreign-born population is influenced by the history of migration flows and mortality amongst the foreign-born. For example, where inflows have been declining over time, the stock of the foreign-born will tend to age and represent an increasingly established community.

The concept of foreign population may include persons born abroad who retained the nationality of their country of origin but also second and third generations born in the host country. The characteristics of the population of foreign nationals depend on a number of factors: the history of migration flows, natural increase in the foreign population and naturalisations. Both the nature of legislation on citizenship and the incentives to naturalise play a role in determining the extent to which native-born persons may or may not be foreign nationals.

Sources for and problems in measuring the immigrant population

Four types of sources are used: population registers, residence permits, labour force surveys and censuses. In countries which have a population register and in those which use residence permit data, stocks and flows of immigrants are most often calculated using the same source. There are exceptions, however, with some countries using census or labour force survey data to estimate the stock of the immigrant population. In studying stocks and flows, the same problems are encountered whether population register or permit data are used (in particular, the risk of underestimation when minors are registered on the permit of one of the parents or if the migrants are not required to have permits because of a free movement agreement). To this must be added the difficulty of purging the files regularly to remove the records of persons who have left the country.

Census data enable comprehensive, albeit infrequent analysis of the stock of immigrants (censuses are generally conducted every five to ten years). In addition, many labour force surveys now include questions about nationality and place of birth, thus providing a source of annual stock data. The OECD produces estimates of stocks for some countries

Some care has to be taken with detailed breakdowns of the immigrant population from survey data since sample sizes can be small. Both census and survey data may underestimate the number of immigrants, because they can be missed in the census or because they do not live in private households (labour force surveys may not cover those living in collective dwelling such as reception centres and hostels for immigrants). Both these sources may cover a portion of the unauthorised population, which is by definition excluded from population registers and residence permit systems.

Table A.4. **Stocks of foreign-born population in OECD countries and in Russia**

Thousands and percentages

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	4 877.1	5 031.6	5 233.3	5 477.9	5 729.9	5 881.4	6 018.2	6 209.5	6 399.4	6 557.6	6 710.9
% of total population	24.1	24.4	24.9	25.6	26.3	26.5	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.8	28.0
Austria	1 195.2	1 215.7	1 235.7	1 260.3	1 275.5	1 294.7	1 323.1	1 364.8	1 414.6	1 484.6	1 594.7
% of total population	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.7	17.4	18.7
Belgium	1 268.9	1 319.3	1 380.3	1 443.9	1 503.8	1 628.8	1 643.6	1 748.3	1 775.6	1 811.7	1 877.2
% of total population	12.0	12.4	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.9	14.9	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.6
Canada	*6 026.9*	6 187.0	*6 331.7*	*6 471.9*	*6 617.6*	*6 777.6*	6 775.8	*6 913.6*	*7 029.1*	*7 155.9*	*7 286.9*
% of total population	*18.7*	19.0	*19.2*	*19.4*	*19.6*	*19.9*	19.6	*19.8*	*20.0*	*20.1*	*20.3*
Chile	247.4	258.8	290.9	317.1	352.3	369.4	388.2	415.5	441.5	465.3	..
% of total population	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	..
Czech Republic	*523.4*	*566.3*	*636.1*	*679.6*	*672.0*	*661.2*	745.2	*744.1*	*744.8*	*755.0*	*769.6*
% of total population	*5.1*	*5.5*	*6.2*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*6.3*	7.1	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.3*
Denmark	350.4	360.9	378.7	401.8	414.4	428.9	441.5	456.4	476.1	501.1	540.5
% of total population	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.5
Estonia	228.6	226.5	224.3	221.9	217.9	212.7	132.3	132.0	132.6	133.2	134.4
% of total population	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2
Finland	176.6	187.9	202.5	218.6	233.2	248.1	266.1	285.5	304.3	322.0	337.2
% of total population	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1
France	6 910.1	7 017.2	7 129.3	7 202.1	7 287.8	7 372.7	7 474.7	7 590.9	*7 778.1*	*7 967.7*	*7 952.0*
% of total population	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.3
Germany	10 399.0	10 431.0	10 529.0	10 623.0	10 582.0	10 591.0	9 807.0	10 102.0	10 465.0	10 853.0	11 453.0
% of total population	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.2	12.2	12.6	13.0	13.5	14.2
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	828.4	750.7	729.9	..	727.5	..
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	7.4	6.7	6.6	..	6.6	..
Hungary	331.5	344.6	381.8	394.2	407.3	443.3	402.7	424.2	447.7	476.1	504.3
% of total population	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1
Iceland	24.7	30.4	35.9	37.6	35.1	34.7	34.7	35.4	37.2	39.2	42.0
% of total population	8.3	10.1	11.8	12.1	11.2	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.4	12.0	12.8
Ireland	*520.8*	601.7	*682.0*	*739.2*	*766.8*	*772.5*	752.5	*749.2*	*754.2*	*767.8*	*788.9*
% of total population	*12.4*	14.0	*15.5*	*16.5*	*16.8*	*16.7*	16.2	*16.1*	*16.1*	*16.4*	*16.8*
Israel	1 947.6	1 930.0	1 916.2	1 899.4	1 877.7	1 869.0	1 850.0	1 835.0	1 821.0	1 817.0	1 817.5
% of total population	29.5	28.6	27.7	26.8	25.9	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.3	22.9	22.5
Italy	..	..	..	5 813.8	5 787.9	5 759.0	5 715.1	5 695.9	5 737.2	5 805.3	5 907.5
% of total population	..	..	..	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	335.8	324.9	313.8	302.8	289.0	279.2	271.1	265.4	258.9
% of total population	..	..	15.5	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.1
Luxembourg	*168.3*	*175.4*	*183.7*	*194.5*	*197.2*	205.2	*215.3*	*226.1*	*237.7*	*248.9*	*260.6*
% of total population	*36.8*	*37.7*	*38.7*	*40.1*	*39.7*	40.4	*41.4*	*42.5*	*43.6*	*44.7*	*45.9*
Mexico	611.8	631.2	722.6	772.5	885.7	961.1	966.8	973.7	991.2	939.9	1 007.1
% of total population	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Netherlands	1 734.7	1 732.4	1 751.0	1 793.7	1 832.5	1 868.7	1 906.3	1 927.7	1 953.4	1 996.3	2 056.5
% of total population	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.2
New Zealand	840.6	879.5	898.3	916.6	931.0	945.7	956.3	965.0	1 001.8	1 050.2	1 108.5
% of total population	20.3	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	22.4	23.4	24.5
Norway	380.4	405.1	445.4	488.8	526.8	569.1	616.3	663.9	704.5	741.8	772.5
% of total population	8.2	8.7	9.4	10.2	10.9	11.6	12.4	13.2	13.9	14.4	14.8
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	674.9	..	..	..	..
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..
Portugal	*742.1*	*753.0*	*769.6*	*790.3*	*834.8*	*851.5*	871.8	*902.5*	*879.6*	*885.4*	*893.3*
% of total population	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.5*	*7.9*	*8.0*	8.3	*8.6*	*8.4*	*8.5*	*8.6*

Table A.4. **Stocks of foreign-born population in OECD countries and in Russia** *(cont.)*

Thousands and percentages

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	11 194.7	..	..	..	..	..
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	7.8	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	249.4	301.6	366.0	442.6	140.7	145.7	156.9	158.2	174.9	177.6	181.6
% of total population	4.6	5.6	6.8	8.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	228.6	271.8	299.7	331.0	341.2	340.3
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	11.1	13.2	14.5	16.0	16.5	16.5
Spain	4 837.6	5 250.0	6 044.5	6 466.3	6 604.2	6 677.8	6 759.8	6 640.5	6 283.7	6 162.9	6 109.2
% of total population	11.0	11.8	13.4	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.2	13.5	13.3	13.2
Sweden	1 125.8	1 175.2	1 227.8	1 281.6	1 338.0	1 384.9	1 427.3	1 473.3	1 533.5	1 603.6	1 676.3
% of total population	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.4	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.9	16.5	17.1
Switzerland	1 772.8	1 811.2	1 882.6	1 974.2	2 037.5	2 075.2	2 158.4	2 218.4	2 289.6	2 354.8	2 416.4
% of total population	23.9	24.2	24.9	25.8	26.3	26.5	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.7	29.1
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 592.4
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
United Kingdom	5 557.0	5 757.0	6 192.0	6 633.0	6 899.0	7 056.0	7 430.0	7 588.0	7 860.0	8 482.0	8 988.0
% of total population	9.2	9.5	10.1	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.8	11.9	12.3	13.2	13.9
United States	35 769.6	37 469.4	38 048.5	38 016.1	38 452.8	39 916.9	40 381.6	40 738.2	41 344.4	42 390.7	43 289.6
% of total population	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.5

Notes: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of Table B.4.
Estimates are in italic.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

AUSTRALIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
United Kingdom	1 119.4	1 133.5	1 150.6	1 168.5	1 182.9	1 187.9	1 196.0	1 212.1	1 221.7	1 217.6	1 207.1	49
New Zealand	423.6	437.9	458.0	483.7	504.4	517.8	544.0	577.1	600.8	605.8	611.4	49
China	227.6	252.0	278.3	313.0	345.0	371.6	387.4	401.6	422.6	451.8	481.8	55
India	149.0	169.7	204.4	251.2	307.6	329.5	337.1	354.1	375.7	407.9	432.7	46
Philippines	134.6	141.9	151.2	163.0	175.0	183.8	193.0	206.3	218.9	230.5	236.4	61
Viet Nam	174.4	178.0	182.7	189.5	197.8	203.8	207.6	211.7	218.9	227.1	230.2	54
Italy	220.6	218.0	215.0	211.3	208.1	204.7	201.7	199.9	199.7	198.8	198.2	48
South Africa	114.2	119.5	127.6	138.3	150.7	156.0	161.6	168.0	172.9	176.0	178.7	50
Malaysia	101.4	105.7	111.5	118.4	124.8	129.9	134.1	139.5	144.2	147.8	156.5	53
Germany	123.0	124.7	125.8	126.5	126.4	126.3	125.8	125.8	125.4	124.2	125.9	52
Greece	129.0	129.0	127.5	125.8	124.2	122.5	121.2	121.2	121.2	120.4	118.5	51
Sri Lanka	70.6	73.8	78.9	85.6	92.1	96.5	99.7	103.9	108.5	111.8	114.4	49
United States	70.5	74.7	78.9	80.7	82.2	85.3	90.1	95.6	98.8	100.4	102.7	50
Korea	51.2	56.0	64.7	73.8	81.4	84.2	85.9	89.7	94.0	96.1	102.6	52
Hong Kong, China	79.9	81.4	82.3	83.3	84.4	85.5	86.0	86.4	88.1	89.9	94.5	52
Other countries	1 688.3	1 736.0	1 795.8	1 865.4	1 943.0	1 996.4	2 047.0	2 116.7	2 188.0	2 251.7	2 319.6	
Total	**4 877.1**	**5 031.6**	**5 233.3**	**5 477.9**	**5 729.9**	**5 881.4**	**6 018.2**	**6 209.5**	**6 399.4**	**6 557.6**	**6 710.9**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

AUSTRIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Germany	163.0	169.8	178.7	186.2	191.2	196.9	201.4	205.9	210.7	215.0	219.9	53
Bosnia and Herzegovina	131.2	132.1	149.4	149.9	149.6	149.7	150.5	151.7	155.1	158.9	162.0	50
Turkey	152.5	154.1	155.1	156.6	157.8	158.5	158.7	159.2	160.0	160.0	160.2	47
Serbia	187.7	188.5	133.7	132.8	131.9	132.4	131.7	132.4	134.2	136.4	138.8	52
Romania	47.8	48.2	53.0	57.0	60.0	64.5	69.1	73.9	79.3	91.3	98.7	54
Poland	51.8	54.2	56.4	57.1	57.0	57.8	60.5	63.2	66.8	69.9	72.2	52
Hungary	33.2	33.9	34.7	36.2	37.6	39.3	42.6	48.1	55.0	61.5	67.7	54
Croatia	35.2	35.1	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.8	41.7	43.3	53
Czech Republic	52.9	51.5	47.8	46.4	45.0	43.6	42.5	41.6	40.8	40.3	39.6	63
Slovak Republic	18.3	19.3	22.5	24.5	25.3	26.0	27.7	30.0	32.6	35.5	38.0	63
Afghanistan	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.4	7.5	8.4	11.0	13.6	18.2	20.3	36.6	30
Syria	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	5.2	12.3	33.6	33
Russian Federation	21.2	22.8	23.5	25.1	25.9	26.4	27.5	29.4	30.2	31.7	33.0	59
Italy	25.7	25.5	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.3	26.2	27.7	29.3	31.2	47
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	17.3	17.6	20.0	20.5	20.7	21.1	21.3	21.7	22.4	23.2	24.2	47
Other countries	250.2	255.5	287.2	294.0	298.4	302.5	310.7	324.6	336.5	357.2	395.6	
Total	**1 195.2**	**1 215.7**	**1 235.7**	**1 260.3**	**1 275.5**	**1 294.7**	**1 323.1**	**1 364.8**	**1 414.6**	**1 484.6**	**1 594.7**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

BELGIUM

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Morocco	147.9	155.1	162.6	170.2	178.9	189.1	197.1	201.9	204.8	208.1	211.4	49
France	156.2	159.3	164.6	169.0	171.3	175.0	177.0	179.3	180.9	182.8	184.3	54
Netherlands	111.6	115.8	120.4	123.8	124.8	126.4	127.0	127.6	128.1	128.8	129.8	50
Italy	125.1	123.6	122.2	121.4	120.5	120.2	119.7	119.7	119.9	120.4	120.6	49
Turkey	83.8	86.4	89.0	91.4	93.6	97.0	97.4	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.6	48
Democratic Republic of the Congo	68.5	70.5	72.4	74.2	76.2	81.3	80.0	84.3	84.7	84.7	85.2	54
Germany	83.6	83.6	83.8	84.2	84.1	84.2	83.8	83.4	82.6	81.7	81.4	55
Poland	29.0	33.7	40.5	45.5	51.7	57.7	63.1	68.0	71.1	73.8	76.0	56
Romania	12.6	15.3	20.4	26.2	30.6	37.7	45.0	53.1	58.2	65.9	72.8	47
Former USSR	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.6	54.3	54.7	54.1	60
Spain	35.5	35.4	35.5	36.1	37.0	38.8	40.5	42.9	44.8	46.5	47.4	53
Former Yugoslavia	30.3	..	..	..	..	..	41.0	47.9	47.1	46.6	46.5	49
Portugal	23.3	24.0	25.0	26.5	27.5	28.3	29.5	31.6	33.4	34.5	35.4	49
Bulgaria	..	..	8.2	11.7	14.4	18.7	21.0	24.2	26.4	29.1	31.7	50
Algeria	18.5	19.4	20.3	21.2	22.4	24.3	24.6	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.4	43
Other countries	325.5	397.1	415.6	442.5	470.8	550.1	496.9	505.2	514.6	529.5	575.7	
Total	**1 268.9**	**1 319.3**	**1 380.3**	**1 443.9**	**1 503.8**	**1 628.8**	**1 643.6**	**1 748.3**	**1 775.6**	**1 811.7**	**1 877.2**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

CANADA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2011 (%)
India	..	443.7	..	..	..	..	547.9	..	..	..	..	50
China	..	466.9	..	..	..	..	545.5	..	..	..	..	55
United Kingdom	..	579.6	..	..	..	..	537.0	..	..	..	..	52
Philippines	..	303.2	..	..	..	..	454.3	..	..	..	..	58
United States	..	250.5	..	..	..	..	263.5	..	..	..	..	56
Italy	..	296.9	..	..	..	..	256.8	..	..	..	..	49
Hong Kong, China	..	215.4	..	..	..	..	205.4	..	..	..	..	53
Viet Nam	..	160.2	..	..	..	..	165.1	..	..	..	..	53
Pakistan	..	133.3	..	..	..	..	156.9	..	..	..	..	49
Germany	..	171.4	..	..	..	..	152.3	..	..	..	..	53
Poland	..	170.5	..	..	..	..	152.3	..	..	..	..	55
Portugal	..	150.4	..	..	..	..	138.5	..	..	..	..	51
Sri Lanka	..	105.7	..	..	..	..	132.1	..	..	..	..	50
Jamaica	..	123.4	..	..	..	..	126.0	..	..	..	..	58
Iran	..	92.1	..	..	..	..	120.7	..	..	..	..	49
Other countries	..	2 523.8	..	..	..	..	2 821.2	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**6 187.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**6 775.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

CHILE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2012 (%)
Peru	58.4	66.1	83.4	107.6	130.9	138.5	146.6	157.7	..	..	..	57
Argentina	53.8	57.7	59.7	59.2	60.6	61.9	63.2	64.9	..	..	..	49
Bolivia	13.5	14.7	20.2	22.2	24.1	25.1	26.7	30.5	..	..	..	54
Ecuador	11.8	13.3	14.7	17.5	19.1	20.0	20.9	21.9	..	..	..	55
Colombia	6.6	7.7	9.2	10.9	12.9	14.4	16.1	19.1	..	..	..	59
Spain	..	..	..	..	11.0	11.3	11.6	12.1	..	..	..	46
Brazil	..	..	..	..	9.6	10.1	10.5	11.2	..	..	..	55
United States	..	..	..	..	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.9	..	..	..	46
Germany	..	..	..	..	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	..	..	..	50
China	..	..	..	..	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.6	..	..	..	47
Other countries	103.3	99.3	103.8	99.8	63.2	66.2	69.4	73.5	..	..	..	
Total	**247.4**	**258.8**	**290.9**	**317.1**	**352.3**	**369.4**	**388.2**	**415.5**	**441.5**	**465.3**	**..**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

CZECH REPUBLIC

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2011 (%)
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	289.6	..	..	..	..	53
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	138.0	..	..	..	..	45
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.4	..	..	..	..	40
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.7	..	..	..	..	57
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.0	..	..	..	..	62
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.7	..	..	..	..	32
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.8	..	..	..	..	51
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	..	..	..	38
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	..	..	..	..	39
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	..	..	..	..	45
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	..	..	..	..	51
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	59
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	..	..	..	..	45
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	..	..	..	..	57
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	..	..	..	..	24
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	121.7	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**745.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

DENMARK

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	12.4	14.7	18.5	24.4	25.4	26.6	28.0	29.9	32.0	34.5	37.1	48
Turkey	31.0	31.1	31.4	31.8	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.5	48
Germany	23.0	23.9	25.8	27.8	28.2	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.7	29.1	52
Syria	..	..	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.1	4.0	5.8	11.6	24.1	40
Romania	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.6	5.9	7.7	10.1	12.9	15.7	18.7	21.9	43
Iraq	20.7	20.7	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.2	45
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.7	17.6	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	50
Norway	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.6	64
Iran	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.3	14.1	14.9	15.6	42
Pakistan	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.9	13.5	13.8	46
Sweden	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	62
United Kingdom	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.0	13.4	35
Afghanistan	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.6	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.6	12.8	45
Lebanon	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.6	46
Somalia	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.7	11.4	11.8	47
Other countries	151.4	158.1	165.7	177.8	186.2	195.3	202.3	210.1	220.1	230.5	248.3	
Total	**350.4**	**360.9**	**378.7**	**401.8**	**414.4**	**428.9**	**441.5**	**456.4**	**476.1**	**501.1**	**540.5**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

ESTONIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.8	81.7	79.5	77.5	75.5	59
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.6	16.1	45
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	57
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.9	6.5	33
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	48
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	50
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	44
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	51
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	32
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	38
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	40
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	41
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	42
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	21
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	18
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	7.1	8.3	9.5	10.6	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**132.3**	**132.0**	**132.6**	**133.2**	**134.4**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

FINLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Former USSR	40.2	41.9	43.8	45.8	47.3	48.7	50.5	52.3	53.7	54.7	55.6	62
Estonia	12.6	14.5	16.7	19.2	21.8	25.0	29.5	35.0	39.5	42.7	44.5	51
Sweden	29.5	29.8	30.2	30.6	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.9	32.0	48
Russian Federation	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.7	7.3	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.1	12.0	12.8	55
Iraq	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.3	6.2	7.2	7.9	8.4	9.3	10.0	10.7	37
Somalia	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.4	7.1	8.1	8.8	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.6	47
China	4.1	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.4	10.0	58
Thailand	3.6	4.1	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.7	9.2	9.7	79
Former Yugoslavia	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	44
Viet Nam	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.6	55
Germany	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	44
Turkey	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.5	30
Iran	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.1	44
United Kingdom	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	28
India	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.7	40
Other countries	47.4	51.1	56.4	62.2	66.9	71.8	77.8	84.5	91.5	99.5	107.0	
Total	**176.6**	**187.9**	**202.5**	**218.6**	**233.2**	**248.1**	**266.1**	**285.5**	**304.3**	**322.0**	**337.2**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

FRANCE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2012 (%)
Algeria	1 356.6	1 359.3	1 366.5	1 361.0	1 364.5	1 357.5	1 359.8	1 363.9	..	..	..	50
Morocco	846.9	859.0	870.9	881.3	888.0	895.6	907.8	924.0	..	..	..	50
Portugal	592.0	598.0	604.7	608.6	614.2	618.3	625.2	633.2	..	..	..	49
Tunisia	365.8	368.5	370.6	370.7	374.7	377.3	381.2	387.6	..	..	..	45
Italy	372.3	364.4	357.0	350.2	343.3	337.5	331.7	327.6	..	..	..	52
Spain	307.0	300.0	295.9	290.3	286.2	282.5	282.5	283.4	..	..	..	56
Turkey	237.4	243.4	246.8	251.1	255.8	257.6	259.5	260.2	..	..	..	47
Germany	225.6	224.6	223.5	221.7	219.0	217.6	213.8	211.6	..	..	..	57
United Kingdom	148.8	158.0	164.0	166.8	169.1	169.9	170.1	168.0	..	..	..	50
Belgium	139.0	140.5	143.6	145.8	146.9	148.2	148.5	149.7	..	..	..	55
Senegal	103.3	106.1	108.3	112.1	114.0	116.4	119.6	124.1	..	..	..	47
Madagascar	108.5	110.7	112.5	114.5	115.8	118.1	120.1	122.3	..	..	..	59
Viet Nam	119.6	119.8	120.1	119.7	118.9	119.4	120.2	119.0	..	..	..	56
China	75.4	80.3	85.3	90.2	95.4	98.5	102.2	105.3	..	..	..	59
Poland	101.6	101.7	102.6	102.9	102.4	102.8	102.5	102.3	..	..	..	62
Other countries	1 810.3	1 882.9	1 957.0	2 015.2	2 079.6	2 155.7	2 229.9	2 308.9	..	..	..	
Total	**6 910.1**	**7 017.2**	**7 129.3**	**7 202.1**	**7 287.8**	**7 372.7**	**7 474.7**	**7 590.9**	**7 778.1**	**7 967.7**	**7 952.0**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

GERMANY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Turkey	1 472	1 477	1 511	1 508	1 489	1 497	1 301	1 296	1 318	1 347	1 364	49
Poland	719	723	532	508	1 103	1 112	1 081	1 151	1 207	1 260	1 334	53
Russian Federation	1 005	875	513	445	992	977	964	954	963	939	957	55
Kazakhstan	..	340	206	140	628	696	736	729	731	727	737	53
Romania	317	318	209	168	386	372	379	424	462	487	547	52
Italy	437	431	431	433	434	420	374	373	418	427	442	38
Greece	233	229	240	232	227	231	199	212	222	234	257	45
Croatia	268	256	251	256	249	226	200	205	209	220	255	51
Ukraine	..	202	193	181	228	227	206	206	211	215	212	58
Serbia	..	..	334	321	209	204	177	193	203	204	205	53
Austria	191	191	194	198	199	197	167	180	188	186	191	50
Hungary	87	80	94	85	104	102	102	111	135	154	186	47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	237	225	217	207	176	154	134	148	148	157	165	52
Former USSR	..	..	77	56	286	218	140	139	132	152	154	53
Bulgaria	40	49	45	50	62	64	67	91	97	119	146	51
Other countries	5 393	5 035	5 482	5 835	3 810	3 894	3 580	3 690	3 821	4 025	4 301	
Total	**10 399**	**10 431**	**10 529**	**10 623**	**10 582**	**10 591**	**9 807**	**10 102**	**10 465**	**10 853**	**11 453**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

GREECE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2014 (%)
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	384.6	346.2	357.1	..	337.7	..	49
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	62.6	53.0	54.2	..	45.1	..	60
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	55.7	44.4	37.8	..	43.0	..	67
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	45.7	43.9	35.0	..	40.9	..	65
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	32.4	34.9	32.7	..	27.2	..	60
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	29.3	25.1	21.2	..	25.7	..	63
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	20.1	22.5	24.0	..	18.0	..	3
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	10.8	7.3	9.4	..	16.6	..	61
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	9.5	6.1	9.4	..	12.5	..	68
Cyprus[1, 2]	..	..	..	..	..	10.2	12.8	10.3	..	10.9	..	56
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	7.0	8.8	..	10.7	..	64
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	13.3	13.5	11.5	..	10.7	..	89
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	10.2	13.6	11.4	..	9.8	..	44
Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	..	14.2	10.5	7.5	..	8.4	..	9
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	8.2	10.0	..	8.3	..	30
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	117.1	101.7	89.7	..	102.0	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**828.4**	**750.7**	**729.9**	**..**	**727.5**	**..**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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 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 Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized 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.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

HUNGARY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Romania	155.4	170.4	196.1	202.2	198.2	201.9	183.1	190.9	198.4	203.4	208.4	51
Ukraine	..	4.9	4.9	4.6	6.5	13.4	25.5	28.8	33.3	42.0	50.2	52
Serbia	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	8.6	24.4	27.4	30.3	32.6	34.3	46
Germany	21.9	24.5	27.4	28.7	31.3	29.4	25.7	27.3	29.2	30.2	31.7	47
Slovak Republic	..	2.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	5.7	21.1	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.1	61
China	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.6	10.9	9.0	9.9	11.1	14.8	18.2	49
Former USSR	31.9	27.4	28.5	30.1	31.2	30.7	13.1	14.1	13.5	13.2	13.3	65
Austria	5.4	6.2	6.9	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.3	9.9	45
United Kingdom	..	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.6	6.8	7.9	9.4	45
United States	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.0	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.2	47
Former Yugoslavia	29.6	28.6	28.5	28.0	33.7	33.2	10.9	8.5	7.3	7.1	7.2	41
Former Czechoslovakia	32.6	30.4	29.6	28.5	28.5	24.1	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	65
Italy	..	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.3	36
France	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	47
Russian Federation	..	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.1	60
Other countries	44.1	31.5	36.2	39.1	42.6	55.8	54.9	58.5	62.7	67.9	72.5	
Total	**331.5**	**344.6**	**381.8**	**394.2**	**407.3**	**443.3**	**402.7**	**424.2**	**447.7**	**476.1**	**504.3**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

ICELAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	3.6	6.6	10.5	11.6	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.4	10.2	11.0	12.0	46
Denmark	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	51
United States	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	46
Sweden	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	51
Germany	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	61
Philippines	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	66
Lithuania	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	48
United Kingdom	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	40
Thailand	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	74
Norway	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	53
Latvia	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	50
Viet Nam	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	55
Portugal	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	38
Spain	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	43
France	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	48
Other countries	7.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.8	10.6	
Total	**24.7**	**30.4**	**35.9**	**37.6**	**35.1**	**34.7**	**34.7**	**35.4**	**37.2**	**39.2**	**42.0**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

IRELAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2011 (%)
United Kingdom	..	266.1	..	..	..	..	281.1	..	..	..	..	51
Poland	..	62.5	..	..	..	..	114.3	..	..	..	..	48
Lithuania	..	24.6	..	..	..	..	34.6	..	..	..	..	52
United States	..	24.6	..	..	..	..	26.9	..	..	..	..	54
Latvia	..	13.9	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	..	..	..	56
Nigeria	..	16.3	..	..	..	..	19.4	..	..	..	..	54
Romania	..	8.5	..	..	..	..	17.8	..	..	..	..	49
India	..	9.2	..	..	..	..	17.7	..	..	..	..	46
Philippines	..	9.4	..	..	..	..	13.6	..	..	..	..	58
Germany	..	11.5	..	..	..	..	12.7	..	..	..	..	55
China	..	11.0	..	..	..	..	11.3	..	..	..	..	52
Slovak Republic	..	8.1	..	..	..	..	10.6	..	..	..	..	47
France	..	9.1	..	..	..	..	9.9	..	..	..	..	50
Brazil	..	4.7	..	..	..	..	9.2	..	..	..	..	50
Pakistan	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	8.2	..	..	..	..	35
Other countries	..	116.3	..	..	..	..	145.4	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**601.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**752.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

ISRAEL

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Former USSR	935.1	929.1	921.7	913.8	877.5	875.5	867.0	862.4	858.7	859.4	863.1	55
Morocco	155.4	153.2	150.7	148.5	154.7	152.0	149.6	147.2	145.4	143.1	140.9	53
United States	..	..	..	..	..	82.7	84.8	86.2	88.0	90.5	92.6	52
Ethiopia	72.8	76.1	79.4	80.8	77.4	78.9	81.9	84.6	85.9	85.6	85.7	50
Romania	106.9	103.7	100.2	96.9	96.4	93.1	90.0	87.0	84.0	80.8	77.8	56
France	35.4	37.6	39.6	40.9	41.4	42.9	43.5	44.2	46.3	51.1	57.0	54
Iraq	68.3	66.7	65.1	63.5	63.7	61.8	60.0	58.5	56.8	54.9	53.0	53
Iran	48.8	48.2	47.6	46.8	49.8	48.9	48.1	47.4	46.7	46.0	45.2	51
Poland	60.6	57.0	53.4	50.1	54.0	50.7	48.0	45.0	42.2	39.7	37.2	57
Argentina	38.2	37.7	37.2	36.7	37.6	37.5	37.6	36.8	36.3	36.0	35.6	53
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	..	29.9	29.2	28.8	28.4	28.6	28.3	54
United Kingdom	20.3	21.1	21.7	22.2	21.8	22.5	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.5	24.0	53
Turkey	27.5	26.9	26.2	25.6	26.1	25.6	24.9	24.1	23.4	22.8	22.1	53
Yemen	31.8	30.8	29.9	28.9	28.9	27.9	26.9	24.1	25.4	22.5	21.6	56
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	21.4	20.7	20.2	19.7	19.2	18.7	57
Other countries	346.4	341.9	343.5	344.7	348.5	217.7	214.8	215.4	210.9	213.4	214.8	
Total	**1 947.6**	**1 930.0**	**1 916.2**	**1 899.4**	**1 877.7**	**1 869.0**	**1 850.0**	**1 835.0**	**1 821.0**	**1 817.0**	**1 817.5**	**55**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

ITALY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Romania	..	..	..	1 021.4	1 016.9	1 011.7	1 003.7	1 000.1	1 004.6	1 016.0	1 024.1	59
Albania	..	..	..	443.2	440.6	438.0	434.3	432.7	440.1	446.6	449.7	49
Morocco	..	..	..	419.0	416.8	414.5	411.1	409.6	418.1	424.1	428.9	45
Ukraine	..	..	..	214.7	213.6	212.4	210.8	210.0	218.5	222.9	231.6	79
China	..	..	..	195.7	194.7	193.5	192.0	191.3	197.1	200.4	212.2	50
Germany	..	..	..	223.7	222.7	221.5	219.9	220.0	216.3	214.3	211.6	57
Switzerland	..	..	..	195.5	194.5	193.5	192.1	191.5	194.9	194.0	192.8	54
Moldova	..	..	..	160.7	159.9	159.0	157.7	157.1	164.0	171.3	176.2	68
India	..	..	..	129.7	129.0	128.3	127.3	126.8	134.1	139.1	149.5	39
Philippines	..	..	..	138.6	137.8	137.0	135.9	135.4	141.1	143.2	145.5	60
France	..	..	..	138.2	137.7	137.3	136.5	136.7	132.2	127.9	128.4	61
Poland	..	..	..	125.3	124.7	124.1	123.1	122.7	116.7	115.0	114.4	77
Peru	..	..	..	115.7	115.0	114.4	113.4	113.0	114.1	113.2	112.9	62
Egypt	..	..	..	107.3	107.1	106.6	105.8	105.5	106.7	108.9	112.8	29
Bangladesh	..	..	..	89.6	89.1	88.6	87.9	87.5	95.4	105.5	111.3	26
Other countries	..	..	..	2 095.5	2 087.7	2 078.5	2 063.5	2 055.9	2 043.3	2 062.8	2 105.5	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**5 813.8**	**5 787.9**	**5 759.0**	**5 715.1**	**5 695.9**	**5 737.2**	**5 805.3**	**5 907.5**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

NETHERLANDS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Turkey	196.0	195.4	194.8	195.7	196.7	197.4	197.4	196.5	195.1	192.7	191.0	49
Suriname	189.2	187.8	187.0	186.7	186.8	186.2	185.5	184.1	182.6	181.0	179.5	55
Morocco	168.6	168.0	167.2	166.9	167.4	167.7	168.3	168.2	168.5	168.6	168.5	48
Indonesia	152.8	149.7	146.7	143.7	140.7	137.8	135.1	132.0	129.2	126.4	123.5	56
Germany	116.9	116.4	117.0	119.2	120.5	122.3	122.8	121.8	120.5	119.1	118.6	58
Poland	30.0	35.3	42.1	51.1	58.1	66.6	78.2	86.5	96.2	108.5	117.9	54
Former USSR	35.3	36.0	37.4	39.4	41.9	45.6	49.2	51.8	53.7	56.4	59.1	63
Belgium	47.1	47.4	47.9	48.6	49.2	50.0	50.9	51.9	52.8	54.0	55.3	55
China	34.8	35.5	37.1	40.0	42.5	44.7	47.5	49.7	51.3	52.5	54.4	57
Former Yugoslavia	53.7	53.0	52.8	52.7	52.8	52.7	52.7	52.5	52.5	52.6	52.7	52
United Kingdom	46.6	45.8	45.8	46.7	47.1	47.2	47.5	47.8	48.4	49.1	50.2	45
Iraq	35.3	34.8	35.7	38.7	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.9	44
Syria	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.7	9.5	17.9	38.5	41
Afghanistan	32.0	31.3	31.0	30.7	31.1	31.8	32.6	32.8	33.1	33.1	33.0	47
Iran	23.8	23.8	24.2	24.8	25.4	26.2	27.2	28.0	28.7	29.2	29.7	46
Other countries	566.0	565.7	577.8	602.0	624.4	644.4	663.2	675.7	690.7	714.6	743.7	
Total	**1 734.7**	**1 732.4**	**1 751.0**	**1 793.7**	**1 832.5**	**1 868.7**	**1 906.3**	**1 927.7**	**1 953.4**	**1 996.3**	**2 056.5**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

LATVIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	159.9	152.3	146.3	140.7	136.4	131.8	..
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	55.1	53.2	51.5	50.0	48.6	47.2	..
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	38.4	36.8	35.7	34.7	34.1	34.0	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	19.7	18.6	17.9	17.2	16.7	16.1	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.6	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	..
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	..
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.8	6.8	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**302.8**	**289.0**	**279.2**	**271.1**	**265.4**	**258.9**	**61**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

LUXEMBOURG

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2010 (%)
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	60.9	..	..	..	..	..	48
France	..	..	..	..	..	28.1	..	..	..	..	..	49
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	47
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	55
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	13.2	..	..	..	..	..	43
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	53
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	49
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	44
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	47
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	53
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	59
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	50
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	64
China	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	54
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	63
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	40.8	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**205.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

MEXICO

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
United States	..	..	..	..	..	738.1	..	..	..	..	739.2	50
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	35.3	..	..	..	..	42.9	54
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	..	..	..	..	22.6	44
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	13.9	..	..	..	..	18.7	57
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	15.7	56
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	14.7	46
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	..	..	..	..	14.5	54
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	..	..	..	..	12.8	47
El Salvador	..	..	..	..	..	8.1	..	..	..	..	10.6	49
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	7.9	..	..	..	..	9.8	49
China	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	..	..	..	..	8.9	39
France	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	..	..	..	..	8.6	49
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	6.4	33
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	..	..	..	..	6.4	45
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	5.8	59
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	..	..	..	..	69.4	
Total	**611.8**	**631.2**	**722.6**	**772.5**	**885.7**	**961.1**	**966.8**	**973.7**	**991.2**	**939.9**	**1 007.1**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

NETHERLANDS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Turkey	196.0	195.4	194.8	195.7	196.7	197.4	197.4	196.5	195.1	192.7	191.0	49
Suriname	189.2	187.8	187.0	186.7	186.8	186.2	185.5	184.1	182.6	181.0	179.5	55
Morocco	168.6	168.0	167.2	166.9	167.4	167.7	168.3	168.2	168.5	168.6	168.5	48
Indonesia	152.8	149.7	146.7	143.7	140.7	137.8	135.1	132.0	129.2	126.4	123.5	56
Germany	116.9	116.4	117.0	119.2	120.5	122.3	122.8	121.8	120.5	119.1	118.6	58
Poland	30.0	35.3	42.1	51.1	58.1	66.6	78.2	86.5	96.2	108.5	117.9	54
Former USSR	35.3	36.0	37.4	39.4	41.9	45.6	49.2	51.8	53.7	56.4	59.1	63
Belgium	47.1	47.4	47.9	48.6	49.2	50.0	50.9	51.9	52.8	54.0	55.3	55
China	34.8	35.5	37.1	40.0	42.5	44.7	47.5	49.7	51.3	52.5	54.4	57
Former Yugoslavia	53.7	53.0	52.8	52.7	52.8	52.7	52.7	52.5	52.5	52.6	52.7	52
United Kingdom	46.6	45.8	45.8	46.7	47.1	47.2	47.5	47.8	48.4	49.1	50.2	45
Iraq	35.3	34.8	35.7	38.7	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.9	44
Syria	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.7	9.5	17.9	38.5	41
Afghanistan	32.0	31.3	31.0	30.7	31.1	31.8	32.6	32.8	33.1	33.1	33.0	47
Iran	23.8	23.8	24.2	24.8	25.4	26.2	27.2	28.0	28.7	29.2	29.7	46
Other countries	566.0	565.7	577.8	602.0	624.4	644.4	663.2	675.7	690.7	714.6	743.7	
Total	**1 734.7**	**1 732.4**	**1 751.0**	**1 793.7**	**1 832.5**	**1 868.7**	**1 906.3**	**1 927.7**	**1 953.4**	**1 996.3**	**2 056.5**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

NEW ZEALAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2013 (%)
United Kingdom	..	243.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	255.0	..	..	50
China	..	78.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.1	..	..	54
India	..	43.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	67.2	..	..	44
Australia	..	62.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.7	..	..	53
South Africa	..	41.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.3	..	..	51
Fiji	..	37.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.8	..	..	52
Samoa	..	50.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.7	..	..	52
Philippines	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.3	..	..	57
Korea	..	28.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.6	..	..	53
Tonga	..	20.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.4	..	..	50
United States	..	18.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.1	..	..	53
Netherlands	..	22.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.9	..	..	49
Malaysia	..	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.4	..	..	54
Cook Islands	..	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	..	..	53
Germany	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.9	..	..	56
Other countries	..	176.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	199.5	..	..	
Total	**..**	**879.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**1 001.8**	**..**	**..**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

NORWAY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	11.2	18.0	30.8	42.7	49.5	57.1	67.6	76.9	84.2	91.2	96.1	35
Sweden	33.9	35.0	36.8	39.4	41.8	44.6	47.0	47.8	48.6	49.2	49.1	49
Lithuania	1.9	3.0	5.0	7.3	9.9	15.6	22.7	28.6	33.0	35.9	37.4	41
Somalia	13.5	14.5	16.0	16.9	18.0	19.4	20.7	23.7	25.9	27.0	28.3	47
Germany	15.2	16.7	19.7	23.0	24.9	26.2	27.3	27.8	27.9	28.2	28.2	47
Denmark	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.4	25.3	25.1	48
Iraq	16.7	17.4	18.2	19.4	20.6	21.4	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	44
Philippines	8.7	9.6	10.9	12.3	13.5	14.7	16.3	17.8	19.5	20.6	21.4	77
Pakistan	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.7	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.6	19.0	19.4	19.7	48
United Kingdom	14.7	15.1	15.6	16.2	16.9	17.5	18.1	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.5	39
Thailand	8.3	9.3	10.5	11.8	13.1	14.1	15.2	16.4	17.3	18.0	18.9	81
Eritrea	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.3	4.8	6.6	8.2	10.1	12.4	14.8	17.7	40
United States	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.6	51
Russian Federation	10.1	10.9	12.2	13.1	13.8	14.6	15.3	16.2	16.8	17.2	17.5	66
Iran	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.6	14.4	15.1	15.9	16.2	16.5	47
Other countries	179.8	188.3	200.8	215.8	231.1	246.9	263.8	283.3	301.2	319.7	337.2	
Total	**380.4**	**405.1**	**445.4**	**488.8**	**526.8**	**569.1**	**616.3**	**663.9**	**704.5**	**741.8**	**772.5**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

POLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2011 (%)
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	227.5	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.0	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.6	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.6	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.0	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.4	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	177.8	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**674.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

PORTUGAL

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2011 (%)
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	162.6	..	..	..	..	54
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	139.7	..	..	..	..	58
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.5	..	..	..	..	54
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.1	..	..	..	..	54
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.0	..	..	..	..	53
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.6	..	..	..	..	44
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.0	..	..	..	..	52
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.2	..	..	..	..	54
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.7	..	..	..	..	49
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.1	..	..	..	..	50
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.6	..	..	..	..	56
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.5	..	..	..	..	57
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.5	..	..	..	..	49
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	..	..	..	..	53
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.9	..	..	..	..	48
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	140.5	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**871.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

RUSSIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2010 (%)
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	2 942.0	..	..	..	..	..	54
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	2 481.9	..	..	..	..	..	54
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	1 111.7	..	..	..	..	..	47
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	743.9	..	..	..	..	..	44
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	740.9	..	..	..	..	..	57
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	573.3	..	..	..	..	..	51
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	511.2	..	..	..	..	..	44
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	452.2	..	..	..	..	..	41
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	436.4	..	..	..	..	..	46
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	285.3	..	..	..	..	..	47
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	180.0	..	..	..	..	..	52
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	137.7	..	..	..	..	..	50
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	86.7	..	..	..	..	..	53
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	68.9	..	..	..	..	..	53
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	57.0	..	..	..	..	..	53
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	385.8	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**11 194.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.4	88.2	88.0	87.8	55
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.6	17.3	17.1	16.8	50
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.5	60
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	8.1	8.3	8.7	37
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	53
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	4.8	5.5	6.3	44
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	4.6	4.8	5.1	33
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	40
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.1	25
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	46
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	64
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	32
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	47
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	39
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	36
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.6	15.7	16.7	18.2	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**140.7**	**145.7**	**156.9**	**158.2**	**174.9**	**177.6**	**181.6**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

SLOVENIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	96.9	106.8	112.0	115.1	119.1	118.6	40
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	49.2	56.6	63.3	62.2	61.6	61.6	51
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	29.2	34.7	36.7	38.4	39.5	39.4	43
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.4	21.5	21.7	22.0	22.0	50
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	..	..	..	..	..	13.7	16.0	17.5	18.5	19.2	19.1	40
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.5	46
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.1	51
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	51
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	48
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	51
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.0	58
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	52
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	66
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	47
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	50
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	39.7	22.6	9.9	34.1	36.6	36.4	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**228.6**	**271.8**	**299.7**	**331.0**	**341.2**	**340.3**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

SPAIN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Morocco	606.0	621.3	683.1	737.8	760.2	769.1	779.5	777.6	774.5	775.2	786.6	43
Romania	397.3	511.0	706.2	762.2	784.8	810.3	833.8	801.4	726.1	678.8	639.7	52
Ecuador	456.6	434.7	458.4	479.1	484.6	480.6	471.6	456.2	439.0	422.2	410.5	53
Colombia	287.0	291.7	330.4	358.8	371.1	374.0	375.5	370.8	363.7	356.5	354.1	59
United Kingdom	283.7	322.0	358.3	379.3	390.0	392.9	398.3	385.6	303.5	287.1	259.0	50
Argentina	271.4	273.0	290.3	295.4	291.7	286.4	280.3	271.1	259.9	253.0	249.5	49
France	199.4	208.8	220.2	227.1	229.7	228.1	226.1	221.9	209.0	205.2	202.8	52
Peru	123.5	137.0	162.4	188.2	197.6	198.1	198.6	195.5	191.7	188.3	188.1	56
China	104.8	108.3	127.0	146.3	154.1	160.8	168.3	170.7	173.2	177.3	183.6	53
Venezuela	124.9	130.6	144.6	152.4	155.1	159.3	162.1	162.1	160.6	165.9	180.1	54
Germany	208.9	222.1	237.9	246.7	251.0	251.1	250.9	236.0	196.1	186.9	175.6	52
Bolivia	140.7	200.7	240.9	229.4	213.9	202.7	193.6	185.2	177.1	171.4	169.0	60
Dominican Republic	87.1	96.7	114.7	129.7	136.8	141.2	149.4	155.4	158.5	161.2	163.8	61
Cuba	79.2	83.1	92.6	100.5	104.5	111.2	120.3	125.2	128.6	131.2	133.9	55
Bulgaria	100.8	120.2	150.7	160.0	163.6	165.7	168.1	160.2	142.6	133.4	124.7	50
Other countries	1 366.4	1 489.0	1 726.7	1 873.4	1 915.5	1 946.3	1 983.5	1 965.5	1 879.5	1 869.3	1 888.3	
Total	**4 837.6**	**5 250.0**	**6 044.5**	**6 466.3**	**6 604.2**	**6 677.8**	**6 759.8**	**6 640.5**	**6 283.7**	**6 162.9**	**6 109.2**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

SWEDEN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Finland	183.7	180.9	178.2	175.1	172.2	169.5	166.7	163.9	161.1	158.5	156.0	60
Iraq	72.6	82.8	97.5	109.4	117.9	121.8	125.5	127.9	128.9	130.2	131.9	46
Syria	16.8	17.8	18.2	18.8	19.6	20.8	22.4	27.5	41.7	67.7	98.2	42
Poland	46.2	51.7	58.2	63.8	67.5	70.3	72.9	75.3	78.2	81.7	85.5	55
Iran	54.5	55.7	56.5	57.7	59.9	62.1	63.8	65.6	67.2	68.4	69.1	48
Former Yugoslavia	74.0	73.7	72.9	72.3	71.6	70.8	70.1	69.3	68.6	67.9	67.2	50
Somalia	16.0	18.3	21.6	25.2	31.7	37.8	40.2	44.0	54.2	57.9	60.6	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	54.8	55.5	55.7	56.0	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.6	56.8	57.3	57.7	51
Germany	41.6	43.0	45.0	46.9	47.8	48.2	48.4	48.7	49.0	49.4	49.6	53
Turkey	35.9	37.1	38.2	39.2	40.8	42.5	43.9	45.1	45.7	46.1	46.4	45
Norway	44.8	44.7	44.6	44.3	43.8	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.5	42.3	42.1	56
Denmark	42.6	44.4	45.9	46.2	46.0	45.5	45.0	44.2	43.2	42.4	41.9	47
Thailand	18.3	20.5	22.9	25.9	28.7	31.4	33.6	35.6	37.0	38.1	38.8	78
Afghanistan	8.3	9.9	10.6	11.4	12.7	14.4	17.5	21.5	25.1	28.4	31.3	40
Eritrea	5.4	6.1	6.8	7.8	9.0	10.3	12.0	13.7	16.6	21.8	28.6	44
Other countries	410.4	432.9	454.9	481.7	512.5	539.9	566.1	591.5	617.6	645.4	671.4	
Total	**1 125.8**	**1 175.2**	**1 227.8**	**1 281.6**	**1 338.0**	**1 384.9**	**1 427.3**	**1 473.3**	**1 533.5**	**1 603.6**	**1 676.3**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

SWITZERLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	318.9	330.0	337.4	343.6	348.1	350.5	50
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	233.1	241.0	244.7	251.3	258.3	263.3	44
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	172.3	187.4	199.2	211.5	218.7	222.3	46
France	..	..	..	..	..	132.3	138.4	141.4	146.8	153.1	158.6	51
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	76.0	76.9	77.4	77.9	78.2	78.7	47
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	53.5	57.2	59.8	64.1	67.1	68.9	49
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	59.1	61.7	62.7	65.6	66.2	67.4	51
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	..	..	..	..	..	51.7	53.5	55.1	57.0	59.2	61.4	48
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	58.8	59.2	59.7	59.9	60.0	60.1	60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	51.1	52.4	53.2	54.1	55.4	56.4	52
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	41.1	43.7	44.2	44.8	45.2	45.2	47
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	32.3	33.4	34.4	35.5	36.6	37.8	71
United States	..	..	..	..	..	33.7	34.9	35.4	35.9	36.3	36.6	52
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	21.5	24.0	26.2	28.1	31.6	34.7	55
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	28.6	29.6	30.0	30.6	31.3	32.6	47
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	711.2	734.9	757.7	782.9	809.6	841.8	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**2 075.2**	**2 158.4**	**2 218.4**	**2 289.6**	**2 354.8**	**2 416.4**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	..	229	423	495	540	534	617	658	650	783	936	51
India	..	570	553	601	661	687	686	750	746	784	755	50
Pakistan	..	274	357	422	427	382	441	432	476	510	482	48
Ireland	..	417	410	420	401	401	429	429	400	372	365	51
Germany	..	269	253	273	296	301	292	303	343	252	337	62
Romania	..	16	26	39	55	77	82	118	151	220	306	49
Italy	..	86	102	108	117	130	150	135	142	168	239	44
Bangladesh	..	221	202	193	199	193	219	191	184	198	230	47
Nigeria	..	117	147	137	166	167	203	162	202	206	222	46
South Africa	..	198	194	204	220	227	208	208	224	178	195	54
Lithuania	..	47	55	70	62	91	118	117	140	171	178	57
France	..	111	134	129	144	122	132	146	128	174	167	63
United States	..	169	162	173	160	193	159	203	216	158	160	54
Portugal	..	65	73	91	81	91	104	84	114	141	157	53
Philippines	..	95	107	101	134	110	140	134	129	150	145	62
Other countries	..	2 873	2 994	3 177	3 236	3 350	3 450	3 518	3 615	4 017	4 114	
Total	**..**	**5 757**	**6 192**	**6 633**	**6 899**	**7 056**	**7 430**	**7 588**	**7 860**	**8 482**	**8 988**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498623

Table B.4. **Stock of foreign-born population by country of birth**

Thousands

UNITED STATES

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Mexico	10 993.9	11 535.0	11 739.6	11 451.3	11 478.2	11 746.5	11 691.6	11 489.4	11 556.5	11 714.5	11 643.3	..
India	1 410.7	1 505.4	1 514.0	1 626.9	1 665.1	1 796.5	1 855.7	1 974.3	2 036.3	2 205.9	2 389.6	..
China	1 202.9	1 357.5	1 367.8	1 339.1	1 425.8	1 604.4	1 651.5	1 719.8	1 786.1	1 929.5	2 065.4	..
Philippines	1 594.8	1 634.1	1 708.5	1 685.1	1 733.9	1 766.5	1 814.9	1 862.0	1 863.5	1 926.3	1 982.4	..
El Salvador	988.0	1 042.2	1 108.3	1 078.3	1 157.2	1 207.1	1 245.5	1 254.5	1 247.5	1 315.5	1 352.4	..
Viet Nam	1 072.9	1 116.2	1 102.2	1 154.7	1 149.4	1 243.8	1 253.9	1 264.2	1 308.2	1 291.8	1 300.5	..
Cuba	902.4	932.6	980.0	987.8	982.9	1 112.1	1 090.6	1 114.9	1 138.2	1 172.9	1 210.7	..
Dominican Republic	708.5	764.9	747.9	779.2	791.6	879.9	878.9	960.2	1 010.7	997.7	1 063.2	..
Korea	993.9	1 021.2	1 050.7	1 034.7	1 012.9	1 086.9	1 095.1	1 105.7	1 081.2	1 079.8	1 060.0	..
Guatemala	644.7	741.0	683.8	743.8	790.5	797.3	844.3	880.9	900.5	915.6	927.6	..
Canada	830.3	847.2	816.4	824.3	814.1	785.6	787.5	799.1	841.1	806.4	830.6	..
Jamaica	579.2	643.1	587.6	631.7	645.0	650.8	694.6	668.8	705.3	705.8	711.1	..
Colombia	554.8	589.1	603.7	603.3	617.7	648.3	655.1	705.0	679.6	706.8	699.4	..
United Kingdom	676.6	677.1	678.1	692.4	688.3	676.6	684.6	686.7	706.0	679.1	683.5	..
Haiti	483.7	495.8	544.5	545.8	536.0	596.4	602.7	616.0	599.6	628.0	675.5	..
Other countries	12 132.2	12 567.1	12 815.5	12 837.6	12 964.4	13 318.2	13 535.1	13 636.9	13 883.9	14 315.1	14 694.3	
Total	**35 769.6**	**37 469.4**	**38 048.5**	**38 016.1**	**38 452.8**	**39 916.9**	**40 381.6**	**40 738.2**	**41 344.4**	**42 390.7**	**43 289.6**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Metadata related to Tables A.4. and B.4. **Stocks of foreign-born population**

	Comments	Source
Australia	® Estimated residential population. *Reference date:* 30 June.	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).
Austria	® Stock of foreign-born residents recorded in the population register. Revised data for 2002-07 to be consistent with the results of the 2006 census. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Population Register, Statistics Austria.
Belgium	® Stock of foreign-born recorded in the population register. Includes asylum seekers from 2008 on.	Population Register, Directorate for Statistics and Economic Information (DGSIE).
Canada	® 2006 and 2011: National Household Survey. The foreign-born population covers all persons who are or have ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident in Canada. The foreign-born population does not include non-permanent residents, on employment or student authorizations, or who are refugee claimants. ε PM for other years.	Statistics Canada.
Chile	® Register of residence permits.	Department of Foreigners and Migration, Ministry of the Interior.
Czech Republic	® 2011 Census. Numbers of persons born abroad, of foreign or Czech nationality. ε CM for other years.	Czech Statistical Office.
Denmark	® Immigrants according to the national definition, e.g. persons born abroad to parents both foreigner or born abroad. When no information is available on the parents' nationality/country of birth, foreign-born persons are classified as immigrants.	Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	® Population Register.	Ministry of the Interior.
Finland	® Population register. Includes foreign-born persons of Finnish origin.	Central Population Register, Statistics Finland.
France	From 2005 on, annual censuses. 2012 to 2015 estimated totals are based on Eurostat data. Includes the *département* of Mayotte from 2014. Including persons who were born French abroad.	National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE).
Germany	® Microcensus. Includes ethnic Germans (*Aussiedler).*	Federal Statistical Office.
Greece	® From 2010 on: Labour Force Surveys. Prior to 2014: 4th quarter; 2014: 2nd quarter.	Hellenic Statistical authority.
Hungary	® Includes foreigners and nationals. From 2010 on, includes third-country nationals holding a temporary residence permit (for a year or more). From 2011 on, includes persons under subsidiary protection. Data for 2011 were adjusted to match the October census results. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Office of Immigration and Nationality; Central Office Administrative and Electronic Public Services (Central Population Register); Central Statistical Office.
Iceland	® National population register. Numbers from the register are likely to be overestimated. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Statistics Iceland.
Ireland	® 2006 and 2011 Censuses. Persons usually resident and present in their usual residence on census night. ε PM for other years.	Central Statistics Office.
Israel	Estimates are based on the results of the Population Censuses and on the changes that occurred in the population after the Censuses, as recorded in the Population Register. They include Jews and foreign-born members of other religions (usually family members of Jewish immigrants). 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.	Central Bureau of Statistics.
Italy	® Population register.	National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT).
Latvia	® Population register. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Central Statistical Office.
Luxembourg	® 2010: Census. ε CM for other years.	Central Office of Statistics and Economic Studies (Statec).
Mexico	® 2010 census; 2015 Intercensal Survey. ε Other years, estimation from the National Survey on Occupation and Employment (ENOE).	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).
Netherlands	® *Reference date:* 31 December.	Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).
New Zealand	® 2006 and 2013 Censuses. ε PM for other years.	Statistics New Zealand.
Norway	® *Reference date:* 31 December.	Central Population Register, Statistics Norway.

Metadata related to Tables A.4. and B.4. **Stocks of foreign-born population** *(cont.)*

	Comments	Source
Poland	® 2011 Census. Excluding foreign temporary residents who, at the time of the census, had been staying at a given address in Poland for less than 12 months. Country of birth in accordance with administrative boundaries at the time of the census.	Central Statistical Office.
Portugal	® 2011 census.	National Statistical Institute (INE).
Russian Federation	® 2010 Census.	Federal state statistics service (Rosstat).
Slovak Republic	® Population Register.	Ministry of the Interior.
Slovenia	® Central Population Register.	Ministry of the Interior.
Spain	® Population register. Foreign-born recorded in the Municipal Registers irrespective of their legal status. *Reference date*: 31 December.	Municipal Registers, National Statistics Institute (INE).
Sweden	® *Reference date:* 31 December.	Population Register, Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland	® 2010 Population Register of the Confederation. ε CM for other years.	Federal Statistical Office.
United Kingdom	® From 2006 on: Labour Force Survey. Foreign-born residents. ε PM for other years. Figures are rounded to the closest thousand.	Office for National Statistics.
United States	® Includes persons who are naturalised and persons who are in an unauthorised status. Excludes children born abroad to US citizen parents.	American Community Survey, Census Bureau.

Legend:
® Observed figures.
ε Estimates (in italic) made by means of the component method (CM) or the parametric method (PM). For more details on the method of estimation, please refer to *http://www.oecd.org/migration/foreignborn*. No estimate is made by country of birth (Tables B.4).
Note: Data for Serbia may include persons born in Montenegro or in Serbia and Montenegro.
Some statements may refer to figures prior to 2004 or to nationalities/countries of birth not shown in this annex but available on line at: *http://stats.oecd.org/*.

Table A.5. **Stocks of foreign population by nationality in OECD countries and in Russia**

Thousands and percentages

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Austria	796.7	804.8	829.7	860.0	883.6	913.2	951.4	1 004.3	1 066.1	1 146.1	1 267.7
% of total population	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.5	14.8
Belgium	900.5	932.2	971.4	1 013.3	1 057.7	1 119.3	1 169.1	1 257.2	1 268.1	1 304.7	1 363.2
% of total population	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.6	11.3	11.4	11.6	12.1
Canada	..	1 758.9	..	..	..	..	1 957.0	..	..	..	..
% of total population	..	5.4	..	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	278.3	321.5	392.3	437.6	432.5	424.3	434.2	435.9	439.2	449.4	464.7
% of total population	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
Denmark	270.1	278.1	298.5	320.2	329.9	346.0	358.9	374.7	397.3	422.6	463.1
% of total population	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.5	8.2
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	211.1	210.9	211.7	211.4	211.5
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.1
Finland	113.9	121.7	132.7	143.3	155.7	168.0	183.1	195.5	207.5	219.7	229.8
% of total population	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
France	3 541.8	3 696.9	3 731.2	3 773.2	3 821.5	3 892.8	3 980.6	4 083.9	4 177.7	4 351.0	4 399.7
% of total population	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.8
Germany	6 755.8	6 751.0	6 744.9	6 727.6	6 694.8	6 753.6	6 930.9	7 213.7	7 633.6	8 153.0	9 107.9
% of total population	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.5	10.1	11.3
Greece	553.1	570.6	643.1	733.6	839.7	810.0	757.4	768.1	687.1	706.7	686.4
% of total population	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.3
Hungary	154.4	166.0	174.7	184.4	197.8	209.2	143.4	141.4	140.5	146.0	156.6
% of total population	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Iceland	13.8	18.6	23.4	24.4	21.7	21.1	21.0	21.4	22.7	24.3	26.5
% of total population	4.6	6.2	7.7	7.9	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.4	8.0
Ireland	..	413.2	519.6	575.6	575.4	560.1	537.0	550.4	554.5	564.3	578.0
% of total population	..	9.6	11.8	12.8	12.6	12.1	11.5	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.3
Italy	2 670.5	2 938.9	3 432.7	3 402.4	3 648.1	3 879.2	4 052.1	4 387.7	4 921.3	5 014.4	5 026.9
% of total population	4.6	5.0	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.4	8.4
Japan	2 011.6	2 083.2	2 151.4	2 215.9	2 184.7	2 132.9	2 078.5	2 033.7	2 066.4	2 121.8	2 232.2
% of total population	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
Korea	510.5	660.6	800.3	895.5	920.9	1 002.7	982.5	933.0	985.9	1 091.5	1 143.1
% of total population	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
Latvia	456.8	433.0	404.9	382.7	362.4	342.8	324.3	315.4	304.8	298.4	288.9
% of total population	20.5	19.7	18.6	17.8	17.1	16.4	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.7
Luxembourg	191.3	198.3	205.9	215.5	216.3	220.5	229.9	238.8	248.9	258.7	269.2
% of total population	41.8	42.6	43.4	44.4	43.6	43.4	44.2	44.9	45.7	46.5	47.5
Mexico	..	..	..	..	262.7	281.1	303.9	296.4	..	326.0	355.2
% of total population	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	..	0.3	0.3
Netherlands	691.4	681.9	688.4	719.5	735.2	760.4	786.1	796.2	816.0	847.3	900.5
% of total population	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.3
Norway	222.3	238.3	266.3	303.0	333.9	369.2	407.3	448.8	483.2	512.2	538.2
% of total population	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.3	6.9	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.3
Poland	..	54.9	57.5	60.4	49.6	..	55.4	..	..	..	..
% of total population	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
Portugal	415.9	420.2	435.7	440.6	454.2	445.3	436.8	417.0	401.3	395.2	388.7
% of total population	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	687.0	490.3	621.0	715.8	872.6	1 051.8
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Slovak Republic	25.6	32.1	40.9	52.5	62.9	68.0	70.7	72.9	59.2	61.8	65.8
% of total population	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	99.8	95.7	101.9	103.3	110.9	117.7	126.9
% of total population	..	..	..	..	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1

Table A.5. **Stocks of foreign population by nationality in OECD countries and in Russia** *(cont.)*

Thousands and percentages

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Spain	4 144.2	4 519.6	5 268.8	5 648.7	5 747.7	5 751.5	5 736.3	5 546.2	5 023.5	4 729.6	4 601.3
% of total population	9.4	10.1	11.7	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.3	11.9	10.8	10.2	10.0
Sweden	479.9	492.0	524.5	562.1	602.9	633.3	655.1	667.2	694.7	739.4	782.8
% of total population	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.0
Switzerland	1 511.9	1 523.6	1 571.0	1 638.9	1 680.2	1 720.4	1 772.3	1 825.1	1 886.6	1 947.0	1 993.9
% of total population	20.4	20.4	20.8	21.4	21.7	22.0	22.4	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.0
Turkey	..	..	98.1	104.4	167.3	190.5	242.1	278.7	456.5	518.3	650.3
% of total population	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
United Kingdom	3 035.0	3 392.0	3 824.0	4 186.0	4 348.0	4 524.0	4 785.0	4 788.0	4 941.0	5 592.0	5 951.0
% of total population	5.0	5.6	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.7	9.2
United States	20 836.0	21 696.3	21 843.6	21 685.7	21 641.0	22 460.6	22 225.5	22 115.0	22 016.4	22 263.4	22 426.2
% of total population	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0

Notes: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of Table B.4.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498584

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

AUSTRIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Germany	100.4	109.2	118.9	128.7	136.0	144.1	150.9	157.8	164.8	170.5	176.5	50
Serbia	137.9	135.8	123.6	123.1	110.3	111.4	111.4	112.2	113.5	115.4	117.9	49
Turkey	113.1	108.2	108.8	110.0	111.3	112.5	112.9	113.7	114.7	115.4	116.0	49
Bosnia and Herzegovina	88.3	86.2	92.6	91.8	90.5	89.6	89.6	89.9	91.0	92.5	94.0	46
Romania	21.9	21.9	27.7	32.2	36.0	41.6	47.3	53.3	59.7	73.4	82.9	53
Croatia	58.1	56.8	59.2	58.9	58.5	58.3	58.3	58.6	62.0	66.5	70.2	47
Hungary	16.3	17.4	19.2	21.3	23.3	25.6	29.8	37.0	46.3	54.9	63.6	52
Poland	30.6	33.3	35.3	36.6	37.2	38.6	42.1	46.0	50.3	54.3	57.6	48
Afghanistan	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	5.7	6.7	9.4	12.4	14.0	16.8	35.6	29
Slovak Republic	13.0	14.2	15.8	17.9	19.2	20.4	22.5	25.3	28.6	32.1	35.3	61
Syria	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.7	4.3	11.3	33.3	33
Russian Federation	17.2	18.8	21.1	22.5	23.4	24.2	25.5	27.3	28.8	30.0	31.2	57
Italy	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.9	14.5	15.4	16.2	17.8	20.2	22.5	25.3	42
Bulgaria	6.5	6.4	7.6	8.9	9.8	11.2	12.5	14.1	15.9	19.6	22.4	53
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	16.3	16.3	17.5	17.9	18.1	18.6	18.9	19.4	20.1	20.9	21.7	48
Other countries	161.0	163.6	164.0	170.6	188.2	193.6	202.3	216.7	231.9	250.1	284.1	
Total	**796.7**	**804.8**	**829.7**	**860.0**	**883.6**	**913.2**	**951.4**	**1 004.3**	**1 066.1**	**1 146.1**	**1 267.7**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

BELGIUM

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
France	120.6	125.1	130.6	136.6	140.2	145.3	150.0	153.4	156.1	159.4	162.5	52
Italy	175.5	171.9	169.0	167.0	165.1	162.8	159.7	157.4	156.6	157.0	157.2	46
Netherlands	110.5	117.0	123.5	130.2	133.5	137.8	141.2	144.0	146.2	149.2	152.1	47
Morocco	80.6	80.6	79.9	79.4	81.9	84.7	86.1	83.5	81.0	82.3	83.2	51
Romania	7.5	10.2	15.3	21.4	26.4	33.6	42.4	51.3	57.0	66.1	74.2	46
Poland	18.0	23.2	30.4	36.3	43.1	49.7	56.1	61.5	65.1	68.4	70.8	53
Spain	42.9	42.8	42.7	43.6	45.2	48.0	50.9	54.4	57.4	60.4	62.1	49
Portugal	28.0	28.7	29.8	31.7	33.1	34.5	36.1	38.8	41.2	42.8	44.4	48
Germany	37.0	37.6	38.4	39.1	39.4	39.8	40.0	39.8	39.5	39.3	39.5	51
Turkey	39.7	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.4	39.2	37.9	37.6	37.5	48
Bulgaria	3.3	3.9	6.7	10.4	13.2	17.3	20.4	23.7	25.9	29.0	31.6	49
United Kingdom	25.7	25.1	25.1	25.5	25.0	25.0	24.8	24.5	24.1	24.0	23.7	44
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13.5	14.2	15.0	16.8	18.1	19.6	20.6	23.8	23.4	23.4	23.6	52
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	3.8	9.6	9.4	10.1	18.7	22
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	..	4.0	4.8	7.6	18.5	37
Other countries	197.7	212.4	225.6	235.6	253.9	276.5	297.6	348.2	342.4	348.2	363.7	
Total	**900.5**	**932.2**	**971.4**	**1 013.3**	**1 057.7**	**1 119.3**	**1 169.1**	**1 257.2**	**1 268.1**	**1 304.7**	**1 363.2**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

CZECH REPUBLIC

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Ukraine	87.8	102.6	126.7	131.9	131.9	124.3	118.9	112.5	105.1	104.2	105.6	47
Slovak Republic	49.4	58.4	67.9	76.0	73.4	71.8	81.3	85.8	90.9	96.2	101.6	46
Viet Nam	36.8	40.8	51.1	60.3	61.1	60.3	58.2	57.3	57.3	56.6	56.9	44
Russian Federation	16.3	18.6	23.3	27.1	30.3	31.8	32.4	33.0	33.1	34.4	34.7	58
Germany	7.2	10.1	15.7	17.5	13.8	13.9	15.8	17.1	18.5	19.7	20.5	19
Poland	17.8	18.9	20.6	21.7	19.3	18.2	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.6	19.8	50
Bulgaria	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.4	8.2	9.1	10.1	11.0	38
Romania	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.7	6.8	7.7	9.1	34
United States	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.6	6.1	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.5	39
Mongolia	..	..	6.0	8.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.0	58
United Kingdom	2.2	3.5	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	23
China	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	48
Kazakhstan	..	..	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	57
Moldova	4.7	6.2	8.0	10.6	10.0	8.9	7.6	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.0	46
Belarus	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	61
Other countries	38.3	43.3	44.9	52.1	53.1	53.9	56.8	58.6	60.6	63.0	66.6	
Total	**278.3**	**321.5**	**392.3**	**437.6**	**432.5**	**424.3**	**434.2**	**435.9**	**439.2**	**449.4**	**464.7**	**44**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

DENMARK

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	7.4	9.7	13.8	19.9	21.1	22.6	24.5	26.8	29.3	32.3	35.3	45
Turkey	29.5	28.8	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8	49
Germany	14.2	15.4	18.0	20.4	21.1	21.6	22.1	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.7	49
Romania	..	..	2.4	3.7	5.1	6.9	9.5	12.4	15.4	18.8	22.4	42
Syria	..	..	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.7	4.4	9.8	21.6	40
United Kingdom	12.9	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.3	14.7	15.0	15.4	15.8	16.1	16.7	36
Norway	13.9	14.2	14.4	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.4	61
Sweden	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.9	14.4	14.9	58
Iraq	18.7	18.1	18.3	17.6	16.7	16.7	15.7	15.2	14.9	13.6	12.6	48
Lithuania	..	..	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.5	7.7	8.7	9.7	10.4	11.5	48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.7	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.7	48
Pakistan	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.1	49
Afghanistan	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.4	10.1	10.1	46
Thailand	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.8	85
China	6.2	6.1	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.6	57
Other countries	121.4	126.6	131.3	140.4	145.9	154.0	160.2	167.8	178.8	190.3	209.0	
Total	**270.1**	**278.1**	**298.5**	**320.2**	**329.9**	**346.0**	**358.9**	**374.7**	**397.3**	**422.6**	**463.1**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

ESTONIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.5	95.1	93.6	92.6	91.4	53
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.3	7.2	44
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	5.0	5.7	6.3	6.9	34
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	47
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	43
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	46
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	54
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	32
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	39
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	23
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	23
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	39
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	40
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	33
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	22
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.6	92.7	92.2	90.5	88.6	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**211.1**	**210.9**	**211.7**	**211.4**	**211.5**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

FINLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Estonia	15.5	17.6	20.0	22.6	25.5	29.1	34.0	39.8	44.8	48.4	50.4	50
Russian Federation	24.6	25.3	26.2	26.9	28.2	28.4	29.6	30.2	30.8	30.6	30.8	56
Sweden	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	41
China	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.6	8.0	54
Somalia	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.6	6.6	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	48
Thailand	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.9	7.2	86
Iraq	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	4.0	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.1	34
India	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	39
Turkey	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	34
Viet Nam	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.6	54
United Kingdom	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	20
Serbia	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	43
Germany	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	41
Poland	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0	41
Afghanistan	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7	47
Other countries	34.5	37.5	41.7	45.9	49.8	53.8	58.4	61.9	65.4	71.0	76.2	
Total	**113.9**	**121.7**	**132.7**	**143.3**	**155.7**	**168.0**	**183.1**	**195.5**	**207.5**	**219.7**	**229.8**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

FRANCE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2012 (%)
Portugal	490.6	491.0	492.5	493.9	497.6	501.8	509.3	519.5	..	..	..	46
Algeria	481.0	475.3	471.3	469.0	466.4	466.6	469.6	476.5	..	..	..	47
Morocco	460.4	452.0	444.8	440.7	435.2	433.4	436.4	443.4	..	..	..	49
Turkey	223.6	223.4	220.1	220.7	221.2	219.8	217.8	216.4	..	..	..	47
Italy	177.4	175.2	174.3	173.5	172.7	172.6	174.9	177.2	..	..	..	45
Tunisia	145.9	144.2	143.9	144.0	147.1	150.4	155.0	161.5	..	..	..	40
United Kingdom	136.5	146.6	151.8	154.0	156.3	157.0	156.4	153.6	..	..	..	49
Spain	133.8	131.0	130.1	128.5	128.0	129.1	133.4	138.7	..	..	..	51
China	66.2	72.1	76.7	81.4	86.2	90.1	93.8	96.2	..	..	..	57
Belgium	81.3	84.4	87.7	90.9	92.9	94.7	95.1	96.1	..	..	..	52
Germany	92.4	93.4	93.9	95.0	93.3	93.7	93.4	91.7	..	..	..	55
Romania	25.2	28.8	32.9	41.9	49.3	57.6	64.8	74.3	..	..	..	50
Mali	56.7	59.5	59.7	62.2	63.3	64.9	66.8	69.7	..	..	..	40
Haiti	40.4	62.0	62.2	56.6	58.0	62.7	64.2	65.8	..	..	..	54
Senegal	49.5	50.5	50.2	51.5	51.7	52.6	54.8	57.4	..	..	..	44
Other countries	880.9	1 007.4	1 039.1	1 069.2	1 102.2	1 145.8	1 194.9	1 245.9	..	..	..	
Total	**3 541.8**	**3 696.9**	**3 731.2**	**3 773.2**	**3 821.5**	**3 892.8**	**3 980.6**	**4 083.9**	**4 177.7**	**4 351.0**	**4 399.7**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

GERMANY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Turkey	1 764.0	1 738.8	1 713.6	1 688.4	1 658.1	1 629.5	1 607.2	1 575.7	1 549.8	1 527.1	1 506.1	48
Poland	326.6	361.7	384.8	393.8	398.5	419.4	468.5	532.4	609.9	674.2	741.0	46
Italy	540.8	534.7	528.3	523.2	517.5	517.5	520.2	529.4	552.9	574.5	596.1	41
Romania	73.0	73.4	84.6	94.3	105.0	126.5	159.2	205.0	267.4	355.3	452.7	43
Syria	28.2	28.1	28.2	28.5	28.9	30.1	32.9	40.4	56.9	118.2	366.6	33
Greece	309.8	303.8	294.9	287.2	278.1	276.7	283.7	298.3	316.3	328.6	339.9	45
Croatia	228.9	227.5	225.3	223.1	221.2	220.2	223.0	225.0	240.5	263.3	297.9	48
Serbia	297.0	316.8	330.6	319.9	298.0	285.0	267.8	258.8	258.5	271.4	283.0	50
Russian Federation	185.9	187.5	187.8	188.3	189.3	191.3	195.3	202.1	216.3	221.4	231.0	63
Bulgaria	39.2	39.1	46.8	54.0	61.9	74.9	93.9	118.8	146.8	183.3	226.9	45
Austria	174.8	175.7	175.9	175.4	174.5	175.2	175.9	176.3	178.8	179.8	181.8	48
Hungary	49.5	52.3	56.2	60.0	61.4	68.9	82.8	107.4	135.6	156.8	178.2	40
Bosnia and Herzegovina	156.9	157.1	158.2	156.8	154.6	152.4	153.5	155.3	157.5	163.5	168.0	48
Spain	107.8	106.8	106.3	105.5	104.0	105.4	110.2	120.2	135.5	146.8	155.9	48
Netherlands	118.6	123.5	128.2	133.0	134.9	136.3	137.7	139.3	142.4	144.7	147.3	44
Other countries	2 354.9	2 324.3	2 295.3	2 296.3	2 308.9	2 344.2	2 419.3	2 529.3	2 668.4	2 843.9	3 235.5	
Total	**6 755.8**	**6 751.0**	**6 744.9**	**6 727.6**	**6 694.8**	**6 753.6**	**6 930.9**	**7 213.7**	**7 633.6**	**8 153.0**	**9 107.9**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

GREECE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Albania	341.0	347.4	384.6	413.9	501.7	485.0	449.7	471.5	410.4	436.9	369.1	49
Bulgaria	27.9	29.5	30.7	40.2	54.5	48.4	47.3	38.4	46.2	43.3	31.1	70
Romania	18.9	18.9	25.7	29.5	33.8	33.3	40.6	38.5	30.9	28.8	23.8	52
Georgia	16.9	15.1	23.8	33.6	33.9	32.8	28.0	23.5	19.8	19.4	16.2	73
Pakistan	5.5	6.7	13.9	18.0	23.0	21.2	24.1	24.5	17.0	19.0	12.0	9
Russian Federation	17.6	18.9	21.6	16.7	19.5	14.1	12.0	15.1	12.4	10.9	11.8	80
Ukraine	12.2	12.2	14.1	11.9	13.7	12.2	10.8	10.7	8.3	8.1	11.0	81
Turkey	2.8	3.9	2.2	5.4	2.8	5.6	2.5	0.2	1.6	2.9	10.5	56
Poland	16.1	16.6	21.4	18.9	11.2	10.2	7.5	11.3	15.0	20.3	9.3	71
Cyprus[1, 2]	11.0	10.6	11.2	14.2	11.8	9.9	12.1	11.2	12.0	10.4	9.0	56
Bangladesh	3.2	2.1	2.6	14.1	12.5	14.6	10.5	7.5	6.7	8.4	7.3	12
Germany	5.6	6.7	7.1	8.1	7.3	9.6	6.2	5.2	6.8	4.6	7.0	55
India	1.6	0.7	3.3	5.0	7.7	8.0	2.8	5.4	4.5	4.5	6.4	39
United Kingdom	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.6	9.5	8.7	12.0	5.9	74
Egypt	2.6	3.6	5.2	12.6	10.3	9.5	10.9	10.4	3.3	4.7	4.7	26
Other countries	62.3	70.1	67.6	83.9	88.6	88.4	84.7	85.1	83.5	72.5	151.1	
Total	**553.1**	**570.6**	**643.1**	**733.6**	**839.7**	**810.0**	**757.4**	**768.1**	**687.1**	**706.7**	**686.4**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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 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 Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized 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.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

HUNGARY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Romania	66.2	67.0	65.8	66.4	72.7	76.9	41.6	34.8	30.9	28.6	29.7	36
China	8.6	9.0	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.8	10.1	11.5	12.7	16.5	19.8	49
Germany	10.5	15.0	14.4	16.7	18.7	20.2	15.8	17.4	18.7	18.8	19.4	44
Slovak Republic	3.6	4.3	4.9	6.1	6.4	7.3	6.7	7.6	8.3	8.7	9.4	59
Ukraine	15.3	15.9	17.3	17.6	17.2	16.5	11.9	10.8	8.3	6.9	6.7	57
Russian Federation	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.9	60
Austria	1.5	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	36
United States	0.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	45
Viet Nam	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	51
Italy	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	26
United Kingdom	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	35
Netherlands	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	40
France	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	44
Serbia	8.4	8.5	13.7	13.7	11.5	10.7	8.2	4.9	3.1	2.5	2.5	33
Poland	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	62
Other countries	27.8	28.2	28.9	31.3	36.7	40.9	28.3	30.9	33.4	37.1	40.1	
Total	**154.4**	**166.0**	**174.7**	**184.4**	**197.8**	**209.2**	**143.4**	**141.4**	**140.5**	**146.0**	**156.6**	**44**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

ICELAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	3.2	6.0	9.9	11.0	9.6	9.1	9.0	9.4	10.2	11.1	12.1	44
Lithuania	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	47
Germany	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	65
Denmark	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	54
Latvia	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	49
United Kingdom	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	32
Portugal	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	37
United States	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	45
Spain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	42
Philippines	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	58
Thailand	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	70
France	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	47
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	44
Sweden	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	56
Czech Republic	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	45
Other countries	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.8	
Total	**13.8**	**18.6**	**23.4**	**24.4**	**21.7**	**21.1**	**21.0**	**21.4**	**22.7**	**24.3**	**26.5**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

IRELAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2011 (%)
Poland	..	62.7	..	..	..	..	121.7	..	..	..	..	48
United Kingdom	..	110.6	115.5	117.9	117.1	115.9	110.0	113.0	113.4	114.9	115.5	50
Lithuania	..	24.4	..	..	..	..	36.4	..	..	..	..	52
Latvia	..	13.2	..	..	..	..	20.4	..	..	..	..	56
Nigeria	..	16.0	..	..	..	..	17.3	..	..	..	..	54
Romania	..	7.6	..	..	..	..	17.1	..	..	..	..	49
India	..	8.3	..	..	..	..	16.9	..	..	..	..	46
Philippines	..	9.3	..	..	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	56
Germany	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	11.1	..	..	..	..	56
United States	..	12.3	..	..	..	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	57
China	..	11.0	..	..	..	..	10.7	..	..	..	..	50
Slovak Republic	..	8.0	..	..	..	..	10.7	..	..	..	..	48
France	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	9.6	..	..	..	..	51
Brazil	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	8.6	..	..	..	..	49
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	..	..	..	..	48
Other countries	..	106.5	..	..	..	..	115.1	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**413.2**	**519.6**	**575.6**	**575.4**	**560.1**	**537.0**	**550.4**	**554.5**	**564.3**	**578.0**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

ITALY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Romania	297.6	342.2	625.3	658.8	726.2	782.0	834.5	933.4	1 081.4	1 131.8	1 151.4	57
Albania	348.8	375.9	401.9	422.1	441.2	450.2	450.9	465.0	495.7	490.5	467.7	48
Morocco	319.5	343.2	365.9	368.6	388.4	400.7	408.7	426.8	454.8	449.1	437.5	46
China	127.8	144.9	156.5	154.1	168.0	184.2	197.1	223.4	256.8	265.8	271.3	0
Ukraine	107.1	120.1	132.7	134.4	150.5	171.6	180.1	191.7	219.1	226.1	230.7	79
Philippines	89.7	101.3	105.7	105.4	112.6	120.0	129.2	139.8	162.7	168.2	165.9	57
India	61.8	69.5	77.4	85.7	97.2	109.2	118.4	128.9	142.5	147.8	150.5	40
Moldova	47.6	55.8	68.6	85.3	99.9	122.4	132.2	139.7	149.4	147.4	142.3	66
Bangladesh	41.6	49.6	55.2	60.4	67.3	73.8	81.7	92.7	111.2	115.3	118.8	29
Egypt	58.9	65.7	69.6	54.8	58.6	62.4	66.9	76.7	96.0	103.7	109.9	31
Peru	59.3	66.5	70.8	72.3	80.5	88.9	93.8	99.2	109.9	109.7	103.7	59
Sri Lanka	50.5	56.7	61.1	57.8	62.0	65.3	71.6	79.5	95.0	100.6	102.3	46
Pakistan	41.8	46.1	49.3	50.1	57.8	66.3	71.0	80.7	90.6	96.2	101.8	33
Senegal	57.1	59.9	62.6	60.4	63.9	69.5	73.7	80.3	90.9	94.0	98.2	27
Poland	60.8	72.5	90.2	77.9	81.6	83.2	84.7	88.8	97.6	98.7	98.0	73
Other countries	900.5	969.1	1 039.8	954.4	992.5	1 029.8	1 057.6	1 141.1	1 267.8	1 269.6	1 277.0	
Total	**2 670.5**	**2 938.9**	**3 432.7**	**3 402.4**	**3 648.1**	**3 879.2**	**4 052.1**	**4 387.7**	**4 921.3**	**5 014.4**	**5 026.9**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

JAPAN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
China	519.6	560.7	606.9	655.4	680.5	687.2	674.9	652.6	649.1	654.8	665.8	57
Korea	598.7	598.2	593.5	589.2	578.5	566.0	545.4	530.0	519.7	501.2	457.8	55
Philippines	187.3	193.5	202.6	210.6	211.7	210.2	209.4	203.0	209.2	217.6	229.6	74
Brazil	302.1	313.0	317.0	312.6	267.5	230.6	210.0	190.6	181.3	175.4	173.4	46
Viet Nam	28.9	32.5	36.9	41.1	41.0	41.8	44.7	52.4	72.3	99.9	147.0	42
Nepal	..	7.8	9.4	12.3	15.3	17.5	20.4	24.1	31.5	42.3	54.8	34
United States	49.4	51.3	51.9	52.7	52.1	50.7	49.8	48.4	50.0	51.3	52.3	33
Chinese Taipei	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	33.3	40.2	48.7	70
Peru	57.7	58.7	59.7	59.7	57.5	54.6	52.8	49.2	48.6	48.0	47.7	48
Thailand	37.7	39.6	41.4	42.6	42.7	41.3	42.8	40.1	41.2	43.1	45.4	73
Indonesia	25.1	24.9	25.6	27.3	25.5	24.9	24.7	25.5	27.2	30.2	35.9	33
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	46
India	17.0	18.9	20.6	22.3	22.9	22.5	21.5	21.7	22.5	24.5	26.2	31
United Kingdom	17.5	17.8	17.3	17.0	16.6	16.0	15.5	14.7	14.9	15.3	15.8	25
Myanmar	..	5.9	6.7	7.8	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.0	8.6	10.3	13.7	53
Other countries	170.6	160.3	162.0	165.3	164.6	161.1	158.0	150.7	157.0	167.9	184.1	
Total	**2 011.6**	**2 083.2**	**2 151.4**	**2 215.9**	**2 184.7**	**2 132.9**	**2 078.5**	**2 033.7**	**2 066.4**	**2 121.8**	**2 232.2**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

KOREA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
China	217.0	311.8	421.5	487.1	489.1	505.4	536.7	474.8	161.1	546.7	568.0	50
Viet Nam	35.5	52.2	67.2	79.8	86.2	98.2	110.6	114.2	113.8	122.6	128.0	52
Philippines	30.7	40.3	42.9	39.4	38.4	39.5	38.4	33.2	38.7	43.2	45.3	46
Cambodia	2.0	3.3	4.6	7.0	8.8	11.7	16.8	23.4	30.7	37.3	42.0	30
Indonesia	22.6	23.7	23.7	27.4	25.9	27.4	29.6	29.8	33.2	38.7	40.0	8
Uzbekistan	10.8	11.6	10.9	15.0	15.9	20.8	24.4	28.0	30.7	34.7	36.9	29
Nepal	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.9	7.4	9.2	12.6	17.8	20.7	25.5	29.2	11
Thailand	21.4	30.2	31.7	30.1	28.7	27.6	26.0	21.4	26.2	26.8	27.9	26
Sri Lanka	8.5	11.1	12.1	14.3	14.4	17.4	20.5	21.0	21.9	24.6	25.2	3
United States	41.8	46.0	51.1	56.2	63.1	57.6	26.5	23.4	24.0	24.9	24.1	41
Japan	17.5	18.0	18.4	18.6	18.6	19.4	21.1	22.6	23.1	23.2	23.0	72
Chinese Taipei	22.2	22.1	22.1	27.0	21.7	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.0	20.5	50
Mongolia	13.7	19.2	20.5	21.2	21.0	21.8	21.3	19.8	18.4	17.3	18.5	48
Myanmar	2.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.8	5.6	8.3	11.5	14.7	18.1	3
Bangladesh	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.7	7.3	9.3	10.6	10.8	10.9	12.1	12.3	5
Other countries	50.8	54.2	57.8	56.0	70.8	112.1	60.6	63.3	399.9	78.2	83.9	
Total	**510.5**	**660.6**	**800.3**	**895.5**	**920.9**	**1 002.7**	**982.5**	**933.0**	**985.9**	**1 091.5**	**1 143.1**	**43**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

LATVIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	33.8	37.0	36.1	38.8	51.6	56.0	..
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.1	5.9	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.3	4.6	..
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.9	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.2	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.6	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.3	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.8	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.8	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.8	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	300.1	278.8	270.9	257.3	227.8	208.3	
Total	**456.8**	**433.0**	**404.9**	**382.7**	**362.4**	**342.8**	**324.3**	**315.4**	**304.8**	**298.4**	**288.9**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

LUXEMBOURG

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Portugal	70.8	73.7	76.6	80.0	79.8	82.4	85.3	88.2	90.8	92.1	93.1	..
France	24.1	25.2	26.6	28.5	29.7	31.5	33.1	35.2	37.2	39.4	41.7	..
Italy	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.4	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.8	19.5	20.3	..
Belgium	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.2	17.6	18.2	18.8	19.4	..
Germany	10.9	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.8	..
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	..
United Kingdom	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	..
Spain	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.5	..
Poland	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1	..
Netherlands	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	..
Romania	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.8	..
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	..
Greece	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	..
Other countries	35.2	37.1	39.5	41.5	42.0	29.5	31.6	33.4	35.6	37.9	41.5	
Total	**191.3**	**198.3**	**205.9**	**215.5**	**216.3**	**220.5**	**229.9**	**238.8**	**248.9**	**258.7**	**269.2**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

MEXICO

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
United States	..	..	..	..	60.0	64.9	68.5	63.4	..	65.3	67.5	43
Spain	..	..	..	..	18.6	18.8	19.6	20.7	..	24.7	26.7	41
Colombia	..	..	..	..	14.6	15.5	16.9	16.7	..	18.3	20.6	55
China	..	..	..	..	10.2	12.5	15.2	15.6	..	18.3	20.5	40
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	10.1	11.8	12.8	12.9	..	15.3	18.6	54
Cuba	..	..	..	..	10.3	11.8	14.0	14.5	..	17.0	18.4	52
Argentina	..	..	..	..	15.2	15.6	15.8	15.3	..	16.8	18.0	47
Canada	..	..	..	..	10.9	12.7	13.6	12.9	..	13.2	14.1	45
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	8.4	9.8	10.9	9.7	..	10.3	11.6	57
France	..	..	..	..	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.0	..	9.8	10.5	46
Germany	..	..	..	..	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.8	..	9.5	10.5	43
Honduras	..	..	..	..	4.9	6.3	7.6	6.9	..	7.8	9.3	61
Korea	..	..	..	..	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.8	..	7.0	9.0	43
Japan	..	..	..	..	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.6	..	8.0	9.0	42
Italy	..	..	..	..	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.6	..	7.7	8.4	33
Other countries	..	..	..	..	64.6	66.0	72.5	70.9	..	76.9	82.5	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**262.7**	**281.1**	**303.9**	**296.4**	**..**	**326.0**	**355.2**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

NETHERLANDS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	15.2	19.6	26.2	35.5	43.1	52.5	65.1	74.6	85.8	99.6	110.9	51
Turkey	98.9	96.8	93.7	92.7	90.8	88.0	84.8	81.9	80.1	77.5	75.4	49
Germany	58.5	60.2	62.4	65.9	68.4	71.4	72.8	72.6	72.2	71.8	72.3	55
United Kingdom	41.5	40.3	40.2	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.7	42.3	43.0	44.2	41
Morocco	86.2	80.5	74.9	70.8	66.6	61.9	56.6	51.0	48.1	44.9	42.3	48
Belgium	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.6	28.2	28.8	29.6	30.6	54
China	15.0	15.3	16.2	18.1	19.8	21.4	23.9	25.9	27.2	28.2	29.7	54
Italy	18.5	18.6	19.0	20.3	21.1	21.9	22.6	23.6	25.0	27.1	29.5	39
Spain	16.9	16.5	16.5	17.3	18.1	19.2	20.3	21.9	23.9	25.3	26.8	51
Syria	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	8.2	25.4	41
Bulgaria	2.1	2.2	6.4	10.2	12.3	14.1	16.8	17.6	17.8	19.8	21.9	51
France	14.7	14.7	15.1	16.4	17.2	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.7	19.7	20.9	52
Portugal	12.1	12.2	12.9	14.2	15.4	15.7	16.4	17.3	18.1	18.7	19.4	46
United States	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.9	14.6	14.8	15.3	15.6	15.6	16.2	17.2	52
India	4.3	5.4	6.4	8.0	8.7	9.6	10.8	11.7	13.1	14.7	17.1	41
Other countries	266.1	258.3	257.0	266.9	270.2	283.0	292.8	293.4	297.9	302.9	316.8	
Total	**691.4**	**681.9**	**688.4**	**719.5**	**735.2**	**760.4**	**786.1**	**796.2**	**816.0**	**847.3**	**900.5**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

NORWAY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	6.8	13.6	26.8	39.2	46.7	55.2	66.6	77.1	85.6	93.6	99.6	35
Sweden	26.6	27.9	29.9	32.8	35.8	39.2	42.0	43.1	44.2	45.1	45.1	48
Lithuania	1.9	3.0	5.1	7.6	10.4	16.4	24.1	30.7	35.8	39.5	41.7	41
Germany	10.6	12.2	15.3	18.9	20.8	22.4	23.7	24.4	24.6	25.0	25.2	46
Denmark	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.6	23.5	23.3	45
Eritrea	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.8	5.7	7.6	10.0	12.7	15.2	17.7	40
Somalia	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.8	11.1	10.8	13.0	14.4	15.1	16.8	47
United Kingdom	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.6	13.3	14.0	14.7	15.5	15.8	16.3	16.3	34
Romania	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.4	3.4	4.5	5.7	7.5	10.0	12.0	13.8	43
Philippines	3.3	3.9	4.8	6.1	6.8	7.8	8.9	10.1	11.4	11.7	11.8	79
Thailand	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.0	10.8	11.4	11.5	11.6	86
Russian Federation	8.2	8.8	9.7	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	65
Latvia	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.8	4.9	6.9	8.5	9.4	10.3	10.8	42
Iceland	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	5.3	6.4	7.6	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.6	48
United States	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	51
Other countries	103.5	105.6	108.9	117.6	125.7	132.0	137.7	147.7	155.9	163.4	174.1	
Total	**222.3**	**238.3**	**266.3**	**303.0**	**333.9**	**369.2**	**407.3**	**448.8**	**483.2**	**512.2**	**538.2**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

POLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2011 (%)
Ukraine	..	5.2	6.1	7.2	10.2	..	13.4	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	11.4	11.8	12.2	4.4	..	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.2	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	..	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.2	..	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	..	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.9	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	..	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	30.8	31.5	32.3	23.3	..	24.4	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**54.9**	**57.5**	**60.4**	**49.6**	**..**	**55.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

PORTUGAL

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Brazil	63.7	68.0	66.4	107.0	116.2	119.4	111.4	105.6	92.1	87.5	82.6	62
Cabo Verde	67.5	65.5	63.9	51.4	48.8	44.0	43.9	42.9	42.4	40.9	38.7	53
Ukraine	43.8	41.5	39.5	52.5	52.3	49.5	48.0	44.1	41.1	37.9	35.8	51
Romania	10.6	11.4	19.2	27.4	32.5	36.8	39.3	35.2	34.2	31.5	30.5	45
China	9.3	10.2	10.4	13.3	14.4	15.7	16.8	17.4	18.6	21.4	21.3	49
Angola	34.2	33.7	32.7	27.6	26.6	23.5	21.6	20.3	20.2	19.7	18.2	53
United Kingdom	19.0	19.8	23.6	15.4	16.4	17.2	17.7	16.6	16.5	16.6	17.2	47
Guinea-Bissau	24.7	23.8	23.7	24.4	22.9	19.8	18.5	17.8	17.8	18.0	17.1	46
Spain	16.4	16.6	18.0	7.2	8.1	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	50
Sao Tome and Principe	11.5	10.8	10.6	11.7	11.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.5	55
Germany	13.6	13.9	15.5	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.8	9.0	49
France	9.6	9.7	10.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	6.5	8.4	47
Moldova	14.0	14.4	14.1	21.1	20.8	15.6	13.6	11.5	10.0	8.5	6.9	54
India	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9	30
Bulgaria	3.1	3.3	5.0	6.5	7.2	8.2	8.6	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.7	49
Other countries	71.5	73.7	78.4	56.8	57.3	56.8	57.9	58.9	61.1	64.7	69.6	
Total	**415.9**	**420.2**	**435.7**	**440.6**	**454.2**	**445.3**	**436.8**	**417.0**	**401.3**	**395.2**	**388.7**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

RUSSIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	93.4	92.0	110.2	122.3	192.7	306.0	53
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	131.1	86.4	103.1	115.3	127.5	138.4	42
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	59.4	73.0	90.0	102.3	115.0	116.1	47
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	87.1	64.4	75.7	82.9	91.8	100.3	27
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	28.1	16.3	42.2	65.5	79.4	85.7	56
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	67.9	53.0	62.8	67.2	77.3	85.5	42
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	33.9	28.2	36.3	41.2	51.6	60.1	46
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	44.6	4.4	14.0	22.4	30.8	34.2	53
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	27.7	6.1	9.8	14.0	17.7	20.2	53
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	12.1	15.6	17.1	18.7	19.3	46
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	11.1	8.8	10.2	10.7	11.5	12.1	42
China	..	..	..	..	..	28.4	7.6	8.5	8.0	8.9	8.5	36
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.6	53
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.4	45
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	5
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	48.8	26.7	30.1	33.4	36.2	52.0	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**687.0**	**490.3**	**621.0**	**715.8**	**872.6**	**1 051.8**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Czech Republic	4.4	5.1	6.0	6.9	8.3	9.0	14.6	14.7	11.4	11.9	12.5	47
Hungary	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.6	4.6	5.3	9.3	9.9	8.1	8.6	9.2	34
Romania	0.4	0.7	3.0	5.0	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	4.9	5.3	5.8	29
Poland	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.4	5.4	5.6	6.9	7.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	48
Germany	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	26
Ukraine	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.7	5.9	6.3	3.9	3.9	2.7	2.8	3.1	65
Italy	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	18
Austria	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	26
Bulgaria	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	26
United Kingdom	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	29
France	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	29
Viet Nam	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	44
Russian Federation	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	63
China	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	49
United States	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	40
Other countries	4.6	6.3	8.3	11.1	14.1	15.7	11.5	11.8	10.6	11.2	12.2	
Total	**25.6**	**32.1**	**40.9**	**52.5**	**62.9**	**68.0**	**70.7**	**72.9**	**59.2**	**61.8**	**65.8**	**38**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

SLOVENIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	42.5	41.7	42.7	45.0	46.8	50.2	53.1	28
Serbia	..	..	..	..	10.0	7.5	9.7	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.4	29
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	..	..	..	..	10.1	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.2	44
Croatia	..	..	..	..	10.2	10.3	10.8	11.6	10.9	10.3	10.4	34
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	1.6	2.3	3.1	1.1	3.5	3.9	4.0	23
Italy	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	32
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.5	56
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	65
China	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	44
Germany	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	47
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	53
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	..	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	35
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	47
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	36
Austria	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	..	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	40
Other countries	..	..	..	..	18.6	17.0	18.3	16.5	18.4	20.0	23.4	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**99.8**	**95.7**	**101.9**	**103.3**	**110.9**	**117.7**	**126.9**	**34**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

SPAIN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Morocco	563.0	582.9	652.7	718.1	754.1	774.0	788.6	792.2	774.4	750.9	753.4	43
Romania	407.2	527.0	731.8	798.9	831.2	865.7	897.2	870.3	797.1	752.3	715.1	51
United Kingdom	274.7	315.0	353.0	375.7	387.7	391.2	397.9	385.2	300.3	283.2	253.9	50
China	104.7	106.7	125.9	147.5	158.2	167.1	177.0	181.7	186.0	191.6	199.7	49
Italy	115.8	135.1	157.8	175.3	184.3	188.0	191.9	192.4	181.0	179.4	181.8	43
Ecuador	461.3	427.1	427.7	421.4	399.6	360.7	308.2	263.5	218.9	176.4	158.1	47
Colombia	265.1	261.5	284.6	296.7	292.6	273.2	246.3	222.5	181.9	151.3	140.2	55
Bulgaria	101.6	122.1	154.0	164.7	169.6	172.9	176.4	169.0	151.6	142.3	133.4	50
Germany	150.5	164.4	181.2	191.0	195.8	196.0	196.9	181.9	140.5	130.9	119.0	51
Bolivia	139.8	200.5	242.5	230.7	213.2	199.1	186.0	173.7	150.7	126.4	115.2	58
Ukraine	69.9	70.0	79.1	82.3	83.3	86.3	89.0	89.4	88.6	91.0	98.9	57
France	90.0	100.4	112.6	120.5	123.9	122.5	121.6	117.8	103.6	99.6	97.1	50
Portugal	80.6	100.6	127.2	140.9	142.5	140.8	138.7	129.1	109.7	98.8	90.8	42
Pakistan	42.1	42.1	47.0	54.1	56.9	70.2	80.0	81.4	79.6	77.7	78.1	27
Brazil	72.4	90.2	116.5	126.2	117.8	107.6	99.9	91.8	81.1	73.9	73.1	67
Other countries	1 205.3	1 274.0	1 475.2	1 604.8	1 637.1	1 636.2	1 640.7	1 604.4	1 478.6	1 404.1	1 393.5	
Total	**4 144.2**	**4 519.6**	**5 268.8**	**5 648.7**	**5 747.7**	**5 751.5**	**5 736.3**	**5 546.2**	**5 023.5**	**4 729.6**	**4 601.3**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

SWEDEN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Syria	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.1	5.0	9.1	20.5	42.2	70.0	40
Finland	87.1	83.5	80.4	77.1	74.1	70.6	67.9	65.3	62.8	59.7	57.6	58
Poland	17.2	22.4	28.9	34.7	38.6	40.9	42.7	44.6	46.1	48.2	50.8	47
Somalia	9.6	11.6	14.7	18.3	24.7	30.8	33.0	36.1	45.0	47.1	46.2	50
Denmark	32.9	35.8	38.4	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.2	39.3	38.4	37.1	43
Norway	35.4	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.2	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.4	51
Germany	21.0	22.5	24.7	26.6	27.5	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.2	49
Afghanistan	6.9	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.8	12.7	16.7	20.3	23.6	26.0	39
Eritrea	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.9	5.0	6.4	8.4	10.0	12.8	18.0	25.1	42
Iraq	31.9	30.3	40.0	48.6	55.1	56.6	55.8	43.2	31.2	25.9	23.2	44
United Kingdom	14.7	15.1	15.7	16.5	17.3	17.4	18.1	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.8	30
China	6.7	6.9	7.7	9.4	11.8	14.1	15.5	16.3	17.1	17.5	16.6	53
Thailand	11.2	12.5	13.9	15.5	17.1	18.3	19.0	19.1	18.5	17.7	15.4	79
Romania	2.4	2.3	4.4	6.5	7.7	8.8	10.2	11.2	12.0	13.0	14.4	46
Iran	11.5	10.5	10.2	10.6	11.8	13.5	14.3	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.1	48
Other countries	186.1	190.0	195.9	207.8	224.6	239.0	249.4	259.7	272.9	291.3	303.8	
Total	**479.9**	**492.0**	**524.5**	**562.1**	**602.9**	**633.3**	**655.1**	**667.2**	**694.7**	**739.4**	**782.8**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

SWITZERLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Italy	296.4	291.7	289.6	290.0	289.1	289.1	290.5	294.4	301.3	308.6	313.7	42
Germany	157.6	172.6	201.9	233.4	250.5	264.2	276.8	285.4	293.2	298.6	301.5	45
Portugal	167.3	173.5	182.3	196.2	205.3	213.2	224.2	238.4	253.8	263.0	268.1	45
France	69.0	71.5	77.4	85.6	90.6	95.1	99.5	103.9	110.2	116.8	123.1	45
Spain	71.4	68.2	65.1	64.4	64.1	64.2	66.0	69.8	75.4	79.5	82.4	45
Turkey	75.4	73.9	72.6	71.7	71.0	70.6	70.2	69.6	69.2	69.1	68.6	47
Serbia	196.2	190.8	187.4	180.3	149.9	115.0	104.8	96.8	81.6	72.2	67.7	49
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	60.7	60.1	60.0	59.7	59.8	60.2	60.8	61.6	62.5	63.3	64.2	49
Austria	32.8	32.9	34.0	35.5	36.5	37.2	38.2	39.0	39.6	40.4	41.3	46
United Kingdom	24.9	26.0	28.7	31.9	34.1	36.4	38.6	39.4	40.4	41.1	41.3	43
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43.2	41.3	39.3	37.5	35.8	34.6	33.5	32.9	32.2	31.8	31.3	48
Croatia	40.6	39.1	37.8	36.1	34.9	33.8	32.8	31.8	30.7	30.2	29.6	50
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.6	23.9	23.7	24.5	25.4	47
Poland	5.3	6.0	7.3	8.9	10.2	11.5	13.9	16.2	17.9	21.4	24.7	51
Netherlands	15.8	16.1	17.0	18.1	18.5	19.1	19.4	19.6	20.1	20.5	20.7	45
Other countries	255.4	259.9	270.6	289.8	329.9	376.4	378.5	402.4	434.8	465.8	490.4	
Total	**1 511.9**	**1 523.6**	**1 571.0**	**1 638.9**	**1 680.2**	**1 720.4**	**1 772.3**	**1 825.1**	**1 886.6**	**1 947.0**	**1 993.9**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Poland	110	209	406	498	549	550	658	713	679	855	1 006	50
India	190	258	258	294	293	354	332	360	336	379	347	50
Ireland	369	335	341	359	344	344	386	356	345	329	330	52
Romania	..	12	19	32	52	72	79	117	148	219	324	49
Italy	88	76	95	96	107	117	153	125	138	212	262	44
Portugal	85	81	87	95	96	104	123	106	138	235	247	55
Lithuania	..	47	54	73	67	99	129	126	153	192	204	54
France	100	110	122	123	148	116	114	132	132	189	181	59
Pakistan	95	78	133	178	177	137	166	163	194	184	175	50
Germany	100	91	88	91	121	129	132	137	153	119	166	63
Spain	61	45	58	66	52	61	55	82	75	167	162	51
United States	106	132	109	117	112	133	109	146	149	132	127	57
Latvia	..	14	13	29	19	44	62	81	78	117	113	54
China	..	73	89	109	76	107	106	87	93	122	113	52
Netherlands	45	56	52	41	35	58	56	59	83	81	102	49
Other countries	1 686	1 775	1 900	1 985	2 100	2 099	2 125	1 999	2 047	2 060	2 092	
Total	**3 035**	**3 392**	**3 824**	**4 186**	**4 348**	**4 524**	**4 785**	**4 788**	**4 941**	**5 592**	**5 951**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498637

Table B.5. **Stock of foreign population by nationality**

Thousands

UNITED STATES

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which:* Women 2015 (%)
Mexico	8 566.2	9 033.8	9 151.9	8 933.8	8 885.1	9 043.0	8 861.2	8 613.0	8 598.6	8 579.5	8 327.0	47
India	809.7	872.6	842.4	914.2	912.3	975.7	992.6	1 045.4	1 068.9	1 159.0	1 296.9	46
China	561.5	647.2	655.4	627.8	662.6	791.9	797.1	861.4	868.2	963.6	1 079.0	53
El Salvador	716.6	746.1	773.0	759.0	833.9	873.5	877.6	872.5	860.5	913.6	927.4	47
Guatemala	496.1	564.5	515.0	562.8	600.5	602.5	640.3	650.5	677.4	670.0	679.6	39
Philippines	593.1	608.2	616.2	621.6	598.0	611.5	638.4	635.9	595.7	596.1	615.2	58
Dominican Republic	383.9	407.6	396.1	405.5	415.0	462.9	457.4	487.0	502.9	474.4	493.6	53
Cuba	345.3	377.4	411.9	410.2	409.6	498.4	489.0	474.2	470.5	502.1	491.4	46
Honduras	298.6	315.5	328.9	354.4	361.5	405.9	386.8	412.8	421.9	441.3	462.8	46
Canada	453.6	470.6	440.9	455.3	444.2	430.2	428.8	444.9	452.8	422.0	445.9	52
Korea	456.2	460.7	479.4	468.7	446.6	472.3	476.7	475.3	435.7	418.0	409.5	56
United Kingdom	363.4	351.5	357.4	370.0	361.0	344.8	343.3	346.4	336.9	339.1	335.6	46
Viet Nam	304.5	303.3	292.9	289.8	282.9	313.5	296.5	299.6	316.9	318.0	320.0	56
Colombia	307.3	328.3	325.4	312.9	323.6	335.3	327.2	322.8	294.5	294.3	304.1	56
Haiti	256.6	264.3	290.6	281.5	266.5	297.7	292.9	312.3	268.3	272.2	284.0	53
Other countries	5 923.4	5 944.5	5 966.0	5 918.2	5 837.8	6 001.4	5 919.6	5 860.9	5 846.6	5 900.3	5 954.3	
Total	**20 836.0**	**21 696.3**	**21 843.6**	**21 685.7**	**21 641.0**	**22 460.6**	**22 225.5**	**22 115.0**	**22 016.4**	**22 263.4**	**22 426.2**	**49s**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Metadata related to Tables A.5. and B.5. **Stocks of foreign population**

	Comments	Source
Austria	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Population Register, Statistics Austria. Prior to 2002: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Austria.
Belgium	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Includes asylum seekers from 2012 on. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Population Register, Directorate for Statistics and Economic Information.
Canada	2006 and 2011 Censuses.	Statistics Canada.
Czech Republic	Numbers of foreigners residing in the country on the basis of permanent or temporary residence permits (i.e. long-term visa, long-term residence permit or temporary residence permit of EU nationals). *Reference date:* 31 December.	Ministry of the Interior, Directorate of Alien Police.
Denmark	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Excludes asylum seekers and all persons with temporary residence permits. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Central Population Register, Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Population register. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Ministry of the Interior.
Finland	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Includes foreign persons of Finnish origin. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Central Population Register, Statistics Finland.
France	Foreigners with permanent residence in France. Including trainees, students and illegal migrants who accept to be interviewed. Excluding seasonal and cross-border workers. 2012 to 2015 totals are estimated based on Eurostat data. Includes the département of Mayotte from 2014.	Censuses, National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE).
Germany	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Includes all foreigners regardless of their housing situation (private or non-private dwelling). Excludes ethnic Germans *(Aussiedler)*. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Central Population Register, Federal Office of Statistics.
Greece	Includes some undocumented foreigners. *Reference date:* Prior to 2014: 4th quarter; 2014: 2nd quarter.	Labour Force Survey, Hellenic Statistical authority.
Hungary	Foreigners having a residence or a settlement document. From 2010 on, includes third-country nationals holding a temporary residence permit (for a year or more). From 2011 on, includes persons under subsidiary protection. Data for 2011 were adjusted to match the October census results. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Office of Immigration and Nationality, Central Statistical Office.
Iceland	Data are from the National Register of Persons. It is to be expected that figures are overestimates. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Statistics Iceland.
Ireland	Census data for 2006 and 2011.	Central Statistics Office (CSO).
Italy	Data refer to resident foreigners (registered in municipal registry offices). Excludes children under 18 who are registered on their parents' permit. Includes foreigners who were regularised following the 2009 programme. *Reference date:* 31 December.	National Statistical Institute (ISTAT).
Japan	Foreigners staying in Japan for the mid- to long-term with a resident status under the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Ministry of Justice, Immigration Bureau.
Korea	Foreigners staying in Korea more than 90 days and registered in the population registers.	Ministry of Justice.
Latvia	Population register. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.
Luxembourg	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in population register. Does not include visitors (staying for less than three months) and cross-border workers. *Reference date:* 31 December. 2010 figures are extracted from the February 2011 census.	Population Register, Central Office of Statistics and Economic Studies (Statec).
Mexico	Number of foreigners who hold a valid permit for permanent or temporary residence. Data until 2012 are estimates under the terms of the 1974 Act; they include immigrants FM2 "inmigrante" and "inmigrado" (boths categories refer to permanent residence) and non-immigrants FM3 with specific categories (temporary residence). Data from 2014 are estimates under the terms of the 2011 Migration Act.	National Migration Institute, Unit for Migration Policy, Ministry of Interior.
Netherlands	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Figures include administrative corrections and asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres). *Reference date:* 31 December.	Population Register, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

Metadata related to Tables A.5. and B.5. **Stocks of foreign population** *(cont.)*

	Comments	Source
Norway	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. It excludes visitors (staying for less than six months) and cross-border workers. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Central Population Register, Statistics Norway.
Poland	From 2006 on, data are from the Central Population Register.	Central Population Register, Central Statistical Office.
Portugal	Holders of a valid residence permit. Data for 2005-07 include holders of a valid residence or stay permit (foreigners who renewed their stay permits) and holders of long-term visas (both issued and renewed every year). Work visas issued in 2004 and 2005 include a certain number of foreigners who benefited from the regularisation scheme and also from the specific dispositions applying to Brazilian workers following a bilateral agreement. From 2008 on, figures include holders of a valid residence permit and holders of a renewed long-term visa.	Immigration and Border Control Office (SEF); National Statistical Institute (INE).
Russian Federation	2010 Census: foreigners and stateless persons permanently residing in the Russian Federation. Since 2011, stocks of temporary and permanent residence permit holders on 31 December.	Federal state statistics service (Rosstat); Federal Migration Service.
Slovak Republic	Holders of a permanent or long-term residence permit.	Register of Foreigners, Ministry of the Interior.
Slovenia	Number of valid residence permits, regardless of the administrative status of the foreign national. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Central Population Register, Ministry of the Interior.
Spain	All foreign citizens in the Municipal Registers irrespective of their legal status. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Municipal Registers, National Statistics Institute (INE).
Sweden	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Population Register, Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland	Stock of all those with residence or settlement permits (permits B and C, respectively). Holders of an L-permit (short duration) are also included if their stay in the country is longer than 12 months. Does not include seasonal or cross-border workers. *Reference date:* 31 December.	Register of Foreigners, Federal Office of Migration.
United Kingdom	Foreign residents. Those with unknown nationality from the New Commonwealth are not included (around 10 000 to 15 000 persons). *Reference date:* 31 December.	Labour Force Survey, Home Office.
United States	Foreigners born abroad.	Current Population Survey, Census Bureau.

Note: Data for Serbia may include persons from Montenegro or Serbia and Montenegro.
Some statements may refer to figures prior to 2004 or to nationalities/countries of birth not shown in this annex but available on line at: *http://stats.oecd.org/*.

Acquisitions of nationality

Nationality law can have a significant impact on the measurement of the national and foreign populations. In France and Belgium, for example, where foreigners can fairly easily acquire the nationality of the country, increases in the foreign population through immigration and births can eventually contribute to a significant rise in the population of nationals. On the other hand, in countries where naturalisation is more difficult, increases in immigration and births among foreigners manifest themselves almost exclusively as growth in the foreign population. In addition, changes in rules regarding naturalisation can have significant impact. For example, during the 1980s, a number of OECD countries made naturalisation easier and this resulted in noticeable falls in the foreign population (and rises in the population of nationals).

However, host-country legislation is not the only factor affecting naturalisation. For example, where naturalisation involves forfeiting citizenship of the country of origin, there may be incentives to remain a foreign citizen. Where the difference between remaining a foreign citizen and becoming a national is marginal, naturalisation may largely be influenced by the time and effort required to make the application, and the symbolic and political value individuals attach to being citizens of one country or another.

Data on naturalisations are usually readily available from administrative sources. The statistics generally cover all means of acquiring the nationality of a country. These include standard naturalisation procedures subject to criteria such as age or residency, etc. as well as situations where nationality is acquired through a declaration or by option (following marriage, adoption or other situations related to residency or descent), recovery of former nationality and other special means of acquiring the nationality of the country.

Table A.6. **Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries and the Russian Federation**

Numbers and percentages

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	94 164	104 333	137 493	119 811	86 654	119 383	95 235	83 698	123 438	162 002	135 596
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	34 876	25 746	14 010	10 258	7 978	6 135	6 690	7 043	7 354	7 570	8 144
% of foreign population	4.5	3.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Belgium	31 512	31 860	36 063	37 710	32 767	34 635	29 786	38 612	34 801	18 727	27 071
% of foreign population	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.8	1.5	2.1
Canada	201 062	260 838	199 907	176 632	156 385	143 699	181 469	113 161	129 040	262 642	252 178
% of foreign population	..	..	11.4	..	..	..	..	5.8	..	..	..
Chile	519	498	698	619	812	741	874	1 225	677	980	686
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	2 626	2 346	1 877	1 837	1 621	1 495	1 936	2 036	2 514	5 114	4 925
% of foreign population	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1
Denmark	10 197	7 961	3 648	5 772	6 537	3 006	3 911	3 489	1 750	4 747	4 064
% of foreign population	3.8	2.9	1.3	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.0
Estonia	7 072	4 753	4 230	2 124	1 670	1 189	1 518	1 340	1 330	1 614	897
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4
Finland	5 683	4 433	4 824	6 682	3 413	4 334	4 558	9 087	8 930	8 260	7 921
% of foreign population	5.2	3.9	4.0	5.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.6
France	154 827	147 868	131 738	137 452	135 852	143 261	114 569	96 050	97 276	105 613	113 608
% of foreign population	..	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Germany	117 241	124 566	113 030	94 470	96 122	101 570	106 897	112 348	112 353	108 422	107 181
% of foreign population	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3
Greece	..	..	10 806	16 922	17 019	9 387	17 533	20 302	29 462	21 829	12 837
% of foreign population	..	..	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.1	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.2	1.8
Hungary	9 870	6 172	8 442	8 104	5 802	6 086	20 554	18 379	9 178	8 745	4 048
% of foreign population	6.9	4.0	5.1	4.6	3.1	3.1	9.8	12.8	6.5	6.2	2.8
Iceland	726	844	647	914	728	450	370	413	597	595	801
% of foreign population	6.8	6.1	3.5	3.9	3.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.6	3.3
Ireland	4 079	5 763	6 656	4 350	4 594	6 387	10 749	25 039	24 263	21 090	13 565
% of foreign population	..	..	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.9	4.7	4.4	3.8	2.4
Italy	28 659	35 266	45 485	53 696	59 369	65 938	56 153	65 383	100 712	129 887	178 035
% of foreign population	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.6	3.6
Japan	15 251	14 108	14 680	13 218	14 785	13 072	10 359	10 622	8 646	9 277	9 469
% of foreign population	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Korea	16 974	8 125	10 319	15 258	26 756	17 323	18 400	12 528	13 956	14 200	13 934
% of foreign population	3.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3
Latvia	20 106	18 964	8 322	4 230	3 235	3 660	2 467	3 784	3 083	2 141	1 897
% of foreign population	4.1	4.2	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
Luxembourg	954	1 128	1 236	1 215	4 022	4 311	3 405	4 680	4 411	4 991	5 306
% of foreign population	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1
Mexico	5 610	4 175	5 470	4 471	3 489	2 150	2 633	3 590	3 581	2 341	2 736
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	..	0.8
Netherlands	28 488	29 089	30 653	28 229	29 754	26 275	28 598	30 955	25 882	32 578	27 877
% of foreign population	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.3
New Zealand	24 462	29 248	29 916	23 623	18 005	15 173	19 287	27 230	28 467	28 757	27 585
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	12 655	11 955	14 877	10 312	11 442	11 903	14 637	12 384	13 223	15 336	12 432
% of foreign population	5.9	5.4	6.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.4
Poland	2 866	989	1 528	1 054	2 503	2 926	2 325	3 792	3 462	4 518	4 048
% of foreign population	..	..	2.8	1.8	4.1	5.9	..	6.8	..	..	..
Portugal	939	3 627	6 020	22 408	24 182	21 750	23 238	21 819	24 476	21 124	20 396
% of foreign population	0.2	0.9	1.4	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.3	5.2
Russia	504 518	366 488	367 699	361 363	394 137	111 298	134 980	95 737	117 381	157 791	209 799
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.6	19.5	18.9	22.0	24.0

Table A.6. **Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries and the Russian Federation** *(cont.)*

Numbers and percentages

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Slovak Republic	1 393	1 125	1 478	680	262	239	272	255	282	233	376
% of foreign population	6.3	4.4	4.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Slovenia	..	..	841	1 468	1 706	1 829	1 812	768	1 470	1 262	1 423
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.2
Spain	42 829	62 339	71 810	84 170	79 597	123 721	114 599	115 557	261 295	93 714	78 000
% of foreign population	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	4.7	1.9	1.6
Sweden	39 270	50 897	33 436	30 254	29 318	32 197	36 328	49 746	49 632	42 918	48 249
% of foreign population	8.2	10.6	6.8	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.7	7.6	7.4	6.2	6.5
Switzerland	38 437	46 711	43 889	44 365	43 440	39 314	36 757	34 121	34 332	33 325	40 888
% of foreign population	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1
Turkey	6 901	5 072	4 359	5 968	8 141	9 488	9 216	..	..	..	..
% of foreign population	..	..	..	6.1	7.8	5.7	4.8	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	161 699	154 018	164 637	129 377	203 789	195 046	177 785	194 209	207 989	125 653	118 053
% of foreign population	5.7	5.1	4.9	3.4	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	2.5	2.1
United States	604 280	702 589	660 477	1046 539	743 715	619 913	694 193	757 434	779 929	653 416	730 259
% of foreign population	3.0	3.4	3.0	4.8	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.3

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of Table B.6.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

AUSTRALIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
India	5 167	7 638	13 026	9 119	9 124	17 788	12 948	10 076	19 217	27 827	24 236	43
United Kingdom	20 510	22 637	26 922	27 032	18 206	22 284	19 101	16 401	20 478	25 884	20 583	48
Philippines	3 738	3 825	5 187	3 841	3 453	4 505	4 051	5 592	9 090	11 628	8 996	58
China	6 507	7 406	11 173	8 407	6 700	11 109	8 898	6 876	8 979	9 203	7 549	57
South Africa	5 181	5 111	6 760	5 538	4 162	5 218	4 389	4 206	7 900	9 286	6 211	50
New Zealand	9 549	7 745	7 531	6 835	3 761	4 165	4 304	3 458	3 794	5 361	4 091	51
Viet Nam	2 108	2 146	2 634	2 177	1 522	2 000	1 688	1 929	2 568	3 514	3 835	65
Sri Lanka	1 741	2 002	3 613	2 937	2 203	3 412	2 520	1 671	2 746	3 957	3 179	45
Ireland	1 094	1 236	1 442	1 423	881	1 280	1 302	1 145	1 796	2 843	3 092	43
Bangladesh	586	797	1 202	1 072	1 756	2 940	1 178	1 183	1 946	2 650	2 473	48
Nepal	211	309	518	440	298	550	520	589	1 384	1 810	2 401	45
Pakistan	913	1 091	1 468	1 190	1 194	1 728	1 057	990	2 100	2 739	2 341	42
Korea	1 146	1 770	2 491	2 395	1 211	2 409	2 321	1 570	2 109	2 746	2 307	53
Malaysia	1 863	2 046	2 974	2 742	1 778	2 216	2 207	1 487	1 841	2 788	2 213	53
Iran	814	743	1 080	737	823	918	779	1 024	1 657	2 155	2 198	49
Other countries	33 036	37 831	49 472	43 926	29 582	36 861	27 972	25 501	35 833	47 611	39 891	
Total	**94 164**	**104 333**	**137 493**	**119 811**	**86 654**	**119 383**	**95 235**	**83 698**	**123 438**	**162 002**	**135 596**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

AUSTRIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 026	4 596	3 329	2 207	1 457	1 278	1 174	1 131	1 039	1 120	1 216	57
Turkey	9 545	7 542	2 076	1 664	1 242	937	1 178	1 198	1 108	885	997	43
Serbia	6 681	4 825	4 254	2 595	2 003	1 268	1 092	723	834	678	642	58
Ukraine	182	145	81	70	80	75	106	99	134	136	298	76
Russian Federation	235	228	128	127	135	137	296	316	427	431	298	62
India	421	159	137	122	90	84	82	171	165	207	233	54
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	991	716	414	377	281	150	182	163	182	210	224	48
Romania	1 128	981	455	382	246	114	223	275	224	244	221	66
Egypt	506	382	100	121	124	94	97	152	174	189	214	48
Afghanistan	454	261	43	106	108	113	157	179	28	232	187	45
Iran	432	253	88	99	103	111	138	168	18	159	182	47
Nigeria	318	189	35	54	36	57	50	57	15	158	156	40
China	323	182	57	67	76	58	97	110	95	192	152	61
Germany	135	122	113	67	174	132	117	110	127	187	148	54
Croatia	2 276	2 494	1 349	824	440	456	363	401	224	184	143	63
Other countries	4 223	2 671	1 351	1 376	1 383	1 071	1 338	1 790	2 560	2 358	2 833	
Total	**34 876**	**25 746**	**14 010**	**10 258**	**7 978**	**6 135**	**6 690**	**7 043**	**7 354**	**7 570**	**8 144**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

BELGIUM

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Morocco	7 977	7 753	8 722	8 427	6 919	7 380	7 035	7 879	5 926	2 408	3 170	48
Romania	332	429	554	480	362	395	356	777	1 155	824	1 192	50
Poland	470	550	586	619	640	523	394	729	888	742	1 136	64
Italy	2 086	2 360	2 017	1 762	1 700	2 833	3 697	3 203	1 856	1 199	1 067	42
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 917	1 567	1 793	1 795	1 555	1 603	1 158	1 936	1 526	713	1 061	58
Netherlands	672	692	668	683	608	641	495	961	1 272	705	993	50
Russian Federation	297	487	1 533	2 599	1 647	1 641	1 032	1 439	1 525	641	950	55
Turkey	3 602	3 204	3 039	3 182	2 763	2 760	2 359	2 517	1 857	691	843	45
Armenia	253	206	197	291	274	374	277	360	583	361	796	52
Cameroon	242	250	317	463	401	490	600	924	915	546	738	55
France	772	820	836	838	792	717	638	903	973	586	647	47
Guinea	162	144	229	278	233	291	228	757	941	416	635	49
Iraq	154	113	236	251	298	322	184	397	612	377	546	42
Bulgaria	170	193	185	188	213	208	185	338	514	326	526	53
Iran	135	137	252	352	304	450	377	519	456	318	468	43
Other countries	12 271	12 955	14 899	15 502	14 058	14 007	10 771	14 973	13 802	7 874	12 303	
Total	**31 512**	**31 860**	**36 063**	**37 710**	**32 767**	**34 635**	**29 786**	**38 612**	**34 801**	**18 727**	**27 071**	**50**

1. For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498646

Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

CANADA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Philippines	11 037	15 570	12 198	11 669	11 069	11 610	16 166	10 553	14 828	27 991	31 953	57
India	22 068	33 977	25 797	20 842	17 403	18 973	22 240	13 468	15 416	26 559	28 167	50
China	25 803	34 607	24 433	21 084	16 059	13 471	15 644	10 443	10 147	21 788	20 162	58
Iran	4 986	8 087	5 331	4 987	3 830	3 585	4 957	3 530	3 384	9 421	8 994	51
Pakistan	12 433	17 120	11 625	9 437	7 839	8 064	9 938	5 633	5 290	9 080	8 676	51
United States	5 059	5 120	4 271	4 136	3 738	3 717	5 093	3 835	4 472	7 362	6 669	53
United Kingdom	7 001	6 653	5 260	4 724	4 373	4 510	6 062	4 346	4 778	7 355	6 274	47
Morocco	2 339	3 872	2 728	2 225	3 372	2 031	2 732	1 476	1 893	7 504	5 976	48
Korea	5 434	7 560	5 862	5 254	3 841	3 166	4 098	3 072	3 166	5 937	5 956	52
Algeria	2 146	3 332	2 552	2 150	3 160	2 456	3 321	1 586	1 849	7 279	5 695	49
Iraq	2 023	2 978	1 758	1 506	1 187	1 056	1 593	1 312	2 398	4 625	5 203	52
Colombia	2 086	3 138	3 784	4 672	4 290	3 812	4 080	2 540	3 371	7 103	5 118	53
Egypt	1 357	1 801	1 634	1 468	1 196	1 050	1 475	1 011	1 140	3 526	4 762	47
France	2 335	2 690	2 192	1 885	2 688	1 972	2 728	1 450	2 110	5 832	4 623	48
Nigeria	1 088	1 509	1 151	1 206	1 081	1 407	2 220	1 261	1 344	3 020	4 235	51
Other countries	93 867	112 824	89 331	79 387	71 259	62 819	79 122	47 645	53 454	108 260	99 715	
Total	**201 062**	**260 838**	**199 907**	**176 632**	**156 385**	**143 699**	**181 469**	**113 161**	**129 040**	**262 642**	**252 178**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498646

Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

CHILE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Peru	123	117	196	174	170	156	214	305	153	..	142	..
Colombia	16	19	44	26	61	54	75	149	105	..	120	..
Ecuador	20	21	43	62	72	89	97	173	95	..	83	..
Cuba	88	92	109	115	107	119	137	159	88	..	83	..
Bolivia	99	93	95	69	114	93	119	115	55	..	54	..
Argentina	15	7	11	10	20	16	23	33	21	..	27	..
Venezuela	2	3	9	8	14	17	22	21	8	..	23	..
China	18	25	24	16	46	29	24	29	18	..	17	..
India	10	7	13	16	11	9	16	15	8	..	11	..
Dominican Republic	1	1	1	5	..	6	4	17	2	..	10	..
Other countries	127	113	153	118	197	153	143	209	124	..	116	
Total	**519**	**498**	**698**	**619**	**812**	**741**	**874**	**1 225**	**677**	**980**	**686**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

CZECH REPUBLIC

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Ukraine	239	425	424	398	520	396	501	518	948	2 075	1 044	..
Russian Federation	134	107	102	84	58	50	68	173	162	463	305	..
Viet Nam	62	43	40	42	44	52	86	80	166	298	271	..
Slovak Republic	1 259	786	625	521	431	377	378	331	270	574	111	..
Romania	143	131	36	83	35	36	76	70	30	311	111	..
Belarus	35	27	39	27	20	15	38	49	53	137	94	..
Serbia	26	31	28	25	17	7	11	9	26	57	65	..
Moldova	11	9	33	21	23	15	32	25	41	175	55	..
Bulgaria	48	48	14	11	12	21	28	19	27	52	51	..
Armenia	32	61	28	19	16	11	47	74	46	144	49	..
Kazakhstan	43	129	18	121	21	17	48	30	65	122	48	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	63	37	19	11	9	9	16	27	11	59	47	..
Croatia	2	16	6	6	6	7	8	12	5	20	38	..
Poland	167	86	50	53	58	63	198	180	176	105	34	..
Syria	5	4	5	12	6	4	8	19	23	28	18	..
Other countries	357	406	410	403	345	415	393	420	465	494	2 584	
Total	**2 626**	**2 346**	**1 877**	**1 837**	**1 621**	**1 495**	**1 936**	**2 036**	**2 514**	**5 114**	**4 925**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

DENMARK

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Iraq	961	1 113	515	1 166	1 201	368	838	730	356	1 588	1 131	47
Afghanistan	282	260	178	359	790	354	576	463	151	917	408	45
Somalia	1 709	923	317	527	264	142	233	185	58	404	229	53
Turkey	878	1 125	527	581	511	239	227	300	166	150	193	55
Pakistan	305	172	93	191	214	21	73	89	77	38	191	47
Sweden	..	66	48	39	52	58	64	57	33	47	105	60
Iran	317	203	89	207	155	63	113	127	23	130	100	41
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	519	224	270	265	131	110	82	39	59	96	58
Russian Federation	..	84	54	63	123	74	55	85	62	31	76	70
Ukraine	..	38	22	32	30	16	35	44	32	10	72	89
Morocco	147	114	40	119	104	46	34	66	17	50	65	48
Sri Lanka	332	148	73	127	74	20	58	45	13	48	56	46
Former Yugoslavia	324	594	165	196	228	83	62	58	54	39	51	67
Viet Nam	232	213	129	78	144	86	58	58	23	52	48	52
Poland	103	73	39	43	44	36	33	41	39	29	45	69
Other countries	4 607	2 316	1 135	1 774	2 338	1 269	1 342	1 059	607	1 155	1 198	
Total	**10 197**	**7 961**	**3 648**	**5 772**	**6 537**	**3 006**	**3 911**	**3 489**	**1 750**	**4 747**	**4 064**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498646

Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

ESTONIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Russian Federation	412	355	269	138	87	77	156	174	169	204	132	73
Ukraine	3	15	19	16	20	18	10	24	18	30	19	74
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Turkey	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Latvia	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	100
Kazakhstan	2	1	..	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	..
Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	100
Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
Armenia	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Other countries	6 654	4 379	3 938	1 969	1 562	1 092	1 348	1 139	1 140	1 373	737	
Total	**7 072**	**4 753**	**4 230**	**2 124**	**1 670**	**1 189**	**1 518**	**1 340**	**1 330**	**1 614**	**897**	**59**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498646

Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

FINLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Russian Federation	2 094	1 399	1 665	2 211	1 026	1 925	1 652	2 477	2 103	2 317	1 728	64
Somalia	414	445	464	595	290	131	96	609	814	834	955	47
Iraq	346	405	443	379	207	78	106	457	521	405	560	36
Estonia	291	176	182	262	166	243	302	521	436	382	420	60
Afghanistan	48	101	102	279	186	108	100	510	479	251	242	44
Turkey	128	110	102	195	94	132	166	278	271	257	229	34
Nigeria	5	6	13	19	2	7	18	75	87	111	179	27
Sweden	198	178	163	274	126	104	196	190	146	186	165	43
Thailand	31	15	30	34	24	41	50	75	104	125	150	83
Viet Nam	82	64	79	78	42	54	82	150	150	114	146	58
Ukraine	65	46	45	62	53	92	95	148	157	141	145	61
Iran	233	213	218	329	180	137	145	451	341	219	140	44
India	32	8	26	28	27	73	76	117	99	152	137	56
Pakistan	9	21	18	43	12	26	50	91	105	121	135	33
Serbia	346	248	240	371	173	122	133	374	316	160	132	52
Other countries	1 361	998	1 034	1 523	805	1 061	1 291	2 564	2 801	2 485	2 458	
Total	**5 683**	**4 433**	**4 824**	**6 682**	**3 413**	**4 334**	**4 558**	**9 087**	**8 930**	**8 260**	**7 921**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

FRANCE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Morocco	37 848	27 187	21 163	28 699	26 353	28 919	22 612	18 325	16 662	18 051	19 110	49
Algeria	25 435	33 702	19 753	20 256	20 757	21 299	15 527	12 991	13 408	15 142	17 377	48
Tunisia	12 012	8 255	7 131	9 471	9 476	9 008	6 828	5 546	5 569	6 274	7 018	43
Turkey	13 618	11 629	4 912	10 202	9 259	9 667	8 277	6 920	5 873	5 835	5 595	47
Mali	1 365	1 266	1 245	2 237	2 786	3 214	2 616	2 201	2 645	3 345	3 621	47
Senegal	2 345	2 485	1 944	3 038	3 443	3 839	3 168	2 755	2 823	3 048	3 382	50
Côte d'Ivoire	1 987	2 120	1 744	2 197	2 582	3 096	2 257	1 766	2 513	3 055	3 188	58
Cameroon	2 081	3 013	1 893	2 014	2 425	2 890	2 425	1 926	2 579	3 010	3 125	60
Portugal	8 888	10 524	3 743	7 778	6 583	5 723	4 720	4 294	3 887	3 345	3 109	49
Russian Federation	1 132	1 520	2 031	3 530	4 157	4 507	3 390	2 203	2 517	3 040	2 654	76
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 631	3 210	1 939	2 402	2 375	2 562	1 946	1 599	1 585	2 335	2 547	51
Haiti	2 744	3 154	1 655	2 922	3 070	3 166	2 204	1 799	2 121	2 181	2 228	53
Congo	2 390	2 193	1 644	2 933	3 309	3 417	2 018	1 326	1 808	1 797	2 089	53
Comoros	817	877	632	1 049	1 373	1 546	1 828	1 778	2 307	2 175	1 881	50
China	1 054	965	759	1 122	1 425	1 403	1 336	1 331	1 497	1 835	1 830	56
Other countries	38 480	35 768	59 550	37 602	36 479	39 005	33 417	29 290	29 482	31 145	34 854	
Total	**154 827**	**147 868**	**131 738**	**137 452**	**135 852**	**143 261**	**114 569**	**96 050**	**97 276**	**105 613**	**113 608**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

GERMANY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Turkey	32 661	33 388	28 861	24 449	24 647	26 192	28 103	33 246	27 970	22 463	19 674	45
Poland	6 896	6 907	5 479	4 245	3 841	3 789	4 281	4 496	5 462	5 932	5 945	72
Ukraine	3 363	4 536	4 454	1 953	2 345	3 118	4 264	3 691	4 539	3 142	4 167	61
Iraq	4 136	3 693	4 102	4 229	5 136	5 228	4 790	3 510	3 150	3 172	3 446	45
Italy	1 629	1 558	1 265	1 392	1 273	1 305	1 707	2 202	2 754	3 245	3 403	47
Croatia	1 287	1 729	1 224	1 032	542	689	665	544	1 721	3 899	3 327	55
Greece	1 346	1 657	2 691	1 779	1 362	1 450	2 290	4 167	3 498	2 800	3 057	47
Romania	1 789	1 379	3 502	2 137	2 357	2 523	2 399	2 343	2 504	2 566	2 994	70
Afghanistan	3 133	3 063	2 831	2 512	3 549	3 520	2 711	2 717	3 054	3 000	2 572	50
Morocco	3 684	3 546	3 489	3 130	3 042	2 806	3 011	2 852	2 710	2 689	2 551	45
Iran	4 482	3 662	3 121	2 734	3 184	3 046	2 728	2 463	2 560	2 546	2 527	51
Russian Federation	5 055	4 679	4 069	2 439	2 477	2 753	2 965	3 167	2 784	2 743	2 322	63
Serbia	8 824	12 601	10 458	6 484	4 309	3 405	2 978	2 746	2 714	2 358	2 116	50
Syria	1 061	1 226	1 108	1 156	1 342	1 401	1 454	1 321	1 508	1 820	2 023	44
Viet Nam	1 278	1 382	1 078	1 048	1 513	1 738	2 428	3 299	2 459	2 196	1 928	52
Other countries	36 617	39 560	35 298	33 751	35 203	38 607	40 123	39 584	42 966	43 851	45 129	
Total	**117 241**	**124 566**	**113 030**	**94 470**	**96 122**	**101 570**	**106 897**	**112 348**	**112 353**	**108 422**	**107 181**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

GREECE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Albania	..	..	5 688	9 996	14 271	6 059	15 452	17 396	25 830	18 409	10 665	42
Russian Federation	..	..	475	834	410	611	..	1	2	309	289	62
Georgia	..	..	489	1 285	550	763	252	152	359	226	189	57
Ukraine	..	..	68	167	129	178	130	235	246	231	188	65
Bulgaria	..	..	105	89	62	70	101	75	192	200	142	56
Turkey	..	..	223	212	175	71	49	70	167	151	139	38
Romania	..	..	83	79	63	57	56	76	129	156	136	51
Moldova	..	..	22	29	32	44	91	131	159	124	114	64
Armenia	..	..	80	165	137	199	150	210	189	150	109	57
Cyprus[1, 2]	..	..	109	68	87	61	46	41	118	93	73	55
United States	..	..	105	175	127	189	83	84	126	65	62	48
Syria	..	..	36	43	26	34	42	223	3	87	46	20
Poland	..	..	29	25	33	38	25	27	52	33	46	52
Egypt	..	..	62	50	45	36	65	332	58	57	45	22
United Kingdom	..	..	9	15	17	47	15	29	41	43	43	53
Other countries	..	..	3 223	3 690	855	930	976	1 220	1 791	1 495	551	
Total	**..**	**..**	**10 806**	**16 922**	**17 019**	**9 387**	**17 533**	**20 302**	**29 462**	**21 829**	**12 837**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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 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 Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized 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.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

HUNGARY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Romania	6 890	4 303	6 052	5 535	3 805	3 939	15 658	14 392	6 999	6 200	2 605	47
Ukraine	828	541	834	857	558	646	2 189	1 765	894	858	386	59
Slovak Republic	161	206	116	106	97	97	414	307	202	310	208	63
Serbia	949	357	757	758	672	721	1 678	1 330	647	411	158	39
Russian Federation	162	111	7	156	119	111	168	151	97	170	131	75
Egypt	2	1	4	2	5	3	2	6	9	81	93	40
Viet Nam	53	40	53	95	39	75	38	29	15	67	39	56
Germany	25	22	28	33	35	25	55	67	35	59	29	45
Syria	13	13	22	17	11	10	7	11	10	57	21	38
Turkey	7	4	6	13	10	9	12	8	20	58	19	21
Mongolia	11	14	10	4	14	16	18	9	8	20	18	94
Poland	26	10	10	14	13	9	27	18	11	45	15	60
Israel	1	8	3	7	5	4	9	10	6	10	15	20
Croatia	50	148	26	34	25	26	61	50	22	27	15	40
United States	3	4	12	11	9	2	17	13	9	25	13	54
Other countries	689	390	502	462	385	393	201	213	194	347	283	
Total	**9 870**	**6 172**	**8 442**	**8 104**	**5 802**	**6 086**	**20 554**	**18 379**	**9 178**	**8 745**	**4 048**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

ICELAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Poland	184	222	162	164	153	50	35	30	89	149	265	62
Philippines	45	105	69	126	106	67	35	49	89	52	74	49
Thailand	50	54	45	62	40	28	27	26	26	43	42	79
Viet Nam	23	41	16	52	51	39	14	8	39	33	33	61
Romania	10	12	4	12	12	4	2	12	7	10	24	54
Latvia	5	5	5	9	1	2	1	4	18	4	21	71
United States	31	34	33	20	15	19	11	12	13	14	18	44
Ukraine	6	9	13	18	18	15	10	21	18	12	17	82
Serbia	70	78	33	109	76	27	34	27	21	7	15	80
Brazil	1	2	1	6	2	2	5	2	8	8	14	71
Sweden	16	11	9	1	5	3	6	11	3	6	11	64
Sri Lanka	0	4	4	3	9	2	3	0	9	5	11	27
Denmark	9	15	8	3	6	2	6	1	0	5	11	55
Nepal	7	10	5	8	10	4	9	4	9	8	10	70
Lithuania	7	5	23	23	9	11	8	6	7	16	10	60
Other countries	262	237	217	298	215	175	164	200	241	223	225	
Total	**726**	**844**	**647**	**914**	**728**	**450**	**370**	**413**	**597**	**595**	**801**	**60**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

IRELAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
India	144	126	119	166	339	443	944	2 617	3 009	2 939	1 611	39
Nigeria	155	189	142	319	454	1 012	1 204	5 689	5 792	3 293	1 360	45
Philippines	43	70	37	84	410	630	1 755	3 830	2 486	2 184	1 167	53
Poland	20	37	7	10	13	29	25	359	508	939	1 161	49
Romania	92	81	46	74	117	143	135	457	564	1 029	901	49
Pakistan	213	239	189	196	201	306	428	1 288	1 807	1 244	732	31
China	57	85	45	102	131	258	403	798	656	576	494	57
Brazil	31	37	36	14	21	31	86	203	245	459	393	51
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	368	55
Latvia	2	4	4	9	16	22	19	98	150	226	327	62
Ukraine	31	25	34	97	153	202	432	815	695	536	323	56
United States	890	1 518	1 841	875	156	112	148	263	217	304	246	59
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	0	0	57	82	79	7	179	314	422	245	54
Thailand	29	60	18	33	28	53	139	209	227	274	208	78
Sudan	40	39	40	80	123	170	280	419	292	253	179	56
Other countries	2 332	3 253	4 098	2 234	2 350	2 897	4 744	7 815	7 296	6 405	3 850	
Total	**4 079**	**5 763**	**6 656**	**4 350**	**4 594**	**6 387**	**10 749**	**25 039**	**24 263**	**21 090**	**13 565**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

ITALY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Albania	..	2 330	2 605	4 546	9 523	9 129	8 101	9 493	13 671	21 148	35 134	48
Morocco	..	3 295	3 850	9 156	9 096	11 350	10 732	14 728	25 421	29 025	32 448	46
Romania	..	2 775	3 509	2 857	2 735	4 707	3 921	3 272	4 386	6 442	14 403	60
India	..	..	188	672	894	1 261	1 051	2 366	4 863	5 015	6 176	40
Bangladesh	..	..	68	405	839	822	972	1 460	3 511	5 323	5 953	37
Pakistan	..	..	91	219	349	535	601	1 522	3 532	4 216	5 617	37
Tunisia	..	371	920	1 666	2 066	2 003	2 067	2 555	3 521	4 411	5 585	42
Peru	..	..	883	1 064	1 947	2 235	1 726	1 589	2 055	3 136	5 503	63
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	..	..	204	697	954	923	1 141	1 219	2 089	2 847	5 455	39
Egypt	..	217	704	1 228	1 394	1 431	2 352	1 342	2 130	3 138	4 422	36
Ghana	..	213	301	1 121	1 061	790	801	1 288	2 838	3 700	3 465	47
Philippines	..	..	286	521	584	842	1 039	894	1 048	1 937	3 050	100
Serbia	..	..	397	1 267	1 332	1 141	1 152	1 149	1 409	2 134	2 733	51
Ecuador	..	..	757	714	746	951	599	677	854	1 182	2 660	66
Nigeria	..	..	490	607	658	747	646	938	1 611	2 217	2 552	57
Other countries	..	26 065	30 232	26 956	25 191	27 071	19 252	20 891	27 773	34 016	42 879	
Total	**28 659**	**35 266**	**45 485**	**53 696**	**59 369**	**65 938**	**56 153**	**65 383**	**100 712**	**129 887**	**178 035**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

JAPAN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Korea	9 689	8 531	8 546	7 412	7 637	6 668	5 656	5 581	4 331	4 744	5 247	..
China	4 427	4 347	4 740	4 322	5 392	4 816	3 259	3 598	2 845	3 060	2 813	..
Other countries	1 135	1 230	1 394	1 484	1 756	1 588	1 444	1 443	1 470	1 473	1 409	
Total	**15 251**	**14 108**	**14 680**	**13 218**	**14 785**	**13 072**	**10 359**	**10 622**	**8 646**	**9 277**	**9 469**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

KOREA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
China	14 881	7 156	8 178	12 545	..	..	..	6 282	5 801	7 052	6 753	..
Viet Nam	362	243	461	1 147	..	..	..	3 011	4 034	3 044	2 834	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 414	1 587	1 764	1 681	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	274	286	479	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	509	404	427	..
Philippines	786	317	335	579	..	..	..	339	532	400	412	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	226	250	305	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	125	93	134	..
Uzbekistan	79	38	60	80	..	..	..	75	110	96	120	..
Mongolia	109	32	82	134	..	..	..	110	123	133	119	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	87	95	96	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	84	82	95	..
Thailand	69	39	57	73	..	..	..	72	91	84	81	..
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	60	66	71	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	27	34	..
Other countries	688	300	1 146	700	..	..	..	216	290	324	293	
Total	**16 974**	**8 125**	**10 319**	**15 258**	**26 756**	**17 323**	**18 400**	**12 527**	**13 956**	**14 200**	**13 934**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

LATVIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Russian Federation	98	177	132	93	54	67	49	82	71	109	70	61
Ukraine	8	19	32	24	41	34	13	8	51	54	32	44
United Kingdom	..	..	..	0	0	1	..	9	7	16	19	42
Belarus	11	13	19	13	10	10	12	14	12	15	12	58
United States	..	..	..	0	0	6	..	4	23	25	10	30
Lithuania	8	10	9	6	8	5	3	7	5	5	9	67
Ireland	..	..	..	0	0	1	..	13	5	10	8	50
Germany	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	1	2	11	6	50
Sweden	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	0	2	4	5	80
Armenia	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	6	3	4	5	80
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	0	2	1	..	0	0	1	4	75
Lebanon	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	3	2	0	4	0
Turkey	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	1	1	0	3	0
Canada	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	0	13	7	3	33
Switzerland	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	2	50
Other countries	19 981	18 745	8 130	4 092	3 118	3 533	2 386	3 636	2 886	1 880	1 705	
Total	**20 106**	**18 964**	**8 322**	**4 230**	**3 235**	**3 660**	**2 467**	**3 784**	**3 083**	**2 141**	**1 897**	**55**

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StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498646

Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

LUXEMBOURG

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Belgium	101	87	97	77	224	258	450	1 581	1 577	1 346	1 264	47
France	51	74	75	76	277	342	314	462	639	860	1 205	47
Portugal	252	338	352	293	1 242	1 351	1 085	1 155	982	1 211	1 168	51
Italy	97	161	138	109	362	665	425	411	314	418	313	51
Germany	79	74	95	76	322	333	208	201	195	209	279	55
Serbia	2	55	67	115	425	412	229	194	148	197	182	51
United States	2	0	2	3	47	44	32	42	48	80	100	52
United Kingdom	1	8	5	0	62	53	44	56	37	66	75	44
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29	46	72	76	270	202	114	74	60	56	70	46
Netherlands	7	20	10	20	31	50	38	54	27	54	54	67
Cabo Verde	33	45	46	49	77	40	60	41	44	27	47	34
Spain	9	7	17	10	48	58	35	38	30	48	42	52
Russian Federation	8	13	10	10	40	50	30	17	22	30	40	85
Poland	10	3	4	4	30	27	27	25	23	17	30	70
Brazil	2	6	2	8	7	3	7	12	18	15	30	50
Other countries	271	191	244	289	558	423	307	317	247	357	407	
Total	**954**	**1 128**	**1 236**	**1 215**	**4 022**	**4 311**	**3 405**	**4 680**	**4 411**	**4 991**	**5 306**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

MEXICO

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Venezuela	197	185	316	309	159	126	162	279	334	259	484	49
Colombia	813	689	892	690	390	305	486	634	601	397	378	52
Cuba	666	429	660	459	307	240	408	579	531	287	305	49
Spain	301	239	286	251	227	121	152	180	163	119	169	35
United States	286	334	287	246	266	117	79	108	119	120	136	36
Argentina	372	400	450	400	265	170	178	271	304	130	126	47
Peru	191	215	292	213	166	107	138	182	159	100	93	56
Honduras	156	59	123	98	131	55	92	143	129	60	74	57
El Salvador	235	137	159	118	163	81	82	99	109	66	66	47
Dominican Republic	43	47	69	48	50	29	22	75	59	53	63	49
Ecuador	67	52	83	63	41	41	46	63	59	40	62	47
Guatemala	247	114	185	141	209	95	117	196	141	62	57	60
Bolivia	116	94	119	97	43	26	41	48	57	24	47	55
China	324	188	211	241	154	145	58	76	56	62	40	42
Nigeria	3	1	6	2	0	0	7	8	3	5	39	8
Other countries	1 593	992	1 332	1 095	918	492	565	649	757	557	597	
Total	**5 610**	**4 175**	**5 470**	**4 471**	**3 489**	**2 150**	**2 633**	**3 590**	**3 581**	**2 341**	**2 736**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

NETHERLANDS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Morocco	7 086	6 896	6 409	5 034	5 508	5 797	6 824	6 238	3 886	4 251	3 272	54
Turkey	3 493	3 407	4 073	3 147	4 167	4 984	5 029	4 292	2 872	3 119	2 824	53
Iraq	333	331	501	866	674	288	289	525	929	1 331	909	52
China	1 291	799	638	539	559	490	..	437	494	628	745	62
India	187	214	214	153	263	193	292	406	415	794	638	42
Suriname	2 031	1 636	1 285	1 006	1 142	967	934	875	659	828	594	62
Afghanistan	550	562	662	584	596	402	371	567	1 341	1 027	510	59
Ghana	199	296	314	283	411	367	519	540	435	575	503	59
Iran	184	225	221	273	279	217	281	361	848	690	464	55
Thailand	160	171	195	220	383	413	571	602	371	534	443	85
Russian Federation	521	466	413	436	400	275	..	427	291	446	355	78
Pakistan	204	199	199	174	251	208	279	388	248	384	322	58
Philippines	198	209	226	209	308	263	330	381	263	457	319	81
Poland	347	238	268	237	271	202	296	360	237	421	313	68
Nigeria	139	189	214	220	300	271	267	336	352	462	306	52
Other countries	11 565	13 251	14 821	14 848	14 242	10 938	12 316	14 220	12 241	16 631	15 360	
Total	**28 488**	**29 089**	**30 653**	**28 229**	**29 754**	**26 275**	**28 598**	**30 955**	**25 882**	**32 578**	**27 877**	**54**

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

NEW ZEALAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
United Kingdom	2 431	2 901	3 571	3 473	2 958	2 592	4 420	5 611	4 967	4 597	3 997	49
South Africa	2 433	2 805	3 119	2 413	1 808	1 339	2 105	2 784	3 387	3 834	3 532	52
Philippines	846	1 135	1 170	718	696	848	663	2 218	2 784	2 721	2 988	55
Samoa	1 161	1 375	1 447	1 433	1 549	1 908	2 034	2 957	2 936	2 591	2 722	47
India	2 926	4 346	5 211	3 431	2 246	1 567	1 649	2 271	2 206	2 221	2 395	47
Fiji	1 551	1 693	1 729	1 938	1 536	1 307	1 212	2 081	2 094	2 237	2 365	53
China	3 339	3 901	3 084	1 919	1 131	676	846	1 159	1 184	1 243	926	57
United States	289	372	418	392	331	327	437	573	630	659	516	53
Tonga	169	193	260	279	315	378	337	460	522	502	506	52
Zimbabwe	585	817	902	653	368	265	632	703	630	587	460	52
Sri Lanka	441	435	482	393	296	235	158	202	263	330	439	45
Malaysia	284	334	453	423	449	456	403	485	414	401	409	54
Korea	1 528	1 644	1 454	887	585	457	444	559	405	382	342	46
Australia	105	147	151	142	122	127	111	179	239	340	317	50
Thailand	290	253	210	166	165	131	222	255	298	305	287	67
Other countries	6 084	6 897	6 255	4 963	3 450	2 560	3 614	4 733	5 508	5 807	5 384	
Total	**24 462**	**29 248**	**29 916**	**23 623**	**18 005**	**15 173**	**19 287**	**27 230**	**28 467**	**28 757**	**27 585**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

NORWAY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Eritrea	50	60	88	67	63	248	254	199	323	563	1 114	51
Afghanistan	75	194	674	877	857	1 054	1 281	1 013	1 005	1 371	1 088	30
Iraq	2 141	2 142	2 577	1 072	1 267	1 338	947	1 642	1 663	1 418	817	45
Pakistan	694	590	544	773	469	430	526	478	424	503	714	53
Philippines	322	246	421	233	445	322	421	341	479	851	704	74
Thailand	299	263	427	247	483	267	380	265	346	547	683	84
Somalia	1 250	1 281	2 196	1 315	1 737	1 528	2 131	1 571	1 667	1 138	451	52
Russian Federation	548	458	436	515	622	673	644	629	418	401	444	64
India	223	187	235	141	185	152	209	130	132	313	382	41
Myanmar	7	0	5	4	33	103	260	325	533	838	378	48
Iran	832	535	740	495	785	554	539	297	307	336	353	51
Ethiopia	116	140	313	341	216	225	341	236	195	362	336	46
Sweden	276	376	241	211	184	248	300	213	229	253	300	46
Poland	126	112	31	74	77	50	96	138	166	324	241	56
Congo	15	9	38	46	..	142	189	222	258	320	196	57
Other countries	5 681	5 362	5 911	3 901	4 019	4 569	6 119	4 685	5 078	5 798	4 231	
Total	**12 655**	**11 955**	**14 877**	**10 312**	**11 442**	**11 903**	**14 637**	**12 384**	**13 223**	**15 336**	**12 432**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498646

Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

POLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Ukraine	759	417	662	369	877	992	800	1 196	908	1 911	2 010	56
Belarus	316	101	126	152	357	418	320	456	390	741	527	63
Armenia	18	27	30	16	79	101	103	163	111	367	285	54
Russian Federation	257	129	114	64	162	215	200	244	171	370	251	73
Viet Nam	36	29	47	12	64	97	104	150	105	289	222	51
Turkey	19	36	11	1	35	33	12	72	17	33	36	17
Kazakhstan	62	10	10	18	41	38	42	44	41	36	36	58
India	23	11	19	3	35	24	12	55	12	14	36	19
Bulgaria	54	8	16	8	21	21	38	29	25	27	36	22
Former Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	0	28	37	34	59
Serbia	37	8	14	15	33	18	16	17	14	15	28	43
Nigeria	16	7	17	2	35	45	4	68	8	8	26	8
United States	59	8	23	27	47	50	53	75	86	26	22	27
Romania	13	4	7	5	9	8	9	17	11	25	22	45
Czech Republic	19	0	3	11	9	9	12	10	8	23	22	55
Other countries	1 178	194	429	351	699	857	600	1 196	1 527	596	455	
Total	**2 866**	**989**	**1 528**	**1 054**	**2 503**	**2 926**	**2 325**	**3 792**	**3 462**	**4 518**	**4 048**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498646

Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

PORTUGAL

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Brazil	162	491	415	4 080	3 993	4 007	5 352	4 596	5 102	4 656	6 394	57
Ukraine	2	12	..	484	978	1 358	2 336	3 322	4 007	3 310	2 895	47
Cabo Verde	132	1 047	2 189	6 013	5 368	3 982	3 502	3 230	3 821	3 200	2 854	55
Guinea-Bissau	36	873	1 602	2 754	2 442	1 847	1 815	1 753	2 082	1 915	1 676	46
Angola	38	336	738	2 075	2 113	1 953	1 870	1 857	2 131	1 630	1 316	57
Moldova	3	6	..	2 230	2 896	2 675	2 324	2 043	1 816	1 363	964	52
Sao Tome and Principe	7	134	448	1 391	1 289	1 097	1 156	869	1 027	938	809	57
Romania	5	20	..	209	258	303	469	492	796	687	515	52
India	6	25	32	417	1 055	919	860	628	539	490	454	34
Russian Federation	6	21	31	259	535	580	590	506	515	395	327	61
Senegal	..	..	..	111	120	193	163	145	188	174	202	29
Pakistan	4	21	32	74	200	388	476	443	346	333	189	37
Mozambique	4	57	155	262	253	208	204	193	199	148	148	55
China	2	15	36	93	84	78	114	154	157	147	147	47
Morocco	..	..	..	203	203	188	175	132	201	192	133	47
Other countries	532	569	342	1 753	2 395	1 974	1 832	1 456	1 549	1 546	1 373	
Total	**939**	**3 627**	**6 020**	**22 408**	**24 182**	**21 750**	**23 238**	**21 819**	**24 476**	**21 124**	**20 396**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

RUSSIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Ukraine	94 133	66 502	55 424	58 500	62 025	5 715	7 783	12 803	15 646	24 141	67 400	..
Kazakhstan	123 286	68 087	64 831	58 736	50 628	27 130	29 986	14 585	20 582	32 293	32 070	..
Uzbekistan	73 315	67 021	53 109	43 982	49 784	4 788	7 906	13 409	17 937	22 363	22 557	..
Armenia	39 330	34 860	39 328	45 253	54 828	6 261	7 847	13 176	16 550	20 922	18 653	..
Tajikistan	16 148	12 198	16 444	21 891	39 214	4 393	6 152	9 773	12 476	14 638	16 758	..
Moldova	13 727	12 809	13 876	15 782	20 429	1 992	2 802	5 252	8 878	10 297	14 086	..
Kyrgyzstan	38 422	33 166	61 239	51 210	48 720	37 348	52 362	8 415	7 177	9 754	9 041	..
Azerbaijan	35 720	22 045	24 885	29 643	34 627	5 265	5 635	6 440	6 856	9 243	7 177	..
Belarus	12 943	7 919	6 572	7 099	6 062	3 888	3 993	1 547	2 559	3 566	3 257	..
Georgia	25 225	14 008	12 156	11 110	9 876	2 513	2 405	3 082	2 849	4 398	2 239	..
Turkmenistan	7 713	5 577	4 737	4 444	4 026	482	544	753	825	1 162	950	..
Turkey	44	51	60	105	129	144	146	201	218	254	292	..
Afghanistan	136	101	109	153	124	188	153	135	204	176	272	..
Syria	47	59	45	62	53	79	90	130	170	152	271	..
Viet Nam	46	58	77	94	75	90	112	105	170	240	265	..
Other countries	24 283	22 027	14 807	13 299	13 537	11 022	7 064	5 931	4 284	4 192	14 511	
Total	**504 518**	**366 488**	**367 699**	**361 363**	**394 137**	**111 298**	**134 980**	**95 737**	**117 381**	**157 791**	**209 799**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Ukraine	450	377	704	203	35	44	61	60	70	62	93	63
Czech Republic	167	121	158	93	39	45	45	36	24	37	74	49
Serbia	185	42	112	53	46	57	53	56	67	5	67	43
Viet Nam	40	40	62	37	7	15	5	11	15	49	20	75
United States	64	113	110	93	9	7	6	6	6	5	14	57
Germany	10	13	16	16	8	3	3	2	1	1	11	55
Russian Federation	37	35	42	31	4	8	8	3	22	5	7	57
Syria	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	5	40
Romania	220	147	100	31	10	10	18	25	9	7	5	60
Austria	1	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	5	40
Poland	14	20	18	7	1	5	4	4	4	2	4	100
Hungary	7	9	6	15	3	12	9	8	5	1	4	25
Turkey	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	3	33
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	12	4	10	3	1	..	..	..	1	5	3	33
Lebanon	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	33
Other countries	182	200	137	95	96	32	57	40	56	51	58	
Total	**1 393**	**1 125**	**1 478**	**680**	**262**	**239**	**272**	**255**	**282**	**233**	**376**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933498646

Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

SLOVENIA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	368	445	467	556	622	305	545	579	744	42
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	..	..	45	..	140	194	177	59	122	122	157	43
Serbia	..	..	159	452	396	289	211	100	219	164	121	51
Italy	..	..	72	116	179	206	205	97	186	92	106	46
Croatia	..	..	56	203	181	115	162	52	93	47	41	54
Ukraine	..	..	..	6	13	23	31	14	35	17	22	91
Argentina	..	..	15	21	59	77	56	24	32	16	11	55
Russian Federation	..	..	5	7	19	6	17	6	12	25	8	62
United States	..	..	..	11	14	19	19	14	29	8	7	..
Moldova	..	..	..	1	2	4	10	6	7	10	6	50
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	6	67
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	6	1	3	1	1	1	2	4	75
Germany	..	..	8	12	3	10	12	7	14	8	4	50
China	..	..	..	11	1	11	7	..	1	7	4	100
Bulgaria	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	1	1	1	4	75
Other countries	..	..	113	175	231	313	278	82	173	162	178	
Total	**..**	**..**	**841**	**1 468**	**1 706**	**1 829**	**1 812**	**768**	**1 470**	**1 262**	**1 423**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

SPAIN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Morocco	5 555	5 690	7 864	8 615	6 683	10 703	14 427	16 163	46 547	19 730	19 904	41
Ecuador	10 031	19 477	21 371	25 536	25 769	43 091	32 026	23 763	41 612	10 783	8 291	58
Colombia	7 334	12 720	13 852	15 409	16 527	23 995	19 803	19 396	38 215	10 945	8 207	62
Bolivia	289	648	709	1 103	1 813	4 778	5 333	7 424	23 414	9 130	8 181	68
Peru	3 645	4 713	6 490	8 206	6 368	8 291	9 255	12 008	20 788	6 131	3 896	59
Dominican Republic	2 322	2 805	2 800	3 496	2 766	3 801	4 985	6 028	13 985	5 260	3 649	63
Cuba	2 506	2 703	2 466	2 870	2 696	3 546	3 088	2 921	6 843	2 894	2 401	59
Argentina	2 293	3 536	4 810	5 188	4 629	6 395	5 482	5 217	9 880	2 760	1 929	56
Paraguay	60	87	78	179	298	766	864	1 297	3 799	1 643	1 850	80
Venezuela	752	908	1 324	1 581	1 744	2 730	2 596	2 823	6 347	2 055	1 808	62
Brazil	695	782	779	1 049	943	1 738	1 854	2 540	5 572	2 178	1 650	73
Nigeria	144	147	262	234	264	461	670	711	2 487	1 157	1 271	45
Honduras	135	148	151	185	241	473	440	578	2 135	1 217	1 115	78
Algeria	199	198	310	320	235	372	544	684	2 342	1 187	1 059	34
Pakistan	147	147	176	208	262	375	491	596	2 751	1 347	1 007	21
Other countries	6 722	7 630	8 368	9 991	8 359	12 206	12 741	13 408	34 578	15 297	11 782	
Total	**42 829**	**62 339**	**71 810**	**84 170**	**79 597**	**123 721**	**114 599**	**115 557**	**261 295**	**93 714**	**78 000**	**55**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

SWEDEN

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Iraq	11 523	12 869	5 942	4 211	3 170	4 354	6 164	16 582	14 317	7 271	4 955	55
Somalia	685	930	652	783	882	1 075	1 087	1 547	2 482	2 925	4 776	52
Thailand	583	873	1 005	1 255	1 307	1 426	1 537	1 903	2 038	2 070	2 928	82
Poland	790	995	761	679	819	1 477	1 787	1 645	2 473	2 417	2 333	54
Finland	2 586	2 972	2 753	2 535	2 429	2 966	2 227	2 245	2 255	3 023	2 133	64
Denmark	328	431	385	404	409	483	391	475	564	603	1 510	45
Syria	1 195	1 307	592	504	498	418	675	666	540	495	1 370	47
Iran	1 872	2 782	1 449	1 103	1 097	958	1 021	1 392	1 305	1 128	1 331	53
Serbia	3 246	3 065	27	60	132	359	820	1 170	959	961	1 224	47
Afghanistan	623	1 062	775	811	1 180	848	636	851	776	785	1 198	48
Turkey	1 693	2 905	1 439	1 117	1 179	1 036	1 322	1 303	1 124	1 005	1 182	40
Eritrea	196	294	199	251	350	326	396	743	836	997	1 113	58
Germany	290	450	376	597	681	912	770	654	837	920	918	50
Russian Federation	881	1 495	914	752	859	766	941	943	932	719	789	65
Romania	308	387	275	261	260	237	195	350	744	781	736	52
Other countries	12 471	18 080	15 892	14 931	14 066	14 556	16 359	17 277	17 450	16 818	19 753	
Total	**39 270**	**50 897**	**33 436**	**30 254**	**29 318**	**32 197**	**36 328**	**49 746**	**49 632**	**42 918**	**48 249**	**54**

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

SWITZERLAND

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Italy	4 032	4 502	4 629	4 921	4 804	4 111	4 109	4 045	4 401	4 495	5 496	43
Germany	773	1 144	1 361	3 022	4 035	3 617	3 544	3 401	3 835	4 120	5 255	52
Portugal	1 505	2 383	2 201	1 761	2 336	2 217	2 298	2 110	2 201	2 458	3 626	54
France	1 021	1 260	1 218	1 110	1 314	1 084	1 325	1 229	1 580	1 750	2 598	50
Turkey	3 467	3 457	3 044	2 866	2 593	2 091	1 886	1 662	1 628	1 399	1 808	48
Serbia	9 503	11 721	10 441	10 252	8 453	6 859	4 359	3 463	2 611	1 913	1 765	52
Spain	975	1 283	1 246	1 096	1 245	1 120	1 091	1 055	1 054	1 071	1 501	50
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	2 171	2 596	2 210	2 287	1 831	1 586	1 337	1 223	1 272	1 288	1 306	49
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 790	3 149	3 008	2 855	2 408	1 924	1 628	1 163	1 173	966	1 103	53
Croatia	1 681	1 837	1 660	2 046	1 599	1 483	1 273	1 201	1 126	838	904	56
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	781	768	52
United Kingdom	287	323	353	319	365	298	351	396	328	449	617	44
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	596	80
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	397	562	73
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	394	42
Other countries	10 232	13 056	12 518	11 830	12 457	12 924	13 556	13 173	12 726	10 620	12 589	
Total	**38 437**	**46 711**	**43 889**	**44 365**	**43 440**	**39 314**	**36 757**	**34 121**	**34 332**	**33 325**	**40 888**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

TURKEY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2006 (%)
Bulgaria	3 299	1 769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	780	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	346	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Afghanistan	312	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	272	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syria	124	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	146	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iran	156	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	104	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	61	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	129	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	76	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	58	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	82	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	84	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	872	942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	**6 901**	**5 072**	**4 359**	**5 968**	**8 141**	**9 488**	**9 216**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
India	14 137	15 134	14 507	11 835	26 541	29 405	26 290	28 352	36 351	22 425	18 399	..
Pakistan	12 605	10 260	8 143	9 442	20 945	22 054	17 641	18 445	21 655	13 000	13 090	..
Nigeria	6 622	5 874	6 031	4 531	6 953	7 873	7 932	8 881	9 275	8 076	8 069	..
South Africa	7 046	7 665	8 149	5 266	8 367	7 446	6 351	6 924	6 448	5 289	4 788	..
Poland	559	580	562	251	458	1 419	1 863	3 043	6 066	3 166	3 763	..
Bangladesh	3 637	3 724	2 257	3 633	12 041	7 966	5 149	5 702	8 902	3 892	3 613	..
Zimbabwe	2 128	2 556	5 592	5 707	7 703	6 301	4 877	5 647	4 412	3 103	3 378	..
Ghana	3 307	2 989	3 373	3 134	4 662	4 551	3 931	4 744	4 675	3 134	2 973	..
Philippines	3 797	8 839	10 844	5 382	11 751	9 429	7 133	8 122	10 374	3 095	2 971	..
United States	3 319	3 021	2 792	2 205	3 116	2 926	2 591	3 350	3 119	3 761	2 908	..
China	2 425	2 601	3 117	2 677	6 041	7 581	6 966	7 198	7 289	3 530	2 519	..
Nepal	655	916	1 047	929	1 551	2 118	3 468	4 282	7 447	2 667	2 316	..
Sri Lanka	6 997	5 717	6 496	3 284	4 762	4 944	5 886	6 163	3 855	2 335	2 294	..
Somalia	8 297	9 029	7 450	7 163	8 139	5 817	4 664	5 143	5 688	2 106	2 218	..
Australia	3 350	3 377	2 836	1 990	2 890	2 593	2 449	2 792	2 683	3 054	2 188	..
Other countries	82 818	71 736	81 441	61 948	77 869	72 623	70 594	75 421	69 750	43 020	42 566	
Total	**161 699**	**154 018**	**164 637**	**129 377**	**203 789**	**195 046**	**177 785**	**194 209**	**207 989**	**125 653**	**118 053**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. **Acquisition of nationality by country of former nationality**

Thousands

UNITED STATES

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	*Of which: Women* 2015 (%)
Mexico	77 089	83 979	122 258	231 815	111 630	67 062	94 783	102 181	99 385	94 889	105 958	55
India	35 962	47 542	46 871	65 971	52 889	61 142	45 985	42 928	49 897	37 854	42 213	51
Philippines	36 673	40 500	38 830	58 792	38 934	35 465	42 520	44 958	43 489	34 591	40 815	65
China	31 708	35 387	33 134	40 017	37 130	33 969	32 864	31 868	35 387	30 284	31 241	59
Dominican Republic	20 831	22 165	20 645	35 251	20 778	15 451	20 508	33 351	39 590	23 775	26 665	59
Cuba	11 227	21 481	15 394	39 871	24 891	14 050	21 071	31 244	30 482	24 092	25 770	55
Viet Nam	32 926	29 917	27 921	39 584	31 168	19 313	20 922	23 490	24 277	18 837	21 976	63
Colombia	11 396	15 698	12 089	22 926	16 593	18 417	22 693	23 972	22 196	16 478	17 207	63
El Salvador	12 174	13 430	17 157	35 796	18 927	10 343	13 834	16 685	18 401	15 598	16 930	56
Jamaica	13 674	18 953	12 314	21 324	15 098	12 070	14 591	15 531	16 442	13 547	16 566	60
Iraq	3 273	3 614	2 967	5 057	4 197	3 489	3 360	3 523	7 771	12 377	14 899	49
Korea	19 223	17 668	17 628	22 759	17 576	11 170	12 664	13 790	15 786	13 587	14 230	57
Haiti	9 740	15 979	11 552	21 229	13 290	12 291	14 191	19 114	23 480	13 676	14 053	56
Pakistan	9 699	10 411	9 147	11 813	12 528	11 601	10 655	11 150	12 948	11 210	11 912	53
Peru	7 904	10 063	7 965	15 016	10 349	8 551	10 266	11 814	11 782	9 572	10 701	59
Other countries	270 781	315 802	264 605	379 318	317 737	285 529	313 286	331 835	328 616	283 049	319 123	
Total	**604 280**	**702 589**	**660 477**	**1 046 539**	**743 715**	**619 913**	**694 193**	**757 434**	**779 929**	**653 416**	**730 259**	**56**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, please refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Metadata related to Tables A.6. and B.6. **Acquisitions of nationality**

	Comments	Source
Australia	Data from 2005 to 2010 are based on the former *Reporting Assurance Section.* Data from 2011 are sourced from Citizenship Programme Management. From 2014, figures inferior to 5 individuals are not shown.	Department of Immigration and Border Protection.
Austria	Data refer to persons living in Austria at the time of acquisition.	Statistics Austria and BMI (Ministry of the Interior).
Belgium	Data refer to all acquisitions of Belgian nationality, irrespective of the type of procedure. Data only take into account those residing in Belgium at the time of the acquisition.	Directorate for Statistics and Economic Information (DGSEI) and Ministry of Justice.
Canada	Data refer to country of birth, not to country of previous nationality. Persons who acquire Canadian citizenship may also hold other citizenships at the same time if allowed by the country of previous nationality.	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.
Chile	Register of residence permits.	Department of Foreigners and Migration, Ministry of the Interior.
Czech Republic	Acquisitions of nationality by declaration or by naturalisation.	Ministry of the Interior.
Denmark	The decrease in 2013 can be explained by the change in the naturalisation conditions that year.	Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Acquisitions of citizenship by naturalisation.	Police and Border Guard Board.
Finland	Includes naturalisations of persons of Finnish origin.	Central Population Register, Statistics Finland.
France	Data by former nationality for naturalisations by "anticipated declaration" is unknown for the years 2006 and 2007.	Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Justice.
Germany	Figures do not include ethnic Germans *(Aussiedler).*	Federal Office of Statistics.
Greece	Data refer to all possible types of citizenship acquisition: naturalisation, declaration (for Greek descents), adoption by a Greek, etc.	Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction.
Hungary	Person naturalised in Hungary: naturalisation (the person was born foreign) or renaturalisation (his/her former Hungarian citizenship was abolished). The rules of naturalisation in Hungary were modified by the Act XLIV of 2010. The act introduced the simplified naturalisation procedure from 1 January 2011, and made it possible to obtain citizenship without residence in Hungary for the foreign citizens who have Hungarian ancestors. This data refer only to those new Hungarian citizens who have an address in Hungary.	Central Office Administrative and Electronic Public Services (Central Population Register), Central Statistical Office.
Iceland	Includes children who receive Icelandic citizenship with their parents.	Statistics Iceland.
Ireland	From 2005 on, figures include naturalisations and Post nuptial citizenship figures.	Department of Justice and Equality.
Italy		Ministry of the Interior.
Japan		Ministry of Justice, Civil Affairs Bureau.
Korea		Ministry of Justice.
Latvia	Acquisition of citizenship by naturalisation including children who receive latvian citizenship with their parents.	Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.
Luxembourg	Excludes children acquiring nationality as a consequence of the naturalisation of their parents.	Ministry of Justice.
Mexico		Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE).
Netherlands		Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).
New Zealand	The country of origin refers to the country of birth if birth documentation is available. If not, the country of origin is the country of citizenship as shown on the person's passport.	Department of Internal Affairs.
Norway	The statistics are based on population register data.	Statistics Norway.
Poland	Data include naturalisations by marriage and acknowledgment of persons of Polish descent, in addition to naturalisation by ordinary procedure.	Office for Repatriation and Aliens.
Portugal	Acquisition of nationality by foreigners living in Portugal. Until 2007, data exclude acquisitions of nationality due to marriage or adoption.	Institute of registers and notarial regulations, Directorate General for Justice Policy (DGPJ).
Russian Federation	Naturalisations obtained through various simplified procedures benefiting mainly to participants to the Repatriation Programme of Compatriots; to persons who married a Russian citizen; to citizens from Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakstan, countries which signed a bilateral agreement on naturalisations with the Federation of Russia; plus a few persons who got their Russian citizenship restored (less than a thousand per year). Excludes citizenship acquired through consulates.	Federal Migration Service.
Slovak Republic	Data refer to persons living in Slovak Republic at the time of acquisition.	Ministry of the Interior.
Slovenia	Include all grounds on which the citizenship was obtained.	Internal Administrative Affairs, Migration and Naturalisation Directorate, Ministry of the Interior.

Metadata related to Tables A.6. and B.6. **Acquisitions of nationality** *(cont.)*

	Comments	Source
Spain	Includes only naturalisations on the ground of residence in Spain. Excludes individuals recovering their former (Spanish) nationality. The large increase in the number of naturalisations in 2013 is due to the Intensive File Processing Nationality Plan *(Plan Intensivo de tramitación de expedientes de Nacionalidad)* carried out by the Ministry of Justice.	Ministry of Employment and Social Security, based on naturalisations registered by the Ministry of Justice.
Sweden		Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland		Federal Office of Migration.
Turkey		Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs.
United Kingdom	The increase in 2009 is partly due to the processing of a backlog of applications filled prior to 2009.	Home Office.
United States	Data by country of birth refer to fiscal years (October to September of the year indicated).	Department of Homeland Security.

Note: Data for Serbia may include persons from Montenegro or Serbia and Montenegro.
Some statements may refer to figures prior to 2004 or to nationalities/countries of birth not shown in this annex but available on line at: *http://stats.oecd.org/*.

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