International Migration Outlook 2019

43RD EDITION



OECD

International Migration Outlook 2019



BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

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Foreword

This publication constitutes the 43rd report of the OECD's Continuous Reporting System on Migration. The report is divided into five chapters plus a statistical annex.

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

Chapter 3 examines the impact of temporary migration on the host-country labour market and provides the first estimation of the additional labour contributed in full-year equivalent by temporary migrants to the employed population in 20 OECD countries. The chapter covers all forms of temporary migration, such as temporary labour migrants, international students, participants in cultural exchange programmes, service providers, accompanying families of temporary labour migrants, free-movement migrants and cross-border workers. It demonstrates the need to pursue enhanced data collection efforts on temporary migration in order to build a complete picture of the impact of migration on host-country labour markets in OECD countries.

Chapter 4 investigates how migrants' long-term integration outcomes are affected by delays in family reunification. The integration outcomes of both principal migrants and the spouses who reunify with them are considered. The chapter provides new empirical evidence for a range of OECD countries and discusses potential reasons why delays in family reunification influence integration outcomes such as wages, employment, and language proficiency. It also explores the effects of age at arrival on the integration outcomes of migrant children, and the role played by the presence of migrants' parents. The key implications for policies regulating family reunification are discussed.

Chapter 5 presents succinct country-specific notes and statistics on developments in international migration movements and policies in OECD countries in recent years. Lastly, the statistical annex includes a broad selection of recent and historical statistics on immigrant flows; asylum requests; foreign and foreign-born populations; and naturalisations.

This year's edition of the OECD *International Migration Outlook* is the collective work of the staff of the International Migration Division in the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs. Chapters 1 and 5 contain contributions from John Salt (University College London). Chapter 3 was prepared by Ana Damas de Matos and Chapter 4 by Friedrich Poeschel. 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 Joanne Dundon and Anna Tarutina.

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Editorial

Migration touches upon the very notion of the nation state. Changes in legislation governing who can enter or stay legally in a host country, who can settle with his or her family, who can obtain citizenship or can vote, can all have an impact on social norms, values and institutions.

This explains why the management of migration flows and the integration of foreign-born people in OECD countries are among the most sensitive and complex policy issues we face. Migration policy decisions are often magnets for controversy and, at the same time, migration and integration generally rank high in the list of people's concerns in opinion polls.

Yet migration is not a new phenomenon. People have always migrated in search of better lives elsewhere. And while migration flows are at record high levels, and many OECD countries have a sizeable share of their population born abroad, the public discourse in the press and social media is often dominated by partial or distorted views, with migrants used as a scapegoat for unrelated problems or fears. In many cases, migration tends to be reduced to humanitarian considerations, while illegal movements are confounded with lawful ones.

In a number of countries, a common public perception is that migration is uncontrolled and costly. Uncontrolled because borders are not perceived to be secure. Costly because immigrants are assumed to be taking jobs from native workers or claiming social benefits for themselves and/or their families. Numerous analyses, reviewed in Chapter 3 of this publication, clearly show that there is little evidence to support these views. Migration, if well managed, can bring economic and social benefits to destination and origin countries, and to migrants and non-migrants alike. However, it would be a serious mistake to take people's views and fears about migration lightly. They reflect a complex set of conditions that have to be fully understood and addressed.

Firstly, this is not all about economics. Scepticism regarding immigrants' willingness to integrate into the host society and embrace the rules and values of that society is a challenge to be faced upfront. As we clearly show in the second chapter of this publication, many OECD countries have developed civic integration courses and tests for newly-arrived migrants. While there are some doubts as to whether social integration, as such, can be "tested", it is fair to say that taking part in the host society requires, at minimum, the adoption and respect of its core values. Adapting migration and integration policies to reward those who do adopt and respect these values, notably in terms of renewal and stability of residence permits, would certainly contribute to a more balanced migration debate.

Secondly, even when focusing on economic issues, it is important to recognise that while migration policies are generally national, the effects on the labour market and society are largely felt locally. Focusing only on aggregate statistics on flows and integration effects is a mistake because the costs and benefits of immigration are unevenly distributed within countries and levels of government. For example, low-skilled immigrants often concentrate in already disadvantaged urban areas and this, in turn, can pose challenges for their

integration into local communities. Moreover, whilst the total flow of migrants is generally too small relative to the total workforce to affect native employment prospects and pay on average, high inflows of migrants into low-skilled jobs might damage the labour market prospects of young unskilled workers. Recognising the uneven distributional impact of migration and then addressing its consequences is crucial. It is important to identify the winners and the losers, compensate the latter and adapt policies so that negative impacts are minimised.

Migrants themselves are highly heterogeneous and for some, including refugees, the initial steps of providing immediate support upon arrival and guiding them through the different integration steps can be costly and not always straightforward. Acknowledging these facts is a precondition for promoting successful integration but also for an effective communication strategy aiming at closing the gap between public perceptions and reality.

Thirdly, it is legitimate for residents to request information on how many refugees and migrants are arriving and for what purpose, where they will live and work, and what their potential ability to integrate into the society is. Information sharing and communication on migration certainly needs to be improved. In Europe, for example, the latest Eurobarometer suggests that 60% of respondents do not feel well informed about immigration and integration. And EU respondents, on average, overestimate the number of migrants from outside Europe by a factor of two, and half of respondents erroneously suppose that there are more migrants staying illegally than legally, though available estimates suggest that the irregular population is a relatively small fraction of the total number of foreigners.

The OECD *International Migration Outlook* has provided, over the course of its 43 annual editions, detailed comparable data on the stocks and flows of migrants in the OECD. The first special chapter in this year's edition adds an important new component by presenting for the very first time comparable data on the impact of temporary migration and cross border workers on the labour markets of OECD countries. The chapter shows that temporary migrants add 2-4% to the total employed population in Belgium, Israel, Korea and New Zealand, over 9% in Switzerland, and 65% in Luxembourg. This group – because it is very heterogeneous and not always covered in administrative data – is not well reflected in migration analyses. Yet many people look at posted workers in Europe or temporary foreign workers in other parts of the OECD as a threat to their employment prospects.

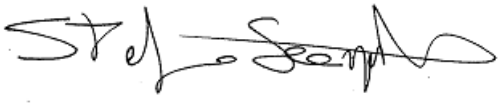
Fourth, real or perceived challenges about integrating an increasing number of migrants are often a signal of other concerns in a society that is increasingly anxious about the present and the future. Concerns about migration and its effects on both the economy and society are associated with a more generalised increase in anxiety and distrust in the ability of governments to address people's needs. Evidence from opinion polls suggests that while there are two sizeable groups of the population with opposing views on migration, there is a dominant middle, undecided, group. Many in this group belong to the middle class, a class that has been increasingly exposed to economic uncertainties. Across the OECD area – with the exception of a few countries – middle class incomes are barely higher today than they were ten years ago. The cost of living – education, housing, health – has however increased significantly and labour market prospects have become increasingly uncertain: one in six middle-income workers are in jobs that are at high risk of automation, compared to one in five low-income and one in ten high-income workers.

Addressing this challenge requires not only adopting a balanced, facts-based, public discourse on migration, which does not overlook the concerns expressed by those who are part of the anxious middle, but also requires helping the middle class with a comprehensive

action plan, as the OECD recommends in its recent report *Under Pressure: The Squeezed Middle Class*.

Finally, there is a need to improve public communication on migration and integration matters. Some countries have developed strong communication strategies on these topics. This is, for example, the case of Canada with the *Immigration Matters* initiative, which demonstrates the benefits of immigration at the local level, dispelling common myths about immigration and promoting positive engagement between newcomers and Canadians. In most countries, there is, however, much room for improvement in communicating about immigration with the public. The OECD is fully committed to promoting better and more effective communication on migration, and in 2018, launched the Network of Communication Officers on Migration (NETCOM). The network gathers communication officers and political advisers working in the relevant ministries, agencies and local authorities of OECD countries to discuss communication objectives and challenges in the area of migration and integration, and to share good practices. The goal of this network is to create a space for exchange, to look at concrete experiences and case studies, and to facilitate cross-departmental and cross-country exchanges, thereby improving coordination, notably in time of crises.

Tackling these challenges will be neither quick nor easy but it is essential that governments and citizens recognise the continuing impact that migration will have on our social norms, values and institutions, as well as our economies and well-being. The OECD will continue to work closely with member countries and all relevant stakeholders to inform a reasoned, constructive public debate.



Stefano Scarpetta,

OECD Director for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs

Executive summary

Migration up 2% in OECD countries in 2018

OECD countries received about 5.3 million new permanent migrants in 2018, a 2% increase on 2017, according to preliminary data. Since 2015, European OECD countries have collectively received more permanent migrants than the United States. Nevertheless, the United States remains the largest single destination country for migrants, followed by Germany.

In 2018, the number of asylum applications in OECD countries decreased to 1.09 million. This represents a 34% drop compared to 1.65 million applications registered in both 2015 and 2016, a record high. The majority of asylum seekers came from Afghanistan, followed by Syria, Iraq and Venezuela.

Because of the drop in asylum applications, the number of registered refugees also declined. In 2017, the latest year for which detailed data by category are available, about 700 000 permits were delivered for humanitarian reasons, compared to 900 000 in 2016. Other kinds of permanent migration have been on the rise, notably labour migration (+6%), when people migrate to take up a job.

Temporary labour migration, when a person migrates for limited time for work, increased significantly in 2017, reaching 4.9 million, compared to 4.4 million in 2016. Poland is the top temporary labour migration destination, followed by the United States. In the European Union (EU) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) area, workers "posted" by their employers to work in other EU/EFTA member states represented the main channel for temporary workers, with almost 2.7 million postings.

Adjusting migration programmes and fostering integration

OECD countries continue to adjust their labour migration programmes, in order to improve selection and favour needed skills. A number of countries have also reformed their entry processes for migrant investors or have created new programmes for migrants funding start-ups. Meanwhile, some countries have introduced restrictions to family reunification procedures or streamlined their asylum procedures.

Migrants' employment prospects continued to improve in 2018, building on the positive trends observed during the last five years. On average across OECD countries, more than 68% of migrants are employed and their unemployment rate is below 9%. Improvements in the employment of recent immigrants have been stronger in countries where employment rates were relatively high, such as Ireland or the United Kingdom. No change in recent migrants' employment rates was observed in Italy and France, where only around 40% of recent migrants were employed in 2018.

With the continuous decrease in inflows of asylum seekers and refugees, policy attention has progressively shifted from organising the reception of new arrivals to the creation or adjustment of integration policies. Some countries have reinforced local authorities'

resources for promoting the integration of newcomers. In particular, countries have taken measures to improve immigrants' language skills, offered courses in civic values and social norms, and set up systems for assessing and recognising formal vocational qualifications.

The impact of temporary migration on the labour market

The impact of immigration on the employment and wages of the native-born remains a core concern in the public debate. Research and policy work on the impact of immigration on the labour market has focussed on permanent immigrants. However, first OECD estimates show that temporary migrants contribute significantly to employment in many OECD countries. In 6 out of 20 countries, they add 2% or more to the total resident employed population. Among these countries, Luxembourg and Switzerland receive the most temporary labour migrants relative to population, largely due to EU/EFTA workers. New Zealand, Korea and Israel are also among the top five receiving countries. In EU/EFTA countries, free-movement labour migrants, including cross-border workers, add close to 1% to the total resident employed population. Free-movement temporary labour migrants contribute most to the construction and manufacturing sectors.

Integration and the role of family reunification

A number of recent policy debates have questioned the role of family reunification in integration and the policies needed, particularly in the context of the refugee surge in 2015/16.

New evidence for OECD countries shows that the vast majority of married migrants live together with their spouse in host countries. The share of migrants whose spouse is absent remains below 20% in almost all OECD countries. Evidence on how delayed family reunification affects the principal migrant is not clear-cut. On the one hand, principal migrants whose spouse arrived in the host country some time after them earn, even after ten years or more, significantly lower wages than those whose family reunification was not delayed. On the other hand, they are slightly more likely to work.

Delays in reunification also affect spouses and their integration prospects, especially for women. In European OECD countries and the United States, spouses whose arrival is delayed exhibit lower host-country language proficiency after five years or more in the host country than those whose reunification was not delayed. The integration outcomes of migrant children may also be strongly affected by long delays, especially in terms of their host-country language proficiency and education outcomes. Adult migrants whose parents live with them are more likely to find a job and to work longer hours, especially when they have young children.

Key findings

- After a 4% drop between 2016 and 2017, permanent migration flows to OECD countries started to rise again in 2018 (+2%) and amounted to about 5.3 million new permanent immigrants, according to preliminary data.
- More than 4.9 million temporary labour migrants entered OECD countries in 2017, an 11% increase over 2016. The number of international students enrolled in tertiary education across the OECD area increased by 7% in 2016, to over 3.5 million.

- On average across OECD countries, the employment rate of immigrants reached 68.3% in 2018 (2.4 percentage points below that of the native-born) and their unemployment rate decreased from 9.4% to 8.7% between 2017 and 2018.
- Access to employment remains difficult for specific immigrant groups, especially youth and the low-educated. By contrast, the strongest improvements in employment rates have been experienced by women and older people (55-64).
- In the European Union in 2018, more than 18% of immigrants aged 15-24 were not in employment, education or training (NEET) compared to 11% of their native peers. NEET rates were lower in non-European OECD countries.

Chapter 1. Recent developments in international migration movements and policies

This chapter provides an overview of recent developments in international migration in OECD countries. After a brief review of developments in migration flows in 2018, based on preliminary data, it provides a detailed analysis of the trends in permanent migration from 2007 to 2017, by country and category – migration for work, for family or humanitarian purposes, and migration within free movement areas. The next section addresses temporary migration for work purposes, including seasonal workers, intra-company transferees, posted workers, trainees and working holidaymakers. The chapter then examines international student mobility and recent trends in asylum requests in OECD countries. It then looks at the composition of migration flows by gender and by country of origin, the evolution of the size of foreign-born populations, and trends in the acquisition of nationality across OECD countries. The chapter concludes with a section on policies, covering the main 2017-18 changes made to migration management frameworks.

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

This chapter offers an overview of the most recent trends in international migration flows and policies. The first part of the chapter examines flows according to category of entry: (i) permanent movements broken down into labour, family, humanitarian and free mobility; (ii) the main channels of temporary labour migration: seasonal workers, working holidaymakers, trainees, intracompany transferees and posted workers; (iii) international mobility of foreign students; and (iv) asylum seekers. The second part of the chapter gives an overview of foreign-born populations, migration flows and naturalisation, by origin and demographics. The third part of the chapter deals with major recent developments in policies that regulate the entry and stay of foreign nationals in OECD countries.

Main findings

- After a 4% drop between 2016 and 2017, permanent migration flows to OECD countries started to rise again in 2018 (+2%) and amounted to approximately 5.3 million new permanent immigrants, according to preliminary data.
- Accounting for around 40% of new permanent migrants in OECD countries in 2017, family migration (family reunification, family formation, as well as accompanying family of workers) remained by far the most important migration channel. Labour migration to OECD countries increased by 6% and accounted for 11% of total flows.
- By contrast, the number of new residence titles for refugees and other migrants who have been granted international protection in OECD countries, declined sharply by 28% and accounted for only 14% of the total. Migration movements within free circulation areas (28% of total flows) fell for the first time since 2009, by 4%.
- More than 4.9 million labour migrants entered OECD countries through temporary migration programmes in 2017, an 11% increase over 2016.
- For the second consecutive year, Poland was the top OECD destination for temporary labour migrants, with 1.1 million new authorisations delivered to non-EU workers and 21 000 intra-EU posted workers. The United States remained the second most popular destination, with 691 000 new temporary workers in 2017.
- Intra-EU/EFTA posted workers represented the main recruitment channel of temporary workers with almost 2.7 million postings. With around 800 000 new work authorisations granted in 2017 (+16% compared with 2016), seasonal programmes were the second largest channel for temporary labour migration.
- The number of asylum applications in OECD countries decreased further in 2018, with 1.09 million applications, compared with 1.26 million in 2017 and with the record-high number of applications in 2015 and 2016 (1.65 million each).
- Both European and non-European OECD countries witnessed a decrease in the number of asylum applications in 2018: -10% and -17%, respectively. The United States remained for the second year in a row the main destination of asylum seekers in the OECD with 254 000 new applications, followed by Germany (162 000) and Turkey (83 000). The number of Syrian nationals in Turkey (most of whom obtain temporary protection without requiring the submission of an asylum

application) increased by about 156 000 (from 3.47 million in January 2018 to 3.62 million in December 2018).

- The top three origin countries for asylum seekers accounted for only 20% of all applications, compared with 25% in 2017 and 43% in 2016. Afghanistan and Syria remained the two main countries of origin, followed by Iraq and Venezuela .
- In 2016, the number of international students enrolled in tertiary education across the OECD area increased by 7%, from 3.3 million to over 3.5 million.
- International students accounted for an average of 9% of all OECD tertiary-level students in 2016, but for a full 15% of all enrolments in master's programmes and 24% of PhD enrolments.
- The total foreign-born population living in OECD countries rose to 129 million people in 2018, a 2% increase compared with 2017.
- Between 2000 and 2018, the increase in the foreign-born population accounted for more than three-quarters of the total population increase in European OECD countries, and for almost 40% of the increase in the United States.
- Countries continue to adjust the criteria upon which their labour migration programmes are based, thereby ensuring a better selection to fill their skills needs. Several countries have modified their points systems to this end.
- A number of countries have reformed their investor programmes and/or have created new programmes for start-up founders; concerning the latter, half of OECD member countries now have such programmes.
- Family reunification procedures have in many cases been made more restrictive or subject to additional conditions.
- Changes in asylum policies aim to streamline and accelerate asylum procedures. Measures include better use of reception centres and facilities; deployment of new technology for improving identification and closing of potential loopholes; and development of new procedures.
- One longstanding trend in OECD countries has been to increase the post-graduation extension of residence for international students. This trend continued in 2018, although some countries also reinforced control mechanisms to prevent abuse.

Recent trends in international migration

The first part of this section covers permanent-type migration according to category of entry (labour, family, humanitarian, as well as migration under free mobility agreements). It is followed by an overview of the main channels of temporary labour migration, as well as other types of temporary migration (study and asylum).

The data presented in this section do not necessarily equate with the number of new arrivals in OECD countries. Beyond individuals who have been granted the right to permanent residence upon entry, as well as those admitted with a permit of limited duration that is more or less indefinitely renewable, permanent-type migration also includes individuals already present in the host country whose legal status changed from temporary to permanent.[1]

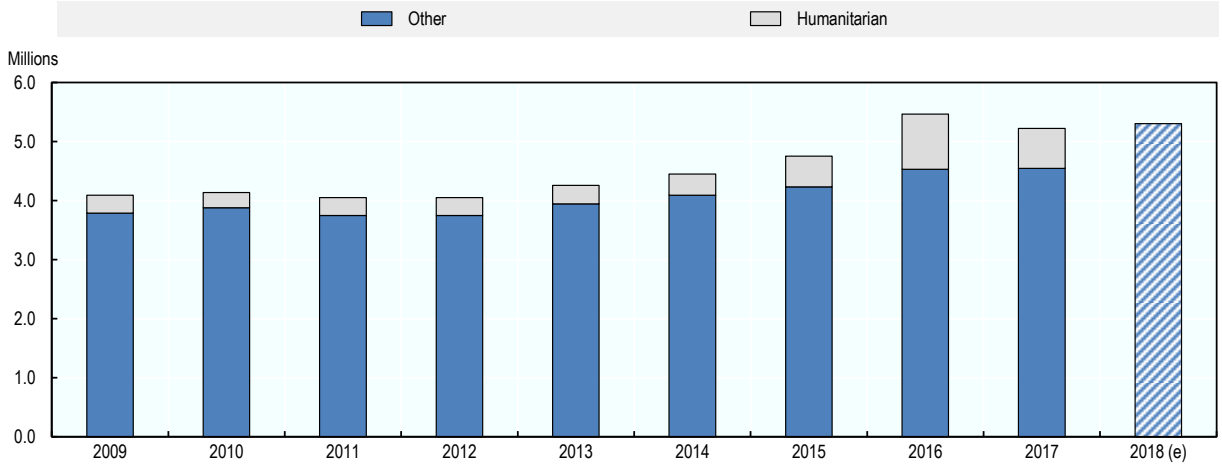
By contrast temporary-type migration, which is described in the next section, refers to individuals who enter the country on a permit that is either not renewable or renewable on a limited basis only (excluding tourist and business reasons as well as unauthorised movements).

Preliminary trends in permanent-type migration to OECD countries in 2018

After the decline recorded in 2017 largely due to the drop in the number of humanitarian migrant inflows, migration flows to OECD countries started to rise again in 2018 (+2%) and amounted to about 5.3 million new permanent immigrants (Figure 1.1). Permanent migration to the United States dropped by 3% in 2018 (Annex Table 1.A.2), with around 1.1 million persons obtaining lawful permanent resident status. Inflows into Germany declined by 2% in 2018 but remained higher than in any year prior to 2015.

Admissions of permanent residents in Canada rose sharply to reach more than 320 000. The United Kingdom received fewer new migrants in 2018 than in 2017, with a more pronounced decline among migrants from other EU countries. In France, permits granted to non-EU nationals continued to increase to just over 250 000 in 2018.

Figure 1.1. Permanent migration flows to OECD countries, 2009-18



Note: Data for 2008 to 2017 is the sum of standardised figures for countries where they are available (accounting for 95% of the total), and unstandardised figures for other countries. Data relating to 2018 are estimated based on growth rates published in official national statistics.
Source: *OECD International Migration Database,* https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988734

Austria and Sweden, both of which received large numbers of humanitarian migrants in recent years, saw overall inflows decreasing in 2018. Norway and Denmark also witnessed lower inflows in 2018 than in 2017. Conversely, large increases in migration flows were registered in Korea and Spain and, to a lesser extent, in Japan. Indeed, in these three countries, immigration flows in 2018 were almost twice the level observed at the beginning of the 2010s. Migration to Mexico, Ireland and Israel also increased sharply in 2017.

Final data for permanent-type migration flows in 2017 by category of entry

As pointed out in the previous edition of this publication, permanent-type migration flows to OECD countries slowed down in 2017 (-6%) to 5.2 million new migrants. This decrease is mostly due to the sharp drop of humanitarian migration (-28%) and, to a lesser extent, to a lower number of migration movements within free mobility areas (-5%).

Table 1.1. Inflows of permanent immigrants into OECD countries, 2010-17

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Variation (%) 2017/16
Standardised statistics									
United States	1 043.3	1 062.4	1 031.9	990.8	1 016.5	1 051.0	1 183.5	1 127.2	-5
Germany	222.5	290.8	400.2	468.8	574.5	686.0	1 052.8	860.1	-18
United Kingdom	448.7	339.8	287.0	295.1	350.0	369.9	351.0	342.2	-3
Spain	280.4	273.2	196.3	285.7	275.2	276.3	299.2	324.1	+8
Canada	281.3	249.3	258.3	262.8	261.4	275.9	296.4	286.5	-3
France	220.4	226.6	244.5	254.4	250.7	255.4	258.8	258.8	+0
Australia	208.5	219.5	245.1	254.4	231.0	226.2	227.0	218.1	-4
Italy	445.3	375.3	308.1	278.7	241.8	221.6	212.1	216.9	+2
Netherlands	91.8	100.3	100.2	105.2	117.2	123.2	138.5	141.5	+2
Sweden	79.9	87.6	99.5	108.9	118.0	121.1	154.9	132.2	-15
Switzerland	115.0	124.3	125.6	135.6	134.6	131.2	125.0	118.4	-5
Belgium	117.0	100.9	100.1	95.6	100.5	103.8	106.2	107.7	+1
Japan	55.7	59.1	66.4	57.3	63.9	81.8	95.2	99.3	+4
Austria	45.9	55.2	70.8	70.8	80.9	103.0	105.7	98.6	-7
Korea	38.1	43.0	39.7	48.2	55.7	59.6	66.5	66.0	-1
Denmark	37.4	36.7	39.7	47.7	55.1	67.0	60.8	56.9	-6
Norway	56.8	61.6	59.9	60.3	55.6	53.1	58.1	48.7	-16
New Zealand	48.5	44.5	42.7	45.1	49.9	54.6	55.7	47.2	-15
Czech Republic	28.0	20.7	28.6	27.8	38.5	31.6	34.8	43.5	+25
Ireland	23.5	26.3	24.3	28.2	30.5	35.5	41.9	40.2	-4
Portugal	41.2	34.3	27.9	26.4	30.5	31.2	32.8	39.6	+21
Mexico	26.4	21.7	21.0	55.0	43.5	34.4	34.9	31.5	-10
Israel	..	..	..	..	24.1	27.9	26.0	26.4	+1
Finland	18.2	20.4	23.3	23.9	23.6	21.4	27.3	23.7	-13
Luxembourg	..	..	17.5	18.0	19.0	19.4	19.5	21.5	+10
Total number of persons									
All countries	**3 973.6**	**3 873.4**	**3 858.6**	**4 044.8**	**4 242.3**	**4 462.2**	**5 064.5**	**4 777.0**	**-6**
Settlement countries	1 581.5	1 575.6	1 578.0	1 553.0	1 558.9	1 607.7	1 762.6	1 679.0	-5
EU included above	2 100.2	1 988.1	1 968.1	2 135.4	2 306.0	2 466.4	2 896.3	2 707.6	-7
Of which: free movements	931.1	1 043.0	1 150.8	1 212.4	1 355.2	1 372.9	1 381.6	1 321.9	-4
Annual percent change									
All countries		**-3**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**13**	**-6**	
Settlement countries		0	0	-2	0	3	10	-5	
EU included above		-5	-1	8	8	7	17	-7	
Of which: free movements		12	10	5	12	1	1	-4	
National statistics (unstandardised)									
Turkey	29.9	..	..	..	..	..	380.9	466.3	+22
Chile	41.4	50.7	65.2	84.4	83.5	101.9	135.5	..	..
Poland	41.1	41.3	47.1	46.6	32.0	86.1	107.0	128.0	+20
Greece	35.4	33.0	32.0	31.3	29.5	34.0	86.1	80.5	-7
Hungary	23.9	22.5	20.3	21.3	26.0	25.8	23.8	36.5	+53
Slovenia	11.3	18.0	17.3	15.7	18.4	19.9	20.0	27.7	+38
Iceland	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.9	4.3	5.0	7.9	11.8	+50
Lithuania	1.1	1.7	2.5	3.0	4.8	3.7	6.0	10.2	+72
Estonia	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	7.4	7.7	9.1	+18
Latvia	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.4	4.6	+34
Slovak Republic	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.6	2.9	-19

Note: Includes only foreign nationals. The inflows include status changes, i.e. those in the country on a temporary status who obtained the right to stay on a longer-term basis. Series for some countries have been significantly revised.

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

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988905

Permanent-type migration flows to the three main OECD countries of destination dropped in 2017 (Table 1.1). In the United States, 1.1 million migrants obtained a permanent resident status (-5%), with the decline being due notably to lower numbers of family migrants. In Germany, inflows fell to 860 000 new permanent migrants (-18%), due to the lower number of new permits granted to humanitarian migrants. In the United Kingdom, flows stood at just over 340 000, a 3% drop fully attributable to a decrease of inflows from other EU countries. Following a +8% increase, Spain emerged as the fourth main OECD country of destination in 2017 with 324 000 new migrants.

In 2017, Canada received almost 290 000 new permanent residents, following a 3% decline attributable to the decrease of refugee arrivals. In France, since 2013, immigration has fluctuated within a relatively narrow band between 250 000 and 260 000 annual flows.

Immigration flows in 2017 exceeded 200 000 people in two other countries, Australia (218 000, -4%) and Italy (217 000, +2%). Migration to the Netherlands increased by 2% in 2017 and reached a peak, with over 140 000 new permanent migrants. Other OECD countries which recorded an increase in permanent migration include Japan (+4%), the Czech Republic (+25%), Portugal (+21%) and Luxembourg (+10%). In Belgium, Korea and Israel, inflows of new permanent migrants remained stable in 2017.

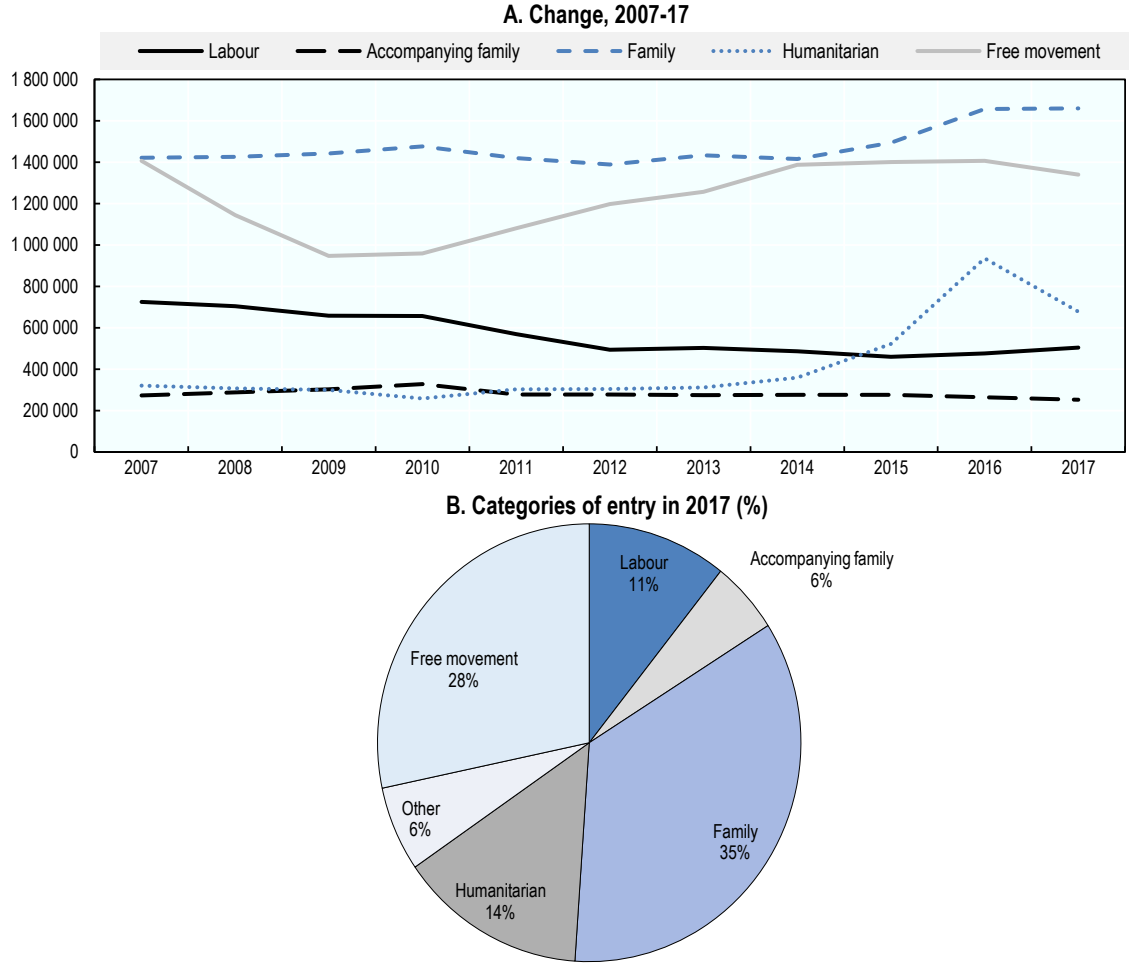
Among countries where permanent immigration decreased significantly in 2017, such as Austria, Germany or the Nordic countries, many had received particularly high shares of refugees over the previous years. These countries now gradually reach pre-crisis levels of humanitarian migration. On the contrary, in Switzerland, the overall decrease of 5% in permanent migration was primarily due to fewer inflows from EU countries. In New Zealand, the main driver was the drop in family migration, while in Mexico, lower labour migration pulled the overall figure down.

Central and Eastern European countries – for which only unstandardised national data (including some temporary migrants) are available – experienced a sharp increase of migration flows (with the exception of the Slovak Republic). The largest increase was recorded in Lithuania with +72% to 10 000 new migrants.

In 2017, around two million new permanent migrants in OECD countries (excluding countries for which only national data are available) were family migrants, meaning they were granted a permit for family reunification, family formation or as accompanying family of workers (Figure 1.2). Family migration thus represented more than 40% of all inflows to OECD countries and remained the single largest category.

The United States are by far the main destination country for family migrants (43% of all family migrants to the OECD) and usually set the trend for the global picture. However, in 2017, the drop observed in the United States concerning family migrants (-6%) was more than offset by increases of family migration flows to Italy, Spain, Sweden, Germany and the United Kingdom (Annex Table 1.A.1). Sweden recorded the strongest increase in family migration in 2017 (+25%), largely due to family reunification of beneficiaries of international protection. The other OECD countries where family migration increased by more than 10% in 2017 are: Portugal (+40%), Luxembourg (+19%), the Netherlands (+17%), Finland (+17%) and Israel (+14%). Besides the United States, significant decreases were also recorded in New Zealand (-22%), Ireland (-20%), Norway (-7%) and Korea (-5%).

Figure 1.2. Permanent migration flows to OECD countries by category of entry, 2007-17



Note: Includes only countries for which data on permanent migration are available.
Source: *OECD International Migration Database*, https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988620

Migration within free-circulation areas represented 28% of the total and remained the second main category of migration to OECD countries in 2017. Intra-EU migration accounted for more than half of total immigration to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and even more than two-thirds in Ireland, Luxembourg, and Switzerland. However, the number of migration movements within free-circulation areas fell for the first time since 2009, by a rate of 4%. This is due to a new trend observable in both Germany and in the United Kingdom, where immigration of citizens born in another EU country fell by 9% and 15% respectively, and, to a lesser extent, declining inflows in France (-9%) and Switzerland (-7%). Migration from within the EU increased significantly only in Spain (+19%) and the Netherlands (+11%).

Inflows of refugees and other permanent humanitarian-type migrants to OECD countries declined sharply in 2017, by 28%. However, humanitarian migration remained at a historically high level and accounted for almost 700 000 persons in 2017. While it is not the main channel of immigration to any OECD country for which standardised statistics

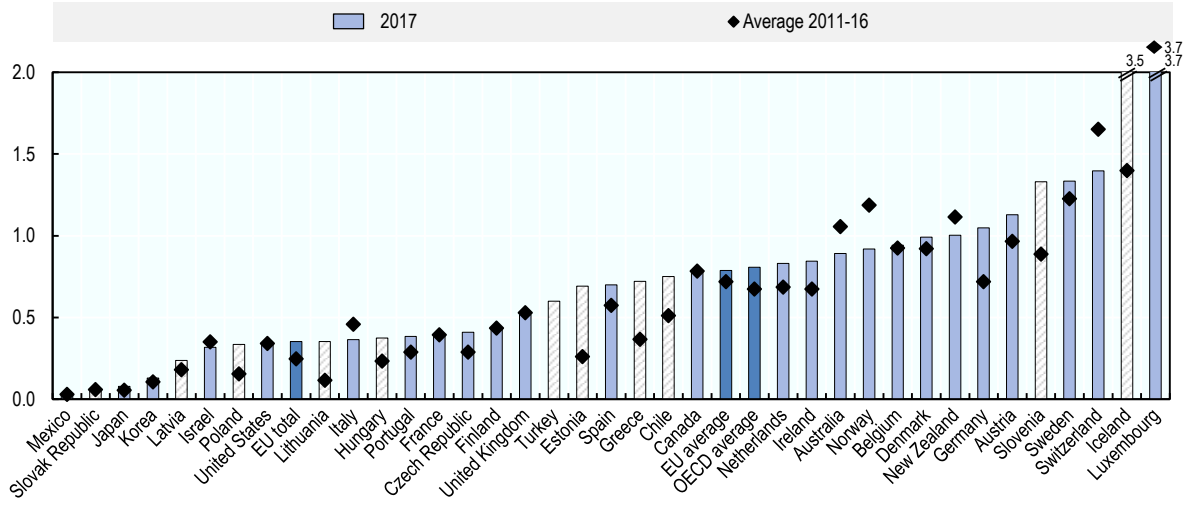
are available, it is the second largest channel of migration to Austria, Germany, Sweden and the United States and accounted for 14% of all migration flows to the OECD area. Despite a 40% decline in 2017, Germany remained the main country in terms of the number of humanitarian permits granted – largely due to the treatment of the backlog of asylum requests initially filed in 2015/16. The United States follows with almost 150 000 humanitarian permits granted in 2017, down 7% compared to 2016. Together, these two countries made up 60% of all humanitarian migration to OECD countries. Other OECD countries follow far behind, with Canada accounting for 6% of the total, as well as Sweden, France and Italy (5% each).

In many countries, humanitarian migration flows fell dramatically in 2017. In Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, they stood at only around half or less of their 2016 level. Only four OECD countries received significantly more humanitarian migrants in 2017 than in 2016: Mexico (+74%), France (+40%), the United Kingdom (+30%) and Australia (+25%).

Labour migration to OECD countries has been increasing since 2015 and in 2017, a 6% increase was recorded. Canada (+16%), Germany (+22%) and Japan (+8%) largely contributed to this increase. Other significant increases of permanent labour migration took place in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Netherlands, France and Portugal, while the main drop was in Mexico. In 2017, more than half of all new permanent migrants in Japan were labour migrants, and more than one in four in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Overall, the share of labour migration in total permanent migration went up to 11% in 2017, compared with 9% in 2016.

Figure 1.3. Permanent migration flows to OECD countries, 2017

Percentage of the total population



Note: Data for countries with a striped grey shading 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. Data for Chile refers to 2016 instead of 2017.
Source: *OECD International Migration Database*, https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988753

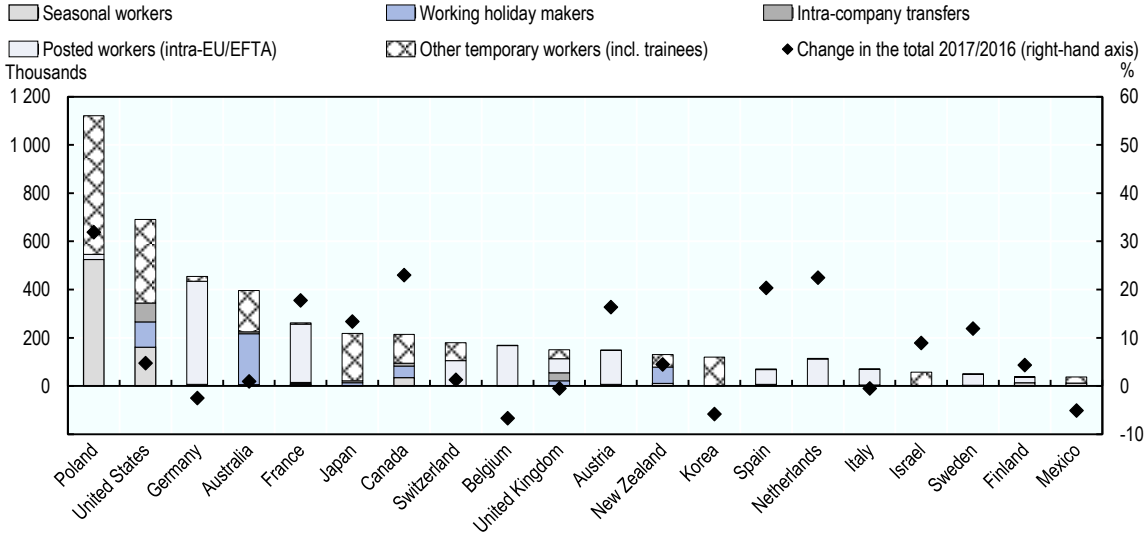
In 2017, OECD countries received, on average, 0.8 inflows per 100 inhabitants, slightly higher than the annual average over the 2011-16 period. In most OECD countries, annual migration flows indeed represent less than 1% of the population (Figure 1.3). However, in Luxembourg, this share has long been much higher, and stood at 3.7%. Switzerland and Sweden were also among the top five OECD countries in terms of immigration as a proportion of the population, with ratios of 1.4% and 1.3%, respectively. However, compared with the annual average over the period 2011 to 2016, Switzerland saw one of the largest decreases in that ratio, alongside Norway and Australia. Germany, by contrast, received permanent migration flows that represented 1% of its population in 2017, compared with an average of only 0.7% per year in 2011-16. Expressed as a ratio to the EU population, the flows of migrants from outside the EU (third-country nationals) remains relatively low at 0.35% in 2017. Annual migration flows accounted at most for 0.1% of the population in the countries with the lowest immigration levels, such as Mexico, Japan and Korea.

Temporary labour migration

More than 4.9 million labour migrants entered OECD countries through temporary labour migration programmes in 2017, 11% more than in 2016. These workers are usually concentrated at both ends of the qualification spectrum. On one end, low- and medium-skilled workers employed notably in agricultural activities, construction, manufacturing and freight transport sectors, and on the other end, highly-skilled migrant workers in high-skilled occupations in the IT or health sectors (some of which are sent abroad by multinational companies as intra-company transferees). In addition, there are significant numbers of workers posted on temporary missions inside Europe (posted workers). Annex Table 1.A.3 lists the national permits included in the different categories of temporary labour migrants presented in this section.

For the second year in a row, Poland was the top destination country for temporary labour migrants in 2017 (Figure 1.4). In 2006, following sustained economic growth and growing labour shortages, Polish authorities simplified the procedure for recruiting foreign workers from neighbouring countries on a temporary basis. In 2017, more than 90% of the 1 121 000 new temporary labour migrants in Poland were coming from Ukraine, mostly to fill vacancies in agriculture, construction and industry. This represented an increase of 32% compared to 2016. The number of entries of temporary labour migrants to Canada and the Netherlands grew as well, by more than 20% in 2017.

Figure 1.4. Inflows of temporary labour migrants: 20 main OECD receiving countries in 2017



Note: Other forms of intra-EU/EFTA mobility other than posted workers are not included. Accompanying family of temporary workers is not included.
Source: *OECD International Migration Database,* https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988639

Seasonal workers

Close to 800 000 foreign workers were recruited under a seasonal work permit in OECD countries in 2017, a 16% increase compared to 2016 (Table 1.2). Poland and the United States remained the top two destination countries, with an approximate 20% increase in flows in each country. Seasonal workers represented only 16% of the temporary inflows of workers to the OECD in 2017, but these proportions were much higher in Poland (47%) and the United States (23%). Poland alone recruited two thirds of the workers migrating in this category to the OECD. In Spain, the number of seasonal workers admitted doubled in 2017, with Moroccan women representing the majority (84%). The number of seasonal workers decreased only in Mexico and Sweden.

Table 1.2. Evolution of inflows of temporary labour migrants for selected categories, 2010-17

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017/2016
	Thousands								Change (%)
Seasonal workers									
Total OECD	**(583.0)**	**(372.3)**	**(212.0)**	**(212.0)**	**362.5**	**527.5**	**685.5**	**795.6**	**+16**
Poland	73.2	..	..	..	176.1	321.0	446.8	525.4	+18
United States	55.9	55.4	65.3	74.2	89.3	108.1	134.4	161.6	+20
Canada	24.1	25.1	25.7	27.6	29.8	30.8	34.2	35.2	+3
Mexico	27.4	27.6	21.7	15.2	14.6	15.9	14.9	12.4	-17
Finland	12.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	+0
New Zealand	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.4	9.4	9.8	11.1	11.7	+5
France	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.2	+6
Austria	10.5	17.5	13.2	15.1	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	+1
Australia	..	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.0	3.2	4.5	6.2	+37
Spain	8.7	4.5	3.8	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	5.7	+101
Italy	27.7	15.2	9.7	7.6	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	+2
Sweden	4.5	3.8	5.7	6.2	2.9	4.1	3.3	3.1	-8
Norway	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	+10
Working holidaymakers									
Total OECD	**(378.7)**	**(378.6)**	**(420.1)**	**(470.6)**	**466.9**	**465.0**	**469.1**	**479.7**	**+2**
Australia	183.2	192.9	223.0	258.2	239.6	226.8	214.6	211.0	-2
United States	118.2	97.6	79.8	86.4	90.3	95.0	101.1	104.9	+4
New Zealand	43.3	43.1	48.7	54.7	61.3	65.2	69.7	67.3	-3
Canada	0.0	13.6	36.3	36.6	36.0	33.4	38.5	48.2	+25
United Kingdom	20.7	20.7	19.6	20.9	23.5	25.3	22.3	21.6	-4
Japan	10.1	7.5	9.3	9.1	8.1	10.4	11.9	13.8	+16
France	..	..	..	..	2.7	2.9	3.9	4.3	+10
Ireland	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.3	+22
Korea	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	+20
Denmark	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	+22
Trainees									
Total OECD	**(95.1)**	**99.8**	**103.4**	**101.5**	**115.7**	**130.8**	**139.3**	**162.5**	**+17**
Japan	77.7	82.3	85.9	83.9	98.7	112.7	121.9	144.1	+18
Australia	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	+9
Germany	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.0	+3
France	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	-0
Denmark	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	+49
New Zealand	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	+10
Korea	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	-5
United States	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	-14

Note: For each type of permit, the table presents only countries for which inflows exceeded 1 000 workers in 2017 so the total may differ from the sum of the countries presented. The number of seasonal workers refers to the number of permits granted, with the exception of France where counts are the actual number of entries.
Source: *OECD International Migration Database,* https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

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Working holidaymakers

One out of ten permits delivered to temporary labour migrants in OECD countries in 2017 was a working holidaymaker permit to a young foreign national. Commonwealth member states delivered close to three quarters of these permits. In Australia and New Zealand, the first and third destinations of working holidaymakers, they accounted for as many people

as other temporary labour migrants. In 2017, the Canadian programme *(International Experience Canada Working Holiday)* gained importance, while the number of admissions in New Zealand decreased slightly in 2017.

Trainees

The number of trainees admitted to OECD countries in 2017 increased by 17%. This growth was driven by an expansion of the Japanese programme, which is by far the largest such programme in the OECD. The 144 000 "technical intern trainees" welcomed in Japan represented two thirds of the total temporary labour entries to the country in 2017.

Intra-company transferees

The number of intra-company transferees admitted to OECD countries decreased slightly. Indeed, the sharp rise in flows to Canada (+12%) and Japan (+13%) did not entirely compensate for the decrease in intra-company transferees admitted to the top two receiving countries: the United States (-1% to 78 200) and the United Kingdom (-9% to 32 800) (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3. Inflows of intra-company transferees, 2010-17

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017/2016
	Thousands								Change (%)
Total OECD	**134.6**	**137.8**	**133.5**	**139.4**	**142.1**	**155.0**	**155.5**	**153.7**	**-1**
United States	74.7	70.7	62.4	66.7	71.5	78.5	79.3	78.2	-1
United Kingdom	29.2	29.7	29.3	33.2	36.6	36.4	36.0	32.8	-9
Canada	10.3	11.1	12.4	11.5	11.4	9.8	9.8	11.0	+12
Japan	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.2	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.7	+13
Australia	4.3	8.2	10.1	8.9	..	7.8	8.1	7.6	-6
Germany	5.9	7.1	7.2	7.8	9.4	9.3	7.5	7.3	-3
France	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.4	+23
Spain	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	+41
Norway	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.7	+21

Note: Only countries for which inflows exceed 1 000 workers in 2017 are presented so the total differs from the sum of the countries displayed.
Source: *OECD International Migration Database,* https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988943

Intra-EU/EFTA posted workers

Inside the EU/EFTA, posted workers are defined as salaried or self-employed workers who generally carry out their activity in another member country while staying affiliated to the social security system in their home country. When workers are posted in one other member country, the posting cannot exceed 24 months (EC No 987/2009 Article 12),whereas there is no time limit for workers posted in two or more member countries (EC No 987/2009 Article 13). The destination country is only recorded for the first category of posting (Article 12). The certificate of affiliation (portable document A1) delivered by the country of origin can only be used as an estimate of the number of postings to another country in the case of workers falling under Article 12 of the regulation. The number of postings presented in Table 1.4 is therefore an underestimation of the total[2].

In the EU/EFTA, 2.7 million intra-EU/EFTA postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 22% compared to the previous year. Among the 60% for which the destination country is known, Germany (with 427 200 new postings in 2017) and France (241 400) remained the top receiving countries. The number of postings increased most markedly in France, Austria, the Netherlands, Spain and Luxembourg. By contrast, new entries to Germany and Belgium, the first and third destinations of posted workers respectively, decreased slightly for the first time since data have been collected (starting in 2010).

Table 1.4. Postings of workers inside the EU/EFTA, by destination, 2010-17

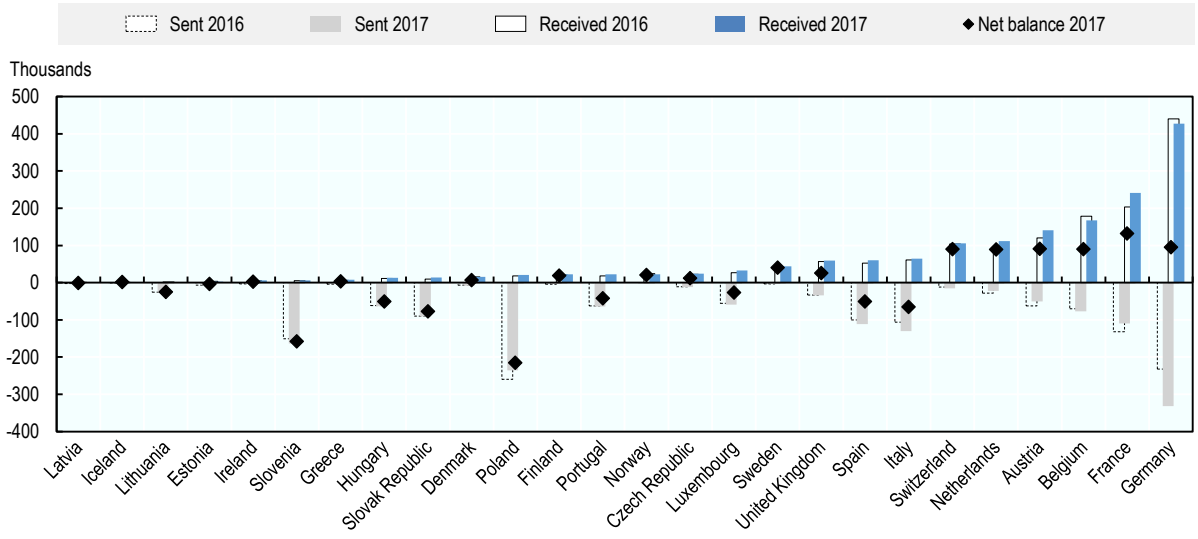
Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017/2016
	Thousands								Change (%)
Total OECD	**1040.8**	**1191.1**	**1173.4**	**1275.6**	**1365.9**	**1425.2**	**1539.1**	**1639.1**	**+6**
Germany	250.1	311.4	335.9	373.7	414.2	418.9	440.1	427.2	-3
France	160.5	162.0	156.5	182.2	190.8	184.7	203.0	241.4	+19
Belgium	90.5	125.1	125.3	134.3	159.7	156.6	178.3	167.3	-6
Austria	59.6	76.3	76.4	88.6	101.0	108.6	120.2	141.0	+17
Netherlands	91.6	105.9	99.4	100.4	87.8	89.4	90.9	111.5	+23
Switzerland	52.0	62.6	64.9	78.1	87.5	97.7	104.3	105.7	+1
Italy	60.5	64.2	48.7	47.4	52.5	59.1	61.3	64.7	+5
Spain	63.3	47.6	46.1	46.5	44.8	47.4	52.4	60.5	+16
United Kingdom	34.3	37.2	40.4	43.5	50.9	54.3	57.2	59.6	+4
Sweden	19.5	24.4	26.1	29.4	33.0	37.4	39.1	44.0	+12
Luxembourg	27.7	24.3	19.7	20.5	21.8	21.7	26.6	32.7	+23
Czech Republic	15.9	17.1	17.8	18.6	17.2	19.1	22.7	24.2	+7
Norway	18.8	30.5	16.2	18.8	21.3	25.0	23.8	22.9	-4
Portugal	12.2	13.3	11.4	10.7	12.8	15.4	18.1	22.6	+25
Finland	20.2	22.2	22.5	19.9	6.6	18.6	21.0	22.3	+6
Poland	12.9	16.0	16.0	14.4	14.5	17.9	17.8	20.6	+16
Denmark	9.6	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.9	13.4	15.7	15.6	-1
Slovak Republic	8.7	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.1	9.7	13.6	+40
Hungary	8.5	9.9	9.9	8.9	9.0	9.7	11.3	12.8	+13
Greece	10.7	7.8	6.8	4.8	4.7	5.7	6.4	8.1	+27
Slovenia	3.4	2.7	3.3	4.5	6.6	5.7	5.1	6.2	+21
Ireland	5.0	6.1	4.7	5.6	4.0	4.0	5.8	6.2	+7
Estonia	1.2	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.7	3.0	-19
Lithuania	1.9	2.2	3.5	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.3	+12
Iceland	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.4	1.7	+27
Latvia	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	+26

Note: Data refer to the number of postings for which the worker received an authorisation to work in one single receiving country. The receiving country is unknown for 40% of the 2.7 million postings in 2017: posted workers originating from Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and all posted workers active in two or more member states.
Source: De Wispelaere and Pacolet – HIVA-KU Leuven (2018).

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While Germany remained by far the top destination country for EU/EFTA posted workers, it was no longer the country with the highest net balance of postings (Figure 1.5) as it sent an increasing number of posted workers to other EU countries. For the first time, France emerged as the country with the highest net balance in 2017.

Figure 1.5. Postings by sending and receiving European country, 2017



Note: The figures refer to the number of portable documents A1 issued according to Article 12 of the regulation (EC No 987/2009) and therefore exclude workers who are posted in two or more countries (Article 13). Figures also do not include posted workers originating from Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
Source: De Wispelaere and Pacolet – HIVA-KU Leuven (2018).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988772

Students

The internationalisation of higher education over the past few decades has resulted in significant movement of international students, i.e. students who migrate to study in another country. In 2017, around 1 450 000 visas were granted to tertiary-level students, 1% more than in the previous year (Table 1.5). There has been an almost continuous rise over the past decade, driven most recently by increasing flows to European and Asian destination countries.

The number of residence permits issued to international tertiary-level students in the United States dropped from 644 000 in 2015 to 394 000 in 2017 and 363 000 in 2018. In particular, permits for students from the main origin countries, the People's Republic of China and India, decreased drastically in 2017, by 24 and 28%, respectively. However, about two thirds of the decrease in 2017 was due to the fact that the United States now issues multi-year visas for students from these countries. Excluding the United States, inflows of tertiary-educated students to OECD countries have been increasing continuously since 2012. Among the top five destinations, flows have increased the most in Canada (+27%), Japan and the United Kingdom (+14 and +13%, respectively).

Table 1.5. Permits for international tertiary-level students in OECD countries, 2008, 2015-17

Number of residence permits issued

	2008	2015	2016	2017	2017/16	2017/08
	Thousands				Change (%)	
United States	340.7	644.2	471.7	393.6	-17	+16
United Kingdom	249.9	245.3	270.6	305.8	+13	+22
Australia	121.4	136.8	156.6	162.9	+4	+34
Japan	58.1	99.6	108.1	123.2	+14	112
Canada	45.9	83.5	107.1	135.6	+27	195
France	52.1	67.7	71.2	77.9	+9	+50
Germany	22.2	38.8	37.3	39.5	+6	+78
Spain	19.7	31.2	33.7	37.5	+11	+91
Korea	15.1	23.4	27.3	28.2	+3	+87
New Zealand	20.0	28.3	25.5	24.5	-4	+23
Poland	4.5	29.8	21.3	21.6	+2	383
Netherlands	8.9	14.9	16.0	16.9	+6	+91
Switzerland	11.0	11.9	11.3	11.2	-1	+1
Sweden	11.2	9.4	9.5	11.0	+16	-2
Denmark	7.4	8.2	9.2	8.9	-3	+22
Italy	25.1	14.2	8.5	2.9	-66	-88
Hungary	7.8	5.8	7.8	10.8	+38	+39
Finland	4.8	5.9	6.3	5.2	-18	+7
Mexico	..	6.8	6.0	3.6	-40	..
Belgium	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.2	+9	-2
Czech Republic	1.4	5.5	5.7	2.9	-48	+106
Austria	3.0	5.9	4.5	4.1	-11	+36
Portugal	3.5	2.7	3.4	4.1	+21	+16
Norway	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.8	+17	+38
Chile	..	..	1.5	1.5	-4	..
Slovak Republic	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	+15	+548
Slovenia	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	+2	+818
Latvia	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	+22	+512
Estonia	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	+13	+216
Lithuania	..	0.7	0.9	0.9	+6	..
Iceland	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	+10	+174
Greece	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-4	-80
Luxembourg	..	0.2	0.2	0.4	+81	..
Total	**1 045.3**	**1 535.0**	**1 435.9**	**1 451.1**	**+1**	**+39**
Total EU/EFTA	**444.1**	**512.2**	**531.8**	**577.6**	**+9**	**+30**

Note: Data refer to international tertiary-level students, including students enrolled in language courses who were issued a residence permit or a visa. Therefore, students benefitting from free mobility (intra-EU and Australia-New-Zealand movements) are not included. Likewise, the data do not include inflows related to professional training courses. For some countries, data have been revised compared with the previous editions of the International Migration Outlook notably for Chile, France, Norway and the United Kingdom).
Source: *OECD International Migration Database*, https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988981

The latest stock data on students are from 2016 and show that between 2015 and 2016, the number of international students enrolled in tertiary education across the OECD area increased by 7%, from 3.3 million to over 3.5 million (Table 1.6). Evolutions in stock data are not comparable with flow data presented in the previous section, as the share of

international students who only stay for short periods varies over time. In addition, stock data include international students covered by provisions on freedom of movement in the EU, and who are not registered in flow data based on residence permits.

The United States alone accounted for more than 27% of all enrolled international tertiary-level students in the OECD area, i.e. approximately 971 000 students in 2016. EU countries represent 45% of international student enrolments in the OECD, with the United Kingdom (432 000), France (245 000) and Germany (245 000) accounting for almost 60% of the EU-total. Across OECD countries, one-fifth of all international students come from an EU28 country. In EU-OECD countries, this share climbs to one-third, and in Luxembourg, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands, it exceeds 70%. Australia, Canada and Japan also host a large number of international students, respectively 10%, 5% and 4% of the total international students enrolled in OECD countries in 2016.

The greatest growth during the 2015-16 period took place in Latin American OECD countries (+27% in Mexico and +20% in Chile) and in Central and Eastern Europe (+24% in Poland, +23% in Latvia, +22% in Estonia and +20% in Hungary). Only a few OECD countries experienced a reduction in their stock of international tertiary students between 2015 and 2016, namely Iceland, New Zealand, the Slovak Republic and Spain.

International students accounted for an average of 9% of the OECD tertiary-level student population in 2016. In spite of the high recent growth, the share of international students in the overall student population is still negligible in Latin America and also remains low in Central and Eastern European countries and in East Asia. At the other end of the spectrum, 17% and 20% of tertiary-level students in New Zealand and Australia are international, and this proportion reaches 47% in the case of Luxembourg.

On average in the OECD, international students account for 15% of all enrolments in master's programmes and 24% of PhD enrolments (Table 1.6). In Luxembourg and Switzerland, more than one in every two PhD students is international. In the United States, 40% of PhD students are international, compared to only 5% of overall tertiary-enrolled students.

Almost 2 million of the total 3.5 million international tertiary-level students across the OECD area come from Asia, with Chinese students representing almost a fifth of all enrolments (789 000) (Figure 1.6). Other major Asian source countries of international students are India (262 000) and Korea (100 000). European students represent a fourth of all international students enrolled in OECD countries. Germany, France and Italy are the largest origin countries, with respectively 113 000, 86 000 and 63 000 students in other OECD countries. Although only less than one in ten international students originate from Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, these regions experienced some of the fastest growth rates in emigration of tertiary-level students between 2013 and 2016. The enrolment of students from Africa and from Latin America and the Caribbean in OECD countries increased by approximately 17% in the last three years, compared with a growth of just 5% in international students from North America.

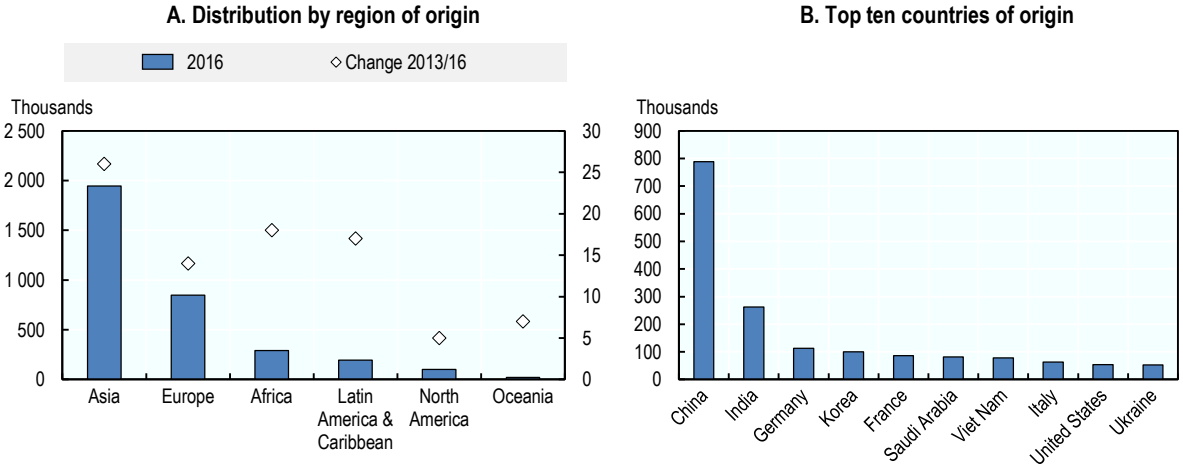
Table 1.6. International students enrolled in OECD countries, 2016

	International tertiary students		International students as a share of all students (%)		
	Total (thousands)	% change 2016/15	Total tertiary education	Master's or equivalent level	Doctoral or equivalent level
Australia	336	+14	17	46	34
Austria	70	+4	16	20	28
Belgium	61	+8	12	20	44
Canada	189	+10	12	18	32
Chile	5	+20	0	1	8
Czech Republic	43	+3	12	13	16
Denmark	34	+5	11	19	34
Estonia	3	+22	7	10	12
Finland	23	+0	8	12	21
France	245	+2	10	13	40
Germany	245	+7	8	13	9
Greece	24	+7	..	..	..
Hungary	26	+20	9	16	12
Iceland	1	-16	7	9	36
Ireland	18	+13	8	15	27
Israel	10	+2	..	4	6
Italy	93	+3	5	5	14
Japan	143	+9	3	7	18
Korea	62	+13	2	7	9
Latvia	6	+23	8	16	11
Lithuania	5	..	4	8	5
Luxembourg	3	+3	47	73	85
Mexico	13	+27	0	1	3
Netherlands	90	+4	11	17	40
New Zealand	54	-6	20	26	48
Norway	11	+12	4	7	22
Poland	55	+24	3	4	2
Portugal	20	+17	6	7	26
Slovak Republic	10	-7	6	8	9
Slovenia	3	+14	3	5	10
Spain	53	-6	3	8	15
Sweden	28	+5	7	11	35
Switzerland	52	+3	18	29	55
Turkey	88	+22	1	4	7
United Kingdom	432	+0	18	36	43
United States	971	+7	5	10	40
EU OECD total	**1 591**	**+4**	**11**	**19**	**30**
OECD total	**3 527**	**+7**	**10**	**18**	**32**
OECD average	**..**	**..**	**9**	**15**	**24**

Note: Data for the Czech Republic, Israel, Italy, Korea, the Slovak Republic and Turkey refer to foreign students instead of international students. Data for Japan on international students as share of all students are for the year 2015.
Source: *OECD Education at a Glance Database*, https://doi.org/10.1787/edu-data-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989000

Figure 1.6. International students enrolled in OECD countries by origin, 2016



Source: *OECD Education at a Glance Database*, https://doi.org/10.1787/edu-data-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988658

Asylum seekers

The number of asylum applications to OECD countries continued to decrease in 2018, with 1.09 million applications, compared with 1.26 million in 2017 and with the record-high number of applications in 2015 and 2016 (about 1.65 million each). Between 2017 and 2018, OECD countries witnessed a 14% decrease in the number of new applications, and EU countries, a 10% decrease (Figure 1.7).

Most of the decline in the overall number of applications in OECD countries (-175 000) was driven by three destination countries: the United States (-77 000), Italy (-73 000) and Germany (-36 000), partly offset by increases in Spain (+22 000) and France (+19 000).

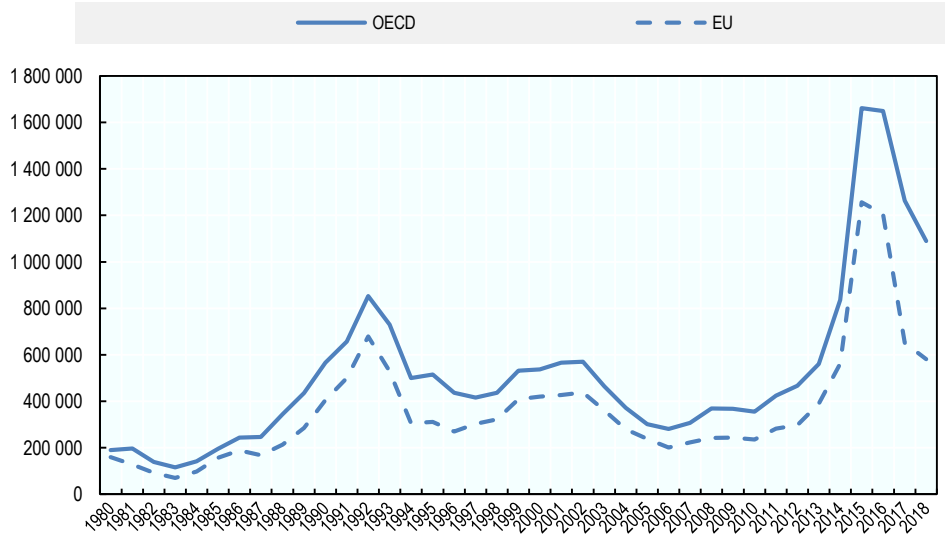
As in previous years, statistics on asylum seekers do not fully account for the situation in Turkey, which hosts a large number of Syrian nationals under temporary protection. During the year 2018, their number increased by about 156 000 (from 3.47 million in January to 3.62 million in December). This increase was, however, much smaller than that observed in previous years (+550 000 in 2017).

In 2018, Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq were the top three countries of origin of asylum seekers, accounting for more than 20% of all applications to OECD countries (Table 1.7). There were close to 100 000 applications from Afghanistan, 80 000 from Syria – the lowest level since 2014 – and 60 000 from Iraq. Compared with 2017, there was a significant decrease in the number of asylum seekers from the top three countries, with a 14% drop for Afghanistan, a 17% decline for Syria and a drop in applications from Iraq of more than 30%. Asylum applications from Venezuela, on the other hand, increased by 1% in 2018.

Other key origin countries of asylum seekers in 2018 were El Salvador, Honduras, Nigeria, Guatemala, Iran and Pakistan, reflecting the geographic spread of current conflicts, political instability and humanitarian crises in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. Nigeria, Iran and Pakistan have accounted jointly for almost 10% of all asylum applications to OECD countries every year since at least 2011.

In addition to these rather "longstanding" origin countries of asylum seekers, there has been a recent surge of asylum applications from Central America. While the total number of applications from the region did not exceed 35 000 in 2014, it reached about 140 000 in 2018, with El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala as the three main origin countries. Adding the three larger Latin American countries, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico, the total amounted to about 260 000 applications in 2018, almost one quarter of all asylum applications to OECD countries. Compared with 2017, besides Venezuela, marked increases in applications have been observed from Honduras (+23%) and especially Colombia (+98%).

Figure 1.7. New asylum applications since 1980 in the OECD and the European Union



Note: Preliminary data for 2018
Source: UNHCR, Eurostat.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988677

Table 1.7. Top 10 origin countries of asylum applicants in OECD countries, 2014-18

2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
Syria	129 080	Syria	372 860	Syria	336 010	Afghanistan	110 770	Afghanistan	95 180
Iraq	68 210	Afghanistan	251 970	Afghanistan	214 930	Syria	96 700	Syria	80 100
Afghanistan	52 730	Iraq	179 790	Iraq	155 300	Iraq	89 290	Iraq	59 550
Eritrea	46 880	Albania	67 530	Iran	56 880	El Salvador	59 290	Venezuela	58 990
Kosovo	30 670	Kosovo	62 320	Pakistan	51 880	Venezuela	58 150	El Salvador	45 320
China	28 670	Pakistan	51 450	Nigeria	51 230	Nigeria	50 330	Honduras	41 140
Pakistan	25 840	Eritrea	47 500	El Salvador	40 840	Guatemala	41 790	Nigeria	36 850
Serbia	24 860	Iran	40 780	Eritrea	40 680	China	39 520	Guatemala	34 830
Nigeria	21 860	Nigeria	33 390	China	39 010	Pakistan	36 240	Iran	33 260
Iran	20 120	China	31 970	Mexico	35 530	Honduras	33 980	Pakistan	30 400

Note: Preliminary data for 2018
Source: UNHCR; Eurostat.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989019

In 2018, the United States again received the highest number of asylum applications of all OECD countries, with 254 000 applications, down from 330 000 in the previous year (Table 1.8). Almost half of asylum applications to the United States originated from four countries: El Salvador (13%), Guatemala (13%) Venezuela (11%), and Honduras (10%). Yet, compared with 2017, applications from these countries decreased by 32%, 6%, 8% and 15%, respectively.

Germany was the second largest destination country of asylum applicants in the OECD in 2018. First asylum applications to Germany in 2018 amounted to 162 000, a 18% decline compared to 2017 and a much lower level than the 2016 peak (722 000 applications). The main origin countries of asylum applicants in Germany were Syria, Iraq and Iran, which accounted for about 45% of all applications.

The United States and Germany were followed by France (110 000 applications), Turkey (84 000 applications), and Greece (65 000) as the main destination countries for asylum seekers in 2018. While applications in Turkey decreased sharply compared with 2017 (- 32%), they increased significantly in France (+20%) and Greece (+14%).

Compared with 2017, the number of applications also increased markedly in Slovenia (+94%), Spain (+73%), Korea (+62%) and Mexico (+103%). However, relative to the population, the figures remained low in Korea and Mexico compared with most OECD countries. Conversely, there was a sharp downturn in applications in a number of European countries that saw large numbers in the years before; in addition to Germany, applications declined strongly in Hungary (-80%), Italy (-61%), Austria (-49%), and more moderately in Switzerland and Sweden (-19% each). The number of asylum applications also declined significantly in Japan (-45%), returning to the 2016 level.

In most European OECD countries, the distribution of asylum applicants by main origin countries tends to mirror that of the OECD total, with Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq being among the main origin countries. A typical example is Greece, where applicants from these three countries accounted for more than half of all applications in 2018. However, there are notable exceptions. In France, for example, the top three countries were Afghanistan, Georgia and Albania (these countries represented 23% of all applications) while Sub-Saharan African countries, taken together, accounted for more than one-third of applications. This was also the case in Italy. Latin American countries, which feature prominently among the top origin countries of asylum applicants in the United States, Mexico and Chile, are rarely among the top origin countries in Europe. The notable exception is Spain, where Venezuela and Colombia were the two main origin countries of applicants in 2018 and represented more than half of all applications.

Turkey, being the OECD country closest to the Middle East, mostly receives applications from this region. Together with Syrians – who are under temporary protection and do not have to apply for asylum – Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians represented about 95% of all applications in the country in 2018. Non-European OECD countries are relatively unaffected by asylum applications from the Middle East, as has been noted above for the United States. In Canada, the main countries of origin were Nigeria, India and Colombia, while Malaysia and China were – together with India – the most frequent countries of origin among asylum seekers in Australia.

Table 1.8. New asylum applications by country in which the application is filed, 2013-18

	2013-15 annual average	2016	2017	2018	Absolute change 2017-18	% change 2017-18	Asylum seekers per million population (2018)	Top three origins of the asylum seekers (2018)
Australia	11 030	27 200	36 250	28 840	-7 410	-20	1 164	Malaysia, China, India
Austria	42 940	39 880	22 470	11 610	-10 860	-48	1 327	Syria, Afghanistan, Iran
Belgium	21 690	14 250	14 060	18 160	4 100	29	1 579	Syria, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Afghanistan
Canada	13 300	23 880	49 430	55 390	5 960	12	1 499	Nigeria, India, Mexico
Chile	390	2 300	5 660	5 780	120	2	318	Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia
Czech Republic	890	1 210	1 140	1 360	220	19	128	Ukraine, Cuba, Georgia
Denmark	14 530	6 050	3 140	3 500	360	11	608	Eritrea, Syria, Georgia
Estonia	160	150	180	90	-90	-50	69	Ukraine, Egypt, Pakistan
Finland	12 940	5 280	4 350	2 960	-1 390	-32	534	Iraq, Russia, Turkey
France	64 590	76 790	91 970	111 420	19 450	21	1 708	Afghanistan, Albania, Georgia
Germany	241 520	722 270	198 310	161 930	-36 380	-18	1 968	Syria, Iraq, Iran
Greece	9 680	49 880	56 950	64 990	8 040	14	5 833	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq
Hungary	78 120	28 220	3 120	640	-2 480	-79	66	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Iceland	230	1 110	1 070	730	-340	-32	2 161	Iraq, Albania, Somalia
Ireland	1 890	2 240	2 910	3 660	750	26	762	Albania, Georgia, Syria
Israel	2 730	14 840	15 370	16 260	890	6	1 924	Eritrea, Russia, Ukraine
Italy	57 540	121 190	126 560	53 440	-73 120	-58	901	Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh
Japan	5 280	10 900	19 250	10 490	-8 760	-46	82	Nepal, Sri Lanka, Cambodia
Korea	3 390	7 540	9 940	16 150	6 210	62	316	Kazakhstan, Russia, Malaysia
Latvia	290	350	360	180	-180	-50	93	Russia, Iraq, Azerbaijan
Lithuania	320	420	520	390	-130	-25	136	Tajikistan, Russia, Iraq
Luxembourg	1 420	2 060	2 330	2 230	-100	-4	3 778	Eritrea, Syria, Iraq
Mexico	2 290	8 780	14 600	29 620	15 020	103	227	Honduras, Venezuela, El Salvador
Netherlands	26 440	19 290	16 090	20 470	4 380	27	1 198	Syria, Iran, Eritrea
New Zealand	310	390	560	460	-100	-18	97	China, Sri Lanka, India
Norway	18 250	3 250	3 390	2 550	-840	-25	476	Turkey, Syria, Eritrea
Poland	9 960	9 790	3 010	2 410	-600	-20	63	Russia, Ukraine, Iraq
Portugal	610	710	1 020	1 240	220	22	120	Angola, Ukraine, D.R.Congo
Slovak Republic	260	100	160	160	0	0	29	Afghanistan, Yemen, Azerbaijan
Slovenia	290	1 270	1 440	2 800	1 360	94	1 345	Pakistan, Algeria, Afghanistan
Spain	7 920	15 570	30 450	52 750	22 300	73	1 137	Venezuela, Colombia, Syria
Sweden	95 270	22 330	22 230	18 110	-4 120	-19	1 814	Syria, Iran, Iraq
Switzerland	26 560	25 820	16 670	13 540	-3 130	-19	1 585	Eritrea, Syria, Afghanistan
Turkey	88 740	77 850	123 600	83 820	-39 780	-32	1 023	Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran
United Kingdom	34 060	39 240	33 380	37 370	3 990	12	561	Iran, Iraq, Pakistan
United States	134 590	266 940	331 700	254 300	-77 400	-23	778	El Salvador, Guatemala, Venezuela
OECD total	**1 003 700**	**1 649 340**	**1 263 640**	**1 089 800**	**-173 840**	**-14**	**837**	**Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq**
Selected non-OECD countries								
Bulgaria	12 640	19000	3470	2470	-1 000	-29	351	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Romania	1 440	1860	4700	1950	-2 750	-59	100	Iraq, Syria, Iran

Note: Figures for 2018 are preliminary. Figures for the United States refer to "affirmative" claims submitted to the Department of Homeland Security (number of cases, multiplied by 1.5 to reflect the estimated number of persons) and "defensive" claims submitted to the Executive Office for Immigration Review (number of persons). "..." means that figures are not available.
Source: UNHCR, Eurostat, *OECD International Migration Database,* https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989038

Comparisons of ratios of asylum-seeker entries to host country populations reveal that in 2018, OECD countries registered 837 applications per million inhabitants, which is close to the ratio observed for the United States. Among OECD countries with more than one million inhabitants, Greece was the leading asylum receiving country in this respect, with a ratio of almost 5 800 per million inhabitants, followed by Germany (2 000), Sweden (1 800) and France (1 700). By contrast, the United Kingdom received fewer than 600 applications per million inhabitants in 2018, and Japan fewer than 100. Most Eastern European countries also received very few asylum applications, especially Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic, with fewer than 100 applications per million inhabitants.

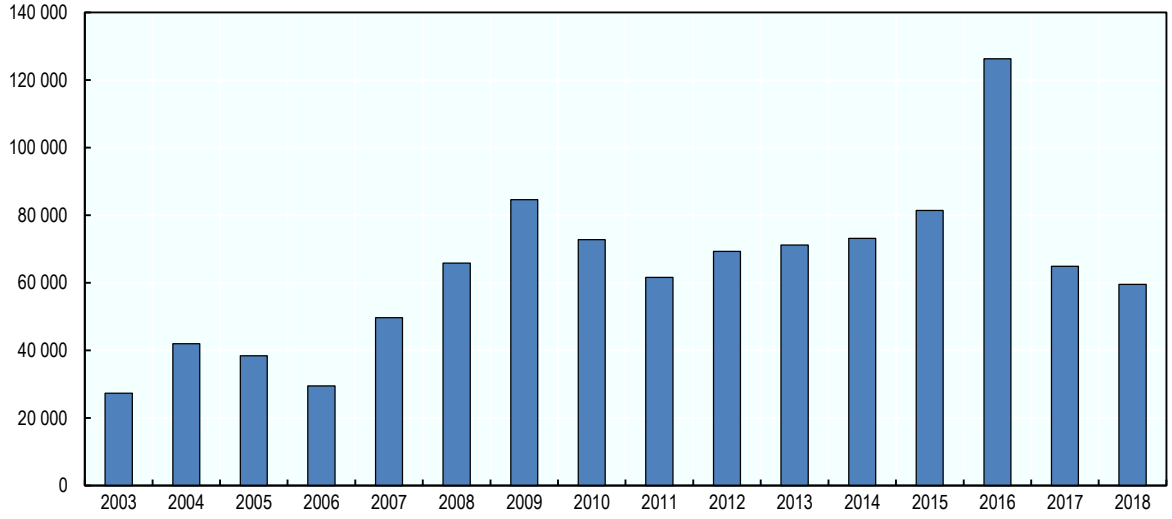
Table 1.9. Positive decisions on applications for international protection, 2009-18

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018/2017 change (%)
Australia	14 854	14 553	13 976	13 759	20 019	13 768	13 756	17 555	21 968	
Austria	5 000	4 885	5 870	6 000	6 345	10 035	17 750	31 750	29 130	-40
Belgium	3 190	3 790	5 550	5 880	6 710	8 525	10 900	15 400	12 895	-24
Canada	22 861	24 699	27 880	23 098	24 139	24 068	32 111	58 914	41 470	
Czech Republic	125	225	705	200	365	410	460	445	145	+14
Denmark	920	1 630	1 735	2 110	3 360	5 770	10 280	7 405	2 750	-44
Estonia	5	15	10	10	10	20	80	130	95	-79
Finland	1 010	1 665	1 340	1 835	1 830	1 435	1 795	7 365	4 255	-30
France	10 415	10 375	10 740	14 325	16 155	20 640	26 015	35 170	40 570	+2
Germany	12 060	12 915	13 045	22 165	26 080	47 555	148 220	445 215	325 385	-71
Greece	205	145	590	625	1 410	3 850	5 875	8 545	12 015	+45
Hungary	400	285	205	460	420	550	465	435	1 290	-72
Iceland	10	10	10	10	15	35	85	115	175	+50
Ireland	395	155	150	145	205	495	555	790	840	+32
Italy	9 110	4 585	7 480	22 820	14 465	20 625	29 635	40 175	35 130	-4
Japan	531	429	287	130	175	144	125	143	94	
Korea	74	47	38	60	36	633	234	320	321	
Latvia	15	25	30	30	35	25	30	150	270	-89
Lithuania	45	15	25	55	60	75	85	195	290	-53
Luxembourg	140	105	85	45	140	130	210	770	1 130	-11
Mexico	..	222	262	389	198	348	615	1 760	3 060	
Netherlands	8 500	8 680	8 385	5 630	7 045	13 250	17 045	21 825	9 090	-54
New Zealand	3 109	2 807	2 741	3 032	3 385	3 551	3 784	4 023	..	
Norway	4 940	5 715	4 725	6 125	6 775	5 870	7 150	13 195	5 270	-69
Poland	2 620	560	575	590	735	740	695	380	560	-22
Portugal	50	55	65	100	135	110	195	320	500	+25
Slovak Republic	195	95	120	200	75	175	80	215	60	-25
Slovenia	20	25	20	35	35	45	50	175	150	-33
Spain	380	625	1 010	565	555	1 600	1 030	6 875	4 120	-29
Sweden	9 090	9 760	10 630	15 295	26 400	33 035	34 620	69 785	31 305	-37
Switzerland	6 665	8 255	6 800	4 580	6 605	15 575	14 135	13 335	14 790	+4
United Kingdom	15 560	14 125	14 495	14 770	13 505	14 185	18 650	17 080	15 655	+10
United States	177 368	136 291	168 460	150 614	119 630	134 242	151 995	157 425	146 003	
All countries	**309 862**	**267 768**	**308 039**	**315 687**	**307 052**	**381 514**	**548 710**	**977 380**	**760 781**	
All European countries	**91 065**	**88 720**	**94 395**	**124 605**	**139 470**	**204 760**	**346 090**	**737 240**	**547 865**	**-49**

Note: Percentage change 2018/2017 for European countries is an estimate.
Source: Eurostat, *OECD International Migration Database*, https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989057

Figure 1.8. Refugees admitted under resettlement programmes in OECD countries, 2003-18



Source: UNHCR.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988791

Between 2016 and 2017, there was a significant drop in the number of positive decisions on applications for international protection in OECD countries: while about 980 000 admissions were registered in 2016, this number dropped to 760 000 in 2017, a 22% decline (Table 1.9). For European OECD countries, the decrease was 26%, and available data indicate that the trend will continue, with a 49% decrease expected between 2017 and 2018. In 2017, Germany remained the main destination country of humanitarian migrants, with more than 40% of the OECD total inflows, followed by the United States (20%), Canada (5%) and France (5%). In contrast to the settlement countries, most humanitarian admissions in Europe are asylum seekers who obtained international protection. Given the decline in new asylum seeker inflows and the treatment of backlog, admissions for humanitarian reasons in Germany are projected to drop by as much as 70% between 2017 and 2018.

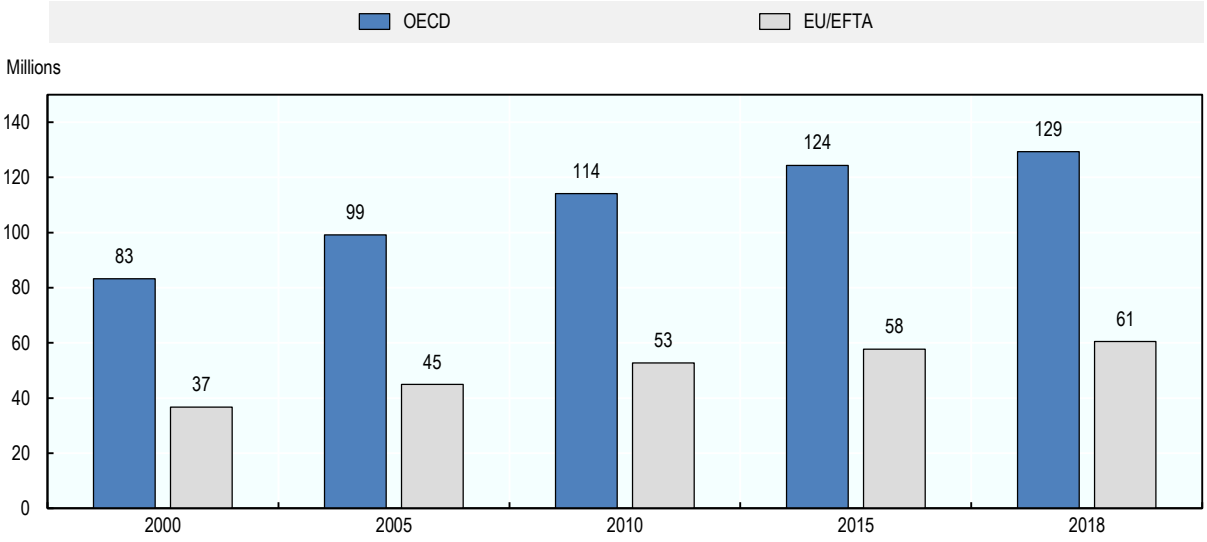
Beyond the asylum channel, many refugees have been resettled to OECD countries (Figure 1.8). Following the expansion of refugee resettlement quotas during the 2014-15 refugee surge in many OECD countries, the number of resettlements increased sharply between 2015 and 2016. This increase was only temporary, however, and numbers have decreased significantly since then, with 65 000 resettlements in 2017 and 55 000 in 2018. The United States remain the top destination country for resettlements, followed by Canada, the United Kingdom, France and Sweden. Compared to the peak in 2016, the largest decrease was observed in the United States, with a decline of almost 80%. There were also significant decreases in Canada (-65%) and Australia (-50%).

Size and composition of the foreign-born population in OECD countries

The total foreign-born population living in OECD countries rose to 129 million people in 2018, which represents a 2% increase compared with 2017 (see Figure 1.9). After a slower pace of growth between 2010 and 2014, average growth has returned to the trend observed in the 2000s, of about 2 million additional foreign-born per year. An increasing share of

the OECD's foreign-born population lives in an EU/EFTA country, reaching 47% of the 129 million foreign-born in 2018, while 34% live in the United States. Between 2000 and 2018, the increase in the foreign-born population accounted for more than three-quarters of the total population increase in EU/EFTA countries, and for almost 40% of the increase in the United States.

Figure 1.9. Foreign-born population in the OECD area and Europe, 2000-18

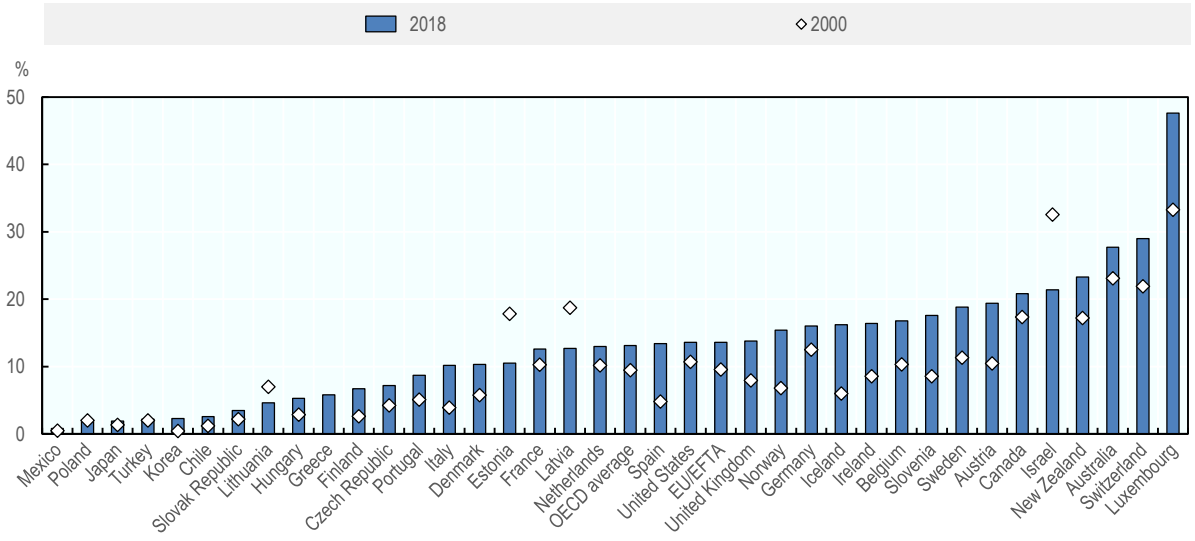


Note: Estimated 2018 data for Australia, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey. Data for the United States include an estimation of undocumented migrants.
Source: *OECD International Migration Database,* https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en; Eurostat.
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988696

Since 2000, the immigrant population has increased across OECD countries, with the exception of several countries with an aging immigrant population (Estonia, Israel, Lithuania, Latvia and Poland). The strongest growth in the immigrant population between 2017 and 2018 occurred in Nordic EU/EFTA countries (+17% in Iceland, +5% in Sweden, +4% in Finland, +3% in Norway). Some non-Nordic EU/EFTA countries also saw above-average growth in their foreign-born populations (+5% in Slovenia, +4% in Luxembourg, +4% in the Netherlands, +3% in Germany, +3% in Spain).

On average over all OECD countries, the foreign-born population accounted for 13% of the population in 2018, up from 9.5% in 2000 (Figure 1.10). As in previous years, the proportion of foreign-born has been highest in Luxembourg (48% of the total population), Switzerland (29%), Australia (28%) and New Zealand (23%).

Figure 1.10. The foreign-born as a percentage of the total population in OECD countries, 2000 and 2018



Note: Data refer to 2000 or the closest available year, and to 2018 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, https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988810

Countries of origin of new immigrants to the OECD

In 2017, the top five countries of origin of new immigrants to OECD countries[3] were the People's Republic of China, Romania, India, Poland and Viet Nam (Table 1.10). Flows from China to OECD countries, exhibited increases of 13% to Canada and 6% to Japan. Overall, they rose by almost 3% despite decreasing flows to the United States and Korea. Emigration from Romania grew by 2%, mainly due to an increase in flows to Germany (+4%). China has held the top position since 2008, while Romania has ranked second since 2016. China (8.1%) and Romania (6.3%) are the only two origin countries to account for more than 5% of total flows to OECD countries.

Flows from India to the OECD increased by 12%, and India remained in third place in the ranking of origin countries in 2017. While Indian immigration to the United States declined by 7%, flows from India to the United Kingdom (+43%) and Canada (+30%) increased sharply. Despite another significant reduction in emigration in 2017 (-5.7%), Poland still remained in fourth place in the ranking of origin countries. India accounted for 4.5% of immigration flows to OECD countries in 2017, while flows from Poland accounted for 3.6%.

An increase of 15% of new immigrants to the OECD moved Viet Nam into fifth position, up from ninth in 2015 and seventh in 2016. The growth followed a 22% increase in Vietnamese immigration to the OECD in 2016. Flows of Vietnamese increased in 2017 notably to Korea (20%) and Japan (27%). Mexico maintained the sixth position despite a 1.2% decrease in migration to the rest of the OECD in 2017. Viet Nam and Mexico accounted for 3.1% and 2.8%, respectively, of immigration flows to the OECD.

The number of Syrians entering OECD countries, a flow that had tripled between 2014 and 2015, fell by almost 50% in 2017 after a decrease of 20% in 2016. Despite this decrease, Syrians still account for almost 3% of all registered flows to OECD countries and ranked

seventh. These figures do not include Turkey, so the actual level of Syrian migration into the OECD area in recent years has been higher.

Emigration from the Philippines to the OECD increased slightly (+1%), and the Philippines were in eighth place in the 2017 ranking. Flows decreased to the United States (-7.7%) and Canada (-2.2%) but increased by 13% to Japan. Emigration from Italy to the rest of the OECD declined slightly (-0.4%). While Italian flows increased to Spain (+32%) and the Netherlands (+17%), flows to Germany decreased by 2%. The Philippines and Italy each account for about 2.5% of overall flows. Flows from Ukraine to the OECD increased by 22% to rise two places in the ranking to the tenth position. Sharp increases in immigration to the Czech Republic (+79%) and Poland (+24%) were driving the rise in Ukrainian flows, which accounted for 2.3% of the total.

Table 1.10. Top 50 countries of origin of new immigrants to OECD countries, 2007-17

	Average 2007-2016 (thousands)	2016 (thousands)	2017 (thousands)	% of total OECD inflows 2017	% change 2017/2016	Difference in ranking vs 2016	Difference in ranking vs 2007-16
China	521	539	554	8.1	+2.8	0	0
Romania	355	418	426	6.3	+1.9	0	0
India	247	272	304	4.5	+11.6	1	+1
Poland	278	263	248	3.6	-5.7	1	-1
Viet Nam	110	186	214	3.1	+15.2	2	+6
Mexico	171	193	191	2.8	-1.2	0	-1
Syrian Arab Republic	102	340	174	2.6	-48.9	-4	+6
Philippines	165	170	171	2.5	+0.9	1	-2
Italy	111	172	171	2.5	-0.4	-1	+1
Ukraine	87	130	157	2.3	+21.5	2	+6
United States	135	138	142	2.1	+2.7	-1	-4
United Kingdom	126	130	130	1.9	+0.2	-1	-4
Bulgaria	97	125	125	1.8	-0.1	2	+2
France	100	126	117	1.7	-6.5	-1	0
Germany	122	109	112	1.6	+3.3	3	-6
Thailand	58	67	110	1.6	+63.5	14	11
Brazil	77	80	99	1.5	+24.0	9	+1
Morocco	106	89	99	1.4	+10.2	2	-6
Venezuela	28	59	93	1.4	+59.2	15	+36
Colombia	67	81	93	1.4	+14.4	4	+2
Pakistan	85	95	90	1.3	-4.7	-2	-4
Russia	77	89	87	1.3	-2.1	-1	-3
Hungary	70	85	86	1.3	+2.0	0	-2
Spain	65	88	85	1.3	-3.3	-2	-1
Cuba	56	80	80	1.2	+0.1	0	+5
Iraq	57	110	75	1.1	-32.3	-9	+3
Turkey	60	65	73	1.1	+12.3	4	-2
Dominican Republic	61	74	73	1.1	-1.6	0	-4
Croatia	35	76	73	1.1	-4.3	-2	+12
Korea	73	72	72	1.1	+0.6	-1	-10
Nigeria	45	58	71	1.0	+21.2	4	+4
Afghanistan	47	126	67	1.0	-46.9	-18	0
Portugal	59	65	64	0.9	-1.5	-1	-7
Peru	57	51	57	0.8	+11.6	3	-6
Greece	35	47	53	0.8	+13.5	5	+7
Bangladesh	46	51	51	0.8	+0.5	2	-3
Haiti	33	53	50	0.7	-4.0	-1	+10
Iran	45	61	49	0.7	-19.7	-5	-4
Serbia	41	44	48	0.7	+9.3	2	-1
Nepal	32	48	48	0.7	-1.4	-1	+8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29	38	44	0.7	+16.9	5	+12
Netherlands	38	42	43	0.6	+2.2	1	-2
Albania	52	37	43	0.6	+14.1	6	-12
Australia	34	37	42	0.6	+14.0	6	0
Canada	42	43	41	0.6	-4.6	-3	-9
Algeria	40	39	38	0.6	-3.4	-1	-7
Indonesia	31	38	37	0.5	-0.5	1	+5
Egypt	33	38	36	0.5	-5.2	-1	-2
Eritrea	20	42	34	0.5	-18.3	-5	+21
Honduras	17	28	33	0.5	+19.5	10	+28
OECD	1 859	2 010	2 002	29.4	-0.4		
Non-OECD	3 815	4 869	4 806	70.6	-1.3		
EU28	1 711	1 975	1 973	29.0	-0.1		
Total	**5 674**	**6 879**	**6 808**	**100.0**	**-1.0**		

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

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989076

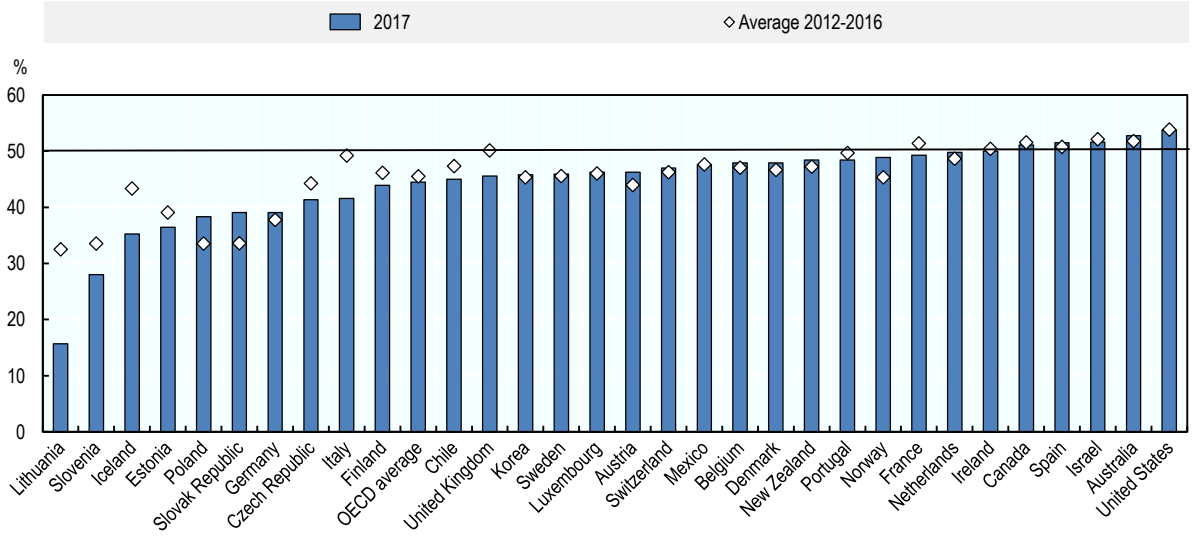
Several countries outside of the top ten countries of origin experienced notable changes in their long-term trends in 2017. Emigration from Thailand to the OECD rose by 64%, with an increase of 150% to Korea (from 28 500 to 71 500). Thailand occupied 16th place in the 2017 ranking (up 14 places). Flows from Venezuela to the OECD increased by 59%, with large increases in flows to Chile (+83%), Spain (+70%) and the United States (+10%). Venezuela held 19th place in the 2017 ranking (up 15 places).

Brazilian immigration to the OECD rose by 24%, reaching 17th position in the 2017 ranking (up nine places), with increases to Portugal (+64%), Spain (+12%) and the United States (+9%). Migration flows from Nigeria grew by 21% due to a spike in flows to Italy (+58% to 23 300) and despite decreases in flows to the United States (-6%) and Germany (-4%). Registered migration flows from Afghanistan (-47%) and Iraq (-32%) decreased sharply in 2017. Germany experienced the steepest declines in registered migration inflows from these countries (-83% for Afghanistan and-60% for Iraq).

Flows of migrant women

On average, women represented 45% of new immigrants to OECD countries in 2017 (Figure 1.11). Compared with the previous five-year period, this represented a 1 percentage point decrease. A downward trend in the share of women in new migrant flows can be observed in over half of the countries and was particularly visible in 2017 in Lithuania (-17 percentage points), Iceland (-8 percentage points), Italy (-8 percentage points), Slovenia (-6 percentage points) and the United Kingdom (-5 percentage points).

Figure 1.11. Share of women in overall migration flows to OECD countries, 2012-17



Note: The OECD average is the average of the countries featured in the figure above. For Chile, 2016 instead of 2017.
Source: OECD International Migration Database, https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988829

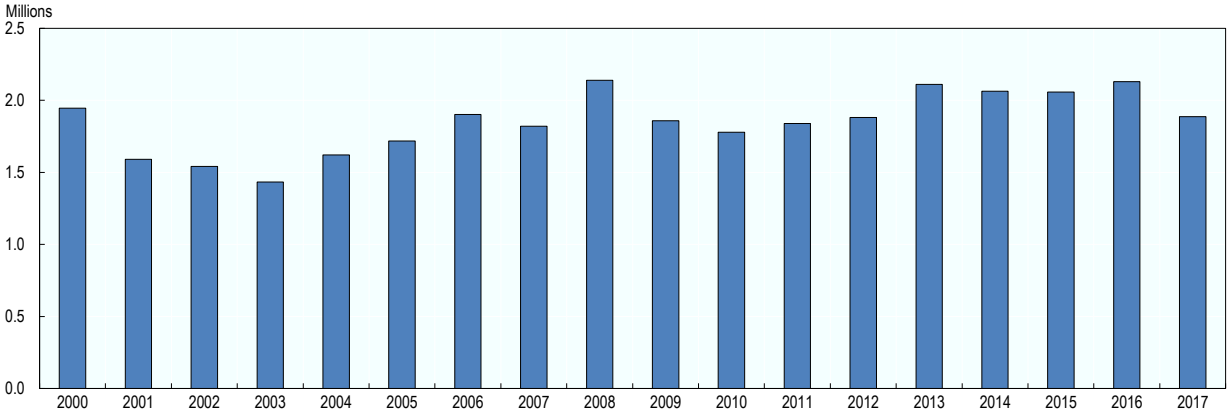
In 2017, only six OECD countries received more migrant women than men. The share of migrant women was highest in the United States, while Australia, Israel, Spain, Canada and Ireland also received more migrant women than men. In these countries, the gender

balance of flows was relatively stable, reflecting the predominance of family migration (including accompanying family of labour migrants). Conversely, the share of women in new migrant flows to Germany, Austria, and most Central and Eastern European countries with available data, was below 46%.

Acquisition of citizenship

In 2017, around 1 850 000 foreign residents in OECD countries acquired the nationality of their host country (Figure 1.12). This represents a sharp drop (-11%) compared to 2016 when almost 2.1 million people obtained the nationality of an OECD country, and it is the lowest figure since 2010. This decrease is mostly led by Spain (-72%)[4] and Italy (-27%). Overall, only 765 000 people acquired the nationality of an EU country in 2017 (-14%). Canada also largely contributed to the overall decline. In 2014 and 2015, Canada was second to the United States in terms of acquisition of citizenship by foreign residents, and during these two years, more than half a million residents became Canadian citizens. Since then, the number of acquisitions of Canadian citizenship decreased sharply to just over 100 000 in 2017 and ranked seventh. This is also the lowest level registered in 30 years. The other notable declines were registered in the United States, where a little more than 700 000 people acquired US citizenship (which represents a -6% drop), in the United Kingdom where 120 000 became UK citizens (-18%), and in Denmark where the number of new Danish citizens (7 200) halved compared to 2016, but nonetheless remained higher than in any year prior to 2015. Acquisition of host country citizenship increased in 14 OECD countries but significantly only in Norway (+7 000 new citizens, + 48%), Belgium (+5 500, +17%), New Zealand (+4 600, +14%), Finland (+2 800, +30%) and Luxembourg (+1 900, +26%).

Figure 1.12. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, 2000-17

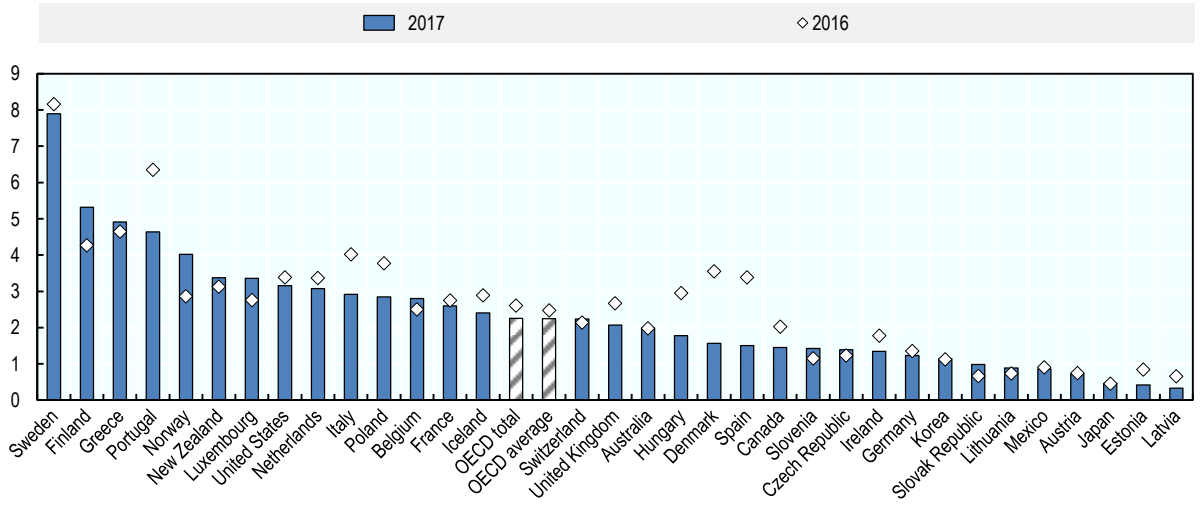


Source: *OECD International Migration Database,* https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988715

In Sweden, 8% of foreign residents became Swedish citizens in 2017, as in 2016 (Figure 1.13). Sweden remained the first OECD country in terms of the share of its foreign population acquiring host-country citizenship. Finland ranked second with 5.3%, up 1 percentage point compared to 2016, followed by Greece (4.9%), Portugal (4.6%) and Norway (4%). Overall, 2.3% of the OECD foreign population acquired citizenship of the host country in 2017 (-0.3 percentage points).

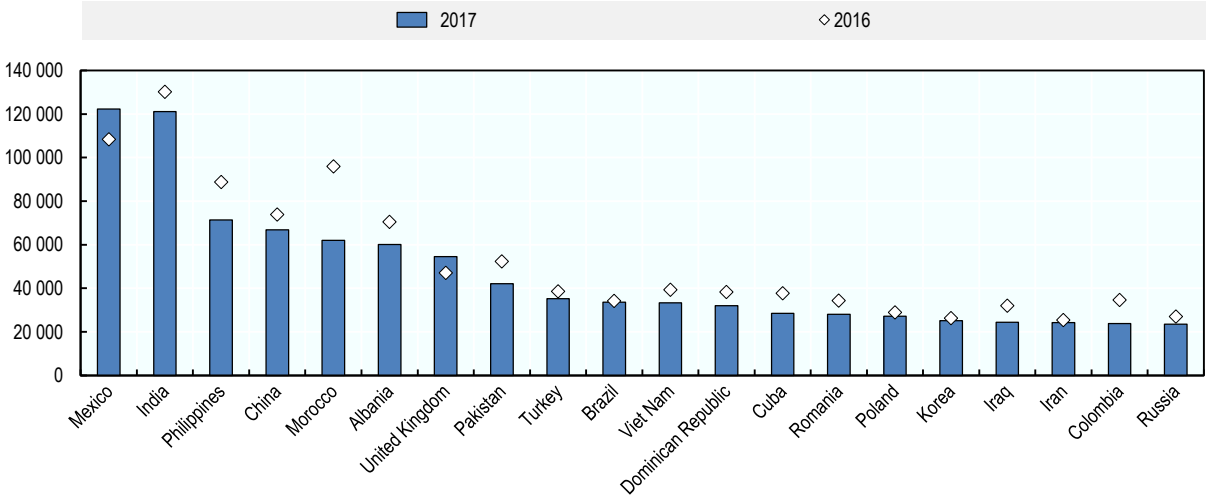
Figure 1.13. Acquisitions of nationality as a percentage of foreign population, 2016-17



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,* https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988848

Figure 1.14. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries: Top 20 countries of former nationality, 2016 and 2017



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

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988867

Mexico became the main country of origin of new citizens of OECD countries in 2017 (Figure 1.14) with 122 000 naturalisations completed (+13% compared to 2016). This is primarily due to the sharp rise in the number of Mexican nationals becoming US citizens (119 000, +14%) and to the decline in the number of naturalisations of Indians across OECD countries (121 000, -7%). While more than 50 000 Indian nationals acquired US

citizenship in 2017 (+10%), only 10 000 Indians acquired Canadian citizenship (-40%) and 17 000, British citizenship (-33%). The lower number of naturalisations in Canada and in Italy drove the decline of the overall figure for Filipino citizens to just over 70 000 (-20%). China ranks fourth with 67 000 naturalisations (-9%) followed by Morocco (62 000, -35%) and Albania (60 000, -15%). Among the top 20 countries of origin, the United Kingdom is the only other one (besides Mexico) for which an increase was registered in 2017 (+16%). 7% of British citizens living in Germany acquired their host country's nationality in 2017, and 6% of those living in Belgium and in Sweden.

Recent policy developments

Migration management

Many of the developments in migration policy in recent years have been driven by the need to increase programme integrity and set conditions for programmes targeting specific types of migrants. In the European Union, policy development in Member States has been driven partly by the transposition of recent EU Directives covering highly qualified workers, students, researchers and intra-company transfers.

Three countries with permanent immigration programmes have modified their approaches by focusing on their planning ranges. Australia has experienced a decadal reduction in its migration ceiling with a fall from 190 000 to 160 000 in the last two years. It introduced three new streams within the economic migration programme: two regional programmes and one Global Talent programme.

New Zealand has entered a transitional phase in the planning range for its New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP). The NZRP planning range for July 2016 to June 2018 had been set between 85 000 and 95 000. From 2020, the planning range will be replaced with an approach that focuses on the management of specific residence visa types. The three residence streams were business/skilled (60%), family (32-33%) and international/humanitarian (7-8%). Rather than work against overall targets, the government will decide how to prioritise categories, which categories are demand-driven and which are capped, and how many people in each category should be granted residence. This will prioritise residence categories, such as the Skilled Migrant Category, which were subject to cuts when other categories increased.

Canada's Immigration Levels Plan, which determines targets for different streams of Canada's migration programmes, has, since 2017, been set on a triennial rather than an annual basis. The 2019-2021 Immigration Levels Plan set targets at 330 800 for 2019, 341 000 for 2020 and 350 000 for 2021. Following some adjustments, the target for 2012 includes increased targets for humanitarian admissions, which account for about 14-15% of the total. Economic migration comprises 57-58% of the total, and family reunification 26-27%.

Economic migration

Programmes for economic migrants adjusted

Countries continue to adjust the criteria upon which their labour migration programmes are based, thereby ensuring better selection and a more successful filling of labour/skill gaps. Several countries have modified their points systems to this end. In Canada, the system for managing applications for permanent migration, Express Entry, was modified in late 2017. Additional points are granted for having a sibling in Canada who is a citizen or permanent resident, as well as for strong French language skills. Candidates were relieved of the requirement to register in the national vacancy matching database, Job Bank.

In Austria, the Red-White-Red (RWR) skilled points-system was modified. Eligibility criteria under the RWR Card for key employees were altered at the beginning of 2019, awarding more points to relevant work experience and language skills, fewer points to young workers, and requiring more points overall to qualify. Further changes to the scheme announced in February 2019 will abolish the previously necessary proof of accommodation at the time of application and decrease the minimum salary threshold for the category of key employees by EUR 500 (at least until 2022). Young applicants with limited work experience are less likely to qualify for a permit under the new rules unless they have strong language skills.

Korea modified its job-search (D-10) permit for skilled foreigners, introducing a points system for issuance to applicants abroad. Depending on the qualification level, the permit can be issued for one or two years.

In other cases, procedures have been changed or developed in order to identify and attract skilled migrants. During 2018, Australia introduced a significant reform of both its temporary and permanent employer-sponsored skilled migration programmes. A Temporary Skill Shortage (TSS) visa was introduced, which comprises three streams: short-term (valid for up to two years with one onshore renewal); medium-term (valid for up to four years with eligibility to apply for permanent residence visas); and labour agreement (for exceptional cases where standard visa programmes are not available). The TSS replaced the 457 Temporary Work (Skilled) Visa. Differences include higher salary and English language skill requirements; expanded labour market test requirements; and a requirement of at least two years of work experience. In addition, a Skilling Australians Fund (SAF) levy on TSS employers as well as recruiters under certain permanent programmes was imposed. SAF revenue is directed to apprenticeships and traineeships in occupations in high demand which currently rely on skilled migration. A pilot *Global Talent Scheme* targets highly skilled and specialised workers not covered by the standard TSS visa but with potential to pass, develop or transfer skills to Australian workers. Finally, SkillSelect shifted to a monthly, rather than a bi-monthly, selection. The possibility for authorised employers to consult SkillSelect candidate profiles was withdrawn in 2018, although regional and provincial authorities are still able to consult them.

Finland increased permit validity from one to two years for specialists and their family members. For all categories, the labour market test would no longer apply to a person who has worked in Finland for a year with a residence permit. Employees can also change fields without the labour market test being applied if they meet the qualification requirements in that field.

Belgium transposed the European Single Permit Directive (2011/98/EU), the last EU country covered by the directive to do so. From January 2019, foreigners entering Belgium for employment and work activities for a duration of over 90 days must apply for a Single Permit. The Single Permit combines work and residence authorisation. A single process is in place for applicants to submit both employment and residence authorisation documents. The same process applies to renewals.

Also in Belgium, in December 2018, the Flemish Government adopted a regional legislation overhauling the conditions of third-country nationals' admission to the labour market in Flanders. Nationals of any country (and not only nationals of countries with employment agreements with Belgium) can now be issued an authorisation to work. The new Flemish model has three categories: highly qualified; skilled trades on a shortage list; and labour-market tested workers for whom special economic or social reasons justify recruitment. Permits for the first category can be issued for up to three years' duration, rather than annually. Salary thresholds apply, which are reduced for applicants under age 30 and which can vary according to the occupation. Permit duration for some categories has been extended.

In Bulgaria, it became easier to recruit foreign workers. The ceiling on employment of third-country nationals by firm increased from 10% to 25% (35% for small and medium-sized enterprises). Conditions for EU Blue Card issuance were relaxed and the labour market test was abolished. Fees were reduced substantially and the possibility to provide supporting documentation electronically was allowed.

Some countries have counted salary more than occupational skill level. New Zealand's Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) uses salary thresholds to supplement the assessment of 'skilled employment' levels. New Zealand median full-time income is the threshold imposed for higher-skilled occupations, while it is set at 1.5 times this level for occupations normally classified as lower skilled. In addition, greater recognition of work experience and post-graduate qualifications was introduced in the points system.

In March 2019, a number of immigration reforms took effect in France designed to increase talent attractiveness. Key changes include transposition of the EU ICT Directive, which imposed a longer cooling-off period between assignments, as well as expanded provisions for dependent children. France also transposed the EU Students and Researchers directive, in order to increase their mobility. Graduates are eligible for the job-search permit for up to four years after graduating, an increase of one year. The French "Talent Passport" programme was expanded. Firms sponsoring Talent Passports are no longer limited to newly established or innovative firms. Talent Passports may be issued to graduates of foreign universities as well as French universities.

In light of its impending exit from the European Union, the United Kingdom published a migration White Paper on 19 December 2018[5], which sets out its intentions for the future border and immigration system. There will be an Implementation Period, planned to run until 31 December 2020, during which current rules will continue to apply. Under the planned changes, skilled migrants will be prioritised. There will be no cap on the numbers of skilled workers, which can include workers with intermediate level skills, at RQF 3-5 level (UK A level or equivalent) as well as graduate and post-graduate skill levels. A minimum salary threshold will be set after consultation. The obligation to conduct a labour market test to sponsor a worker will be eliminated.

In Germany, a law passed in June 2019 introduced a uniform conception of "skilled labour", extending the current focus on university graduates to include medium-skill level workers with qualified vocational training (Box 1.1).

Box 1.1. Changes in German skilled labour migration law

In June 2019, a new law in Germany relaxed existing regulations on skilled labour migration to Germany. The law eliminates some of the obstacles and restrictions on the issuance of an employment permit to foreigners. Skilled workers with an employment contract – whose qualifications are recognised – are now able to work in any profession for which they are qualified. Employment is no longer limited to shortage occupations. Further, for skilled occupations, the labour market test is eliminated, although it may be reintroduced if the local labour market situation changes.

Germany's job-search visa, which grants limited stay for the purpose of job search to highly skilled workers with university degrees, has been expanded to include workers with qualified vocational training. In addition, graduates of German schools abroad, as well as foreigners under age 25 holding diplomas qualifying them for access to German universities, may come to Germany for six or nine months to search for educational or apprenticeship opportunities. German language skills (B2 in the CEF) and adequate means of subsistence are also required.

The new law also creates possibilities, under certain circumstances, for skilled workers to receive a permit to complete training for the purpose of full recognition of their foreign qualifications. When qualifications are recognised as partially equivalent, skilled workers can now make up the difference to achieve full equivalence. A prospective employer must sponsor the trainee, who must have B2-level German language skills and adequate means of subsistence.

Measures to make countries more attractive

Two countries changed taxes and subsidies to attract skills. Korea extended tax facilitations for certain foreign workers. The flat tax for the first five years of employment in Korea, meant to expire in 2018, was extended to entries up to 2021. The 50% reduced tax rate for foreign engineers was extended to five years and is valid for entries up to 2021.

In Estonia, the government allocated EUR 4 million to Enterprise Estonia to provide a EUR 2 000 subsidy for hiring foreign ICT specialists, from May 2018. Firms can request the subsidy once the recruit – who must not have worked in Estonia in the previous three years – has been on the payroll for five months at a salary of at least EUR 2 000. The subsidy is meant to defray recruitment costs.

One measure which many countries use to improve attractiveness for talent is to extend favourable conditions to the spouses of highly qualified workers. In Ireland, from March 2019, eligible spouses of Critical Skills Employment Permit (CSEP) holders can start working immediately upon obtaining an Irish Residence Permit, rather than having to obtain a separate employment permit. Self-employment, however, is not allowed. Spouses of other permit holders, including the Intracompany Transfer Permit and General Employment Permit, are still required to obtain a separate employment permit.

In the United States, spouses of certain temporary skilled workers who had applied for a permanent resident status have been able, since 2016, to request employment authorisation. This measure, H-4 EADS, is expected to be withdrawn in 2019.

Favouring regional migration

One recent policy trend in economic migration has been to strengthen incentives and programmes for migration outside major metropolitan areas and to rural areas.

In Australia, there are two new regional visas which admit skilled workers to live outside major cities for three years, after which they can apply for permanent residency. Australia has also increased the post-study extension period by 12 months for graduates who stay in non-metropolitan areas and now allows longer stays for working holiday makers who are employed in regions.

In Canada, an "Atlantic Pilot" was launched in 2017 to increase immigration to the four Atlantic Provinces, which gives an increased role to employers in settlement and retention, in partnership with federal and provincial immigrant settlement service provider organisations. Building on this, a federal "Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot" was announced in January 2019, targeting selected communities in Ontario, Western Canada, and the territories. It aims to support participating communities so that newcomers may settle in as part of the local community. The objective is to test new, community-driven approaches to address the labour market needs of smaller communities.

In addition, many Canadian provinces have developed their own platforms for selecting candidates for sponsorship under the Provincial Nomination Schemes, which represent (excluding Quebec) almost a third of total economic class inflows to Canada.

In New Zealand, graduates of higher education institutions outside Auckland benefit from a two-year post study open work visa, instead of one year formerly. This condition is available for students who graduate by the end of 2021.

Shortage lists

Tight labour markets and skills shortages in many OECD countries led to an expansion of many shortage occupation lists. Denmark's list saw more occupations added than removed in the revisions in 2018 and 2019. Similarly, in March 2019, Ireland expanded the number of occupations on its Critical Skills shortage list, while also removing some occupations, largely for technical trades, from its Ineligible Occupation list. Austria, in 2018, increased the number of occupations on its shortage list for the "Red-White-Red" card from 27 to 45. Latvia, in February 2018, published its first shortage list of 237 occupations. The list allows issuance of an EU Blue Card at a lower salary threshold, while for other applicants it cuts the labour market test duration from 30 to 10 days. Lithuania, where the list serves a similar function, expanded its Occupational Shortage list from 27 to 49 occupations in 2018, with IT occupations figuring prominently. In Poland as well, a shortage occupation list was introduced in 2018, decided by ministerial regulation, with 289 occupations, all of which are exempt from a labour market test.

The Slovak Republic published its first shortage lists in July 2018. The list of occupations experiencing labour shortages provides foreign workers in those categories simplified work permit procedures and exemption from labour market testing. Occupations on the list are exempt from the test and the foreign worker may now start up to six weeks job training after submitting an application during the initial 90-day stay.

In the Belgian region of Flanders, a shortage occupation list for medium-skilled jobs will be introduced, to be reviewed every two years by the Flemish Employment Minister. Recruitment for medium-skill jobs will only be possible when they appear on the list.

By contrast, in May 2018, the Swiss Government published a "non-shortage" list, defining high-unemployment industries for which employers must advertise vacancies and consider local candidates before recruiting a foreign worker. High unemployment is defined as 8%, falling to 5% from 2020, and the list of occupations will be published annually. A five-day minimum advertising requirement applies and the public employment service provides the employer with the names of registered suitable candidates. Some exemptions apply for prior employees, short-term employment, apprenticeships and cases when the employer has recruited from the roster of unemployed.

Sponsorship

One ongoing trend is to pre-certify employers as recognised or trusted sponsors, either for eligibility to recruit migrants or to accelerate immigration procedures. Under Australia's new TSS, processing has been streamlined through automatic approval of low-risk nomination applications lodged by accredited sponsors, faster renewal for existing sponsors and a new standard five year sponsorship approval period. Lithuania implemented a list of approved sponsors in 2018 who may recruit directly without submitting certain documents, including the work permit, to the Migration Department. In the Slovak Republic, employers on a Ministry of Economy list of Technological Centres now have their work permit applications processed by the Police within 30 days, rather than 90, from receipt of work permit approval. In Slovenia, a "fast track" procedure was established to allow registered high-value-added or start-up companies faster recruitment of foreigners.

Caps and ceilings continue to play a role

Admission ceilings for highly qualified workers have been increased in some cases. In October 2018, Switzerland raised the quota on work permits for non-EU/EFTA nationals by 500 permits to a total of 8 500 in 2019. Long-term B permits will increase from 3 500 in 2018 to 4 500 in 2019, while the shorter-term L permits will be reduced from 4 500 to 4 000. Quotas on work permits for EU/EFTA nationals will remain the same as in 2018 (500 B permits, 3 000 L permits). Estonia's annual quota for new residence permits for employment was set at 1 315 in both 2018 and 2019, but exemptions have expanded: from July 2018, top-level specialists are added to the quota-exempt group. In January 2018, the Czech Government doubled the annual quota to fast-track skilled and semi-skilled migrants from Ukraine to 19 600 persons per year.

Japan introduced two new temporary foreign worker categories, allowing medium-skilled workers to come as labour migrants. The two new categories of "Specified Skilled Worker" apply to specific sectors and are subject to a cap. The first category applies to workers "with a considerable degree of knowledge or experience" in specified areas, while the second category is for those with "expert skills". A language and skills test applies, but foreigners who have finished the full three-year Technical Intern Training may switch without taking the test. The first category allows a maximum stay of five years, while the second can be indefinitely renewed and allows accompanying family members. The cap for Category 1 is set at 345 000 for the period 2019-2025. Category 2 is expected to be active by 2021.

In other countries where entries are governed by annual admission ceilings, quotas were kept roughly stable. In Korea, the new entry quota for temporary foreign workers under the E-9 programme for low-skilled work – mostly in manufacturing – was set at 45 000 new workers in 2018 and 43 000 in 2019. The quota for returning workers – readmitted for a second five-year stay – was 11 000 in 2018 and 13 000 in 2019. The annual admission decree for 2019 in Italy was broadly similar to that of 2018 and 2017, allocating up to

18 000 seasonal worker permits as well as almost 13 000 other permits, including 10 000 temporary permits for change of status from study to work and 2 400 permits for self-employment, including investors and entrepreneurs.

Criteria and conditions in temporary and seasonal programmes evolve

A number of EU countries transposed the EU Seasonal Workers Directive, in many cases establishing a new seasonal worker permit. In Austria, for example, implementation of the Directive allows seasonal workers to stay up to nine months. Elsewhere, programmes are aimed at particular sectors. Korea's programme for seasonal workers in rural areas – sponsored by family members in Korea or by municipalities – was introduced as a pilot in 2015 and became a regular programme in 2018. In May 2018, the Irish Government introduced a temporary pilot scheme for workers in the horticulture sector, the meat industry and the dairy sector. A special programme was necessary because the minimum salary threshold was below the standard Irish work permit minimum. Later in 2018, the Irish government "Review of Economic Migration Policy" recommended introducing a Seasonal Employment Permit to facilitate certain categories of short-term workers. In the United Kingdom, a two-year pilot Seasonal Workers scheme was announced in 2018, for up to 2 500 workers annually in seasonal agricultural work lasting up to six months.

In other cases, seasonal programmes have expanded. The United States increased the limit of its temporary non-agricultural worker visa programme, H-2B, from 66 000 to 96 000 for Fiscal Year 2019. This follows an increase of 15 000 workers granted in the previous Fiscal Year. Nationals of several countries that were previously eligible for participation, including the Dominican Republic and the Philippines, were excluded for Fiscal Year 2019.

Elsewhere, it has been made easier to recruit for non-highly skilled jobs. In Lithuania, for instance, from March 2019, important changes to work permit rules were implemented. Workers arriving for non-highly skilled jobs no longer have to prove qualifications and recent relevant employment experience to the Migration Department. The responsibility is now on the employer: except for Shortage Occupation List workers, the employer must ensure that the foreign recruit has documents confirming qualifications (diploma, certificate, etc.) and at least one year's experience in the field in the previous two years. Job changes have also been simplified.

By contrast, New Zealand imposed limits on maximum stay. From 2017, lower-skilled temporary work visa holders may stay up to three years, after which they need to spend 12 months outside New Zealand before they can be granted another visa. Furthermore, dependant visas are no longer available.

Bilateral labour migration agreements

In the Czech Republic, a new agreement on "Special Procedures for Ukrainian Workers in the Agriculture and Food Industry", which covers unskilled workers from Ukraine, was introduced in January 2018. New bilateral labour migration programmes between the Czech Republic and Mongolia and the Philippines assign each country quotas of 1 000 workers annually, with Serbia for 2 000 workers, and with India for 500 highly skilled workers. Slovenia signed an agreement with Serbia in 2018.

In Israel, bilateral agreements for recruitment of temporary foreign workers play an increasingly important role. Two such agreements were made with the Philippines in September and December 2018. The first was for live-in care workers; the other was to admit 1 000 workers for the hotel industry, with the possibility of admitting up to 2 000. In

the face of high demand from hotels, the Ministry of Tourism decided in February 2019 to assign workers to the industry based on a scoring system favouring hotels that have been ranked by the Ministry's star system; high occupancy hotels; and hotels in the Dead Sea and Tel Aviv region. Eilat hotels, however, which may employ Jordanian cross-border workers, are excluded. In August 2018, two new quotas for temporary migrant workers were set, one in tourism (1 000 workers to be recruited through a bilateral agreement) and one in manufacturing. In July 2018, the government decided to allow additional non-Israeli construction and infrastructure companies, meeting certain criteria, to hire 1 000 workers each from abroad, representing up to 6 000 additional workers. Also in July 2018, the government raised the quota of daily construction workers by 1 500 workers and the quota of daily cross-border Jordanian workers in the tourism sector in the Eilat region from 1 500 to 2 000.

Investor programmes are more common and better adjusted

Programmes for investors have evolved, primarily to raise the threshold and target investments. In 2018, both the European Commission and the European Parliament reviewed residence-by-investment and citizenship-by-investment programmes in the European Union. Position papers published in 2019 were critical of many of these programmes: the EU contested whether such programmes granted citizenship only in cases of a real link with the country, while the OECD raised concerns over circumvention of financial reporting measures. Concern largely focused on non-OECD countries.

In January 2019, Portugal's parliament voted on proposed changes to the "Golden Visa", which grants residence, with limited physical presence requirements, in exchange for an investment in property or other Portuguese assets. A new category of Golden Visa grants Portuguese residency to foreigners who invest a minimum of EUR 500 000 in organic agriculture, ecotourism, renewable energy and other environmental projects.

In 2019, Greece expanded eligibility for its "Golden Visa" for investors, available since 2013 for real estate purchases of at least EUR 250 000. It is now also available for capital investment in a Greek-operating firm of at least EUR 400 000, or equivalent purchase of Greek bonds or equivalent bank deposit, as well as for purchases of State or corporate bond or stock of EUR 800 000.

In December 2018, Turkey lowered the investment thresholds for its citizenship-by-investment schemes, first introduced in 2017. Turkish citizenship is available by investing USD 500 000 (or equivalent) in fixed capital (previously 2 million), a Turkish bank account or government stocks or bonds (previously 3 million), or – a new possibility – venture capital or a real estate investment fund. Citizenship is also available if the foreign investor creates jobs for at least 50 Turkish nationals (previously 100 jobs) or invests at least USD 250 000 in real estate (previously, 1 million). Investments must be held for at least three years.

Bulgaria, which has an investor visa-granting accelerated access to citizenship, changed the procedures for obtaining Bulgarian citizenship through investment. From January 2019, tighter conditions apply to investments. Bonds can no longer be purchased through financing. Fast-track access to citizenship (after 18-24 months of residence rather than five years) remains available for investors but an in-person interview in the Bulgarian language is necessary. However, in late January 2019, before the EU report criticising the scheme was published, the government announced it would abolish citizenship by investment. A bill to this effect has been introduced but has not yet been approved.

In the United States, a proposed regulatory change would raise the EB-5 threshold from USD 500 000 to USD 1.35 million and change the designation process for targeted employment areas where investment thresholds are lower.

Start-up and innovation visas

A continuing trend is the introduction of visas or programmes to facilitate visas for start-ups and entrepreneurs in innovative firms (Table 1.11). In some cases, these programmes fill a gap in the permit framework, while in others they facilitate acquisition of existing permits for investors or self-employed foreigners.

In Canada, the Start-up Visa pilot programme transitioned into a permanent programme in early 2018. The programme's goal is to attract innovative foreign start-up entrepreneurs who have support from a designated Canadian business incubator, angel investor group or venture capital fund.

Table 1.11. Many countries have introduced visas for Start-ups

Date of introduction of different start-up visas.

Country	Programme	Begun
Chile	Start-up Chile	2010
Ireland	Start-up Entrepreneur Programme – STEP	2012
United Kingdom	Tier 1- Graduate entrepreneur	2012
Canada	Start-up Visa (SUV)	2013
Korea	Technology & Business Start-up (D-8-4)	2013
Italy	Italy Start-up Visa	2014
Netherlands	Start-up Visa	2015
Denmark	Start-up Denmark	2015
France	Tech Ticket	2015
New Zealand	Global Impact Visa (4-year pilot)	2016
Lithuania	Start-up Visa	2016
Latvia	Start-up Visa	2016
Estonia	Start-up Visa	2017
Israel	Innovation Visa (B-2) (3-year pilot)	2017
Finland	Residence Permit for Start-up Entrepreneur	2018
Portugal	O Start-up Visa	2018
Japan	Business manager/investor	2018
Poland	Poland Prize (pilot)	2018

Source: OECD Secretariat analysis.

In January 2018, in Finland, a two-year renewable residence permit was introduced for innovative entrepreneurs. The permit is issued by the Finnish Immigration Service following a business assessment from the Business Finland innovation funding agency. The Finnish Immigration Service will no longer assess business activities; Business Finland assesses if the company's business model shows potential for rapid international growth. Processing time is limited to several weeks. Portugal created a Tech Visa, available from 2019 and offering a faster approval process. It is issued to highly qualified employees of established firms which are certified as offering innovative technology by IAPMEI (Institute to Support Small and Medium-sized Enterprises). It complements the StartUp Visa, introduced in 2018, for foreign entrepreneurs who want to create an innovative business or relocate from abroad. This visa is for firms which receive support from an

incubator and then approval from the IAPMEI, which considers the business plan and the likelihood of achieving a threshold of success after five years.

In France, the French Tech Visa was expanded in March 2019 to facilitate hiring from abroad of foreign employees by start-up firms, in addition to investors, founders and entrepreneurs. Eligible firms may be in any sector, not only IT.

Several Japanese National Strategic Special Zones (NSSZs) have been authorised to sponsor promising start-up entrepreneurs, with capital and an approved business plan, to receive a six-month Business manager permit. Renewal is possible for those who meet certain benchmarks after six months. Some of the NSSZs provide support, including funding and incubator access. In 2018, Italy introduced new regulations for its 2016 "Start-up Visa", specifying modalities for obtaining the visa and encouraging faster procedures in issuing the permit.

Chile, which already has a programme to support start-up entrepreneurs, introduced a fast-track tech visa in 2018 for foreign professionals and technicians in science and the IT fields. The visa is granted to foreigners recruited by employers holding a certificate of sponsorship. Certificates can be a letter of invitation or certificate of sponsorship from InvestChile, Start-Up Chile (the government accelerator program), or the Undersecretary of Economy. The visa is issued within 15 days.

On the model of the Chilean programme, in 2018, a "Poland Prize" pilot was created to attract foreign start-up and innovative firms. The Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (PARP) chose programme operators who scout, assess proposals and accelerate talents. A dedicated visa path is available, as well as individual support. Grants of up to PLN 250 000 (around EUR 59 000) are available, as well as networking assistance.

Asylum seeking

Changes aim to streamline and accelerate asylum procedures

A range of measures have been adopted across OECD countries, including better use of reception centres and facilities, as well as use of new technology for identification purposes.

In Belgium, reception systems and facilities have been reformed. The Council of Ministers reduced the number of reception places for applicants for international protection from 23 800 to 16 600 places in 2019 (of which 10 000 are collective places and 6 600 are individual reception places), scaling back the reception network to its pre-2015 capacity. Meanwhile, the German government has begun setting up centralised reception facilities for asylum seekers to process applications, determine status and organise return where relevant. Asylum seekers are obliged to live in these facilities for the duration of the procedure, which should not exceed 18 months. Switzerland also introduced, in March 2019, new accelerated asylum procedures. The majority will take place in federal government asylum centres, where asylum seekers stay for a maximum of 140 days.

In France, new asylum procedures were implemented in January 2019. Among other changes, applications for asylum made more than 90 days after an illegal entry are now subject to an accelerated procedure. Applicants may be assigned to reception centres in regions other than the one where the application is filed; failure to stay in such a centre can lead to the asylum seeker benefit being suspended. Administrative retention was increased up to 90 days and forced departure facilitated. A four-year permit will now be granted to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

In Italy, the national reception system for refugees and asylum seekers (SPRAR) has been renamed as "System for international protection and unaccompanied minors (SIPROIMI)", and focuses on provision of integration services whilst asylum seekers are placed in the newly named "Centres for Asylum" (CAR). Changes in October 2018 reduced the grounds for issuance of permits for humanitarian reasons for those who do not receive international protection. Specific circumstances have been defined, including trafficking, domestic violence, forced labour, and risk of persecution or torture on return. These conditions will also apply to those who renew previous temporary humanitarian protection permits, unless they have qualified for a different category of permit. Italy also took steps to accelerate asylum processing for individuals from safe origin countries and also for asylum requests under removal procedure, establishing new asylum courts to reduce a backlog. Spain increased the capacity of care and reception centres for those who arrive in a situation of vulnerability, from 2 800 places to approximately 5 000.

In 2017, the Czech Act on Asylum was amended to allow videoconferencing in appeal procedures before the court, in cases of both asylum and detention. In addition, a legislative amendment makes it possible from July 2018 for asylum seekers to request free legal assistance in administrative proceedings, as costs are now borne by the Ministry of Justice.

In some countries, the trend towards tighter conditions continues. In Canada, where 2018 saw increased numbers of asylum seekers crossing the Canada-U.S. border at non-ports of entry, the government has accelerated the asylum process, while increasing funding for temporary housing in those cities and provinces that find themselves under particular pressure.

In 2018, the United States imposed a daily processing limit on the number of asylum requests to be registered at border crossings with Mexico. It also changed the order in which it processed asylum applications, to prioritise incoming applications over the oldest cases in the backlog. In early 2019, the United States introduced Migrant Protection Protocols, a policy for persons arriving from Mexico and crossing the border illegally or without proper documents. Those who seek asylum may be returned to Mexico for the duration of their asylum case.

New procedures have become necessary in Colombia which is coping with a large inflow of Venezuelans. Many have been regularised and obtained a Special Stay Permit (PEP) enabling them to remain in the country for up to two years, with full access to basic rights. In October 2018, the Colombian Ministry of Labour established a National Registry of Foreign Workers. Colombia also reintroduced Border Mobility Cards (TMF) for Venezuelans in November 2018, after a nine month suspension, allowing Venezuelan beneficiaries to access border areas for up to seven days to purchase basic goods, services and to visit relatives.

Tighter conditions for entry and stay

The process of tightening conditions for entry and stay, discernible in recent years, continues. Since April 2018, asylum seekers in Austria must remain easily reachable by authorities and remain in their designated accommodation until their asylum application is processed. In Italy, asylum seekers can be held for up to 30 days in specific centres in order to verify their identity, while some can be held in a closed facility ("repatriation centre") for up to 180 days. Under a new Italian law, protection can be revoked – and asylum applications rejected – for perpetrators of certain crimes. Similarly, refugees who visit their home country without justification will have their protection withdrawn. Further, on 29 November 2018, Italy adopted a bill designed to expel migrants more easily and limit residency permits. The bill eliminates the two-year "humanitarian protection" residence

permit (awarded to 25% of asylum seekers in Italy in 2017). Residence permits will instead be awarded under stricter conditions, such as a one-year "special protection" or a six-month "natural disaster in country of origin" status. The bill also introduces a new procedure to fast-track expulsion of asylum seekers considered to be dangerous.

In Finland, new provisions differentiate work rights for asylum seekers according to possession of identification documents. Asylum seekers may start working three months after submission of their application if they have a passport, six months if they do not. The same time limit also applies to subsequent applications. The right to work ends when the decision of the Finnish Immigration Service becomes enforceable. Ireland, on the other hand, from 2018 onwards, granted employment access to asylum seekers.

In Germany, a 2019 law introduced uniform standards for the "3+2" rule, which suspends deportation of rejected asylum seekers who are completing their vocational training, and grants them the right to work in Germany for two years upon completion of the apprenticeship. Previously, the rule was applied with a wide margin of discretion. The law also extends the "3+2" rule to care professions. Persons in "tolerated" status (i.e. previous asylum seekers whose request was denied but now cannot be deported) who complete vocational training may apply for a regular permit of stay.

Free movement

The principal preoccupation in the free movement area constituted by the European Union, Switzerland, Iceland and Norway, has been the expected exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union and the possible consequences thereof. Following exit, millions of European residents of the United Kingdom will have to secure new grounds for such residence, while millions of UK nationals in other European countries will have to do likewise.

The UK Government has outlined its policy for EU nationals in the wake of Brexit by introducing "settled status" (Box 1.2). By 10 April 2019, 400 000 EU citizens had applied for such a status. To increase outreach to vulnerable or at-risk people applying to the EU Settlement Scheme, estimated to number up to 200 000, the government has offered funding to private organisations to provide information and practical support. In the event that the United Kingdom would leave the EU without an agreement on transitional free movement ("no-deal Brexit") UK nationals will face different conditions according to their current country of residence. The European Commission has recommended that UK nationals not be immediately considered as staying illegally but that contingency measures should be temporary, with national migration policies returning "back to normal as soon as possible"[6]. A number of different solutions have been announced, all of which are outlined in Box 1.2.

In April 2018, Switzerland decided to restrict free mobility for workers from Bulgaria and Romania for a further year. Later in 2018, Switzerland prolonged the transition period for free mobility with Croatia until the end of 2021.

Box 1.2. Proposals by the United Kingdom and individual EU Member States for the post-Brexit status of EU citizens currently residing in the UK and UK citizens currently residing in EU Member States

While the timing and nature of the United Kingdom's exit from the EU remains uncertain, the groundwork for a post-exit regime has been drafted. Under this draft, the rights of EU citizens living in the United Kingdom and of UK nationals living in the EU would be guaranteed during an "Implementation Period". EU citizens and their family members who wish to remain in the United Kingdom after the end of the Implementation Period must apply for the EU Settlement Scheme. They have until June 2021 to do so, if the Implementation Period ends on 31 December 2020. Irish citizens will not need to apply to settle under the future system, as their current rights to live and work in the United Kingdom, which pre-date EU free movement, will be preserved and the Common Travel Area will continue to function.

- EU citizens and their family members who, by 31 December 2020, have been continuously resident in the United Kingdom for five years will be eligible for 'settled status', enabling them to thus stay indefinitely.
- EU citizens and their family members who arrive by 31 December 2020, but will not yet have been continuously resident for five years, will be eligible for 'pre-settled status', enabling them to stay until they have reached the five-year threshold. They can then also apply for settled status.
- EU citizens and their family members with settled status or pre-settled status will have the same access as they currently do to health care, pensions and other benefits in the United Kingdom.
- Close family members (a spouse, civil partner, long-term partner, dependent child or grandchild, and dependent parent or grandparent) living overseas will still be able to join an EU citizen resident in the United Kingdom after the end of the Implementation Period, where the relationship existed on 31 December 2020 and continues to exist when the person wishes to come to the United Kingdom. Future children are also protected.

In the event of the United Kingdom leaving the EU in a no-deal scenario, it will not be bound by the Implementation Period.[1] Instead, the United Kingdom will seek to end free movement as soon as possible through the Immigration and Social Security Co-ordination (EU Withdrawal) Bill introduced to Parliament on 20 December 2018, which, once enacted, will repeal the regulations that currently implement free movement in United Kingdom law. Once free movement has ended, EU citizens and their family members newly arriving in the United Kingdom will be admitted under UK immigration rules and will require permission (leave to enter or remain).

Regarding the measures taken by EU Member States, a survey by the European Commission indicated that a majority had established measures to be taken in the event of a no deal on Brexit. The main categories of measures are:

- **Targeted permanent national "regularisation" legislation** under which UK citizens will be considered to be legally staying after withdrawal. Some countries – e.g., Denmark, Norway, Austria, Slovakia, Italy, Bulgaria, and Romania – will

offer permanent national "regularisation" under which British citizens will automatically be considered to be legally staying.

- Targeted legislation under which UK citizens will be considered to be legally staying after withdrawal, for a **"grace period" during which they will need to regularise** their status under the countries' migration laws. Seventeen member states – Sweden, the Netherlands, Poland, Germany, Latvia, Spain, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Greece, Portugal, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Finland, Belgium, Hungary, Slovenia – have passed temporary national regularisation legislation under which British nationals will enjoy such a grace period.
- Measures that grant a temporary **"grace period" after which UK citizens can regularise** under existing migration laws but only after the end of this grace period.
- Some Member States plan to systematically recognise certificates issued under Directive 2004/38/EC (on the right of EU citizens and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the member states) as residence permits for a certain period. Others plan to grant long-term residence status under facilitated procedures to those benefitting from the right of permanent residence under Directive 2004/38/EC. Others will decide on the next steps in view of further developments and taking into account reciprocity considerations.

The length of the grace periods vary, with Belgium initially planning its transition period until the end of 2020, while Germany provides a three-month period of the status quo, likely to be increased by a further six months.

1. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-immigration-after-free-movement-ends-if-theres-no-deal/immigration-from-30-march-2019-if-there-is-no-deal.

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/info/brexit/brexit-preparedness/residence-rights-uk-nationals-eu-member-states_en.

Refugees and resettlement policies

Countries have adopted various approaches, including changes in quotas, status and in relation to family members.

Refugee resettlement quotas continue to be adjusted, both upwards and downwards. The United States has been revising downwards its annual refugee resettlement cap since 2016. The quota for US Fiscal Year 2018 was 45 000 and for 2019 was set at 30 000. Processing delays related to tighter scrutiny led to fewer effective resettlements than allocated in 2018. In New Zealand, the refugee quota increased to 1 000 places annually from July 2018 and the government has announced that this will be increased to 1 500 annually from July 2020. A Community Organisation Sponsorship Scheme pilot, for 25 people per year, has also begun. Some countries initiated new resettlement programmes. Canada set its resettlement targets at 9 300 in 2019, 10 700 in both 2020 and 2021. In addition, it also has a target of sponsored resettlements of 19 000 in 2019 and 20 000 for each of the following two years. A smaller allotment (1 650, then 1 000) is available for additional resettlements combining public and private sponsorship. Canada also supports the Global Refugee Sponsorship Initiative to help develop community and private sponsorship of resettlement in other countries.

Starting in 2018, Hungary accepted approximately 300 Venezuelans, able to demonstrate Hungarian ancestry, for resettlement. In addition to provision for travel costs, the government provides a residence permit, one-year housing support in a centre, and an integration programme with Hungarian and English language training. In addition, an NGO provides integration support for programme beneficiaries. In 2018, Slovenia committed to resettling 60 Syrian refugees from Turkey. Meanwhile, Romania established a resettlement quota of 109 refugees for the period 2018-2019.

In September 2017, the European Commission recommended a new EU resettlement scheme aimed at resettling up to 50 000 vulnerable persons in need of international protection in Europe by October 2019. Funding of up to EUR 10 000 per resettled person was pledged. Most individual EU Member States pledged resettlement places. About two-thirds of this number had arrived by mid-2019. A permanent European Union Resettlement Framework remains under negotiation, which would replace such ad hoc schemes.

In Austria, the cessation of refugee status has been simplified for refugees who voluntarily return to their country of origin. Young refugees who have committed a crime may also lose their status according to new procedures. The minimum waiting period for Austrian citizenship for recognised refugees was extended from six to ten years.

Since March 2019, all residence permits for refugees and their family members in Denmark are accorded as temporary residence permits. This also applies to renewals of current permits. Status change is possible under the current conditions for acquiring permanent residence. The grounds for revoking permits for refugees have been changed, with less weight given to the individual's circumstances and more to Denmark's international commitments. Returning to the home country can lead to revocation of the permit, although participation in voluntary return allows a period in which the refugee can reconsider.

Age and family reunification underlie developments in Finland, which amended the Aliens Act to respond to the Court of Justice of the European Union, establishing the relevant date for assessing a refugee's age in family reunification cases as the date on which the application for international protection was submitted. Therefore, a refugee who was a minor at the time of entry into Finland and who reached the age of 18 during the asylum procedure and was granted asylum or subsidiary protection status, is considered a minor when requesting family reunification. The application for family reunification must be submitted within three months of the court's decision.

Family migration policy

Family reunification procedures have in many cases been made more restrictive or subject to additional conditions. In Belgium, since 2017, a parent's request to join a child already recognised as a refugee in the country is treated as a family reunification request if the child had filed an asylum application before reaching the age of 18 years. In such cases, parents are also exempt from payment of the fee for family reunification procedures. The application for family reunification must be made within three months of the day the refugee status was granted to the minor.

In 2017, the Netherlands adjusted rules on family migration, easing conditions in some cases but eliminating eligibility in others. Foreigners under age 18 with "close personal ties" to grandparents residing in the Netherlands have become eligible for a residence permit. Married couples who seek to reunify in the Netherlands no longer need to demonstrate that they previously cohabitated abroad. By contrast, adult children who

cannot demonstrate that they habitually live with their parents in the Netherlands or have a degree of dependency are no longer eligible for a residence permit.

Switzerland imposed language requirements on applicants for temporary B residence permits based on family reunification; these now require an A1 or equivalent oral level, or proof of a language course at A1 level. Israel has taken a decision whereby Ethiopian members of the "Falash Mura" community may request family reunification (subject to certain limits) and a resolution was passed for a quota of 1 000 for the year 2019.

In New Zealand, partners of students at the lowest levels of qualification are not eligible to open work visas unless the principal applicant works in an area specified on the Long Term Skill Shortage list.

In Sweden, the restriction on family reunification for persons with subsidiary protection was lifted in June 2019. The restriction was imposed in 2015, when it was decided to grant temporary rather than permanent stay for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. However, the decision to grant only temporary stay has been upheld through 2021. Since March 2019, the Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration has the possibility to put in place a monthly ceiling on the number of residence permits given on the grounds of family reunification for refugees resident in the country. Such a ceiling can be imposed in cases, for example, of a spike in asylum applications. Similarly, Germany imposed a ceiling of 1 000 cases per month of family reunification with persons holding subsidiary protection.

Elsewhere conditions have been relaxed. Canada, for instance, has introduced a number of provisions to facilitate family migration. Among other measures, the age limit for dependants was raised from 19 to 22 and a new and improved intake process for sponsorship of parents and grandparents began in January 2019.

One policy trend in family migration is to create alternative, non-resident visas for parents and sometimes grandparents, to allow visits without involving acquisition of permanent residence. In Australia, from mid-2019, Australian citizens, permanent residents, or eligible New Zealand citizens, may apply to sponsor a parent for a Sponsored Parent (Temporary) visa. The five-year visa is an alternative to temporary visitor visas, and to the permanent visa for parents, for which there is a long waiting period. The government has capped the new visa at 15 000 issuances annually. In 2018, a pathway was also opened for eligible Retirement (subclass 410) and Investor Retirement (subclass 405) visa holders to obtain permanent residence in Australia.

Border security and irregular migration

Chile held a regularisation from April to July 2018. During this period, any foreigner who had entered the country avoiding border crossing or who had overstayed a tourist visa or other form of permit or was working without a legal status, could apply for a temporary residence permit. More than 155 000 foreigners applied, and by June 2019 almost 129 000 permits had been issued.

In October 2018, Ireland announced a limited temporary regularisation programme for foreigners who held a valid student permission from January 2005 to December 2010, but subsequently became undocumented. From October 2018 to January 2019, they could apply for a "4S" stamp, permitting them to live and work in Ireland for two years without a separate employment permit.

In Greece, residence permits can be issued for exceptional reasons to undocumented foreigners. The duration of validity of the residence permit for exceptional reasons (case-

by-case regularisation) was extended to three years and the conditions for granting the permit were amended so that the only condition is either the proof of seven years' continuous residence in Greece, or a parent-child relationship with a national minor.

Student migration and post-study transitions

Favourable conditions to attract and retain

One clear recent trend in OECD countries has been an increase in the post-graduation extension of residence for international students. The 2016 EU Students and Researchers Directive sets the minimum post-study stay to nine months in participating countries. This has had an effect on policy in a number of EU member states (see Figure 1.15). In some cases, transposition of the Directive led to the adoption of an extension where no prior one existed (e.g., Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg). In other cases, it extended the stay period (Austria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and the Slovak Republic). Spain and Austria set the period at 12 months, which goes beyond the minimum period stipulated by the Directive. Norway also increased its extension from 6 to 12 months in 2018 and included researchers as being eligible.

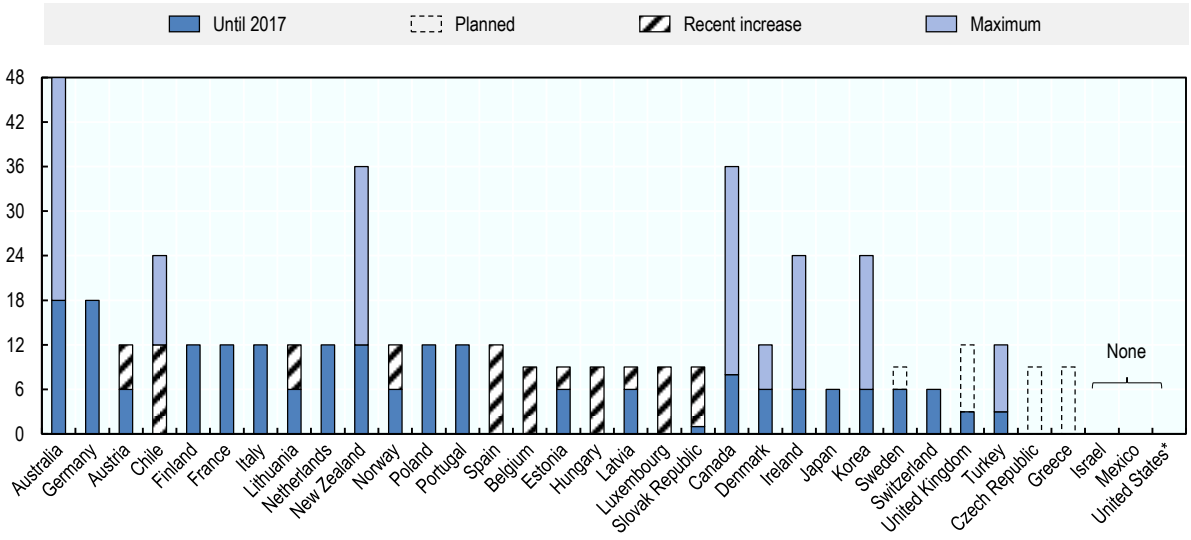
France introduced a new "National Strategy to Attract International Students" in late 2018, with the objective of increasing international student enrolment by more than 50%, to 500 000, by 2027. From the academic year 2019/2020, new initiatives include online applications, a one-stop shop with priority visa service, and a residence permit allowing return to France. Tuition fees have been raised for non-European students, to either EUR 770 or 3 770, a ten-fold increase. Exemptions and scholarships have also been increased. A "Welcome to France" label will be issued to universities which put in place measures to support international students.

The Czech Republic introduced a pilot project, "Student Mode", in 2017 to accelerate admission procedures for international students from a selected group of countries. Universities must apply to participate in the project and must provide support to applicants. Nationals of 16 African countries and five South Asian countries, as well as other origin countries, are eligible.

Similarly, there has been a trend towards expanding the work rights of students. For example, in July 2018, Latvia granted to Master's or doctoral students unrestricted access to the labour market, while all other students may work up to 40 hours per week during holidays, in addition to 20 hours during the term. In New Zealand, post-study work rights have been more closely tied to qualifications. Depending on the level of qualification, one- to three-year post-study open work visas are now granted. The employer-assisted post-study work visa has been removed, to reduce dependence on employers. The United Kingdom has reintroduced a limited post-study work route for Master's and doctoral graduates. Further, under its 2018 White Paper proposal, from 2021 onwards, international graduates from UK universities with Master's or PhDs will be allowed six and 12 months, respectively, post-study leave to find a skilled job. Those at Bachelor's level or above will be able to apply to switch into the skilled workers route up to three months before the end of their course in the United Kingdom and from outside of the United Kingdom for two years after their graduation.

Figure 1.15. Many OECD countries have recently increased post-graduate job-search extensions

Duration of job-search periods for post-graduate schemes in different OECD countries, in months, 2019



Note: The United States refers to Optional Practical Training (OPT), which is an extension of the student permit for an authorised post-graduation training period. This can last up to 36 months for certain categories.
Source: OECD Secretariat analysis.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933988886

Measures to verify legitimate student status

One trend in management of student migration has been to prevent the use of student channels for access by those only wishing to work. In Belgium, a law passed in April 2018 introduced changes concerning the length of stay of international students. The law also clarifies when student status can be withdrawn or rejected based on academic performance. It allows denial of extension for master's degrees, for example, when performance in the bachelor programme does not meet standards. Similarly Latvia, in 2018, introduced grounds for refusing issuance or renewal of a student permit when students fail to progress or perform poorly.

Initiatives for emigrants

In countries affected by large scale outflows of their own nationals, there have been increased efforts to attract emigrants back home. In Latvia, a pilot project launched by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development in 2018, explored how return and reintegration of Latvian emigrants and their families could be facilitated. During the first eight months of the project, regional coordinators contacted about 1 300 Latvian emigrant families, 10% of whom had already returned to Latvia. Coordinators inform Latvian emigrants about changing living conditions and opportunities in Latvia; under this initiative, returning emigrants are also eligible for financial support of up to EUR 9 000. New measures to support the return of Lithuanian emigrants were also introduced. These include bolstering the country's specially dedicated "Information Centres" and allowing toll-free calls from Norway and Ireland (notable host countries for Lithuanian emigrants); psychological support; measures to provide individual educational support to children of returning Lithuanians; and reimbursement of costs incurred in obtaining return-related

documentation. In Spain, a "Plan of Return to Spain" has been launched, which brings together different public and private actors to identify the situation of Spaniards abroad and create conditions favouring their return.

Tax breaks are one measure used by certain countries to attract emigrants back home. In Portugal, for instance, emigrants who have lived abroad for at least three years and who return to the country between January 2019 and December 2020 will benefit from a 50% income tax reduction until 2023.

Youth Mobility

The network of agreements continues to expand. In 2018, Austria extended its working holiday programme to include agreements with Israel, Canada, Chile and Australia. Sweden entered into a working holiday agreement with Hong Kong (China) and Argentina in 2017 and with Uruguay in 2018.

In Australia, from November 2018, changes to the Working Holiday Programme are meant to support regional and rural communities. Consequently, extensions of stay are now offered for work in regional agriculture, as well as longer work periods for agricultural employers. Caps for some countries have been raised and the age limit for others has been increased.

Permanent residence

Some countries have added language requirements for acquisition of permanent residence or changes of status after several years of residence. In August 2018, the Swiss Federal Council approved changes in integration and language requirements (in the primary language of the place of residence) for foreign nationals requesting a permanent residence permit. Rules, published in February 2019, may vary by canton. In general, permanent residence (C permits) based on ten years of residency, requires A2 oral and A1 written language skills; permanent residence (C permits) based on five years of residence requires B1 oral and A1 written level. Nationals of neighbouring countries as well as those of Belgium, Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain are exempt. Spouses and registered partners of Swiss citizens and of C-permit permanent residents must meet integration requirements including A2 oral and A1 in written language levels. In Estonia, after five years of residence, extensions or new issuances of temporary residence permits for employment require an A2 level of proficiency in the Estonian language.

Administrative change and action plans

Several countries have changed their administrative frameworks. In Japan, the current Immigration Bureau will be upgraded to a new Immigration Services Agency with expanded scope and staff. The agency will consist of two divisions: a departure and immigration control division and a residency control and support division. In addition to immigration, the agency is expected to coordinate with other ministries, agencies and local governments to improve conditions for foreign workers. It will oversee the technical intern training and new Specified Skilled Worker systems.

The Lithuanian "Strategy for the Demographic, Migration, and Integration Policy for 2018–2030*"* was adopted in 2018. The Strategy has three goals designed to develop a family-friendly environment, manage migration flows, and integrate senior citizens into public life. The Strategy provides for encouraging return migration as well as arrival of foreign nationals, through attraction, admission, integration and outreach policy. The Strategy also aims to pursue an effective policy towards the Lithuanian diaspora.

Notes

[1] Together, they reflect what might be called "entries into permanent status" or "additions to the permanent resident population", rather than actual physical inflows of permanent immigrants, although in many cases the two coincide.

[2] The average duration of a posting is 98 days for postings falling under Article 12 of the Regulation and 305 days for postings falling under Article 13 of the Regulation. For a detailed review of the data limitations, see De Wispelaere and Pacolet – HIVA-KU Leuven (2018).

[3] The discussion of permanent and temporary migration in previous sections was 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. In contrast, national data from population registers and other ad hoc sources obtain information on the origin of recent migrants. While the figures should be treated with caution, as they may be composed of mixed groups of permanent and temporary migrants across receiving countries, they do nonetheless offer an indication of the magnitude and make-up of flows by country of origin.

[4] During 2017 the number of concessions of Spanish nationality per residence has been reduced due to administrative causes.

[5] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uks-future-skills-based-immigration-system

[6] Mig-Dir 142 - Compilation MS Replies.docx: ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupMeetingDoc&docid=27531.

Annex 1.A. Supplementary tables and figures

Annex Table 1.A.1. Permanent flows to OECD countries by category, 2017

Thousands and percentage change compared to 2016

	Work		Accompanying family of workers		Family		Humanitarian		Other		Free movements	
	2017	%	2017	%	2017	%	2017	%	2017	%	2017	%
Australia	58.1	-4	65.5	-4	59.6	-2	22.0	25	0.4	37	12.6	-36
Austria	5.0	-2	1.1	12	8.5	-5	25.6	-16	0.4	1	57.9	-3
Belgium	4.9	-8			28.7	9	13.8	-11	0.1	-6	60.2	2
Canada	80.9	16	78.3	-9	82.6	6	41.5	-30	3.3		..	
Denmark	7.6	-7	4.6	7	7.1	-9	2.8	-63	5.5	8	29.3	5
Finland	1.8	29			9.9	17	5.4	-44	0.1	-86	6.5	-9
France	30.0	8			97.9	0	32.5	40	19.7	-12	78.8	-9
Germany	61.7	22			114.9	9	263.8	-40	7.1	7	412.7	-9
Ireland	8.0	26	0.5	50	3.1	-25	0.8	30	..		27.8	-9
Israel	..				6.2	14	..		20.2	-2	..	
Italy	4.8	-18	..		113.5	11	31.8	-10	5.2	-2	61.5	-3
Japan	53.1	8	..		29.9	1	0.1	-34	16.2	-1	..	
Korea	0.5	-30			13.3	-5	0.3	0	52.0	1	..	
Luxembourg	1.5	34			1.8	19	1.3	82	0.1	26	16.7	5
Mexico	5.2	-38			15.7	2	3.1	74	7.5	-19	..	
Netherlands	17.9	21			29.0	17	7.8	-62	0.0		86.8	11
New Zealand	11.9	-16	12.3	-19	12.4	-25	4.1	3	..		6.5	8
Norway	2.8	13			14.2	-7	7.8	-50	..		23.9	-3
Portugal	7.6	36			14.0	40	0.5	56	1.8	-10	15.6	5
Spain	30.4	-11			116.7	10	4.1	-40	30.7	-8	142.1	19
Sweden	13.1	34		-100	50.4	25	36.5	-49	..		32.1	-2
Switzerland	1.9	5			20.6	-2	6.8	5	3.1	7	86.0	-7
United Kingdom	31.0	12	17.8	4	61.2	16	18.7	30	29.6	25	183.8	-15
United States	64.8	-1	73.0	1	748.7	-7	146.0	-7	94.6	13	..	
OECD	504.8	6	253.1	-4	1 659.9	0	677.2	-28	297.5	3	1 341.0	-5

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

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989095

Annex Table 1.A.2. Preliminary trends in migration flows, 2018

	2017	2018	% change	Period covered	Number of months
Australia	218	193	-12	Jul-Jun	12
Austria	139	132	-5	Jan-Dec	12
Belgium	124	129	+4	Jan-Dec	12
Canada	286	321	+12	Jan-Dec	12
Chile	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	46	58	+27	Jan-Dec	12
Denmark	67	65	-3	Jan-Dec	12
Estonia	9	10	+7	Jan-Dec	12
Finland	24	23	-2	Jan-Dec	12
France	247	256	+3	Jan-Dec	12
Germany	1 412	1 382	-2	Jan-Dec	12
Greece	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	36	49	+35	Jan-Dec	12
Iceland	12	12	+0	Jan-Dec	12
Ireland	57	62	+8	Apr-May	12
Israel	28	30	+7	Jan-Dec	12
Italy	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	475	520	+9	Jan-Dec	12
Korea	453	495	+9	Jan-Dec	12
Latvia	5	5	+0	Jan-Dec	12
Lithuania	10	12	+21	Jan-Dec	12
Luxembourg	23	23	+1	Jan-Dec	12
Mexico	32	37	+17	Jan-Dec	12
Netherlands	200	209	+4	Jan-Dec	12
New Zealand	47	45	-5	Jan-Dec	12
Norway	50	44	-11	Jan-Dec	12
Poland	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..16	..24	..55	Jan-Dec	12
Spain	454	559	+23	Jan-Dec	12
Sweden	125	114	-8	Jan-Dec	12
Switzerland	147	148	+0	Jan-Dec	12
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	563	525	-7	Jan-Dec	12
United States	1 128	1 096	-3	Jan-Dec	12

Note: The 2018 data available for France, Belgium and Luxembourg include only flows from non-EU28 countries. The total for 2018 is based on the assumption of stable intra-European flows between 2017 and 2018.

Source: *OECD International Migration Database,* https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en; national sources.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989114

Annex Table 1.A.3. Permits considered in the statistics on temporary labour migration and their characteristics

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Australia (Temporary visas granted, fiscal years; excludes New Zealand citizens)	Working holidaymakers: subclasses 417 and 462	Up to 1 year.	subclass 417: uncapped; subclass 462: capped except for the United States.
	Trainees: The Training visa (subclass 407) introduced in 2016. Former Temporary Work (Training and Research) visa (subclass 402) streams—'Occupational trainee' and 'Professional development', closed to new applications from 2016; and the following visas closed to new applications from 24 November 2012: Visiting Academic visa (subclass 419), Occupational Trainee visa (subclass 442), Professional Development visa (subclass 470); and the Trade Training Skills visa (subclass 471) which was repealed in September 2007.	Up to 2 years.	
	Seasonal workers: Seasonal Worker Programme (within subclass 416 replaced by subclass 403 from Nov 2016)	From 4 to 7 months.	Uncapped.
	Intra-company transferees: subclass 457 visas granted (primary applicants)	Up to 4 years.	
	Other workers: other temporary work (Short Stay Specialist); International relations (excl. seasonal workers); Temporary Activity; Temporary work (Skilled) (excl. ICTs)		
Austria	Intra-company transferees: Rotational workers		Uncapped.
	Seasonal workers: Winter and Summer tourism, Agriculture, Core seasonal workers, Harvest helpers (number of persons estimated based on the number of permits delivered).	Up to 12 months.	
	Other workers: Researchers, Artists (with document or self-employed), Self-employed workers		Uncapped.
Belgium	Working holidaymakers (top 10 countries of origin)		
	Trainees		
	Other workers: Au Pair; Artists; Sports(wo)men; Invited Professors or trainers; Other temporary workers.		
Canada (TFWP & IMP programmes - initial permits)	Intra-company transferees: International Mobility Program (IMP) Work Permit Holders by year in which Initial Permit became effective (Trade - ICT; NAFTA - ICT; GATS professionals; significant benefits ICT)	Varies.	
	Seasonal workers: Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programme (TFWP): effective entries	Not renewable.	
	Working holidaymakers: International Experience Canada (IEC) (IMP)	Not renewable.	Uncapped.
	Other workers: International Mobility Program (IMP): Agreements (excl. ICT); Canadian Interests (excl. working holidaymakers, spouses and ICT); Self-support; Permanent residence applicants in Canada; Humanitarian reason; Temporary Foreign Worker Program: Live-in caregivers; agricultural workers (non seasonal); other TFWP	IMP: varies; Live-in caregivers: unlimited; other TFWP: not renewable.	Uncapped.
Denmark	Working holidaymakers		
	Trainees		
	Other workers: De facto status; Au Pair; Volunteers.		
Finland	Seasonal workers: Seasonal work visas	Up to 9 months	
	Trainees		
	Other workers	Up to 12 months	

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
France (first permits issued)	Intra-company transferees: *Salarié en mission / Salarié détaché ICT*	Up to 3 years.	
	Seasonal workers: annual entries - OFII statistics	Up to 9 months per year (3-year authorisation).	
	Working holidaymakers: *Programme vacances travail*	Up to 12 months.	
	Trainees: S*tagiaires*	Up to 1 year initially (extension up to 3 years in total).	
	Other workers: Temporary economic migration (visa *"salarié"* < 12 months)	Up to 12 months (renewable).	
Germany (grants of work permits)	Trainees		
	Intra-company transferees: *§ 8 BeschV (Praktische Tätigkeiten als Voraussetzung für die Anerkennung ausländischer Berufsqualifikationen), § 10 BeschV (Internationaler Personalaustausch, Auslandsprojekte), § 10a BeschV (ICT-Karte / Mobiler-ICT-Karte)*		
	Other workers: *§ 8 Abs. 2 BeschV (Anerkennung ausländischer Berufsqualifikationen - § 17a AufenthG bis zu 18 Monate), § 8 Abs. 3 BeschV (Anerkennung ausländischer Berufsqualifikationen - sonstige), § 11 Abs. 1 BeschV (Sprachlehrerinnen und Sprachlehrer), § 11 Abs. 2 BeschV (Spezialitätenköchinnen und Spezialitätenköche), § 12 BeschV (Au-Pair-Beschäftigungen), § 13 BeschV (Hausangestellte von Entsandten), § 19 Abs. 2 BeschV (Werklieferverträge), § 25 BeschV (Kultur und Unterhaltung), § 27 BeschV (Grenzgängerbeschäftigung), § 29 Abs. 1 BeschV (Internationale Abkommen - Niederlassungspersonal), § 29 Abs. 2 BeschV (Internationale Abkommen - Gastarbeitnehmer), § 29 Abs. 3 - 4 BeschV (Internationale Abkommen), § 29 Abs. 5 BeschV (Internationale Abkommen - WHO/Europaabkommen)*		
Ireland	Working holidaymakers: Working holidaymaker visas		
	Trainees: Internship employment permit		
	Intra-company transferee		
	Other workers: Contract for Services; Exchange Agreement; Sport and Cultural Employment Permits		
Israel (entries excl. Palestinian workers, and stock of Jordanian daily workers working in uncapped sectors)	Working holidaymakers		
	Other workers:		
	Construction: Jordanian workers (daily workers); Tel Aviv-Jerusalem railway project; Tel Aviv city rail project; Sea ports projects; Turkish construction workers; Foreign Construction Workers (5 bilateral agreements)	Daily workers: unlimited; other workers: renewable up to 63 months.	Capped.
	Tourism: Jordanian daily workers in hotel industry and construction in Eilat	Unlimited.	Capped.
	Agriculture	Not renewable.	Capped.
	Home care	Renewable up to 63 months (or up to 7 years if no employer change between 5 and 7 years of stay).	Uncapped.
	Specialists and skilled (experts working visa)	Unlimited.	Uncapped.
Italy	Seasonal workers		
	Working holidaymakers		
	Other workers	Up to 12 months	
Japan (New visas, excl. re-entry)	Working holidaymakers: Working holidaymaker visas		
	Trainees: Trainees and Technical intern training		
	Intra company transferees		
	Other workers: Professor; Artist; Religious Activities; Journalist; Researcher; Instructor; Entertainer; Cultural Activities		

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Korea (Visas issued)	Industrial trainees: D-3		
	Working holidaymakers: H-1		
	Intra-company transferees: D-7		
	Other workers: visas D-6; D-9; E-1 to E-9; H2		
Luxembourg	Trainees		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers	Up to 12 months	
Mexico	Seasonal workers: Cards of visiting border-worker (*Tarjetas de Visitante Trabajador Fronterizo*)	Up to 5 years	
	Other workers: Temporary residence permit (*Tarjetas de Residente Temporal*) for work		
New Zealand (excludes Australian citizens)	Seasonal workers: Recognised Seasonal Employer Limited Visa; Supplementary Seasonal Employment (extensions)	Up to 7 months (or 9 months for citizen-residents of Tuvalu and Kiribati); extensions possible up to 6 months.	Capped.
	Working holidaymakers: Working Holiday Scheme	Up to 12 months (or 23 months for citizens of the United Kingdom or Canada).	Capped for some countries.
	Trainees: Work experience for student; Medical & dental trainee; NZ racing conference apprentice; Religious Trainees	Practical training for students not enrolled in New Zealand (or enrolled for 3 months maximum): up to 6 months; Religious trainees: up to 3 years; Apprentice jockeys: up to 4 years.	Uncapped.
	Others workers:		
	Essential skills (other temporary workers)	Up to 5 years.	Uncapped.
	Entertainers and Associated Workers (other temporary workers)	Contract duration.	Uncapped.
	Talent (Accredited Employer) (other temporary workers)	Up to 30 months.	Uncapped.
	Exchange Work (other temporary workers)	Up to 12 months.	Capped.
	Long Term Skill Shortage List Occupation (other temporary workers)	Up to 30 months.	Uncapped.
	China Special Work (other temporary workers)	Up to 3 years.	Capped.
	Skilled Migrant and Specialist skills (other temporary workers)	No limit.	Uncapped.
	Talent - Arts, Culture and Sports (other temporary workers)	No limit.	Uncapped.
Norway (non EU/EFTA nationals)	Seasonal workers	Not renewable	
	Working holidaymakers		
	Trainees		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers: Unskilled non seasonal temporary workers		
Poland	Seasonal workers (Eurostat statistics)	Up to 6 months	Uncapped
	Other workers: Estimates based on administrative forms from employers for recruiting workers from six countries of origin (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine) under simplified procedures.	Up to 6 months.	Uncapped.
Portugal	Other workers	Up to 12 months	
Slovenia	Seasonal workers		
	Other workers	Up to 12 months.	
Spain	Seasonal workers: Authorisations for temporary employment		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers: Permits for employees with contracts of limited duration; Permits for international service providers;Temporary residence permits for specific professions not requiring a work authorisation; Researchers; Trainees and workers in Research and development		

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Sweden	Seasonal workers: Berry pickers		
	Working holidaymakers: Working holiday visas		
	Trainees		
	Other workers: Athletes and coaches; Au Pair; Intra-company transferees; Performers; Visiting researchers.		
Switzerland	Trainees	Up to 18 months.	Capped.
	Other workers (excluding detached workers):		
	Employed with work permits	Up to 12 months.	Capped (contracts of 4 to 12 months duration) or uncapped (permits<4 months).
	Musicians and artists	Up to 8 months.	Uncapped.
United Kingdom (Entry clearance visas granted)	Tier 5 – pre PBS Youth Mobility up to 24 months (multi-entry visa)		
	Other workers:		
	Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers Short Term (closed on 6 April 2017)		
	Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers Long Term	Maximum 5 years (9 years if salary > GBP 120 000 per year).	
	Tier 5 - pre PBS Youth Mobility (WHM)	Up to 24 months (multi-entry visa).	
	Tier 5 - pre PBS Charity Workers	Up to 12 months or the time given on the certificate of sponsorship plus 28 days, whichever is shorter.	
	Tier 5 - pre PBS Creative and Sporting	Maximum of up to 12 months, or the time given in the certificate of sponsorship plus up to 28 days, whichever is shorter.	
	Tier 5 - pre PBS Government Authorised Exchange	Up to 12 or 24 months (depending on the scheme) or the time given on the certificate of sponsorship plus 28 days, whichever is shorter.	
	Tier 5 - pre PBS International Agreement	Maximum 2 years, or the time given on the certificate of sponsorship plus up to 28 days, whichever is shorter.	
	Tier 5 - pre PBS Religious Workers	Maximum of up to 3 years and 1 month, or the time given on the certificate of sponsorship plus 1 month, whichever is shorter.	
	Non-PBS - Domestic workers in Private Households	Up to 6 months.	
United States (non-immigrant visa statistics)	Seasonal workers: H-2A - Temporary worker performing agricultural services	Up to 3 years.	Uncapped.
	Working holidaymakers: J-1 - Exchange visitor, Summer Work Travel Programme	Up to 4 months.	Capped.
	Trainees: H3	Up to 2 years.	
	Intra-company transferees: L-1 - Intracompany transferee (executive, managerial, and specialised personnel continuing employment with international firm or corporation)	Maximum initial stay of one year. To 3 years (L-1A employees). Extended until reaching the maximum limit of seven years (5 years for L-1B).	
	Other workers:		
	H-2B - Temporary worker performing other services	Up to 3 years.	Capped.
	H-1B - Temporary worker of distinguished merit and ability performing services other than as a registered nurse	Up to 3 years initially. Maximum limit of six years in total (with some exceptions).	

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
	H-1B1 - Free Trade Agreement worker (Chile/Singapore)		
	H-1C - Nurse in health professional shortage area (expired in 2009)	Up to 3 years.	
	O-1 - Person with extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics	Up to 3 years (extension up to 1 year).	
	O-2 - Person accompanying and assisting in the artistic or athletic performance by O-1	Up to 3 years (extension up to 1 year).	
	P-1 - Internationally recognized athlete or member of an internationally recognized entertainment group	Up to 5 years (1 year for athletic group). Maximum limit of 10 years (5 years for athletic group).	
	P-2 - Artist or entertainer in a reciprocal exchange program	Up to 1 year initially (extension up to 1 year).	
	P-3 - Artist or entertainer in a culturally unique program	Up to 1 year initially (extension up to 1 year).	
	R-1 - Person in a religious occupation	Up to 30 months initially.	
	TN - NAFTA professional	Up to 3 years.	

Chapter 2. Labour market outcomes of migrants and integration policies in OECD countries

This chapter examines the labour market outcomes of migrants during the period 2007-18. Particular attention is given to the evolution of the labour market outcomes of recently arrived migrants and of all immigrants' job quality in a context of global economic recovery, as well as high recent migration flows, notably humanitarian ones. The second part of this chapter discusses recent changes in integration policies in OECD countries, with a special focus on how migrants integrate into their host country's labour market.

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

The improvement in the labour market situation of immigrants and natives alike was confirmed in 2018. In this favourable employment environment, humanitarian migrants who arrived over the past number of years are progressively entering labour markets. However, the intensity of these flows has been unequal across countries and therefore had contrasting impacts on the overall labour market outcomes of immigrants. The first section of this Chapter puts these recent developments into a longer-term context and looks at the outcomes of immigrants according to their socio economic characteristics. A specific section is dedicated to examining how the quality of immigrants' jobs has evolved over time. The second part of the Chapter investigates recent developments in policies governing immigrants' integration into the labour market.

Main findings

- The evolution of the labour market outcomes of immigrants in 2018 confirmed the positive trends observed in a majority of OECD countries over the last five years. On average across OECD countries, migrants' unemployment rate decreased from 9.4% to 8.7% between 2017 and 2018 and two thirds of immigrants were employed; +1 percentage point compared to 2017.
- For the first time in 2018, in the European Union, migrants' overall unemployment rate was lower than its 2007 pre-crisis level and reached 10.6%, four percentage points more than the native-born. In contrast, immigrants' labour market outcomes in Australia, Canada and New Zealand were comparable to those of the natives or even more favourable in the case of the United States.
- Access to employment remained difficult for specific immigrant groups, especially the youth and the low-educated. Women and older people (55-64) experienced the biggest improvement in employment rates. Immigrant women, however, remain systematically discounted in the labour market compared to their native peers and immigrant men.
- In the European Union in 2018, more than 18% of immigrants aged 15-24 were neither in employment, education or training (NEET) compared to 11% of their native peers. In non-European OECD countries, the incidence of NEET was lower. Improvements are recorded in most countries.
- In contrast to most other migrant groups, the labour market outcomes of migrants born in the Middle East hardly improved between 2013 and 2018 in the EU. More than one in five migrants from this region was unemployed in 2018, which hardly changed since 2013.
- Improvements in employment rates of recent migrants have been stronger in countries where rates were already relatively high, such as in Ireland or the United Kingdom. In contrast, no change was observed in countries where their outcomes were initially least favourable, such as in Italy and France, where only around 40% of recent migrants were employed in 2018.
- Improvements in employment rates were often associated with a higher share of immigrant workers living in poverty. In-work poverty rates were the highest in Southern European countries as well as in the United States. In 2017, in the European Union, around 18% of immigrant workers were poor compared to 8% of their native counterparts.

- More immigrants, notably women, work part-time and the share of those wishing to work longer hours has generally grown.
- With the continuous decrease in inflows of asylum seekers and refugees, policy attention has progressively shifted from organising the reception of new arrivals to the creation or refinement of integration policies. Some countries have reinforced resources in local authorities in order to promote newcomer integration.
- Many countries have taken measures to improve immigrants' language skills.
- Civic orientation courses are becoming an increasingly important part of the integration strategy of OECD countries.
- Several countries have implemented systems for assessing and recognising formal vocational qualifications.
- The promotion of youth integration, notably in schools, has gained more policy attention. While some countries have focused their attention on securing the residential pathway of unaccompanied minors, some others have targeted families with children more broadly.
- Monitoring and evaluation is increasingly influencing the design and innovation of integration policy.
- Naturalisation requirements increasingly emphasise integration outcomes, notably the acquisition of host-country language skills, rather than years of residency.

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

This section starts with a snapshot of changes in labour market outcomes between 2017 and 2018, and then puts these recent changes into a longer-term perspective over the period 2007-18 to examine whether immigrants have fully recovered from the economic crisis and how their working conditions have evolved. This section will help to answer the following questions: i) How have different immigrant groups benefited from the economic recovery; ii) Are recently arrived migrants better integrated than in the past; iii) Has the increase in employment opportunities contributed to reduce immigrant worker poverty.

Immigrants benefited from the overall improvements in economic conditions in recent years

The evolution of the labour market outcomes of immigrants in 2018 confirmed the positive trends observed in the majority of OECD countries over the last five years. On average, across OECD countries, the migrant unemployment rate dropped from 9.4% to 8.7% between 2017 and 2018 (Table 2.1).

The trend in the migrant employment rate mirrors this positive development. On average, more than two thirds of migrants were employed in 2018 across OECD countries; nearly one percentage point more than the previous year. However, gaps in unemployment and employment rates between the foreign and native-born populations remained unchanged.

Progress in immigrants' labour market outcomes was particularly marked in the European Union, with an increase in the foreign-born employment rate of 1.6 percentage points to 66% in 2018. The most striking improvements were recorded in Austria, Poland and the Slovak Republic in a context of overall improvement of labour market conditions. In contrast, the situation has deteriorated in Estonia, Hungary and Iceland.

Table 2.1. Immigrants' labour market outcomes in OECD countries in 2018

	2018		Annual change		Gap with the native-born in 2018	
	Percentages		Percentage points			
	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Australia	5.5	72.0	-0.4	+1.2	0.1	-3.0
Austria	9.4	68.0	-1.3	+2.5	5.7	-6.4
Belgium	11.5	58.3	-1.8	+1.8	6.8	-7.7
Canada	6.4	72.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.6	-2.0
Chile	7.5	76.9	+1.7	+3.1	-0.8	16.7
Czech Republic	2.5	79.4	-0.5	+1.9	0.2	4.8
Denmark	9.8	66.4	-0.8	+1.4	5.5	-10.6
Estonia	7.9	70.1	+1.4	-1.6	2.7	-5.2
Finland	14.1	62.2	-1.7	+1.9	7.0	-10.6
France	14.6	58.5	-0.8	+1.9	6.3	-7.9
Germany	6.0	69.5	-0.4	+1.4	3.1	-8.1
Greece	28.6	52.8	-1.3	+0.1	10.0	-2.3
Hungary	4.6	71.7	+1.2	-2.0	0.9	2.5
Iceland	5.1	82.5	+2.4	-5.6	2.6	-2.8
Ireland	7.2	70.7	-1.0	+1.7	1.8	2.7
Israel	3.5	78.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.8	12.1
Italy	13.7	60.9	-0.5	+1.0	3.4	2.8
Korea	4.6	70.9	-	-	-	-
Latvia	7.7	69.0	-0.3	+2.4	0.1	-3.0
Lithuania	7.4	71.1	+0.9	+1.0	1.2	-1.4
Luxembourg	6.4	71.4	-1.5	+0.6	2.0	9.6
Mexico	4.1	51.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	-9.7
Netherlands	7.0	64.9	-1.9	+1.9	3.6	-14.3
New Zealand	4.1	77.2	-0.5	+0.8	-0.5	-0.5
Norway	7.9	69.7	-1.2	+0.3	5.0	-6.8
Poland	4.7	73.0	-3.6	+3.1	0.8	5.7
Portugal	8.5	75.1	-1.5	+0.8	1.4	6.0
Slovak Republic	n.r.	73.3	n.r.	+3.5	n.r.	5.7
Slovenia	6.5	67.0	-2.0	+0.7	1.4	-4.6
Spain	20.7	61.6	-2.7	+1.9	6.5	-1.0
Sweden	15.7	66.7	+0.2	+0.4	11.8	-14.1
Switzerland	7.9	76.6	-0.1	+0.7	4.5	-5.3
Turkey	12.1	47.4	-3.3	+1.2	1.0	-4.7
United Kingdom	4.7	73.7	-0.5	+1.2	0.7	-1.2
United States	3.5	71.6	-0.5	+0.7	-0.6	2.4
OECD average	**8.7**	**68.3**	**-0.7**	**+0.8**	**2.9**	**-2.4**
OECD Total	**7.1**	**69.0**	**-0.7**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**1.9**
EU28	**10.6**	**66.0**	**-1.0**	**+1.6**	**4.1**	**-2.9**

Note: Korea: The rates refer to the long-term resident foreign-born population aged 15-59 who is foreign or was naturalised within the last five years; Chile: The rates are for the year 2017 and the evolution presented is for the period 2015-17; "OECD Total" (weighted average) and "OECD average" (simple average) exclude Chile, Korea and Japan.
Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel; New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional* (CASEN); Korea: Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force and Economically Active Population Survey of Korean nationals; Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo* (ENOE); United States: Current Population Surveys.

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Outside Europe, immigrants' labour market outcomes have improved in Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Turkey and remained stable in Canada. Chile has experienced a large decrease in immigrant inactivity rates since 2015, which resulted in increases in both unemployment and employment rates. In all these countries (except Turkey), more than 70% of working-age immigrants were employed in 2018.

On average, at the EU level, progress in labour market outcomes benefited both immigrant women and men (Annex Table 2.A.1). In the majority of European countries, however, the improvement has been stronger among immigrant men. Annual changes among non-European OECD countries have generally been lower than one percentage point for both men and women, except among immigrant women in Australia whose employment rate increased by two percentage points and in Mexico where their situation deteriorated in the same proportion.

A longer term perspective on the evolution of employment and unemployment of immigrants since 2007 shows diverging trends

Over the last decade, the immigrant population has increased quite significantly in a number of OECD countries. This is, for example, the case for the European Union, Australia, Canada and the United States. In these countries, the working-age native population has either grown much more slowly (in Australia and the United States) or decreased (in the EU and Canada) (Table 2.2). In the European Union, the number of working-age EU mobile citizens increased much more rapidly than that of migrants born in third countries.

As a result, the total employment of immigrants increased in all OECD countries. In the EU, the number of employed immigrants born in another EU country increased by 80%, while employment of those born outside the EU increased by only 24%. In Australia and Canada, immigrant employment increased by more than 40% since 2007, while in the United States the growth has been more modest, around 16%.

Table 2.2. Change in employed and working-age populations by place of birth, 2007-18

Percentages

			Change over 2007-18		Share of foreign-born in the 15-64 population in 2018
			Foreign-born	Native-born	
EU28	Working-age population	EU-born	+67.3		4.5
		Non-EU born	+22.8		9.1
		All	+34.6	-5.0	13.6
	Population in employment	EU-born	+79.9		4.8
		Non-EU born	+24.3		8.2
		All	+40.3	+0.2	13.1
Australia	Working-age population		+36.3	+9.3	32.1
	Population in employment		+43.1	+9.5	31.2
Canada	Working-age population		+42.5	-2.3	27.7
	Population in employment		+45.9	-2.2	27.1
United States	Working-age population		+16.4	+3.3	11.1
	Population in employment		+16.1	+1.7	18.7

Note: The working-age population refers to the population aged 15-64.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada: Labour Force Surveys; United States: Current Population Survey.

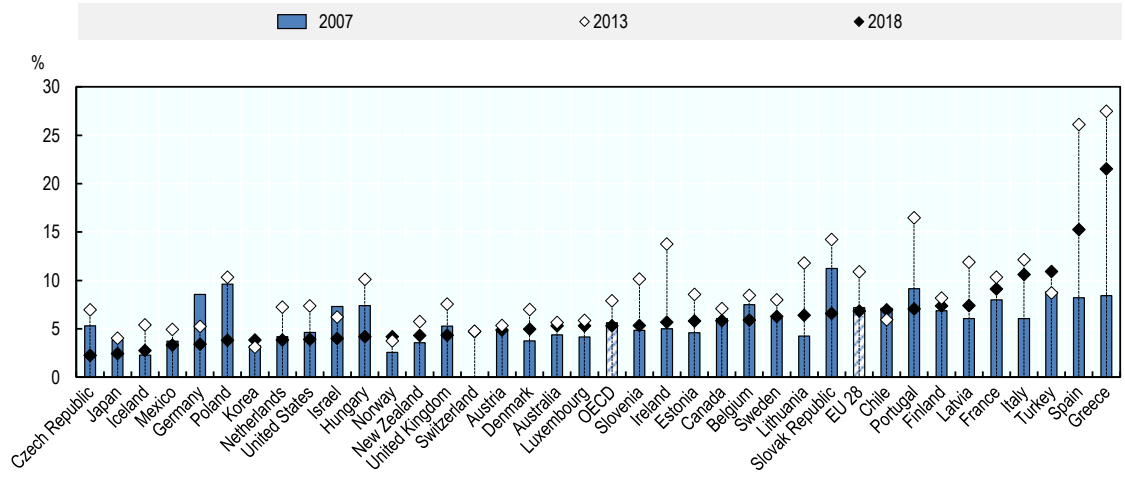
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In the meantime, OECD countries went through a severe employment crisis in 2007-2008. The average unemployment rate in the OECD area increased from 5.6% to 7.9% between 2007 and 2013, before decreasing to 5.3% in 2018.

Between 2007 and 2013, overall unemployment increased particularly in Southern European countries, as well as in Ireland and the Baltic countries. In more than 15 OECD countries, unemployment rates remained higher in 2018 than in 2007 (Figure 2.1). This is especially the case in Greece, Spain and Italy. Total unemployment rates also remained high in Turkey and France. In contrast, in the other half of OECD countries, unemployment rates were below 5% in 2018 and generally lower or close to their pre-crisis level. This is, for example, the case in the United Kingdom, the United States and the Netherlands.

Figure 2.1. Unemployment rates in OECD countries

OECD harmonised unemployment rates, 2007, 2013 and 2018



Source: OECD Short-Term Indicators Database (cut-off date 20 February 2019), https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00039-en.

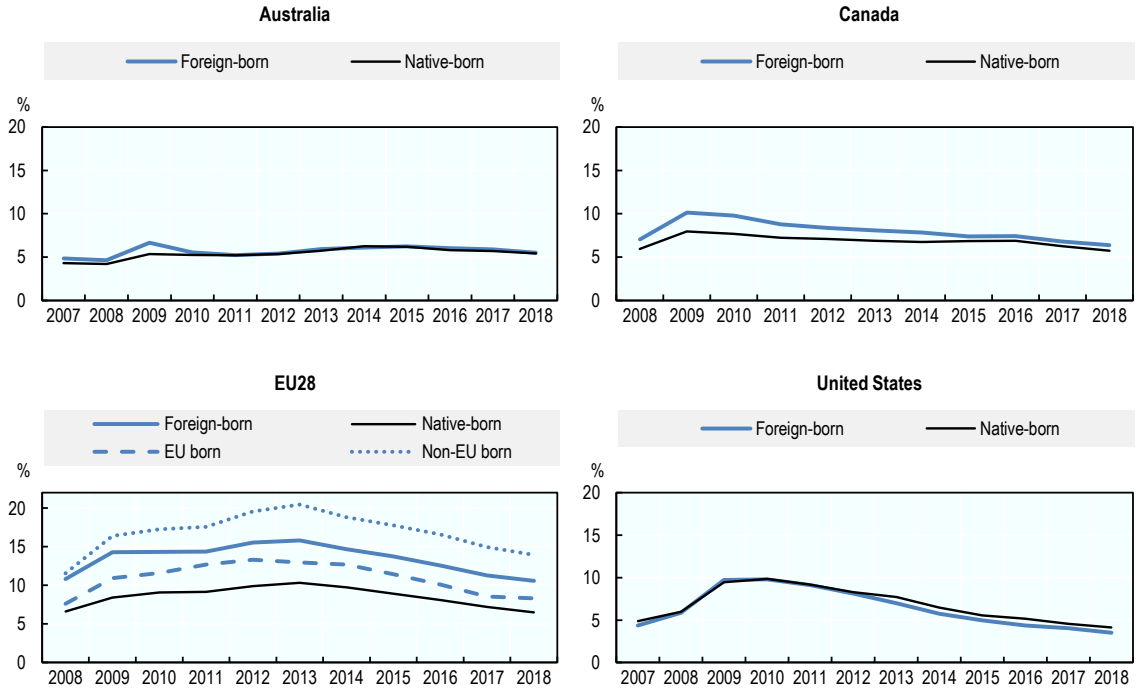
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Immigrants have been particularly hard hit by the 2007-08 economic recession. In Europe, over the period 2009-14, immigrant unemployment rates remained higher than 15%, five percentage points more than the native-born (Figure 2.2). The rate finally dropped to lower than its pre-crisis level for the first time in 2018. Significant challenges, however, remain in Southern European countries (except Portugal), Sweden, Finland and France, where more than 13% of migrants were unemployed in 2018.

The United States also experienced a severe job crisis in 2007-08, but the gap between natives and immigrants remained small and current unemployment rates are at record-low levels. Even smaller changes were recorded in Australia and Canada.

Figure 2.2. Unemployment rates by place of birth, 2007-18

Percentages of the active population aged 15-64



Note: The data for the EU28 refer to the first three quarters for the year 2018. The series on non-EU born and EU born exclude Germany.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada: Labour Force Surveys; United States: Current Population Surveys.

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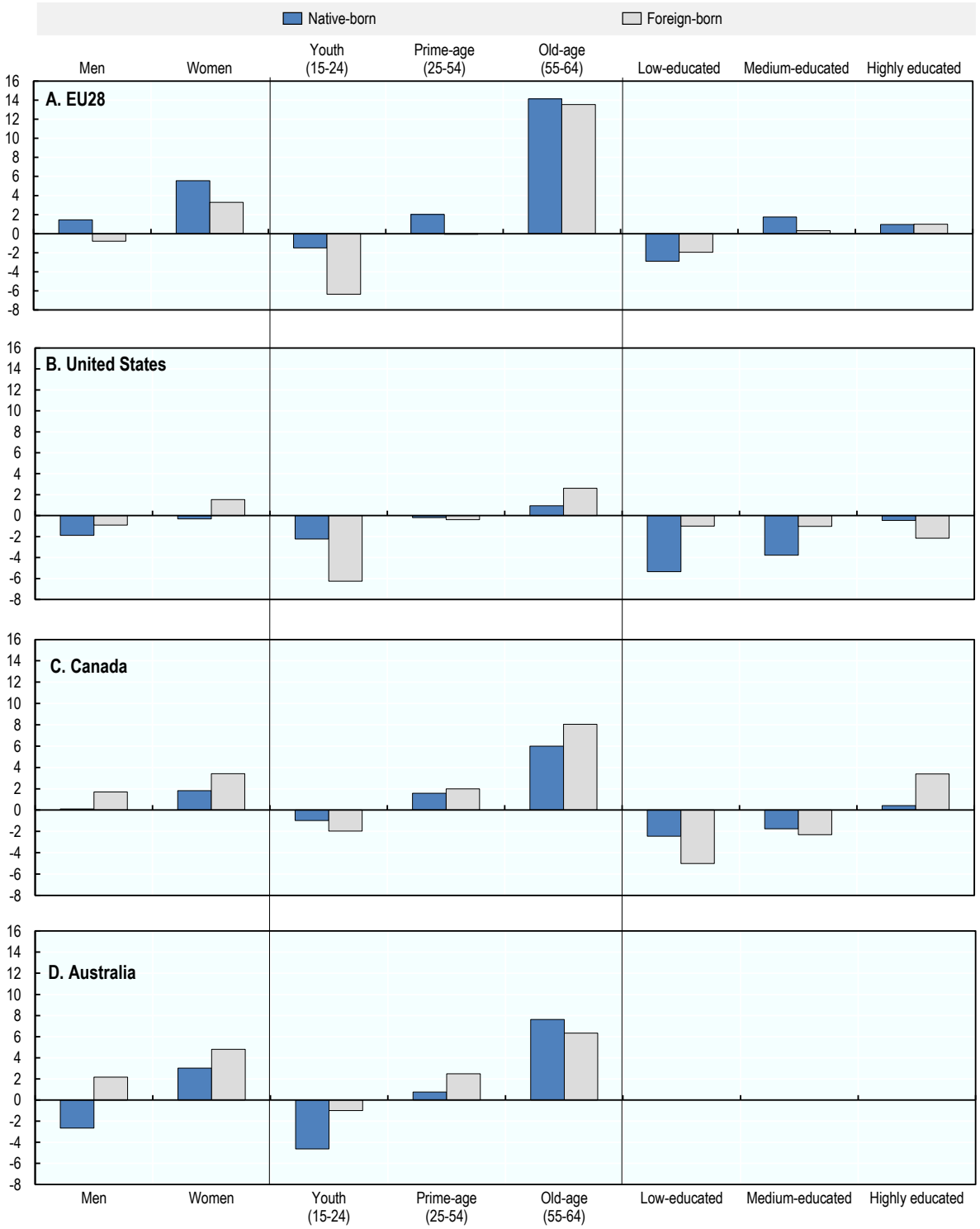
The employment recovery did not benefit all immigrant groups to the same extent

Beyond the overall improvement in labour market outcomes of immigrants in most OECD countries, there are some key differences across immigrant groups according to their gender, age, education and regions of origin. This section examines to which extent the overall progress benefited different immigrant sub-groups.

The evolution of employment rates between 2007 and 2018 for immigrants and natives by gender, age and educational attainment in the EU28, Australia, Canada and the United States is shown in Figure 2.3 and Annex Figure 2.A.1. Changes in labour market outcomes of immigrants by educational attainment have been distinguished in the figure. In the European Union, the United States and Canada, employment rates among the low-educated foreign-born have declined between 2007 and 2018. This has been particularly marked in Canada, with a five percentage point drop. At the same time, in Canada, among the highly educated immigrants, there has been a significant increase in employment rates (+3 percentage points). In the European Union, the employment rate in this category has increased by only one percentage point, while it has decreased in the United States by two percentage points.

Figure 2.3. Change in the employment rate across various demographic groups, 2018 compared to 2007

Percentage points



Note: The reference population is the working-age population (15-64). "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.

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In the European Union, women and older people (55-64) experienced the greatest improvement in their employment rates. However, for immigrant women, the increase in employment rates is smaller than among the native-born. The very large increase in employment rates observed for the older immigrants is similar to that of native-born old-age workers (+14 percentage points for both groups). This trend is largely explained by their rising participation in the labour market due to the ongoing population ageing.

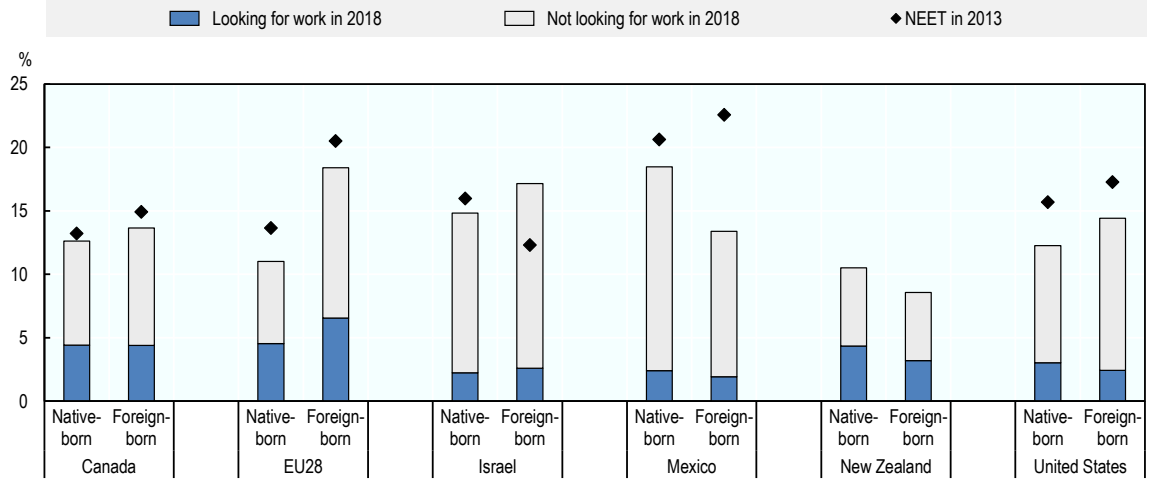
In Canada and Australia, the most striking change among immigrant groups was also the increase in the employment rates of older individuals and women. In both countries, immigrant women experienced a larger increase in employment opportunities than native-born women.

In the United States, in 2018, employment outcomes of the foreign-born were roughly comparable to their 2007 level across groups, with the exception of younger individuals, who experienced a decrease of about six percentage points in the employment rate. In the European Union, younger individuals have also suffered a significant decrease in employment opportunities, with a drop of more than six percentage points in their employment rate. Comparatively, their native-born counterparts experienced a much smaller decrease (1.5 percentage points).

Additionally to employment, for younger immigrants it is also important to look at those who are neither in employment, education or training (NEET). Overall, in the European Union more than 18% of immigrants aged 15-24 were neither in employment, education or training, compared to 11% for their native counterparts in 2018. The share of NEET was lower in non-European OECD countries (Figure 2.4) and the gap between natives and foreign-born was smaller than in the EU, except in New Zealand and Mexico.

Figure 2.4. NEET rates by place of birth in selected OECD countries, 2013 and 2018

Share of the population aged 15-24 that is not in employment, education or training



Note: The data for European countries refer to the first three quarters only. Compulsory military service is excluded from the calculation.
Source: EU28: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); New Zealand, Canada, Israel: Labour Force surveys; Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo* (ENOE); United States: Current Population Surveys.

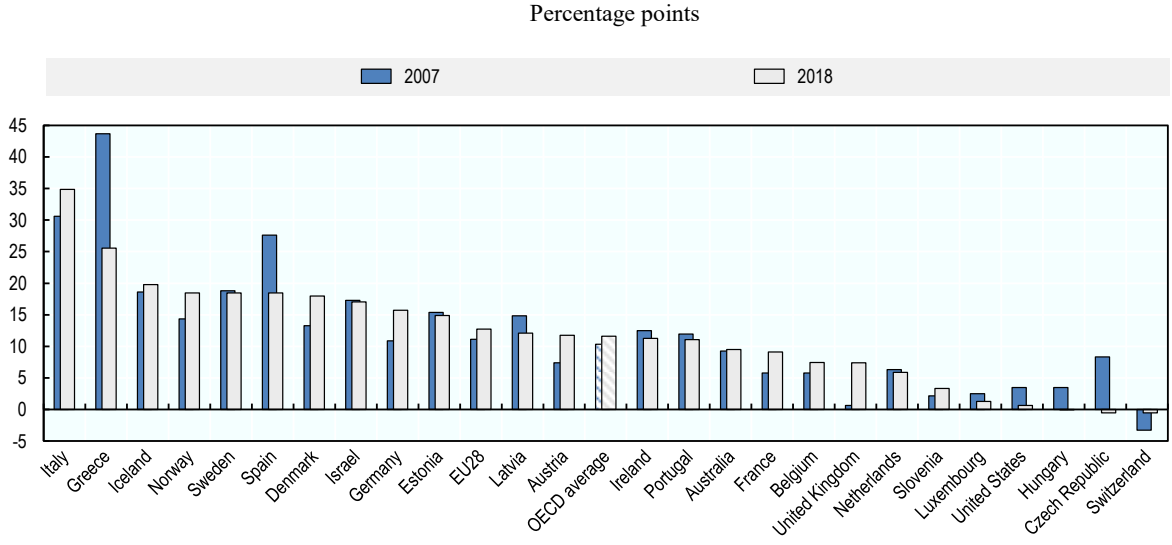
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Across OECD countries, the share of NEET has been substantially decreasing since 2013, both among the foreign- and the native-born. In the EU, it decreased by 2.1 and 2.6 percentage points, respectively. The reduction in the NEET rates in the United States was even more pronounced (-2.9 and -3.4 percentage points, respectively) while it was relatively modest in Canada.

Figure 2.4 shows that a vast majority of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET), either native or foreign-born, were not looking for a job in 2018. However, this proportion was slightly larger among the foreign-born than the natives, except in Mexico. In the European Union, two-thirds of the 15-24 immigrant NEET population were not looking for a job (against 59% of their native peers) and were more prone to report childcare as the reason. Additionally, two-thirds of them reported not being registered at a public employment office.

For most OECD tertiary educated workers, employment prospects improved. However, the proportion of tertiary educated immigrant workers in low- and medium-skilled jobs remained disproportionally high across OECD countries. Figure 2.5 shows that, with the exception of Switzerland, highly educated immigrant workers are systematically more at risk of being over-qualified than their native peers. Across OECD countries, since 2007, the average gap between foreign- and native-born increased by 1.5 percentage points to 12%. Over-qualification rates have increased the most in the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria and Denmark and decreased substantially in Greece and Spain.

Figure 2.5. Differences in over-qualification rates between foreign- and native-born workers, 2007 and 2018



Note: The reference population are persons in employment with a high education level aged 15-64 who are not in education, except in Israel where the calculation includes persons in education. The data for European countries and Turkey refer to the first three quarters only in 2018. The data for Australia refer to the years 2014 and 2017.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Survey (Eurostat); United States: Current Population Survey; Israel: Labour Force Survey.

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Mixed progress across regions of birth

Labour market outcomes across immigrants typically vary by regions of origin. Additionally, since 2014, the distribution has changed due to the surge in humanitarian migration.

Reflecting the overall trends in employment, many migrant groups have experienced an improvement in their labour market conditions over the period 2013-18, although not to the same extent (Table 2.3). A notable exception are migrants from the Middle East in the European Union, an important region of origin of humanitarian migrants. In 2018, more than one in five migrants from this region of birth were unemployed in the EU; this proportion has hardly changed since 2013. Previous OECD studies have revealed that refugees' and other humanitarian migrants' labour market outcomes are worse than those of other categories of migrants (OECD, 2019[1]). Several factors of vulnerability can be observed. Their overall lower educational attainment compared with other migrant groups hinders their labour market integration (although levels of skills are heterogeneous across countries of birth). In addition, the existence of trauma among many of them as well as the fact that they were forced migrants creates obstacles in their integration process.

Since 2013, the unemployment rate for the North-African-born decreased by more than seven percentage points in the European Union, although around 21% of them were still unemployed in 2018 (Table 2.3). Unemployment rates of migrants from Central and South America also remained relatively high (16%), despite a ten percentage point decrease since 2013. Additionally, the Sub-Saharan African-born as well as intra-EU migrants also experienced a strong reduction in unemployment.

By 2018, in the United States, unemployment rates of all migrant groups were at least twice as low as in 2013; however, evolution of employment varied among the groups. While the employment rate of Canadian-, Asian- and Middle-Eastern-born migrants hardly changed over the period, it increased by around five percentage points among other groups, notably migrants from Mexico and South America.

In Canada, unemployment rates ranged from 3.4% for migrants born in Oceania to nearly 10% among migrants from the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa. In Australia, despite an overall improvement in their labour market conditions since 2013, migrants from North Africa and the Middle East still remained the most disadvantaged group in 2018 with an unemployment rate of nearly 11% – twice the average foreign-born unemployment rate.

Differences in labour market outcomes between immigrants from different regions are informative of the obstacles encountered by these groups. It should, however, also be kept in mind that these immigrants have been living in their destination country for varying lengths of time. For working-age immigrants, duration of stay in the destination country is one of the key determinants of employment status. The economic situation in the destination country at arrival is also a very important predictor of successful integration.

Table 2.3. Employment and unemployment rates by region of origin in selected OECD countries in 2013 and 2018

Percentages

		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	Region of birth	2013	2018	2013	2018
Australia	Other Oceania	75.7	77.2	6.2	5.7
	Europe	73.9	77.9	4.5	4.0
	North Africa and the Middle East	47.7	50.9	12.1	10.7
	Sub-Saharan Africa	74.1	75.6	6.1	6.9
	Asia	66.7	69.4	6.4	5.7
	Americas	73.7	79.1	5.3	5.0
	Foreign-born (total)	**69.7**	**72.0**	**5.9**	**5.2**
	Native-born	**73.3**	**74.9**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Canada	Sub-Saharan Africa	65.3	69.9	12.3	9.5
	North Africa	60.8	69.5	14.8	8.0
	Middle East	59.1	61.4	12.0	9.7
	Asia	69.4	72.6	8.1	5.7
	Europe	74.3	77.3	5.8	5.4
	Oceania	79.2	76.4	5.8	3.4
	Central and South America and Caribbean	71.8	73.2	8.7	7.0
	Other North America	70.8	69.5	6.4	5.1
	Foreign-born (total)	**69.9**	**73.8**	**8.2**	**5.9**
	Native-born	**73.2**	**74.4**	**6.9**	**5.7**
EU countries	EU28 and EFTA	66.2	72.0	13.5	8.3
	Other European countries	54.9	62.2	19.7	13.0
	North Africa	45.6	50.3	28.9	21.1
	Sub-Saharan Africa	58.7	64.9	21.1	14.0
	Middle East	50.6	50.2	22.0	22.0
	North America	69.1	70.8	6.4	6.9
	Central and South America and Caribbean	56.8	64.7	27.2	16.1
	Asia	64.3	66.1	10.4	6.9
	Other regions	62.6	66.2	11.4	11.2
	Foreign-born (total)	**60.9**	**65.0**	**17.1**	**12.0**
	Native-born	**64.3**	**67.4**	**10.3**	**7.2**
United States	Mexico	66.2	70.9	7.7	3.7
	Other Central American countries	73.6	74.9	6.5	3.5
	South America and Caribbean	69.0	73.6	8.7	4.1
	Canada	73.2	71.3	6.2	2.7
	Europe	70.6	75.4	6.2	3.0
	Africa	66.9	71.4	9.4	4.5
	Asia and the Middle East	68.1	69.2	5.3	3.0
	Other regions	63.6	68.8	7.8	4.6
	Foreign-born (total)	**68.4**	**71.6**	**7.0**	**3.5**
	Native-born	**65.7**	**69.2**	**7.7**	**4.1**

Note: The population refers to working-age population (15-64) for the employment rates and to active population aged 15-64 for the unemployment rate. 'EU countries' does not include Germany because data by region of birth are not available for this country in 2013. Therefore, results are not comparable to those presented in Table 2.1. The regions of birth could not be made fully 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: Labour Force Surveys; United States: Current Population Surveys.

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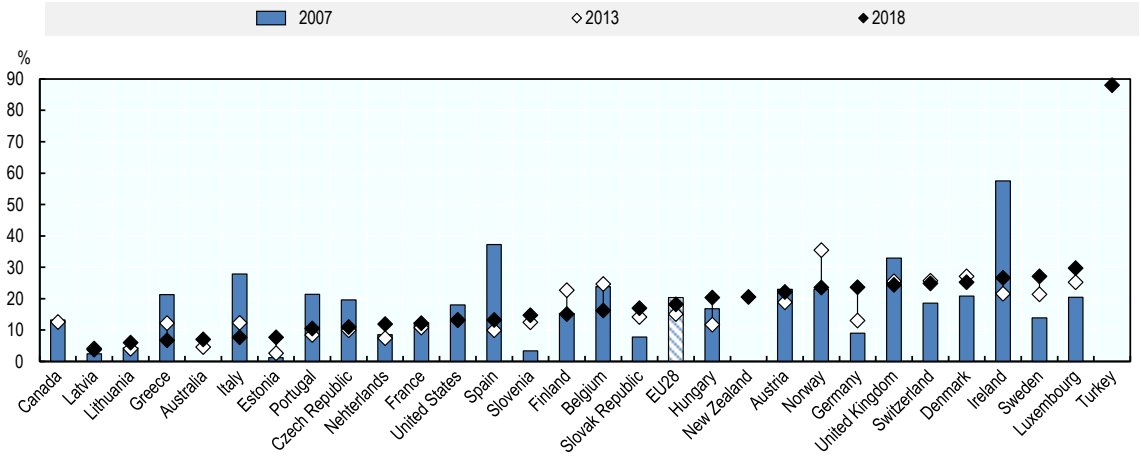
A special focus on labour market outcomes of settled and recently arrived migrants

In the last decade, the share of recent immigrants – arrived in the previous five years – in the working-age immigrant population in OECD countries has fluctuated in response to the economic crisis and to the large humanitarian inflows in 2014-16. In the years preceding the global economic crisis, several OECD countries, especially in Southern Europe, had experienced robust economic growth and relatively large inflows of economic migrants. As a result, in 2007, the share of recent immigrants had reached about 20% in the EU28, and much higher levels in countries such as Ireland, Spain, the United Kingdom or Italy (Figure 2.6). The economic downturn led many of these recent migrants to return home and discouraged many others from emigrating in the first place.

By 2013, when unemployment reached a peak in the EU, the share of recent migrants had decreased in most EU countries. This was particularly striking in Ireland, Spain, Italy, Belgium and Portugal. For the EU28 as a whole, in 2013, the share of recent migrants was only 15%. In 2018, the share of recent immigrants in the working-age foreign-born population was 18%.

In non-European countries, such as the United States and Australia, changes were less remarkable. The share of recently-arrived migrants has remained stable in the United States since 2013 at around 13%. It has slightly increased in Australia but represented only 7% of the total immigrant population in 2018.

Figure 2.6. Share of recent migrants in the working-age immigrant population in 2007, 2013 and 2018



Note: Recent migrants have arrived over the five years prior to the survey date.
Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Israel, New Zealand: Labour Force surveys; United States: Current Population Surveys.

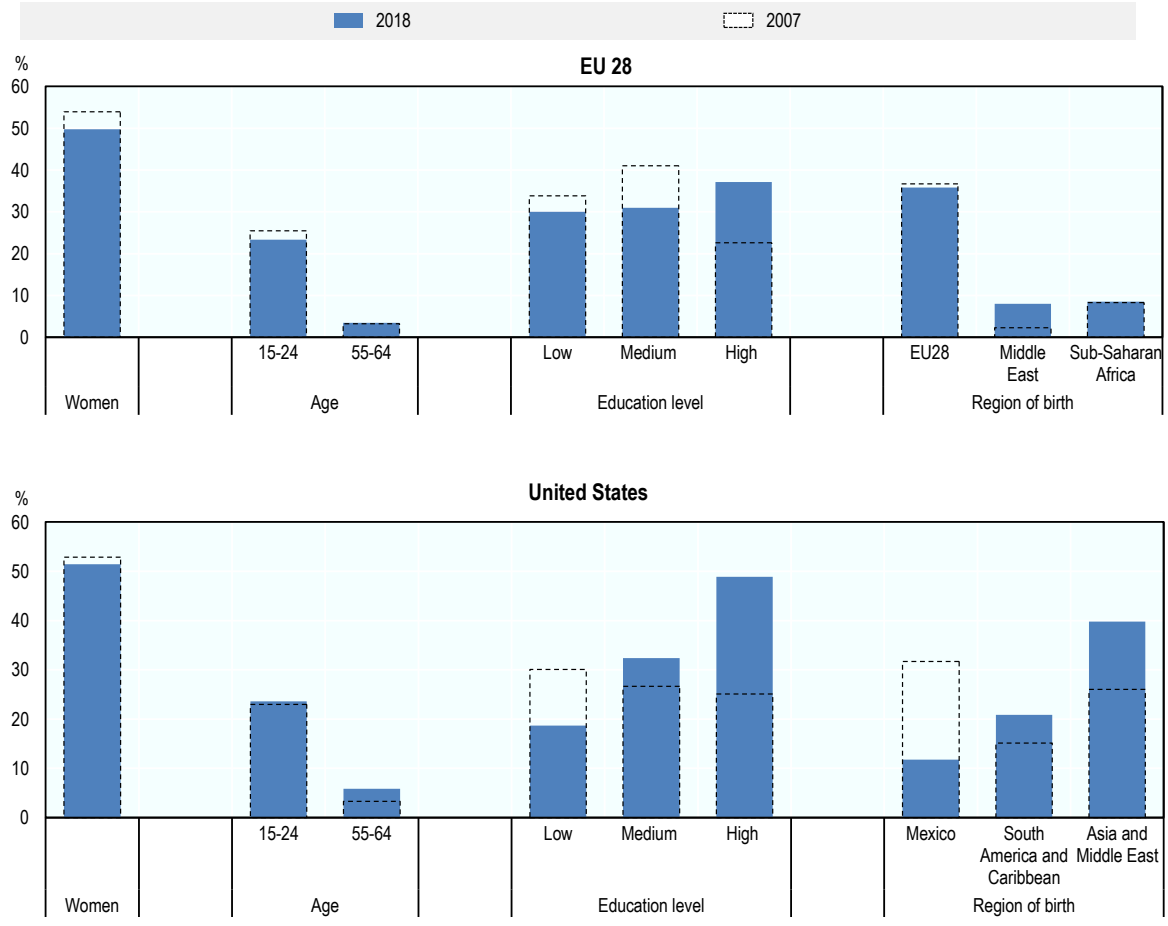
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Since 2007, the education distribution of the working-age recently-arrived migrant population (arrived within the previous five years) has changed markedly (Figure 2.7). The share of tertiary-educated in this group has increased by 14 percentage points in the EU and by 24 percentage points in the United States. Another striking feature is the increase in the share of those born in the Middle East among recent migrants in the EU, from 2% in 2007 to 8% in 2018 (13% including German data for which the regional distribution of the

immigrant population is not available prior to 2018). In the United States, immigrants from South America and the Caribbean have seen their share in the recent migrant stock increase from 15 to 21%, and those from Asia (including the Middle East) from 26 to 40%. On the other hand, the share of Mexican-born decreased sharply from 32 to 12% of all newcomers.

Figure 2.7. Demographic characteristics of recent migrants in selected OECD countries, 2007 and 2018

Percentages, 15-64 population



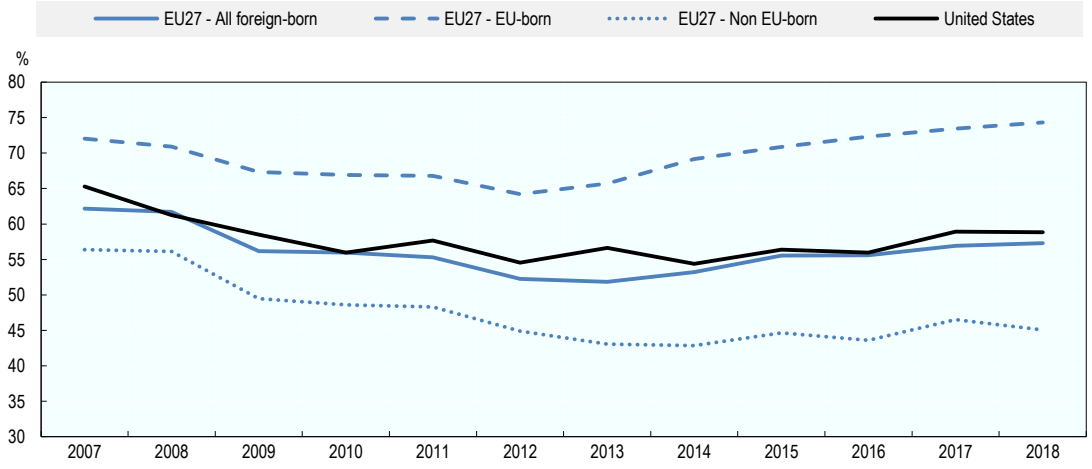
Source: EU28: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); United States: Current Population Surveys.

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The employment rate of recent migrants has fluctuated widely in many EU countries as well as in the United States between 2007 and 2018 and variations have generally been more pronounced than among settled migrants. In the EU, the employment rate of non-EU born recently arrived migrants has been decreasing continuously until 2014 and increased moderately afterwards (Figure 2.8). This is not the case for EU-born recent migrants whose employment rate has been increasing continuously since 2012. In 2018, 75% of them were employed, a higher proportion than in 2007. In the United States, employment rates of recently arrived migrants declined until 2010 and were mostly stable since, showing some signs of improvement more recently.

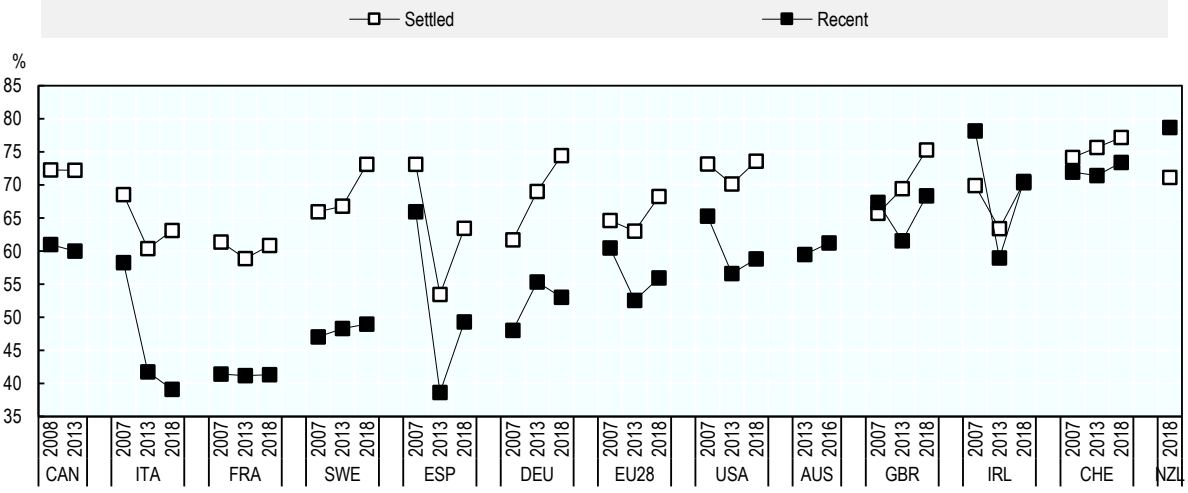
Improvements in employment rates of recent migrants have been stronger in countries where rates were already relatively high, such as in Ireland or in the United Kingdom, and to a lesser extent in the United States. In contrast, recent migrants' employment rates have hardly changed in countries where their situation was least favourable in 2013. This was the case in Italy and France, where only around 40% of recent migrants were employed in 2018, but also in Sweden and the Netherlands where their rates stagnated at around 50% (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.8. Recent migrant employment rates in the European Union and the United States, 2007-18



Note: Recent migrants have arrived over the five past years prior to the survey date. Since public German data do not allow distinguishing immigrants born in other EU countries from those born in a third country prior to 2018, Germany is not included in the EU average.
Source: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); United States: Current Population Survey.
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989494

Figure 2.9. Immigrants' employment rates by duration of stay, 2007, 2013 and 2018



Note: Recent migrants arrived in the country over the last five years prior to the survey date.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia: Surveys on recent immigrants (aged 15 and above); Canada, New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; United States: Current Population Surveys.
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989513

In countries such as Germany, Sweden and Austria that have experienced large flows of humanitarian migrants over the past five years, the employment rate of recently-arrived migrants hardly changed compared to that of the cohort that entered over the 2008-13 period. The favourable economic situation, but also the additional efforts made to integrate newly arrived migrants may have contributed to limit the deterioration of recent migrant labour market outcomes in these countries.

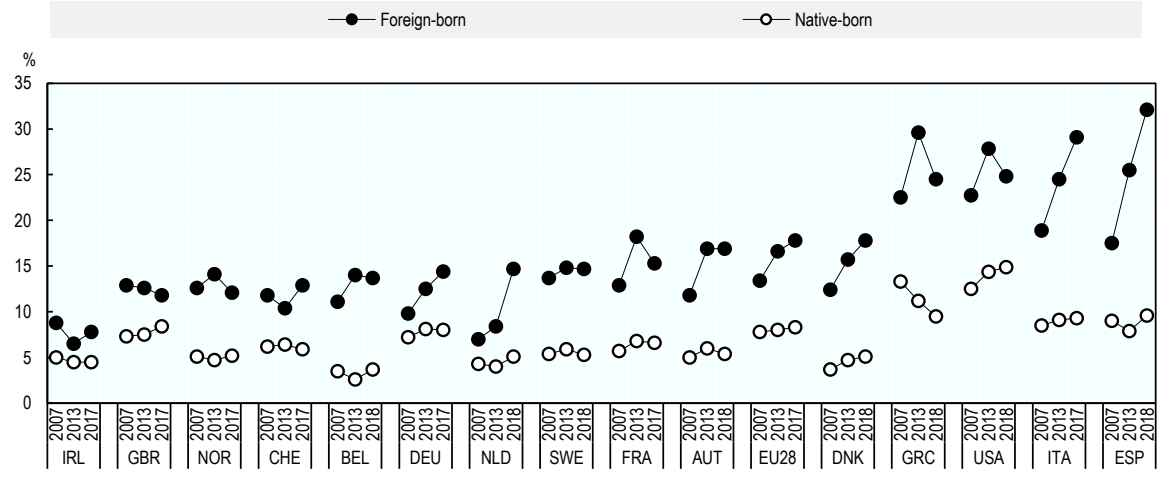
Higher employment rates are often associated with higher in-work poverty

Despite overall improvement in labour market conditions in the recent years, the proportion of immigrant workers living below the poverty threshold has increased in many EU countries, and generally at a stronger pace than for natives.

In 2017, in the European Union, around 18% of immigrant workers aged 18 to 64 years old were poor compared to 8% of their native counterparts (Figure 2.10). The difference between the native-born and immigrants has increased from about six percentage points to almost ten percentage points in the last ten years. The increase in the poverty rate of immigrant workers has been particularly strong in Spain and Italy, where about 30% of foreign-born workers were poor in 2017-18. Poverty rates of immigrant workers in Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands also increased at a fast pace in the last ten years, although did not reach the same levels as in Southern Europe.

In some European countries, such as Belgium, France, Norway and Sweden, and the United States, the share of immigrant workers below the poverty line increased between 2007 and 2013 before decreasing somewhat between 2013 and 2017-18. Finally, in the United Kingdom, there was a modest decline in the poverty rate of immigrant workers during the whole period of 2007-17, while their native-born counterparts experienced an increasing risk of poverty.

Figure 2.10. Poverty rates of workers by place of birth in selected OECD countries, 2007, 2013 and 2017-18



Note: The poverty rate used here is the share of workers living below the poverty threshold as defined by Eurostat (60% of the median equivalised disposable household income in each country).
Sources: European countries: Eurostat dataset (population aged 18-64) [ilc_iw16] extracted on 10 July 2019; United States: Current Population Survey (population aged 15-64).

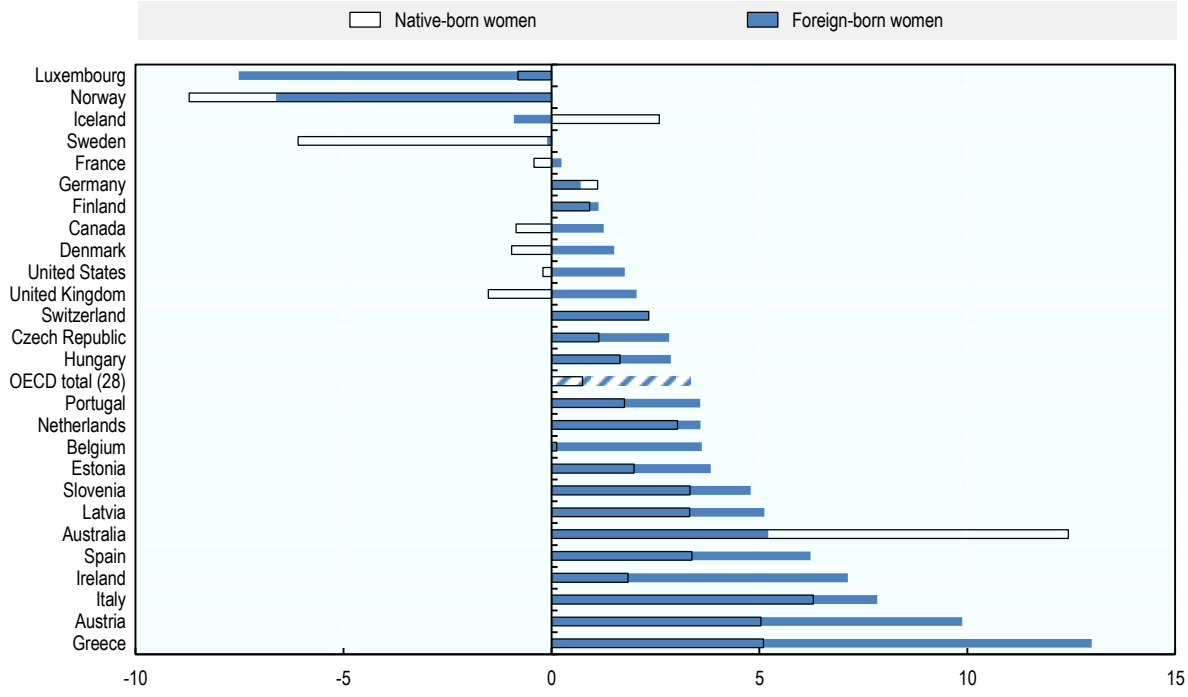
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The large concentration of immigrant workers in low-skilled jobs is one of the main drivers of in-work poverty. Across the OECD, nearly one in five immigrant workers held a low-skilled job in 2017, compared to one in ten native workers (OECD, 2019[2]). These shares remained stable over the decade. In Korea, the United States, as well as in Southern European countries (except Portugal), shares and gaps with the employed natives were the largest (OECD/EU, 2018[3]). Immigrant women were even more likely to be employed in low-skilled jobs.

Working conditions (hours worked, type of contract, etc.) also contribute to determine wages and household income. OECD studies have shown that immigrants' working conditions have tended to deteriorate over the past years (OECD/EU, 2018[3]). In particular, in a majority of OECD countries, more immigrants (notably women) work part-time (Figure 2.11) and the share of those wishing to work longer hours has generally grown. While no significant change in the share of temporary contracts has been observed in the past decade in the OECD area, this share has increased significantly in a number of countries such as France, Denmark, Germany, Greece and Italy.

Figure 2.11. Change in the share of women working part-time between 2007 and 2016

Percentage points, 15-64



Sources: OECD/EU (2018), *Settling In 2018: Indicators of Immigrant Integration*, OECD Publishing, Paris/EU, Brussels, https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264307216-en.OECD/EU 2019.

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Recent changes in integration policies in OECD countries

The high inflows of asylum seekers and refugees are now several years behind us in most countries. Policy attention continued to shift from organising the reception of new arrivals to the refinement of integration policies, guaranteeing resources are efficiently used in the context of an important demand and public attention, and to addressing the needs of all vulnerable groups, whether they come from humanitarian flows or not. This section provides an update on recent integration policy changes in OECD countries as well as in Bulgaria, Romania and the Russian Federation.

Early intervention remains the key concern for successful integration of newcomers

Countries continue to create integration programmes to structure early integration activities

Throughout 2017-18 and into early 2019, several OECD countries have adopted new structured early integration strategies or significant reforms of previous ones. In this period, new programmes or strategies were introduced for instance in Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and Poland. The Norwegian government presented a new integration strategy at the end of 2018. This resulted in a revision of the Introduction Act, with the aim of improving outcomes and increasing access to introduction courses. The strategy focuses on four areas: education and qualification; work; everyday integration; and the right to a free life, free from negative social control. In March 2018, the Dutch government launched the "Integral Migration Agenda", which defines a number of long-term policy goals and emphasises the need for coordination between different stakeholders. In addition to migration policy goals, the Agenda stresses reinforcing efforts for integration, particularly at early stages.

In Belgium, the integration programme in the German-speaking Community became mandatory in 2018 for most adult foreign nationals registered at a municipality of the German-speaking Community with a residence permit valid for more than three months.

In Poland, since 2018-19, all foreign residents are entitled to comprehensive integration support. Support is available throughout Poland under two- or three-year projects implemented by provincial governors in co-operation with NGOs, with co-funding from the European Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund. As of 2018, holders of a permit granting labour market access are also eligible for an allocation to cover school-related expenses for their children and, since 2019, this group of migrants is also eligible for housing allocations under the "Flat for Start" programme.

Colombia also presented a new strategy in November 2018 to address the major inflow of Venezuelans. The strategy aims at meeting newcomers' basic needs, which includes health services, education and early childhood support, labour market measures, as well as housing support and security measures. The budget is planned to be around USD 120 million for the time period 2019-21, with the majority of the funding channelled through the Colombian Family Welfare Institute.

Where introduction programmes have existed for some time, countries are restructuring services

In most countries where introduction programmes have been in place for several years, new developments aim to increase effectiveness and improve the organisation and the co-ordination of these measures.

The new coalition agreement of March 2018 in Germany comprises a number of measures on integration, including a view of improving coordination between the federal, Länder and municipal levels. Among the objectives, one is to better orient the integration courses to target groups and to tailor them more according to participants' skills. Additionally, those who are not expected to leave Germany in the short term should benefit from language learning and employment offers. Further measures are planned with respect to improving labour market integration for persons whose deportation has already been suspended for many years.

France adopted a new law on asylum and immigration during the summer of 2018 that, among other objectives, intends to make integration policy more effective. To achieve this goal, the government plans to enhance social and administrative support (health, social rights, training, etc.) from 2019, to help newcomers during the first months after obtaining refugee status. Moreover, the law triples the funds for the HOPE programme (accommodation, orientation, career path to employment), which offers eight months of language training and apprenticeship opportunities in sectors such as construction. It also aims to provide 20 000 additional housing units for refugees by the end of the year, set up specific shelters for vulnerable refugee women and facilitate the management of post-traumatic syndrome.

To cope with the recent large inflows of asylum seekers, funding to the municipalities and county councils receiving the larger number of asylum seekers and newly arrived migrants has increased in Sweden in 2017/18. It also increased resources to the social partners that work on 'fast-tracks', for newly arrived refugees, with education, training or work experience in occupations for which there is high labour demand.

Canada has also taken measures to address the recent rise in asylum seekers by increasing funding for temporary housing in the cities and provinces under pressure.

The growing importance of integration also figures in Switzerland, where it is now possible to link granting of a residence permit to signature of an integration agreement. This integration agreement becomes binding; non-fulfilment on the side of the migrant can be sanctioned (for instance by downgrading an unlimited residence permit to a renewable permit).

Belgium approved a new plan in March 2018 aimed at reducing the number of reception places for applicants for international protection. The reception network would hence return to its "structural" capacity, of before the high influx of applicants for international protection in 2015/16. Other changes that came into force regarded the asylum procedure, discouraging asylum seekers from applying for asylum a second time.

Language training remains a primary focus of integration…

Language barriers play an important role in migrant integration. Many countries have taken measures to improve migrants' language skills, including Germany, France, Belgium, Poland, Norway, Greece and Estonia. For example, the new German coalition agreement intends to intensify German language training, in Germany and abroad. This includes, for

example, vocational training programmes with integrated language learning, especially in the long-term care sector.

In France, since 2019, the standard duration of language training has doubled from 200 to 400 hours maximum. Moreover, 600 hours of classes are foreseen for migrants who cannot read or write (about 3 500 people involved), and childcare is foreseen to facilitate attendance of parents. It is now mandatory to pass A1 level in the Common European Reference Framework (CEF) for Languages to obtain a 'certificate of civic integration' and/or a long-term/permanent residence permit in France. Similar measures exist in Austria, Belgium (the Flemish Region) and in the Czech Republic. In the same vein, in Austria, Estonia and France, B1 level has to be successfully completed in order to acquire citizenship. Lastly, since 2018, in Switzerland, naturalisation requires knowledge of the Swiss national language to a minimum spoken level of B1 and written level of A2.

In July 2018, principles for a new language policy were approved in Belgium ("Language policy in the framework of a horizontal integration policy"). The underlying principles of this new policy are that language is a key factor to participation and participation is crucial for language development. Furthermore, learning languages is a social process, which requires interaction, motivation, a safe learning environment, an active role of the person learning and a meaningful context.

In Poland, an amended Act on Foreigners entered into force in February 2018. It makes immigrants' access to permanent residence provisional on Polish language knowledge (level B1 or an appropriate graduation certificate). Children under 16, beneficiaries of international protection, victims of human trafficking and foreigners of Polish descent are nevertheless exempt. In addition, since 2018, all foreign residents can benefit from free language and adaptation courses for both adults and children enrolled in Polish schools. Further measures include intercultural training for Polish teachers and social service employees, as well as integration events. Moreover, holders of a permit granting labour market access are now eligible for an allocation to cover school-related expenses for their children.

Several Scandinavian countries also took measures to reinforce the language component by making it a mandatory aspect of their integration policy. In Norway, language training for asylum seekers in reception centres has become mandatory as of September 2018. Asylum seekers are required to attend 175 hours of training in Norwegian language. The municipality is now obliged to provide such training – while this was voluntary before. Sweden also introduced mandatory language training for asylum seekers. The Swedish government has also decided to provide SEK 100 million (EUR 9.3 million) per year for the education of teachers who will teach Swedish to immigrants. This amount will, for instance, allow teachers to receive 80% of their salary during leave of absence for studies related to Swedish as a second language.

In Greece, the Ministry of Migration Policy announced new language and cultural education training programmes for refugees. The strategy aims to reach 10 000 refugees a year; children will undertake fast-track language courses to ensure a smoother transition into formal education.

An amendment to the Citizenship Act entered into force early 2019 in Estonia, providing free Estonian language training classes to adults who want to apply for Estonian citizenship, provided they have been legally residing in Estonia for at least five years and meet all terms for applying for citizenship. These language classes can include compensated study leave from work. Persons who have acquired an education in the Estonian language are not

required to take the language examination and persons aged 65 or older take only the oral part of the language examination.

…while countries place increasing emphasis on improving the quality of language courses

Alongside efforts to improve access to language training, OECD countries have tried to enhance its quality as well. As of March 2018, the coalition agreement adopted by the German government, for example, foresees to improve the quality of language courses (the so-called Integration Courses) through better targeting to different groups. At the same time, reinforced sanctions in case of non-participation will be imposed. Additionally, to support language learning, additional incentives and help will be offered. Orientation and integration courses will also include digital offers.

In January 2018, to tackle difficulties in employing teachers in regional and remote areas, Australia improved access to language training for adult migrants (Adult Migrant English Program – AMEP), by broadening the accepted qualifications to become an AMEP teacher. In the same vein, the Agency for Integration and Civic Integration in Belgium launched a new pilot in 2018, which aims at engaging social interpreters and translators 'in training' at local administrations and organisations.

In the Netherlands, public authorities are working on regulating the use of interpreters and on improving the quality of interpreting. Norway is working on a new Interpretation Act, which will regulate the use of interpreters in the public sector and clarify responsibilities to provide guidance and information in this regard. Sweden initiated a government inquiry into interpreters, with the aim of improving access to training for interpreters and making their use more efficient. Furthermore, the French new asylum law puts a specific focus on improving language training, with smaller, more homogeneous classes and more modern teaching tools.

Civic integration aims to enhance social cohesion

Civic orientation courses are becoming an increasingly important part of the integration strategy of OECD countries. These courses intend to provide migrants with knowledge about the host country, its history, functioning and values, with the aim to promote social cohesion and help new arrivals adapt and live autonomously. Several OECD countries implemented new measures to facilitate civic integration and societal integration at large. Latvia and Lithuania, for example, established regional centres for migrants, providing information and counselling on public services and support measures. Germany rolled out a model project of orientation courses in the origin-country language in the new AnkER centres for asylum seekers in 2018. These courses focus on German culture and next steps in the asylum process. Likewise, Norway amended the scope of the introduction activities to include asylum seekers. Since June 2018, the municipalities must now also provide courses not only on Norwegian language, but also on culture and values, to asylum seekers who live in asylum reception centres.

Belgium and the Netherlands also implemented new civic integration policies. In 2018, the government of Flanders approved the draft of a modified Integration and Civic Integration Decree. The proposed changes make more flexible civic integration programmes possible (e.g. combination with work or training). Moreover, the Flemish community, the French Community Commission and the Common Community Commission reached a first agreement on Civic Integration in Brussels, which will come into force in 2020. Following this date, newcomers in Brussels from non-EEA countries will be obliged to follow the

civic integration programme that is currently optional. They will be able to choose between programmes offered by the Flemish or the French community. In Flanders and Wallonia, the civic integration programme is already obligatory for third country newcomers and optional for EU newcomers.

Major changes to the civic integration system will also take place in 2019 in the Netherlands. The government aims to put municipalities, rather than migrants themselves, in charge of arranging the civic integration courses. The new system aims at providing a tailor-made approach for each newcomer. Families with children and unaccompanied minors have now both a right and an obligation to participate in introduction courses. Municipalities are also expected to finance courses based on funds from the central government, to monitor course quality and to determine personal integration plans with each migrant. The Netherlands also raised the level of language proficiency required to pass the civic integration exam from A2 to B1.

Finally, a reform of the French Republican Integration Contract (CIR), adopted in 2018 for newly-arrived immigrants obtaining a residence permit, strengthened the civic integration component. France extended the duration of this component from 12 to 24 hours and the training is spread over several sessions, instead of concentrating at the beginning of the course. For participants with poor command of French, the focus is put on content of the Republican Pact (Republic values, secularism, equality between women and men), and the training is more adapted with external speakers and visits. Other related measures include doubling the workshops for parents at school to increase the chances for success of their children (10 000 parent beneficiaries in 2019), extending the scholarship on social criteria to young people benefiting from subsidiary protection and the attribution of a culture voucher of EUR 500 to young foreigners in a regular situation.

Early labour market integration remains high on the policy agenda

In the past years, many OECD countries implemented measures to reduce obstacles in hiring migrants, as labour market integration remains a key dimension for migrants to acquire a sense of belonging in their host society. In February 2018, Ireland implemented a new right for asylum seekers to work, by abandoning previous provisions of the International Protection Act 2015, which prohibited labour market access for international protection applicants.

Moreover, since the end of 2017, the Estonian unemployment fund offers the service “My first employment in Estonia”, which targets both asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection. Employers may receive wage subsidies if they employ beneficiaries of international protection. In addition, certain costs are compensated (translation service costs, costs for Estonian language training or vocational training) and a reward for mentoring was introduced in early 2018.

Efforts to support the labour market integration of beneficiaries of international protection continued in Bulgaria as well. Among the new measures of the 2018 programme are special recruitment sessions for beneficiaries of international protection organised by the National Employment Agency (NEA), and incentives for employers to hire refugees. However, beneficiaries must be registered with the NEA.

To facilitate early introduction into the labour market, Switzerland initiated a new programme of “pre-apprenticeships” for refugees and provisionally admitted persons. By mid-2018, the Confederation concluded agreements with 18 Cantons and the first apprenticeships started in August 2018. Cantons obtain CHF 13 000 per apprenticeship

contract and year, for up to 3 600 individuals during the four year duration of the programme. On 1 January 2019, facilitations in the access to the labour market for refugees and those provisionally admitted also came into force. They can now to take up employment after a simple reporting to the labour market authorities.

Finally, the new French law on asylum and immigration also contains measures to promote labour market integration. The packet of measures includes notably a mobilisation of business networks to facilitate matching of jobseekers and job offers, tailored to their skills; professional language training adapted to the labour needs of each region; and a reduction from nine to six months for the period before which asylum seekers can access the labour market.

Assessment of skills and recognition of formal qualifications continues to develop

In the vein of tailoring integration policy to the needs and circumstances of the individual migrant, effective integration policies must build upon migrants' existing skills and experiences in order to help them recognise, develop, and use their qualifications and skills. Skills assessment plays a major role in this context. It also helps to reduce employer uncertainty reagarding migrants' skills.

Norway plans to expand recognition of vocational skills to new programmes and countries. As it tends to be difficult to find appropriate bridging courses for licensed occupations, a new project was set up in August 2018 aiming to provide bridging classes to refugees with a science or technology education (engineers) to make them more attractive to employers. Such bridging courses are useful for migrants to quickly fill their skill gaps and obtain full recognition to ease their labour market integration (OECD, 2017[4]).

Other countries also took measures to facilitate the recognition of professional titles, as in Germany or Chile. The legislative draft on skilled labour migration adopted by the German government in December 2018 proposed to speed up recognition procedures of foreign qualifications and make administrative procedures more efficient and transparent. The draft of this law still needs to pass parliament and, if adopted, could enter into force in early 2020. The new migration policy in Chile also aims at facilitating the recognition process of professional titles. Professional degrees obtained in other countries can now be validated by all accredited universities under certain circumstances. In addition, if a university has already validated a professional degree in the past, it will now serve to accelerate future applications for the same professional degree.

In order to help migrants recognise, develop, and use their skills in a tailored and individualised fashion, informally-acquired skills also need to be taken into consideration. In France, the law on asylum and immigration includes some facilitations regarding the assessment and validation of informally-acquired skills of newcomers. To this end, it provides 1 000 places for the validation of acquired experience (VAE).

Measures are increasingly targeted at the most vulnerable groups, such as youth…

Even though many of the policy initiatives outlined in this Chapter have been introduced in response to the large inflow of asylum seekers and refugees in 2015-16, other groups are increasingly in the focus, such as those with very low skills or young children (in particular those who are unaccompanied).

In Australia, the Youth Transition Support services (a range of settlement services for young humanitarian entrants and other young vulnerable migrants) were further extended to December 2019. Norway also implemented additional legislative regulations for the

most vulnerable migrants. For example, accompanied minors between 16 and 18 years old can now obtain a residence permit without a time limitation if immigration authorities request it. Moreover, unaccompanied minors who had previously received a time-limited permit can now have their cases reconsidered. In addition, since September 2018, families with children, and unaccompanied minor asylum seekers without documented identity in Norway, also have the right and obligation to participate in courses in Norwegian language and social studies. Furthermore, Canada developed a dedicated integration innovation programme to support vulnerable migrant youth.

…and migrant women

Despite the acknowledged additional difficulties migrant women face compared to migrant men in terms of labour market opportunities, policy initiatives targeted at migrant women remained scarce. However, the intergenerational and long-lasting impact of having migrant women at the margins of the labour market and society has incentivised countries to tackle the specific barriers they face to integrate.

To improve the labour market attachment and career advancement of women, Canada implemented a visible minority women pilot. The pilot will benefit from more than CAD 31.8 million (EUR 21.7 million) over three years. Moreover, to reduce employment disparities, the Danish Ministry for Immigration and Integration announced in October 2018 that DKK 140 million (EUR 18.8 million) over four years had been set aside to increase immigrant women's employment, including those who have resided in Denmark for many years already. The funds aim to support municipalities in providing eligible women with training, contact persons and mentors. The Netherlands also implemented targeted measures.

Increasing the employment of foreign-born women is a priority for integration policy in Sweden. The Public Employment Service drafted an action plan aimed at reducing unemployment among foreign-born women. The government has also introduced support to municipalities to offer newly arrived migrants on parental leave language and introduction courses with childcare. In addition, the government proposed changes to parental insurance that particularly concern parents who come to Sweden with their children.

Like in Sweden and Canada, integration of immigrant women is also a high priority for Germany. The German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees finances integration courses targeted at migrant women. The programme is continuously adjusted to better respond to women's needs. Further measures include the programme "Stark Im Beruf" ("Strong at work") - funded by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and the European Social Fund (ESF). This programme aims to promote better integration of mothers with a migration background into the labour market and to facilitate the access to existing offers. Since February 2015, "Stark Im Beruf" implemented around 90 projects across Germany to support such mothers, by helping them improve their language abilities, get their skills and qualifications assessed and recognised, and accompanying them from vocational orientation via an internship, an apprenticeship or an additional qualification up to the first employment.

Promoting integration of children at school is a growing priority in many countries

Over the course of 2018, a number of OECD countries introduced measures to improve the integration of children of immigrants. The Australian government, for example, committed more than AUD 500 million over the next four years to the Inclusion Support Programme

(ISP). This programme aims to increase access and participation in childcare for children with additional needs, among whom children of immigrants are overrepresented. Moreover, Polish comprehensive integration support starting in 2018-19 includes a focus on children enrolled in Polish schools. In addition, holders of a permit granting labour market access are now eligible for an allocation to cover school related expenses for their children. Denmark has reinforced integration efforts aimed at young children with a plan proposed by the Danish Ministry of Economic and Interior Affairs in March 2018. Among the measures proposed are mandatory day care, language classes before entering school, and strengthening incentives for parents through facilitated parental leave as well as a potential withdrawal of child allowances.

Belgium re-launched its Strategic Plan on Literacy in September 2018. The revised plan puts particular focus on actions to enhance the participation of 2.5 to 5 year olds in school, with special attention dedicated to children and parents with a migrant background. There is also a new project for role models in secondary schools. In Bulgaria, new regulations were also adopted focusing on access to education and ensuring enrolment in compulsory education of unaccompanied minors and children of asylum seekers and refugees.

In the United States, the Office for Refugees Resettlement launched in 2018 a new youth mentoring initiative to support the educational and vocational improvement of youth, and to promote their civic and social cohesion. This Youth Mentoring Programme provides interaction between refugee youth and committed mentors, as well as individualised educational and vocational support.

Anti-discrimination and diversity policies remain a major tool to foster integration

Throughout 2018, a number of OECD countries either adopted new or enhanced existing measures to fight discrimination. Norway implemented a new and comprehensive Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act in January 2018. Among other outcomes, this established a new Anti-Discrimination Tribunal to handle complaints. In Slovenia, the Cross-border Provision of Services Act, which entered into force in January 2018, provided new provisions to protect against labour market discrimination. In Belgium, a royal decree foresees the implementation of positive actions in the private sector. For example, employers can now reserve internships or jobs for specific disadvantaged groups. Anti-discrimination policies also target the housing market. The Minister of Housing in Belgium has for example launched an Action Plan against discrimination on the private housing market.

Local authorities play a stronger role

The recent increase of new arrivals with particular integration needs have exposed shortcomings – including but not only in relation to capacity – in the integration frameworks. Since integration issues arise mainly locally, local authorities had to find solutions to these challenges, at least initially.

The Canadian authorities continue the promotion of migration to regional Canada and rural areas. To support this, in 2017, Canada launched the Atlantic Immigration Pilot to increase immigration to the four Atlantic Provinces in order to address demographic challenges, fill labour gaps, and support economic growth. A distinguishing feature of the pilot was the increased role of integration through employers, in partnership with federal and provincial immigrant settlement service provider organisations, in the settlement and retention of newcomers. Employers are required to develop a settlement plan for each migrant and his/her family. Building on these experiences, a "Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot"

was announced in January 2019. This new pilot, initially set up for five years, involves communities and selected provincial and territorial governments. Participating communities gain access to a range of support to help newcomers settle in as part of the local community. The pilot aims at testing new, community-driven approaches to address the labour market needs of smaller communities and to ensure that more migrants settle and stay there. This initiative targets selected communities in Ontario, Western Canada, and the Territories.

Other OECD countries also increasingly emphasise the importance of local integration. The Slovak government for instance adopted the Strategy on the Labour Mobility of Aliens in October 2018, which aims at promoting the integration of immigrants at the local level to fill local shortages. Municipalities also play an important role in the new Dutch integration policy.

Monitoring and evaluation is increasingly influencing the design and innovation of integration policy

To better react to changing demand for integration services, OECD countries developed new tools with respect to monitoring and evaluation. Belgium and Ireland, for example, recently released new survey results about participation of migrants and attitudes to migration. At the same time, Belgium is developing a set of indicators and trying to improve data collection. Similarly, as part of the new coalition agreement, Germany is planning to implement integration monitoring. Korea is also conducting a research project on indicators and the Netherlands are currently expanding the scope of their integration indicators.

Canada is working on three major activities that should improve measurement of the Settlement Programme's impact. It will link the settlement database to immigration, census, tax and labour market datasets to help attribute outcomes to settlement services; conducting large annual surveys comparing users and non-users of services (60 000 people); and creating a dedicated outcomes analysis team within the department. Canada completed an evaluation of the pre-arrival settlement services, and a language training evaluation is currently being conducted to find quantifiable outcomes and determine the best delivery model.

Countries have followed divergent trends regarding the support and social protection available to newcomers

Following political changes, some OECD countries have decided to restrict access to benefits to migrants. In January 2019, a new law was implemented in Austria, adapting family benefits to a value commensurate with purchasing power of the source country for EU-citizens working in Austria. Moreover, in November 2018, a new law passed to reform the means-tested minimum income scheme. The amount is lower for applicants who have not completed compulsory schooling in Austria, and have neither intermediate German (B1) nor advanced English language skills (C1). The reform also adjusts benefits granted per child, in most cases reducing the benefits for the second and more significantly from the third child onwards.

In March 2018, the Danish Ministry of Economic and Interior Affairs published a plan with a wide range of measures to dismantle so-called immigrant "ghettos" by 2030. The plan foresees physical changes to residential areas identified as "ghettos" and restrictions regarding mobility, notably regarding benefit recipients planning to move to such areas. Proposed measures include a potential withdrawal of child allowances.

At the same time, other OECD countries have extended access to social protection programmes among groups previously ineligible. In Chile, for example, the Immigration Bill of law submitted to the National Congress in April 2018 guarantees rights to access health care and education services to every migrant on the same grounds as nationals, independent of migration category. If adopted, a minimum of two years of residence are required for admission into the general social security system and thereby for being eligible for social benefits. In addition, in Norway in 2018, in order to help ensure that all immigrants receive the services to which they are entitled, NOK 20 million has been allocated for outreach to immigrant families who do not use kindergarten for their children.

The essential integration role for citizenship

Access to the host-country nationality is an important instrument of integration policy. It has potentially significant consequences for immigrants' integration in many areas such as the labour market, housing, language, civic participation in elections, etc.

Naturalisation requirements increasingly emphasise integration outcomes rather than years of residency

Over the course of 2018, the trend of emphasising integration results rather than years of residency as the key requirement for accessing host-country citizenship continued. Countries have tended to focus less on years spent in the country, for example by reducing the length of legal residence to apply for naturalisation – especially when the length of stay requirements were long – while requiring proof of certain indicators of integration, notably proficiency in the host country language or civic integration.

In Portugal, access to citizenship is now possible after only five years rather than six which was previously the case. Likewise, in Switzerland, the new Federal Law Concerning the Acquisition and Loss of Swiss Nationality, which entered into force in January 2018, reduced the length of stay required to obtain citizenship from 12 to 10 years. Years of residence between the ages of 8 and 18 are counted as double; previously, this applied to years of residence between the ages of 10 and 20. Residence on an "F" provisional permit receives half-credit and short-term and asylum-application permits do not count.

In parallel, countries strengthened the importance of language in the naturalisation process. For example, in Estonia, an amendment to the Citizenship Act that is in force since early 2019 reinforced the role of language proficiency to acquire the Estonian citizenship. In Italy, where applying for citizenship by residence or marriage is now possible after four, rather than two years, the applicant must demonstrate an Italian language proficiency of B1 level in the CEF. An intermediate level (B1) is now also required in Poland in order for migrants to access citizenship. The minimum threshold in one of the four national languages in Switzerland is B1-level oral skills and A2-level written skills. Discussions to introduce new language requirements are also ongoing in Australia.

Likewise, civic integration is becoming increasingly important for naturalisation. Australia's ongoing citizenship reforms for example enhance requirements for applicants to demonstrate their contribution to the Australian community and pledge their commitment to Australian values and allegiance to the country. Similarly, in Switzerland, candidates for naturalisation must either be employed or in educational training and not on social assistance programmes. They must be knowledgeable about Switzerland, participate in social and cultural activities and have contacts with Swiss citizens. Applicants with dependents must be able to support them. In Denmark, a law took effect in 2019 that stipulates a mandatory handshake be part of the procedure of acquiring Danish citizenship.

Thus, the certificate of naturalisation is bestowed only after a handshake is performed during the ceremony.

OECD countries continue to facilitate naturalisation for specific groups…

The Slovak Republic simplified the general administrative procedure for naturalisations in 2018. Other countries facilitate the procedure with a focus on specific groups, such as children of immigrants. In Portugal, children born to non-Portuguese parents and to foreigners living in Portugal now automatically receive Portuguese citizenship if at least one of the parents has been living in Portugal legally for the two years preceding the birth, instead of five years as previously required. Romania also facilitated access to citizenship for children of immigrants. A reform of the Law on Bulgarian Citizenship is currently under discussion with the aim of easing access to citizenship for ethnic Bulgarians as a means to counteract demographic decline. There is also an ongoing trend towards simplification of the naturalisation procedure for specific groups and enhancing outreach. In Canada, Citizenship Judges are now asked to actively encourage citizenship acquisition amongst newcomers, notably by reaching out to not-for-profit organisations. In Slovenia, an amendment to the Citizenship Act allows the acquisition of the Slovenian citizenship for persons whose naturalisation is of a particular interest to the state (extraordinary naturalisation).

In December 2018, the Russian Federation adopted a new law to simplify the procedure for granting Russian citizenship for selected categories of foreigners. It also extended the President's power to grant citizenship to foreigners living in countries with armed conflicts or a change of political regime.

The new Swiss citizenship act provides for facilitations for persons born in Switzerland to Swiss-born foreigners. Access to citizenship is also facilitated to descendants of immigrants in Luxembourg, and to the *Windrush generation* in the United Kingdom (that is, certain people of British African-Caribbean descent who live in the United Kingdom).

…while the fight against terrorism is also finding an echo in naturalisation policy

In the context of combatting terrorism, countries are continuing to discuss and implement citizenship withdrawal for nationals with dual citizenship. A new possibility to withdraw citizenship of nationals with a second citizenship who have participated in a terrorist organisation has for instance been introduced in the Netherlands. In January 2019, in Norway, one response to radicalisation and violent extremism has been an amendment of the Norwegian Nationality Act. It introduces rules on loss of citizenship for dual citizens convicted of an offence seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the state. The decision to deprive citizenship is made by the court as part of the criminal case.

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Annex 2.A. Supplementary tables and figures

Annex Table 2.A.1. Labour market outcomes of foreign-born in OECD countries by gender, 2018 compared to 2017

Percentages

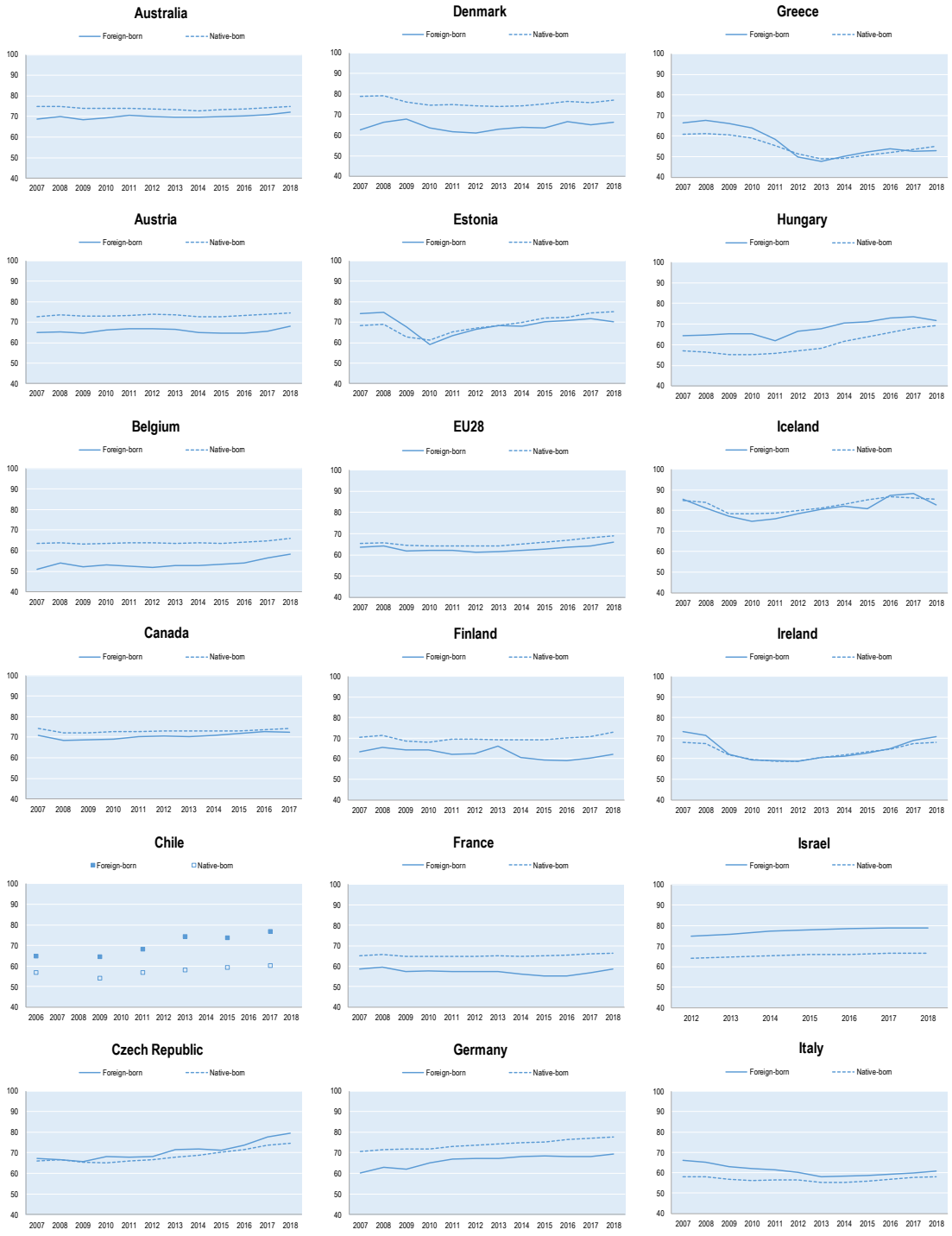
	Total			Men			Women		
	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Participation rate
Australia	5.5	72.0	76.2	4.7	79.9	83.8	6.5	64.3	68.8
Austria	9.4	68.0	75.1	9.6	75.3	83.3	9.2	61.2	67.4
Belgium	11.5	58.3	65.9	12.4	65.7	74.9	10.5	51.3	57.4
Canada	6.4	72.3	77.3	6.0	78.4	83.4	6.7	66.6	71.4
Czech Republic	2.5	79.4	81.4	1.8	88.1	89.8	3.4	70.0	72.5
Denmark	9.8	66.4	73.6	9.0	72.6	79.7	10.7	60.4	67.7
Estonia	7.9	70.1	76.1	7.9	74.1	80.4	7.9	66.5	72.2
Finland	14.1	62.2	72.4	11.9	70.0	79.5	16.6	54.9	65.8
France	14.6	58.5	68.5	13.8	67.9	78.7	15.6	50.3	59.6
Germany	6.0	69.5	73.9	6.6	76.7	82.1	5.1	61.8	65.2
Greece	28.6	52.8	73.9	22.9	67.9	88.1	35.2	40.4	62.3
Hungary	4.6	71.7	75.2	4.3	78.6	82.2	4.9	64.8	68.2
Iceland	5.1	82.5	87.0	n.r.	87.1	91.8	n.r.	78.0	82.2
Ireland	7.2	70.7	76.2	6.4	78.4	83.7	8.2	63.3	68.9
Israel	3.5	78.8	81.6	3.8	80.8	84.0	3.2	77.0	79.6
Italy	13.7	60.9	70.6	11.9	73.9	83.8	15.8	50.2	59.6
Latvia	7.7	69.0	74.8	7.1	75.4	81.2	8.2	64.0	69.6
Lithuania	7.4	71.1	76.8	8.0	73.6	80.0	6.9	68.9	74.0
Luxembourg	6.4	71.4	76.3	5.9	75.4	80.2	7.0	67.2	72.3
Mexico	4.1	51.8	54.1	4.2	66.8	69.7	4.1	36.7	38.3
Netherlands	7.0	64.9	69.8	6.1	73.5	78.3	7.9	57.5	62.5
New Zealand	4.1	77.2	80.5	3.7	83.9	87.2	4.5	70.8	74.1
Norway	7.9	69.7	75.6	7.5	74.1	80.1	8.3	65.1	71.0
Poland	4.7	73.0	76.6	4.2	78.7	82.2	5.4	66.4	70.2
Portugal	8.5	75.1	82.1	6.9	79.7	85.6	10.0	71.3	79.2
Slovak Republic	n.r.	73.3	78.9	n.r.	91.2	93.4	n.r.	56.1	65.1
Slovenia	6.5	67.0	71.7	4.6	75.6	79.3	8.9	58.0	63.7
Spain	20.7	61.6	77.6	19.1	68.5	84.6	22.3	55.6	71.6
Sweden	15.7	66.7	79.1	15.4	70.5	83.3	16.0	63.0	75.0
Switzerland	7.9	76.6	83.1	7.0	83.8	90.1	8.9	69.3	76.1
Turkey	12.1	47.4	53.9	11.1	68.5	77.1	14.3	27.9	32.6
United Kingdom	4.7	73.7	77.3	3.9	82.6	86.0	5.6	65.5	69.4
United States	3.5	71.6	74.2	3.0	82.8	85.4	4.2	60.7	63.3
OECD average	8.7	68.3	74.8	7.8	76.4	82.8	9.7	60.8	67.2
OECD Total	7.1	69.0	74.3	6.4	78.4	83.8	7.9	60.0	65.1
EU28	10.6	66.0	73.8	9.9	74.4	82.6	11.4	58.2	65.7

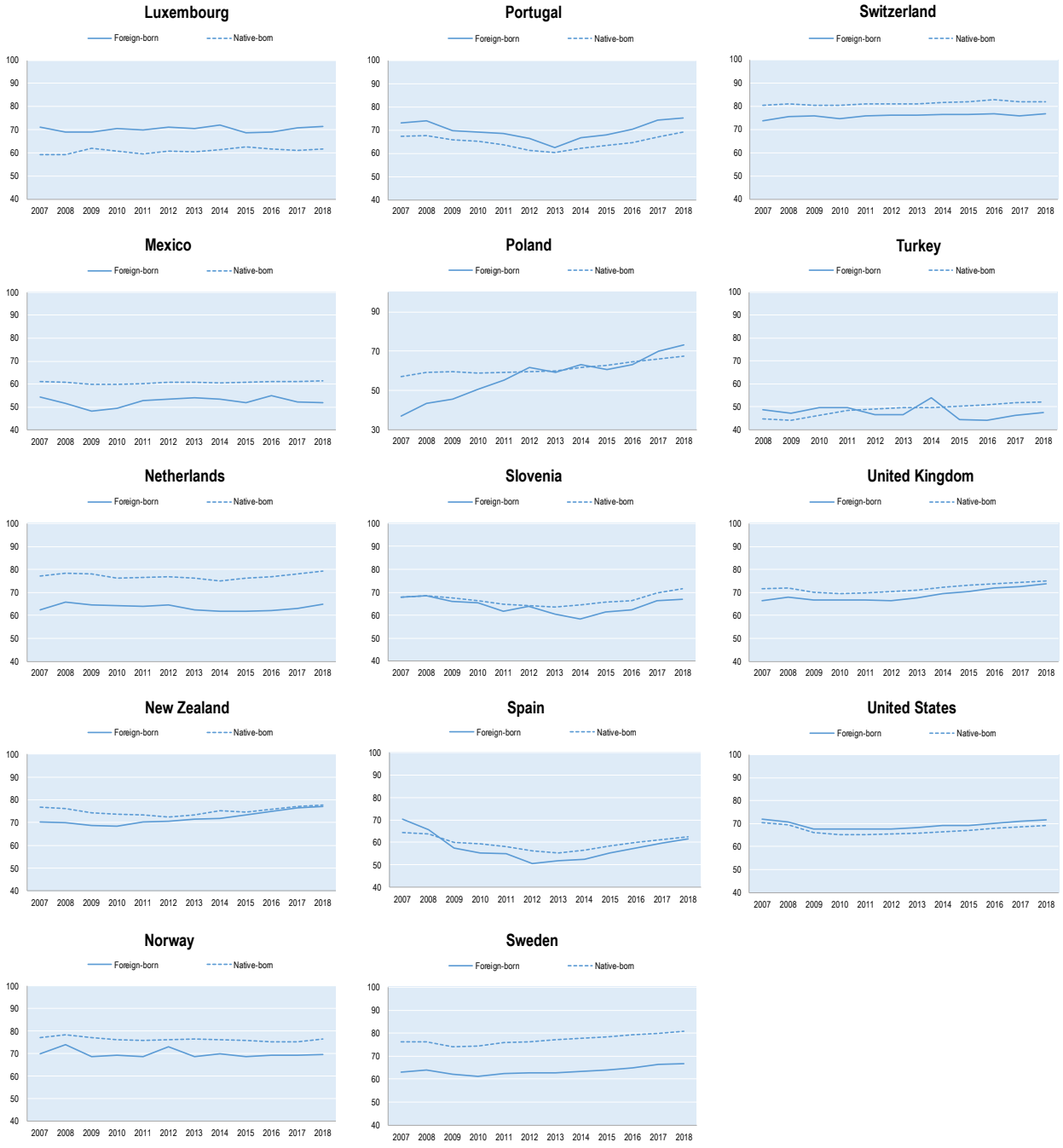
Note: A blue (striped grey) shading means an increase (decline) in the participation or employment of more than 1 percentage point or a decline (increase) in the unemployment rate of more than 1 percentage point. n.r.: not reliable. "OECD Total" refers to the weighted average and "OECD average" to the simple average of the countries presented excluding Chile, Japan, and Korea.
Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel, New Zealand: Labour Force surveys; Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo* (ENOE); United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989722

Annex Figure 2.A.1. Employment rates by place of birth, 2007-18

Percentages



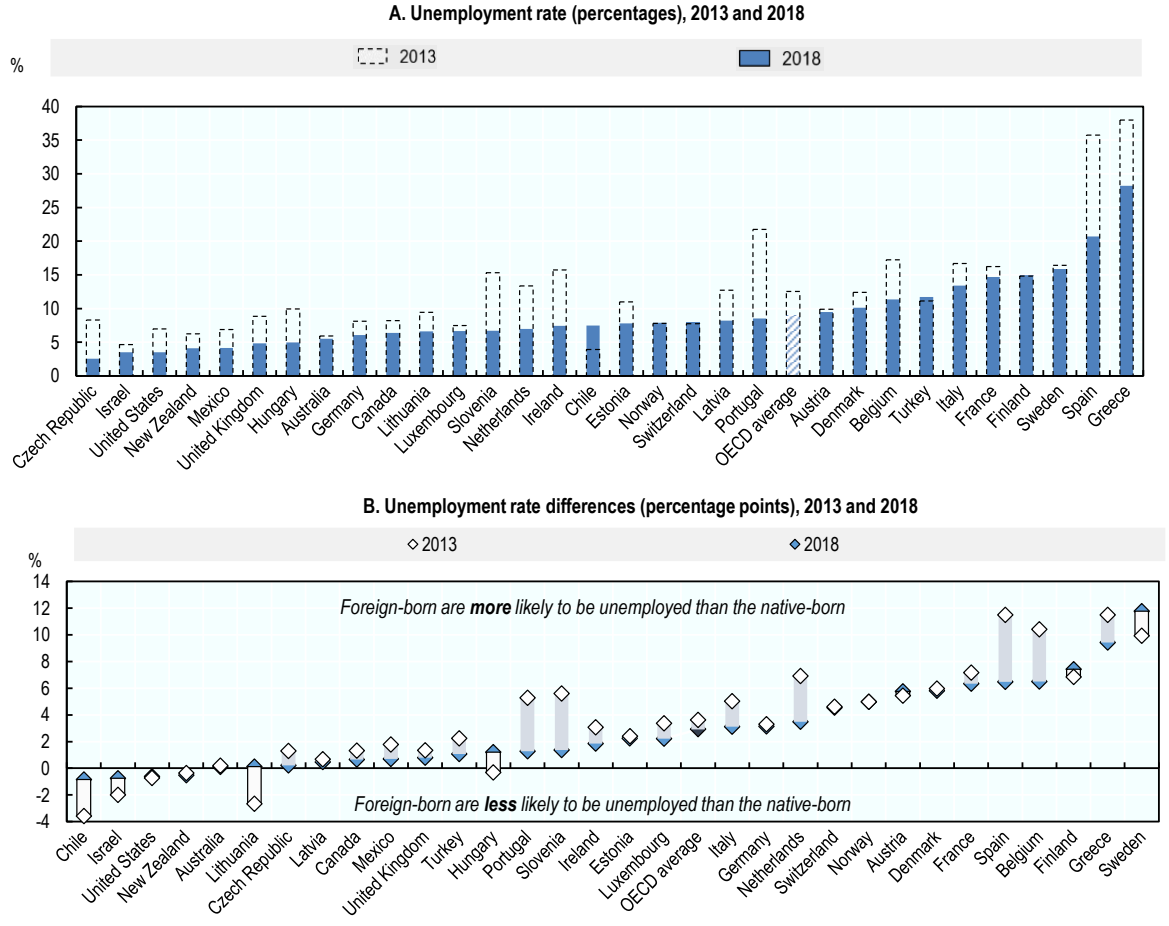


Note: The data refer to the working-age population (15-64). There is a break in the EU28 series in 2008/09 (introduction of the data on Malta).

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/10.1787/888933989589

Annex Figure 2.A.2. Unemployment rates of foreign-born and unemployment rate differences between foreign- and native-born, 2013 and 2018



Note: The population refers to the active population, aged 15-64. The data for European countries refer to the first three quarters only. The data for Chile are for the year 2017 instead of 2018.
Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel: 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/10.1787/888933989570

Annex Table 2.A.2. Quarterly employment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2014-18

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Total		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2014 Q1	72.6	71.8	63.2	71.6	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	65.3	54.8	64.2	62.6	65.5	60.4	74.4	75.5	75.0	60.3	61.1	60.2	62.9	76.3	48.0	65.6
	2014 Q2	72.9	72.5	63.5	73.3	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	65.6	55.2	65.0	60.3	66.6	60.5	74.7	76.6	74.7	61.3	62.2	60.7	64.9	78.0	50.9	66.8
	2014 Q3	72.6	73.3	64.1	73.9	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	65.3	55.5	67.0	61.3	66.7	60.4	75.4	76.5	75.0	62.5	63.0	61.3	65.3	79.3	50.3	66.8
	2014 Q4	72.8	72.7	64.3	72.9	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	65.1	55.7	66.0	61.8	67.3	60.5	75.4	75.9	76.1	62.6	62.5	61.6	64.9	77.2	49.3	66.9
	2014	**72.7**	**72.6**	**63.8**	**72.9**	**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**	**65.3**	**55.3**	**65.6**	**61.5**	**66.5**	**60.4**	**75.0**	**76.1**	**75.2**	**61.7**	**62.2**	**60.9**	**64.5**	**77.7**	**49.6**	**66.5**
	2015 Q1	72.7	72.0	63.6	71.5	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	65.2	55.2	66.2	63.3	67.1	60.2	75.5	75.5	75.3	61.9	62.5	61.9	64.3	77.0	48.5	66.4
	2015 Q2	73.5	72.3	63.7	73.6	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	66.2	55.9	67.0	65.4	68.4	60.6	76.1	76.4	74.6	62.6	63.7	62.6	65.8	78.6	51.3	67.5
	2015 Q3	73.4	73.8	63.6	74.1	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	66.3	56.4	67.9	62.4	69.3	60.7	76.5	76.4	73.7	63.5	63.9	63.0	66.9	80.0	51.3	67.4
	2015 Q4	74.3	73.0	63.7	72.7	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	65.8	56.3	67.7	61.0	69.4	61.6	76.4	75.3	74.8	63.7	63.9	63.5	65.6	78.5	50.2	67.3
	2015	**73.5**	**72.8**	**63.6**	**73.0**	**82.0**	**59.3**	**70.2**	**75.2**	**75.1**	**58.3**	**72.1**	**69.2**	**65.1**	**73.2**	**50.6**	**63.8**	**63.4**	**85.2**	**65.9**	**55.9**	**67.2**	**62.6**	**68.5**	**60.8**	**76.1**	**75.9**	**74.6**	**62.9**	**63.5**	**62.8**	**65.7**	**78.5**	**50.3**	**67.2**
	2016 Q1	73.6	72.4	63.5	71.2	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	65.5	56.0	68.4	60.1	68.5	60.5	76.1	75.1	75.0	63.7	63.6	64.2	64.6	78.1	49.7	67.3
	2016 Q2	74.0	73.2	63.7	73.4	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	66.1	57.4	69.7	62.0	69.3	61.0	76.8	75.4	75.7	64.4	64.6	64.9	66.7	79.9	52.1	68.0
	2016 Q3	73.4	74.5	64.1	73.6	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	66.1	57.2	69.9	61.7	69.6	61.5	77.3	75.6	75.8	64.9	65.5	65.1	66.9	80.4	51.3	68.1
	2016 Q4	73.8	73.8	65.1	73.1	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	66.0	57.1	69.7	63.2	69.5	61.4	77.3	74.9	76.7	65.1	65.3	65.3	66.7	78.9	50.2	68.0
	2016	**73.7**	**73.4**	**64.1**	**72.8**	**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**	**65.9**	**56.9**	**69.4**	**61.8**	**69.2**	**61.1**	**76.9**	**75.2**	**75.8**	**64.5**	**64.7**	**64.9**	**66.2**	**79.3**	**50.8**	**67.9**
	2017 Q1	73.5	73.0	64.1	71.9	81.5	..	72.7	76.2	74.6	60.2	73.4	68.7	65.3	74.3	52.2	66.9	66.6	85.4	66.1	56.9	69.2	60.9	69.2	61.0	77.1	74.6	77.2	65.4	65.6	65.8	67.8	78.8	49.6	67.7
	2017 Q2	74.5	74.1	64.4	74.0	81.8	..	73.1	76.6	76.0	61.4	73.2	71.2	66.3	74.5	53.9	67.9	67.0	87.8	66.6	57.8	70.6	59.2	70.1	61.1	77.9	75.4	75.9	66.2	66.8	66.1	69.4	80.2	52.3	68.6
	2017 Q3	74.3	74.6	64.9	74.6	81.7	..	74.0	77.4	76.3	62.0	75.1	71.6	66.3	74.5	54.5	68.6	67.5	86.2	66.7	57.9	70.9	63.2	71.2	61.2	78.3	75.4	77.3	66.5	68.0	66.4	70.7	81.1	52.8	69.0
	2017 Q4	75.1	74.4	65.5	74.1	82.2	..	74.2	77.8	76.3	61.8	76.0	71.0	66.3	74.8	53.6	68.8	67.9	84.4	66.5	58.0	71.0	61.3	71.4	61.4	78.4	75.0	78.1	66.3	68.3	66.4	70.5	79.8	52.0	68.7
	2017	**74.3**	**74.0**	**64.7**	**73.7**	**81.8**	**60.2**	**73.5**	**77.0**	**75.8**	**61.4**	**74.4**	**70.6**	**66.0**	**74.5**	**53.6**	**68.1**	**67.2**	**85.9**	**66.5**	**57.6**	**70.4**	**61.2**	**70.5**	**61.2**	**78.0**	**75.1**	**77.1**	**66.1**	**67.2**	**66.2**	**69.6**	**79.9**	**51.7**	**68.5**
	2018 Q1	74.5	73.5	65.5	73.2	81.6	..	74.0	77.1	76.2	61.5	74.4	70.8	65.9	74.8	53.6	68.7	67.3	83.9	66.5	57.4	70.8	61.0	71.5	61.0	78.3	75.9	77.7	66.5	68.4	67.0	70.1	79.5	51.1	68.5
	2018 Q2	75.0	74.3	65.2	74.8	81.7	..	74.5	77.0	77.3	62.6	75.4	73.8	66.6	74.8	55.4	69.2	67.8	85.9	66.7	58.6	72.2	61.8	72.0	61.7	79.0	76.7	77.5	67.7	69.3	67.1	71.6	81.1	52.8	69.4
	2018 Q3	74.9	75.2	66.4	75.1	82.1	..	74.8	77.9	77.2	63.1	75.2	73.9	66.8	74.9	55.9	69.4	68.5	86.8	67.0	58.4	74.1	61.6	72.9	61.8	79.6	76.8	77.8	67.9	69.5	67.9	72.5	81.9	53.2	69.5
	2018 Q4	75.3	74.8	66.8	74.4	82.1	..	75.2	78.2	77.2	63.0	76.2	72.8	66.5	75.2	55.5	69.4	68.4	84.8	66.3	58.3	72.9	62.8	71.9	61.9	80.0	76.4	77.6	67.3	69.3	68.1	72.4	80.8	51.3	69.5
	2018	**74.9**	**74.5**	**66.0**	**74.4**	**81.9**	**..**	**74.6**	**77.5**	**77.0**	**62.6**	**75.3**	**72.8**	**66.5**	**74.9**	**55.1**	**69.2**	**68.0**	**85.4**	**66.6**	**58.1**	**72.5**	**61.8**	**72.1**	**61.6**	**79.2**	**76.5**	**77.6**	**67.3**	**69.1**	**67.5**	**71.7**	**80.8**	**52.1**	**69.2**
Foreign-born	2014 Q1	69.1	63.1	53.1	68.9	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	77.6	57.5	65.1	70.0	67.5	53.0	60.2	69.4	72.0	67.4	65.6	62.4	58.3	61.7	47.3	68.4
	2014 Q2	69.6	66.0	53.9	70.4	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	76.7	59.1	70.4	73.7	66.7	55.1	61.7	70.1	71.5	67.3	66.7	63.9	60.6	63.1	47.4	69.1
	2014 Q3	69.6	65.9	51.8	70.5	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	77.0	58.9	73.0	70.8	63.3	51.9	61.2	69.5	71.2	58.5	67.1	69.0	57.8	65.2	46.7	69.7
	2014 Q4	70.0	64.6	52.3	70.8	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	78.4	57.9	69.2	73.5	59.3	53.8	62.3	70.2	73.0	58.2	67.1	69.5	56.0	64.1	44.2	69.4
	2014	**69.6**	**64.9**	**52.8**	**70.1**	**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**	**77.4**	**58.4**	**69.3**	**72.0**	**64.2**	**53.4**	**61.4**	**69.8**	**71.9**	**63.0**	**66.6**	**66.1**	**58.2**	**63.5**	**46.3**	**69.1**
	2015 Q1	69.9	63.3	54.0	69.8	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	78.2	57.0	62.0	68.8	64.8	49.2	60.8	67.7	74.0	64.6	65.7	65.8	56.8	62.6	43.6	68.5
	2015 Q2	70.1	64.9	50.8	71.0	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	77.1	59.0	65.1	72.3	65.8	50.7	61.9	68.4	73.4	55.8	69.3	60.5	62.7	63.9	44.8	69.3
	2015 Q3	69.4	65.6	55.0	71.5	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	78.0	59.2	70.8	68.3	62.6	53.7	61.0	69.0	72.4	57.8	68.7	56.3	64.3	65.0	44.2	69.2
	2015 Q4	70.3	64.9	53.3	71.4	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	78.6	59.2	75.2	69.9	62.9	53.5	60.6	69.5	74.2	65.4	68.3	51.2	61.6	64.7	44.8	69.9
	2015	**69.9**	**64.7**	**53.3**	**70.9**	**76.5**	**73.9**	**71.1**	**68.4**	**63.6**	**55.2**	**70.2**	**59.3**	**55.5**	**70.5**	**52.2**	**71.1**	**62.6**	**80.7**	**78.0**	**58.6**	**68.1**	**69.5**	**64.0**	**51.8**	**61.1**	**68.6**	**73.5**	**60.7**	**68.0**	**58.4**	**61.3**	**64.1**	**44.4**	**69.2**
	2016 Q1	70.1	63.2	52.8	70.8	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	77.5	58.2	67.4	70.2	65.0	55.9	61.1	69.7	74.2	63.5	67.7	58.0	60.4	63.1	41.2	69.3
	2016 Q2	70.2	64.9	54.4	71.8	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	78.8	59.4	66.8	68.2	66.6	53.4	62.2	68.7	74.5	57.7	70.8	63.8	61.8	64.8	44.6	70.2
	2016 Q3	70.2	65.5	53.5	72.2	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	79.3	60.0	71.7	68.2	63.1	55.8	62.2	70.1	74.6	62.2	71.4	70.1	62.4	66.0	44.3	70.4
	2016 Q4	70.6	64.6	55.9	71.9	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	78.8	59.2	69.8	69.6	62.8	55.0	62.3	68.4	76.8	67.0	71.7	68.6	65.3	65.5	45.4	70.0
	2016	**70.3**	**64.6**	**54.1**	**71.7**	**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**	**78.6**	**59.2**	**68.9**	**69.0**	**64.4**	**55.0**	**62.0**	**69.2**	**75.0**	**62.6**	**70.4**	**64.7**	**62.4**	**64.9**	**43.9**	**70.0**
	2017 Q1	70.1	63.5	54.1	72.2	74.7	..	76.1	68.0	65.5	58.0	71.0	58.2	54.9	71.3	50.3	75.9	68.0	-	79.3	59.3	66.8	70.5	63.0	52.9	62.6	68.5	76.1	65.8	72.9	70.4	62.9	65.1	43.5	70.4
	2017 Q2	70.7	65.4	56.2	73.1	75.8	..	77.7	67.8	63.8	59.3	73.3	60.0	57.2	72.2	54.7	74.2	69.1	90.0	78.7	60.1	70.5	71.6	67.6	51.8	62.3	68.8	76.1	70.4	75.4	67.1	66.2	66.7	47.1	71.2
	2017 Q3	70.7	66.6	57.1	73.1	76.4	..	77.9	67.8	66.4	60.6	72.0	61.7	56.9	73.3	55.6	74.3	69.4	87.2	78.8	61.1	71.8	70.3	68.2	52.7	63.7	70.1	75.9	73.2	74.2	68.1	67.7	67.6	44.7	71.3
	2017 Q4	71.5	66.7	58.5	72.6	76.4	..	78.2	68.6	64.4	60.7	70.5	61.3	57.6	73.2	50.4	70.1	69.5	86.0	78.6	59.4	71.1	70.8	67.4	51.6	63.6	69.9	77.5	69.8	74.8	73.2	68.5	65.8	49.5	71.0
	2017	**70.8**	**65.6**	**56.5**	**72.8**	**75.8**	**76.9**	**77.5**	**68.1**	**65.0**	**59.6**	**71.7**	**60.3**	**56.6**	**72.5**	**52.8**	**73.7**	**69.0**	**88.1**	**78.9**	**60.0**	**70.0**	**70.8**	**66.6**	**52.2**	**63.0**	**69.3**	**76.4**	**69.9**	**74.3**	**69.8**	**66.3**	**66.3**	**46.2**	**71.0**
	2018 Q1	71.6	66.7	57.3	70.6	75.2	..	78.9	68.7	64.2	59.3	66.4	60.2	57.7	73.4	49.5	66.6	69.7	82.7	79.2	59.4	67.1	72.2	64.7	51.7	63.9	68.0	77.6	74.2	73.6	73.2	66.8	65.1	48.7	70.7
	2018 Q2	72.0	68.5	57.7	72.4	76.3	..	79.0	69.3	66.7	61.9	69.6	62.6	58.7	73.6	54.6	71.1	70.8	80.6	78.9	62.1	71.3	69.8	69.2	51.9	64.7	70.0	76.8	71.3	74.8	-	67.1	66.6	49.3	71.7
	2018 Q3	71.6	69.0	59.5	73.2	77.2	..	79.9	69.8	68.4	62.6	72.5	62.9	59.0	73.6	56.0	73.7	71.0	83.6	77.9	62.1	73.3	71.3	72.1	53.1	65.9	70.3	77.4	73.0	76.5	72.7	67.4	67.9	46.6	71.9
	2018 Q4	72.7	67.9	58.8	73.2	77.6	..	79.9	70.0	66.3	62.5	72.0	63.2	58.6	74.1	51.2	74.8	71.1	83.2	79.1	60.2	72.7	72.4	70.3	50.6	65.1	70.3	76.8	73.2	75.6	-	66.9	67.2	44.7	72.2
	2018	**72.0**	**68.0**	**58.3**	**72.3**	**76.6**	**..**	**79.4**	**69.5**	**66.4**	**61.6**	**70.1**	**62.2**	**58.5**	**73.7**	**52.8**	**71.7**	**70.7**	**82.5**	**78.8**	**60.9**	**71.1**	**71.4**	**69.0**	**51.8**	**64.9**	**69.7**	**77.2**	**73.0**	**75.1**	**73.3**	**67.0**	**66.7**	**47.4**	**71.6**

Men		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2014 Q1	77.4	75.1	66.7	72.9	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	69.3	63.4	64.8	68.4	66.1	78.0	78.9	76.8	80.0	66.3	64.0	66.2	65.4	77.0	68.0	68.6
	2014 Q2	77.3	76.1	66.7	75.1	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	69.8	64.1	65.4	65.4	67.4	77.9	79.2	78.0	80.0	67.9	65.5	67.3	67.8	78.8	71.0	70.7
	2014 Q3	76.8	77.4	66.9	76.6	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	69.6	64.7	68.2	65.2	68.9	78.2	79.8	78.0	79.5	69.4	66.5	68.2	68.9	80.0	70.6	71.2
	2014 Q4	77.0	76.2	67.4	74.9	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	69.8	64.3	67.0	67.6	71.0	78.4	79.6	76.8	80.5	69.2	65.8	68.5	68.5	78.3	68.9	70.3
	2014	**77.1**	**76.2**	**66.9**	**74.9**	**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**	**69.6**	**64.1**	**66.3**	**66.6**	**68.4**	**78.2**	**79.4**	**77.4**	**80.0**	**68.2**	**65.4**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**78.5**	**69.6**	**70.2**
	2015 Q1	77.0	75.0	66.5	72.6	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	69.5	63.7	66.9	66.6	69.1	78.0	79.7	77.0	79.9	68.1	65.6	68.4	68.0	77.8	67.9	69.8
	2015 Q2	77.6	75.6	66.9	75.4	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	70.9	64.7	67.5	70.6	69.7	78.3	80.2	77.5	79.4	68.7	66.3	69.4	69.1	79.3	70.8	71.4
	2015 Q3	77.5	77.0	66.5	76.9	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	70.8	65.9	68.6	67.4	70.1	78.4	80.6	77.5	78.0	70.1	66.9	69.8	71.0	80.5	71.5	71.6
	2015 Q4	78.0	76.3	66.3	74.4	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	70.2	65.2	68.5	64.5	71.1	78.9	80.5	76.6	79.4	70.2	67.0	70.2	68.8	79.4	69.6	70.7
	2015	**77.5**	**76.0**	**66.5**	**74.8**	**84.7**	**71.1**	**77.7**	**78.2**	**77.5**	**63.4**	**75.3**	**69.6**	**67.7**	**77.3**	**59.1**	**70.0**	**68.4**	**87.4**	**70.4**	**64.9**	**67.9**	**66.7**	**70.0**	**78.4**	**80.3**	**77.1**	**79.2**	**69.2**	**66.5**	**69.5**	**69.2**	**79.3**	**69.9**	**70.9**
	2016 Q1	77.5	75.1	66.6	72.1	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	69.3	64.6	68.6	65.4	69.6	77.9	80.4	75.9	79.5	69.9	66.2	70.5	67.3	78.6	68.7	70.7
	2016 Q2	77.8	76.3	67.6	74.9	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	70.1	66.2	70.1	66.6	70.0	78.4	81.0	76.3	80.1	70.6	67.8	71.6	69.4	80.3	71.4	71.9
	2016 Q3	77.1	77.8	67.7	76.2	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	70.6	66.3	70.4	64.8	70.6	79.0	81.4	76.4	80.2	71.6	68.8	71.6	70.0	80.9	70.9	72.4
	2016 Q4	77.6	77.2	67.7	74.7	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	70.1	65.8	70.1	66.8	69.8	79.1	81.5	75.5	80.9	71.8	68.4	71.7	68.6	79.4	69.5	71.6
	2016	**77.5**	**76.6**	**67.4**	**74.5**	**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**	**70.0**	**65.7**	**69.8**	**65.9**	**70.0**	**78.6**	**81.1**	**76.0**	**80.2**	**71.0**	**67.8**	**71.4**	**68.8**	**79.8**	**70.1**	**71.6**
	2017 Q1	77.3	75.7	67.6	72.9	84.2	..	79.8	78.9	76.5	65.3	75.8	69.1	68.0	77.5	60.9	73.7	71.2	87.6	69.8	65.5	69.2	62.8	70.5	78.8	81.3	75.5	82.0	71.8	68.8	71.5	70.2	79.0	68.1	71.1
	2017 Q2	78.0	77.4	67.8	75.8	85.1	..	80.4	79.5	78.1	66.6	76.4	72.1	69.1	77.9	62.7	75.0	71.7	90.9	70.8	66.4	70.4	60.9	71.0	79.0	81.9	76.4	79.9	72.5	70.1	72.0	72.9	80.7	71.3	72.3
	2017 Q3	77.5	78.1	68.0	77.2	84.7	..	81.2	80.5	78.4	67.7	78.6	73.3	69.4	77.9	63.8	75.8	72.6	89.2	70.9	66.9	71.2	65.6	73.0	79.2	82.1	76.6	81.3	73.5	71.3	72.1	73.7	81.6	72.7	73.0
	2017 Q4	78.0	77.8	68.6	75.8	84.8	..	81.3	80.6	78.6	66.9	78.9	71.8	69.1	78.1	62.9	76.1	72.5	86.8	70.2	66.5	71.5	64.4	73.1	79.1	82.2	76.0	82.1	73.3	71.5	72.2	73.1	80.3	70.9	72.2
	2017	**77.7**	**77.2**	**68.0**	**75.4**	**84.7**	**71.4**	**80.7**	**79.9**	**77.9**	**66.6**	**77.4**	**71.5**	**68.9**	**77.8**	**62.6**	**75.1**	**72.0**	**88.6**	**70.4**	**66.3**	**70.6**	**63.4**	**71.9**	**79.0**	**81.9**	**76.1**	**81.3**	**72.8**	**70.4**	**72.0**	**72.5**	**80.4**	**70.8**	**72.2**
	2018 Q1	77.8	76.3	68.7	74.2	84.2	..	81.0	80.0	78.0	66.7	76.9	71.1	68.6	78.2	63.0	75.9	72.4	86.0	69.6	65.9	71.2	63.2	72.6	78.8	82.1	77.1	81.6	73.1	71.4	72.9	72.4	80.1	69.8	72.3
	2018 Q2	78.1	78.2	68.5	76.4	84.9	..	81.5	80.0	79.0	67.9	78.6	74.4	69.1	78.3	64.5	76.0	72.4	88.2	69.6	67.0	73.4	65.5	73.1	79.0	82.5	77.9	81.3	74.0	72.0	73.5	74.7	81.6	71.7	73.2
	2018 Q3	78.1	78.9	68.9	77.6	84.9	..	81.6	81.0	79.4	68.6	78.5	75.6	69.6	78.5	65.4	76.6	73.5	89.3	69.9	67.3	74.9	63.7	75.2	79.5	83.2	78.4	80.8	74.5	72.5	74.3	75.7	82.8	72.7	73.4
	2018 Q4	78.5	78.8	69.2	76.0	85.1	..	81.9	80.8	79.6	68.2	80.3	73.8	69.0	78.7	65.1	76.5	73.0	86.7	69.3	66.8	73.7	66.8	72.7	79.1	83.5	77.6	81.2	74.3	72.3	74.2	74.8	81.5	69.6	72.9
	2018	**78.1**	**78.0**	**68.8**	**76.0**	**84.8**	**..**	**81.5**	**80.4**	**79.0**	**67.8**	**78.6**	**73.7**	**69.1**	**78.4**	**64.5**	**76.2**	**72.8**	**87.6**	**69.6**	**66.7**	**73.3**	**64.8**	**73.4**	**79.1**	**82.8**	**77.8**	**81.2**	**74.0**	**72.1**	**73.7**	**74.4**	**81.5**	**71.0**	**72.9**
Foreign-born	2014 Q1	77.0	68.1	61.4	74.0	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	79.7	67.0	69.9	73.7	72.7	67.6	66.9	74.3	78.7	73.5	67.6	75.2	67.4	66.5	63.1	79.7
	2014 Q2	77.6	71.6	60.6	76.2	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	78.7	69.4	72.3	81.7	71.8	71.1	69.8	74.3	79.1	72.0	69.7	76.3	69.5	67.6	67.0	81.0
	2014 Q3	77.7	72.9	58.7	77.7	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	79.1	69.5	75.8	80.1	69.6	63.1	70.3	75.7	78.2	72.6	70.9	82.0	64.4	69.5	65.8	81.9
	2014 Q4	78.5	71.8	60.6	77.3	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	80.6	68.8	73.6	80.1	58.8	68.9	71.7	74.5	79.8	69.9	69.6	81.9	65.6	68.7	62.6	80.9
	2014	**77.7**	**71.1**	**60.3**	**76.3**	**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**	**79.5**	**68.7**	**72.9**	**78.9**	**68.4**	**67.7**	**69.7**	**74.7**	**79.0**	**72.1**	**69.5**	**78.6**	**66.8**	**68.1**	**64.6**	**80.9**
	2015 Q1	79.1	69.9	61.8	76.4	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	79.8	67.7	66.6	75.7	69.1	64.4	69.9	71.9	81.7	74.6	68.5	73.4	64.0	66.4	64.9	80.2
	2015 Q2	78.8	72.3	56.3	78.2	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	79.0	70.2	64.9	75.7	71.9	66.8	70.8	72.9	80.7	67.7	72.1	66.6	70.9	67.7	65.1	81.6
	2015 Q3	78.1	73.3	64.0	79.6	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	80.6	71.3	74.4	74.9	69.6	66.9	70.9	73.4	79.4	70.0	73.1	63.5	71.5	68.8	63.9	82.1
	2015 Q4	79.3	71.3	60.1	78.6	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	81.0	71.0	80.5	75.6	66.2	68.2	70.4	74.6	80.8	81.3	72.4	56.5	69.7	68.0	64.3	81.4
	2015	**78.8**	**71.7**	**60.5**	**78.2**	**83.7**	**83.9**	**82.9**	**76.8**	**70.6**	**60.0**	**75.7**	**65.2**	**62.9**	**79.1**	**61.0**	**82.4**	**69.9**	**84.5**	**80.1**	**70.0**	**71.5**	**75.4**	**69.1**	**66.6**	**70.5**	**73.2**	**80.6**	**73.1**	**71.5**	**65.0**	**69.0**	**67.7**	**64.6**	**81.3**
	2016 Q1	79.0	68.4	60.0	77.2	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	79.4	70.7	67.6	75.5	71.2	71.3	70.4	74.2	81.1	79.0	71.8	65.6	65.7	66.1	61.5	80.9
	2016 Q2	78.7	71.5	62.3	78.3	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	80.9	72.2	70.3	74.9	74.3	67.4	69.8	72.7	81.4	68.4	74.2	74.6	66.7	68.6	67.9	82.3
	2016 Q3	78.5	72.9	61.1	79.4	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	80.9	72.3	80.5	74.6	66.8	72.1	70.0	75.7	81.3	72.1	74.6	76.4	70.7	70.7	66.6	82.6
	2016 Q4	78.9	70.2	64.8	79.4	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	80.2	71.6	72.2	74.9	65.9	69.3	69.2	73.6	83.7	72.6	73.3	77.7	74.9	69.4	67.7	81.3
	2016	**78.8**	**70.8**	**62.1**	**78.6**	**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**	**80.3**	**71.7**	**72.9**	**75.0**	**69.6**	**70.1**	**69.8**	**74.1**	**81.9**	**72.6**	**73.4**	**73.3**	**69.4**	**68.7**	**65.9**	**81.8**
	2017 Q1	78.6	69.0	63.0	78.5	81.0	..	86.0	74.4	70.5	64.1	79.1	64.6	63.1	81.2	62.6	79.2	76.0	93.1	81.5	71.8	66.9	75.6	69.7	66.4	69.1	72.9	82.9	66.6	75.0	83.4	68.2	68.7	64.2	81.4
	2017 Q2	79.2	72.0	64.3	79.0	83.8	..	86.7	74.7	69.7	65.8	80.1	69.3	65.8	81.6	66.3	80.9	76.0	92.5	81.1	72.5	72.3	77.1	75.0	64.9	69.6	72.9	83.7	72.6	78.7	80.5	72.3	70.5	69.9	83.0
	2017 Q3	79.2	73.7	66.3	79.8	85.0	..	87.5	74.3	71.1	66.5	78.1	69.4	66.5	82.6	67.7	82.4	77.1	89.5	81.4	73.5	74.5	73.7	72.3	67.1	72.1	74.0	82.4	81.1	78.8	81.9	75.7	72.1	66.8	82.8
	2017 Q4	80.0	74.2	68.5	79.0	84.7	..	87.5	75.5	71.1	66.9	72.9	70.2	66.6	83.3	63.3	74.5	76.6	85.2	80.8	72.0	72.1	76.1	72.1	64.7	72.2	73.4	83.9	78.9	79.1	89.0	75.3	70.3	72.2	83.1
	2017	**79.2**	**72.3**	**65.5**	**79.1**	**83.6**	**85.7**	**86.9**	**74.7**	**70.6**	**65.8**	**77.5**	**68.4**	**65.5**	**82.2**	**65.0**	**79.3**	**76.4**	**89.8**	**81.2**	**72.4**	**71.5**	**75.6**	**72.3**	**65.7**	**70.7**	**73.3**	**83.2**	**75.3**	**77.9**	**83.8**	**72.9**	**70.4**	**68.4**	**82.6**
	2018 Q1	80.1	74.0	64.7	76.5	82.0	..	87.1	75.4	69.9	65.3	69.1	70.4	66.9	82.1	63.4	72.2	77.6	87.4	80.4	70.9	68.9	76.9	71.1	67.5	73.3	72.1	84.8	80.6	76.7	91.3	75.2	69.1	67.3	81.7
	2018 Q2	79.8	75.7	65.3	78.4	84.2	..	87.0	76.5	74.0	68.8	77.7	70.7	68.3	82.7	69.9	82.1	78.3	85.9	81.4	75.5	78.3	73.1	72.6	66.1	73.6	74.5	83.2	75.9	79.4	-	73.8	69.8	70.1	83.1
	2018 Q3	79.5	77.4	66.1	79.4	84.0	..	89.0	76.8	74.6	69.4	73.9	69.7	68.1	82.6	71.0	80.4	78.7	89.1	80.6	76.2	74.7	75.0	78.3	68.2	74.2	74.8	84.3	80.2	80.7	90.7	76.3	72.3	70.9	83.2
	2018 Q4	80.2	74.2	66.6	79.0	84.9	..	89.4	78.0	71.7	70.2	75.8	69.1	68.3	83.1	67.1	79.4	79.0	85.8	80.9	72.7	72.1	76.5	79.5	65.3	72.9	75.0	83.5	78.3	81.9	-	77.2	70.7	65.8	83.2
	2018	**79.9**	**75.3**	**65.7**	**78.4**	**83.8**	**..**	**88.1**	**76.7**	**72.6**	**68.5**	**74.1**	**70.0**	**67.9**	**82.6**	**67.9**	**78.6**	**78.4**	**87.1**	**80.8**	**73.9**	**73.6**	**75.4**	**75.4**	**66.8**	**73.5**	**74.1**	**83.9**	**78.7**	**79.7**	**91.2**	**75.6**	**70.5**	**68.5**	**82.8**

Women		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2014 Q1	67.7	68.5	59.6	70.2	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	61.2	46.0	63.7	56.5	65.0	44.3	69.7	74.1	70.1	54.3	58.4	54.0	60.3	75.5	28.0	62.7
	2014 Q2	68.4	68.9	60.2	71.5	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	61.3	46.3	64.6	55.0	65.7	44.5	70.0	75.2	69.7	54.7	59.1	54.1	61.9	77.1	30.7	63.1
	2014 Q3	68.3	69.2	61.2	71.1	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	60.9	46.3	65.9	57.3	64.6	44.0	70.9	75.0	70.6	55.7	59.6	54.3	61.6	78.6	29.9	62.6
	2014 Q4	68.5	69.1	61.1	70.9	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	60.2	46.9	65.2	55.9	63.7	44.2	71.1	75.0	72.0	56.1	59.5	54.6	61.2	76.1	29.5	63.5
	2014	**68.3**	**68.9**	**60.5**	**70.9**	**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**	**60.9**	**46.4**	**64.8**	**56.1**	**64.8**	**44.3**	**70.4**	**74.8**	**70.6**	**55.2**	**59.1**	**54.3**	**61.2**	**76.8**	**29.5**	**63.0**
	2015 Q1	68.3	68.9	60.6	70.4	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	60.8	46.6	65.5	59.8	65.2	44.0	71.2	73.9	71.0	55.8	59.5	55.3	60.5	76.1	29.0	63.1
	2015 Q2	69.2	69.0	60.3	71.8	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	61.3	47.0	66.6	60.2	67.3	44.5	71.9	75.2	69.9	56.5	61.2	55.6	62.3	77.8	31.6	63.7
	2015 Q3	69.3	70.5	60.7	71.2	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	61.5	46.7	67.2	57.3	68.4	44.6	72.4	75.2	69.5	57.0	61.1	56.2	62.6	79.4	31.0	63.4
	2015 Q4	70.6	69.7	60.9	71.0	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	61.3	47.2	66.9	57.4	67.8	45.7	72.1	74.0	70.5	57.3	60.9	56.8	62.2	77.5	30.6	64.1
	2015	**69.4**	**69.5**	**60.7**	**71.1**	**79.2**	**48.8**	**62.5**	**72.1**	**72.6**	**53.0**	**68.9**	**68.7**	**62.5**	**69.2**	**42.3**	**57.7**	**58.5**	**82.9**	**61.2**	**46.9**	**66.5**	**58.4**	**67.2**	**44.7**	**71.9**	**74.6**	**70.2**	**56.7**	**60.7**	**56.0**	**61.9**	**77.7**	**30.5**	**63.6**
	2016 Q1	69.7	69.6	60.4	70.4	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	61.6	47.3	68.1	54.7	67.5	44.5	71.7	74.2	70.7	57.4	61.1	57.7	61.8	77.5	30.4	64.0
	2016 Q2	70.3	69.9	59.7	71.8	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	62.0	48.5	69.2	57.2	68.6	45.0	72.5	74.5	71.5	58.1	61.6	58.1	63.9	79.4	32.7	64.3
	2016 Q3	69.6	71.0	60.4	71.0	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	61.3	47.9	69.5	58.6	68.6	45.5	73.2	74.7	71.6	58.3	62.3	58.5	63.6	79.9	31.4	64.0
	2016 Q4	70.1	70.2	62.4	71.5	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	61.9	48.2	69.3	59.6	69.2	45.3	72.9	74.2	72.6	58.4	62.4	58.9	64.7	78.3	30.8	64.6
	2016	**69.9**	**70.2**	**60.7**	**71.2**	**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**	**61.7**	**48.0**	**69.0**	**57.5**	**68.5**	**45.1**	**72.6**	**74.4**	**71.6**	**58.1**	**61.9**	**58.3**	**63.5**	**78.8**	**31.3**	**64.2**
	2017 Q1	69.7	70.3	60.6	70.9	78.9	..	65.3	73.4	72.7	55.0	71.1	68.3	62.6	71.2	43.6	60.3	62.0	83.0	62.4	48.1	69.1	59.1	68.0	44.8	72.9	73.5	72.4	58.9	62.6	59.9	65.3	78.6	30.9	64.4
	2017 Q2	70.9	70.7	60.9	72.2	78.4	..	65.6	73.6	73.7	56.1	70.1	70.3	63.6	71.1	45.3	61.0	62.2	84.5	62.3	49.1	70.8	57.5	69.2	44.9	73.8	74.3	72.0	59.9	63.7	60.1	65.8	79.6	33.1	65.0
	2017 Q3	71.1	71.2	61.8	71.8	78.5	..	66.6	74.3	74.1	56.3	71.7	70.0	63.4	71.0	45.1	61.6	62.5	82.9	62.3	48.8	70.6	60.9	69.5	44.8	74.4	74.2	73.4	59.5	64.8	60.6	67.4	80.5	32.6	65.1
	2017 Q4	72.1	71.0	62.3	72.4	79.6	..	66.9	74.9	74.0	56.4	73.1	70.2	63.5	71.5	44.4	61.6	63.3	81.9	62.7	49.3	70.6	58.2	69.9	45.3	74.5	73.9	74.1	59.4	65.2	60.5	67.9	79.2	32.9	65.2
	2017	**70.9**	**70.8**	**61.4**	**71.8**	**78.9**	**50.2**	**66.1**	**74.1**	**73.7**	**55.9**	**71.5**	**69.7**	**63.3**	**71.2**	**44.6**	**61.1**	**62.5**	**83.1**	**62.4**	**48.8**	**70.3**	**58.9**	**69.1**	**45.0**	**73.9**	**74.0**	**73.0**	**59.4**	**64.1**	**60.3**	**66.6**	**79.4**	**32.4**	**64.9**
	2018 Q1	71.2	70.6	62.3	72.1	78.9	..	66.8	74.2	74.5	56.1	71.9	70.4	63.3	71.4	44.2	61.6	62.3	81.7	63.3	48.7	70.4	58.9	70.4	44.8	74.4	74.7	73.8	60.0	65.6	61.1	67.6	78.9	32.3	64.9
	2018 Q2	71.9	70.4	61.9	73.2	78.4	..	67.3	74.0	75.5	57.3	72.2	73.2	64.1	71.3	46.4	62.5	63.3	83.4	63.6	50.0	71.0	58.0	70.9	45.9	75.4	75.4	73.8	61.4	66.7	60.6	68.4	80.6	33.8	65.7
	2018 Q3	71.7	71.4	63.9	72.6	79.1	..	67.8	74.8	74.9	57.4	71.9	72.1	64.1	71.2	46.4	62.4	63.5	84.1	63.9	49.2	73.2	59.4	70.6	45.6	76.0	75.2	74.8	61.4	66.8	61.4	69.2	81.0	33.4	65.7
	2018 Q4	72.2	70.8	64.3	72.8	79.1	..	68.3	75.5	74.7	57.8	72.2	71.8	64.1	71.7	46.0	62.4	63.9	82.7	63.3	49.6	72.1	58.4	71.2	46.2	76.3	75.1	74.0	60.3	66.5	62.0	69.8	80.0	32.8	66.2
	2018	**71.8**	**70.8**	**63.1**	**72.7**	**78.9**	**..**	**67.5**	**74.6**	**74.9**	**57.1**	**72.0**	**71.9**	**63.9**	**71.4**	**45.8**	**62.3**	**63.2**	**83.0**	**63.5**	**49.4**	**71.7**	**58.7**	**70.8**	**45.6**	**75.5**	**75.1**	**74.1**	**60.8**	**66.4**	**61.3**	**68.7**	**80.1**	**33.0**	**65.6**
Foreign-born	2014 Q1	61.3	58.5	45.2	64.2	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	75.7	49.6	60.7	66.3	63.1	38.8	54.4	64.0	65.8	60.8	64.1	50.1	48.2	57.1	32.8	57.2
	2014 Q2	61.8	60.9	47.7	64.9	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	74.9	50.4	68.7	65.8	62.3	39.3	54.6	65.7	64.3	63.3	64.3	52.1	51.1	58.9	29.5	57.5
	2014 Q3	61.8	59.4	45.3	63.8	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	75.1	50.0	70.3	61.4	58.4	42.2	53.3	63.1	64.7	45.1	63.9	57.7	50.8	61.1	30.3	57.5
	2014 Q4	62.0	58.3	44.4	64.8	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	76.7	48.7	64.7	66.6	59.7	39.3	54.2	65.7	66.5	47.2	65.0	59.2	46.4	59.9	27.5	57.9
	2014	**61.7**	**59.3**	**45.6**	**64.4**	**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**	**75.6**	**49.7**	**66.0**	**65.0**	**60.9**	**39.9**	**54.1**	**64.6**	**65.3**	**54.2**	**64.3**	**54.7**	**49.1**	**59.3**	**29.8**	**57.5**
	2015 Q1	61.2	57.2	46.9	63.7	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	76.8	48.0	58.4	61.7	61.3	35.6	52.9	63.3	66.8	56.0	63.3	59.7	49.3	59.1	24.5	57.2
	2015 Q2	61.7	58.1	45.9	64.4	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	75.4	49.7	65.3	68.7	61.5	35.5	54.4	63.6	66.5	46.1	67.0	55.3	53.8	60.4	27.2	57.3
	2015 Q3	61.0	58.5	46.7	64.0	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	75.9	49.1	67.4	61.5	58.0	40.1	52.4	64.3	65.7	43.4	65.3	50.6	56.1	61.6	26.9	56.4
	2015 Q4	61.6	59.0	47.0	64.8	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	76.8	49.2	70.7	63.9	60.5	38.5	52.0	64.1	67.8	51.4	65.0	46.9	53.0	61.7	27.4	58.5
	2015	**61.4**	**58.2**	**46.6**	**64.2**	**69.3**	**65.1**	**59.3**	**60.1**	**57.3**	**50.9**	**65.4**	**53.9**	**48.8**	**62.5**	**44.4**	**61.0**	**55.8**	**76.8**	**76.2**	**49.0**	**65.2**	**63.3**	**60.3**	**37.4**	**52.9**	**63.8**	**66.7**	**49.3**	**65.2**	**53.1**	**53.0**	**60.7**	**26.5**	**57.4**
	2016 Q1	61.5	58.6	45.9	64.7	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	75.7	47.7	67.2	64.8	60.9	40.3	53.2	65.2	67.5	51.1	64.4	54.4	54.9	60.3	24.3	57.9
	2016 Q2	61.9	58.8	46.8	65.7	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	77.0	48.6	63.8	61.2	60.9	39.9	55.8	64.0	67.7	47.6	67.9	54.1	56.5	61.3	26.3	58.4
	2016 Q3	62.1	58.9	46.3	65.5	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	78.0	49.8	63.4	62.2	60.2	38.5	55.6	64.5	68.1	51.4	68.7	64.6	54.0	61.7	25.7	58.6
	2016 Q4	62.6	59.5	47.5	65.1	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	77.7	48.9	67.7	64.4	60.5	40.8	56.4	63.7	70.2	62.7	70.3	60.4	55.3	61.8	26.4	59.0
	2016	**62.0**	**58.9**	**46.6**	**65.3**	**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**	**77.1**	**48.8**	**65.5**	**63.1**	**60.6**	**39.9**	**55.2**	**64.3**	**68.4**	**53.4**	**67.8**	**58.1**	**55.2**	**61.3**	**25.7**	**58.5**
	2017 Q1	61.8	58.3	45.6	66.4	68.3	..	66.1	61.3	60.2	52.6	63.9	52.2	47.7	62.2	39.8	72.7	60.3	86.7	-	48.9	66.8	65.3	57.8	39.2	56.8	64.0	69.7	65.0	71.2	62.8	57.5	61.7	25.8	59.5
	2017 Q2	62.6	59.0	48.3	67.7	67.8	..	68.6	60.7	58.3	53.7	67.3	51.8	49.6	63.5	44.9	68.0	62.7	90.4	-	49.5	68.8	65.8	61.8	39.2	55.7	64.5	69.0	67.9	72.5	61.5	60.0	63.1	27.7	59.6
	2017 Q3	62.7	59.9	48.2	66.8	67.8	..	68.5	60.9	62.0	55.4	65.5	54.6	48.2	64.9	45.5	66.3	61.9	85.6	76.5	50.7	69.1	66.7	65.1	38.5	56.3	66.0	69.6	66.1	70.4	62.2	59.7	63.2	25.8	60.1
	2017 Q4	63.5	59.8	49.2	66.7	67.8	..	68.3	61.4	58.0	55.3	68.2	52.9	49.4	64.2	39.8	65.6	62.7	86.8	76.7	48.9	70.3	65.2	63.6	38.7	56.5	66.2	71.4	60.5	71.2	63.2	61.7	61.5	27.6	59.3
	2017	**62.7**	**59.3**	**47.8**	**66.9**	**67.9**	**68.8**	**67.9**	**61.1**	**59.6**	**54.3**	**66.2**	**52.9**	**48.8**	**63.7**	**42.5**	**68.2**	**61.9**	**87.3**	**76.9**	**49.5**	**68.7**	**65.7**	**62.1**	**38.9**	**56.3**	**65.2**	**69.9**	**64.5**	**71.3**	**62.4**	**59.7**	**62.4**	**26.7**	**59.6**
	2018 Q1	63.5	59.8	50.6	65.0	68.3	..	69.9	61.6	58.9	54.0	64.1	50.1	49.6	65.6	38.3	60.8	62.1	77.8	78.1	49.8	65.8	67.0	59.4	36.0	56.0	63.8	70.9	67.9	71.0	57.2	57.8	61.2	30.7	59.9
	2018 Q2	64.3	61.6	50.3	66.7	68.4	..	70.5	61.7	59.8	55.9	62.4	55.1	50.2	65.2	41.7	61.2	63.6	75.4	76.7	50.8	65.2	66.2	66.6	37.5	57.1	65.3	70.9	65.2	71.0	-	60.1	63.5	30.3	60.5
	2018 Q3	64.0	61.3	53.0	67.3	70.4	..	70.2	62.4	62.2	56.7	71.3	56.5	51.3	65.5	43.4	67.3	63.7	78.1	75.6	50.5	72.0	67.4	67.6	38.1	58.7	65.8	70.9	64.7	72.9	55.0	58.2	63.6	25.3	60.9
	2018 Q4	65.4	62.1	51.5	67.6	70.1	..	69.5	61.7	61.0	55.9	68.5	57.4	50.2	65.9	38.1	69.6	63.7	80.7	77.6	49.7	73.2	68.3	62.2	35.1	58.4	65.5	70.4	67.3	70.3	-	55.8	63.6	25.4	61.4
	2018	**64.3**	**61.2**	**51.3**	**66.6**	**69.3**	**..**	**70.0**	**61.8**	**60.4**	**55.6**	**66.5**	**54.9**	**50.3**	**65.5**	**40.4**	**64.8**	**63.3**	**78.0**	**77.0**	**50.2**	**68.9**	**67.2**	**64.0**	**36.7**	**57.5**	**65.1**	**70.8**	**66.4**	**71.3**	**56.1**	**58.0**	**63.0**	**27.9**	**60.7**

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/10.1787/888933989741

Annex Table 2.A.3. Quarterly unemployment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2014-18

Percentage of the active population aged 15-64

Total		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2014 Q1	6.6	4.9	7.4	7.3	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	6.0	13.0	12.6	3.8	12.1	5.0	7.3	2.9	6.2	10.7	15.5	14.2	10.5	6.9	10.3	7.2
	2014 Q2	6.0	4.6	6.6	6.9	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	5.9	11.9	11.5	4.0	11.1	5.1	6.9	2.8	5.5	9.2	14.3	13.2	9.3	6.9	8.9	6.4
	2014 Q3	6.3	4.7	6.8	6.7	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	6.9	11.5	9.3	6.2	10.9	5.4	6.4	3.0	5.6	8.3	13.4	13.0	9.2	5.5	10.2	6.6
	2014 Q4	6.1	4.5	6.6	6.1	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	6.2	12.9	10.3	3.5	10.2	4.5	6.3	2.8	6.2	8.2	13.7	12.7	9.3	5.7	10.8	5.7
	2014	**6.3**	**4.7**	**6.9**	**6.8**	**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**	**6.3**	**12.3**	**10.9**	**4.4**	**11.1**	**5.0**	**6.7**	**2.9**	**5.9**	**9.1**	**14.2**	**13.3**	**9.6**	**6.2**	**10.0**	**6.5**
	2015 Q1	6.9	4.6	6.9	7.3	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	5.6	12.5	10.1	4.6	10.7	4.4	6.7	3.1	6.3	8.7	13.9	12.5	9.5	6.4	11.4	6.1
	2015 Q2	6.1	4.6	6.5	6.9	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	5.1	11.8	9.5	-	9.9	4.5	6.2	3.6	5.9	7.5	12.2	11.3	9.1	6.4	9.5	5.5
	2015 Q3	6.1	4.7	6.9	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	5.9	10.2	8.5	5.3	9.5	4.8	6.0	3.6	6.3	7.1	12.2	11.3	8.5	4.7	10.2	5.5
	2015 Q4	5.8	4.6	7.1	6.4	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	5.5	11.4	9.1	4.3	9.8	4.3	6.0	3.2	5.5	7.0	12.6	11.0	8.2	4.6	10.6	5.1
	2015	**6.2**	**4.6**	**6.8**	**6.9**	**3.2**	**7.9**	**5.1**	**4.1**	**5.4**	**20.7**	**6.1**	**9.1**	**9.5**	**5.2**	**24.4**	**6.8**	**9.1**	**3.9**	**5.5**	**11.5**	**9.3**	**4.4**	**9.9**	**4.5**	**6.2**	**3.4**	**6.0**	**7.6**	**12.7**	**11.5**	**8.8**	**5.5**	**10.4**	**5.6**
	2016 Q1	6.4	5.0	6.4	7.6	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	5.3	11.7	8.5	3.8	10.4	4.2	6.2	4.1	5.9	7.1	12.4	10.4	8.3	5.6	11.0	5.5
	2016 Q2	5.8	4.9	6.6	6.8	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	4.9	11.3	8.1	3.1	9.8	4.1	5.7	4.0	5.2	6.2	11.2	9.7	7.6	5.6	9.5	5.1
	2016 Q3	5.7	4.7	6.3	7.0	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	5.5	10.7	7.6	5.1	9.6	4.2	5.0	4.1	5.2	6.0	10.9	9.6	7.1	4.2	11.4	5.3
	2016 Q4	5.5	4.3	5.6	6.3	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	5.0	11.9	7.8	3.6	9.5	3.7	4.9	3.5	5.7	5.6	10.7	9.2	8.0	4.3	12.2	4.8
	2016	**5.8**	**4.7**	**6.3**	**6.9**	**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**	**5.2**	**11.4**	**8.0**	**3.9**	**9.8**	**4.0**	**5.4**	**3.9**	**5.5**	**6.2**	**11.3**	**9.7**	**7.7**	**4.9**	**11.0**	**5.2**
	2017 Q1	6.3	4.4	6.2	7.2	3.5	..	3.5	3.6	5.7	17.6	6.0	9.2	9.2	4.4	22.6	4.5	6.9	3.2	4.5	11.9	8.4	4.8	9.5	3.5	4.9	3.6	5.7	5.4	10.3	8.8	7.5	5.0	12.8	5.0
	2017 Q2	5.6	4.0	5.6	6.4	3.1	..	3.0	3.3	4.9	16.1	7.3	9.8	8.4	4.2	20.6	4.3	6.9	3.6	4.4	10.6	7.3	4.9	9.3	3.6	4.5	3.4	5.0	5.0	9.2	8.2	6.5	5.2	10.3	4.5
	2017 Q3	5.4	4.4	5.9	6.2	3.9	..	2.8	3.1	5.5	15.3	5.2	7.2	8.5	4.4	19.6	4.1	6.6	2.2	4.6	10.4	6.6	3.9	9.0	3.7	4.0	3.2	4.8	4.8	8.6	8.0	6.2	4.0	10.6	4.7
	2017 Q4	5.4	4.0	5.4	5.3	3.4	..	2.4	3.0	4.4	15.4	5.1	7.2	8.5	4.1	20.4	3.8	5.6	2.3	4.4	10.9	6.8	3.5	8.3	3.5	3.8	3.0	4.9	4.5	8.3	7.8	5.6	3.8	10.4	4.1
	2017	**5.7**	**4.2**	**5.7**	**6.3**	**3.5**	**8.3**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**5.1**	**16.1**	**5.9**	**8.4**	**8.6**	**4.3**	**20.8**	**4.2**	**6.5**	**2.8**	**4.5**	**11.0**	**7.3**	**4.3**	**9.0**	**3.6**	**4.3**	**3.3**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**9.1**	**8.2**	**6.5**	**4.5**	**11.0**	**4.6**
	2018 Q1	6.2	3.9	4.8	6.2	3.6	..	2.4	3.1	4.5	15.5	6.5	8.5	8.8	4.1	20.4	3.9	5.2	2.9	3.7	11.3	7.3	3.9	8.4	3.3	3.9	2.8	4.9	4.2	7.9	7.2	5.8	4.3	10.7	4.5
	2018 Q2	5.5	3.4	4.9	5.9	3.1	..	2.2	3.0	4.0	14.2	4.7	8.0	8.0	3.9	18.4	3.6	5.7	3.2	4.1	10.5	6.1	3.8	7.8	3.5	3.4	3.0	4.6	3.6	6.9	6.7	5.2	4.4	9.8	4.1
	2018 Q3	5.2	3.8	5.0	5.9	3.5	..	2.4	2.8	4.3	13.7	5.5	6.1	8.2	4.1	17.7	3.8	5.7	1.7	4.6	9.1	5.7	5.5	7.1	3.6	3.2	3.0	4.2	3.9	6.9	6.4	4.9	3.6	11.3	4.1
	2018 Q4	4.9	3.5	4.3	5.0	3.3	..	2.1	2.7	4.4	13.5	4.0	5.7	8.4	3.8	17.8	3.6	5.1	2.2	4.6	10.4	6.0	4.6	7.1	3.4	3.0	2.8	4.8	3.9	6.7	6.1	4.3	3.2	12.5	3.8
	2018	**5.4**	**3.7**	**4.7**	**5.7**	**3.4**	**..**	**2.3**	**2.9**	**4.3**	**14.2**	**5.2**	**7.1**	**8.3**	**4.0**	**18.6**	**3.7**	**5.4**	**2.5**	**4.3**	**10.3**	**6.3**	**4.5**	**7.6**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**2.9**	**4.6**	**3.9**	**7.1**	**6.6**	**5.1**	**3.9**	**11.1**	**4.1**
Foreign-born	2014 Q1	6.6	11.3	16.2	8.3	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	4.8	18.1	13.4	9.0	12.5	6.2	14.7	8.5	7.5	12.0	17.9	-	14.9	17.3	13.7	6.9
	2014 Q2	6.0	9.2	17.1	8.1	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	4.8	15.6	9.2	5.9	8.6	7.4	12.9	7.2	6.1	10.9	16.7	-	11.4	17.7	11.5	5.6
	2014 Q3	5.9	9.8	18.7	8.5	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	4.5	14.8	9.3	6.6	10.3	7.6	11.3	7.9	6.2	14.4	16.7	-	12.1	15.5	11.7	5.2
	2014 Q4	5.9	10.3	18.4	6.9	7.1	..	7.7	7.8	11.2	32.1	-	17.3	16.7	6.4	33.4	3.9	11.4	5.7	4.4	17.2	-	7.1	13.2	5.9	12.5	8.2	5.3	10.9	16.4	-	13.6	15.1	13.9	5.3
	2014	**6.1**	**10.1**	**17.6**	**8.0**	**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**	**4.6**	**16.4**	**10.3**	**7.2**	**11.2**	**6.8**	**12.9**	**7.9**	**6.3**	**12.1**	**16.9**	**7.4**	**13.0**	**16.4**	**12.7**	**5.8**
	2015 Q1	6.6	11.4	18.2	7.4	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	4.1	17.1	11.6	9.6	8.3	4.6	13.2	11.4	6.5	10.7	17.7	-	13.9	17.3	12.3	5.7
	2015 Q2	6.1	11.1	18.2	7.4	7.5	..	6.9	7.7	13.0	30.4	7.8	18.0	17.6	6.7	30.9	6.0	11.5	-	4.1	15.6	11.5	6.3	10.5	5.3	12.3	9.7	6.1	15.2	13.8	-	11.6	17.3	10.5	4.9
	2015 Q3	6.6	9.7	14.9	7.8	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	4.2	13.8	10.0	9.8	14.4	6.1	11.1	10.0	6.1	8.8	13.7	-	10.6	14.8	15.2	4.7
	2015 Q4	5.6	10.6	16.8	7.2	8.1	..	6.3	7.8	10.9	27.9	8.5	15.9	17.2	6.1	31.2	7.5	10.3	-	4.6	16.1	-	7.8	12.1	5.4	11.9	10.5	5.4	-	13.8	-	11.8	15.5	13.3	4.5
	2015	**6.2**	**10.7**	**17.0**	**7.5**	**7.9**	**5.8**	**6.8**	**7.7**	**12.2**	**29.8**	**7.8**	**17.5**	**17.3**	**6.4**	**32.0**	**6.8**	**11.4**	**7.0**	**4.3**	**15.7**	**9.8**	**8.7**	**11.3**	**5.4**	**12.1**	**10.4**	**6.0**	**10.6**	**14.8**	**13.6**	**11.9**	**16.2**	**12.8**	**5.0**
	2016 Q1	6.3	11.6	17.7	8.1	9.5	..	6.7	7.2	12.0	28.9	8.9	18.6	18.1	6.1	33.3	7.3	10.0	-	4.6	15.9	9.2	7.5	11.3	3.3	11.9	9.8	5.4	12.7	16.7	-	14.2	16.9	13.0	4.8
	2016 Q2	5.8	11.2	14.4	7.7	7.5	..	5.9	6.7	10.9	26.8	6.7	18.8	16.0	5.5	29.0	5.3	10.0	-	3.6	14.6	10.4	8.4	8.9	4.6	10.5	10.0	5.0	13.6	12.0	-	9.8	16.5	10.2	4.0
	2016 Q3	5.8	11.9	15.9	7.6	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	3.9	13.7	8.4	8.6	11.5	5.9	10.3	9.5	4.9	10.9	12.0	-	11.0	15.1	14.2	4.3
	2016 Q4	5.9	11.1	15.0	6.9	7.9	..	5.2	6.5	11.3	24.4	8.1	16.4	17.1	5.1	32.0	5.6	7.7	-	3.9	15.4	7.4	7.8	10.2	4.3	9.6	9.6	4.7	-	12.5	-	9.5	15.1	12.6	4.3
	2016	**6.0**	**11.4**	**15.7**	**7.6**	**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**	**4.0**	**14.9**	**8.8**	**8.1**	**10.5**	**4.5**	**10.6**	**9.7**	**5.0**	**10.2**	**13.3**	**6.2**	**11.1**	**15.9**	**12.6**	**4.3**
	2017 Q1	6.7	12.3	15.1	7.1	9.4	..	3.8	6.7	12.5	25.3	4.3	14.5	16.4	5.8	32.8	5.2	8.3	-	3.8	15.3	7.1	11.2	11.2	4.6	10.5	9.9	4.9	11.7	11.7	-	11.2	16.1	16.0	4.8
	2017 Q2	5.8	10.7	13.8	6.7	7.5	..	2.3	6.3	10.3	23.6	6.7	16.7	14.7	5.3	28.2	3.2	7.6	-	3.9	14.1	5.7	6.7	6.7	4.5	9.2	10.0	4.6	10.9	9.0	-	6.9	15.7	9.3	3.7
	2017 Q3	6.0	9.8	13.5	7.2	7.7	..	3.4	6.5	9.1	22.2	7.9	16.6	15.3	4.6	27.5	1.8	8.6	2.7	3.3	13.1	6.8	6.0	6.0	3.3	8.0	8.6	4.7	-	10.2	-	8.2	15.0	12.3	4.0
	2017 Q4	5.3	10.0	11.2	6.2	7.4	..	2.6	6.1	10.5	22.6	6.8	15.3	15.3	4.8	31.3	3.0	8.1	6.1	3.8	14.3	6.6	8.3	8.3	4.4	8.0	7.8	4.1	-	9.1	-	7.6	15.0	10.0	3.7
	2017	**5.9**	**10.7**	**13.4**	**6.8**	**8.0**	**7.5**	**3.0**	**6.4**	**10.6**	**23.4**	**6.4**	**15.8**	**15.4**	**5.1**	**29.9**	**3.4**	**8.2**	**2.8**	**3.7**	**14.2**	**6.5**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**4.2**	**8.9**	**9.1**	**4.6**	**8.3**	**10.0**	**5.2**	**8.4**	**15.4**	**11.9**	**4.0**
	2018 Q1	6.1	10.5	12.2	6.5	9.0	..	3.0	6.2	10.8	23.5	10.5	16.1	15.7	5.0	31.8	5.2	7.5	-	3.4	15.2	7.4	6.8	8.5	3.8	8.1	9.1	4.6	4.6	10.0	-	7.9	15.8	13.1	4.3
	2018 Q2	5.6	9.0	11.6	6.3	8.1	..	2.6	6.0	10.6	20.9	8.4	14.4	14.5	4.5	27.2	4.8	7.5	6.6	3.3	13.3	-	6.8	9.4	3.6	6.8	7.7	4.3	5.5	7.6	-	6.0	16.4	9.7	3.3
	2018 Q3	5.5	9.1	10.3	6.7	6.8	..	2.0	6.1	9.0	19.2	-	14.4	13.8	4.9	25.9	5.0	7.2	5.8	3.7	11.8	7.8	6.4	6.7	4.2	6.0	8.0	3.5	6.6	7.9	-	6.1	15.4	12.3	3.3
	2018 Q4	4.9	9.0	12.0	6.0	7.7	..	2.3	5.6	8.7	19.3	8.1	11.7	14.5	4.3	29.5	3.7	6.7	-	3.6	14.6	9.0	5.7	6.1	4.9	7.0	6.8	4.0	-	8.6	-	5.7	15.1	13.4	3.3
	2018	**5.5**	**9.4**	**11.5**	**6.4**	**7.9**	**..**	**2.5**	**6.0**	**9.8**	**20.7**	**7.9**	**14.1**	**14.6**	**4.7**	**28.6**	**4.6**	**7.2**	**5.1**	**3.5**	**13.7**	**7.4**	**6.4**	**7.7**	**4.1**	**7.0**	**7.9**	**4.1**	**4.7**	**8.5**	**-**	**6.5**	**15.7**	**12.1**	**3.5**

Men		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2014 Q1	6.4	4.8	7.8	8.7	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	6.0	12.5	14.3	4.3	14.2	4.9	7.0	3.2	5.6	10.4	15.6	14.3	10.2	7.3	9.7	8.1
	2014 Q2	6.1	4.9	7.1	7.7	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	5.6	11.1	13.5	4.1	13.0	5.1	6.6	3.2	5.0	8.8	14.0	13.0	8.6	7.2	8.1	6.6
	2014 Q3	6.6	4.7	7.0	6.9	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	6.6	10.8	10.7	6.8	11.7	5.4	6.2	3.1	4.8	7.6	12.7	12.4	8.1	5.8	9.1	6.5
	2014 Q4	6.3	4.9	6.9	6.7	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	5.9	12.0	11.5	3.7	9.8	4.4	6.0	3.2	5.7	7.7	13.4	12.0	8.8	6.1	9.8	5.9
	2014	**6.3**	**4.8**	**7.2**	**7.5**	**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**	**6.0**	**11.6**	**12.5**	**4.7**	**12.2**	**5.0**	**6.5**	**3.2**	**5.3**	**8.6**	**13.9**	**12.9**	**8.9**	**6.6**	**9.2**	**6.8**
	2015 Q1	7.0	5.1	7.6	8.7	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	5.6	12.2	11.2	4.4	11.6	4.4	6.4	3.5	5.7	8.6	13.2	11.8	8.6	6.6	10.5	6.7
	2015 Q2	6.2	5.0	7.1	7.9	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	5.0	11.5	10.7	-	11.5	4.4	5.9	4.2	5.2	7.4	12.3	10.1	8.3	6.6	8.5	5.8
	2015 Q3	6.4	5.1	7.1	7.2	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	5.6	9.8	9.1	4.8	11.2	4.6	5.7	3.9	5.9	6.8	12.0	10.1	7.2	5.0	8.8	5.4
	2015 Q4	6.1	4.8	7.7	7.4	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	4.9	11.0	9.8	5.0	11.1	4.2	5.7	3.4	5.2	6.9	12.7	9.6	7.9	4.7	9.5	5.5
	2015	**6.4**	**5.0**	**7.4**	**7.8**	**3.2**	**7.2**	**4.3**	**4.5**	**5.4**	**19.3**	**6.3**	**9.7**	**9.9**	**5.6**	**20.9**	**6.7**	**10.7**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**11.1**	**10.2**	**4.4**	**11.3**	**4.4**	**5.9**	**3.7**	**5.5**	**7.4**	**12.6**	**10.4**	**8.0**	**5.7**	**9.3**	**5.8**
	2016 Q1	6.7	5.4	6.7	9.2	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	5.1	11.4	9.8	3.1	11.5	4.2	5.9	4.9	5.4	7.1	12.8	9.4	7.8	6.1	10.1	5.9
	2016 Q2	5.7	5.4	6.7	8.0	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	4.9	10.6	9.6	-	10.9	4.1	5.4	5.2	4.8	6.4	11.3	8.6	7.0	5.9	8.7	5.3
	2016 Q3	5.9	4.9	6.2	7.4	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	5.1	10.1	8.9	5.8	11.3	4.1	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.8	10.7	8.7	6.6	4.5	9.5	5.3
	2016 Q4	5.8	4.6	6.1	7.1	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	4.6	11.2	9.2	3.7	11.1	3.6	4.5	4.2	5.4	5.5	10.7	8.6	8.0	4.6	10.3	5.1
	2016	**6.0**	**5.1**	**6.5**	**7.9**	**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**	**4.9**	**10.8**	**9.4**	**3.9**	**11.2**	**4.0**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**5.2**	**6.2**	**11.4**	**8.8**	**7.4**	**5.3**	**9.7**	**5.4**
	2017 Q1	6.4	5.1	6.0	8.7	3.8	..	2.8	4.0	5.8	16.0	6.2	9.9	9.2	5.0	19.0	4.4	7.4	3.5	4.4	11.1	10.5	5.9	10.6	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.5	10.0	8.8	7.6	5.5	11.8	5.5
	2017 Q2	5.8	4.7	5.5	7.4	3.1	..	2.4	3.7	4.8	14.5	7.9	10.1	8.6	4.7	17.1	4.0	7.6	3.7	4.3	10.0	8.9	6.1	10.8	3.5	4.0	3.9	5.0	5.2	8.8	8.0	5.7	5.6	9.0	4.7
	2017 Q3	5.9	4.6	6.1	6.3	3.9	..	2.2	3.3	5.4	13.7	5.8	7.2	8.5	4.8	15.9	3.7	7.2	2.0	4.4	9.6	7.8	3.6	9.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.7	7.9	7.8	5.3	4.2	8.4	4.6
	2017 Q4	5.8	4.3	5.5	5.8	3.5	..	2.0	3.2	4.1	13.9	5.3	7.9	8.5	4.4	16.6	3.3	6.3	2.3	4.2	10.3	7.9	3.4	8.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.4	8.1	7.3	5.2	4.0	8.9	4.4
	2017	**5.9**	**4.7**	**5.8**	**7.0**	**3.6**	**7.6**	**2.4**	**3.5**	**5.0**	**14.5**	**6.3**	**8.8**	**8.7**	**4.7**	**17.1**	**3.9**	**7.1**	**2.9**	**4.3**	**10.3**	**8.8**	**4.7**	**10.0**	**3.5**	**4.0**	**3.8**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**8.7**	**8.0**	**5.9**	**4.8**	**9.5**	**4.8**
	2018 Q1	6.4	4.4	5.1	7.3	3.5	..	2.0	3.5	4.4	14.0	7.1	8.8	8.8	4.4	16.5	3.5	5.8	3.3	3.7	10.4	8.9	4.4	9.3	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.5	4.1	7.8	7.0	5.5	4.6	9.4	5.0
	2018 Q2	5.9	3.6	4.6	6.6	3.0	..	1.8	3.4	4.2	12.8	4.9	8.4	8.1	4.1	14.8	3.5	6.2	3.7	4.1	9.9	6.8	3.9	9.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.5	3.8	6.8	6.3	4.9	4.7	8.5	4.4
	2018 Q3	5.6	3.8	5.3	5.8	3.5	..	1.9	3.0	4.2	12.2	5.1	5.9	8.3	4.3	13.8	3.4	6.0	1.5	4.6	8.5	6.1	5.3	8.1	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.0	6.5	6.1	4.4	3.7	9.4	3.9
	2018 Q4	5.4	3.6	4.6	5.5	3.0	..	1.6	2.9	4.4	12.0	3.4	6.2	8.4	4.1	13.9	3.6	5.4	2.4	4.6	9.8	6.4	5.0	7.8	3.3	3.1	2.9	5.0	3.7	6.3	5.6	4.0	3.2	11.4	4.0
	2018	**5.8**	**3.8**	**4.9**	**6.3**	**3.3**	**..**	**1.8**	**3.2**	**4.3**	**12.7**	**5.1**	**7.3**	**8.4**	**4.2**	**14.8**	**3.5**	**5.8**	**2.7**	**4.2**	**9.7**	**7.0**	**4.7**	**8.7**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**4.6**	**3.9**	**6.9**	**6.2**	**4.7**	**4.0**	**9.7**	**4.3**
Foreign-born	2014 Q1	6.4	12.4	17.1	8.2	8.3	..	5.8	9.1	13.3	37.5	13.1	16.3	18.7	6.6	36.2	-	15.8	14.7	5.8	17.8	-	12.1	12.5	6.6	15.0	7.8	6.6	-	18.5	-	10.6	17.6	13.5	6.3
	2014 Q2	5.4	10.1	19.3	7.7	7.0	..	5.3	8.2	9.8	33.7	-	18.0	16.8	6.3	34.2	-	14.7	-	4.9	15.5	-	5.0	-	6.4	12.2	7.4	4.4	-	17.5	-	9.3	18.2	10.6	5.2
	2014 Q3	5.2	10.5	19.7	7.7	7.0	..	5.2	7.8	10.7	32.2	-	15.4	15.2	6.2	31.7	-	14.2	-	5.0	13.9	-	4.7	-	9.0	9.8	5.6	5.5	-	15.8	-	13.0	15.8	9.4	4.3
	2014 Q4	5.5	10.2	18.6	6.6	6.2	..	6.5	8.1	9.7	32.8	-	16.2	16.1	5.4	33.0	-	11.9	-	4.9	15.3	-	6.4	19.1	7.0	11.9	9.5	4.3	-	17.3	-	11.8	15.0	13.1	4.8
	2014	**5.7**	**10.8**	**18.7**	**7.5**	**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**	**5.2**	**15.6**	**10.9**	**7.1**	**11.3**	**7.2**	**12.2**	**7.6**	**5.2**	**9.8**	**17.2**	**-**	**11.1**	**16.6**	**11.6**	**5.1**
	2015 Q1	6.2	11.7	18.2	7.2	7.8	..	7.1	8.5	11.0	33.2	-	19.1	18.3	5.5	35.9	6.2	13.5	17.0	4.7	15.8	-	8.0	-	6.1	12.0	10.8	5.9	-	18.5	-	13.8	17.5	10.7	5.6
	2015 Q2	5.7	11.7	21.0	6.8	6.9	..	6.2	8.3	11.9	29.8	-	17.3	18.9	5.8	31.2	-	13.1	-	4.4	14.5	17.3	6.6	13.4	6.3	12.1	9.6	5.1	-	15.5	-	9.1	17.3	9.5	4.5
	2015 Q3	6.2	10.0	15.7	6.7	7.6	..	4.2	7.9	11.1	28.5	-	16.1	16.8	6.0	28.9	4.7	13.1	-	3.9	13.1	13.8	8.6	13.7	6.2	10.1	10.6	5.8	-	12.7	-	8.7	15.4	15.3	3.8
	2015 Q4	5.0	11.3	16.8	6.8	8.0	..	3.8	7.5	9.2	26.6	-	15.6	17.3	5.6	29.5	5.5	11.8	-	4.6	14.7	-	7.6	12.9	4.7	10.3	9.6	5.0	-	12.4	-	8.3	16.1	12.6	4.0
	2015	**5.8**	**11.1**	**17.9**	**6.9**	**7.6**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**8.1**	**10.8**	**29.5**	**7.0**	**17.0**	**17.8**	**5.7**	**31.4**	**5.2**	**12.9**	**7.8**	**4.4**	**14.5**	**12.4**	**7.8**	**11.7**	**5.8**	**11.1**	**10.2**	**5.5**	**8.1**	**14.9**	**-**	**10.0**	**16.5**	**12.1**	**4.4**
	2016 Q1	5.5	13.0	18.8	8.7	9.5	..	5.4	7.7	9.7	27.4	-	16.3	18.3	5.3	29.5	5.7	11.5	-	5.1	14.3	-	6.9	-	3.3	10.6	9.9	5.2	-	14.8	-	14.1	18.2	14.3	4.4
	2016 Q2	5.3	12.0	13.5	7.4	6.3	..	4.6	7.1	10.9	25.7	-	17.2	16.1	4.6	26.1	4.7	10.7	-	3.2	12.5	-	7.3	10.2	6.0	9.6	11.0	4.5	-	11.5	-	9.1	17.3	9.8	3.3
	2016 Q3	5.4	12.8	16.1	6.9	7.2	..	2.7	7.4	9.8	23.1	11.6	12.8	15.2	4.7	26.2	-	9.4	-	4.2	12.5	-	7.7	12.6	5.0	9.8	8.6	4.8	-	12.7	-	7.7	15.3	14.1	3.5
	2016 Q4	5.3	11.7	15.2	6.6	7.2	..	5.0	7.0	9.3	22.8	-	14.0	16.0	4.1	28.8	6.1	7.5	-	4.3	13.7	-	7.5	-	5.4	8.1	9.3	4.2	-	13.5	-	6.8	15.9	10.4	3.8
	2016	**5.4**	**12.4**	**15.9**	**7.4**	**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**	**4.2**	**13.2**	**8.2**	**7.3**	**10.5**	**4.9**	**9.6**	**9.7**	**4.7**	**-**	**13.1**	**-**	**9.4**	**16.6**	**12.2**	**3.8**
	2017 Q1	5.9	12.8	14.5	6.9	9.1	..	3.2	7.7	12.1	24.3	-	15.2	15.7	4.3	29.0	-	7.7	-	4.1	13.8	7.2	12.9	12.9	5.6	10.3	9.8	4.1	-	12.2	-	7.5	16.8	15.4	4.7
	2017 Q2	4.9	10.3	13.6	6.4	6.3	..	1.8	7.1	9.5	22.4	-	15.3	14.2	4.2	25.0	-	8.1	-	4.3	12.4	5.2	-	-	4.3	8.8	10.0	4.2	-	8.9	-	5.0	16.4	8.7	3.0
	2017 Q3	5.3	10.5	13.3	6.2	6.4	..	2.4	7.1	8.0	21.2	-	14.7	14.7	3.6	24.0	-	7.9	-	3.1	11.4	6.4	-	-	3.3	7.4	8.7	4.3	-	9.2	-	4.4	15.1	11.5	3.4
	2017 Q4	4.6	10.0	10.8	5.8	6.2	..	1.8	6.7	9.8	21.0	-	12.3	15.0	3.5	26.7	-	8.0	-	3.6	12.6	6.2	11.8	-	3.8	6.8	7.6	3.6	-	7.7	-	5.2	14.9	9.6	3.0
	2017	**5.2**	**10.9**	**13.1**	**6.3**	**7.0**	**5.8**	**2.3**	**7.1**	**9.9**	**22.2**	**6.7**	**14.3**	**14.9**	**3.9**	**26.2**	**3.0**	**7.9**	**-**	**3.8**	**12.6**	**6.2**	**8.8**	**8.8**	**4.2**	**8.3**	**9.0**	**4.1**	**6.9**	**9.5**	**-**	**5.5**	**15.8**	**11.2**	**3.5**
	2018 Q1	5.3	10.5	12.6	6.5	8.6	..	1.9	7.1	9.2	22.0	-	12.0	14.8	3.9	26.8	-	6.4	-	3.4	14.0	7.7	5.4	-	3.1	6.6	9.5	3.7	-	9.5	-	5.8	15.6	13.3	3.8
	2018 Q2	4.7	9.4	13.4	6.0	6.7	..	2.1	6.6	9.0	19.0	-	12.2	13.4	3.5	21.0	-	7.0	-	3.3	11.3	4.7	6.5	8.1	4.6	6.1	7.4	4.1	-	6.1	-	4.8	16.5	9.5	2.7
	2018 Q3	4.7	8.3	10.9	6.0	6.0	..	1.8	7.0	8.9	18.3	-	12.4	13.4	4.4	20.4	5.6	6.2	-	3.7	10.1	8.5	6.6	-	4.4	5.8	7.6	2.9	-	6.1	-	3.6	14.3	8.8	2.7
	2018 Q4	4.2	10.1	12.5	5.7	6.6	..	1.5	5.8	8.8	17.4	-	11.2	13.4	3.7	23.8	-	5.8	-	3.6	12.2	11.3	5.3	-	4.5	5.9	5.6	4.2	-	6.1	-	4.2	15.3	12.7	2.8
	2018	**4.7**	**9.6**	**12.4**	**6.0**	**7.0**	**..**	**1.8**	**6.6**	**9.0**	**19.1**	**7.9**	**11.9**	**13.8**	**3.9**	**22.9**	**4.3**	**6.4**	**5.2**	**3.8**	**11.9**	**8.0**	**5.9**	**7.1**	**4.2**	**6.1**	**7.5**	**3.7**	**4.2**	**6.9**	**-**	**4.6**	**15.4**	**11.1**	**3.0**

Women		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2014 Q1	6.9	4.9	6.9	5.9	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	6.0	13.8	11.0	3.2	10.0	5.0	7.6	2.4	6.8	11.1	15.4	14.0	10.8	6.5	11.6	6.4
	2014 Q2	5.9	4.3	6.0	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	6.2	13.0	9.5	3.9	9.2	5.0	7.1	2.4	6.1	9.8	14.7	13.5	10.1	6.6	10.6	6.1
	2014 Q3	5.9	4.6	6.7	6.5	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	7.3	12.4	7.9	5.5	10.1	5.4	6.6	2.9	6.4	9.1	14.2	13.7	10.4	5.2	12.7	6.7
	2014 Q4	5.9	4.2	6.3	5.3	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	6.6	14.0	9.1	3.3	10.6	4.7	6.7	2.4	6.7	8.8	14.0	13.6	10.0	5.2	13.1	5.5
	2014	**6.1**	**4.5**	**6.5**	**5.9**	**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**	**6.5**	**13.3**	**9.4**	**4.0**	**10.0**	**5.0**	**7.0**	**2.5**	**6.5**	**9.7**	**14.6**	**13.7**	**10.3**	**5.9**	**12.0**	**6.1**
	2015 Q1	6.7	4.0	6.1	5.7	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	5.6	13.0	9.0	4.7	9.7	4.3	7.0	2.8	6.9	8.8	14.6	13.4	10.5	6.1	13.4	5.4
	2015 Q2	5.9	4.2	5.8	5.7	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	5.2	12.2	8.3	-	8.2	4.7	6.6	2.9	6.7	7.5	12.1	12.8	9.9	6.2	11.7	5.3
	2015 Q3	5.8	4.2	6.7	6.5	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	6.2	10.9	7.9	5.8	7.8	5.0	6.2	3.4	6.7	7.5	12.5	12.8	10.0	4.5	13.3	5.6
	2015 Q4	5.4	4.4	6.4	5.4	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	6.2	12.0	8.5	-	8.4	4.5	6.3	3.0	5.8	7.2	12.5	12.6	8.5	4.4	13.1	4.7
	2015	**6.0**	**4.2**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**3.2**	**8.8**	**6.1**	**3.7**	**5.5**	**22.3**	**5.9**	**8.4**	**9.0**	**4.8**	**28.7**	**7.0**	**7.2**	**4.0**	**5.8**	**12.0**	**8.4**	**4.4**	**8.5**	**4.6**	**6.5**	**3.0**	**6.5**	**7.8**	**12.9**	**12.9**	**9.7**	**5.3**	**12.8**	**5.2**
	2016 Q1	6.1	4.5	6.1	5.9	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	5.6	12.2	7.3	4.7	9.3	4.2	6.6	3.1	6.4	7.0	12.0	11.6	9.0	5.1	12.9	5.0
	2016 Q2	5.8	4.4	6.5	5.6	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	4.8	12.1	6.7	-	8.7	4.1	6.0	2.8	5.6	6.0	11.1	11.0	8.3	5.2	11.3	4.9
	2016 Q3	5.5	4.6	6.4	6.6	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	6.0	11.5	6.4	4.4	7.9	4.4	5.4	3.7	5.4	6.2	11.0	10.7	7.6	3.9	15.3	5.2
	2016 Q4	5.1	4.0	5.1	5.4	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	5.4	12.8	6.5	-	7.8	3.7	5.3	2.6	6.0	5.8	10.7	10.0	7.9	4.0	16.1	4.4
	2016	**5.6**	**4.4**	**6.0**	**5.9**	**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**	**5.4**	**12.2**	**6.7**	**4.0**	**8.4**	**4.1**	**5.8**	**3.0**	**5.9**	**6.3**	**11.2**	**10.8**	**8.2**	**4.5**	**13.9**	**4.9**
	2017 Q1	6.2	3.7	6.4	5.6	3.2	..	4.3	3.2	5.5	19.4	5.9	8.5	9.1	3.7	27.1	4.7	6.2	2.8	4.5	12.8	6.3	3.5	8.4	3.7	5.4	2.8	6.5	5.4	10.7	8.8	7.4	4.4	14.8	4.5
	2017 Q2	5.5	3.3	5.7	5.4	3.1	..	3.8	2.8	5.0	17.9	6.5	9.4	8.1	3.7	25.0	4.7	6.0	3.5	4.6	11.5	5.6	3.5	7.7	3.8	4.9	2.9	4.9	4.8	9.6	8.3	7.4	4.9	13.2	4.3
	2017 Q3	5.0	4.0	5.6	6.1	3.9	..	3.5	2.9	5.7	17.2	4.5	7.3	8.5	4.1	24.4	4.7	5.9	2.3	4.9	11.4	5.5	4.3	8.3	3.9	4.4	3.0	5.4	5.0	9.3	8.3	7.2	3.9	15.1	4.7
	2017 Q4	4.9	3.7	5.2	4.7	3.3	..	2.9	2.8	4.6	17.1	4.9	6.5	8.4	3.8	25.3	4.5	4.9	2.3	4.7	11.8	5.8	3.6	7.7	3.7	4.0	2.3	5.3	4.6	8.4	8.5	6.2	3.5	13.6	3.7
	2017	**5.4**	**3.7**	**5.7**	**5.4**	**3.4**	**9.2**	**3.6**	**2.9**	**5.2**	**17.9**	**5.4**	**8.0**	**8.5**	**3.8**	**25.4**	**4.6**	**5.8**	**2.8**	**4.7**	**11.9**	**5.8**	**3.7**	**8.0**	**3.7**	**4.7**	**2.7**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**9.5**	**8.5**	**7.1**	**4.2**	**14.2**	**4.3**
	2018 Q1	5.9	3.3	4.5	5.0	3.6	..	2.9	2.7	4.6	17.2	5.8	8.1	8.8	3.8	25.3	4.3	4.6	2.4	3.7	12.4	5.8		7.4	3.3	3.9	2.3	5.4	4.3	8.1	7.4	6.2	4.0	13.6	4.0
	2018 Q2	5.0	3.2	5.2	5.1	3.2	..	2.8	2.5	3.9	15.9	4.5	7.5	7.8	3.6	22.9	3.6	5.2	2.7	4.1	11.3	5.4	3.7	5.9	3.4	3.5	2.4	4.8	3.5	7.0	7.2	5.5	4.1	12.6	3.8
	2018 Q3	4.7	3.9	4.6	6.0	3.5	..	3.0	2.5	4.5	15.4	5.8	6.4	8.1	3.9	22.6	4.4	5.4	1.9	4.6	10.0	5.2	5.8	6.1	3.9	3.2	2.5	3.9	3.7	7.2	6.8	5.5	3.5	15.1	4.3
	2018 Q4	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.6	..	2.6	2.4	4.4	15.2	4.6	5.2	8.4	3.5	22.6	3.7	4.7	2.0	4.6	11.2	5.6	4.0	6.5	3.5	2.9	2.6	4.6	4.1	7.1	6.8	4.5	3.2	14.8	3.6
	2018	**5.0**	**3.5**	**4.5**	**5.1**	**3.5**	**..**	**2.8**	**2.5**	**4.3**	**15.9**	**5.2**	**6.8**	**8.3**	**3.7**	**23.3**	**4.0**	**5.0**	**2.3**	**4.3**	**11.2**	**5.5**	**4.2**	**6.5**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**2.5**	**4.7**	**3.9**	**7.3**	**7.0**	**5.4**	**3.7**	**14.0**	**3.9**
Foreign-born	2014 Q1	6.9	10.1	14.9	8.5	9.3	..	8.9	7.8	16.4	35.1	-	15.6	17.0	9.5	39.4	12.8	14.0	10.2	3.8	18.5	-	5.3	12.6	5.6	14.5	9.4	8.6	-	17.4	-	20.8	17.1	14.1	7.8
	2014 Q2	6.7	8.3	14.3	8.4	8.0	..	7.9	7.3	13.6	32.6	13.9	18.3	16.2	8.3	35.3	7.3	13.8	-	4.6	15.7	-	7.0	10.1	9.0	13.6	7.0	7.9	-	16.1	-	14.4	17.3	13.4	6.2
	2014 Q3	6.6	9.1	17.5	9.5	7.7	..	9.3	7.0	12.8	31.1	-	16.0	14.9	7.7	33.2	8.8	12.3	-	4.1	15.7	-	9.0	13.2	5.6	13.0	10.7	7.1	-	17.6	-	10.9	15.1	15.8	6.4
	2014 Q4	6.4	10.4	18.2	7.3	8.2	..	9.3	7.5	13.0	31.4	-	18.7	17.4	7.5	33.8		10.8	-	4.0	19.5	-	8.0	8.2	4.0	13.2	6.6	6.4	-	15.6	-	16.0	15.3	15.4	5.9
	2014	**6.6**	**9.5**	**16.3**	**8.4**	**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**	**4.1**	**17.4**	**9.7**	**7.3**	**11.1**	**6.1**	**13.6**	**8.4**	**7.5**	**14.8**	**16.7**	**-**	**15.7**	**16.2**	**14.8**	**6.6**
	2015 Q1	7.2	11.1	18.2	7.5	7.9	..	8.8	7.4	14.4	32.1	-	18.7	17.7	7.6	36.3	8.2	11.6	-	3.6	18.6	-	11.7	9.4	2.0	14.6	12.1	7.1	-	17.0	-	14.0	17.2	15.8	5.9
	2015 Q2	6.7	10.5	14.8	8.1	8.2	..	7.7	6.8	14.2	31.1	-	18.7	15.9	7.7	30.7	7.7	9.6	-	3.8	17.0	-	6.0	8.0	3.3	12.6	9.8	7.3	-	12.3	-	15.0	17.4	12.4	5.6
	2015 Q3	7.2	9.4	13.9	9.0	8.5	..	9.2	6.8	13.7	28.1	-	18.3	16.2	7.3	30.8	9.0	9.0	-	4.4	14.8	-	11.3	14.9	5.9	12.3	9.3	6.5	-	14.5	-	13.1	14.3	14.9	6.0
	2015 Q4	6.3	9.8	16.8	7.7	8.3	..	9.5	8.1	12.8	29.3	-	16.3	17.2	6.7	33.3	9.9	8.6	-	4.7	17.8	-	8.1	11.5	6.7	13.7	11.5	5.7	-	15.0	-	16.2	14.9	14.5	5.1
	2015	**6.8**	**10.2**	**16.0**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**6.7**	**8.8**	**7.3**	**13.8**	**30.1**	**8.6**	**18.0**	**16.8**	**7.3**	**32.8**	**8.7**	**9.7**	**6.1**	**4.1**	**17.0**	**7.3**	**9.7**	**11.0**	**4.5**	**13.3**	**10.7**	**6.7**	**13.7**	**14.7**	**18.1**	**14.6**	**15.9**	**14.4**	**5.7**
	2016 Q1	7.3	10.0	16.2	7.5	9.5	..	8.4	6.5	14.2	30.5	-	20.9	17.8	7.1	37.8	9.2	8.1	-	4.1	17.7	-	8.3	12.9	3.5	13.3	9.3	5.6	-	18.3	-	14.3	15.7	10.2	5.5
	2016 Q2	6.5	10.2	15.5	8.1	8.7	..	7.5	6.1	11.0	27.9	-	20.4	15.8	6.5	32.5	5.9	9.1	-	3.9	17.1	-	9.8	7.7	2.1	11.4	8.9	5.5	-	12.4	-	10.6	15.5	11.1	4.8
	2016 Q3	6.4	10.8	15.6	8.5	8.8	..	9.3	6.5	13.4	25.9	12.5	18.2	16.1	6.4	31.4	6.2	9.9	-	3.7	15.1	-	9.7	10.5	7.8	10.8	10.4	5.0	-	11.5	-	15.1	14.8	14.4	5.4
	2016 Q4	6.7	10.4	14.7	7.4	8.6	..	5.5	5.9	13.7	26.0	-	19.2	18.1	6.4	35.7	5.0	7.9	-	3.5	17.5	-	7.1	10.5	2.4	11.0	9.2	5.3	-	11.7	-	13.1	14.3	16.4	4.9
	2016	**6.7**	**10.4**	**15.5**	**7.9**	**8.9**	**..**	**7.6**	**6.2**	**13.0**	**27.6**	**8.3**	**19.7**	**17.0**	**6.6**	**34.4**	**6.6**	**8.8**	**-**	**3.8**	**16.9**	**9.5**	**8.7**	**10.4**	**3.9**	**11.6**	**9.5**	**5.3**	**14.2**	**13.5**	**-**	**13.3**	**15.1**	**13.2**	**5.2**
	2017 Q1	7.7	11.6	15.9	7.3	9.7	..	4.6	5.5	12.9	26.2	-	13.7	17.2	7.6	37.4	5.6	9.1	-	3.5	17.0	7.0	9.6	-	2.9	10.7	10.1	5.8	-	11.3	-	15.1	15.3	17.2	5.0
	2017 Q2	6.8	11.2	13.9	7.1	8.9	..	2.9	5.3	11.3	24.7	-	18.3	15.3	6.6	31.8	-	7.1	-	3.5	16.1	6.3		-	4.9	9.7	10.0	4.9	-	9.1	-	9.1	15.0	10.5	4.5
	2017 Q3	6.8	9.0	13.8	8.3	9.2	..	4.7	5.7	10.2	23.2	-	18.8	15.9	5.8	31.3	-	9.5	-	3.4	15.1	7.3	7.9	-	3.2	8.6	8.4	5.1	-	11.1	-	12.6	14.8	13.9	4.8
	2017 Q4	6.1	10.0	11.6	6.7	8.8	..	3.6	5.2	11.3	24.2	-	18.7	15.6	6.2	36.5	-	8.2	-	4.0	16.3	7.0		-	5.4	9.2	8.1	4.7	-	10.4	-	10.3	15.0	11.1	4.5
	2017	**6.9**	**10.5**	**13.8**	**7.3**	**9.2**	**9.3**	**3.9**	**5.4**	**11.4**	**24.6**	**6.1**	**17.5**	**16.0**	**6.5**	**34.2**	**3.8**	**8.5**	**-**	**3.6**	**16.1**	**6.9**	**7.2**	**7.2**	**4.1**	**9.6**	**9.1**	**5.1**	**9.6**	**10.5**	**-**	**11.8**	**15.0**	**13.2**	**4.7**
	2018 Q1	7.0	10.4	11.7	6.5	9.5	..	4.5	5.1	12.6	25.0	-	21.1	16.8	6.2	37.5	-	8.7	-	3.4	16.5	-	8.4	9.7	5.1	9.7	8.6	5.5	-	10.6	-	10.7	16.0	12.6	4.8
	2018 Q2	6.7	8.5	9.4	6.6	9.7	..	3.3	5.2	12.4	22.8	-	16.8	15.8	5.7	34.4	-	8.1	-	3.3	15.6	-	7.2	10.5	1.9	7.6	7.9	4.6	-	9.0	-	7.6	16.4	10.0	4.1
	2018 Q3	6.5	9.9	9.6	7.6	7.6	..	2.3	4.8	9.1	20.1	-	16.5	14.2	5.5	32.3	-	8.5	-	3.7	13.8	-	6.3	-	3.9	6.2	8.5	4.2	-	9.4	-	9.4	16.5	19.8	4.0
	2018 Q4	5.7	7.9	11.4	6.2	8.9	..	3.3	5.3	8.6	21.4	-	12.4	15.7	4.9	36.5	-	7.6	-	3.6	17.3	-	6.2	-	5.8	8.1	8.3	3.9	-	10.9	-	7.9	14.9	15.0	3.8
	2018	**6.5**	**9.2**	**10.5**	**6.7**	**8.9**	**..**	**3.4**	**5.1**	**10.7**	**22.3**	**7.9**	**16.6**	**15.6**	**5.6**	**35.2**	**4.9**	**8.2**	**5.1**	**3.2**	**15.8**	**6.9**	**7.0**	**8.2**	**4.1**	**7.9**	**8.3**	**4.5**	**5.4**	**10.0**	**-**	**8.9**	**16.0**	**14.3**	**4.2**

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/10.1787/888933989760

Annex Table 2.A.4. Quarterly participation rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2014-18

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Total		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2014 Q1	77.7	75.5	68.2	77.2	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	69.4	63.0	65.0	73.5	74.6	63.6	80.2	77.7	79.9	67.5	72.4	70.1	70.3	81.9	53.5	70.7
	2014 Q2	77.5	76.0	68.0	78.8	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	69.7	62.7	62.9	73.4	74.8	63.7	80.2	78.8	79.1	67.5	72.6	70.0	71.6	83.8	55.8	71.4
	2014 Q3	77.4	76.9	68.8	79.2	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	70.2	62.7	65.4	73.9	74.9	63.8	80.6	78.9	79.4	68.2	72.7	70.4	71.9	84.0	56.0	71.5
	2014 Q4	77.6	76.1	68.9	77.6	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	69.4	63.9	64.0	73.6	75.0	63.4	80.5	78.1	81.1	68.2	72.5	70.6	71.6	81.9	55.2	70.9
	2014	**77.6**	**76.1**	**68.5**	**78.2**	**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**	**69.7**	**63.1**	**64.3**	**73.6**	**74.8**	**63.6**	**80.4**	**78.4**	**79.9**	**67.8**	**72.5**	**70.3**	**71.4**	**82.9**	**55.1**	**71.1**
	2015 Q1	78.1	75.5	68.3	77.2	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	69.1	63.2	66.3	73.6	75.1	63.0	80.9	78.0	80.4	67.9	72.6	70.7	71.1	82.2	54.7	70.7
	2015 Q2	78.2	75.8	68.1	79.0	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	69.7	63.3	67.1	74.1	75.9	63.5	81.1	79.2	79.3	67.6	72.6	70.5	72.4	84.0	56.6	71.5
	2015 Q3	78.2	77.4	68.3	79.5	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	70.4	62.8	65.9	74.1	76.5	63.8	81.4	79.2	78.6	68.4	72.8	71.1	73.1	84.0	57.1	71.4
	2015 Q4	78.9	76.5	68.5	77.7	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	69.7	63.5	63.8	74.5	76.9	64.3	81.3	77.8	79.2	68.5	73.0	71.4	71.4	82.3	56.1	71.0
	2015	**78.3**	**76.3**	**68.3**	**78.4**	**84.7**	**64.4**	**73.9**	**78.4**	**79.4**	**73.5**	**76.7**	**76.1**	**71.9**	**77.3**	**66.9**	**68.5**	**69.8**	**88.6**	**69.7**	**63.2**	**65.5**	**74.1**	**76.1**	**63.7**	**81.2**	**78.6**	**79.4**	**68.1**	**72.8**	**70.9**	**72.0**	**83.1**	**56.1**	**71.1**
	2016 Q1	78.6	76.2	67.9	77.1	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	69.2	63.4	62.4	74.7	76.5	63.1	81.1	78.2	79.7	68.5	72.6	71.6	70.5	82.7	55.8	71.2
	2016 Q2	78.6	76.9	68.2	78.8	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	69.5	64.7	64.0	75.8	76.8	63.6	81.4	78.6	79.8	68.6	72.7	71.9	72.3	84.6	57.6	71.7
	2016 Q3	77.8	78.2	68.4	79.2	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	69.9	64.0	65.0	75.7	77.0	64.2	81.4	78.9	80.0	69.1	73.5	72.1	71.9	84.0	57.8	71.9
	2016 Q4	78.1	77.1	69.0	78.0	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	69.5	64.7	65.5	75.6	76.7	63.7	81.3	77.6	81.3	69.0	73.1	72.0	72.5	82.5	57.2	71.4
	2016	**78.3**	**77.1**	**68.4**	**78.3**	**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**	**69.5**	**64.2**	**64.3**	**75.5**	**76.8**	**63.6**	**81.3**	**78.3**	**80.2**	**68.8**	**73.0**	**71.9**	**71.8**	**83.4**	**57.1**	**71.5**
	2017 Q1	78.4	76.4	68.4	77.5	84.5	..	75.3	79.1	79.1	73.1	78.1	75.7	71.9	77.7	67.4	70.1	69.9	88.2	69.2	64.5	64.0	75.5	76.5	63.2	81.1	77.4	81.8	69.1	73.2	72.1	73.4	82.9	56.9	71.3
	2017 Q2	78.9	77.2	68.2	79.1	84.4	..	75.4	79.2	79.9	73.2	78.9	78.9	72.4	77.8	67.9	71.0	69.9	91.0	69.7	64.7	62.2	76.2	77.2	63.4	81.6	78.1	79.9	69.7	73.5	72.0	74.2	84.6	58.3	71.9
	2017 Q3	78.5	78.0	68.9	79.4	85.0	..	76.1	79.9	80.8	73.3	79.2	77.2	72.5	78.0	67.8	71.6	72.3	88.1	69.9	64.6	65.8	76.0	78.2	63.5	81.6	77.9	81.2	69.9	74.3	72.2	75.3	84.5	59.1	72.4
	2017 Q4	79.3	77.5	69.2	78.2	85.1	..	76.0	80.2	79.8	73.0	80.1	76.6	72.4	78.0	67.4	71.5	71.9	86.4	69.6	65.1	63.6	76.2	77.9	63.6	81.5	77.3	82.1	69.5	74.4	72.0	74.8	82.9	58.1	71.6
	2017	**78.8**	**77.3**	**68.7**	**78.6**	**84.8**	**65.7**	**75.7**	**79.6**	**79.9**	**73.1**	**79.1**	**77.1**	**72.3**	**77.9**	**67.6**	**71.1**	**71.9**	**88.4**	**69.6**	**64.7**	**63.9**	**76.0**	**77.5**	**63.4**	**81.5**	**77.7**	**81.2**	**69.5**	**73.9**	**72.1**	**74.4**	**83.7**	**58.1**	**71.8**
	2018 Q1	79.4	76.5	68.8	78.0	84.6	..	75.8	79.6	79.8	72.7	79.6	77.3	72.3	78.0	67.3	71.5	71.1	86.4	69.1	64.7	76.4	63.5	78.0	63.1	81.5	78.1	81.7	69.4	74.3	72.2	74.4	83.1	57.3	71.8
	2018 Q2	79.3	77.0	68.6	79.4	84.4	..	76.2	79.4	80.5	73.0	79.1	80.2	72.3	77.8	67.9	71.8	72.0	88.7	69.5	65.5	76.9	64.2	78.1	63.9	81.8	79.1	81.3	70.2	74.4	71.9	75.6	84.9	58.6	72.3
	2018 Q3	79.0	78.2	69.9	79.8	85.1	..	76.7	80.1	80.7	73.1	79.5	78.7	72.8	78.1	67.9	72.2	72.6	88.3	70.2	64.2	78.5	65.2	78.4	64.1	82.3	79.2	81.2	70.7	74.7	72.5	76.3	85.0	59.9	72.4
	2018 Q4	79.2	77.6	69.8	78.3	84.9	..	76.8	80.3	80.7	72.9	79.4	77.2	72.6	78.2	67.5	72.0	72.1	86.7	69.6	65.0	77.6	65.7	77.5	64.0	82.5	78.6	81.4	70.0	74.3	72.6	75.6	83.4	58.6	72.2
	2018	**79.2**	**77.3**	**69.3**	**78.9**	**84.7**	**..**	**76.4**	**79.9**	**80.5**	**72.9**	**79.4**	**78.3**	**72.5**	**78.0**	**67.7**	**71.9**	**71.9**	**87.6**	**69.6**	**64.8**	**77.3**	**64.7**	**78.0**	**63.8**	**82.0**	**78.7**	**81.4**	**70.1**	**74.4**	**72.3**	**75.5**	**84.1**	**58.6**	**72.2**
Foreign-born	2014 Q1	74.0	71.1	63.4	75.2	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	81.5	70.2	77.0	75.1	77.2	56.6	70.7	75.8	77.9	76.5	80.0	70.0	68.5	74.6	54.9	73.5
	2014 Q2	74.0	72.7	65.1	76.6	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	80.5	70.0	78.3	77.4	72.9	59.4	70.8	75.6	76.1	75.6	80.0	70.3	68.4	76.7	53.6	73.3
	2014 Q3	74.0	73.0	63.7	77.0	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	80.6	69.1	75.8	80.5	70.5	56.1	69.1	75.5	76.0	68.3	80.6	72.8	65.8	77.1	52.9	73.5
	2014 Q4	74.4	72.1	64.1	76.1	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	82.0	70.0	79.1	76.2	68.3	57.2	71.2	76.4	77.1	65.4	80.3	72.3	64.8	75.6	51.3	73.2
	2014	**74.1**	**72.2**	**64.1**	**76.2**	**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**	**81.2**	**69.8**	**77.6**	**77.3**	**72.3**	**57.3**	**70.4**	**75.8**	**76.8**	**71.6**	**80.2**	**71.3**	**66.9**	**76.0**	**53.0**	**73.4**
	2015 Q1	74.9	71.4	66.1	75.4	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	81.6	68.8	76.2	70.1	70.6	51.6	70.1	76.4	79.2	72.3	79.8	71.4	65.9	75.7	49.8	72.7
	2015 Q2	74.7	73.0	62.1	76.7	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	80.3	70.0	77.2	73.6	73.5	53.5	70.6	75.7	78.2	65.8	80.5	67.5	70.9	77.3	50.0	72.9
	2015 Q3	74.3	72.6	64.7	77.5	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	81.4	68.7	75.7	78.7	73.1	57.2	68.6	76.6	77.1	63.4	79.6	67.1	71.9	76.3	52.1	72.6
	2015 Q4	74.4	72.6	64.1	77.0	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	82.5	70.5	75.8	80.2	71.5	56.6	68.7	77.6	78.4	70.5	79.3	64.5	69.9	76.6	51.6	73.2
	2015	**74.6**	**72.4**	**64.2**	**76.7**	**83.1**	**78.4**	**76.3**	**74.1**	**72.5**	**78.7**	**76.2**	**71.8**	**67.1**	**75.4**	**76.9**	**76.3**	**70.7**	**86.8**	**81.4**	**69.5**	**76.1**	**75.5**	**72.2**	**54.7**	**69.5**	**76.6**	**78.2**	**67.9**	**79.8**	**67.6**	**69.6**	**76.5**	**50.9**	**72.9**
	2016 Q1	74.8	71.5	64.1	77.0	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	81.2	69.2	75.9	74.2	73.3	57.9	69.3	77.3	78.4	72.7	81.3	68.0	70.4	76.0	47.3	72.9
	2016 Q2	74.5	73.1	63.5	77.8	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	81.7	69.5	74.4	74.6	73.0	55.9	69.5	76.3	78.4	66.8	80.4	69.5	68.5	77.6	49.7	73.1
	2016 Q3	74.5	74.4	63.6	78.2	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	82.6	69.6	74.6	78.3	71.4	59.3	69.4	77.4	78.4	69.8	81.1	70.1	70.2	77.8	51.6	73.6
	2016 Q4	75.0	72.7	65.7	77.3	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	82.0	70.1	75.4	75.4	70.0	57.4	69.0	75.7	80.6	70.4	81.9	68.6	72.2	77.1	51.9	73.1
	2016	**74.7**	**72.9**	**64.2**	**77.6**	**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**	**81.9**	**69.6**	**75.1**	**75.6**	**71.9**	**57.6**	**69.3**	**76.7**	**79.0**	**69.8**	**81.2**	**69.0**	**70.3**	**77.1**	**50.2**	**73.2**
	2017 Q1	75.1	72.3	63.7	77.8	82.5	..	79.1	72.9	74.8	77.6	74.1	68.1	65.7	75.8	74.9	80.1	71.5	-	82.4	70.0	75.9	72.1	70.9	55.5	69.9	76.1	80.0	74.5	82.6	73.7	70.8	77.6	51.8	73.9
	2017 Q2	75.1	73.3	65.2	78.4	82.0	..	79.6	72.4	71.2	77.5	78.6	72.0	67.1	76.2	76.1	76.7	71.8	91.6	81.9	69.9	75.9	75.3	72.4	54.3	68.6	76.4	79.7	79.0	82.9	71.3	71.1	79.1	51.9	73.9
	2017 Q3	75.2	73.9	66.0	78.8	82.8	..	80.6	72.5	73.0	77.9	78.2	74.0	67.1	76.9	76.7	75.7	75.9	89.5	81.5	70.3	75.5	78.9	72.6	54.5	69.2	76.7	79.6	76.9	82.6	73.9	73.7	79.5	50.9	74.3
	2017 Q4	75.5	74.1	65.9	77.4	82.4	..	80.3	73.1	72.0	78.4	75.6	72.4	67.9	76.9	73.3	72.3	75.6	91.6	81.7	69.3	75.8	77.1	73.5	54.0	69.2	75.8	80.8	74.9	82.3	77.1	74.2	77.4	55.0	73.7
	2017	**75.2**	**73.4**	**65.2**	**78.1**	**82.4**	**83.2**	**79.9**	**72.7**	**72.7**	**77.9**	**76.6**	**71.6**	**66.9**	**76.4**	**75.3**	**76.3**	**75.2**	**90.6**	**81.9**	**69.9**	**75.8**	**75.8**	**72.4**	**54.5**	**69.2**	**76.2**	**80.0**	**76.2**	**82.6**	**73.6**	**72.4**	**78.4**	**52.4**	**74.0**
	2018 Q1	76.2	74.5	65.3	75.5	82.7	..	81.4	73.2	72.0	77.4	74.2	71.7	68.5	77.3	72.6	70.3	75.3	86.5	81.9	70.0	72.5	77.4	70.6	53.7	69.6	74.8	81.3	77.8	81.8	78.2	72.5	77.3	56.1	73.8
	2018 Q2	76.3	75.2	65.3	77.2	83.0	..	81.1	73.7	74.5	78.2	76.0	73.1	68.7	77.1	75.0	74.6	76.6	86.4	81.5	71.6	75.4	74.9	76.4	53.9	69.5	75.8	80.3	75.5	80.9	-	71.4	79.7	54.6	74.1
	2018 Q3	75.7	75.9	66.3	78.5	82.8	..	81.6	74.3	75.1	77.4	76.1	73.4	68.4	77.4	75.5	77.6	76.5	88.8	80.9	70.4	79.5	76.2	77.3	55.5	70.1	76.4	80.2	78.2	83.0	79.1	71.8	80.2	53.2	74.4
	2018 Q4	76.4	74.6	66.8	77.8	84.0	..	81.7	74.2	72.6	77.5	78.3	71.6	68.5	77.4	72.7	77.7	76.2	86.4	82.1	70.5	79.9	76.8	74.8	53.2	70.0	75.5	80.0	75.0	82.7	-	71.0	79.1	51.7	74.6
	2018	**76.2**	**75.1**	**65.9**	**77.3**	**83.1**	**..**	**81.4**	**73.9**	**73.6**	**77.6**	**76.1**	**72.4**	**68.5**	**77.3**	**73.9**	**75.2**	**76.2**	**87.0**	**81.6**	**70.6**	**76.8**	**76.3**	**74.8**	**54.1**	**69.8**	**75.6**	**80.5**	**76.6**	**82.1**	**78.9**	**71.7**	**79.1**	**53.9**	**74.2**

Men		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2014 Q1	82.6	78.9	72.3	79.8	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	73.7	72.5	71.5	75.5	77.0	82.1	84.9	79.4	84.8	74.0	75.9	77.3	72.9	83.1	75.3	74.6
	2014 Q2	82.3	80.0	71.8	81.3	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	73.9	72.2	68.1	75.6	77.5	82.1	84.8	80.5	84.2	74.4	76.1	77.4	74.1	84.9	77.2	75.7
	2014 Q3	82.2	81.3	71.9	82.3	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	74.5	72.5	70.0	76.4	78.0	82.7	85.1	80.6	83.5	75.1	76.2	77.8	75.0	85.0	77.6	76.2
	2014 Q4	82.3	80.1	72.4	80.3	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	74.2	73.1	70.2	75.7	78.8	82.1	84.7	79.3	85.3	74.9	76.0	77.8	75.0	83.4	76.4	74.8
	2014	**82.3**	**80.1**	**72.1**	**81.0**	**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**	**74.1**	**72.5**	**69.9**	**75.8**	**77.8**	**82.3**	**84.9**	**80.0**	**84.4**	**74.6**	**76.0**	**77.6**	**74.3**	**84.1**	**76.6**	**75.3**
	2015 Q1	82.8	79.1	72.0	79.5	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	73.6	72.6	69.7	75.3	78.1	81.7	85.2	79.8	84.8	74.5	75.6	77.6	74.3	83.4	75.9	74.8
	2015 Q2	82.8	79.6	72.0	81.9	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	74.6	73.1	72.4	75.6	78.7	81.9	85.2	80.8	83.8	74.2	75.6	77.2	75.4	85.0	77.3	75.8
	2015 Q3	82.8	81.2	71.5	82.8	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	75.1	73.0	70.7	75.4	78.9	82.2	85.5	80.6	82.9	75.2	76.1	77.7	76.5	84.7	78.4	75.7
	2015 Q4	83.1	80.1	71.8	80.4	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	73.9	73.3	67.9	75.9	79.9	82.4	85.4	79.3	83.8	75.3	76.7	77.7	74.7	83.4	76.8	74.8
	2015	**82.9**	**80.0**	**71.8**	**81.1**	**87.5**	**76.6**	**81.1**	**81.9**	**81.9**	**78.6**	**80.3**	**77.1**	**75.2**	**81.9**	**74.7**	**75.0**	**76.6**	**90.8**	**74.3**	**73.0**	**69.8**	**75.6**	**78.9**	**82.0**	**85.3**	**80.1**	**83.8**	**74.8**	**76.0**	**77.5**	**75.2**	**84.1**	**77.1**	**75.3**
	2016 Q1	83.1	79.4	71.4	79.4	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	73.0	72.9	67.5	76.1	78.7	81.3	85.4	79.9	84.1	75.2	75.9	77.9	72.9	83.6	76.5	75.2
	2016 Q2	82.5	80.7	72.5	81.4	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	73.7	74.1	68.6	77.6	78.6	81.7	85.6	80.4	84.1	75.4	76.4	78.3	74.6	85.3	78.2	75.9
	2016 Q3	82.0	81.8	72.2	82.2	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	74.5	73.7	68.8	77.2	79.7	82.4	85.4	80.1	84.5	76.0	77.1	78.5	74.9	84.8	78.3	76.5
	2016 Q4	82.4	80.9	72.1	80.4	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	73.4	74.1	69.4	77.2	78.5	82.1	85.4	78.9	85.6	76.0	76.6	78.4	74.6	83.3	77.5	75.4
	2016	**82.5**	**80.7**	**72.0**	**80.9**	**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**	**73.7**	**68.6**	**77.0**	**78.9**	**81.9**	**85.5**	**79.8**	**84.6**	**75.7**	**76.5**	**78.3**	**74.3**	**84.2**	**77.6**	**75.7**
	2017 Q1	82.6	79.7	71.9	79.9	87.5	..	82.1	82.2	81.3	77.7	80.8	76.7	74.9	81.5	75.1	77.1	77.0	90.8	73.0	73.7	66.7	77.3	78.9	81.6	85.1	79.0	86.3	76.0	76.5	78.4	76.0	83.6	77.3	75.3
	2017 Q2	82.8	81.2	71.7	81.9	87.8	..	82.4	82.6	82.1	77.9	82.9	80.2	75.6	81.7	75.6	78.2	77.6	94.4	73.9	73.8	64.8	77.3	79.6	81.9	85.4	79.4	84.1	76.5	76.8	78.3	77.3	85.5	78.3	75.9
	2017 Q3	82.3	81.9	72.4	82.4	88.2	..	83.0	83.2	82.9	78.4	83.4	78.9	75.8	81.8	75.9	78.7	78.2	91.0	74.2	74.1	68.0	77.2	80.7	82.1	85.3	79.3	84.9	77.1	77.5	78.3	77.8	85.2	79.4	76.5
	2017 Q4	82.8	81.3	72.6	80.5	87.9	..	83.0	83.3	82.0	77.7	83.3	78.0	75.6	81.7	75.4	78.7	77.3	88.8	73.2	74.1	66.7	77.6	80.2	81.8	85.3	78.9	86.0	76.7	77.9	77.9	77.1	83.7	77.9	75.5
	2017	**82.6**	**81.0**	**72.2**	**81.1**	**87.8**	**77.4**	**82.6**	**82.8**	**82.1**	**77.9**	**82.6**	**78.4**	**75.5**	**81.7**	**75.5**	**78.2**	**77.5**	**91.3**	**73.6**	**73.9**	**66.5**	**77.4**	**79.9**	**81.8**	**85.3**	**79.2**	**85.3**	**76.6**	**77.1**	**78.2**	**77.0**	**84.5**	**78.2**	**75.8**
	2018 Q1	83.0	79.8	72.4	80.0	87.2	..	82.7	82.9	81.5	77.5	82.8	78.0	75.2	81.8	75.4	78.6	76.9	88.9	72.5	73.5	78.2	66.1	80.0	81.5	85.4	79.7	85.5	76.2	77.5	78.3	76.6	84.0	77.1	76.1
	2018 Q2	83.0	81.1	71.8	81.7	87.6	..	82.9	82.7	82.4	77.8	82.7	81.2	75.3	81.6	75.7	78.8	77.1	91.6	72.6	74.3	78.7	68.1	80.8	81.8	85.4	80.8	85.1	76.9	77.3	78.5	78.6	85.7	78.4	76.5
	2018 Q3	82.7	82.0	72.7	82.4	88.0	..	83.2	83.5	82.9	78.1	82.8	80.3	75.8	82.1	75.9	79.2	78.1	90.7	73.1	73.6	79.8	67.3	81.8	82.3	85.9	81.2	84.6	77.6	77.6	79.1	79.2	86.0	80.3	76.4
	2018 Q4	83.0	81.7	72.6	80.4	87.8	..	83.3	83.2	83.3	77.5	83.1	78.6	75.3	82.1	75.6	79.3	77.2	88.9	72.5	74.1	78.7	70.4	78.9	81.8	86.2	80.0	85.4	77.2	77.2	78.7	78.0	84.1	78.5	75.9
	2018	**82.9**	**81.1**	**72.4**	**81.1**	**87.7**	**..**	**83.0**	**83.1**	**82.5**	**77.7**	**82.8**	**79.5**	**75.4**	**81.9**	**75.6**	**79.0**	**77.3**	**90.0**	**72.7**	**73.9**	**78.8**	**68.0**	**80.4**	**81.8**	**85.7**	**80.4**	**85.2**	**77.0**	**77.4**	**78.6**	**78.1**	**84.9**	**78.6**	**76.2**
Foreign-born	2014 Q1	82.3	77.7	74.1	80.7	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	84.6	81.5	83.8	81.1	83.0	72.4	78.7	80.6	84.3	78.6	82.9	82.8	75.3	80.7	73.0	85.0
	2014 Q2	82.0	79.7	75.1	82.6	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	82.8	82.1	85.9	80.8	77.1	76.0	79.5	80.2	82.8	81.6	84.5	83.8	76.6	82.6	74.9	85.5
	2014 Q3	82.0	81.4	73.1	84.1	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	83.3	80.8	84.0	83.5	74.7	69.3	78.0	80.2	82.8	82.8	84.2	83.9	74.0	82.6	72.6	85.6
	2014 Q4	83.1	79.9	74.4	82.8	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	84.7	81.2	85.6	81.7	72.6	74.1	81.4	82.4	83.4	76.4	84.1	84.1	74.3	80.7	72.0	85.0
	2014	**82.4**	**79.7**	**74.2**	**82.5**	**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**	**83.9**	**81.4**	**84.8**	**81.8**	**77.1**	**73.0**	**79.4**	**80.8**	**83.3**	**79.9**	**83.9**	**83.6**	**75.1**	**81.7**	**73.1**	**85.3**
	2015 Q1	84.3	79.1	75.6	82.4	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	83.7	80.4	82.2	76.7	74.4	68.5	79.4	80.6	86.8	81.0	84.1	75.6	74.3	80.4	72.7	84.9
	2015 Q2	83.5	81.9	71.3	83.9	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	82.6	82.0	81.0	78.4	83.0	71.3	80.5	80.6	85.1	78.5	85.4	72.1	78.0	81.9	72.0	85.4
	2015 Q3	83.2	81.4	76.0	85.3	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	83.9	82.0	81.9	86.3	80.6	71.4	78.9	82.1	84.3	74.3	83.7	69.0	78.3	81.3	75.5	85.4
	2015 Q4	83.4	80.3	72.2	84.3	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	84.8	83.2	81.8	85.0	76.0	71.6	78.4	82.5	82.0	86.0	82.7	67.1	76.0	81.0	73.6	84.7
	2015	**83.6**	**80.7**	**73.7**	**84.0**	**90.5**	**88.2**	**87.6**	**83.5**	**79.2**	**85.2**	**81.4**	**78.5**	**76.6**	**83.9**	**89.0**	**86.9**	**80.3**	**91.6**	**83.7**	**81.9**	**81.8**	**81.7**	**78.3**	**70.8**	**79.3**	**81.5**	**85.3**	**79.5**	**84.0**	**71.0**	**76.7**	**81.1**	**73.5**	**85.1**
	2016 Q1	83.6	78.6	73.9	84.6	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	83.7	82.5	81.1	75.9	78.3	73.7	78.7	82.4	85.6	79.0	84.3	65.6	76.4	80.8	71.7	84.6
	2016 Q2	83.1	81.3	72.1	84.6	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	83.5	82.5	80.8	79.8	82.7	71.7	77.2	81.7	85.3	74.7	83.9	74.6	73.3	83.0	75.3	85.1
	2016 Q3	83.0	83.6	72.9	85.3	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	84.5	82.6	80.8	84.9	76.5	75.9	77.6	82.9	85.3	77.4	85.4	76.4	76.6	83.5	77.5	85.6
	2016 Q4	83.3	79.5	76.4	85.0	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	83.8	82.9	81.0	76.3	73.1	73.3	75.3	81.1	87.3	77.5	84.7	77.7	80.4	82.6	75.6	84.5
	2016	**83.2**	**80.8**	**73.8**	**84.9**	**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**	**83.9**	**82.6**	**80.9**	**79.4**	**77.7**	**73.7**	**77.2**	**82.0**	**85.9**	**77.1**	**84.6**	**73.3**	**76.6**	**82.5**	**75.0**	**84.9**
	2017 Q1	83.5	79.1	73.7	84.4	89.1	..	88.8	80.6	80.2	84.7	83.8	76.2	74.9	84.9	88.2	83.1	82.4	93.1	85.0	83.3	81.4	72.9	80.0	70.3	77.0	80.8	86.4	75.9	85.4	83.4	73.8	82.6	75.9	85.4
	2017 Q2	83.3	80.3	74.4	84.3	89.4	..	88.3	80.4	77.0	84.8	86.7	81.8	76.7	85.2	88.4	83.7	82.6	92.5	84.7	82.8	81.3	78.2	80.7	67.8	76.3	81.0	87.4	82.3	86.4	80.5	76.1	84.3	76.6	85.6
	2017 Q3	83.6	82.4	76.5	85.0	90.8	..	89.7	80.0	77.2	84.5	84.3	81.3	78.0	85.7	89.0	83.3	83.8	89.5	84.0	82.9	78.7	81.5	75.0	69.4	77.9	81.1	86.1	81.1	86.8	81.9	79.1	84.9	75.5	85.7
	2017 Q4	83.8	82.4	76.8	83.9	90.3	..	89.0	80.8	78.9	84.7	77.7	80.0	78.3	86.3	86.4	76.7	83.2	92.4	83.9	82.4	81.2	77.8	81.8	67.2	77.4	79.5	87.0	83.1	85.8	89.0	79.5	82.6	79.9	85.8
	2017	**83.6**	**81.1**	**75.4**	**84.4**	**89.9**	**91.0**	**89.0**	**80.5**	**78.4**	**84.7**	**83.1**	**79.8**	**77.0**	**85.5**	**88.0**	**81.7**	**83.0**	**91.8**	**84.4**	**82.8**	**80.7**	**77.7**	**79.3**	**68.7**	**77.2**	**80.6**	**86.7**	**80.9**	**86.1**	**83.8**	**77.1**	**83.6**	**77.0**	**85.6**
	2018 Q1	84.5	82.7	74.1	81.8	89.8	..	88.8	81.1	77.0	83.7	78.8	80.0	78.5	85.4	86.5	75.4	82.9	91.7	83.4	82.4	74.7	81.3	76.5	69.7	78.5	79.7	88.0	85.2	84.7	92.7	79.9	81.8	77.6	85.0
	2018 Q2	83.8	83.6	75.4	83.4	90.3	..	89.0	81.8	81.3	84.9	83.4	80.6	78.9	85.7	88.5	85.9	84.2	91.2	84.6	85.2	82.2	78.2	79.0	69.2	78.5	80.5	86.7	79.1	84.5	-	77.5	83.6	77.5	85.4
	2018 Q3	83.4	84.4	74.1	84.5	89.4	..	90.6	82.6	81.9	84.8	77.7	79.6	78.7	86.3	89.2	85.2	83.8	94.7	84.0	84.8	81.7	80.3	84.2	71.4	78.7	80.9	86.8	84.9	85.9	93.7	79.1	84.3	77.8	85.5
	2018 Q4	83.7	82.5	76.2	83.8	90.9	..	90.8	82.9	78.6	85.0	82.2	77.9	78.9	86.3	88.0	82.0	84.0	89.6	84.2	82.9	81.3	80.8	84.9	68.3	77.5	79.4	87.2	79.7	87.2	-	80.6	83.4	75.4	85.6
	2018	**83.8**	**83.3**	**74.9**	**83.4**	**90.1**	**..**	**89.8**	**82.1**	**79.7**	**84.6**	**80.4**	**79.5**	**78.7**	**86.0**	**88.1**	**82.2**	**83.7**	**91.8**	**84.0**	**83.8**	**80.0**	**80.2**	**81.2**	**69.7**	**78.3**	**80.1**	**87.2**	**82.2**	**85.6**	**93.4**	**79.3**	**83.3**	**77.1**	**85.4**

Women		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2014 Q1	72.8	72.1	64.1	74.6	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	65.1	53.3	58.3	71.5	72.2	46.7	75.4	76.0	75.2	61.0	69.0	62.8	67.6	80.7	31.7	67.0
	2014 Q2	72.7	72.0	64.1	76.1	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	65.3	53.2	57.2	71.4	72.4	46.8	75.4	77.0	74.3	60.7	69.2	62.5	68.9	82.5	34.3	67.1
	2014 Q3	72.6	72.5	65.6	76.0	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	65.7	52.8	60.6	71.6	71.9	46.5	75.9	77.2	75.5	61.2	69.5	62.9	68.7	82.9	34.2	67.1
	2014 Q4	72.8	72.1	65.3	74.9	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	64.5	54.6	57.8	71.7	71.3	46.3	76.2	76.8	77.2	61.5	69.1	63.3	68.0	80.2	33.9	67.2
	2014	**72.7**	**72.2**	**64.8**	**75.4**	**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**	**65.1**	**53.5**	**58.5**	**71.5**	**72.0**	**46.6**	**75.7**	**76.8**	**75.5**	**61.1**	**69.2**	**62.9**	**68.3**	**81.6**	**33.5**	**67.1**
	2015 Q1	73.2	71.8	64.6	74.7	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	64.4	53.6	62.8	71.9	72.2	46.0	76.6	76.1	76.2	61.2	69.7	63.9	67.6	81.0	33.4	66.7
	2015 Q2	73.6	72.0	64.0	76.1	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	64.7	53.5	61.8	72.6	73.2	46.7	76.9	77.5	74.9	61.1	69.7	63.7	69.2	83.0	35.7	67.3
	2015 Q3	73.5	73.6	65.0	76.2	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	65.6	52.4	60.8	72.9	74.2	47.0	77.2	77.8	74.5	61.7	69.8	64.5	69.6	83.2	35.7	67.2
	2015 Q4	74.7	72.8	65.1	75.0	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	65.3	53.6	59.5	73.1	74.0	47.9	77.0	76.2	74.8	61.7	69.5	65.0	68.0	81.1	35.2	67.3
	2015	**73.7**	**72.6**	**64.7**	**75.5**	**81.8**	**53.5**	**66.5**	**74.9**	**76.8**	**68.3**	**73.2**	**75.1**	**68.7**	**72.7**	**59.3**	**62.1**	**63.0**	**86.3**	**65.0**	**53.3**	**61.1**	**72.6**	**73.4**	**46.9**	**76.9**	**76.9**	**75.1**	**61.4**	**69.7**	**64.3**	**68.6**	**82.1**	**35.0**	**67.1**
	2016 Q1	74.2	72.9	64.3	74.8	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	65.3	53.8	57.4	73.4	74.4	46.5	76.8	76.6	75.5	61.8	69.5	65.3	67.9	81.6	34.9	67.3
	2016 Q2	74.6	73.1	63.9	76.1	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	65.1	55.1	59.2	74.2	75.1	47.0	77.1	76.7	75.7	61.9	69.3	65.3	69.8	83.8	36.8	67.6
	2016 Q3	73.6	74.5	64.5	76.0	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	65.2	54.2	61.2	74.2	74.5	47.6	77.3	77.6	75.6	62.2	70.0	65.5	68.8	83.2	37.1	67.5
	2016 Q4	73.8	73.2	65.7	75.6	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	65.4	55.3	61.7	74.1	75.0	47.0	77.0	76.2	77.2	62.0	69.9	65.4	70.3	81.6	36.6	67.5
	2016	**74.1**	**73.4**	**64.6**	**75.6**	**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**	**65.3**	**54.6**	**59.9**	**74.0**	**74.8**	**47.0**	**77.1**	**76.8**	**76.0**	**62.0**	**69.7**	**65.4**	**69.2**	**82.5**	**36.4**	**67.5**
	2017 Q1	74.2	73.0	64.7	75.0	81.5	..	68.3	75.8	76.9	68.3	75.5	74.7	68.9	73.9	59.8	63.3	66.1	85.4	65.3	55.2	61.2	73.7	74.3	46.5	77.0	75.6	77.4	62.3	70.1	65.7	70.6	82.2	36.3	67.5
	2017 Q2	75.0	73.1	64.5	76.3	80.9	..	68.2	75.8	77.6	68.3	75.0	77.6	69.2	73.8	60.4	64.0	66.2	87.6	65.3	55.4	59.6	75.1	74.9	46.7	77.6	76.6	75.8	62.9	70.5	65.6	71.0	83.7	38.1	68.0
	2017 Q3	74.8	74.2	65.4	76.4	81.7	..	69.0	76.5	78.6	67.9	75.1	75.5	69.3	74.1	59.7	64.6	66.4	84.9	65.5	55.0	63.6	74.8	75.7	46.6	77.9	76.5	77.6	62.6	71.4	66.1	72.7	83.7	38.5	68.3
	2017 Q4	75.8	73.7	65.7	76.0	82.3	..	68.9	77.0	77.6	68.1	76.9	75.1	69.3	74.3	59.5	64.5	66.5	83.8	65.8	55.9	60.4	74.9	75.7	47.0	77.6	75.7	78.2	62.3	71.2	66.1	72.3	82.0	38.1	67.8
	2017	**75.0**	**73.5**	**65.1**	**75.9**	**81.6**	**55.2**	**68.6**	**76.3**	**77.7**	**68.2**	**75.6**	**75.7**	**69.1**	**74.0**	**59.8**	**64.1**	**66.3**	**85.4**	**65.5**	**55.4**	**61.2**	**74.6**	**75.2**	**46.7**	**77.5**	**76.1**	**77.3**	**62.5**	**70.8**	**65.9**	**71.7**	**82.9**	**37.7**	**67.9**
	2018 Q1	75.7	73.1	65.2	75.9	81.9	..	68.8	76.2	78.1	67.7	76.4	76.6	69.4	74.2	59.2	64.4	65.3	83.8	65.6	55.6	74.7	61.0	76.1	46.4	77.5	76.4	78.0	62.7	71.3	65.9	72.1	82.2	37.3	67.6
	2018 Q2	75.7	72.7	65.3	77.1	81.0	..	69.3	75.9	78.6	68.1	75.6	79.1	69.5	73.9	60.1	64.9	66.8	85.7	66.3	56.4	75.1	60.3	75.4	47.5	78.1	77.3	77.5	63.6	71.8	65.3	72.4	84.0	38.6	68.2
	2018 Q3	75.2	74.3	67.0	77.2	82.0	..	69.9	76.7	78.4	67.9	76.3	77.0	69.7	74.2	60.0	65.3	67.1	85.7	67.2	54.6	77.3	63.1	75.2	47.5	78.5	77.1	77.9	63.8	71.9	65.9	73.2	83.9	39.3	68.6
	2018 Q4	75.5	73.3	66.9	76.1	82.0	..	70.1	77.3	78.1	68.1	75.7	75.7	70.0	74.3	59.5	64.8	67.0	84.4	66.6	55.8	76.5	60.9	76.1	47.9	78.6	77.1	77.6	62.8	71.5	66.5	73.1	82.7	38.5	68.7
	2018	**75.5**	**73.4**	**66.1**	**76.6**	**81.7**	**..**	**69.5**	**76.5**	**78.3**	**67.9**	**76.0**	**77.1**	**69.7**	**74.2**	**59.7**	**64.9**	**66.6**	**84.9**	**66.4**	**55.6**	**75.9**	**61.3**	**75.7**	**47.3**	**78.2**	**77.0**	**77.7**	**63.2**	**71.6**	**65.9**	**72.7**	**83.2**	**38.4**	**68.3**
Foreign-born	2014 Q1	65.8	65.1	53.2	70.2	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	78.6	60.9	70.0	69.8	72.2	41.2	63.7	70.6	72.0	74.3	77.6	57.7	60.9	68.9	38.2	62.1
	2014 Q2	66.2	66.4	55.7	70.9	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	78.5	59.8	70.7	74.7	69.3	43.2	63.2	70.6	69.9	70.3	76.6	57.4	59.7	71.2	34.1	61.4
	2014 Q3	66.2	65.3	54.8	70.4	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	78.3	59.3	67.5	77.6	67.3	44.7	61.3	70.6	69.6	54.7	77.6	63.4	57.0	72.0	35.9	61.5
	2014 Q4	66.2	65.1	54.4	69.9	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	79.8	60.5	72.4	70.6	65.0	40.9	62.4	70.3	71.1	54.8	77.0	62.6	55.2	70.7	32.6	61.5
	2014	**66.1**	**65.5**	**54.5**	**70.4**	**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**	**78.8**	**60.1**	**70.2**	**73.1**	**68.5**	**42.5**	**62.6**	**70.5**	**70.6**	**63.7**	**77.2**	**60.2**	**58.2**	**70.7**	**35.0**	**61.6**
	2015 Q1	66.0	64.4	57.3	68.9	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	79.7	58.9	69.9	65.0	67.7	36.3	61.9	71.9	71.9	64.9	76.3	68.0	57.3	71.4	29.1	60.8
	2015 Q2	66.1	64.8	53.9	70.1	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	78.4	59.8	73.1	69.8	66.9	36.7	62.2	70.5	71.7	55.5	76.4	63.6	63.3	73.1	31.1	60.7
	2015 Q3	65.8	64.5	54.2	70.4	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	79.4	57.6	69.3	71.4	68.2	42.6	59.7	70.8	70.3	50.6	76.4	65.6	64.6	71.8	31.6	60.0
	2015 Q4	65.8	65.5	56.5	70.2	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	80.5	59.8	69.5	76.1	68.3	41.3	60.3	72.4	71.9	56.8	76.5	62.4	63.3	72.5	32.0	61.7
	2015	**65.9**	**64.8**	**55.5**	**69.9**	**75.5**	**69.8**	**65.0**	**64.8**	**66.5**	**72.9**	**71.6**	**65.7**	**58.7**	**67.4**	**66.1**	**66.8**	**61.8**	**81.8**	**79.5**	**59.0**	**70.1**	**70.4**	**67.8**	**39.2**	**61.0**	**71.4**	**71.4**	**57.1**	**76.4**	**64.9**	**62.0**	**72.2**	**31.0**	**60.8**
	2016 Q1	66.4	65.1	54.8	70.0	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	78.9	58.0	70.6	72.9	69.9	41.8	61.4	72.0	71.5	66.2	78.8	68.3	64.1	71.6	27.1	61.3
	2016 Q2	66.2	65.4	55.4	71.5	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	80.2	58.6	67.8	70.0	65.9	40.8	63.0	70.3	71.6	59.4	77.5	64.0	63.2	72.6	29.5	61.3
	2016 Q3	66.3	66.0	54.9	71.6	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	81.0	58.7	68.9	72.1	67.3	41.8	62.3	72.0	71.7	61.5	77.6	64.6	63.6	72.4	30.0	61.9
	2016 Q4	67.0	66.4	55.7	70.3	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	80.5	59.3	69.3	74.5	67.7	41.8	63.3	70.1	74.2	62.7	79.5	60.4	63.6	72.1	31.6	62.0
	2016	**66.5**	**65.7**	**55.2**	**70.8**	**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**	**80.1**	**58.7**	**69.2**	**72.3**	**67.7**	**41.5**	**62.5**	**71.1**	**72.3**	**62.2**	**78.4**	**64.4**	**63.6**	**72.2**	**29.6**	**61.6**
	2017 Q1	67.0	65.9	54.3	71.6	75.7	..	69.3	64.9	69.2	71.4	65.7	60.5	57.7	67.3	63.5	77.1	66.3	86.7	80.3	58.9	70.2	71.4	63.9	40.4	63.6	71.2	74.0	73.2	80.3	62.8	67.7	72.9	31.2	62.6
	2017 Q2	67.1	66.5	56.1	72.8	74.4	..	70.7	64.1	65.7	71.3	71.4	63.4	58.6	68.0	65.8	70.2	67.5	90.4	79.5	59.0	70.2	72.4	66.0	41.2	61.7	71.7	72.6	75.1	79.8	61.5	66.0	74.2	30.9	62.4
	2017 Q3	67.3	65.9	55.9	72.9	74.7	..	71.8	64.5	69.0	72.2	71.6	67.3	57.4	68.8	66.3	68.2	68.4	89.5	79.3	59.8	71.9	76.4	70.7	39.8	61.5	72.1	73.3	72.1	79.2	67.9	68.3	74.2	30.0	63.2
	2017 Q4	67.7	66.5	55.6	71.5	74.4	..	70.9	64.8	65.3	73.0	73.7	65.1	58.6	68.4	62.6	67.7	68.3	90.6	79.9	58.4	70.2	76.6	66.8	40.9	62.2	72.0	74.9	66.6	79.5	69.1	68.8	72.4	31.0	62.1
	2017	**67.3**	**66.2**	**55.5**	**72.2**	**74.8**	**75.9**	**70.7**	**64.6**	**67.3**	**72.0**	**70.5**	**64.1**	**58.0**	**68.1**	**64.6**	**70.9**	**67.6**	**89.3**	**79.7**	**59.0**	**70.6**	**74.1**	**66.9**	**40.6**	**62.3**	**71.8**	**73.7**	**71.3**	**79.7**	**65.6**	**67.7**	**73.4**	**30.8**	**62.6**
	2018 Q1	68.3	66.8	57.2	69.5	75.5	..	73.2	64.9	67.3	72.0	70.3	63.6	59.6	69.9	61.3	64.9	68.0	81.0	80.7	59.6	70.9	73.2	65.8	37.9	62.0	69.8	75.0	70.4	79.3	65.4	64.7	72.9	35.1	62.9
	2018 Q2	69.0	67.4	55.5	71.4	75.8	..	72.9	65.1	68.2	72.4	69.4	66.2	59.6	69.1	63.7	64.5	69.2	81.5	78.9	60.2	69.5	71.3	74.4	38.2	61.8	70.9	74.3	70.6	78.0	-	65.1	76.0	33.6	63.0
	2018 Q3	68.4	68.1	58.7	72.8	76.2	..	71.8	65.5	68.4	70.9	74.6	67.6	59.7	69.3	64.2	70.3	69.6	82.8	78.3	58.6	77.5	71.9	72.3	39.7	62.6	71.8	74.0	70.4	80.5	64.8	64.2	76.2	31.6	63.5
	2018 Q4	69.4	67.4	58.1	72.0	76.9	..	71.9	65.1	66.8	71.1	74.8	65.6	59.5	69.3	60.1	72.8	68.9	83.4	80.3	60.1	78.7	72.8	66.0	37.2	63.6	71.4	73.2	69.6	78.9	-	60.5	74.8	29.9	63.9
	2018	**68.8**	**67.4**	**57.4**	**71.4**	**76.1**	**..**	**72.5**	**65.2**	**67.7**	**71.6**	**72.2**	**65.8**	**59.6**	**69.4**	**62.3**	**68.2**	**68.9**	**82.2**	**79.6**	**59.6**	**74.0**	**72.3**	**69.6**	**38.3**	**62.5**	**71.0**	**74.1**	**70.2**	**79.2**	**65.1**	**63.7**	**75.0**	**32.6**	**63.3**

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. Capturing the ephemeral: How much labour do temporary migrants contribute in OECD countries?

This chapter addresses the impact of temporary migration on the host country labour market. It provides the first estimation of the additional labour contributed in full-year equivalent by temporary migrants to the employed population in 20 OECD countries. The chapter covers all forms of temporary migration, such as temporary labour migrants, international students, participants in cultural exchange programmes, service providers, accompanying families of temporary labour migrants, free-movement migrants and even cross-border workers.

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 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 recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union:
The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Introduction

Over 4.9 million temporary labour migrants are estimated to have entered OECD countries in 2017 (see Chapter 1). This inflow includes only temporary migrants whose main purpose for migration was work. Many more temporary migrants with labour market access entered OECD countries, such as international students or accompanying family members of temporary labour migrants. Despite the large numbers in question, the impact of temporary migrants on the host country labour market is under-studied.

A rich economic literature studies the impact of immigration on the host country; however, it has largely focused on permanent migration due to a lack of data on temporary migrants. Not all temporary migrants are covered in the mainstream data sources used to study migration, such as census data or labour force surveys, and those who are, are often impossible to identify. Hence, most of the existing literature on temporary migration studies the impact of country-specific temporary migration programmes or groups.

This chapter contributes to the study of the impact of temporary migration by producing the first estimation of the contribution to the employed population of all temporary migrants in 20 OECD countries. The scope of the chapter is as wide as possible. It includes different categories of temporary labour migrants – such as seasonal workers, intra-company transferees, participants in temporary foreign worker programmes, cross-border workers – but also temporary migrants whose main purpose of migration is not work – such as working holidaymakers, international students, and accompanying family of temporary migrants

The estimations are based on a new dataset of the characteristics, issuances and stocks of permits collected for this specific purpose from OECD member countries. Alternative data sources were used to estimate the contribution of EU/EFTA free movement migrants who are not captured in permit data.

The rest of the chapter is organised as follows. The first section presents a discussion on the role of temporary migration in migration policy and the importance of quantifying the employed temporary migrant population. The second section provides a description of temporary migration across OECD countries and an estimation of their contribution to the employed population in the host country. The third section focusses on temporary migration within the EU/EFTA free movement area, including posted workers. A summary of results and some concluding remarks are presented at the end of the chapter.

Main findings

- The impact of immigration on employment and wages of natives remains a core concern in the public debate across OECD countries. Despite this broad interest, the impact of temporary migrants on the host country labour market is under-studied.
- Almost as many temporary labour migrants entered OECD countries in 2017 as permanent migrants in all categories combined. Many other temporary migrants not usually classified as labour migrants also participate in the host country labour market, such as international students, participants in cultural exchange programmes, service providers, accompanying families of temporary labour migrants or cross-border workers. All temporary migrants who participate in the labour market need to be accounted for when estimating the full impact of migration.

- In 6 out of 20 OECD countries, temporary migrants add 2% or more to the total employed population in the host country in full-year equivalent terms. The top two receiving countries are Luxembourg and Switzerland, where cross-border EU/EFTA workers drive the large estimated contribution of temporary migrants. New Zealand, Korea and Israel complete the top five.
- Temporary migrants account for over 40% of all employed migrants (temporary or permanent) in Korea and over 25% in Japan. In New Zealand, their share is 13%, and between 5% and 8% in Australia, Canada, and the United States. Within EU/EFTA countries, temporary migrants account for the largest shares of employed migrants in Luxembourg (53%) and Switzerland (22%). These large contributions are driven by free-movement cross-border workers who make up the bulk of temporary migrants in these countries.
- Labour migrants account for three-quarters or more of the total contribution of temporary migrants in all countries, except Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Working holidaymakers and international students work for only part of their stay in the host country. Nevertheless, the number of working holidaymakers is large enough to imply a significant contribution to the resident employed population in full-year equivalent terms in Australia and New Zealand. Similarly, international students contribute significantly to employment in Australia and Canada. In contrast, the contribution of accompanying family members to the resident employed population is estimated to be less than 10% of the total contribution in all countries considered.
- On average in EU/EFTA countries, free-movement labour migrants, including cross-border workers, add close to 1% to the total resident employed population. Fully accounting for posted workers could increase the contribution of free movement temporary migrants by one third. According to data collected by the European Commission, over 1.7 million postings to another EU/EFTA country were declared in 2017.
- Free-movement temporary labour migrants contribute most to the construction and manufacturing sectors. In seven countries, temporary migrants add 4% or more to the employed population in the construction sector.
- This chapter demonstrates the need to pursue enhanced data collection efforts on temporary migration in order to build a complete picture of the impact of migration on host country labour markets in OECD countries. While temporary migrants have not been the main focus of academic research on the labour market impact of migration, they tend to be at the centre of public debate.

Why study the impact of temporary migration on the host country labour market?

The role of temporary migration in migration policy

The main objective of labour migration policy, and one of the main objectives of migration management in general, is to ensure that migration contributes to growth while avoiding negative effects – especially negative labour market impact – on residents. Granting temporary stay is one of the main policy tools to achieve this objective.

For labour migrants, temporary stay is generally used in conjunction with other migration management tools, such as sector or numerical restrictions and labour market tests, to

safeguard the resident population. Temporary work may be used when jobs are in event-related, cyclical or seasonal industries; temporary stays ensure that the migrants do not end up unemployed. Workers in low-skill or low-wage jobs may be subject to limits on their stay to reduce the long-term risk of benefit dependence (OECD, 2019[1]). This is a particular concern when unlimited stays grant family reunification rights, since countries may wish to avoid fostering an increase in low-income households. Limited stays could also be imposed when structural changes in the economy or labour force are expected to eliminate demand for certain jobs, or to encourage firms using such workers to invest in alternatives such as automation or training local workers.

Whether to impose a limit on the stay of workers, which categories to restrict, and for how long, are key questions in design of programmes. Many OECD countries have adjusted their policies for different categories of temporary workers to extend or curtail the maximum stay in order to achieve a more positive impact of these programmes. Determining the duration of stay can be a difficult balancing act, weighing workers' migration costs and employers' recruitment costs against the earnings and employment period.

For other migrants – students and different forms of cultural exchange – limits on stay may also be inherent to the intention of the migration programme. International students are admitted for the duration of their studies, for example, and while international study is often one of the main routes for eventual permanent residence, admission policy for students is separate from that of labour migrants. Indeed, international study is also meant to increase cultural influence abroad, best achieved when students leave. The policy trend across OECD countries has been to expand labour market access rights to international students – not so much to supply labour to the host country, but to ensure that international students can cover living expenses and further experience the host country. This is particularly important in countries with high student fees who wish to remain attractive in a context in which competition for high potential students has increased between OECD countries. Nonetheless, the impact of student employment has become noticeable in some contexts, especially since students tend to concentrate in a few sectors (such as hospitality) and in local areas around universities (OECD, 2014[2]).

Similarly, youth mobility and related programmes, such as au pair programmes, are designed to give foreign visitors a chance to learn the language and culture before returning home. For these channels, employment is essential not because these visitors fit a labour market need but because the possibility of employment allows them to cover the costs of their stay. Yet a number of OECD countries have seen these programmes grow to proportions where their labour market impact has become significant. Further, employers have grown to rely on these channels to find workers. As such programmes begin to play a major role in the labour force, countries must consider whether to regulate them as they would temporary labour migration programmes.

In other cases, workers arrive without necessarily passing through a managed migration channel. Within free-movement areas, a large number of temporary movements for labour purposes are registered. These include posted workers, cross-border workers, commuters, as well as more traditional forms of temporary foreign labour. In the European Union, the scope of these movements and the special conditions under which they take place have raised some concerns. That being said, many of these workers are employed only part of the time or for short periods. Hence, their full-time full-year equivalent contribution remains unclear.

Among OECD countries, a traditional distinction in terms of migration policy is made between "settlement" countries and "non-settlement" countries. The former are those where the population largely comprises descendants of immigrants and where migration policy continues to admit relatively substantial numbers of new migrants on a permanent basis to contribute to growth of the workforce, economy and population. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States are "settlement" countries. Other OECD countries manage migration through specific channels and migration is not an explicit pillar in the long-term policy for sustaining growth in the workforce and population. The distinction between "settlement" and "non-settlement" countries has become less clear in recent years, as many of the latter admit larger numbers of immigrants and grant a temporary renewable stay which in practice amounts to a permanent track. This recent development makes the analysis of temporary migration even more important and therefore relevant for all OECD countries.

The impact of temporary migration on the host country labour market is an understudied topic

Despite its policy relevance and prominence in the public debate, the impact of temporary migration on the host country labour market has received surprisingly little attention in the academic and policy literature. While there is a rich economic literature on the impact of immigration, most studies focus on permanent migrants or do not distinguish between temporary and permanent migrants. See Annex 3.A for a brief review of the economic literature on the impact of immigration and a discussion on why the impact of temporary migration may differ from that of permanent migration.

The first challenge in addressing this research gap is measuring the total size of the employed temporary migrant population. While data on yearly inflows of temporary migrants are available for most OECD countries, translating these inflows into employment has remained unexplored. Similar inflows of temporary migrants may lead to significantly different contributions in terms of employed population depending on the duration of stay and the migration categories.

For example, some temporary migration spells are shorter than one year, which limits the contribution of these migrants to the host country labour market in full-year equivalent terms. This is typically the case of seasonal migrants or service providers, who only work in the host country for some months, or even only a few days, per year. In this case, a large inflow of temporary migrants may translate into a relatively modest contribution in terms of full-year equivalent employment.

Furthermore, temporary migrants are a heterogeneous group that vary in their participation in the labour market. Temporary *labour* migrants are generally in employment for all their duration of stay in the host country. This is the case of migrants hired by host country employers for a limited duration and return to their country of origin at the end of their employment spell in the host country.

Other temporary migrants, whose main purpose of migration is not work, may be employed only for part of their stay, or not work at all. While in some cases, whether to work and how much to work in the host country is the migrants' choice, in other cases, it is a constraint imposed by the rules of the temporary migration programme of the host country. For example, international students are often limited in the hours they can legally work alongside their studies, and accompanying family members of temporary migrants are in some cases not allowed to work at all in the host country.

This chapter aims at closing this research gap by providing the first estimates of the total employed temporary migrant population in full-year equivalent for 20 OECD countries. The approach in the chapter sets out to be as comprehensive as possible and accounts for all categories of temporary migrants who may participate in the host country labour market. In particular, the chapter includes international students, cultural exchange programme participants, service providers such as EU/EFTA posted workers, as well as cross-border workers. The latter are not being strictly speaking migrants but are included in the analysis given that they contribute significantly to the labour market of some OECD countries.

Employed temporary migrant populations of similar sizes may nonetheless lead to a different impact on the labour market outcomes of natives, depending on the composition of the temporary migrant population as well as the labour market context. The mechanisms through which migrants affect the demand for, and supply of, native labour have been shown to differ markedly depending on the specific migration programme. For example, participants in cultural exchange programmes are allowed to work to finance their stay in the host country but their main reason for migration is travelling. Hence, they are likely to have a more positive impact on host-country demand for labour through their consumption than other categories of temporary migrants. Cross-border workers, on the other hand, compete for jobs with natives but consume less in the host country than temporary migrants who both work and live in the host country. Therefore, they may have a weaker positive effect on labour demand in the host country.

Studying the mechanisms through which temporary migrants affect the labour market outcomes of natives is beyond the scope of this chapter. While this chapter has a cross-country approach that is as comprehensive as possible, studying the mechanisms requires focusing on specific categories of temporary migrants or even country-specific temporary migration programmes. Annex 3.A also reviews the available programme-specific evidence on the impact of temporary migration in OECD countries.

Temporary migration across OECD countries

The rest of the chapter provides a comprehensive description of temporary migration across OECD countries and estimates their contribution to the employed population in the host country. For this exercise, one would ideally need yearly data on the inflows of temporary migrants, their duration of stay and the duration of their employment spells. Unfortunately, no cross-country data with this level of detail exists.

Instead, this chapter uses two main data sources. The first section explores a novel data set on permits and visas collected for this specific purpose from OECD countries. Box 3.1 presents the data set. The second section uses alternative datasets in order to document temporary migration within the EU/EFTA for which no permit or visa is issued.

This section presents an overview of temporary migration based on the permit data collected for 20 OECD countries – Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States – and then provides an estimation of its contribution to the resident employed population in the host countries.

Box 3.1. The OECD permit data

Most temporary migrants need to obtain a permit or a visa to work temporarily in another country. The OECD permit data contains information on all residence and/or work permits and visas issued to temporary migrants. For simplicity, these are referred to as *permits* in the rest of the chapter.

For each permit, the dataset contains the number of permits issued annually – first issuance of the permit as well as renewals – and the end-of-the-year stock of valid permits for 2013-17. Furthermore, it contains information on the permit characteristics, such as the permit holder's access to the labour market, the maximal duration of the initial permit and its renewability, and the right of accompanying family to reside and work in the host country.

A main limitation of permit data is that it does not provide information on how many temporary migrants are actually present in the host country in a given day of the year. A valid permit does not mean that the migrant is physically present. Despite obtaining a permit, the migrant may have ended up not travelling to the destination country or may have left the country before the end of validity of the permit.

A portrait of temporary migration across OECD countries

The different categories of temporary migrants

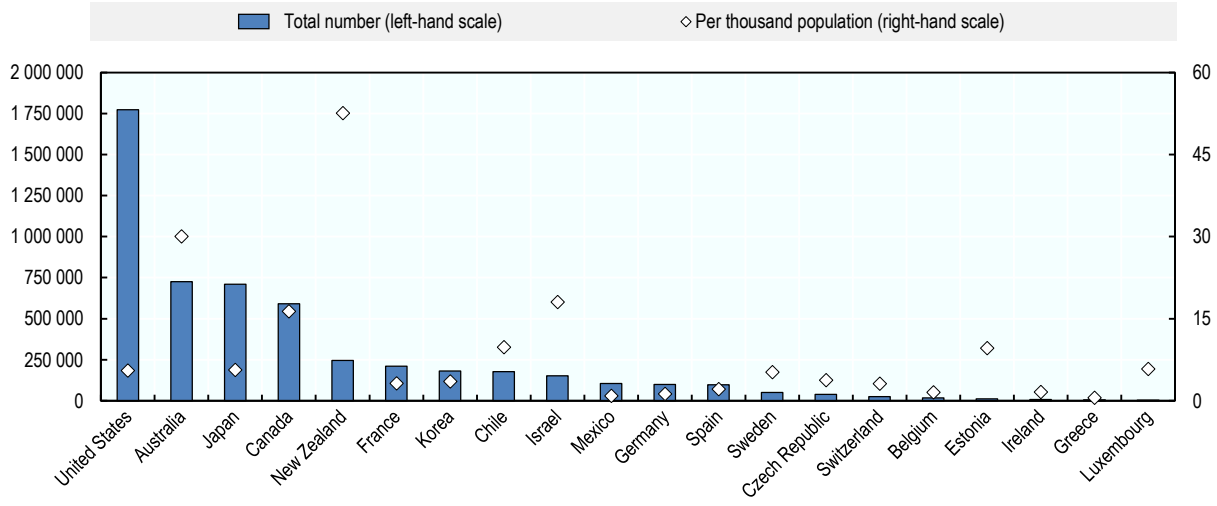
Figure 3.1 presents the total number of permits issued to all temporary migrants in 2017 by country. Box 3.2 presents the definition of temporary migrant and specifies the categories included in the analysis.

The United States is by far the country that issued the largest number of permits, followed by Australia, Japan and Canada. In per capita terms, New Zealand issued the most permits, followed by Australia, Israel and Canada. In EU/EFTA countries, the total number of permits issued is relatively modest given that many temporary migrants come from within the free-movement area and do not need to apply for a permit. Free-movement temporary migrants in the EU/EFTA are covered in the next section.

The number of permits issued is not equivalent to the number of temporary migrants arriving in the host country in a given year. First, an individual may have been issued a permit but decided not to migrate. Second, only three quarters of permits issued were *first* permits and one quarter were *renewals*, meaning the migrant already held the same type of permit and extended his/her stay in the host country.[1]

How the number of permits issued translates into participation in the host country labour market depends on the share of permits issued to each category of temporary migrant. While temporary labour migrants work for virtually the whole duration of their stay in the host country, other categories of temporary migrants may work in a more limited way or, in some cases, may not even have access to the host country labour market.

Figure 3.1. Permits issued to temporary migrants, 2017



Note: In most countries, the permits in the dataset are residence permits that may also provide access to the labour market. Data for Ireland and Belgium is employment permit data instead of residence permit data. Data for Germany for labour migrants refers to authorisations to work and not to permit data.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989836

Box 3.2. Who is a temporary migrant?

The definition of a temporary migrant used throughout the chapter is based on the OECD definition of temporary versus permanent migration. A permanent migrant is someone whose status enables him or her to stay in the host country indefinitely under the circumstances that prevailed at the time they arrived (Lemaître et al., 2007[3]). In contrast, a temporary migrant is someone whose status at entry does not enable him or her to remain in the host country without a status change subject to additional conditions.

Migrants within free-movement areas may freely choose their duration of stay in the host country. Some individuals choose to settle indefinitely whereas others migrate only temporarily to study, provide a service or work on a temporary basis. In the latter case, they contribute to the host country labour market in a similar way as other temporary migrants covered in the chapter. Free-movement temporary migration is addressed in the section entitled *Temporary migrants within the EU/EFTA*.

This chapter covers temporary migrants who have access to the host country labour market. The purpose of migration need not be labour related; it may be family (for example spouses of temporary migrants with work rights), study (for example international students) or cultural exchange (for example working holidaymakers). Hence, the chapter covers a wide variety of forms of temporary migration.

The focus of the chapter is on typical forms of employment. Hence, some categories of temporary migrants are excluded. This is the case of individuals who are self-employed; professional sportsmen; volunteers; religious workers; and performers. The analysis also

excludes business visitors given that in most cases they do not participate in the host country labour market.

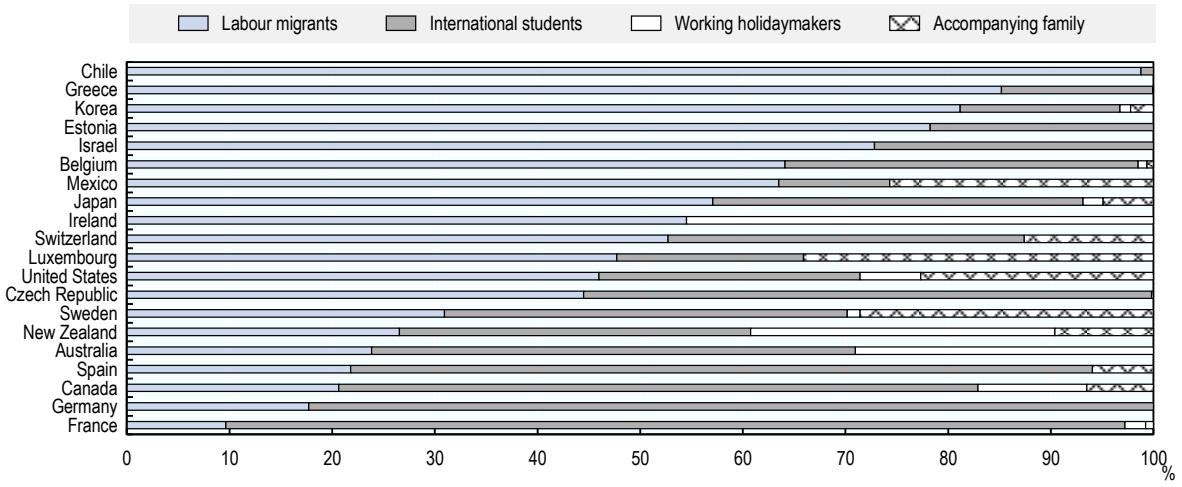
Figure 3.2 presents the share of permits issued to temporary labour migrants, as well as to the other three main categories of migrants considered throughout the analysis: accompanying family, international students, and working holidaymakers. The share of temporary permits issued to labour migrants is over 80% in Korea, whereas it is 20% or less in Canada, Germany and France. International students account for a large share of permits issued in Spain, Canada and France. Most permits are issued to tertiary students but permits issued to language school students (for example in Japan) and religion students (for example in Israel) are also included. International students from within free-movement areas, such as the EU/EFTA, are not included in the Figure, given they do not need a permit.

Working holidaymakers are participants in cultural exchange programmes under bilateral agreements. These agreements exist in most OECD countries but exact duration and rules of the programmes vary across countries.[2] In all cases, participants benefit from some access to the host country labour market but the aim of the programme is cultural exchange. The "working holiday visa" and the "work and holiday visa" in Australia, the "summer work travel visa" (a subcategory of the J1-visa) in the United States, and the International Experience Canada work permit are some examples of the permits included in the data set. Working holidaymakers are mainly relevant in Australia and New Zealand, where they account for approximately 30% of permits issued, and to a lesser extent also in Canada and the United States.

Accompanying family of temporary labour migrants and international students account for 25% of permits in Sweden and Mexico but only 2% in Korea. In Canada and New Zealand, accompanying family account for a relatively small proportion of total temporary permits. However, this is driven by the fact that only permits for partners/spouses with work rights are included in the data for these two countries. In the other countries, the data also includes dependents.

In most European countries, a small share of the permits are issued to accompanying family. In many countries, family members of most temporary labour migrants need to apply for family reunification and the process can only be started after the principal applicant has lived for a certain amount of time (usually 12 or 18 months) in the host country and is expected to stay longer.[3] Family members who migrate following such family reunification procedures are not included in the analysis.

Figure 3.2. Share of permits issued to the different categories of temporary migrants, 2017



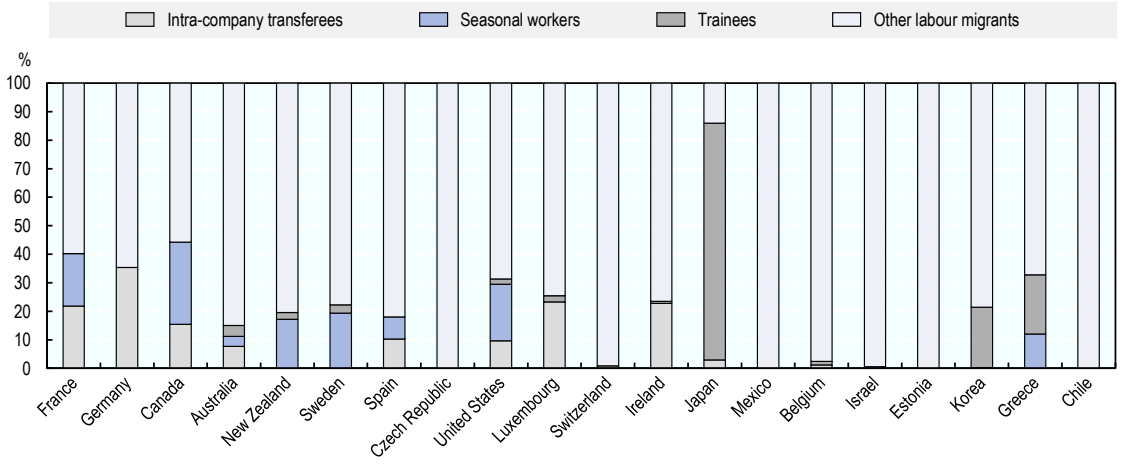
Note: Permits issued to dependents in Australia and Chile are reported together with permits issued to principal applicants. No permit data for international students is available for Ireland. Data for Ireland and Belgium is employment permit data instead of residence permit data. Data for Germany for labour migrants refers to authorisations to work and not to permit data. Permit data for accompanying family is not available for Belgium, Germany and Ireland. Only data on permits for spouses/partners with labour market access is available for Canada and New Zealand under the category Accompanying family.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

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Figure 3.3 presents a decomposition of the temporary permits issued to labour migrants into four main categories. Almost two-thirds of all the permits issued to labour migrants belong to a category "other labour migrants". This category is composed mainly of permits issued to workers who have a job offer from a host country employer. It includes large temporary migration programmes in the OECD such as the Temporary Foreign Worker Programme in Canada (excluding seasonal workers), the H1-B visa in the United States or the E-9 visa in Korea. Some countries do not have specific permits for intra-company transferees, seasonal workers and trainees. Hence, these workers cannot be identified in the data and are classified in the category "other labour migrants".

Trainees account for a small share of permits issued to temporary labour migrants in all countries, except in Japan – where they represent the vast majority of temporary labour migration – and in Korea. In countries in which intra-company transferees may be identified, they tend to represent a small fraction of total temporary labour migration permits, except in France, Germany, Luxembourg and Ireland. Similarly, seasonal workers represent 28% of temporary labour migration permits issued in Canada, 24% in France, 20% in the United States and 17% in New Zealand.

Figure 3.3. Breakdown of the different permits issued to temporary labour migrants, 2017



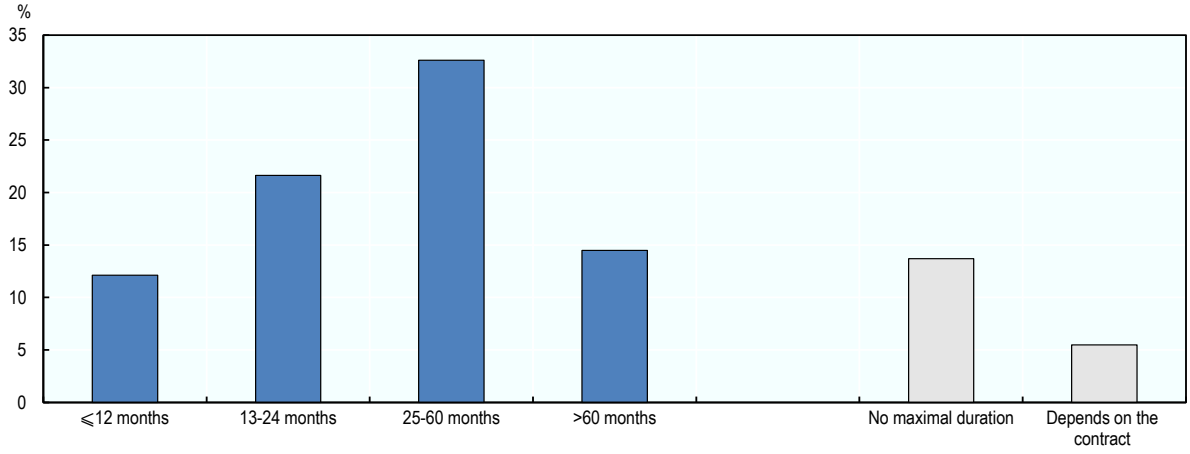
Note: Some countries do not have specific permits for intra-company transferees or trainees. Migrants are therefore issued a more generic permit and classified under "other temporary labour migrants" in the analysis. For example, Switzerland does not issue a specific permit for intra-company transferees. In other cases, the number of permits issued is too small to be visible in the Figure.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989969

The duration of stay varies across countries and types of permits issued

How much temporary migrants contribute to the host country labour market depends on how long they stay in the host country. The maximal duration of stay in the host country is specific to each permit and varies across countries. Figure 3.4 presents the distribution of permits issued to principal permit holders, excluding international students, in 2017, by the maximal duration of stay, including all possible permit renewals.

Figure 3.4. Distribution of the temporary permits issued in OECD countries by the maximal allowed duration of stay according to the permit rules, in months, 2017



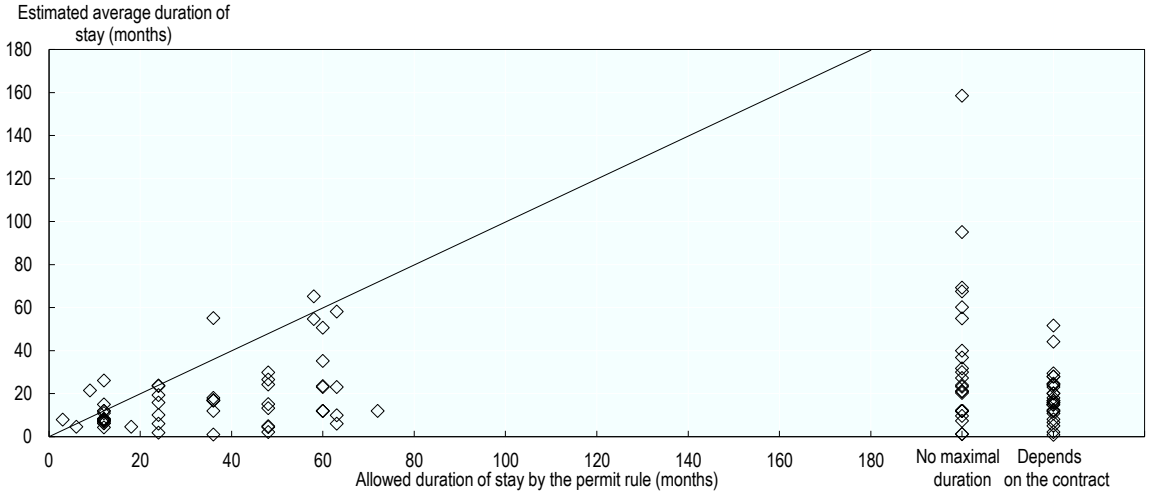
Note: The distribution is calculated using all permits for the 20 OECD countries in the OECD permit data.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

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Most permits issued can be renewed for a relatively long period of time. One-third of permits issued have a maximal duration of between two and four years, 15% over four years, and only 12% under one year. Moreover, 19% of permits issued have no fixed maximal duration of stay: 14% are renewable, at least in theory, for an indeterminate number of times, whereas 5% have the duration of the activity underlying the granting of the permit. This is the case for many permits for researchers and scholars, some permits for service providers, and for most subcategories of the International Mobility Programme in Canada.[4]

It is important to keep in mind that temporary migrants may stay in the host country a shorter amount of time than allowed by the permit rules. In order to gauge how much of the allowed time they actually stay in the country, an estimation of the average duration of stay is done by dividing the end-of-year stock by the number of first issuances for each permit.[5]

Figure 3.5. Allowed duration of stay by the permit rule and estimated average duration of stay, 2017



Note: Each diamond represents one type of permit. The distance between the diamond and the 45º line indicates the gap between the estimated duration of stay in the host country for holders of that permit and the maximal duration usually allowed by the permit rules. In order to estimate the duration of stay, one needs data on stocks and first issuances of permits. Hence, due to missing data, permits issued in Australia, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Mexico, Switzerland and the United States are not included in this estimation.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

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Figure 3.5 plots the estimated average duration of stay against the maximal duration of stay as determined by the permit rules. Each point in the Figure represents one type of permit. The distance to the 45-degree line indicates the gap between the estimated average duration of stay and that allowed by the permit. If the point is above the 45-degree line, the average duration of stay is estimated to be longer than usually allowed by the rules. This is the case for permits that allow exceptional renewals when certain conditions are met. For example, the usual maximal duration of the E-9 visa in Korea is 58 months. However, temporary migrants may be granted an additional 58 months under certain conditions and end up working in Korea for up to 116 months.[6] The estimated average duration of stay for the E-9 visa is 65 months.

For most permits, temporary migrants do not use their permit to its full-allowed duration. Although many permits are issued with an indeterminate duration of stay, the estimated average duration of stay for such permits is, with one exception, under two years. The wide range of estimated durations for such permits is linked to the heterogeneity in forms of migration covered. This includes permits for service providers (such as repairs and maintenance) with short estimated durations of stay, and permits for professionals or scholars with longer estimated durations of stay.

Accompanying family and their access to the host country labour market

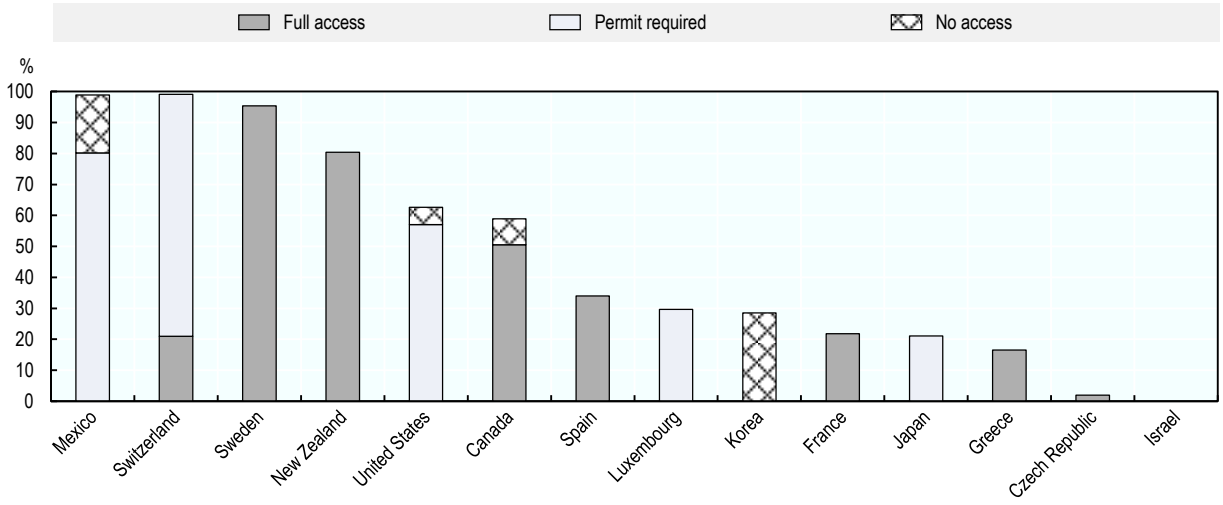
The cross-country differences in the shares of permits issued to accompanying family documented in Figure 3.2 are driven by several factors. First, permits for some categories of migrants, such as seasonal workers or working holidaymakers, do not allow for sponsoring family in most countries and represent varying shares of permits issued across countries. Second, some countries are more likely to allow principal permit holders to sponsor accompanying family members, irrespective of the specific permit or type of migration considered. Third, even in the cases in which principal permit holders may sponsor family members, they may be more or less likely to do so. Their choice may depend on their intended duration of stay in the host country or the family members' right to access the host country labour market.

Figure 3.6 shows the share of total permits issued in 2017 to temporary *labour* migrants that allow sponsoring of family members. There are large differences across countries. While the vast majority of permits issued in Sweden or Mexico allow the principal permit holder to sponsor accompanying family, less than 30% of permits issued in Korea and Japan allow doing so.

In most European countries considered – such as France, Greece, Luxembourg and Spain – only a small fraction of permits issued to temporary labour migrants allow family members to migrate at the same time as the principal applicant. This is only the case for some permits issued to highly skilled internationally mobile individuals such as researchers and intra-company transferees. However, in Sweden, most temporary migrants may sponsor accompanying family as long as their permit is valid for six months or more.

Not all accompanying family members may access the host country labour market. In New Zealand and Sweden, all accompanying family of principal permit holders can freely access the host country labour market. In contrast, in Korea, no accompanying family members can participate in the labour market without applying for their own visa. In the United States, family members of labour migrants need in most cases to apply for an employment authorisation to be able to work. Similarly, in Switzerland, accompanying family may need to apply for a work authorisation depending on the permit type of the principal permit holder.

Figure 3.6. Share of permits issued to temporary labour migrants that allow sponsoring accompanying family and their access to the labour market, 2017



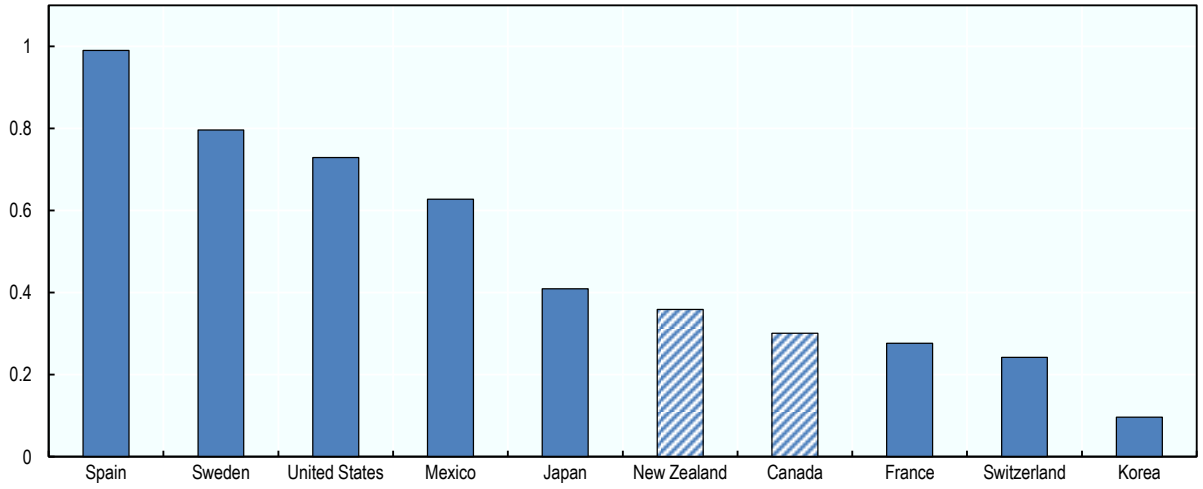
Note: Permits issued to temporary labour migrants only. In Switzerland, temporary labour migrants may apply for family reunification, although there is no established right. Six countries are not represented in this Figure. Permits issued to dependents in Australia and Chile are reported together with permits issued to principal applicants. Data for Belgium, Germany and Ireland does not cover the rights of the family of temporary migrants. Permit data for Estonia is too aggregate to distinguish between permits that allow for accompanying family and those that require family members to apply for family reunification.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

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Permits for international students and working holidaymakers are excluded from Figure 3.6. Working holidaymakers are not allowed to sponsor dependents in any country. All permits issued to students in the non-European countries in the analysis allow sponsoring accompanying family. Whether accompanying family members of international students are allowed to work depends on the country considered and on the rules of specific permit issued. For example, accompanying family of students are not allowed to work in Chile. In the United States, family members of students are not allowed to work, except if the student holds a J-1 visa. In many European countries, spouses and dependents of students need to apply for the usual family reunification procedure.

Not all principal applicants who may sponsor family do so. In fact, the number of dependents relative to principal permit holders is rather small (Figure 3.7). In Sweden, temporary labour migrants sponsor one dependent each on average. In France, Spain and Switzerland, the ratio of dependents to principal permit holders is under 40%. The permits issued to dependents include permits issued to children of principal permit holders in these countries. The ratios of working age dependents to principal permit holders are likely to be significantly smaller than the ones in Figure 3.7.

Figure 3.7. Ratio of permits issued to accompanying family relative to temporary labour migrant principal permit holders, 2017



Note: Permits issued to temporary labour migrants that allow for sponsoring accompanying family only. For Canada andUnbi, only permits to spouses with labour market access are included in the data. In other countries, permits issued to children and other family members are also included. Ten countries are not represented in this Figure. Permits issued to dependents in Australia and Chile are reported together with permits issued to principal applicants. In the data for Estonia, Czech Republic, Luxembourg and Greece, it is not possible to identify separately accompanying family and family members who apply for reunification after a waiting period, given that the same permit is issued in both cases. Data for Belgium, Germany and Ireland does not cover family of temporary migrants. In Israel, none of the permits considered issued to temporary labour migrants allow for accompanying family.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

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The share of principal permit holders that sponsor accompanying family varies across permits. It is likely that principal permit holders who stay longer in the host country are more likely to sponsor family, whereas younger temporary migrants are less likely to have a spouse and children to sponsor. Unfortunately, in most countries a single permit is issued to dependents irrespective of the permit issued to the principal permit holder, which does not allow for a more detailed analysis.

While the ratios presented in Figure 3.7 concern only labour migrants, international students may also sponsor dependents in some countries. Furthermore, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States issue specific permits to accompanying family members of international students. Unsurprisingly, few international students actually sponsor family. The ratios of permits issued to dependents compared to permits issued to principal permit holders is much lower than for temporary labour migrants. It is 3% in Canada, 4% in New Zealand, 6% in the United States and 16% in Sweden.

An estimation of the contribution of temporary migrants to the employed population in OECD countries

The chapter uses the OECD permit data to provide an estimation of the contribution of temporary migrants to the employed population in the 20 OECD countries considered in the analysis. The estimation is done separately for temporary labour migrants – who work

for virtually the whole duration of their stay in the host country – and other temporary migrants – who choose whether to work, and if so, for how long.

Box 3.3. A permit-by-permit estimation: some examples

Table 3.1 presents two examples to illustrate how the estimation transforms the data on issuances and stocks of permits into a full-year equivalent contribution of temporary labour migrants.

Table 3.1. Examples of the permit-by-permit estimation of the full-year equivalent contribution of temporary labour migrants

Permit		Permits issued in 2017			Stock of valid permits on 31 Dec. 2017	Estimated duration of stay (months)	Estimated full-year equivalent
		First permits	Renewals	Total permits			
Japan	Researcher	604	313	917	1 598	32	1 598
Sweden	Berry pickers	3 081				4	1 027

Note: The estimated duration of stay is imputed for the work permits delivered to berry pickers. It is calculated by dividing the stock by the first issuances for researchers. The estimated full-year equivalent is calculated as the number of first permits times the estimated duration of stay in months divided by 12.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

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For permits that are valid for over one year, the stock is taken as the full-year equivalent estimation. The underlying assumption is that the number of valid permits is approximately constant throughout the calendar year. An example of this type of permit is one that is issued in Japan to researchers. There were 604 first permits issued in 2017, and 313 permit renewals. The estimated duration of stay is 2.7 years or 32 months. The contribution in 2017 of holders of the researcher permit is that of individuals who first received a permit in 2017, but also that of researchers who were granted a permit in 2016 or earlier and remained in the country up to 2017. The estimated full-year equivalent contribution of holders of this permit is then larger than the number of permits issued. It amounts to 1 598 full-year equivalent workers.

For permits under one year, the stock was also taken as the full-year equivalent estimation, except for permits for which the assumption that the number of temporary migrants is constant throughout the calendar year does not hold, such as for seasonal workers. In that case, the estimated full-year equivalent is the number of first permits issued *times* the fraction of the year that the permit is valid for or the duration the activity is expected to last. An example is the permit issued to berry pickers in Sweden. There were 3 081 permits issued for berry picking in 2017. Berry pickers are issued the general work permit in Sweden. There is no data on stocks of valid permits on December 31st for this subcategory of the work permit. In any case, stock data would not be a good estimation of the full-year equivalent contribution of berry pickers in 2017. Work permits in Sweden are usually issued for the duration of the employment contract up to a maximum of 24 months. The contract for berry pickers has the duration of the season, which lasts for four months approximately. Hence, their estimated full-year equivalent contribution is 1027 (3081 *times* 4 *divided by* 12).

The estimation done is a permit-by-permit estimation of the number of temporary migrants in the host country in a given year multiplied by their employment spell. Box 3.3 presents the estimation for two permits issued to temporary labour migrants as an example. Annex

3.B presents the estimation strategy of the contribution of temporary *labour* migrants and other temporary migrants.

Temporary labour migrants add up to 2% to the host country's employed population

The United States issued the largest number of temporary labour permits in 2017: over 800 000 permits, which translate into 1.6 million full-year equivalent workers (Table 3.2). In relative terms, however, Korea, Israel and New Zealand are the top three countries in terms of magnitude of the employed population of temporary labour migrants. In these countries, temporary labour migrants add 2% or more to the employed population.

Large temporary migration programmes drive the larger contribution of temporary labour migrants in Korea and New Zealand. The E-9 and H-2 visas in Korea add 1.0% and 0.9% to the employed population and the Essential Skills programme in New Zealand by itself adds 1.4%.

Chile is the fourth country with the highest full-year equivalent contribution of temporary migrants as a share of the employed population. While Korea, Israel and New Zealand have separate temporary and permanent-migration tracks, in Chile, all migrants first receive a temporary permit, in many cases with the possibility to obtain a permanent permit after two years, or even one year, of residence.

In Australia, Canada and the United States, temporary labour migrants add 0.5% to 1% to the employed population. In the vast majority of European countries, the contribution is under a third of a percentage point. In these countries, many temporary labour migrants come from within the EU/EFTA free movement area and, given that they do not need a permit, they are not included in this dataset. One exception is Estonia, where the number of permits issued to temporary labour migrants has increased significantly since 2017. Over half of these permits are issued to citizens of Ukraine.

Comparing the number of permits issued to the estimated full-year equivalent number of workers highlights the value of the estimation exercise. In Korea, the estimated number of full-year equivalent workers is fourfold the number of permits issued – twofold in the United States – whereas in Australia it is half the number of permits. The much longer average duration of stay of temporary labour migrants in Korea than in Australia drives the differences observed.

Table 3.2 presents the contribution of different subcategories of temporary labour migrants for which data is available. The largest contribution of seasonal workers is in New Zealand, where they add a third of a percentage point to the employed population. In the United States and Canada, their contribution is more modest at 0.1%. In European countries, free-mobility migrants take up most seasonal work, which explains the low contribution of seasonal workers documented.

Intra-company transferees are mainly relevant in the United States, Luxembourg and Canada, adding over 0.1% to the employed population. Trainees represent a sizeable contribution only in Korea and Japan where they add 0.2% and 0.4% to the employed population respectively.

Table 3.2. Estimated full-year equivalent contribution of temporary labour migrants, 2017

	Temporary labour migrants (total)			Of which:			
				Intra-company transferees	Seasonal workers	Trainees	Other labour migrants
	Permits issued	Full-year equivalent workers	Addition to the resident employed population (%)	Addition to the resident employed population (%)			
Korea	147 080	617 680	2.31	0.01		0.20	2.11
Israel	111 110	80 150	2.10		0.01		2.09
New Zealand	65 510	50 540	1.97		0.33	0.03	1.61
Chile	140 740	155 510	1.88				1.88
United States	814 740	1 593 600	1.04	0.16	0.14	0.01	0.73
Estonia	9 880	6 260	0.95				0.95
Canada	122 140	133 940	0.73	0.15	0.13		0.45
Japan	405 720	366 990	0.56	0.03		0.43	0.11
Luxembourg	1 590	1 490	0.55	0.11		0.00	0.44
Australia	127 270	67 070	0.55	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.45
Czech Republic	17 650	17 890	0.34				0.34
Sweden	15 950	13 690	0.27		0.02	0.00	0.25
Ireland	4 010	5 140	0.23	0.09		0.00	0.15
Belgium	11 250	10 650	0.23	0.00		0.00	0.22
Switzerland	13 650	9 640	0.21			0.00	0.21
Spain	21 090	23 840	0.13	0.01	0.01		0.11
Mexico	66 480	66 100	0.13				0.13
Greece	4 770	4 470	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.08
France	20 400	23 850	0.09	0.04	0.01		0.04
Germany	21 330	21 330	0.05	0.02			0.03

Note: Blank cells indicate that there is no specific permit in the data for the category of temporary migration and country in question.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

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The contribution of other temporary migrants is limited by the permit rules and migrant choices in terms of labour market participation

For other temporary migrants (accompanying family, working holidaymakers, international students), the estimation is done by first incorporating the fact that different categories of migrants face different restrictions in accessing the labour market, and that these vary across countries. For example, most countries have rules on the maximal number of hours per week international students are allowed to work, or on the extent to which spouses and dependents have access to the host country labour market. Second, the estimation takes into account the fact that temporary migrants are generally not employed for as long as they could be, given the rules of the permits they hold. Annex 3.B presents the details of the estimation for the different groups of non-labour temporary migrants.

Accompanying family

Some permits issued to temporary labour migrants do not allow for sponsoring family and among those that do, the family members generally do not get access to the labour market in the host country. A way to assess the stringency of these rules is the following. One can compare the potential contribution of accompanying family under the assumption that all

temporary labour migrants whose dependents have access to the host country labour market were accompanied by one person (column B of Table 3.3) with that of all temporary labour migrants (column C of Table 3.3, reproduced from Table 3.2).

This estimated potential contribution of family members represents over 80% the contribution of temporary labour migrants in Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and Sweden, indicating a low stringency of the permit rules. However, there is a difference between these countries: while in Japan and Mexico family members may access the labour market but need to apply for a work permit, in New Zealand and Sweden they do not need to do so. In France, on the other hand, the estimated contribution is only 20% that of temporary labour migrants, because only a few permits allow for accompanying family, however, all accompanying family are allowed to work. In Korea, the stringency of the rules is extreme given that no accompanying family members are allowed to work.

Not all principal applicants who may sponsor dependents do so. They may not have dependents to sponsor or may choose not to. The second estimation presented in column A incorporates the actual observed number of permits issued to dependents. Three-quarters of the potential accompanying family members do migrate to the host country in France, whereas only 50% do so in Australia, New Zealand and Sweden, and 25% or less in Mexico, Japan and Switzerland.[7]

If all dependents with work rights were employed, they would add 0.5% to the resident employed population in New Zealand and under 0.2% in the other countries. This estimation represents the upper bound of the contribution of accompanying family.

Not all dependents who have work rights choose to enter the labour force, and among those that do, some do not find employment. Given the lack of data on temporary migrants, there is no cross-country estimation of the participation rates of accompanying family of temporary migrants. Hence, the estimation of the contribution of dependents to the employed population assumes arbitrarily that 50% of dependents who have work rights are employed. This estimated full-year equivalent contribution of dependents to the employed population is under 0.1% of the employed population in all countries except in New Zealand, where it is 0.4%.

The estimations in Table 3.3 consider only dependents of labour migrants. International students may also sponsor dependents who, in some countries, have the right to access the labour market. A similar estimation is in columns 2 and 3 for dependents of students, for the countries that have specific permits for dependents of students, shows that their estimated contribution to the employed population is small: 0.05% in New Zealand, 0.04% in Canada and 0.01% in Sweden.

Table 3.3. Estimated and maximal potential contribution of accompanying family of temporary labour migrants, 2017

	Estimated contribution			Maximal potential contribution: three scenarios			
	Permits issued	Full-year equivalent workers (FYE)	Addition to the resident employed population (%)	All *actual* accompanying family members who have access to the labour market choose to work in the host country		Each temporary labour migrant, whose dependents can access the labour market, is accompanied by one family member who chooses to work in the host country	All temporary labour migrants can sponsor accompanying family Accompanying family can access the labour market Each temporary labour migrant is accompanied by one family member who chooses to work in the host country
				A		B	C
				FYE	%	FYE	FYE
New Zealand	20 300	9 590	*0.37*	19 190	*0.63*	41 330	50 540
United States	372 520	182 780	*0.12*	365 560	*0.17*	1 087 650	1 593 600
Canada	26 320	16 450	*0.09*	32 900	*0.13*	72 300	133 940
Australia	61 380	9 360	*0.08*	18 720	*0.12*	35 450	67 070
Sweden	11 370	2 850	*0.06*	5 700	*0.09*	12 270	13 690
Switzerland	11 390	820	*0.02*	1 630	*0.03*	9 520	9 640
Mexico	26 890	6 720	*0.01*	13 440	*0.01*	53 320	66 100
Japan	35 010	7 820	*0.01*	15 650	*0.02*	321 510	366 990
Spain	5 760	2 130	*0.01*	4 260	*0.01*	9 540	23 840
France	1 600	1 790	*0.01*	3 580	*0.01*	4 810	23 850
Korea	4 030	0	*0.00*	0	*0.00*	0	617 680
Chile	172 740	0	*0.00*	0	*0.00*	0	155 510

Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990102

Working holidaymakers

Working holidaymakers are a significant potential source of labour in several of the countries studied. However, the large number of permits issued do not translate into full-year equivalent workers, given that not all working holidaymakers work and those who do, do not work for the whole duration of their stay.

Table 3.4 summarises the contribution of working holidaymakers in two different scenarios. First, the table presents the maximal potential contribution of working holidaymakers, that is under the assumption that all working holidaymakers work for the whole duration of their stay in the host country. Second, the table presents an estimated contribution of working holidaymakers under the assumption that the average working holidaymaker works full-time for four months, consistent with evidence for Australia and New Zealand (See Annex 3.B for the details of the estimation).

If working holidaymakers would work the whole duration of their stay in the host country, they could potentially add 2.8% to the employed population in New Zealand, 1.7% in Australia, and 0.4% in Canada. Despite relatively large number of permits issued in the United States to working holidaymakers, the maximal duration of the programme is four months, reducing the potential contribution of these temporary migrants (0.07% of the employed population) relative to the other countries considered.

Using an estimated work duration of four months, working holidaymakers add an estimated 0.9% to the employed population in New Zealand and 0.6% in Australia.[8]

Table 3.4. Estimated and maximal potential contribution of working holidaymakers, 2017

		Estimated contribution		Maximal potential contribution	
	Permits issued	Full-year equivalent workers	Addition to the resident employed population (%)	Full-year equivalent workers	Addition to the resident employed population (%)
New Zealand	73 120	24 370	0.95	73 120	2.85
Australia	211 010	70 340	0.57	211 010	1.72
Canada	62 640	27 120	0.15	81 370	0.44
Ireland	3 340	1 110	0.05	3 340	0.15
United States	104 920	34 970	0.02	104 920	0.07
Japan	13 770	4 590	0.01	13 770	0.02
France	4 270	1 420	0.01	4 270	0.02
Sweden	650	220	0.00	650	0.01
Korea	1 870	620	0.00	1 870	0.01
Spain	710	240	0.00	710	0.00
Belgium	150	50	0.00	150	0.00

Note: The maximal potential contribution assumes that all working holidaymakers work for the whole duration of their stay in the host country. The estimated contribution assumes that on average working holidaymakers work for four months in the host country. Only countries with working holidaymaker agreements and that issued 100 permits or more in 2017 are included in the table.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990121

International students

International students have the right to work alongside their studies, at least part-time, in most OECD countries. In countries with a large international student population, the contribution of students to the host country's labour supply may be significant.

The contribution of students to the host country's employed population is bound by the country-specific rules on student work, but also depend on the students' decision to take up employment. Most OECD countries restrict the number of hours per week international students are allowed to work during term-time, but allow students to work full-time during school breaks and holidays. See Annex 3.B for more details on the estimation.

The maximal potential contribution of international students is estimated in full-year and full-time equivalent (FY/FTE) terms by assuming that all international students work the maximal hours allowed by the rules of their permit. In full-year full-time equivalent terms, international students add up to 1.3% to the working age population in Australia and New Zealand, and 1.1% in Canada. In the other countries, their maximal potential contribution is 0.4% or less. This estimation represents the upper bound of the contribution of international students to the employed population.

The choice of international students to take up employment alongside their studies varies across countries. Unfortunately, no comparable cross-country estimation of the propensity to work is available at this stage. The estimated contribution of international students to the employed population assumes that the average student works 25% of the maximal hours of work allowed per year by the permit rules. Under this scenario, in Australia, New Zealand

and Canada, students add up to 0.4% of the employed population, and 0.1% or less in other countries.

This estimation is likely to underestimate the contribution of international students in several countries. For example, in Japan, international students need to apply for a work authorisation in order to take up employment. The data on work authorisations issued to international students in 2017 indicates that approximately 90% of students intended to work alongside their studies. In this case, the contribution of international students is closer to the estimated upper bound.

Table 3.5. Estimated and maximal potential contribution of international students, 2017

	Estimated contribution			Maximal potential contribution		
	Stock of valid permits	Full-year equivalent workers	Addition to the resident employed population (%)	Full-year equivalent workers	Addition to the working-age population (%)	Addition to the resident employed population (%)
Australia	219 680	53 590	0.44	214 350	1.34	1.75
New Zealand	59 740	9 910	0.39	39 640	1.30	1.54
Canada	492 970	69 500	0.38	278 010	1.13	1.51
United States	971 420	161 130	0.11	644 500	0.30	0.42
Czech Republic	21 410	5 350	0.10	21 410	0.31	0.41
Ireland	13 100	2 170	0.10	8 690	0.28	0.40
Japan	311 520	62 150	0.10	248 610	0.32	0.38
Estonia	2 480	620	0.09	2 480	0.29	0.38
France	186 710	21 470	0.08	85 890	0.21	0.32
Sweden	12 360	3 090	0.06	12 360	0.20	0.25
Switzerland	17 430	2 520	0.05	10 100	0.18	0.22
Korea	86 880	14 410	0.05	57 640	0.16	0.22
Germany	176 460	18 980	0.05	75 930	0.14	0.18
Spain	53 500	8 360	0.04	33 440	0.11	0.18
Luxembourg	550	80	0.03	320	0.08	0.12
Belgium	6 040	1 000	0.02	4 010	0.05	0.09
Greece	850	140	0.00	570	0.01	0.02
Chile	2 870	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Israel	33 350	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Mexico	11 330	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

Note: The maximal potential contribution assumes that all students work for the maximal duration allowed in the host country. The estimated contribution assumes that on average students work for 25% of the time allowed by their permit. Data for Ireland, Switzerland and the United States is 2016 enrolment data from the UOE (UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat) dataset, given that no data on stocks of valid permits exists for these countries.
Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990140

Temporary migrants within the EU/EFTA

Migrants within free-movement areas may freely choose their duration of stay in the host country. Some individuals choose to settle indefinitely whereas others migrate only temporarily to study, provide a service, or work on a temporary basis. In the latter case, they contribute to the host country labour market in a similar way as temporary migrants covered in the previous section.

Within the EU/EFTA, the largest free-movement area in the OECD, individuals do not need a permit nor a visa to work and study in a country other than their country of residence,

and as such are not covered in the OECD permit data. This section provides an estimation of the contribution of free-movement temporary migrants to EU/EFTA countries based on alternative datasets. Box 3.4 and Box 3.5 address free-movement between Australia and New Zealand.

Free-movement temporary labour migrants in the EU/EFTA add over 1% to the total employed population in a third of EU/EFTA countries

The estimation in this section uses a novel methodology to identify free-movement temporary labour migrants based on data from the EU labour force survey (EU-LFS). Free movement temporary migrants are defined, for the purpose of this exercise, as individuals who declare working in a country other than their country of usual residence. As long as individuals work, or intend to work, abroad for less than one year, they are still considered residents of the country of origin. Annex 3.B provides a detailed description of the estimation.

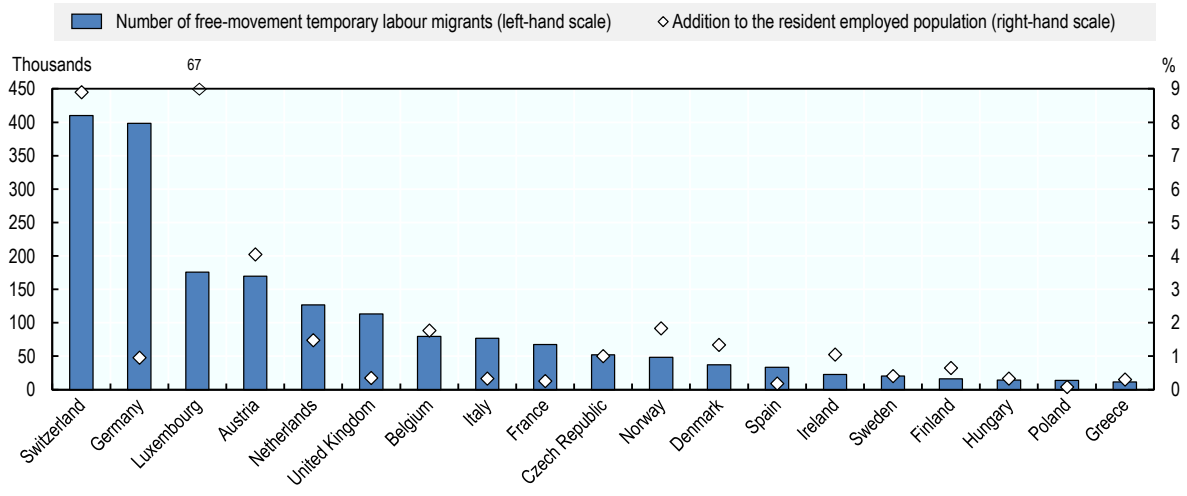
Using this definition allows to capture not only individuals who migrate to another EU/EFTA country for less than one year, but also cross-border workers. While these are not traditionally considered migrants, it is important to include them in the analysis to capture all participants in the host country labour market.

Using this methodology, an estimated 1.6 million free-movement temporary labour migrants worked in EU/EFTA countries in 2017. This number increased by over 20% in the period 2013-17 relative to a 5.5% increase in total employment in the EU/EFTA.

Switzerland was the host country with the largest number of temporary migrants (410 000) in 2017, followed by Germany (398 000), and then Luxembourg, Austria, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, each hosting between 100 000 and 200 000 temporary migrants (Figure 3.8).

Free movement temporary labour migrants add 0.9% to the total resident employed population in EU/EFTA countries, and over 1% to the employed population in ten countries. Luxembourg is by far the country with the highest contribution of free mobility temporary migrants to its employed population (67.2%). For every 100 resident workers in Luxembourg, there are 67 additional full-year full-time equivalent temporary migrants, most of which are likely to be cross-border workers. Temporary migrants are also a significant addition to the total resident employed population in Switzerland (8.9%), Austria (4.0%), Norway and Belgium (1.8% each).

Figure 3.8. Free-movement temporary labour migrants by receiving country, 2017



Note: Residents of Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia who work in another country are not included in the analysis because there is no information on the country of work.
Source: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990026

Box 3.4. Free movement between Australia and New Zealand

The Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement regulates free movement between Australia and New Zealand. Upon arrival in Australia, New Zealand citizens are granted a Special Category visa (subclass 444). Although this visa is classified as a temporary visa, it allows New Zealanders to live, study and work in Australia as long as they hold the New Zealand citizenship. Australian citizens, and permanent residents, are granted a resident visa upon arrival in New Zealand.[1]

Migration flows between the two countries have been shown to be driven by relative economic conditions, which speaks to the importance of temporary work migration within this free movement area. However, there is no available estimation of the contribution of free movement temporary migrants to the host country labour markets of these two economies.

Similar to the estimations done for the EU/EFTA, one could try to estimate the contribution of free-movement labour migrants who work in Australia and New Zealand for up to one year. Data collected from the passenger arrival cards (New Zealand) or incoming passenger cards (Australia) contain information on the country of resident of visitors, their reason of travel and their intended duration of stay. However, there is not enough detail in the information collected for an estimation of the number of individuals who migrate for work purposes, nor of their duration of stay.

1. Family members of New Zealand citizens who are not New Zealanders may also live and work in Australia by applying for a New Zealand Citizen Family Relationships visa (461 visa). These visa holders were not included in the estimation. Approximately 2 000 such visas were issued in 2016/17 and about 1 500 visa holders were in Australia on June 30th 2017.

The contribution of free-movement temporary labour migrants is largest in the construction and manufacturing sectors

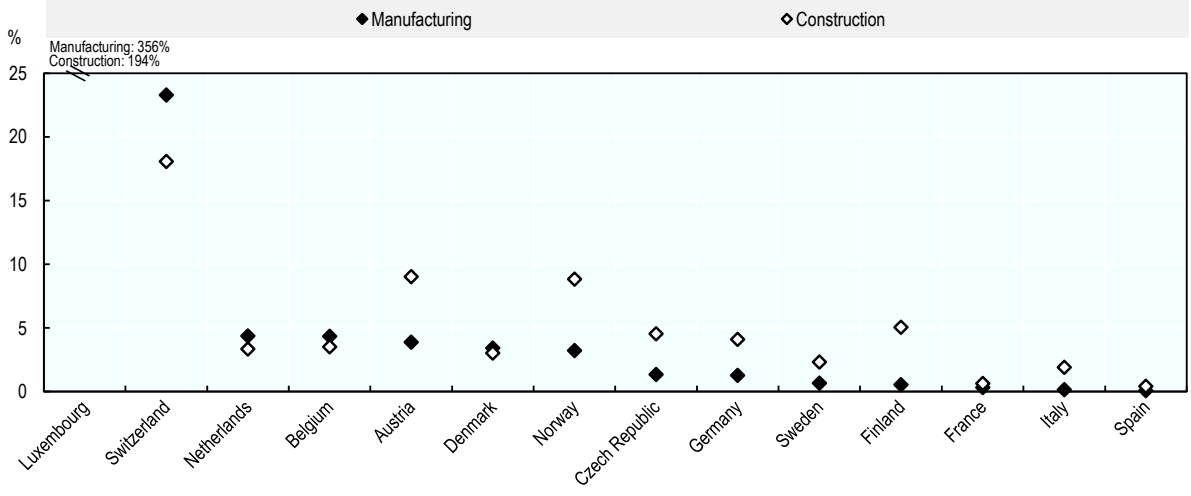
An advantage of using survey data for the estimation of the contribution of temporary migrants relative to permit data is that it contains information on the characteristics of the jobs held by temporary migrants, and in particular, the sector of activity they work in. Hence, it contributes to providing a more complete picture of temporary migration in the host country.

Free movement temporary labour migrants are over-represented in the manufacturing and construction sectors relative to resident workers. 40% of all free-movement temporary migrants across EU/EFTA countries work in one of these two sectors compared with 22% of resident workers (Annex 3.C, Annex Table 3.C.1). The uneven distribution of free movement temporary labour migrants across sectors is mirrored in their distribution across occupations. Free-movement temporary migrants are over-represented among *blue-collar* workers. Almost half of all temporary migrants are *blue-collar* workers compared with 31% of resident workers (Annex 3.C, Annex Table 3.C.2).

The contribution of free-movement temporary labour migrants to the manufacturing and construction sectors is much larger than their estimated contribution to the total resident employed population. Free-movement temporary labour migrants add 2.4% to the total EU/EFTA resident employed population in the construction sector and 1.2% to that in the manufacturing sector.

Figure 3.9. Free movement temporary labour migrants by sector and receiving country, 2017

Full-year equivalent addition to the resident employed population in the construction and manufacturing sectors



Note: Residents of Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia who work in another country are not included in the analysis because there is no information on the country of work.
Source: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989874

There are large differences across countries as presented in Figure 3.9. Luxembourg stands out again: free-movement temporary migrants add 356% to employment in manufacturing and 193% to employment in construction. There are over three times as many free-

movement temporary migrants working in manufacturing, and twice as many working in construction, in full-year equivalent, than Luxembourg residents. In Switzerland, free-movement temporary migrants add 23% to the employment in manufacturing and 18% to that in construction. Luxembourg and Switzerland represent exceptional cases; however, free-movement temporary labour migrants are also an important source of labour in manufacturing and construction in other countries. They add over 3% (4%) to the resident employed population in manufacturing (construction) in five other countries.

The contribution of free-movement international students

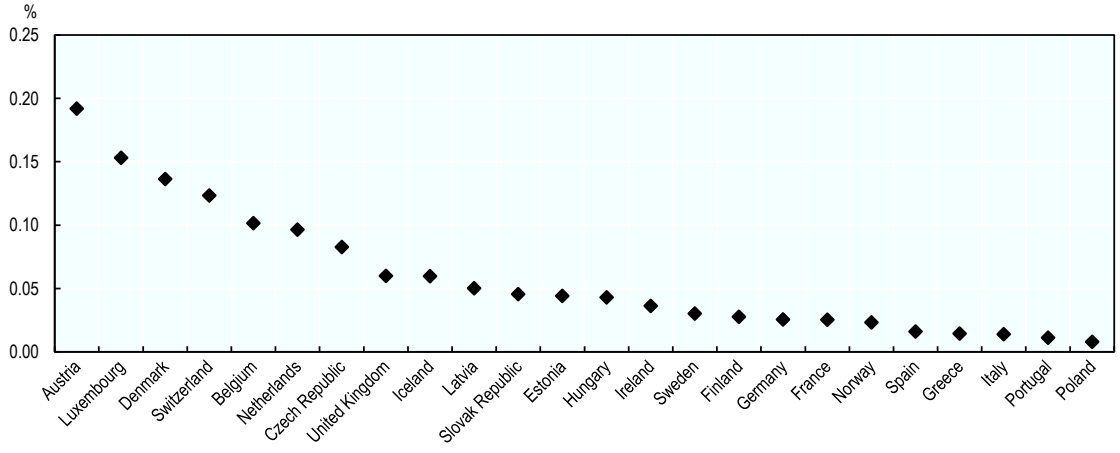
Similar to what happens with temporary labour migrants, a large share of international students in EU/EFTA countries come from another country within the free-movement area. Within the EU/EFTA, international students do not need a permit to study, and are hence not included in the OECD permit data. Furthermore, while international students from third countries can only work limited hours, free-movement international students do not face such restrictions.

In order to estimate the contribution of free-movement international students to the resident employed population in their country of study, one would ideally need to know the share of students who take up some form of employment and on average how many hours per year they work. Unfortunately, the samples of EU/EFTA international students in the EU-LFS by country of study are too small to produce reliable estimations of these statistics.

In this case, data on enrolment of international students at post-secondary institutions from a joint UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat dataset (UOE data) was used. The estimation of the contribution of free-movement international students to the employed population is based on the assumption that 25% of EU/EFTA international students work 20 hours per week during term time and full-time during school holidays.[9] More details of the estimation are presented in Annex 3.B.

Figure 3.10. EU/EFTA international students by country of study, 2016

Full-year equivalent addition to the resident employed population



Source: UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat dataset (UOE data).

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The estimated contribution of free movement international students to the resident employed population in full-year equivalent terms is modest. They add at most 0.2% to the employed population. For most countries, they add between 0.03% and 0.1% to the employed population.

Box 3.5. The contribution of free-movement students in New Zealand and Australia

International students within the Australia-New Zealand free-movement area do not need a permit to move within the two countries to study. Hence, Australian students in New Zealand and New Zealander students in Australia are not included in the estimations presented based on permit data.

According to the UOE enrolment data, there were approximately 2 400 tertiary students from New Zealand enrolled in Australian higher education institutions, and 2 600 tertiary students from Australia enrolled in New Zealand higher education institutions. Free-movement international students represent a small share of the total number of international students enrolled in both countries: 5% in New Zealand and under 1% in Australia.

Assuming that 25% of free-movement students work 20 hours per week during term-time and full-time during school breaks in both countries, they add 0.01% to the employed population in Australia and 0.07% in New Zealand.

Focus on posted workers

Service providers, or *posted workers*, in the EU/EFTA move across countries within the free-movement agreement and as such, they are included in the population of temporary migrants in the EU-LFS, but cannot be identified. Given the increasing number of posted workers in the EU, and their importance in the public debate, a short analysis on their specific contribution to the employed population in the EU/EFTA is presented in this section.

To do so, this section uses data on postings collected yearly by the European Commission from member countries, the PD A1 data (see Box 3.6 for details on the data set).

Box 3.6. The PD A1 Data

An employer posting employees to another EU/EFTA country requests a Portable Document A1 (PD A1) from the social security of the sending country which confirms that the workers are enrolled in the social security and need not pay social security contributions in another EU/EFTA country.

The European Commission publishes an annual report on postings in the EU/EFTA based on a questionnaire sent to member countries on their issuances of Portable Documents A1. The questionnaire contains information on the number of PDs A1 delivered; the number of individuals who received a PD A1 (an individual may be posted several times in one year and consequently receive several PDs A1); the breakdown by receiving country; the breakdown by sector of activity; and the average duration of the posting period. The data includes information on two groups of posted workers: workers posted according to Article 12 of the Basic Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 883/2004)[1] – that is workers posted to another country for less than 24 months – and workers active in two or more member

states according to Article 13 of the Basic Regulation. A small share of PDs A1 are issued to other mobile workers, such as mariners and flight or cabin crew members.

The data on PD A1 is the only source of comparable data to estimate the number of EU/EFTA service providers. Nevertheless, there are some limitations to using this data source.

First, a PD A1 document may be issued to an employer for a given employee but there is no way to know if any work was actually done or if any migration occurred. Second, the employer may not request the PD A1 as it is not compulsory to do so. In theory, this would mean that the social contributions should be paid in the country of destination, but for short-term postings, there may not be enough controls in the country of destination to enforce the rule. Finally, a main limitation of the data for the analysis undertaken in this chapter is that many countries do not fully answer the European Commission questionnaire, which leads to an incomplete picture of postings in the EU/EFTA. These limitations, due to missing data, are described in detail in Annex 3.B.

1. Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

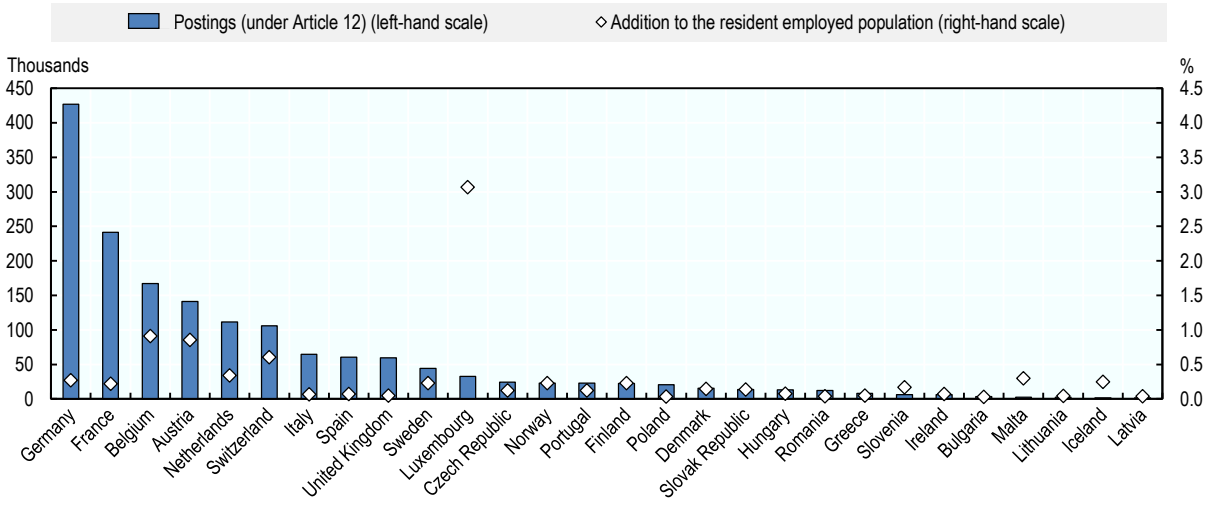
A full-year equivalent estimated contribution of posted workers to the employed population

Based on the PD A1 data, De Wispelaere and Pacolet (2018[4]) report a total of 2.8 million postings declared in 2017 in the EU/EFTA. Two main types of posted workers are captured in the data: 1.7 million postings under Article 12 of the Basic Regulation (workers posted to another country) and approximately 1 million postings under Article 13 (workers active in two or more member states). Approximately half of the postings under Article 13 involve workers in the road freight transport sector.

Figure 3.11 presents the number of postings per destination country as well as an estimation of their contribution to the resident employed population in full-year equivalent terms. Only the contribution of postings under Article 12 may be estimated by country of destination. This is because data on postings is reported by sending countries, and these only report the breakdown by country of destination for postings under Article 12.

The number of postings is not directly comparable to the number of free movement temporary migrants estimated using the EU-LFS. First, the number of postings does not correspond to the number of posted workers. A worker is posted on average twice in a year. Second, posted workers are likely to be undercounted in the EU-LFS, especially in the case of short postings. Assuming that these biases are comparable across countries, a comparison between the number of free-movement temporary migrants and postings (Figure 3.8 and Figure 3.11) indicates that postings are relatively more important in France, Sweden and Belgium, and to a lesser extent in Germany and Austria. In Luxembourg and Switzerland, other forms of free movement (such as cross-border workers) dominate free movement temporary migration.

Figure 3.11. Free-movement postings (under Article 12) by receiving country, 2017



Note: The numbers do not include postings from Switzerland, Norway, and the United Kingdom, since these countries did not provide the breakdown of the number of postings by receiving country. The estimation uses an average duration of postings of 98 days.
Source: Calculation by the Secretariat based on information in De Wispelaere and Pacolet (2018[4]).

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The estimation of the contribution of postings in full-year equivalent requires the duration of postings to be taken into account. In 2017, the average duration of a posting under Article 12 was 98 days. The estimation presented in Figure 3.11 assumes that the duration of postings was constant by receiving country at 98 days. Alternative estimations were made using the assumption that the duration of postings varies across sending country but is constant across receiving countries. The results are similar and hence are not reported here. See Annex 3.B for further details.

Luxembourg is again an outlier with an estimated contribution of postings of over 3.1% to the employed population. Full-year equalised postings add between 0.6% and 0.9% to employment in Belgium, Austria, and Switzerland. In all other countries, postings add less than a third of a percentage point to employment.

Posted workers in the construction sector

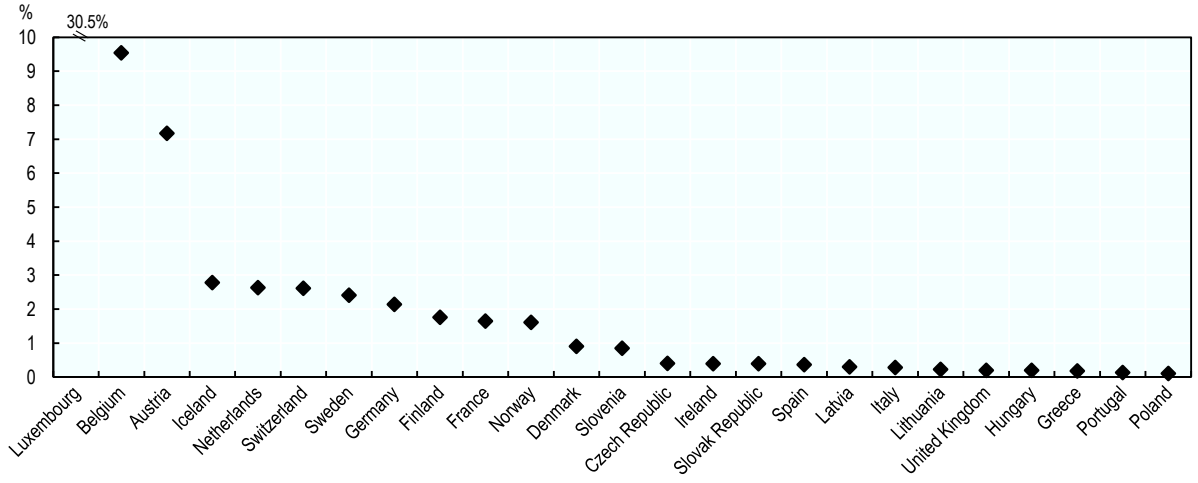
The public debate on posted workers focuses on their potential impact on the sectors in which they are over-represented and the construction sector in particular. The construction sector by itself accounts for 46.5% of postings under Article 12 (De Wispelaere and Pacolet, 2018[4]). Construction is relatively more important in postings than in free movement temporary migration as a whole. Construction represents between 44% and 52% of postings in the three countries with the largest number of postings: Germany, France and Belgium, and up to 64% in Austria. In contrast, construction accounts for one-third or less of postings in the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

The estimation presented in Figure 3.12 is based on the information reported by 21 countries on the breakdown of the postings to other EU/EFTA countries by sector of activity of the posting firm and assumes again an average duration of postings of 98 days. In some countries, posted workers are estimated to add significantly to the resident

employed population in the construction sector. They add 30.5% in full-year equivalent terms to the resident employed population in construction in Luxembourg, 9.5% in Belgium and 7.2% in Austria.

Figure 3.12. Free movement postings (under Article 12) in the construction sector by receiving country, 2017

Full-year equivalent addition to the employed resident population in construction



Note: The numbers do not include postings from Switzerland, Norway, and the United Kingdom, since these countries did not provide the breakdown of the number of postings by receiving country. The estimation uses an average duration of postings of 98 days. Only 21 countries provided the breakdown by sector of activity.
Source: Calculation by the Secretariat based on information in De Wispelaere and Pacolet (2018[4]).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989912

Box 3.7. Evidence on the impact of posting on the Belgian and French labour markets

While the data on PDs A1 is collected from the sending countries, some European countries collect data on workers posted to their countries, which provides rich additional information on posting. This Box briefly reviews the evidence on the contribution of posting to the French and Belgian labour markets according to national data sources.

France

Foreign employers who post workers to France must declare this activity to the French Ministry of Labour (Direction Générale du Travail, DGT). Employers fill out a form that has information on the expected duration of the service, the number of workers posted, the country and sector of activity of the employer, among others. Until July 2016, regional offices collected these forms and then reported aggregate results to the central office of the DGT. Since then, the DGT has put in place a centralised online system (Téléservice SIPSI). Foreign employers simply fill out an online declaration.

The DGT publishes an annual report that summarises the information on posting declarations (Direction Générale du Travail, 2017[5]; Direction Générale du Travail, 2016[6]). The data covers both EU/EFTA and non-EU/EFTA posting declarations, however non-EU postings represent a very small share of the total number of declarations. Among

EU/EFTA countries, eight countries represent about 80% of the total number of declarations. These are Spain, Portugal, Germany, Poland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, and Romania.

In 2016, foreign employers made approximately 128 000 declarations, corresponding to 354 000 individual postings. This represents an increase from the 2015 numbers of 81 000 declarations and 286 000 postings. The better coverage of the data in 2016 relative to 2015 partly explains the increase in the numbers (for more details, see Direction Générale du Travail (2017[5])). Using the information on the duration of postings, the DGT estimates that in 2015, postings contributed to 10.7 million days of work in France, which is 46 700 full-time full-year equivalent jobs. This estimation is of a similar magnitude to that found in the section above with the European data for 2017. No comparable estimation is available for 2016.

The contribution of posting varies across sectors. While the construction sector represented 27% of declarations in 2015, it accounted for 37% of working days. Similarly, temporary placement firms accounted for 15% of declarations and 25% of working days.

Belgium

Posting employers and self-employers must declare their postings to Belgium in the LIMOSA system. The data contains information on the employer posting, on the posted employees, as well as on the Belgian clients using posting.

De Wispelaere and Pacolet (2017[7]) use the LIMOSA data to study the impact of intra-EU postings on the construction sector. This is the sector with the largest number of postings in Belgium. In 2015, there were approximately 210 800 intra-EU/EFTA individual posted workers in Belgium, 62% of which were in the construction sector.

The paper shows that individual intra-EU/EFTA posted workers account for one third of individuals working in construction in Belgium in 2015. Moreover, the number of intra-EU/EFTA individual posted workers in the construction sector between 2011 and 2015 increased by 85 000, whereas the number of Belgian based construction workers decreased by 10 000.

Unfortunately, the estimations in the paper do not account for the posting period. While the average intra-EU posted worker is posted several times a year, the total number of posting days may still in many cases be less than the equivalent of one full working year. Hence, one posted worker is not equivalent to one domestic worker. Nevertheless, the authors provide a back-of-the-envelope calculation according to which postings account for one in four full-time equivalent jobs in the construction sector in Belgium in 2015.

Source: De Wispelaere, F. and J. Pacolet (2017), The Size and Impact of Intra-EU Posting on the Belgian Economy with a Special Focus on the Construction Sector; DGT (2017), Analyse des Déclarations de Détachement des Entreprises Prestataires de Services en France en 2016, Direction Générale du Travail.

Summary of results and concluding remarks

Summary of the estimation results

Table 3.6 presents the sum of the estimations done for all the subgroups of temporary migrants throughout the chapter. The contribution of temporary migrants in terms of full-year equivalent workers in 2017 varies from less than 10 000 workers in Estonia to close to 2 million in the United States. In 6 out of the 20 countries included in the analysis,

temporary migrants add 2% or more to the resident employed population in full-year equivalent terms, in 6 other they add less than 1%, and in the remaining 8, they add between 1 and 2%.

Table 3.6. Estimated full-year equivalent contribution of temporary migrants, 2017

	Labour migrants	Dependents	Working holidaymakers	International students	Labour migrants (EU/EFTA Free movement)	International students (EU/EFTA Free movement)	Total full-year equivalent workers	Total added to the resident employed population	Share of all employed migrants
	Percentages							Percentages	
Luxembourg	0.8	0.2		0.0	98.7	0.2	178 040	65.5	53.4
Switzerland	2.2	0.2		0.6	95.7	1.3	428 490	9.2	22.1
New Zealand	54.7	10.4	24.1	10.7			92 330	3.6	12.7
Korea	97.6	0.0		2.3			632 710	2.4	45.7
Israel	100.0						80 150	2.1	8.7
Belgium	11.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	83.0	4.8	96 110	2.1	11.0
Chile	100.0						155 510	1.9	35.2
Australia	33.5	4.7	35.1	26.7			200 350	1.6	5.2
Czech Republic	22.5	0.0	0.0	6.7	65.3	5.5	79 560	1.5	14.6
Ireland	16.1		3.5	6.8	71.4	2.2	31 850	1.5	6.9
Canada	55.7	6.8	8.5	28.9			240 430	1.3	5.8
United States	81.3	9.3	1.8	7.6			1 960 630	1.3	7.3
Estonia							7 160	1.1	11.5
Germany	4.8			4.2	88.7	2.3	449 070	1.1	6.6
Sweden	32.8	6.8	0.5	7.4	48.8	3.6	41 720	0.8	4.3
Japan	83.1	1.8	1.0	14.1			441 550	0.7	24.3
France	19.5	1.5	1.2	17.5	54.9	5.5	122 580	0.5	3.5
Greece	27.6		0.0	0.9	71.5	0.0	16 180	0.4	5.0
Spain	32.7	2.9		12.2	46.1	6.1	72 900	0.4	2.2
Mexico	90.8	9.2					72 820	0.1	23.7
OECD Average	45.6	3.8	6.9	9.2	72.4	3.2		5.0	15.5
OECD Total	60.4	4.5	2.9	7.8	83.8	2.6	5 400 150	1.2	9.1

Source: Calculations by the Secretariat based on OECD permit data, Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat), UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat dataset (UOE data) and *OECD International Migration Database*, https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990159

The contribution of temporary migrants to the resident employed population is the largest in Luxembourg. Temporary migrants add 65% to the resident employed population. Equivalently, there is 1.3 full-year equivalent employed temporary migrants for every two resident workers. Luxembourg is an outlier due to the large share of EU/EFTA cross-border workers in its workforce. Similarly, temporary migrants add 9.2% to the resident employed population in full-year equivalent terms in Switzerland.

In all EU/EFTA countries, free movement temporary migrants account for 50% or more of the total contribution. Apart from Luxembourg and Switzerland, free-movement accounts for 88% of the estimated contribution of temporary migrants in Belgium and 91% in Germany.

New Zealand, Korea and Israel are the three non-European countries with the largest contributions of temporary migrants to the employed population, with temporary migrants

adding respectively 3.6%, 2.4% and 2.1% to the resident employed population in full-year equivalent terms.

Table 3.6 also illustrates the contribution of temporary migrants by category (working holidaymakers, international students, etc.). Labour migrants account for approximately three-quarters of the contribution of all temporary migrants in every country except Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The lower contribution of temporary labour migrants is due to the larger contribution of working holidaymakers in Australia and New Zealand and that of international students in Australia and Canada. The contribution of accompanying family is limited — they account for, at most, 10% of the total contribution.

As mentioned at the beginning of the chapter, the focus of the literature on the impact of immigration has predominantly been on permanent migrants. To give some perspective to the estimations presented in the chapter, the last column of Table 3.6 presents the share of full-year equivalent temporary migrants relative to all employed migrants (temporary and permanent). The approach taken here is to assume that no temporary migrant is included in the foreign-born resident population. Hence, the share presented is a lower bound of the contribution of temporary migrants.

Temporary migrants account for 46% of all employed migrants (temporary or permanent) in Korea and 24% in Japan. In Chile and Mexico, the shares are 35% and 24%. In New Zealand, their share is 13%, and 5 to 7% in Australia, Canada, and the United States. In Luxembourg and Switzerland, temporary migrants account for 53% and 22% of all employed immigrants; such high percentages are largely due to free movement cross-border workers who make up the bulk of temporary migrants in these countries.

Conclusion

Temporary migrants are a heterogeneous group: some participate in managed labour migration programmes, others migrate to study or to participate in exchange programmes. Some temporary migrants enter the host country every day, some return seasonally, and others live in the country for several years straight.

This chapter has, for the first time, provided an estimation of the full-year equivalent contribution of all temporary migrants to the employed population for a subset of OECD countries. Temporary migrants contribute significantly to employment in many OECD countries. In 6 out of 20 countries, they add 2% or more to the total resident employed population.

Research and policy work on the impact of immigration on the labour market has traditionally focused on permanent immigrants. The estimations in this chapter however imply that temporary migrants account for a large share of all immigrants employed in several OECD countries. Consequently, ignoring temporary migrants leads to a rather incomplete picture of the impact of immigration on host countries. To go beyond an accounting exercise, more effort needs to go into collecting and analysing data on temporary migrants.

Despite a consensus in the academic literature that the impact of immigration on the employment and wages of the native-born population is small, it remains a core concern in the public debate. This contradiction is at least partly due to the fact that while temporary movements are overlooked in the literature, they are often at the centre of the public debate. Producing more evidence on the labour market impact of temporary migrants – including non-traditional categories of migration – should therefore contribute to closing the gap between reality and perception.

Notes

[1] The number of first issuances does not match the number of arrivals in the host country. A migrant who holds a different type of permit, a student permit, for example, would still be counted as a first permit when applying for a temporary work permit.

[2] Switzerland has not signed any bilateral working holiday agreement. In some countries, the number of participants is too small to be seen in the Figure, such as in Greece or Estonia.

[3] Nevertheless, family members of temporary labour migrants may apply in many cases for a temporary visitor visa. This type of visa does not give access to the host country labour market. These are not included in the analysis.

[4] The fact that a large share of permits issued in 2017 have such long potential duration of stay does not mean that most existing types of permits have a long allowed duration of stay. Instead, the types of permits that allow for a longer stay are also those issued to most migrants across these eight countries.

[5] This estimation of the duration of stay in the host country is only valid if there is a stationary equilibrium, which is if the number of migrants entering and leaving the host country on a given permit is stable over the years.

[6] Firms with 100 employees or less may request another 58--month permit for workers who remained in the firm for the whole first 58 months in Korea. Workers who pass an advanced language test may also apply for a second period of employment in Korea.

[7] The shares are obtained by dividing column (4) by column (6).

[8] No estimation of the duration of work is available for working holiday makers in Canada. These migrants receive an open work permit and face no restrictions in the Canadian labour market. It may be that they work on average more than four months per year. Their contribution to the employed population may be higher than 0.15 but is in any case no larger than 0.44.

[9] Pooling the LFS of all EU/EFTA countries, 27% of international students from another EU/EFTA country declare working alongside their studies, and the average hours worked are 17 hours per week. Recent work for the United Kingdom shows that only 28% of international students took some form of paid employment (Office for National Statistics, 2018[36]).

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Annex 3.A. The impact of temporary migration on the host country labour market

A short literature review on the impact of immigration on the host country labour market

Few topics in economic literature have generated such a lively debate in academic and policy circles as the economic impact of immigration. The first section of this annex provides a brief overview of the issues in the literature in order to subsequently highlight the need to study the impact of temporary migration separately from permanent immigration.[1]

The economic literature on the impact of immigration on the host country labour market studies how changes in immigration levels affect the outcomes of natives, mainly wages, but also employment, labour force participation, and even occupational and educational choices.

While an appealingly simple demand and supply framework would predict that an increase in immigration would decrease native wages and displace natives from their jobs, there is some consensus in the academic literature that the overall labour market impact of immigration on the wages of natives is, at most, modest.[2]

A further question is then how immigrants are integrated in the local host economy in the medium to long-run. Different adjustment mechanisms have been investigated. First, an increase in immigration to one region may be counterbalanced by outflows of natives (Borjas and Freeman, 1992[8]; Card, 2001[9]). Second, natives may choose to work in different occupations, for example, communication-language intensive occupations instead of manual labour (Peri and Sparber, 2009[10]; Foged and Peri, 2016[11]). Third, sectors respond to immigration increases by adapting their production processes to incorporate the abundant type of labour. Research for the United States (Lewis, 2004[12]; Card and Lewis, 2007[13]) and for Spain (González and Ortega, 2011[14]) shows that firms do not invest in capital intensive processes when there is a large supply of unskilled labour.

Most concerns about the effect of immigration on the host country labour market focus on the potential negative effect on wages and displacement that results from increased competition. However, immigration also has a balancing positive effect on the demand for native labour. The impact of immigration, permanent or temporary, on the host country labour market depends on the extent to which immigrants increase the consumer base of the host country. This effect is contingent on the immigrants' income level, their consumption patterns, and the remittances they send abroad. Recent empirical evidence has shown that there is a big positive effect due to immigrants' consumption and that the effect on native wages is stronger in nontraded industries, which are more reliant on domestic consumption (Borjas, 2013[15]; Olney, 2015[16]; Hong and McLaren, 2015[17]).

A further general equilibrium effect that goes beyond labour markets is the impact of immigration on price levels. Research for the United States shows that low-skilled immigration decreased the price of non-tradable services such as gardening and housekeeping, services in which immigrants are over-represented (Cortés, 2008[18]). This

led to an increase in the hours of market work, a decrease in the time spent on housework and an increase in the expenditure on housekeeping for native women at the top of the income distribution (Cortés and Tessada, 2011[19]).

Why study the specific impact of temporary migration on the host country labour market?

Many empirical estimates in the literature are based on permanent migrants or do not distinguish between temporary and permanent migrants. The question is then the extent to which the results found in the literature are reflective of the impact of temporary migration.

This section puts forward four reasons why the labour market impact of temporary migration may differ from that of permanent migration. Annex Box 3.A.1 discusses the methodological concerns with estimating the effect of temporary labour migration with the standard techniques used in the context of permanent immigration.

First, the category of migration mix is different for permanent and temporary migration. Approximately half of permanent migrants who arrived in the OECD countries in 2016 were family migrants or humanitarian migrants, whereas labour migrants accounted only for 9% of the inflows (OECD, 2018[20]). In contrast, the main category of temporary migration is labour migration. Hence, similar magnitude inflows of permanent and temporary migration translate into higher participation in the labour market in the case of temporary migration. Inversely, temporary migration may be restricted to less than one year, hence resulting in a lower migration in full-year equivalent terms than permanent immigration.

Second, temporary labour migration programmes are designed in ways that limit their impact on the host country labour market. Many temporary labour migration programmes, such as seasonal worker programmes or caregiver programmes, aim to address perceived shortages in the host country labour market while ensuring that temporary foreign workers do not displace available native workers. OECD countries typically use instruments such as labour market tests or numerical limits to try to control the impact of temporary labour migration. Hence, in theory, the labour market competition created by these temporary labour migration programmes should be zero.

In addition, temporary migration programmes that are not employment-related impose restrictions on access to the host country labour market, hence limiting the potential impact on native workers. For example, international students are limited in the hours they can work, working holidaymakers are limited in their duration of stay and accompanying family members of temporary migrants are in some cases not allowed to work in the host country.

Third, temporary migrants tend to be concentrated in specific sectors of economic activity**.** For demand-driven temporary labour migration programmes, the observed sectoral concentration is expected since these migration programmes are designed to address shortages in these sectors. However, the sectoral concentration of temporary migrants has also been documented for categories of migration that are not employment-related, such as international students, or working holidaymakers. Given the sectoral concentration of temporary migrants, their effect on natives working in the same sectors may be larger than that of permanent migrants.

Fourth, indirect effects of immigration on the host country labour market likely differ between temporary and permanent migrants. Temporary migrants differ from permanent immigrants in their economic behaviour – that is their choices in terms of occupation,

human capital investment, consumption and savings. Temporary migrants may save and remit more to the country of origin; they may also consume and invest less in host-country specific human capital. These choices affect the demand for, and the supply of, native labour through general equilibrium effects suggesting that the equilibrium impact of temporary migrants might be quite different from that of permanent migrants.

Annex Box 3.A.1. Modelling the impact of temporary and permanent migration

A distinguishing characteristic of temporary labour migrants is that they migrate to the host country for specific jobs. Therefore, the empirical framework often used to estimate the effect of immigration is not valid in this context.

Permanent immigration is typically modelled as an exogenous labour supply shock. This gives rise to a main challenge in the literature, which is the identification of the effect of immigration in empirical studies since the location choice of immigrants is endogenous to the local labour market conditions.

The credibility of the estimates therefore relies on finding changes in immigration levels that are exogenous to the host country labour market conditions. A strand of the literature uses exogenous events such as the Mariel Boatlift from Cuba in 1980 (Card, 1990[21]) or the repatriation of French-Algerians to France in 1962 (Hunt, 1992[22]) to identify the effect of immigration. Another strand of research relies on instrumental variable techniques to isolate exogenous factors in the migrants' location choice, such as past immigration settlements (Altonji and Card, 1991[23]).

These empirical strategies do not work in the case of temporary labour migration given that the migration flows are by nature endogenous to the host country labour market conditions[1]. Instead, the study of temporary labour migration would benefit from exploiting changes in immigration policy as done in recent research by Mayda et al. (2018[24]) and Clemens, Lewis and Postel (2018[25]).

A second methodological issue is the fact that some temporary labour migrants face restricted access to the host country labour market; they may be limited to a specific employer, sector or region. Most literature on the impact of immigration is based on economic models in which labour markets are perfectly competitive. The fact that migrants face restricted access to the labour market implies that using the assumption of perfect competition in the labour market is not appropriate[2]. Rather, the specific constraints faced by temporary migrants need to be included in the analysis, as done in some recent papers by Hunt and Xie (2019[26]) and Brochu, Gross and Worswick (2016[27]).

1. This is also an issue for demand-driven permanent labour migration that is not addressed in the literature.
2. Some literature has focused on deviations from perfect competition, such as the importance of minimum wages on the impact of immigration. However, these are restrictions that effect both immigrants and natives in the labour market. The point here is that temporary migrants do not have access to the same labour market than natives.

Available evidence on the impact of temporary migration

Little literature on the impact of immigration focuses on temporary migration. This section reviews some existing evidence from OECD countries focusing first on research that estimates the effect of specific temporary migration programmes, and then on research that analyses the impact of specific groups of temporary migrants.

Programme based evidence

Despite the existence of many temporary labour migration programmes, evaluation of how these programmes affect the wages and the labour market prospects of natives are uncommon. Nevertheless, some evidence does exist.

Seasonal agricultural programmes exists in many OECD countries. A rigorous evaluation of the impact of such a programme on the wages of natives was carried out recently for the bracero programme in the United States by Clemens, Lewis and Postel (2018[25]). The bracero programme started in the mid-1940s and brought almost half a million Mexican seasonal workers to the United States. The programme was terminated in 1964 with the aim of improving the labour market outcomes of domestic farm workers. Clemens, Lewis and Postel (2018[25]) illustrate – by using a difference-in-differences estimation – that abolishing the programme did not raise wages or employment for domestic farm workers in the states most affected by the exclusion of the *braceros* relative to other states. The paper suggests a model that is compatible with these results. The model features the coexistence of different production technologies: a traditional technology (relatively more labour intensive) and an advanced technology (relatively more land intensive). The wage of farm workers is the same irrespective of the production technology because both coexist in the "diversification cone", making the marginal product of labour the same. The reduction in labour supply brought about by the end of the programme leads some firms to switch to the advanced technology, but it does not change the land/labour ratio used by each technology and hence does not change the marginal product of labour.

In the high-skilled segment of temporary migration programmes, several studies have studied impact of the H-1B programme in the United States. Mayda et al. (2018[24]) show that after a decrease in the H-1B cap in 2004, the employment of immigrant workers decreased, but the employment of similar natives in the affected firms did not change, consistent with a low degree of substitutability between H-1B and native workers. On the other hand, Doran, Gelber and Isen (2015[28]) investigate the effects of the H-1B lottery and uncover that in 2006/07, additional H-1B visas increased employment only moderately. The authors interpret this as evidence of H-1Bs crowding out native workers.

A study by the New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Entrepreneurship finds overall little effects of temporary migration on hires and wages of natives within sectors and regions in New Zealand (Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment, 2018[29]). This study does not evaluate the different existing temporary migration programmes. Nevertheless, it presents some results by visa category, and in particular for the Essential Skills visa, the largest demand-driven temporary migration programme in New Zealand. An increase in temporary migration through this programme is estimated to have a small negative effect on the hiring of natives.

Lee et al. (2016[30]) estimate the effect of the Employment Permit System (EPS) in Korea on several labour market outcomes in the 2004-13 period. They estimate small negative effects on the wages of natives. An increase of 1% in the ratio of foreign workers is associated with a decrease in the wages of Koreans by 0.2-1.1%. Unfortunately, this effect

is not estimated separately for the two main types of visas under the EPS: the E-9 and H-2 visas. While E-9 visa holders are recruited for jobs that are labour market tested and face strict restrictions in the labour market, H-2 visa holders have unrestricted access to the Korean labour market.

Evidence based on different subgroups of temporary migrants

Temporary migrants have a tendency to remit a larger share of their income than permanent migrants do. This reduction in consumption while in the host country implies that any positive effect of immigration on the demand for native labour due to increased consumption is likely to be weaker in the case of temporary migration.

Cross-border workers are an extreme example when it comes to the impact of labour mobility on demand for host country goods and services. While they work in the host country, cross-border workers live and consume in their country of origin. Hence, this is the category of temporary migrants that is expected to affect the labour market outcomes of natives most negatively. However, recent research that uses cross-border workers to estimate the impact of immigration on native outcomes finds mixed results. On the one hand, Beerli and Peri (2017[31]) investigate the impact of cross-border workers in Switzerland using variation in the timing of liberalisation of the access to the Swiss labour market to migrants of the neighbouring countries. The authors find no negative effect on the wages of natives. Conversely, when Dustmann, Schönberg and Stuhler (2016[32]) estimate the effect of immigration on wages based on an inflow of cross-border workers in Germany along the German-Czech border, they find more negative effects on native wages and employment. One of the explanations for this more negative effect provided by the authors is the fact that these migrants are cross-border workers, meaning they did not live and consume in Germany, implying a lower demand effect of immigration. However, another potential explanation for this more negative effect in the German context is that the labour supply shock may have been viewed as temporary by the firms and they did not expand their capital in response to the increase in temporary migration.

Working holidaymakers, on the other hand, are likely to have a more positive impact on host-country demand. Given that their primary motivation is travel and is therefore consumption related, working holidaymakers are likely to spend more than other temporary migrants. As a result, they are likely to have a more positive effect on overall job creation. Studies on New Zealand (Workforce Group 2004) and Australia (Tan et al., 2009[33]) estimate that each working holidaymaker creates an average of 0.2 and 0.06 jobs respectively.

Annex 3.B. The estimation strategy

Estimation of the contribution of temporary migrants based on OECD permit data

The aim of the estimation is to transform the data on permits issued and stocks of permits into the contribution in terms of full-year equivalent workers to the host country employed population. The estimation is done for 2017 and separately for temporary labour migrants and other temporary migrants. The reason for the distinction is that temporary labour migrants work for virtually the whole duration of their stay in the host country, whereas other temporary migrants choose whether to work and for what share of their stay if they do so.

Estimating the contribution of temporary labour migrants

Ideally, for each temporary migrant present in the host country for at least one day in a given year, one would need to know how many full days he/she worked during the calendar year. The full-year equivalent contribution of temporary labour migrants would then be the sum of all the days worked by temporary labour migrants in the calendar year.

Unfortunately, no cross-country dataset with such detailed information exists. The estimation in the chapter is based on data on permits issued to temporary migrants in OECD countries collected for this specific purpose, Box 3.1 presents the database. This is the most comprehensive cross-sectional dataset currently available.

However, at the national level, some countries use additional data sources to estimate the population of temporary migrants, such as arrival and departure records or administrative data. For example, the Department of Homeland Security in the United States publishes estimations of the number of temporary migrants present in the territory on an average day of the year based on arrival and departure records.

The estimation in the chapter uses the stock of valid permits at the end of the year (31st of December for most countries or 30th of June in some cases) as a proxy for the full-year equivalent contribution of temporary labour migrants. The underlying assumption is that the number of temporary labour migrants is stable over the year.

While this may seem like a strong assumption, it is likely to hold for many temporary migration programmes across OECD countries, and in particular for those that issue permits longer than one year. Furthermore, several countries provided stock data at several points in the year (for example 30 June and 31 December) which allowed confirmation that the assumption holds.

Using stock data may lead to underestimation of temporary migrants' contribution in some cases such as for seasonal permits. These are typically issued for a duration less than one year with the permits expiring before the end of the year. In such cases, the number of permits issued is used instead of stock data for the estimation. The assumption made is that the permits are issued for the maximal allowed duration set by the permit rules. Box 3.3 in the chapter provides an example of the estimation for such a seasonal permit in Sweden.

Annex Box 3.B.1. United States non-immigrant population estimation

In the United States, as in other OECD countries, there is no direct measurement, nor nationally representative survey that is immediately useful for estimating or measuring the non-immigrant population. To overcome this challenge, the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has developed a statistical model to estimate the size of the non-immigrant population, i.e. temporary migrants, residing in the United States.

The model is based on the construction of visit length frequency tables for each class of admission and country of citizenship. For a given fiscal year, these are built using data on departures from the United States in that year matched to arrival records of the previous ten years. These estimated visit lengths are then applied to all non-immigrant arrivals in the United States in the previous ten years to estimate the probability that the individual stays in the United States for at least a given number of days given his/her class of admission and nationality. Summing the probabilities over each calendar day and each non-immigrant arrival produces a total estimated number of days non-immigrants were present during a given fiscal year. This total is then divided by 365 to yield the average population size for the year.

The DHS estimates that 2.3 million non-immigrants resided in the United States in 2016, of which 1.1 million were temporary workers, 870 000 were students, 240 000 exchange visitors and 90 000 diplomats and other representatives (Baker, 2016[34]). Dependents are also included in these totals for each category. The estimations exclude stays shorter than two months as well as individuals who enter the country seven times or more during the year.

The statistical model used by the DHS overcomes one of the drawbacks of using permit data to estimate the population of temporary migrants, which is that a valid permit does not guarantee that the individual is still in the host country, or even that he/she entered the country in the first place.

The estimation in this chapter differs from that of the DHS in the sense that it focuses on the contribution of temporary migrants to the labour market. The DHS estimation counts all resident migrants alike irrespective of their right to access the labour market.

Source: Baker (2016) Population Estimates, March 2018 – Nonimmigrants Residing in the United States: Fiscal Year 2016 Office of Immigration Statistics, United States Department of Homeland Security.

Some countries did not provide data on stocks of valid permits. In those cases, the estimation is a potential contribution of temporary labour migrants based on the permit rules in terms of allowed duration of stay and the number of permits issued. The descriptive statistics in the chapter show that temporary migrants tend not to use the whole duration of stay allowed by the permits. When permits are issued with a maximal duration of one year, the margin of error is relatively small. However, in some cases, permits are issued for a longer time and the margin of error could be quite large. For example, the H-1B and the L-1 visas in the United States may be valid for up to six years. In these cases, the estimated potential contribution is adjusted by a coefficient (0.55) based on the comparison of potential and estimated duration of stay for other countries.

Temporary labour migrants are assumed to work full-time for their estimated duration of stay in the host country. This is a reasonable assumption given that the main reason for migration is work.

Estimating the contribution of other temporary migrants with work rights

Contrary to temporary labour migrants, the stay of other temporary migrants in the host country is not dependent on their employment. They may have the right to work in the host country but ultimately, it is up to them whether to exercise that right or not.

The contribution of other temporary migrants is expressed in two ways. First, an estimation of the total number of temporary migrants with work rights is expressed as a share of the working age resident population. Second, an estimation of the full-year equivalent number of temporary migrants employed in the host country is expressed as a share of the resident employed population, as done for temporary labour migrants.

To estimate the number of temporary migrants with work rights in the host country and the number of these migrants who choose to work, some assumptions need to be made that depend on the category of migrants. The main categories considered in the analysis are secondary permit holders with work rights – that is dependents of temporary labour migrants or of international students –, working holidaymakers and international students.

Assumptions used to estimate the contribution of secondary permit holders

In some OECD countries, there is a specific permit for dependents of the principal permit holder, whereas in other countries all dependents are issued the same permit. In the latter case, the estimation assumes that the propensity to sponsor dependents is the same for principal applicants of different permits.

The estimation done for secondary permit holders follows the corresponding primary permit holders given that the duration of stay of secondary permit holders is aligned with that of the corresponding principal permit holders. Nevertheless, some adjustments need to be made.

First, the permits issued to spouses or partners of principal applicants are in some cases also issued to their children. Hence, not all dependents contribute to the working age population. Given that there is no information on the age distribution of secondary permit holders, the estimation assumes that 50% of dependents are of working age.

Second, there is no cross-country information available on the share of secondary permit holders who are in employment, or on the duration of their employment spells. The estimation assumes that half of the working age dependents work. Furthermore, all working dependents are assumed to work full-time for their duration of stay in the host country.

Assumptions used to estimate the contribution of working holidaymakers

Working holidaymakers are assumed to stay in the host country for the total duration of their permit. The number of working holidaymakers in the host country in a given year is assumed to be the number of permits issued in that year adjusted by the duration of the permit. Although the exact duration of the permit differs depending on the specific bilateral country agreement, for simplicity, the duration is assumed to be the same (generally one year), for all working holidaymakers irrespective of their nationality. An exception is made for Canada, where permits are issued with a two-year validity. In this case, stock data is used instead of the number of permits issued.

The main migration purpose of working holidaymakers is cultural exchange and as such working holidaymakers do not generally work full-time for the entire duration of their stay. The estimation of the contribution to employment of working holidaymakers assumes that they work full-time for four months in the host country, which is one third of the typical

allowed duration of stay. This assumption is based on estimations done for Australia and New Zealand. For Australia, Tan et al. (2009[33]) estimate that 69% of working holidaymakers work at some point during their stay, and that those who work, work an average of 120 days. For New Zealand, Merwood (2013[35]) estimates that working holidaymakers stay on average eight months in New Zealand and that the average working holidaymaker works four months.

Assumptions used to estimate the contribution of international students

International students may work alongside their studies in most of the countries included in the analysis under certain conditions. The specific rules for each country are taken into account in the estimation. In most countries, there are limits on the number of hours per week students are allowed to work, at least during term time. During school breaks, students are often allowed to work full-time. The duration of term time varies across OECD countries. For simplicity, term time is assumed to account for 35 weeks in the year irrespective of the host country considered.

Furthermore, the rules vary depending on the exact visa held, and/or the level of instruction. This distinction is taken into account in the estimation in all cases where the data allows to do so. International students, or some subsets of international students, are only allowed to work on-campus in some countries. However, the distinction between on-campus and off-campus work is not taken into account in the estimation.

The chapter first presents the estimation of the maximal *potential* contribution of international students in full year full time equivalent assuming that all students work for the maximal duration allowed. Then, the chapter presents an estimated contribution to the employed population assuming that the average international student works for 25% of the maximal duration allowed in one year.

Estimation of the contribution of free movement temporary migrants in the EU/EFTA

Estimating the contribution of temporary free movement labour migrants

The estimation for the contribution of free mobility temporary migrants to the labour market of EU/EFTA countries is done in a similar spirit to the estimation using the OECD permit data.

The perspective of the exercise in this chapter is that of the country of work. Given that temporary migrants are identified in the LFS data in the country of residence, the first step in the estimation is to add the number of temporary migrants from all countries of residence for each country of work.

The second step is to transform the estimated number of temporary migrants into a full-year equivalent contribution to the employed population in the country of work. There is no information on the exact period spent working abroad in the LFS. The survey is conducted quarterly and individuals report whether they were working abroad the previous week. The estimation assumes that individuals who report having worked abroad the previous week worked abroad for a full quarter. The data provided by Eurostat aggregates the quarterly information at the annual level. Hence, the estimated number of individuals working abroad in a given year is in fact a full-year equivalent estimation based on the quarterly information.

A limitation of this estimation based on the EU-LFS is that it is likely to be an underestimation of the actual number of free movement temporary labour migrants in

EU/EFTA countries. Temporary migrants who are abroad the day of the LFS interview and live by themselves – and thus may not answer the survey by proxy – are not captured in the data.

Estimating the contribution of free movement international students

Within the EU/EFTA, international students do not need a permit to study and do not face restrictions on the numbers of hours worked, like third country nationals do.

The estimation of their contribution to the employed population in EU/EFTA countries relies on enrolment data of international tertiary students by country of study available from the UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat (UOE) dataset. Alternatively, one could have used EU-LFS data; however, the samples of international students are too small to be used as a reliable estimation of the share of EU/EFTA international students who work alongside their studies by country of study and even more so of the average number of hours worked.

The estimation assumes that 25% of EU/EFTA international students work 20 hours per week during term time and full-time during school holidays. This assumption is motivated by EU-LFS data pooling all EU/EFTA countries. Over a quarter of international students from another EU/EFTA country declare working alongside their studies. Those who do declare working, declare an average of 17 hours per week. Furthermore, recent survey data for the United Kingdom shows that only 28% of international students took some form of paid employment (Office for National Statistics, 2018[36]).

Estimating the contribution of free movement posted workers

The estimation for posted workers follows a similar strategy to the one used for other groups of temporary labour migrants. The focus is on the labour market of the receiving country. Given that the information is reported to the European Commission by sending countries, the estimation first aggregates the information available at the receiving country level.

Unfortunately, only an incomplete picture comes out of this exercise. No information is available on the receiving countries of posted workers who are active in two or more member countries (under Article 13). Furthermore, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom do not provide the breakdown by receiving country for posted workers to a single destination country (under Article 12).

To adjust the number of postings to a full-year equivalent contribution to the destination country labour market, the estimated number of postings by receiving country are weighed by the average duration of postings. Note that this does not correspond to a number of individuals. The same individual may be posted several times, but in that case he/she also contributes several times.

A limitation of this approach is that only 17 members reported information on the duration of postings under Article 12. Additionally, only the average duration by sending country is available and this information is not broken down by receiving country. Hence, the estimation uses the average duration of postings based on the information declared by the 17 countries (98 days) for all postings irrespective of the country of origin or destination.

Similarly, only 21 sending countries report the breakdown of postings under Article 12 by sector of activity. These are aggregated by receiving country and represent an underestimation of the total number of postings given the missing information. The estimation uses the average duration of 98 days to estimate the full-year equivalent of these postings in the construction sector (the largest sector of postings).

Annex 3.C. Supplementary tables and figures

Annex Table 3.C.1. Distribution of free-movement temporary migrants across sectors of activity, 2017

Percentages

Industry	Workers in the country of residence	Free-movement temporary migrants	
		All temporary migrants	Temporary migrants employed in a non-neighbouring country
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.8	4.7	10.0
C. Manufacturing	14.5	21.4	14.5
F. Construction	6.8	19.1	28.6
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.0	8.0	4.6
H. Transportation and storage	5.3	7.9	9.3
I. Accommodation and food service activities	5.0	6.3	8.5
J. Information and communication	3.1	2.8	..
K. Financial and insurance activities	2.9	2.5	..
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.8	2.7	..
N. Administrative and support service activities	4.2	2.9	..
O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.8	1.2	..
P. Education	7.8	3.1	..
Q. Human health and social work activities	10.9	8.1	3.7
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.9	1.4	..
S. Other service activities	2.5	1.4	..
T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1.1	2.6	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Temporary migrants employed in non-neighbouring country (column 3) are a subgroup of all free-movement temporary migrants (column 2). Persons living in Cyprus, Malta or Slovenia and working in another country are not part of the analysis since there is no detailed information available on the foreign countries of work. (..) indicates cells that are too small for publication. The rows do not add up to 100 because of missing cells.
Source: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990178

Annex Table 3.C.2. Distribution of free-movement temporary migrants across occupations, 2017

Percentages

Occupation	Workers in the country of residence	Free-movement temporary migrants	
		All temporary migrants	Temporary migrants employed in a non-neighbouring country
1. Managers	6.4	5.0	3.4
2. Professionals	19.9	15.0	9.9
3. Technicians and associate professionals	14.7	15.2	9.7
4. Clerical support workers	8.8	4.8	..
5. Service and sales workers	17.7	12.2	11.7
6. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	3.9	..	6.0
7. Craft and related trades workers	11.3	23.3	30.6
8. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	7.5	11.1	9.5
9. Elementary occupations	9.2	10.7	17.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Temporary migrants employed in non-neighbouring country (column 3) are a subgroup of all free-movement temporary migrants (column 2). Persons living in Cyprus, Malta or Slovenia and working in another country are not part of the analysis since there is no detailed information available on the foreign countries of work. (..) indicates cells that are too small for publication. The rows do not add up to 100 because of missing cells.
Source: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990197

Notes

[1] For an in-depth review of the impact of immigration on the host country labour market, see Blau and Kahn (2015[37]), Dustmann, Glitz and Frattini (2008[38]) or Peri (2016[39]).

[2] The effect on some groups of natives, in particular the least skilled, is still open to debate.

Chapter 4. Family ties: How family reunification can impact migrant integration

This chapter investigates if migrants' long-term integration outcomes are affected by delays in family reunification. The integration outcomes of both principal migrants and the spouses who reunite with them are considered. The chapter provides new empirical evidence for a range of OECD countries and discusses potential reasons why delays in family reunification influence integration outcomes such as wages, employment, and language proficiency. It also explores the effect that age at arrival can have on the integration outcomes of migrant children as well as the role played by the presence of migrants' parents. The chapter concludes by highlighting implications for policies regulating family reunification.

This work was supported by Germany's Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth.

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

This chapter provides a first empirical examination of the links between family presence and migrants' long-term integration outcomes in OECD countries. It investigates, firstly, how the integration of the principal migrant is affected by the presence of the spouse or of a parent, and secondly, how the integration of spouses and children is affected by delays in their arrival. The measures of integration considered include employment status, hours worked, wage levels and proficiency in the host-country language. Apart from analyses on migrants who arrived as children, all analyses focus on persons in married migrant couples.

A number of recent policy debates have questioned the role of family reunification in integration. In particular, this question has arisen in developing policy for family reunification in the context of the refugee surge in 2015/2016 but also in the intensified competition between countries to attract and retain high-skilled labour migrants. More generally, the question is pertinent to management of family migration, as it is the largest channel of migration to OECD countries. However, quantitative evidence is rare, especially on the effects of delays in the arrival of a migrant's spouse. These delays could affect the integration of both principal migrants and the spouses themselves.

Main findings

- The vast majority of married migrants live with their spouse in the host country. The share of migrants whose spouse is absent remains below 20% in almost all OECD countries, and it falls with duration of stay.
- By contrast, delays in family reunification are frequent in OECD countries: only 54% of married migrants arrived in the same year as their spouse. Empirical evidence on how these delays affect integration is virtually non-existent.
- The evidence obtained on principal migrants is not clear-cut. On the one hand, principal migrants whose spouse arrived with some delay earn significantly lower wages than otherwise comparable principal migrants, after ten years or more in the host country. In the United States, one year of additional delay is associated with wages being 3% lower. In European OECD countries, it is associated with a lower probability of earning a wage above the median. This might partly reflect lower initial wages among migrants who struggled to bring their family quickly. Yet further results suggest that delays also cause lower wages, e.g. by delaying investments in education.
- On the other hand, principal migrants whose spouse arrives with delay exhibit slightly higher employment probabilities after ten years or more. The host-country language proficiency of principal migrants after ten years or more appears unaffected by delays in the spouse's arrival. Migrants who live with their spouse exhibit roughly the same subjective well-being as migrants who live without their spouse.
- Delays also seem to affect the integration outcomes of the spouse who reunites with the principal migrant, especially in the case of female spouses. In European OECD countries and the United States, spouses who arrive with delay exhibit lower language proficiency after five years or more in the host country. In European OECD countries and Canada, delay is also associated with a lower employment probability.

- Integration outcomes of migrant children can be strongly affected by long delays. Children who arrive at pre-school age can have substantially more favourable integration outcomes as adults than children who arrive at school age, in terms of educational attainment, employment, wages and especially host-country language proficiency.
- In both European OECD countries and the United States, migrants whose parents live in the same household exhibit higher employment probability and longer working hours, especially when they have young children.
- Evidence from a policy change in Germany shows that the imposition of certain conditions, e.g. requiring spouses to reach basic language proficiency before arrival, can significantly lengthen the delays in family reunification. If the objective of such conditions is to ensure that spouses integrate well, then the delays caused by the conditions can undermine this objective.

Motivation and context

Migration to OECD countries has an important family dimension: many principal migrants have family members who either accompany them to the host country or reunite with them after some time. While the principal migrant holds a residence permit for employment, study or on humanitarian grounds, family members' residence permits are based on the kinship link to the principal migrant, who therefore acts as sponsor (see Table 4.1 for terminology). If the principal migrant marries a person abroad while residing in the host country, the new spouse may be eligible to join the principal migrant. Taken together, admissions on family grounds have represented the largest migration channel to OECD countries in recent years, and family reunification accounts for a considerable part of this flow (Chaloff and Poeschel, 2017[1]).

The large flow of family migrants, many of whom arrive with some delay, raises the question of how this process affects integration outcomes. This notably concerns integration outcomes of principal migrants: how is their integration in the host country affected by the presence of their family and by initial periods of separation? It further concerns integration outcomes of family migrants themselves: how does delayed reunification affect the integration of sponsored spouses and children? If such effects exist, do they persist in the long-term?

Table 4.1. Forms 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.

Answers to these questions would help address several policy issues. In European OECD countries, it is not clear how to deal with large numbers of requests for family reunification made by recently arrived refugees. These sponsors are often not yet in a position to support their families in the destination country but may be exempted from income requirements, depending on their specific status. Next, policy makers in many OECD countries wonder how they can attract and retain highly-skilled labour migrants.

The possibility for migrants to bring their families without delay appears to play a central role – the programmes most strongly geared towards highly-skilled labour migrants typically offer the most generous rules for family members. The integration of family migrants themselves is often challenging, and it is not yet well understood whether the timing of their arrival or preconditions for their language proficiency can be used as policy levers to improve their long-term integration outcomes.

Despite the relevance for migration and integration policy, empirical evidence on integration effects from family migration is largely absent. The few studies that approach the question typically focus on a particular aspect rather than an overall effect and take a qualitative approach based on very small samples, so that their results cannot be generalised (see below for a literature review). Quantitative approaches that cover several countries appear to be missing altogether. The paucity of evidence therefore contrasts with the prominence of recent debates on family reunification.

This chapter seeks to deliver some first insights, primarily based on large data sets that together cover most OECD countries (Box 4.1). These data include permanent and temporary migrants from all migrant categories. While the insights obtained might apply with some generality across countries, they should be treated with caution: due to data limitations, it is often not possible to distinguish causal links from mere correlation and to sufficiently explore alternative explanations. The analyses first examine how integration outcomes of a principal migrant vary with delays in the arrival of the spouse. Further analyses examine the effect of delay on integration outcomes of spouses and children. In each case, the analysis is limited to migrants who are married to another migrant (i.e. excluding mixed couples of one migrant and one native-born person) and the effect of delays is isolated from other factors relevant for migrants' integration. The next section begins with some descriptive evidence obtained in this context.

Box 4.1. Data sources and sample selection

The main analyses draw on three micro-level data sets, the European Labour Force Survey 2010-17 (and its ad-hoc modules 2008 and 2014), the American Community Survey 2013-16, and the 2016 Canadian Census. These data sets offer a number of important advantages: they consist of large numbers of observations for recent years; they are representative of the entire population; they include data on several household members as well as migration-related variables; and they together cover many OECD countries. These data can be expected to provide a sufficient empirical basis for estimating effects of family presence on migrants' integration across OECD countries. The household dimension is critical for the estimation approach, as it allows matching the data on the two spouses in married couples.

The micro data of the European Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is produced by Eurostat, merging household survey data from the 28 member countries of the European Union and from three EFTA countries (Norway, Switzerland and Iceland). Analyses in this chapter only exclude non-OECD member countries from these data. For individuals aged 15 and above, the data include variables such as age, sex, marital status, education, labour force status, hours worked, citizenship, country of birth and duration of stay in the host country. The data on households is (partly) missing for Finland, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, so that several analyses in this chapter cannot include these countries. In the case of Poland, a substantial part of the data on migrants have missing values.

In addition, ad-hoc modules are linked with the core variables of the EU LFS in the same year. The ad-hoc modules 2008 and 2014 oversampled migrants and include

migration-specific variables such as the self-declared main reason for migration (employment, family, study or humanitarian reasons) and proficiency in the host-country language. All EU and EFTA member countries are covered, except Croatia and Iceland in 2008 and Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Ireland and the Netherlands in 2014. Analyses in this chapter cannot use 2008 data on Norway and Finland due to missing variables.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is conducted by the United States Census Bureau. On an annual basis, it provides representative data for the United States, based on a sample of more than 3.5 million households. Its variables include those mentioned above for the EU LFS as well as a variable for detailed wages. Information on job tenure is not available from either data set. Migration-related variables in the ACS include proficiency in English and language spoken at home, while information on reason of migration or migration category is not available. Strong overlap between the variables covered by the ACS and the EU LFS allows for largely parallel analyses in this chapter.

The 2016 Canadian Census was conducted by Statistics Canada. The public-use file on individuals includes records for 2.7% of the Canadian population, drawn from a larger sample that covers one-quarter of the population. In addition to the sociodemographic variables mentioned above for the EU LFS, the data provide information on proficiency in Canada's official language, the language spoken at home, ethnicity, age at immigration and parents' place of birth. A variable on migration category is based on administrative records from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, and it allows distinguishing between economic migrants, family migrants and refugees. As only 2016 data are available, sample sizes are relatively small, so that this chapter can derive only few results for Canada.

For additional analyses, the chapter draws on the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) for the years 1984-2016. This data set includes a number of observations for the same person in different years. Such longitudinal data allow separating the effect of (time-variant) family presence from the role of (time-invariant) personal characteristics of the sponsor or the spouse, notably unobserved personal characteristics or behaviours that affect integration outcomes. The data set also covers a range of migration-related variables, such as language spoken at home and social contacts. Because the annual sample size is comparatively small, the data are pooled across all available years.

Most analyses in this chapter draw on samples of matched migrant spouses derived from the data sets above. The EU LFS, the ACS, the Canadian Census and the GSOEP collect data on all adult members (aged 15 and above) of the sampled households. A household identifier allows determining which persons live in the same household, and the relationship between them can be established through further variables. Using these household links, data sets were assembled that associate the two spouses in a married couple but also retain married persons whose spouse is not observed. For the regression analyses, only migrants married to another migrant are retained. As only the ACS includes information on the year of marriage, it is often not clear whether the migrant pair was already married at arrival, and approximations have to be used to distinguish family reunification from family formation (see Table 4.1 for definitions).

For both spouses in a migrant pair, the data sets include a selection of demographic and socio-economic variables. Where a spouse does not live in the same household, information on them is typically not available in the original data, which leads to missing values for one spouse. This concerns about 4% of observations on married persons in the data set derived from the ACS and 14% of observations derived from the EU LFS. While the individual married person is the unit of analysis throughout this chapter, most individuals can therefore be described further by information on their spouse.

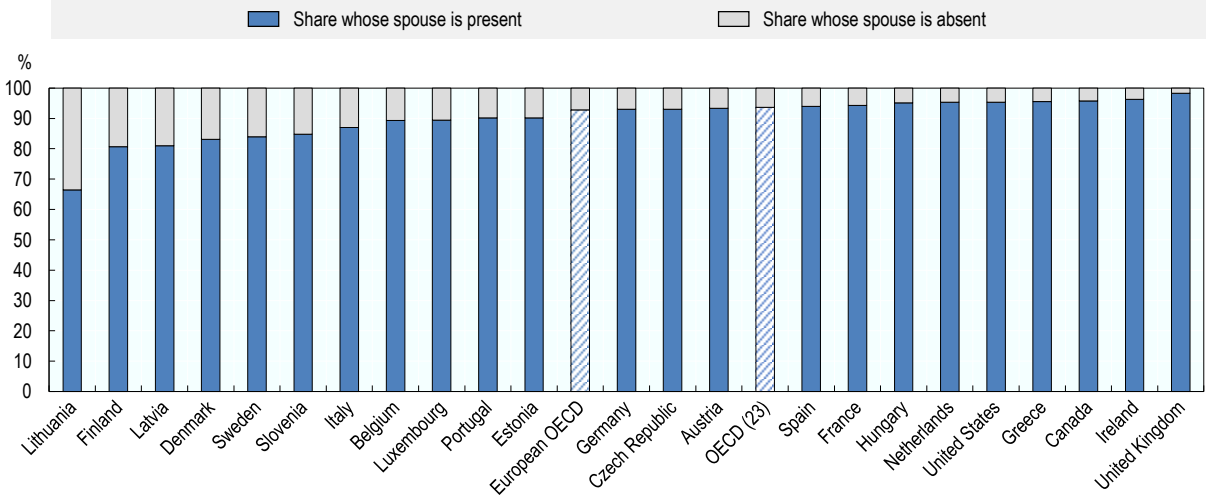
Descriptive evidence on the presence of migrants' families

This section documents the extent of family presence among migrants in OECD countries, provides estimates of the delays involved in family reunification and identifies some groups where separation from family members appears especially frequent. The section focuses throughout on migrants who are married to another migrant. For close to 95% of married migrants, the spouse is present in the same household (Figure 4.1). This share ranges from 66% in Lithuania and 81% in Finland to 98% in the United Kingdom.

The variation in spouse presence across countries likely reflects different factors whose contribution can vary from one country to another. Firstly, the refugee surge in 2015/2016 resulted in large numbers of principal migrants arriving in some countries without their spouses. Secondly, some countries have larger shares of intra-EU migrants who are more often temporary migrants and therefore less likely to bring their family. Thirdly, some European countries have adopted restrictive policies regarding family reunification in recent years, as documented in Chapter 1.

Figure 4.1. Married migrants by presence of the spouse, 2013-17

Married migrants aged 15-64



Note: Figures for the United States refer to 2013-16, are limited to persons who were married at the time of arrival, and only the presence of related children under 18 can be identified in this case. Migrants in mixed couples are not included nor are legally separated migrants, with the exception that migrants in mixed couples where the native-born spouse is absent cannot be excluded from the base of the percentage.
Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview, the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html, and the 2016 Canadian Census (Statistics Canada), https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/index-eng.cfm.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989133

Across all durations of stay, Table 4.2 shows that less than 20% of married migrants live separately from their spouse in almost all OECD countries. This percentage is below 10% in about two-thirds of the cases and stands at 6% on average across OECD countries for which data are available. The lowest shares are observed in Ireland and the United Kingdom (below 4% in both cases). However, two groups of OECD countries tend to exhibit substantial shares of married migrants whose spouse is absent: some countries in

Central and Eastern Europe (notably Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia) and three Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland and Sweden). In Finland and Sweden, the high shares might reflect relatively large numbers of recently arrived refugees.

Around half (54%) of married migrants across OECD countries arrived in the host country in the same year as their spouse (Table 4.2). This share differs considerably between the United States (67%) and European OECD countries (44%). The high share for the United States partly reflects the fact that the data are restricted to migrants who were already married when they arrived, a restriction that is not possible for European OECD countries. Married migrants in OECD countries who arrived earlier than their spouse have spent on average four of their first ten years in the host country without their spouse. This average delay is somewhat lower for migrants in the United States (3.3 years) than in European OECD countries (4.0 years) and ranges from 3 years in Ireland to 5.5 years in Greece.

The share of married migrants whose spouse is absent is initially significant in the United States (11% for up to one year of stay) but quickly falls below 8% as duration of stay rises (Panel A in Figure 4.2). At durations of 20 years or more, only 4% of married migrants in the United States do not live with their spouse. Comparatively low shares of married migrants in Canada (here including mixed couples) do not live with their spouse: from an initial value below 5%, the share falls with duration of stay to below 2% at durations of 20 years or more. In European OECD countries, the corresponding share remains at a higher level, between 6% and 10%.

Further results using the same data differentiate married migrants in migrant couples by region of origin. A similar ranking emerges for European OECD countries and the United States in terms of shares of married migrants who live without their spouse. In both European OECD countries and the United States, spouses are more often absent among married migrants from Africa (reaching rates of 11% and 9% of married migrants, respectively). This does not appear to be driven by comparatively short durations of stay among migrants from Africa. Spouses are rarely absent among married migrants from Europe (4% of migrants from Europe in the United States and 6% of migrants from EU/EFTA countries in European OECD countries). The second lowest incidence of spouses being absent is observed for migrants from Asia, again both in the United States (4%) and European OECD countries (6%).

European OECD countries and the United States also exhibit very similar shares of married migrants with own children in the household (Panel B in Figure 4.2). Initially, slightly more than half of married migrants live with their own children both in European OECD countries and in the United States, then both shares rise steadily over time and reach a peak at 15-19 years' duration of stay (attaining 75% and 80%, respectively). Shares for Canada are substantially lower at all durations of stay and only have a weak tendency to rise over time.

Table 4.2. Indicators for presence of the migrant's spouse, 2013-17

Married migrants aged 15-64

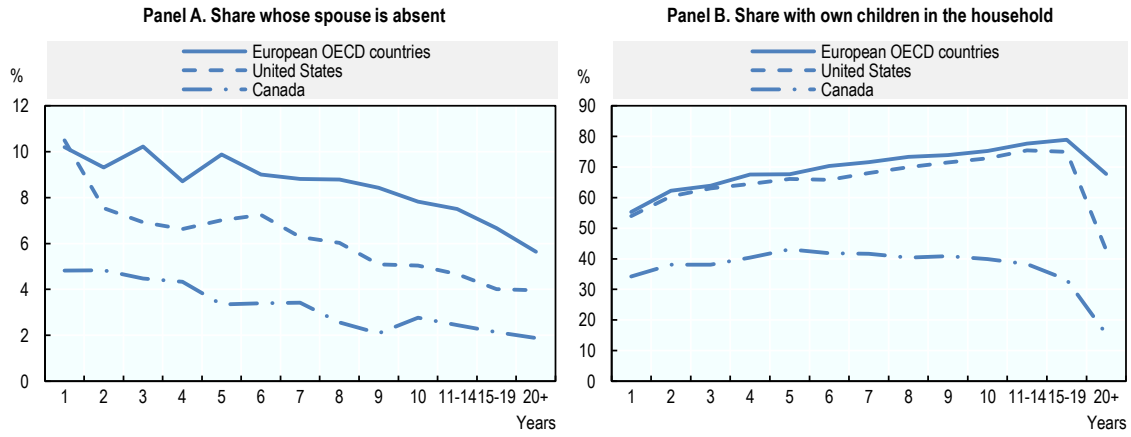
	Stock of married migrants (annual average in thousands)	Share of married migrants whose spouse is absent (%)	Share of married migrants whose spouse arrived accompanying (%)	If not accompanying: years in the first 10 that migrants spent without a spouse
Austria	553	6.6	39.4	3.6
Belgium	493	10.7	42.0	4.0
Canada	2 445	4.3		
Czech Republic	76	6.9	72.0	4.1
Denmark	111	16.9	44.3	3.9
Estonia	30	9.8	47.4	4.2
Finland	32	19.4		
France	2 103	5.7	37.5	4.4
Germany	4 732	7.0	55.4	3.6
Greece	324	4.4	43.9	5.5
Hungary	44	4.8	73.0	4.4
Ireland	222	3.7	57.3	3.0
Italy	2 176	13.0	21.9	5.3
Latvia	29	19.0	49.1	5.3
Lithuania	20	33.6	80.2	5.1
Luxembourg	82	10.6	61.8	3.9
Netherlands	488	4.7	34.3	3.7
Norway	207		41.5	3.9
Portugal	128	9.8	39.1	4.3
Sweden	410	16.1	37.4	4.7
Slovenia	67	15.2	13.3	4.9
Spain	1 904	6.0	31.8	4.4
United Kingdom	2 962	1.8	50.2	3.1
United States	14 347	4.6	66.7	3.3
European OECD	17 201	7.2	43.6	4.0
OECD (24)	51 195	6.3	53.9	3.9

Note: Figures for the United States refer to 2013-16 and, in columns three and four, are limited to persons who were married at the time of arrival. Figures for Canada refer to 2016. Migrants in mixed couples are not included, nor are legally separated migrants. Figures in column 2 are slightly overestimated because migrants in mixed couples where the native-born spouse is absent are counted in. Column 3 is calculated based on both spouses arriving in the same year and cases where one spouse is absent are not included. Due to data limitations, figures for European countries in column 3 are based on migrants with duration of residence up to ten years. For the calculation of column 4, delay equals the duration of stay of the observed spouse in cases where the spouse is absent. Some figures cannot be calculated for Finland and Norway due to missing data.
Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview, the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html, and the 2016 Canadian Census (Statistics Canada), https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/index-eng.cfm.

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Figure 4.2. Presence of migrants' spouses and children by duration of stay, 2013-17

Married migrants aged 15-64



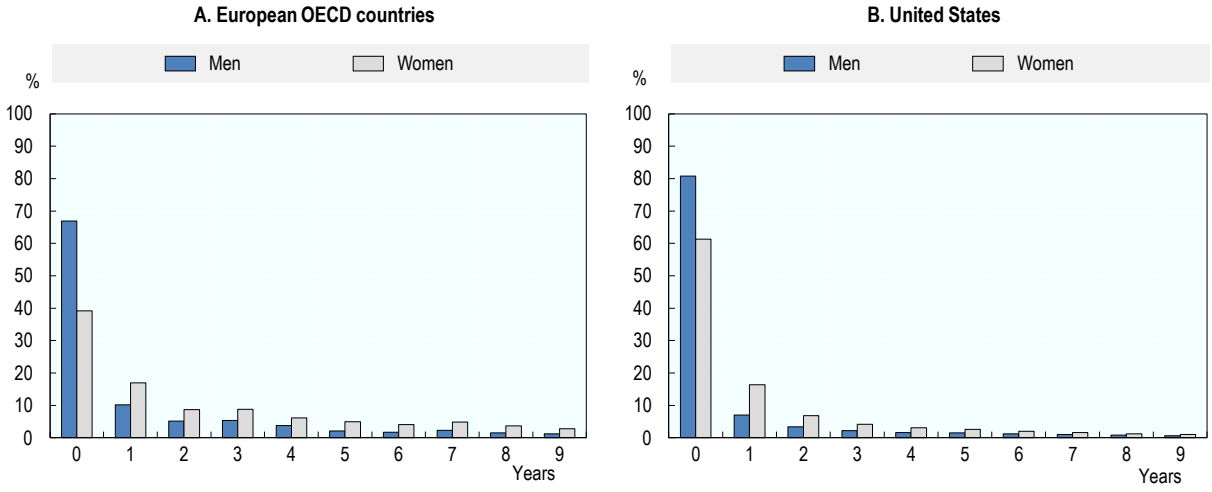
Note: Figures for the United States refer to 2013-16, are limited to persons who were married at the time of arrival, and only the presence of related children under 18 can be identified in this case. In Panel A, the initial part of the series for European OECD countries likely reflects small sample sizes or cohort effects. The series for Canada include migrants in mixed couples.

Source: OECD Secretariat analysis based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview, the Canadian Labour Force Survey (Statistics Canada), https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/surveys/3701, and the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989798

Figure 4.3. Differences in spouses' year of arrival, 2013-17

Distribution of delays (up to nine years) for married migrants aged 15-64



Note: Figures for the United States refer to 2013-16 and are limited to persons who were married at the time of arrival. Figures for European OECD countries are based on migrants with up to ten years of residence. Migrants in mixed couples are not included. Cases where the spouse is absent are not included.

Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview, and the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html.

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Husbands tend to arrive with less delay than wives

The distribution of delays in spouses' arrivals differs substantially between European OECD countries and the United States, and between husbands and wives (Figure 4.3). In the United States, 81% of husbands and 61% of wives who arrive within ten years already arrive accompanying. The corresponding shares are substantially lower in European OECD countries: 67% of husbands and only 39% of wives. After the first year of delay, the difference between the arrival of husbands and wives vanishes. Overall, longer delays appear relatively frequent in European OECD countries compared with the United States.[1]

Review of existing literature

The literature offers very few quantitative results on the effects of family presence on integration, except for a few sociological studies with very limited sample sizes. Other relevant literature explores how family presence changes the behaviour of principal migrants but does not quantify the effect on integration outcomes. At the same time, measuring this effect has been identified as a gap in the literature (see Tate (2011[2]), Bonjour and Kraler (2015[3]) and Charsley et al. (2017[4])).

A number of studies have investigated family separation in the context of refugees. Miller et al. (2018[5]) surveyed 165 refugees who were resettled to Albuquerque in the United States. They identify family separation as a major source of stress and document significant links with measures of mental health. A joint report by the Refugee Council and Oxfam (Beaton, Musgrave and Liebl, 2018[6]) offers qualitative evidence on the cases of 44 families. It suggests that refugees who are unable to reunite with family members suffer from stress and anxiety, are unable to focus on language courses, are burdened with family tasks that had previously been shared and sometimes develop mental health issues. Rousseau, Mekki-Berrada and Moreau (2001[7]) find that family separation can compound the effects of an existing trauma, based on evidence from 113 refugees in Montreal. Using panel data on refugees in Germany, Walther et al. (2019[8]) find that family separation is associated with higher levels of stress and lower levels of well-being.

Mlati and Duarte (2005[9]) surveyed 50 recognised refugees in France who were awaiting the outcomes of family reunification procedures. They report that refugees who had already reunited with a part of their family were more likely to focus on integrating than those who had not yet been reunited. Caplan's (2007[10]) meta-analysis of studies on recent Latino migrants in the United States offers more systematic evidence and goes beyond refugees. Its conclusions point to migrants' inability to reunite with their family as the most frequently cited source of stress. However, none of these studies attempts to link the problems described to measures of integration.

An assessment by Canada's IRCC (2014[11]) investigated the role of family members for integration outcomes through a survey of 2 000 migrants who sponsored family members between 2007 and 2011. Among sponsors of spouses (or partners), many indicated that their spouse helped them settle in Canada (43%) and work more hours (40%); two-thirds said that the spouse contributed to household income. Some literature is available on ways in which family presence or absence might affect integration outcomes. Gracia and Herrero (2004[12]) find in a general context that stress and depression undermine social integration. Where the absence of the family induces stress, it could therefore undermine the migrant's social integration. In turn, the presence in particular of the spouse might reduce stress and stabilise the migrant's situation through a change of risky behaviour (Muñoz-Laboy, Hirsch and Quispe-Lazaro, 2009[13]).

Olwig (2011[14]) reports for Scandinavia that family relations significantly help new migrants and refugees to establish themselves, and similar findings are provided by the literature on the role of migrant networks. Insofar as a family has more relatives and can develop larger networks than a single person, this points to a supportive effect. Family life itself can broaden migrants' networks: Facchini et al. (2015[15]) find that the birth of a child, for instance, increases the likelihood that the migrant parent has a native-born friend.

On the other hand, a number of studies find that strong family links correlate with lower participation in civil society (Kim and Wilcox (2013[16]), Ginsborg (1995[17])). Yet there are also studies that find complementarity between close social contacts and interaction with society at large (Nannestad, Lind Haase Svendsen and Tinggaard Svendsen, 2008[18]). Bragg and Wong (2016[19]) point out that, where family reunification fails due to regulations, migrants' sense of belonging to the destination country society can be undermined.

Other ways in which spouses might affect integration outcomes relate to their financial contribution to the migrant household. Kaida (2015[20]) finds that migrant women contribute significantly to the household income of recent migrants in Canada, especially for low-income households. The income of the spouse can therefore prevent poverty. In addition, the income of the spouse can allow migrants the possibility of enrolling in further education (either full- or part-time) and eventually securing better jobs (Boyd, 1989[21]; Creese, Dyck and McLaren, 2008[22]). Similarly, other family members such as migrants' parents can help with childcare, so that migrants are freer to work or pursue an education (VanderPlaat, Ramos and Yoshida, 2012[23]).

While spouses are still waiting to reunify in the destination country, their choices might be affected by the uncertainty about if and when the reunification will happen, and by frustration with the wait. In the context of asylum seekers, some recent publications have documented that initial waiting times – for the conclusion of the asylum procedure or for admission to the labour market – can significantly affect subsequent integration outcomes (Hainmueller, Hangartner and Lawrence, 2016[24]; Marbach, Hainmueller and Hangartner, 2018[25]; Brenzel and Kosyakova, 2019[26]). Such findings might also apply to migrants waiting for family reunification.

Challenges of measuring the role of family in integration

Isolating the effect of family presence on integration involves many challenges and potential bias. The bias can be in either direction, leading to either an overestimated or underestimated effect. Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 list problems for measurement and empirical identification strategies, together with potential methodological solutions. Endogeneity is a frequent problem. In the context of family reunification, better integration outcomes associated with the presence of a spouse may simply reflect that only successfully integrated migrants are allowed to bring their spouses.

If, for example, family reunification is conditional on the income and housing situation of the principal migrant, then principal migrants whose integration outcomes are favourable will be more likely to bring their families. The resulting correlation of family presence and favourable integration outcomes could then be falsely interpreted as a positive effect of family presence on integration outcomes. If, on the other hand, the migrant eventually gives up employment after the family has arrived because the spouse has found employment, this endogenous change of behaviour would register as a negative effect of family presence on employment prospects. Due to such concerns about endogeneity, results from a comparison between migrants whose spouse is present and migrants whose spouse is absent have to be

treated with caution. Moreover, as only a small proportion of married migrants does not live with their spouse, it might be an unrepresentative selection.

Table 4.3. Measurement problems for the estimated effect of family presence

Problem	Possible remedy
Most effects can only be discerned after some time	Focus on long durations of stay (ideally 10+ years)
Partners joining later might be formation of new families	Define as family formation after a cut-off duration of stay
The principal migrant cannot always be identified	Focus on migrants who arrive ahead of their family
Observed effects from spouses are the combined effect of their presence and their characteristics. Characteristics of partners who are absent are unobserved	Focus on delays in the spouse's arrival rather than the presence/ absence of the spouse. Account for observed characteristics of partners
Benefit payments for family members might reduce incentives for employment but are typically unobserved	Account for family size or the number of children
Variables that capture social integration (such as community engagement, volunteering) are often missing	Draw on specific data sets for this information

If the effects of family presence materialise slowly over time, they need to be distinguished from the tendency that integration outcomes tend to improve with duration of stay, which has been documented across OECD countries (OECD, 2016[27]). It is therefore important to ensure that effects from any measure of family presence are not confounded with effects from duration of stay. This has implications for the specification of the econometric estimation (see Box 4.2).

Table 4.4. Identification problems for the estimated effect of family presence

Problem	Possible remedy
Family presence is endogenous (I): certain residence permits confer this right immediately	Account for migration category of the principal migrant
Family presence is endogenous (II): integrating well makes it more likely that conditions for family reunification are met relatively quickly	Focus on delays in the spouse's arrival rather than the presence/ absence of the spouse. Focus on long durations of stay (10+ years). Consider refugees and other migrants who are exempt from conditions
Behaviour of the principal migrant may change endogenously: once conditions for family reunification are met, might switch to family work, devote more time to family or leisure, or invest more in education	Focus on delays in the spouse's arrival rather than the presence/ absence of the spouse. Consider changes in enrolment in education, hours worked, and employment status of the partner
Migrants who plan to stay only temporarily might not invest in integration and do not bring their family	Focus on long durations of stay (10+ years)
Those who fail to meet conditions for family migration often leave again	Consider refugees and other migrants who are exempt from conditions

Focusing on long-term effects of delays in spouse arrival

In order to identify the effect of delays in family reunification on labour market outcomes of the principal migrant, the considerations in Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 suggest focusing on long-term effects. Therefore, the analysis below will relate the number of years between the arrival of the principal migrant and the arrival of the spouse to integration outcomes observed after at least five or ten years of stay. The focus on long-term effects is expected to limit bias from endogeneity: while short-term integration outcomes could often determine how soon family members arrive, this is unclear for integration outcomes long after the family has arrived. Links between long-term integration outcomes and family presence during the initial years might well indicate that the family situation in the crucial first years after arrival has long-term consequences for integration. Alternatively, long-term

integration outcomes could reflect short-term ones. The analyses below will seek to disentangle these two possibilities by using instrumental variable estimation.

A restriction to first-arriving migrants ensures that estimated effects refer to principal migrants. Estimates in this context can depend strongly on whether only principal migrants or also family members are included, as family members exhibit substantially less favourable integration outcomes than principal migrants, even in the long-term (Chaloff and Poeschel, 2017[1]). Given that most data sets do not indicate the principal migrant, this chapter identifies principal migrants based on who arrives first. When spouses arrive at the same time, it is not clear which spouse is the principal migrant. Accordingly, analyses of how later arrival of the spouse affects the integration of principal migrants focus on first-arriving migrants only. Analyses on how spouses themselves are affected focus on second-arriving migrants only.

Box 4.2. Estimation methods in the main analyses

The main analyses investigate how delay in the arrival of the spouse, measured in years, affects either principal migrants or the spouses themselves. The same estimation methods are used but the included variables differ. Analyses on principal migrants include delay in the arrival of the spouse as an explanatory variable, together with characteristics of the principal migrant and some characteristics of the spouse. These variables are used to explain an integration outcome of the principal migrant (the dependent variable). Analyses on the spouse include delay in the spouse's own arrival, together with the characteristics of the spouse and some characteristics of the principal migrant. In this case, the dependent variable is an integration outcome of the spouse.

The explanatory variables on the other person in the migrant pair typically include employment status, level of education and host-country language proficiency (where this information is available). Whenever a particular integration outcome of one person in the migrant pair is investigated, the corresponding outcome for the other person is also included as an explanatory variable. The selection of explanatory variables thus changes somewhat from one analysis to another.

The analyses thus relate a migrant's integration outcome (the dependent variable Y_i) to a range of variables that describe the migrant and the migrant's spouse (explanatory variables). Where the integration outcome is a binary variable, such as employment status (equal to one if employed and equal to zero otherwise), the regression analyses use a linear probability model. In this model, the probability that the dependent variable equals one is determined by explanatory variables in a linear way:

$$\Pr(Y_i = 1|X_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 d_i + X_i'\beta_2 + Z_i'\beta_3 + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_i$$

The explanatory variables include a constant with coefficient β_0, the variable for delay d_i with coefficient β_1, a vector X_i' of variables on migrant i and a vector Z_i' of variables on the spouse of migrant i. The term ε_i allows for random disturbances in the empirical relation and analyses for European OECD countries include a fixed effect γ_n for each country n, which captures institutional differences and labour market conditions to some extent. Where the integration outcome is a continuous variable, such as wage and hours worked, the regression analyses use a log-linear model with the same explanatory variables:

$$Y_i = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 d_i + X_i'\beta_2 + Z_i'\beta_3 + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_i)$$

The linear probability model is estimated using the method of ordinary least squares, which can also be used for the log-linear model once it is linearised by taking logarithms, so that $\log Y_i$ becomes the dependent variable. The results offer estimates for $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ as well as γ_n. This chapter refers to them as estimated effects or associations. Positive (negative) estimates imply a positive (negative) association between the dependent variable and the respective explanatory variable, after accounting for the association between the dependent variable and the other explanatory variables. As linear and log-linear models are used in for all estimations, the estimates can be easily interpreted.

Explanatory variables that are highly correlated with each other can mimic each other's role for the dependent variable, so that the effect of one explanatory variable might be ascribed to the other explanatory variable. Therefore, it is important that delay is not too highly correlated with other explanatory variables. Table 4.5 shows the correlation between years spent without a spouse present and duration of stay. Although the analyses are limited to migrants with at least ten years of stay (at least five years in the analyses on later arriving spouses), the correlation can still be high, especially for married migrant women.

Table 4.5. Correlation between duration of stay and years of delay in the spouse's arrival

Correlation coefficients for first-arriving married migrants aged 15-64, after 10+ years of stay

	European Labour Force Survey (2013-17)	European Labour Force Survey (ad-hoc modules 2008/2014)	American Community Survey (2013-16)	Canadian Census (2016)
All	0.72	0.60	0.14	0.57
Men	0.55	0.55	0.09	0.57
Women	0.81	0.67	0.21	0.56

Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview, the 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, the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html, and the 2016 Canadian Census (Statistics Canada), https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/index-eng.cfm.

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Therefore, the analyses for principal migrants and spouses do not include duration of stay as a single continuous variable but rather as a series of fixed effects for each value of duration of stay. This way of including duration of stay avoids the problem of high correlation between explanatory variables. At the same time, it ensures that the estimation procedure compares observations with the same value for duration of stay. This basic matching technique therefore serves to isolate the estimation results better from the role of duration of stay. However, almost all reported results of the main analyses arise very similarly also in regressions that simply include duration of stay as a continuous variable. In these regressions, the coefficient for duration of stay is almost always statistically significant and indicates that integration outcomes tend to improve with duration of stay.

Estimates also appear strongly affected by the extent to which cases of family formation are included (see Table 4.1 for a definition). To ensure that a large majority of cases included in the estimation are family reunification rather than family formation, two further

restrictions are made. Almost all cases of family reunification should occur within a few years of the principal migrant's arrival, while a large share of family formation might occur after the principal migrant has already spent a number of years in the host country. To focus on family reunification, the analyses below are therefore limited to cases in which the spouse arrives within seven years of the principal migrant's arrival. In addition, data used for the United States include information on migrants' marital status at arrival, which is used to limit these analyses to migrants who were already married when they arrived.

The role of spouses in long-term integration outcomes

This section presents the empirical results on how principal migrants may be affected by delays in the arrival of their spouse. Box 4.2 above briefly presents the estimation methods that use micro data from large-scale surveys (Box 4.1). Estimations in this section account for a range of individual characteristics, notably age, gender, educational attainment, duration of stay and the region of origin. They are included both for the principal migrant and for the spouse, so that the estimated effect from delays in the spouse's arrival should not be driven by the characteristics of the spouse. It should rather reflect unobserved, hard-to-measure aspects that may be associated with spouse presence: stability, relying on each other and sharing burdens, long-term planning and investment behaviour, an orientation towards communication and activities of the couple, changes in work intensity, changes in emotional well-being, etc. In order to ensure that presence of spouse is not confounded with a higher likelihood of children being present, separate variables for the presence of (young) children are always included. To focus on cases of family reunification rather than family formation, only delays up to seven years are considered.

Delay in spouse arrival is associated with lower wages for the principal migrant in the long-term

Migrants' wages may be a particularly informative indicator of integration: higher wages can be attained over time as the result of growing work experience, investment in education and better matching between the migrants' skills and the requirements of their jobs. Wages can therefore reflect long-term integration success better than other, more transitory, integration outcomes. Panel A of Figure 4.4 shows estimated effects of delays in the spouse's arrival on gross wages earned by the principal migrant after at least ten years in the United States. The results suggest that each year of delay in the spouse's arrival is associated with principal migrant's wages being 3% lower in the long-term. The estimated effect arises similarly for male and female principal migrants. As explained below, this significant effect on wages likely reflects several factors.

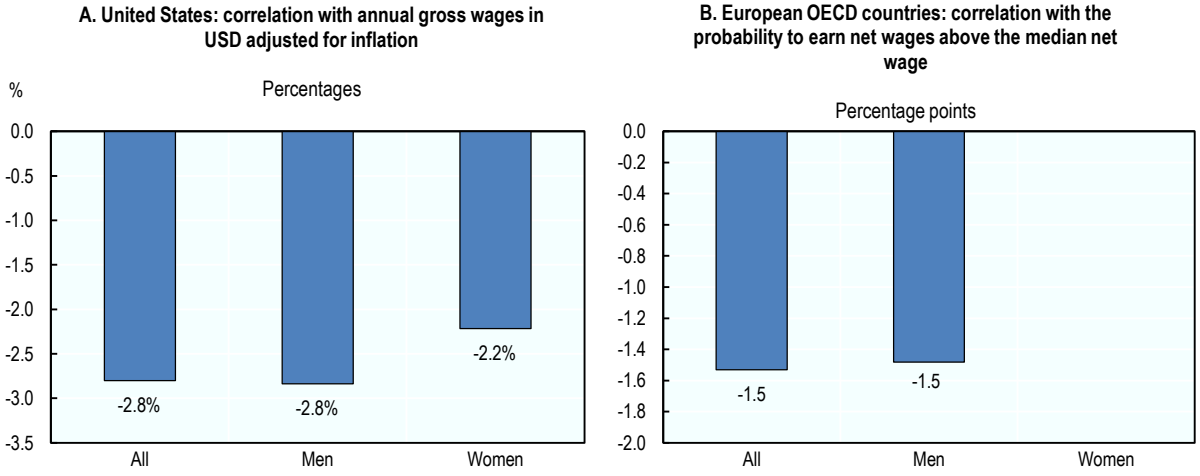
The data for European OECD countries include information on net wages but only in terms of the decile reached in the wage distribution. The analysis for European OECD countries therefore examines the principal migrant's probability of earning net wages above the median net wage, after at least ten years in the host country. As shown in Panel B of Figure 4.4, this probability decreases by 1.5 percentage points with each year of delay in the spouse's arrival. This finding is driven by male principal migrants, for whom a decrease of the same magnitude is observed. By contrast, delays in the spouse's arrival seem to leave the probability for female principal migrants unchanged.

Since the measures of wages differ between Panel A and Panel B of Figure 4.4, the results are not directly comparable. In particular, the estimates in Panel B do not necessarily suggest a weaker effect in European OECD countries: in this analysis, only changes that lift wages above the median wage level are taken into account, while other changes along

the distribution of wages are neglected. For Canada, information on (rounded) wage levels is available from the 2016 census. However, an estimated effect obtained from these data was too small to be statistically significant.

Figure 4.4. Estimated long-term effects of delays in spouse arrival on principal migrants' wages, 2010-17

First-arriving married migrants who are aged 15-64 and employed, after 10+ years of stay



Note: All reported results are statistically significant at the 5% significance level. Figures for the United States refer to 2013-16 and are limited to persons who were married at the time of arrival. Migrants in mixed couples are not included. Norway and Sweden are not included in Panel B due to a lack of information on wages.
Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview, and the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html.

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One possible explanation of the results in Figure 4.4 could be the principal migrant's behaviour after the arrival of the spouse. While it is still unclear whether their spouse and family will join them, principal migrants cannot rely on staying in the host country in the long-term. This might undermine their incentives to make investments that are specific to the host country. Such investments include securing additional formal qualifications, making applications for the recognition of foreign qualifications, and building up specific work experience, all of which can raise wages in the long-term. Once the spouse has arrived, principal migrants might not only have more incentives for such investments but the spouse might also support them in the implementation. This phenomenon is well documented in the literature, known as the family investment hypothesis (see e.g. Long (1990[28]) or Cobb-Clark and Crossley (2004[29])).

However, an alternative explanation for the results in Figure 4.4 would regard delays in the spouse's arrival as a consequence of low wages of the principal migrant. Legislation in a number of OECD countries ties family reunification to a sufficiently high income of the principal migrant or certain migrant categories (see Table A.1 in OECD (2017[30])). Principal migrants who initially have low wages or arrived as temporary migrants can therefore face higher hurdles for family reunification. Principal migrants who are not constrained by such legislation might also choose of their own volition not to bring their spouse to the host country until they have reached a certain level of income, as spouses

often need to be supported, at least initially. With high initial wages, migrants might also decide more quickly to stay and therefore bring their family sooner. To the extent that wages are correlated over time, this could induce an empirical link between delays in the spouse's arrival and the principal migrant's wages being lower in the long-term.

Further evidence points to a causal effect on the principal migrant's wages

To distinguish between these two competing explanations, techniques have to be used that resolve the problem of endogeneity by determining in which direction a correlation should be interpreted. The estimation for the United States is carried out again using an instrumental variable for the spouse's delay. This estimation examines the association between the principal migrant's wage and an instrumental variable that is related to the spouse's delay but unaffected by the wage (and therefore not endogenous). If a significant association is found, this will provide a strong indication that the spouse's delay causes the observed change in the principal migrant's wage, rather than the reverse causality.

A suitable instrumental variable for the spouse's delay is found within the same data set: the disability status of the spouse is empirically linked with the spouse's delay while it is unrelated to the wage of the principal migrant.[2] It appears that spouses with disabilities exhibit significantly higher delays, which might reflect the need for additional arrangements before a move can take place, with regards to facilities in the new location or issues regarding health insurance. It also seems plausible that the spouse's disability status does not affect the principal migrant's wage directly, but only indirectly through delaying the spouse's arrival.

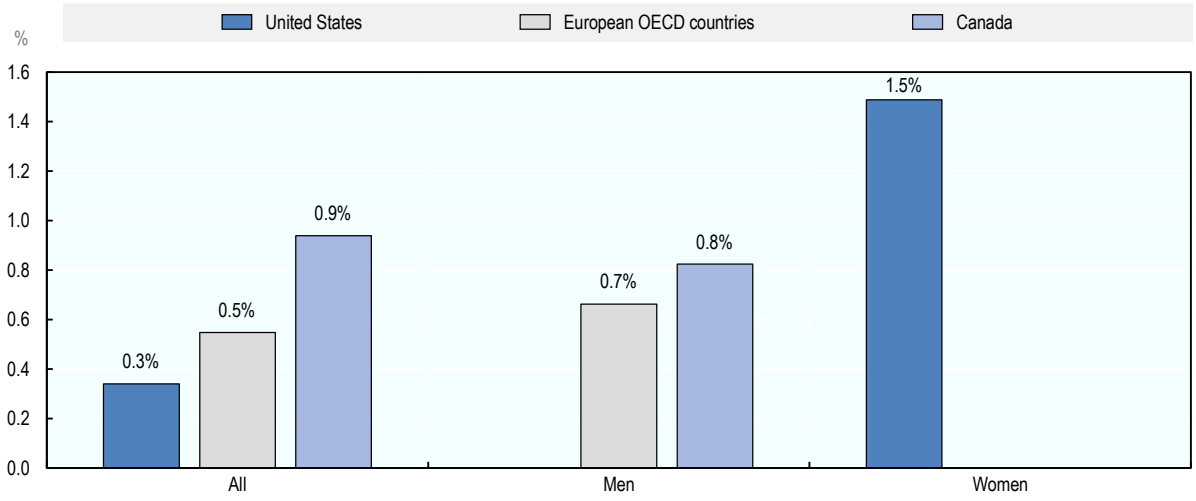
The instrumental variable estimation produces a statistically significant result for disability status of the spouse (at the 5% significance level). The estimate suggests that delay in the spouse's arrival has a causal effect on the principal migrant's wage, reducing it by about 9%. This estimated effect is larger than in Figure 4.4 partly because disability status is a binary variable, so that its effect corresponds to the cumulative effect of several years of delay.[3] Overall, this estimation provides evidence that delay in the spouse's arrival significantly reduces the wage of the principal migrant.

Estimated long-term effects on the principal migrant's employment probability are positive but limited

Figure 4.5 shows the estimated effects of delays in the spouse's arrival on the principal migrant's employment probability after at least ten years in the host country. The results for European OECD countries, the United States and Canada all suggest that an additional year of delay is associated with a slight increase of principal migrants' employment probability, on average by one percentage point or less. These consistently positive estimates could arise for a number of reasons. Principal migrants who find themselves in the host country without their spouse might often focus on work, which could reflect their choice or the necessity to make a living and prepare for the arrival of family members. This early drive towards employment could lead to long-term effects on principal migrants' employability and their commitment to the labour market, and therefore the long-term effects shown in Figure 4.5. The long-term effects could be especially large for groups of principal migrants whose labour market participation tends to be comparatively low, so that some work experience in the host-country has a comparatively large impact. This interpretation would align with the larger effect estimated for women in the United States.

Figure 4.5. Estimated long-term effects of delays in spouse arrival on principal migrants' employment probability, 2010-17

First-arriving married migrants who are aged 15-64 and employed, after 10+ years of stay



Note: Reported results are statistically significant at the 5% significance level, except the results for "all" in the United States and in European OECD countries (10% significance level), as well as the result for "men" in Canada. Figures for the United States refer to 2013-16 and are limited to persons who were married at the time of arrival. Figures for Canada refer to 2016. Migrants in mixed couples are not included.
Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview, the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html, and the 2016 Canadian Census (Statistics Canada), https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/index-eng.cfm.

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The results in Figure 4.5 might also reflect the behaviour of migrants who come to OECD countries primarily to work, giving less priority to family reunification. This includes labour migrants who expect to stay for a limited time only and therefore initially choose not to exert their right to family reunification. They might arrange for family reunification only after their stay turns out to be longer. Similarly, migrants who arrive irregularly do not have a right to family reunification but might gain this right once their situation in the host country is regularised. Therefore, work as initial motive for migration might be empirically associated with comparatively high delays in family reunification.

Given that employment probabilities of principal migrants tend to be high, the magnitude of the estimated effects in Figure 4.5 appears limited overall, with the exception of women in the United States. Current employment status does not necessarily capture migrants' long-term integration success well – migrants might be temporarily out of employment for a variety of reasons, from adverse economic conditions to unobserved individual circumstances. Therefore, delays in the spouse's arrival at the beginning of the stay in the host country can be expected to have rather small effects on principal migrants' employment status after ten years or more. Weekly hours worked, as a measure for employment intensity, were also considered. However, statistically significant results did not emerge for this integration outcome. This could reflect that hours worked tend to vary more strongly than current employment status, further loosening the empirical link with delays in the spouse's arrival.

Box 4.3. Well-being of principal migrants whose spouse is absent

How absence of the spouse affects the well-being of the principal migrant is an important question that cannot be addressed using the main data sources (see Box 4.1). As pointed out in the review of the existing literature, it is often suspected that the absence of the spouse causes stress and suffering to the principal migrant, to an extent that might undermine their integration. The Gallup World Poll provides a range of variables that allow investigating individual well-being. The sample is limited to married migrants in OECD countries, and principal migrants whose spouse is absent are identified as married migrants who live alone (the size of their household equals one). After these restrictions, the sample sizes for most variables are still considerably larger than in the existing literature.

Table 4.6 shows how the various measures of well-being differ between principal migrants whose spouse is absent and all married migrants in OECD countries. Most results are very similar across groups. This notably includes the same incidence of stress. Principal migrants whose spouse is absent only appear to have a somewhat less positive attitude to the future. Overall, these findings suggest that migrants' well-being is not affected by the absence of their spouse. While asylum seekers and refugees whose spouse is still in a conflict zone often experience stress and anxiety (Miller et al., 2018[5]; Walther et al., 2019[8]), this group is either not well covered in the data or is too small to have an impact on the average.

Table 4.6. Well-being of principal migrant by presence of spouse, 2009-18

Married migrants in OECD countries (all ages)

Statement	Applies and spouse is absent (%)	Applies and spouse is present (%)	Total replies of yes or no (absent/present)
Well-being (index <30)	11	10	440/14897
Well-being yesterday (index >50)	79	79	440/14897
Positive attitude (index <30)	41	39	444/15289
Positive attitude to future (index >50)	41	45	444/15289
Experienced stress yesterday	35	35	438/14833
Experienced happiness yesterday	79	78	218/6804
Personal health (index <30)	12	9	440/14897
Health problems comp. to others of same age	25	22	432/14691
Satisfied with health	81	81	179/5432

Note: Responses are used as unweighted frequencies. Missing responses and "do not know" are not counted towards the base of the shares
Source: Gallup World Poll 2009-18, https://www.gallup.com/analytics/232838/world-poll.aspx.

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Some limited differences appear when health measures are considered (Table 4.6): principal migrants whose spouse is absent appear to suffer somewhat more frequently from bad health, for instance, although they report the same satisfaction with their health as married migrants reunited with their spouse. While further analyses would be required before drawing a conclusion, a negative effect of spouse absence on health would seem consistent with the literature: the so-called "protective effect of marriage" has been widely documented (see e.g. Rendall et al. (2011[31]), Robards et al. (2012[32])), and this effect is probably weaker when spouses do not live together.

Effects of delays on principal migrants' language proficiency are not detected

In all data sets used in this chapter (see Box 4.1), the principal migrant's proficiency in the host-country language has been considered as an integration outcome that could be affected by delays in the spouse's arrival. While statistically significant correlations can arise in this context, the estimated effects remain small and are highly unstable across different estimations. Ultimately, neither a positive nor a negative link has emerged from these analyses. To some extent, this might reflect measurement problems associated with language proficiency: the data typically include it as a binary variable, so that small changes in language proficiency over time are difficult to trace. In addition, many observations have to be excluded in this context, such as those for migrants who are native speakers of the host-country language.

The literature offers only a few insights into how the presence of family members might affect migrants' proficiency in the host-country language. A recurrent finding is that the two spouses often exhibit similar levels of language proficiency. For example, Chiswick and Miller (2002[33]) documented a strong correlation between the level of proficiency in English for principal migrants and their spouses arriving in Australia. Such correlations also emerge in the data sets used in this chapter: after accounting for the correlation of language proficiency with individual variables such as educational attainment, age and employment status, a strong positive correlation still arises with the language proficiency of the spouse.

Some recent findings further suggest that a lack of exposure to the host-country language can undermine its acquisition. From a survey of the literature, Saleh AlHammadi (2016[34]) concludes that migrants are less likely to reach proficiency in the host-country language in the presence of a large community of similar migrants. Danzer and Yaman (2016[35]) find that the language proficiency of migrants in Germany is negatively affected when they live in areas where persons from the same ethnicity are concentrated. They attribute this finding to limited contact with the native-born.

Medium and long-term effects of delayed arrival on spouses

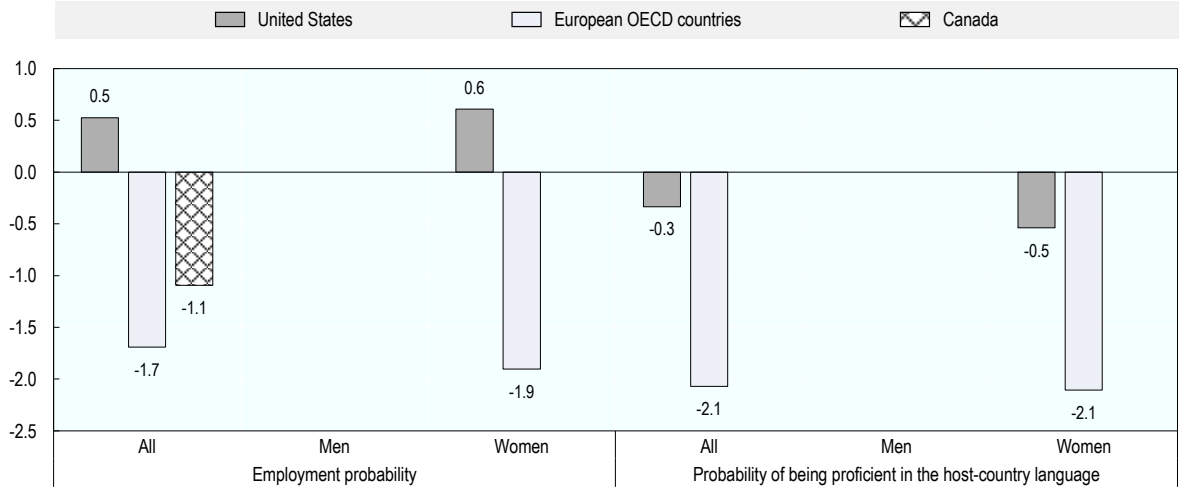
Building on the empirical approaches used in the previous section, this section investigates how delays in the arrival of spouses are linked with their own integration outcomes. Delays could affect the integration of the spouses themselves for a number of reasons, including the disruptive effects of being separated from their partner for years, limited influence on how life in the host country is set up, or changes in the distribution of roles within the couple. As a result, spouses might encounter greater difficulties with integration or have a lower inclination towards integration when they eventually arrive, potentially with long-term consequences. However, such factors again need to be distinguished from alternative explanations: delays could signal existing problems or hesitations that subsequently also affect spouses' integration outcomes.

While the same data and definitions as before are used in this investigation, the focus is now exclusively on married migrants who arrive second and who are therefore not the principal migrant. In order to prevent results from being driven by family formation instead of family reunification, again only delays up to seven years are considered. The main difference concerns the time factor: the analyses below consider spouses' integration outcomes after at least five years of stay in the host country, rather than ten years, in order to use a larger sample.[4]

The results appear driven by married migrant women (Figure 4.6): in European OECD countries, an additional year of delay is associated with a decrease in their employment probability by two percentage points. The decrease found on average is somewhat lower. For Canada, the analysis suggests an average decrease in the employment probability of one percentage point. In the United States, an additional year of delay is associated with a slight increase in employment probability (below one percentage point), which also appears driven by migrant women.

Figure 4.6. Estimated long-term effects of delays in spouse arrival on their integration outcomes, 2010-17

Second-arriving married migrants who are aged 15-64, after 5+ years of stay, in percentage points



Note: All reported results are statistically significant at the 5% significance level except the result on language proficiency for "all" in the United States and the result for Canada (at 10% significance level). Figures for the United States refer to 2013-16 and are limited to persons who were married at the time of arrival. Results for language proficiency in European OECD countries refer to 2008/2014. Figures for Canada refer to 2016. Migrants in mixed couples are not included. Migrants in European OECD countries whose native language coincides with the host-country language are excluded from the analysis.
Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview including 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, the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html, and the 2016 Canadian Census (Statistics Canada), https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/index-eng.cfm.

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In terms of proficiency in the host-country language, results for both the United States and European OECD countries suggest that delays are associated with a decrease in the probability of being proficient, by one-half of a percentage point and two percentage points, respectively. This finding again arises very similarly for migrant women but not for migrant men. However, there are few observations on men, since a large majority of second-arriving migrants are women. Therefore, it cannot be ruled out that the results for women might extend similarly to men.

The estimated decreases in the employment probability and the probability of being proficient in the host-country language could be a consequence of the delays in arrival.

Principal migrants might have a first-mover advantage, so that arrangements in the host-country primarily reflects their needs and supports their employment. The later-arriving spouse may have to take many parameters as given, so that they face relatively limited choices of jobs or training opportunities. For example, the location in the host country might have been determined entirely by the employment of the principal migrant, and this choice might not be easily reversed.

Similarly, if one of the two spouses needs to focus on raising children, this role will more likely fall on the later-arriving spouse, given that the principal migrant has often already secured employment in the host country. For the later-arriving spouse, such initial circumstances could have medium and long-term effects because they accumulate less relevant work experience that would qualify them for future employment or maintain their skills from previous jobs. A lack of work experience or training opportunities might also affect their acquisition of the host-country language.

However, the reverse causality is also possible: spouses who find the transition to the host country more difficult might arrive with longer delays. For example, spouses with lower proficiency in the host-country language might choose to arrive later. Where spouses search for a job as a precondition for their arrival, more employable spouses would find a job sooner, which could generate the observed decreases in employment probability associated with longer delays. While the estimation accounts for a range of individual characteristics, unobserved characteristics such as previous work experience in the origin country could be the drivers in this context.

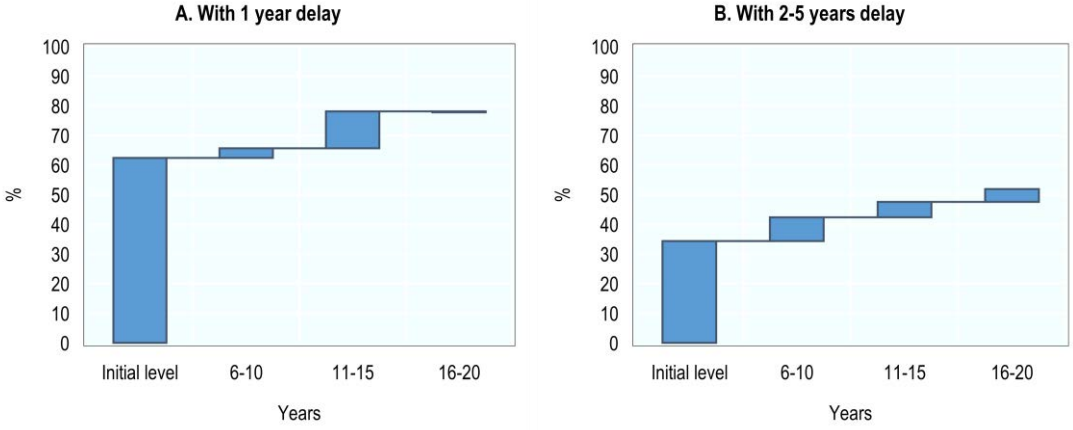
The path of integration can differ considerably for late-arriving spouses

Most likely, both the delay itself and the characteristics of the later-arriving spouses play a role in their integration, leading to integration paths that can differ widely between spouses who arrive soon and those who arrive later. Based on German longitudinal data, Figure 4.7 shows the evolution of spouses' employment probability with duration of stay. Apart from the initial level, the focus on changes observed for the same person ensures that influences from most individual characteristics cancel out. The initial level appears as a strong determinant of the spouse's integration path in terms of employment. It likely reflects various characteristics of the spouse, whose role is in this case not accounted for. Conditions for family reunification often favour high-skilled labour migrants, for example, and their spouses tend to have relatively high educational attainment themselves. Similarly, criteria for labour market access may be more generous for spouses of high-skilled labour migrants.

In line with the results above, employment probability is consistently lower for spouses who arrive with longer delays (Figure 4.7). Spouses who arrive with 2-5 years delay only exhibit about half the initial employment probability (at 1-5 years of duration of stay) that is observed for spouses arriving with one-year delay (34% compared with 62%). The subsequent evolution of the employment probability does not offset the initial difference.

Figure 4.7. Evolution of spouse employment probability by delay in their arrival, Germany, 1984-2016

Average within-person changes of second-arriving married migrants aged 15-64, over years of residence in the host country



Note: Apart from initial (average) levels, changes are the average differences in employment status (0 or 1) for the same migrant observed at different years of residence. Migrants are not observed in all years of residence.
Source: OECD Secretariat analyses using the German Socio-Economic Panel, https://www.diw.de/en/soep.

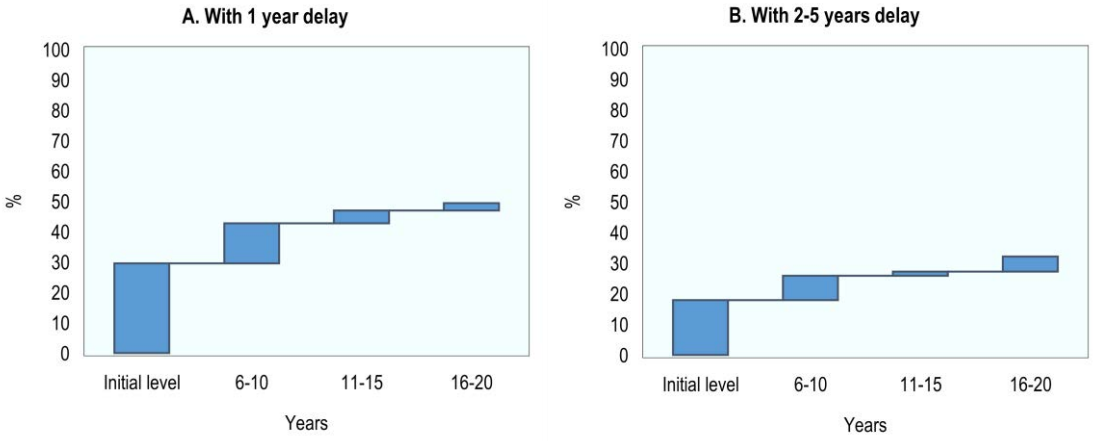
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Similarly, spouses arriving with greater delay exhibit a substantially lower initial probability of being proficient in the host-country language (Figure 4.8). They also exhibit lower growth in this probability as duration of stay increases, compared with spouses who arrived with one-year delay. In terms of monthly wages (not shown), there is hardly any difference in the initial levels of the two groups (about EUR 1 400), but spouses with greater delay exhibit somewhat lower wage growth. A larger difference arises for wages of women, whose initial wage is significantly lower in the group with 2-5 years delay (EUR 1 000 compared with EUR 1 400).

Strongly different integration paths of spouses who arrive with substantial delay could explain earlier findings on poor integration outcomes of family migrants in comparison to principal migrants. Chaloff and Poeschel (2017[1]) document that the labour market integration of adult family migrants is roughly as slow as that of humanitarian migrants. Liebig and Tronstad (2018[36]) emphasise the triple disadvantage encountered by wives of humanitarian migrants who often also lack work experience. Lochmann et al. (2018[37]) find that adult family migrants in France benefit less from language courses than other migrants. While the barriers to the integration of spouses are not fully understood, the circumstances of their arrival could play a role.

Figure 4.8. Evolution of spouse proficiency in host-country language by delay in spouse arrival, Germany, 1984-2016

Average within-person changes of second-arriving married migrant women aged 15-64,over years of residence in the host country



Note: Apart from initial (average) levels, changes are the average differences in proficiency in the host-country language (0 or 1) for the same migrant observed at different years of residence. Migrants are not observed in all years of residence.
Source: OECD Secretariat analyses using the German Socio-Economic Panel, https://www.diw.de/en/soep.

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Box 4.4. Conditions for family reunification can cause delays: Evidence from Germany

This section investigates the link between conditions for family reunification and delays in the arrival of the spouse. The evidence is based on a quasi-natural experiment in Germany, where a pre-arrival language requirement for most non-EU spouses was introduced in 2007. Other conditions imposed in OECD countries include requirements for principal migrants' income, their housing situation, or the length of their residence in the host country. If such conditions contribute to delays, they will indirectly contribute to the effects of delays that are documented in this chapter.

One study from Norway investigates how family reunification was affected when income requirements were extended to migrants admitted on humanitarian grounds (Bratsberg and Raaum, 2010[38]). For the affected principal migrants, the study finds that the change caused a decline in family reunifications by 21 percentage points, increased the employment rate by 4-8 percentage points, significantly increased earnings and reduced receipt of social assistance. Schmidt et al. (2009[39]) document that, following the introduction of a minimum age (24 years) for reunification with a spouse in Denmark, the number of reunifications decreased especially in the age group 20-23 and the age at marriage rose.

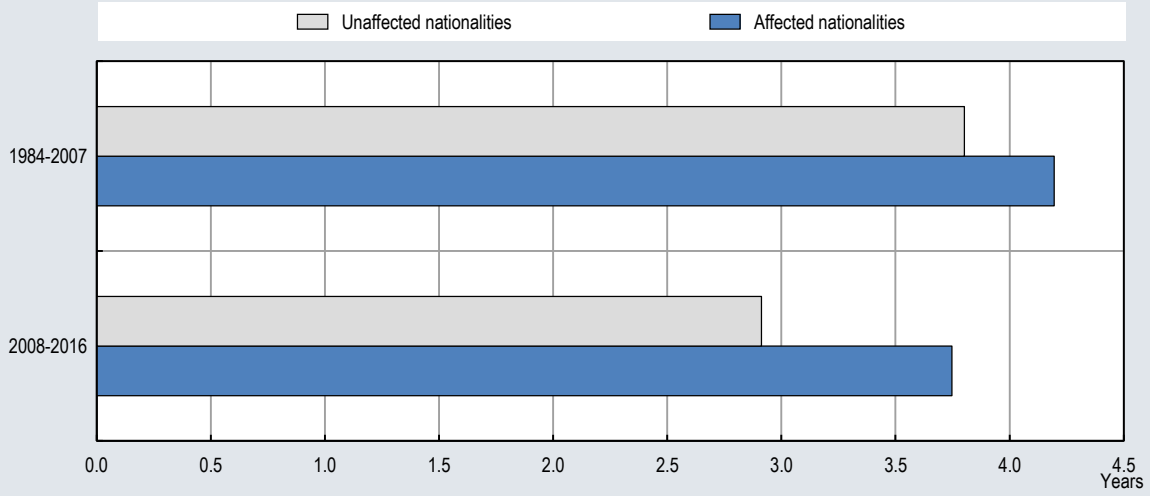
However, there does not seem to be an econometric evaluation of how delays are linked to conditions for family reunification. To provide such an evaluation here, data from the German Socio-Economic Panel are used. In late 2007, new legislation changed the conditions for family reunification: prior to their arrival, spouses need to demonstrate basic skills in German (level A1 in the Common European Framework of Reference) and had to be at least 18 years old (previously 16 years). However, this requirement only applies when

neither the principal migrant nor the spouse are citizens of an EU/EFTA country or citizens of certain non-EU countries (who can travel visa-free to Germany): Andorra, Australia, Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Korea, Monaco, New Zealand, San Marino and the United States.

This set-up with groups of countries allows for an evaluation of the causal effect of the policy change on delays, using the method of difference-in-difference (DID). After accounting for some observed factors that influence delays, a difference in delays remains between non-EU nationalities that were affected by the law change and those that were unaffected. Provided other changes over time apply similarly to both groups, a change in that difference after 2007 can be related to the law change. Nationals of countries where many refugees originated are excluded from the analysis, as requirements often did not apply to refugees. As applications for family reunification were normally processed in a few months, there is no major problem of rules overlapping around the time of the change.

Figure 4.9. Average delays before and after a policy change in Germany, 1984-2016

Conditional average delays in years incurred by married migrants aged 18-64



Note: Conditional averages were obtained as a linear prediction from a regression analysis of delays, which accounted for gender, age, indicators for high and for medium-level education, employment status, wage (in logarithms), duration of stay in the host country, and an indicator for affected nationalities. The assignment to time periods is based on the year of the spouse's arrival.
Source: OECD Secretariat analyses using the German Socio-Economic Panel, https://www.diw.de/en/soep.

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Figure 4.9 shows the main result of the analysis, based on observations on 1 800 individuals, 800 of whom arrived after 2007 (including 460 who were affected by the law change). After accounting for some observed factors, the affected nationalities exhibited a somewhat higher average delay relative to the non-affected nationalities already before the law change: 4.2 years compared with 3.8 years. This difference increased by 0.4 years (about five months) after 2007, which is likely driven by the law change. In 2008-16, average delays of both groups are lower than in 1984-2007, which may be a statistical artefact: given the end of the observation period in 2016 and relatively high numbers of individuals who arrived after 2007, relatively many short delays are observed after 2007 while many long delays were still running in 2016.

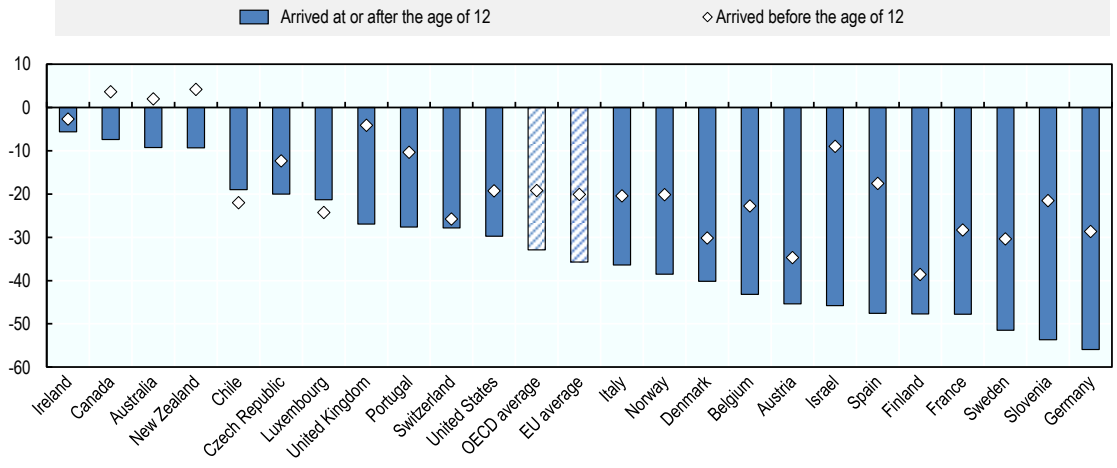
Regression analyses of delays before and after 2007 suggest that average delays for affected nationalities even increased by 1.5-2 years. While these results are significant and other results of the same regressions are plausible, the statistical artefact likely biases the estimate of the effect. However, the basic result that the gap in delays widened significantly after 2007 appears robust: it still materialises when observations are matched on duration of stay or on duration of the marriage, and after collapsing observations on the same individuals in several years into a single observation in either period (up to 2007 and after 2007). This analysis therefore provides evidence that stricter conditions for family reunification can lead to significant increases of the delays in reunification.

Age at time of immigration and long-term integration outcomes of migrant children

This section highlights that the integration of migrant children depends on how quickly they join their parent(s) in the destination country. Cross-country evidence indicates that migrant children who spend their early years in the destination country achieve substantially better integration outcomes, compared with migrant children who only arrive when they are close to adulthood. This notably applies to educational attainment: Figure 4.10 shows the baseline proficiency gap between foreign-born and native-born 15-year-olds in reading, mathematics and science. In most OECD countries, this gap is considerably smaller for foreign-born students who arrived before the age of 12 than for foreign-born students who arrived later. The reverse only occurs in a few OECD countries where the gap between foreign-born and native-born 15-year-olds is comparatively low.

Figure 4.10. Differences in baseline academic proficiency of 15-year-old migrants and native-born, by age at arrival, 2015

Difference between migrant and native-born students in the percentage of students attaining baseline academic proficiency, in percentage points



Note: Students who attain baseline academic proficiency are students who reach at least PISA proficiency level two in all three PISA core subjects – math, reading and science. The age of students can range from 15 years and three months to 16 years and two months.
Source: (OECD, 2018[40]) based on OECD PISA 2015 Database, http://www.oecd.org/pisa/data/2015database.

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In recent years, a number of in-depth studies have found significant effects of children's age at arrival on integration outcomes in various OECD countries. Most of these studies derive their results from cross-section data by linking the exact age at arrival to integration outcomes later in life, while accounting for other factors. Some studies – Böhlmark (2008[41]), Åslund, Böhlmark and Skans (2015[42]), Hermansen (2017[43]) and Lemmermann and Riphahn (2018[44]) – can draw on data for siblings who arrived at different ages, which allows them to give their results a strong causal interpretation.

Most of these studies focus on education outcomes by age at arrival. For migrants in Canada and the United States, Schaafsma and Sweetman (2001[45]), Gonzalez (2003[46]) and Chiswick and DebBurman (2004[47]) find that those who arrived as young children stay in school longer than those who arrived as teenagers, attaining a higher total number of years of schooling. Similarly, early arrival is linked to reaching a higher educational level in the United States (Myers, Gao and Emeka, 2009[48]; Lee and Edmonston, 2011[49]), Norway (Hermansen, 2017[43]), Germany (Lemmermann and Riphahn, 2018[44]) and the United Kingdom (Aoki and Santiago, 2018[50]). Böhlmark (2008[41]) finds for Sweden that arriving later than at age nine has adverse effects on average grades in school. Beck et al. (2012[51]) document a higher probability of dropping out from high school for those arriving in the United States after age eight, and Cohen-Goldner and Epstein (2014[52]) document a similar pattern in Israel.

Several of the same studies further find that arriving later adversely affects measures of proficiency in the host-country language. The estimated effects can be large: for example, Myers et al. (2009[48]) conclude that, compared to migrants who arrive as teenagers, those who arrive before the age of six are six times as likely to reach the end of high school and almost fourteen times as likely to attain a high proficiency in the host-country language. Language proficiency may well be one of the key drivers behind the link between age at arrival and educational outcomes. This aligns with the critical ages found in several studies, of nine years and younger: Bleakley and Chin (2010[53]) refer to the critical period of language acquisition, and Beck et al. (2012[51]) argue that the important transition from "learning to read" to "reading to learn" can be disrupted by migration. Based on test results for children of Hispanic immigrant parents in the United States, Mukhopadhyay (2018[54]) reports that the acquisition of English appears to be undermined from age six by an already existing knowledge of Spanish. However, Myers et al. (2009[48]) as well as Lee and Edmonston (2011[49]) do not find evidence of a critical age.

Arriving at a later age also appears to have an impact on migrants' employment outcomes and wages. Schaafsma and Sweetman (2001[45]) and Gonzalez (2003[46]) find lower returns to education for those who arrived later, which the latter study attributes to the greater share of schooling received abroad. Through the link with proficiency in the host-country language, age at arrival can affect employment outcomes, as reported by Guven and Islam (2015[55]) for migrants in Australia. In addition, Hermansen (2017[43]) estimates an effect of age at arrival on receipt of social assistance in Norway. Using historical data, Alexander and Ward (2018[56]) document a link between age at arrival and wages for brothers who migrated from Europe to the United States between 1892 and 1924. Recently, a younger age at arrival has also been linked with higher levels of social integration, notably intermarriage and residential proximity (Bleakley and Chin (2010[53]) and Åslund et al. (2015[42])).

Findings of adverse long-term effects from arriving at later age generalise

The broad data sets used in this chapter allow for an examination of whether key findings of this literature generalise beyond specific countries and migration cohorts. To this end, the standard methods used in the literature are also applied here. Analyses that use age at arrival as an explanatory variable suffer from strong correlations between explanatory variables, notably age and duration of stay. This problem is overcome by focusing on gaps between native-born and foreign-born persons, after accounting for age (see Schaafsma and Sweetman (2001[45]), for example). Where language proficiency is analysed, however, a simpler solution is proposed here: once a migrant has reached adulthood, age as such is unlikely to matter for language proficiency, as long as duration of stay is still accounted for. Then correlation among explanatory variables can be avoided by dropping age from the analysis.

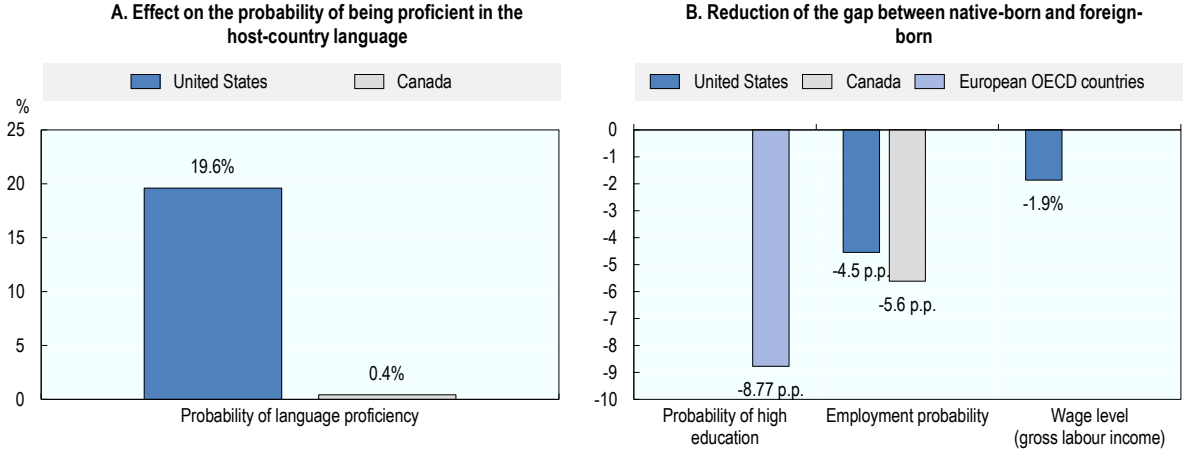
The analysis focuses on adult migrants who arrived as children, comparing those who arrived aged 0-6 to those who arrived aged 7-15. Migrants who arrived at later ages are excluded because they represent a very heterogeneous and probably more strongly selected group. While only some results are obtained (Figure 4.11, Panel A), they align with findings in the literature and provide some evidence on wages, which has received little attention in previous studies. In the United States, the probability of being proficient in English is 20 percentage points higher for migrants who arrived aged 0-6, compared with migrants who arrived aged 7-15. The gap between the employment probability of native-born persons and migrants is significantly smaller (around five percentage points) for migrants who arrived aged 0-6 rather than aged 7-15. Similarly, the gap between wages of native-born persons and wages of migrants is somewhat smaller in their case (by 2%).

For European OECD countries, the only statistically significant result concerns migrants' probability to attain a high education level (i.e. tertiary education). Clarke (2016[57]) emphasises that estimated effects of age at arrival on educational attainment will be biased substantially if parents' education is not accounted for, as is the case in virtually all existing studies. The result in Panel B of Figure 4.11, however, was obtained using the ad-hoc modules 2009 and 2014 of the European Labour Force Survey, which include this information on parents' educational attainment (also when parents are not present in the household). Because education typically continues well beyond age 15, the analysis was also restricted to persons aged 25-64. The resulting estimate suggests that the gap between the probability of native-born persons to attain a high education level and the corresponding probability of migrants is substantially lower for migrants who arrived aged 0-6 (by nine percentage points), compared to migrants who arrived aged 7-15.

Results for Canada compare migrants who arrived aged 0-4 to migrants who arrived aged 10-14, due to a different grouping used in the Canadian data. Migrants who arrived aged 0-4 exhibit a slightly higher probability of being proficient in one of Canada's official languages (Figure 4.11, Panel A). The gap with native-born persons in terms of employment probability is significantly smaller for migrants who arrived aged 0-4 than for migrants who arrived aged 10-14 (Figure 4.11, Panel A). At six percentage points, the latter result is closely in line with the result for European OECD countries.

Figure 4.11. Estimated effects of arrival in early childhood on migrants' long-term integration outcomes, 2013-16

Migrants aged 15-64 who arrived in the host country at age 0-6, compared to those arriving at age 7-15



Note: All reported results are statistically significant at the 5% significance level. Figures for the United States refer to 2013-16. The result for probability of high education in European OECD countries refers to 2009/2014 and are limited to persons aged 25-64. The result for Canada compares age at arrival 0-4 years to 10-14 years. Migrants in European OECD countries whose native language coincides with the host-country language are excluded from the analysis.

Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview including ad-hoc modules 2009 and 2014, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_ad_hoc_modules, and the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html.

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Box 4.5. Effects of family separation on those left behind

While the analyses in this chapter focus on the role of migrants' families in integration in destination countries, family separation is also likely to have effects on the situation of those family members who stay behind in origin countries. These effects can come to matter for destination countries when the family eventually reunifies in the destination country: for example, family members whose development in the origin country has suffered due to family separation may face greater challenges of integrating into the destination country. Therefore, family admission policies should take the effects of family separation in origin countries into account.

For a number of reasons, it is difficult to establish which effects on family members who stayed behind were caused by family separation (see Antman (2013[58]) for an overview). In general, the situation of the family in the origin country may be the cause for migration, not a consequence of migration. Where a stressful situation in the origin country caused one of the family members to seek employment or refuge abroad, for example, effects of this situation on those staying behind could be mistaken for effects of family separation.

In addition, effects from family separation need to be distinguished from effects of remittances or, if the migrant is unable to send remittances, from the family's loss of income. For spouses who stay behind, remittances have the well-documented effect that spouses decrease their labour supply, possibly associated with an increase in non-market

work. After family reunification, the spouses' resulting lack of work experience might then undermine integration into the labour market in the destination country.

With regards to children staying behind, studies have frequently reported a positive effect of migration on their schooling, especially for girls. For example, Hanson and Woodruff (2003[59]) estimate that daughters of low-educated Mexican parents who emigrated to the United States obtain 0.2-0.9 years of additional schooling. Again, much of this may be a result of remittances. Isolating the effect of parents' absence from remittances, Cortes (2015[60]) finds that absence of mothers implies greater risks for the school performance of children left behind in the Philippines than absence of fathers. Analysing internal migration in China, Zhao et al. (2018[61]) similarly find negative effects of parents' absence on children's cognitive performance in a survey, especially in cases where mothers leave children behind in rural areas.

The frequently reported improvement in girls' schooling is not necessarily linked to remittances but could also reflect a shift of family decision making from migrant fathers to mothers who stay behind. Using evidence on expenditures of households in Mexico, (Antman, 2011[62]) documents that households whose head is still in the United States spend a lower share of their resources on boys relative to girls than household whose head has returned from the United States.

A number of recent studies have examined effects on the emotional well-being of those staying behind. Some studies report evidence of lower well-being that is likely linked to separation. Based on survey data of families staying behind in Mexico, Silver (2014[63]) finds increasing feelings of loneliness and depression, especially among women. Using the same data, Nobles et al. (2015[64]) likewise report that wives who are left behind with children exhibit higher levels of stress, measured as incidence of sadness, crying and sleep disorders. Graham et al. (2015[65]) report corresponding findings for wives who are left behind with children in Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam.

Drawing on cross-country survey evidence from the Gallup World Poll, Ivlevs et al. (2019[66]) conclude that having household members abroad (which cannot be specified further) is associated with a higher general life satisfaction but also a greater risk of experiencing stress or depression. Remittances are found to further increase general life satisfaction, which hints that positive effects on well-being could reflect expectations of a better financial situation or greater opportunities for the family in the future.

Mazzucato et al. (2015[67]) can investigate the psychological well-being of children and youth left behind (ages 11-21), based on survey evidence from Ghana, Nigeria and Angola. For the latter two countries, they find that children with at least one parent abroad exhibit lower psychological well-being, and in all countries, a change of primary caregiver is associated with lower psychological well-being. For children left behind in Moldova, Gassmann et al. (2013[68]) do not find effects from migration as such but children in households with return migrants exhibit higher emotional well-being.

The role of parents in migrant integration outcomes

In many OECD countries, migrants may be joined by their parents through family reunification (see Table 3.3 in Chaloff and Poeschel (2017[1])). At the same time, almost nothing is known about the effects that parents' presence has on migrants' integration. One of the rare studies in this context finds that parents of migrants in Canada, especially mothers, help with housework and family obligations (VanderPlaat et al., (2012[23])). These

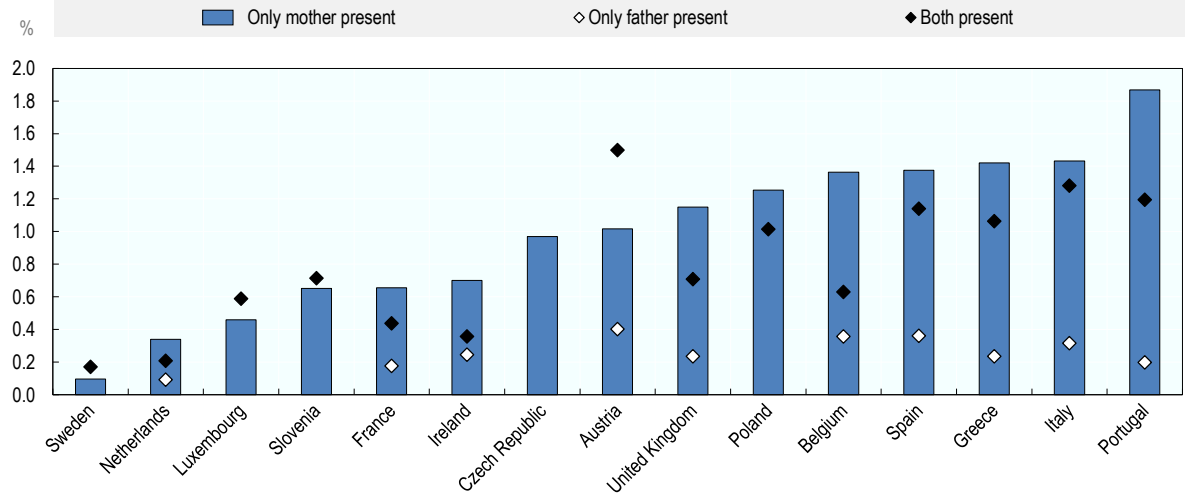
findings align with qualitative evidence from the United States (Treas and Mazumdar, 2004[69]). Results from the survey by the IRCC (2014[11]) similarly point to the role of migrants' parents for childcare, allowing migrants to work more hours. In addition, the survey indicates that migrants' parents can help with obtaining educational qualifications. This section therefore investigates if the presence of parents affects integration outcomes of migrants, especially migrants with young children.

The same data sets are used as in the analysis of delays in the arrival of the spouse (Box 4.1) except the Canadian data, which do not include information on parents. The available data limit the analysis to a simpler approach: comparisons of households in which at least one parent of the migrant is currently present, to households without parents. These comparisons only estimate effects from parents' presence in the same household. Figure 4.12 shows that migrants' mothers are most likely to be present in the same household. In almost all European OECD countries, less than 3% of married migrants live with a parent in the same household. While migrants' parents can also play an important role when they live in another household nearby, the data only record their presence in the same household.

The analyses in this section again only consider effects on married migrants. In a second step, the analysis focuses on the subset of households where young children are present. The data for European OECD countries record the presence of children under 15 in the household. Those for the United States record the presence of related children under 18. In many households with young children, migrants might face childcare obligations. In these cases, the effect of the presence of migrants' parents might be different.

Figure 4.12. Presence of migrants' parents in the same household, European OECD countries, 2013-17

Married migrants aged 15-64



Note: Information on the presence of parents in the same household is missing for married persons in Germany.
Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview.

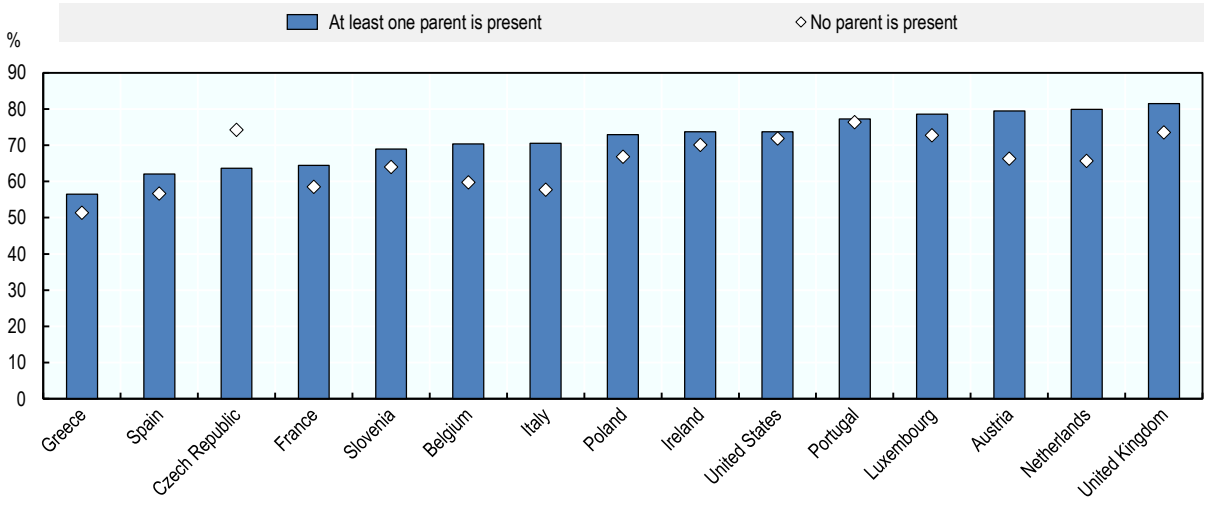
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By taking care of grandchildren, migrants' parents can facilitate employment

From a simple comparison between migrant households with and without parents present, evidence suggests that migrants' parents have a positive effect on the employment probability of migrants with young children (Figure 4.13). Employment rates of migrants with parents present are higher than without parents in all countries except the Czech Republic. The differences between the employment rates of the two groups of households is six percentage points on average but reaches 14 percentage points in the Netherlands.

Figure 4.13. Employment rates of migrants with children by presence of parents, 2013-17

Married migrants aged 15-64 who live with spouse and children under 15



Note: Countries are selected based on sample sizes and availability of information on the presence of parents. Figures for the United States refer to 2013 and 2015/2016 and to households with children under 18. Migrants in mixed couples and cases where the spouse is absent are not included. Information on the presence of parents in the same household is missing for married persons in Germany.
Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview and the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html.

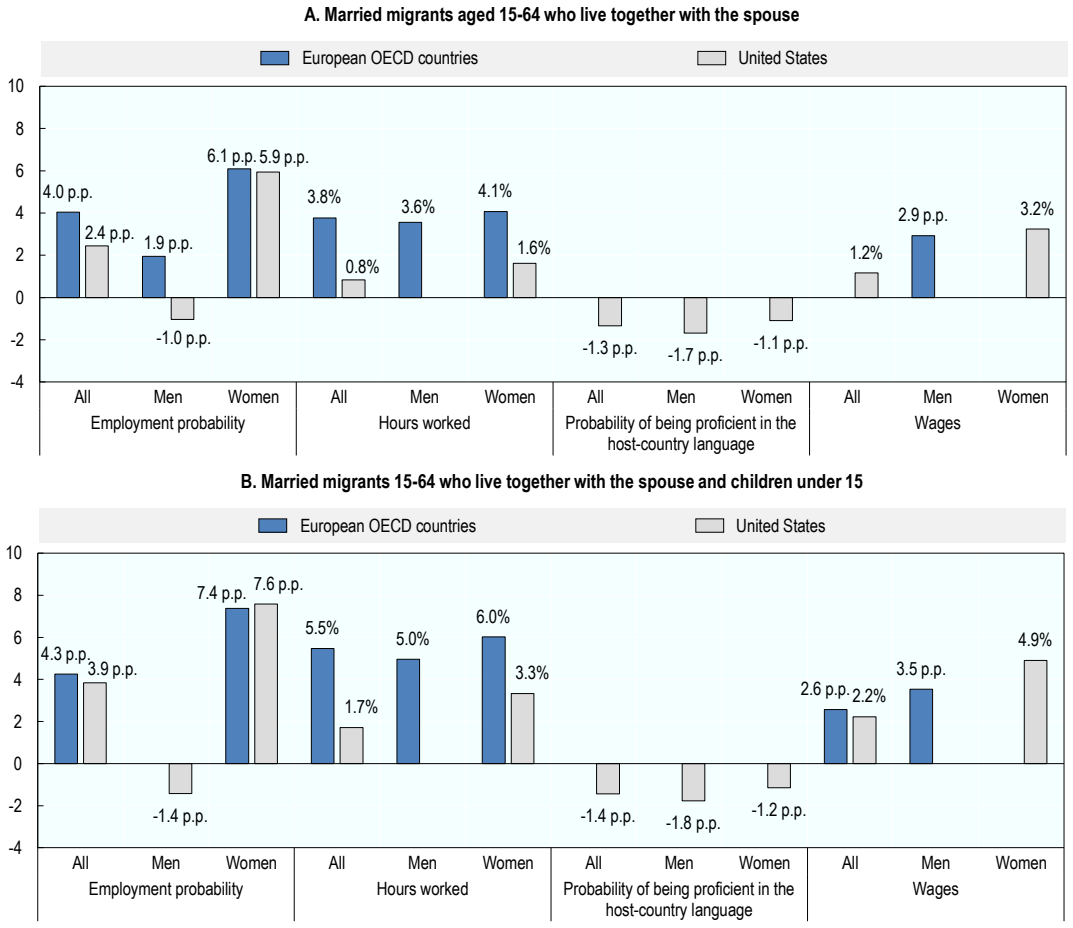
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Figure 4.14 reports results of all analyses for the United States and for European OECD countries. The results in Panel A are based on all married migrants, while those in Panel B are based on married migrants with children under 15 only. As these analyses can draw on a much larger number of observations than the analyses for principal migrants and spouses above, more results are obtained here. However, the results should still be treated with caution because they might reflect correlation rather than causation.[5]

The presence of migrants' parents is associated with significantly higher employment probabilities, especially for migrant women (Figure 4.14, Panel A). In both European OECD countries and the United States, migrant women's employment probability is six percentage points higher than for comparable migrant women whose parents are not present in the household. Migrants also appear to work more hours per week when parents are present, in both European OECD countries and the United States. Hours worked appear higher by between 1% and 4%, where the largest effects again arise for women. This aligns

with the result, obtained for the United States, that the wages of migrant women in particular are higher when parents are present (by 3%). In the United States, the presence of migrants' parents is also associated with a slightly lower probability (1-2 percentage points) of being proficient in the host-country language.

Figure 4.14. Estimated effects of presence of migrants' parents on migrants' integration outcomes, 2013-17



Note: All reported results are statistically significant at the 5% significance level. Migrants' parents are considered present if at least one of the couple's parents lives in the same household. Young children are defined as children under 15 in European OECD countries and children under 18 in the United States. Figures for the United States refer to 2013 and 2015/2016 and are limited to persons who were married at the time of arrival. Wages refer to gross wage levels in the United States and the probability of earning a net wage above the median wage in European OECD countries. Migrants in mixed couples and cases where the spouse is absent are not included.

Source: OECD Secretariat analyses based on the European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview, and the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933989304

Almost all of these results appear stronger for the subset of households with children under 15 (Figure 4.14, Panel B), especially the results for women. In these households, the presence of migrants' parents is associated with an increase in migrant women's employment probability by 7-8 percentage points, in their hours worked by 3%-6%, and in their wages by 5%. The finding that estimated effects are larger for households with young children suggests that migrants' parents often help with childcare and other housework so that more migrants can take up employment and increase their hours worked. Various forms of parental support might also explain why higher employment probabilities, more hours worked and higher wages arise in Panel A.

Conclusions and policy implications

This chapter has investigated how delays in family reunification affect integration outcomes of principal migrants and later-arriving spouses or children. Except for effects from age at arrival on migrant children, the existing literature hardly offers any conclusive results on these questions. Empirical results are indeed difficult to obtain due to data limitations and serious methodological challenges. The approach taken in this chapter uses large-scale survey data sets in which both spouses in migrant couples can be observed. In order to separate causal effects of delays from spurious correlations, a range of other factors is accounted for and typically only long-term effects are considered.

The results obtained in this chapter suggest that delays in family reunification may have adverse consequences for migrant integration in the long-term. After ten years or more in the host country, principal migrants whose spouse joined them after some delay earn significantly lower wages than otherwise comparable principal migrants. Spouses who arrive with delay are themselves less likely to be proficient in the host-country language after five or more years of residence. Migrant children who arrived at pre-school age later appear better integrated than migrants who arrived in school age, especially in terms of language proficiency. As all analyses take duration of stay in the host-country into account, these results do not simply reflect a shorter duration of stay following delays or arrival at a later age.

Certain results, however, also point to certain potential benefits of delays in family reunification for employment probabilities. Principal migrants who initially spent a longer time in the country without their spouse are more likely to be employed after ten or more years in the host country. Spouses who arrive with delay in the United States appear slightly more likely to be employed after five years or more. However, these results are found only in specific contexts and do not hold across countries and gender.

The results have implications for migration policy: conditions imposed on family reunification can contribute to delays, as this chapter demonstrates for the case of Germany. In 2017, almost all OECD countries applied a condition based on principal migrants' income in one way or another; 25 required demonstrating adequate housing; 14 required a minimum residence period for the principal migrant; and five applied pre-arrival language requirements for spouses (see Table A.1 in OECD (2017[30])). Many migrant families meet these conditions only after a number of years, so that family reunification is delayed. If the objective of the conditions and procedures is to ensure that spouses integrate well, then the evidence in this chapter does not support this expectation.

In addition, policy makers in OECD countries should carefully consider the role of family reunification for their countries' ability to attract and retain high-skilled migrants. The conditions and procedures for family reunification as well as the conditions for labour

market access of family members matter for a country's attractiveness to high-skilled migrants with families (Tuccio, 2019[70]). Earlier analyses have shown that high-skilled migrants appear to stay substantially longer if their spouse also finds employment in the host country (OECD, 2016[71]). In a number of OECD countries, the conditions for family reunification are therefore more generous for high-skilled migrants than for other migrants, or they are waived altogether.

Comparatively strong results are obtained in this chapter for the effect of age at arrival on integration outcomes of migrants' children, in line with existing literature. These results imply that avoiding long delays is especially important for the integration prospects of migrants' children. Conditions and procedures for family migration can be designed in a way that encourages migrants to quickly bring their children to the host country (OECD, 2017[30]). Efforts to reduce delays in family reunification could also include systematically informing migrants of the possibilities for family reunification, ensuring that the associated conditions and procedures are transparent, and accelerating the procedures.

With regards to public debates on migration policy, the findings in this chapter suggest that statements about generally positive or generally negative effects of family presence are over-simplified. Family presence can play a positive role for some integration outcomes and a negative role for others. In many cases, the magnitude of these effects may be relatively small, and effects might differ substantially between groups of migrants and across host countries. Bearing this in mind, careful empirical studies should be undertaken to explore the role of family presence in each particular national context and for different admission categories of principal migrants.

Notes

[1] The difference might arise because the data for European OECD countries cannot be limited to migrants who were married at the time of arrival in the host country. It should also be noted that results in Figure 4.3 are not directly comparable with results in Panel A of Figure 4.2: migrants whose spouse is absent or arrived with more than 9 years delay are not included in Figure 4.3.

[2] While the correlation between the spouse's delay and disability status is limited, (correlation coefficient of 0.12), it does not appear to be a weak instrument: it is highly significant at the first stage of the estimation (with an F-test statistic of 90) and passes tests designed to identify weak instrumental variables. The results are based on a substantial number of observations as almost 8% of the spouses identified in the American Community Survey indicate having a disability.

[3] Another reason for the difference could be bias, which often arises in instrumental variable estimation. However, various diagnostics suggest that disability status performs well as an instrumental variable (see the previous note).

[4] Most reported results arise similarly also for durations of stay of at least 10 years, but with somewhat less statistical reliability.

[5] Since migrants' spouses are present in all considered households and their characteristics are included, the results should not be driven by the presence of the spouse.

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German Socio-Economic Panel (DIW Berlin), https://www.diw.de/en/soep.

Chapter 5. 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

Foreign-born population – 2018

7.3 million, 51% women

29% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +34%

Main countries of birth:
United Kingdom (16%), China (9%), India (8%)

In 2017/18, Australia received 218 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -3.9% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 5.8% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 26.6% labour migrants, 57.4% family members (including accompanying family) and 10.1% humanitarian migrants.

Around 163 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 396 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees. Among those visas, 64 470 were granted to skilled temporary residents (-26.4% from the previous year), of which 58 900 were grants of the former Temporary Work (Skilled) visa (subclass 457) and 5 570 of the new Temporary Skill Shortage visa (subclass 482).

Overall, India, China and the United Kingdom were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017/18. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Iraq registered the largest increase (6 700) and New Zealand the largest decrease (-7 100) in flows to Australia compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 20%, falling to around 29 000. The majority of applicants come from Malaysia (9 800), China (6 600) and India (1 800). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Malaysia (1 800) and the largest decrease, nationals of Iran (-4 300). Of the 35 000 decisions taken in 2018, 27% were positive.

Emigration of Australians to OECD countries increased by 14.2%, to 42 000 in 2018. More than two in five (43%) migrated to the United Kingdom, 15% to New Zealand and 9% to Japan.

During 2018, Australia introduced significant reforms of the temporary and permanent employer-sponsored skilled migration programmes. In March 2018, the government introduced the Temporary Skill Shortage (TSS) visa to provide businesses with access to critical skills needed for growth where no skilled Australian worker is available. The TSS comprises three streams: short-term (valid for up to two years with one onshore renewal, or up to four years if an international trade obligation applies); medium-term (valid for up to four years with eligibility to apply for permanent residence visas); and labour agreement (for exceptional cases where standard visa programmes are not available). The TSS replaced the 457 Temporary Work (Skilled) Visa; differences include higher English language skill requirements and fewer exemptions; expanded labour market testing requirements; and a requirement of at least two years of work experience. Employers who breach their obligations may be subject to sanctions. Processing has been streamlined through the automatic approval of low-risk nomination applications lodged by accredited sponsors, faster renewal for existing sponsors and a new standard five year sponsorship approval period.

Since August 2018, all employers nominating foreigners for a TSS, Employer Nomination Scheme (subclass 186) or Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (subclass 187) visa must pay a Skilling Australians Fund (SAF) levy. The levy replaces previous training expenditure requirements for sponsors. SAF revenue is directed to apprenticeships and traineeships in occupations in high demand which currently rely on skilled migration.

The labour market testing vacancy posting duration has been extended to four weeks (previously 21 days) within four months (previously six months) of lodging a nomination. Advertisements must specify skill or experience requirements. Labour market testing is not required where it would conflict with Australia's international trade obligations.

In July 2018, the government launched a pilot *Global Talent Scheme* targeting highly skilled and specialised workers not covered by the standard TSS visa but with potential to pass, develop or transfer skills to Australian workers. It comprises two streams: one for established business and one for start-ups endorsed by an independent start-up advisory panel. Participating businesses must have demonstrated a commitment to improving Australian skills.

Changes to the Working Holiday Maker programme, in force from November 2018, aim to support regional and rural communities. Extensions of stay are now offered for work in regional agriculture, as well as longer work periods for agricultural employers. Caps for some countries have been raised and the age limit for others has been increased.

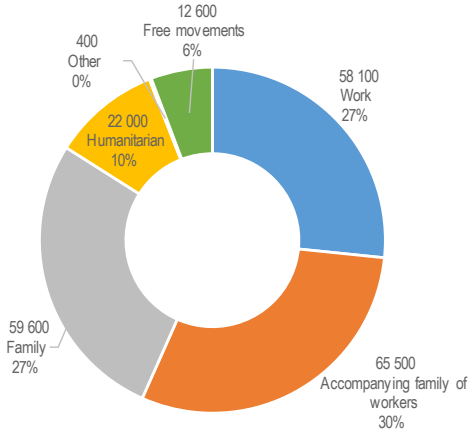
From mid-2019, Australian citizens, permanent residents, or eligible New Zealand citizens may apply to sponsor a parent with a Sponsored Parent (Temporary) visa. The five-year visa, capped at 15 000 annually, is an alternative to the temporary visitor visa, and to the permanent visa for parents which has a long waiting period. In 2018, a pathway was also opened for eligible Retirement (subclass 410) and Investor Retirement (subclass 405) visa holders to obtain permanent residence in Australia.

For 2019-20, the government has set the Migration program planning level at 160 000, down from the 190 000 ceiling in previous years, but close to the actual intake. Two new regional visas admit skilled workers to live outside major cities for three years after which they can apply for permanent residency.

For further information: https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Australia

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	211 010	- 2%
Seasonal workers	6 170	+ 37%
Intra-company transfers	7 600	- 6%
Other temporary workers	166 270	+ 4%

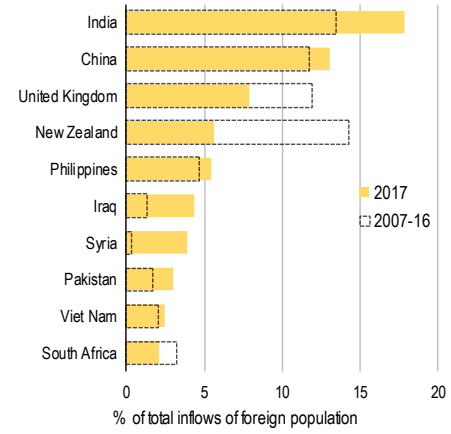
Education

	2017	2017/16
International students	162 870	+ 4%
Trainees	4 530	+ 9%

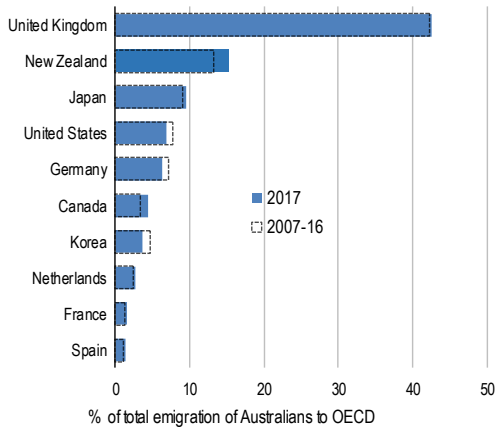
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	28 840	- 20%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Australians to OECD countries (national definition)



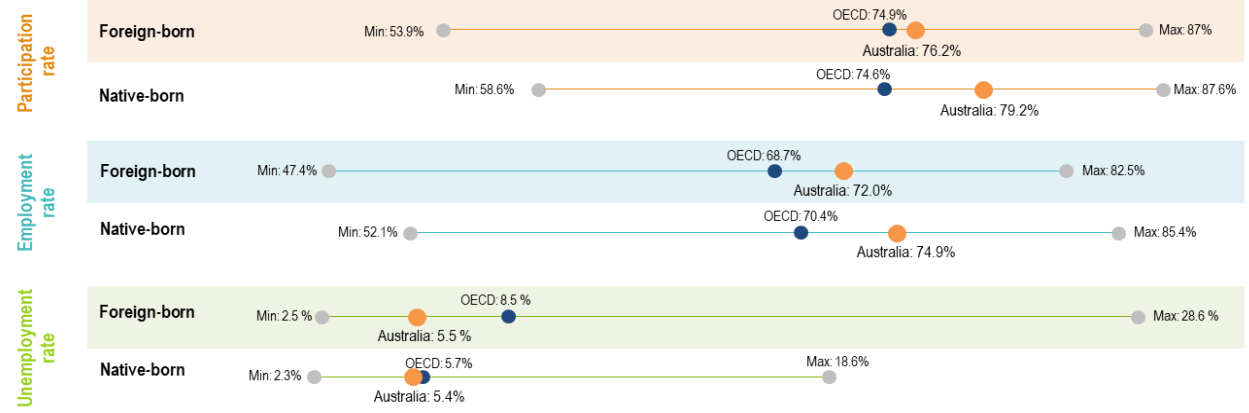
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	15.9	-0.4
Natural increase	6.0	-0.0
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	9.9	-0.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	1 818	-9.2	0.1
Outflows (2017)	6 772	+9.3	0.5

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990216

Austria

Foreign-born population – 2018

1.7 million, 51% women

19% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +37%

Main countries of birth:
Germany (13%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (10%), Turkey (9%)

In 2017, Austria received 99 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 6.7% fewer than in 2016. This figure comprises 58.8% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 5.1% labour migrants, 9.7% family members (including accompanying family) and 26% humanitarian migrants.

Around 4 100 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 7 200 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 141 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 17% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Romania, Germany and Hungary were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Romania registered the biggest increase (1 200) and Afghanistan the largest decrease (-9 600) in flows to Austria compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 48.3%, around 11 600. The majority of applicants came from Syria (3 300), Afghanistan (1 800) and Iran (1 000). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Iran (+100) and the largest decrease, nationals of Syria (-4 000). Of the 35 000 decisions taken in 2018, 43.5% were positive.

Emigration of Austrians to OECD countries decreased by 2.5%, to 19 000. More than half (50.3%) migrated to Germany, 13.9% to Switzerland and 7.3% to Turkey.

Elected in 2017, the Austrian coalition government altered the Red-White-Red (RWR) skilled points-system in 2018 to reduce bureaucracy and, considering provincial scarcities, to increase the list of scarce occupations from 27 to 45. The eligibility criteria under the RWR Card for key employees was altered at the beginning of 2019, awarding more points for relevant work experience and language skills, fewer points to young workers, and requiring more points overall to qualify. Changes announced in February 2019 abolish the need to provide proof of accommodation at the time of application and lower the minimum required wages for "key employees" by EUR 500 (at least until 2022). Young applicants with limited work experience are less likely to qualify under the new rules, unless they have considerable language skills. In 2018, Austria extended its working holiday programme to include agreements with Israel, Canada, Chile and Australia.

Since 2019, family benefits have been adapted to a value commensurate with purchasing power in the source country for EU-citizens working in Austria. This indexation results in most cases in a reduction of benefits for families whose children live abroad.

In March 2019, a government bill reformed the means-tested minimum income scheme. The "Mindestsicherung/ Sozialhilfe", set at EUR 885 for a single applicant in every region, is a social benefit for applicants who do not have sufficient financial security through other means (e.g. income, benefits from social insurance, maintenance, etc.) or assets. The amount can be about EUR 300 lower for certain applicants: those who have neither intermediate German (B1) nor advanced English (C1) language skills and have not fulfilled the obligations to integrate; and those who have not completed compulsory schooling taught in German. The reform contains benefits for single parents and people with disabilities and also adjusts benefits granted per child, in most cases reducing the benefits from the second child onwards.

The law entered into force in June 2019, and provinces have seven months to implement it.

Since September 2018, the Act Amending the Aliens Law 2018 (Fremdenrechtsänderungsgesetz) has tightened asylum procedures. Authorities may now take EUR 840 in cash from asylum seekers as a contribution to their subsistence costs and may screen applicants' storage media (e.g. mobile phones) in order to establish their identities or travel routes. Refugees who voluntarily return to their country of origin may lose their status in an accelerated procedure, as well as young refugees who have been convicted of a juvenile offence. The minimum waiting period for Austrian citizenship for recognised refugees was extended from six to ten years.

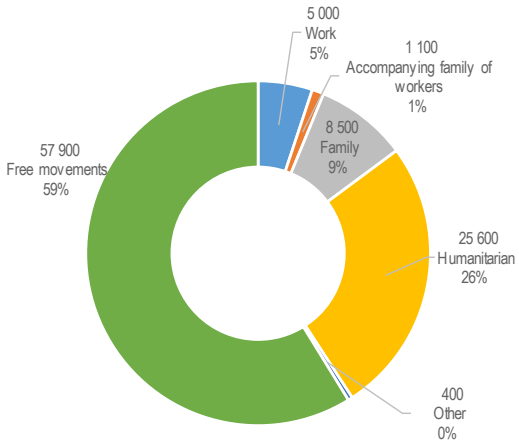
In 2018, the government reduced federal spending for integration measures, such as language courses for asylum seekers and the support for participation in labour market entry programmes under the Integration-Year Act of 2017. Austria changed its policy regarding asylum seekers in apprenticeships; previously allowed to take up apprenticeships under certain conditions, they now may only start apprenticeships after receiving a positive decision. Further, a "pupil" residence permit now allows its holder to apply for a residence permit for apprenticeship.

For further information:

www.migration.gv.at
www.bmeia.gv.at
www.bmi.gv.at
www.sozialministerium.at
http://statistik.gv.at

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Austria

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	6 830	+ 1%
Intra-company transfers	140	- 27%
Other temporary workers	260	- 30%

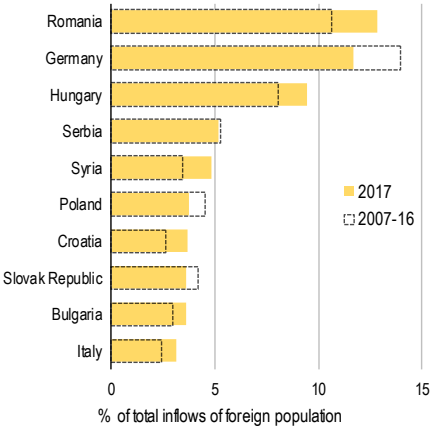
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	4 050	- 11%
Trainees	..	..

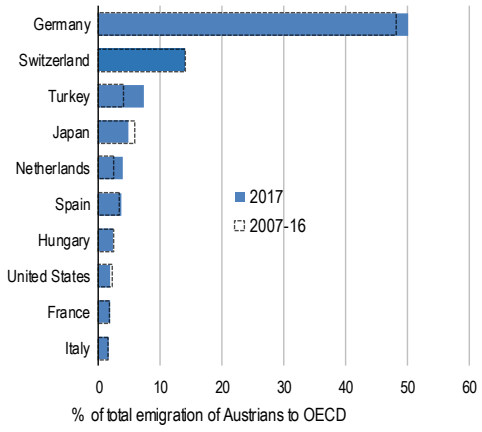
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	11 610	- 48%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Austrians to OECD countries (national definition)



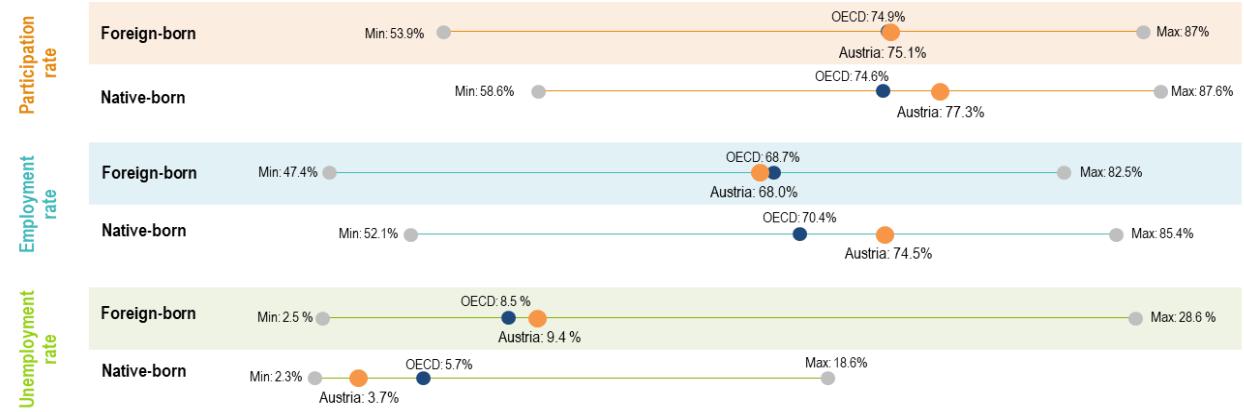
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	5.6	-2.7
Natural increase	0.5	-0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	5.1	-2.4

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	3 292	+10.0	0.7
Outflows (2017)	5 475	+8.4	1.3

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990235

Belgium

Foreign-born population – 2018

1.9 million, 51% of women

17% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +40%

Main countries of birth:

Morocco (11%), France (10%), Netherlands (7%)

In 2017, Belgium received 108 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 1.4% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 55.9% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 4.6% labour migrants, 26.6% family members (including accompanying family) and 12.8% humanitarian migrants.

Around 6 200 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 400 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 167 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, a decrease of 6.2% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Romania, France and the Netherlands were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Romania registered the biggest increase (1 300) and Portugal the largest decrease (-200) in flows to Belgium compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 29.2%, to reach around 18 000. The majority of applicants come from Syria (2 800), the West Bank and Gaza Strip (2 400) and Afghanistan (1 000). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of West Bank and Gaza Strip (1 600) and the largest decrease, nationals of Albania (-200). Of the 19 000 decisions taken in 2018, 50.8% were positive.

Emigration of Belgians to OECD countries increased by 4.3%, to 24 000. More than one in four (27.3%) migrated to France, 15.8% to Spain and 14.5% to the Netherlands.

Since February 2017, a new law authorises the Belgian authority to expel foreign nationals born, or strongly integrated, in Belgium in case of suspicions of having committed acts against public order or national security.

Since 2018, a parent requesting to bring a foreign-born child to Belgium as a refugee is treated as a family reunification request if the child had been recognised as a refugee before reaching the age of 18 at the time of entrance in the country. In such cases, parents are also exempt from the payment of the existing fee for family reunification procedures. The application for family reunification must be made within a reasonable time, i.e. three months from the day the refugee status was granted to the minor.

A reform of the asylum law was adopted in November 2017 legalising verification of the applicants' credentials by screening their presence on social networks or by examining their electronic devices (mobile phone, tablet, etc.).

In March 2018, the Council of Ministers approved a new plan to reduce the number of reception places for applicants for international protection from 23 800 to 16 600 places in 2019 (of which 10 000 are collective places and 6 600 are individual). This plan would bring the reception network back to its "structural" capacity, that is, its pre-2015/16 level.

Belgium transposed the European Single Permit Directive (2011/98/EU) four years after the transposition deadline. Since January 2019, foreigners entering Belgium for employment or work activities for a duration of over 90 days must apply for a Single Permit. The Single Permit combines work and residence authorisation. A single process is in place for applicants to submit both employment and residence authorisation documents; the same process applies to renewals. In addition, in December 2018 the Flemish Government adopted regional legislation overhauling the conditions of third-country nationals' admission to the labour market in Flanders. Nationals of any country (not only nationals of countries with employment agreements with Belgium) can now be issued an authorisation to work. The new Flemish legislation also includes labour market test exemptions for occupations in short supply, with special attention to medium-skilled workers.

Following the transposition of Directive 2003/109/CE, in November 2017, the spouse and children of a non-EU national who has acquired long-term residence status in another European Union member state are exempt from the obligation to obtain a work permit.

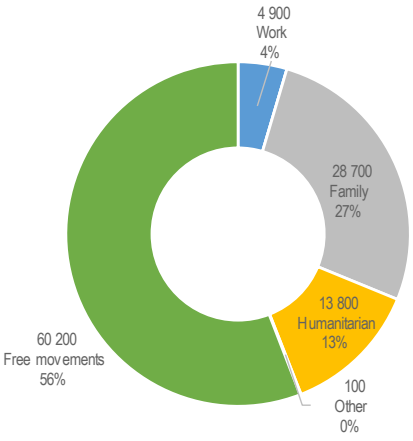
A new law, passed in April 2018, introduced changes with regard to extending or ending the stay of international students. In particular, it details in which cases an order to leave the territory can be issued to a student when they wish to prolong their studies, based on academic performance. The amendment also takes into consideration the current more flexible education system foreseen by the different Belgian communities, as well as the university structure and system of credits existing in the European Union, and allows denial of extension for master's degrees, for example, when performance in the bachelor programme does not meet standards.

For further information:

www.dofi.ibz.be
www.emploi.belgique.be
www.fedasil.be
www.myria.be
www.statbel.fgov.be
https://emnbelgium.be/

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Belgium

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	190	+ 29%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	130	- 88%

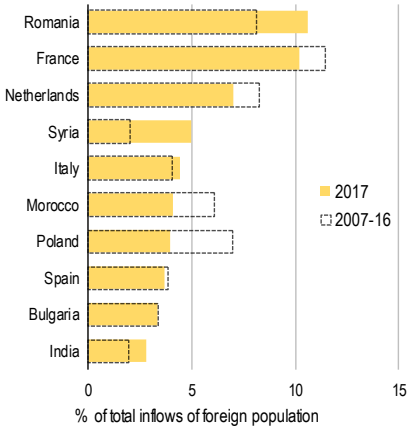
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	6 250	+ 9%
Trainees	50	- 55%

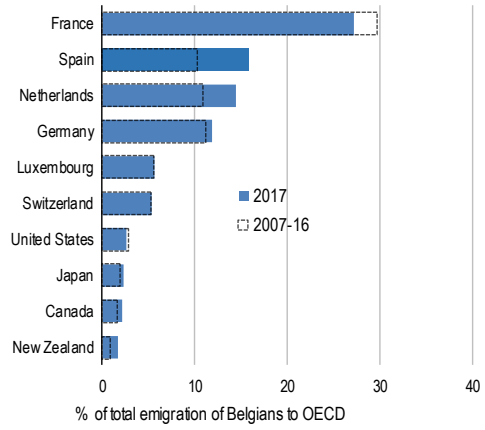
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	18 160	+ 29%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Belgians to OECD countries (national definition)



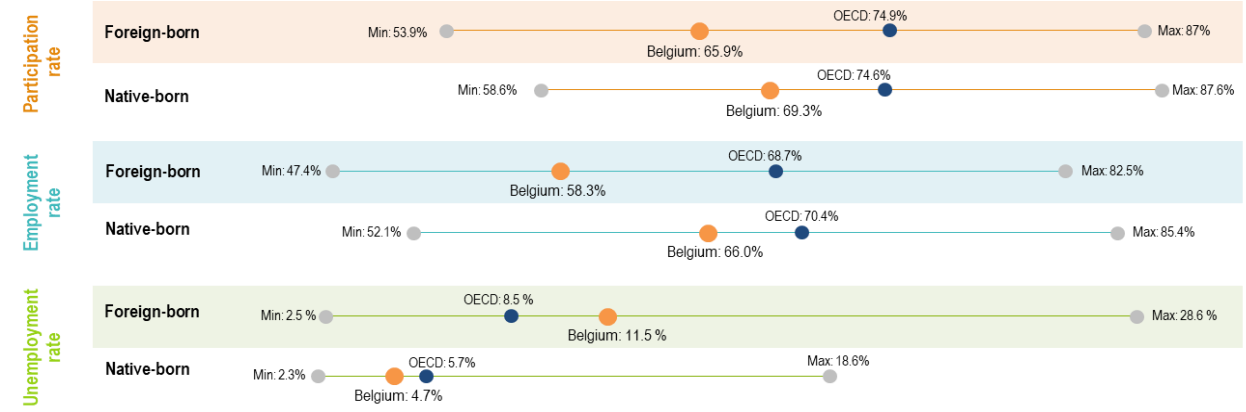
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	4.1	+0.5
Natural increase	0.9	-0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.2	+0.8

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	11 450	+7.5	2.1
Outflows (2017)	4 700	+4.1	1.0

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990254

Bulgaria

Foreign-born population – 2018

0.2 million, 51% women

2% of the population

Evolution since 2011: +98%

Main countries of birth:
Russia (18%), Syria (9%), Turkey (7%)

In 2017, 5 700 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Bulgaria (excluding EU citizens), 28.1% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 11.3% labour migrants, 23.5% family members (including accompanying family), 7.3% who came for education reasons and 57.9% other migrants.

Around 900 short-term permits were issued to international students and 1 200 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 3 500 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, a decrease of 9% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Turkey, Russia and Syria were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Syria registered the strongest increase (800) and Russia the largest decrease (-300) in flows to Bulgaria compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 29%, to around 2 500. The majority of applicants come from Afghanistan (1 100), Iraq (600) and Syria (500). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Afghanistan (15) and the largest decrease, nationals of Syria (-400). Of the 2 100 decisions taken in 2018, 35.1% were positive.

Emigration of Bulgarians to OECD countries remained stable at 125 000. Approximately 65.7% of this group migrated to Germany, 4.8% to Spain and 4.8% to the United Kingdom.

In 2017-18, continuing economic recovery and labour shortages drove policies encouraging seasonal and short-term labour migration and return migration. The 2016 Labour Migration and Labour Mobility Law (LMLM) was amended to liberalise further access to the Bulgarian labour market for foreign workers. The limit on employment of third-country nationals by firm increased from 10% to 25% (35% for small and medium-sized enterprises). Conditions for EU Blue Card issuance were relaxed and the labour market test was abolished. The work permit application fee was reduced from BGN 400 to 100 (about EUR 50); supporting documentation may now be submitted electronically.

The transposition of the Students and Researchers Directive (2016/801) into Bulgarian law led to work permit exemptions for third-country trainees recruited by Bulgarian firms. In 2017, Bulgaria also implemented regulation 2016/589 on EURES reform. In May 2018, another amendment expanded the scope of the LMLM law to cover issues pertaining to Bulgarian workers abroad and free movement in the EEA.

In 2017, Bulgaria adopted two new regulations on the integration of refugees, focusing on access to education and integration contracts for beneficiaries of international protection. Moreover, intergovernmental co-ordination was put in place to ensure enrolment in compulsory education of unaccompanied minors and children of asylum seekers and refugees.

Efforts to support the labour market integration of beneficiaries of international protection continued under the national programme for education and employment of refugees. Among the new measures of the 2018 programme are special recruitment sessions for beneficiaries of international protection organised by the National Employment Agency (NEA) and incentives for employers to hire refugees. Beneficiaries must first register with the NEA, which may limit the reach of these initiatives. Bulgarian language courses have suffered from low participation, which may in part reflect lack of motivation among beneficiaries of international protection, for whom Bulgaria might be a transit country rather than the final destination.

A working group on Bulgarian Citizenship was set up by the Justice Minister in February 2018, in light of the results of the policy of easing access to citizenship for ethnic Bulgarians as a means to counteract demographic decline. This policy has not served settlement purposes as 90% of new Bulgarian citizens live abroad. The goal of the citizenship-for-investment programme, to increase the actual foreign investments and economic growth, had not been reached yet either.

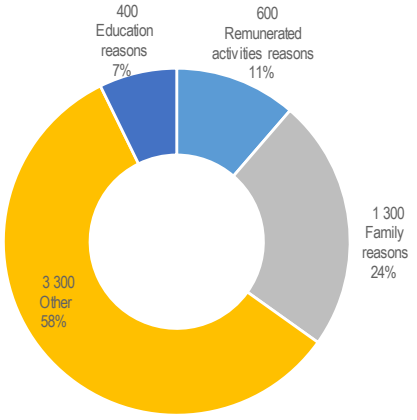
The Ministry of Justice changed the procedures for obtaining Bulgarian citizenship through investment. Effective January 2019, tighter conditions apply to investments. Bonds could no longer be purchased through financing. Fast-track access to citizenship (after 18-24 months of residence rather than five years) remained available to investors, but an in-person interview in the Bulgarian language was added as a new requirement. In the five years prior to October 2017, about 300 foreigners acquired permanent residence through investment under the programme, and almost 200 citizenship applications were filed by September 2018. About 50 applications were granted.

However, in late January 2019, before a critical EU report was published, the government announced it would abolish the citizenship by investment scheme. A Bill to Amend the Bulgarian Citizenship Act which would eliminate the citizenship by investment provision was discussed on 30 January.

For further information:
www.aref.government.bg/
www.nsi.bg/
www.mvr.bg

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Bulgaria

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: Eurostat)

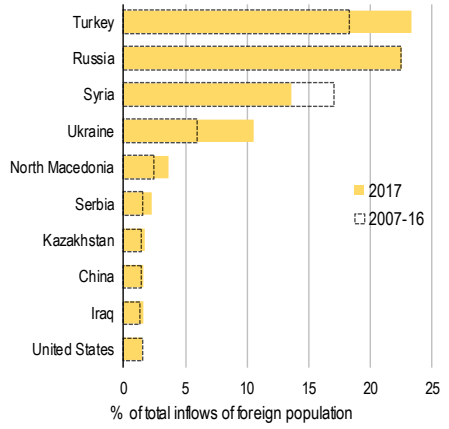
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Remunerated activities reasons	1 180	+ 710%
Family reasons	2 270	+ 18%
Education reasons	850	+ 22%
Other	950	+ 31%

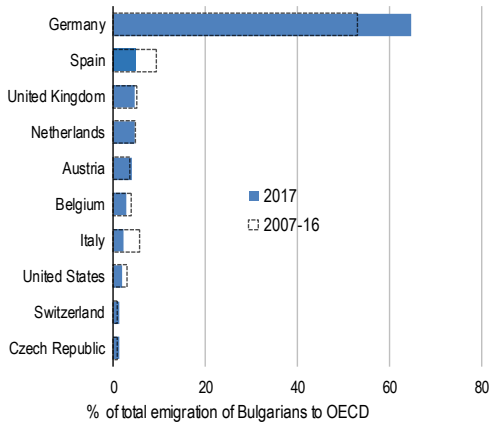
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers (2018)	2 470	- 29%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Bulgarians to OECD countries (national definition)



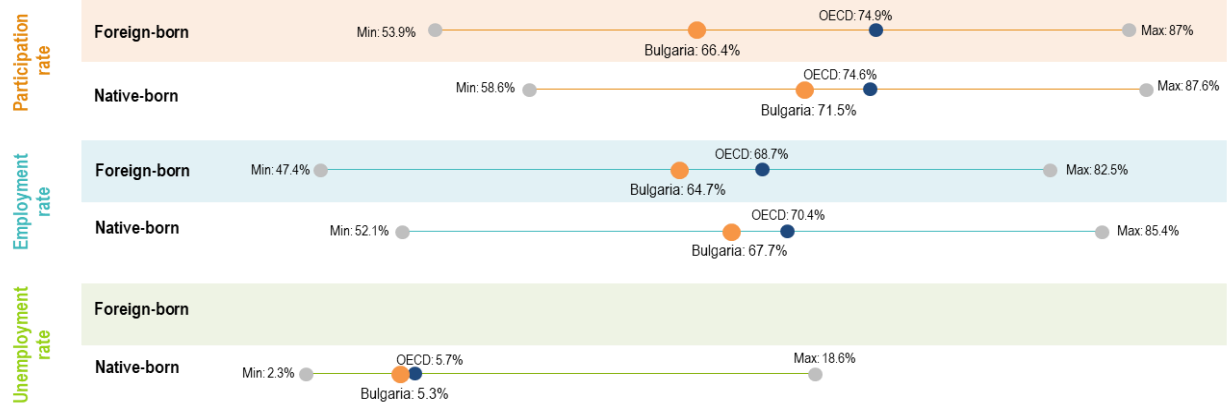
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	-7.3	+0.0
Natural increase	-6.5	-0.5
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-0.8	+0.5

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	2 395	+8.6	3.8
Outflows (2017)	199	+19.2	0.3

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990273

Canada

Foreign-born population – 2016

7.5 million, 52% women

21% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +22%

Main countries of birth:
India (8%), China (8%), United Kingdom (8%)

In 2017, Canada received 286 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), a 3% decrease compared to 2016. This figure comprises 28.2% labour migrants, 56.2% family members (including accompanying family) and 14.5% humanitarian migrants. Around 136 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 214 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

India, the Philippines and China were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, India registered the strongest increase (12 000) and Syria the largest decrease (-22 000) in flows to Canada compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 12%, reaching around 55 000. The majority of applicants come from Nigeria (9 600), India (4 500) and Mexico (3 200). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Nigeria (4 100) and the largest decrease, nationals of Haiti (-6 500). Of the 30 000 decisions taken in 2018, 54% were positive.

The number of resettled refugees and protected persons in Canada decreased by 30%, from 58 900 in 2016 to 41 500 (of whom 27 000 were resettled refugees) in 2017. Of those admitted in 2017, there were more male than female immigrants (21 500 or 52%). Almost half (49%) came from three source countries: Syria (28%), Eritrea (10%), and Iraq (10%). Under the Resettled Refugee category, 16 900 (63%) were Privately Sponsored Refugees, 8 800 (33%) were Government-Assisted Refugees, and 1 300 (5%) were admitted as Blended Sponsorship Refugees.

Emigration of Canadians to OECD countries decreased by 4.5%, to 41 000. Approximately 28.0% of this group migrated to the United States, 14.7% to the United Kingdom and 11.2% to Korea.

In 2018, Canada introduced a multi-year immigration level plan designed to increase the number of permanent residents Canada welcomes annually. The plan sets out the most ambitious immigration levels in recent history, with admission targets of 330 800 in 2019, 341 000 in 2020, and 350 000 in 2021.

In economic immigration, the Start-up Visa pilot programme transitioned into a permanent programme in early 2018. The programme's goal is to attract innovative foreign start-up entrepreneurs who have support from a designated Canadian business incubator, angel investor group or venture capital fund. In 2018, 250 primary applicants were admitted through this programme, the highest number to date.

The promotion of migration to regional Canada and rural areas continues. By the end of 2018, over 1 700 Atlantic employers participated in the Atlantic Immigration Pilot to fill labour needs that could not be met locally, leading to nearly 1 500 new permanent residents in Atlantic Canada. Building on this, the Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot was announced in January 2019. The pilot will take a community-driven approach, building new partnerships and enhancing integration support, in order to attract, assimilate and retain newcomers who will contribute to the economic and labour needs of rural areas.

To facilitate family migration, since 2017, the age limit for dependent children eligible to migrate as an immediate family member or sponsored child increased from under 19, to under 22 years of age. Canada also removed the requirement that applied to sponsored spouses and partners in new relationships to live with their sponsors for two years as a condition for maintaining permanent resident status. This action was taken due to the recognition that an imbalance in the relationship could be created, potentially making the sponsored spouse or partner more vulnerable to abuse.

Increasing francophone immigration to Canada is a further priority area. Released in March 2019, the federal *Francophone Immigration Strategy* aims to increase French-speaking immigrants outside of Quebec, support their integration and retention, and strengthen the capacity of Francophone communities. This Strategy builds on the March 2018 federal-provincial-territorial *Action Plan for Increasing Francophone Immigration Outside of Quebec* which includes concrete actions, such as promotion of prospective French-speaking applicants; engagement with employers; and increased awareness and access to settlement services.

Canada continues to see an increased volume of irregular migration, particularly with asylum seekers crossing the Canada-U.S. border at non-ports of entry. The government has taken additional measures to address this recent increase in asylum seekers, including speeding up the asylum process and increased funding for temporary housing in the cities and provinces under particular pressure.

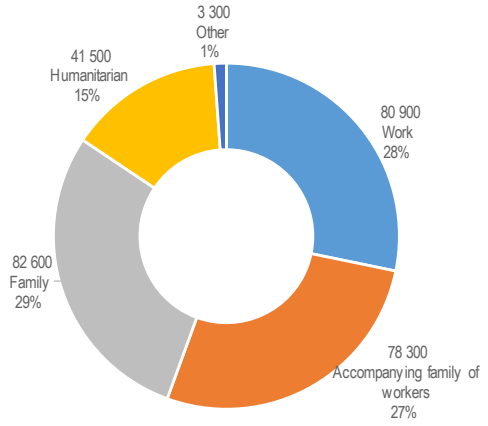
Canada has also made significant progress in reducing processing times and inventories across many permanent resident categories, while meeting the increasing demand for visitor visas, and work and study permits. This was made possible by the multi-year level plan which allowed for advance planning, along with implementing intake controls in some categories and using innovative new processes in offices in Canada and abroad.

For further information:

www.canada.ca/en/services/immigration-citizenship.html

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Canada

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary labour migration

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	48 220	+ 25%
Seasonal workers	35 180	+ 3%
Intra-company transfers	11 000	+ 12%
Other temporary workers	119 720	+ 31%

Education

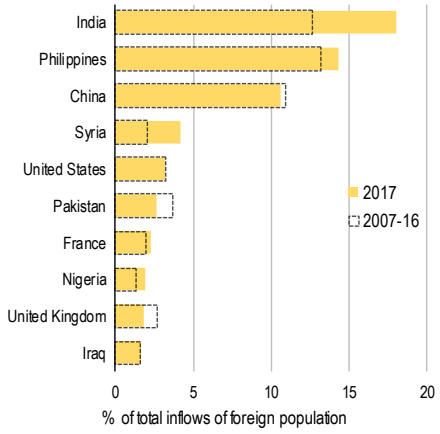
	2017	2017/16
International students	135 570	+ 27%
Trainees	..	..

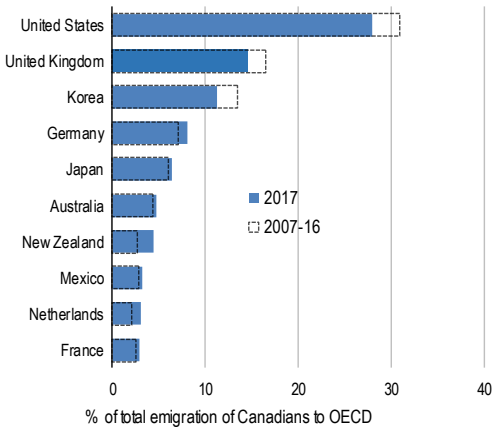
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	55 390	+ 12%

Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)





Emigration of Canadians to OECD countries (national definition)

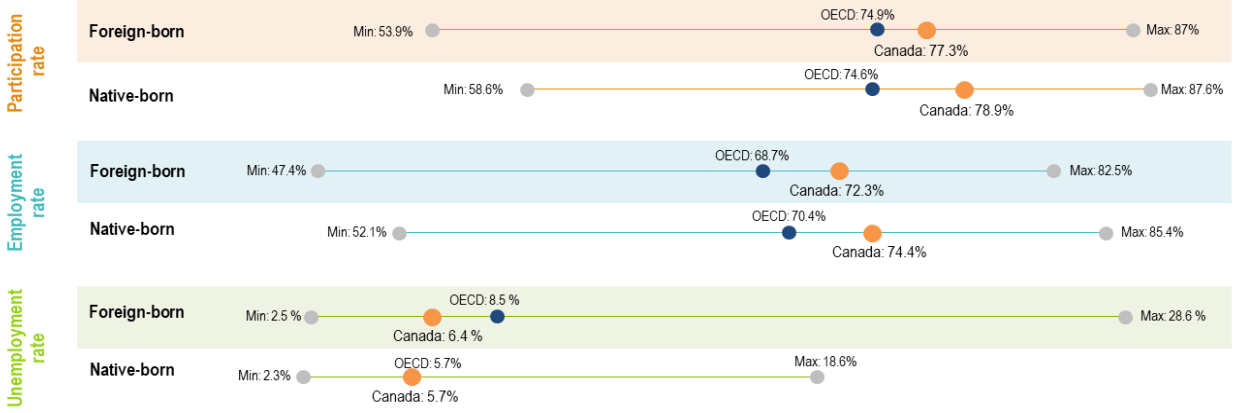
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	14.2	-9.3
Natural increase	2.9	-0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	11.3	-9.0

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	1 409	+6.2	0.1
Outflows (2017)	5 160	-1.0	0.3

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990292

Chile

Foreign-born population – 2015

0.5 million; 53% women

3% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +98%

Main countries of birth:
Peru (34%), Argentina (14%), Bolivia (7%)

Temporary visa issuances in Chile have increased by 66% in 2018 compared with the previous year. In 2018, 443 000 temporary visas were granted, of which about a quarter were renewals or visa changes. Holders of temporary visas were mainly Venezuelan (33%), Haitian (28%) and Peruvian nationals (11%). Compared to 2017, the number of temporary visas doubled in the case of Venezuelans (+98%) and nearly tripled in the case of Haitians (+172%). About 1 500 first temporary visas were issued to tertiary-level international students.

In Chile, most holders of a temporary visa can receive the right to apply for permanent residence after one or two years in the country. The number of persons granted permanent residence rose 64% between 2017 and 2018, reaching 93 100. The four main countries of origin of migrants receiving the right of permanent residence were Venezuela (30%), Colombia (17%), Peru (17%) and Haiti (16%). Compared with 2017, the number of permanent permits issued to Venezuelans and Haitians increased by 136% and 31%, respectively.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 2%, reaching around 5 800. The majority of applicants come from Cuba (2 800), Venezuela (1 700) and Colombia (1 200). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Cuba (1 200) and the largest decrease, nationals of Colombia (-1 400). Of the 2 200 decisions taken in 2018, 8% were positive.

Emigration of Chileans to OECD countries increased by 13.4%, to 11 000. Approximately 32.8% of this group migrated to Spain, 16.9% to Germany and 15.4% to the United States.

The current legislation dates back to 1975. The Immigration Bill submitted to the National Congress in April 2018 introduces new categories of permits that the newly created *Migration Policy Council* will revise periodically. Upon adoption, the law will introduce a permit for seasonal workers and provide them with a Chilean identity card upon arrival. Rights to access health care and education services will be guaranteed to every migrant on the same grounds as nationals, whatever the migration category. A minimum of two years residence will be needed before they integrate into the general social security system and can receive full social benefits.

The Bill eliminates criminal penalties for immigration violations. On the other hand, it simplifies and speeds up the process of expulsion for those foreigners who have violated the migratory law. The recognition of professional titles will be facilitated. Additionally, the creation of a National Registry of Foreigners is planned.

These initiatives were accompanied by a series of rapid implementation measures that included the creation of new categories of visas for people who wish to work or study in Chile. The *Opportunity Temporary Visa,* delivered since August 2018, allows qualified entrepreneurs or workers to come to Chile for a 12-month period. Applicants are assigned a score according to a series of criteria, which include the applicant's occupation and priority areas of the country. The permit is renewable once. Since August 2018, graduates of Chilean or foreign universities who wish to seek work in Chile can receive *Temporary National* or *International Orientation Visas.* Another major Amendment to the current Migratory and Domestic Policies of Foreign Immigration is that temporary residence permits for work reasons must be requested while in the country of origin and are no longer delivered to persons already present in Chile under a tourist visa.

Since April 2018, Haitian citizens wishing to visit Chile need to ask for a Consular visa. Since July of the same year, spouses or partners, minor children and students up to age 24 can request a 12-month *Humanitarian Family Reunification Visa* at the Chilean consulate in Haiti. A maximum of 10 000 visas are available every year and they are renewable once. In October 2018, the Chilean government implemented a voluntary return program to Haiti, at no cost to the applicants.

As Venezuela welcomed many Chileans in the 1970s, beginning April 2018, Venezuelan nationals wishing to reside in Chile can obtain a 12-month *Visa of Democratic Responsibility* at the Chilean Consulate in Venezuela, renewable once.

Chinese foreigners who were granted a visa for Chile or Argentina no longer require an additional visa to travel as tourists to one of these two countries.

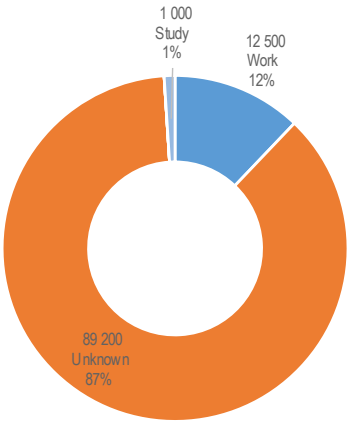
The regularisation programme concerning those who are in the country illegally, are working illegally or are holding a tourist visa as of April 2018 received 155 000 applications.

For more information:

www.extranjeria.gob.cl/

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Chile

Long-term and temporary immigration flows 2015 (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

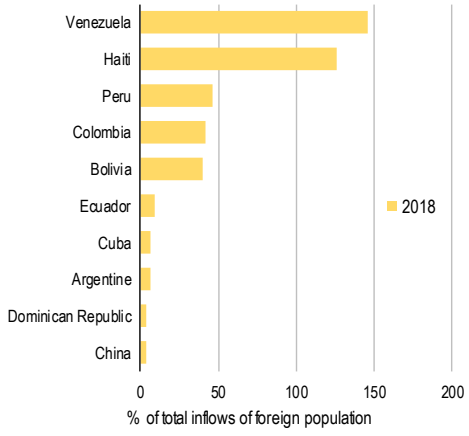
Education

	2017	2017/16
International students	1 490	- 4%
Trainees	..	..

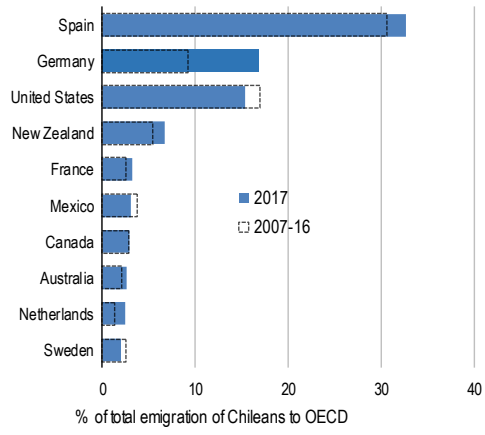
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	5 780	+ 2%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Chileans to OECD countries (national definition)



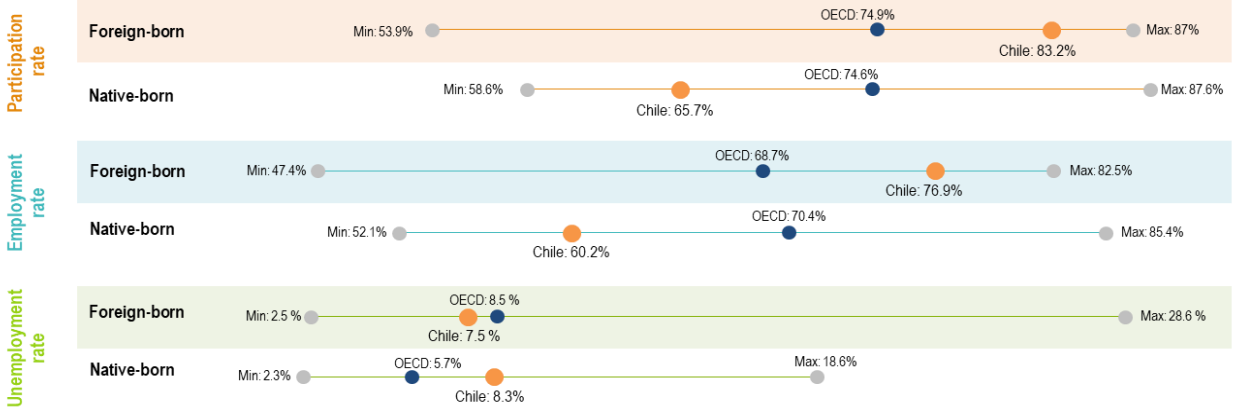
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	12.5	+2.2
Natural increase	6.2	-0.9
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	6.3	+3.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	46	+2.8	0.0
Outflows (2017)	492	+42.4	0.2

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990311

Colombia

Among the 62 000 permanent immigrants received by Colombia in 2015, the main countries of origin are Venezuela (9 000), the United States (8 000) and China (5 000). Emigration of Colombians to OECD countries decreased by 18.5% to 66 000. Approximately 52% of this group migrated to Spain, 27% to the United States and 5% to Germany.

Migration policy developments in Colombia were marked by the unprecedented inflow of migrants from Venezuela. By the end of 2018, according to Migration Colombia, there were 1.17 million Venezuelans in the country. More than 30% of this population is located in border areas with Venezuela, and 22% in Bogotá. About 60% have a regular resident migrant status, a Special Stay Permit that was created in response to the crisis. Some 442 000 Venezuelans registered in a mass registration exercise which was led by the government between April and July 2018 in order to enhance regularisation. Those regularised obtain a Special Stay Permit (PEP) enabling them to remain in Colombia regularly for up to two years, with full access to basic rights. A further group concerns transit migrants towards Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Argentina, most with an irregular status.

Not counted in the above, are those who enter temporarily to acquire food, medicine and other basic products and visit relatives. Colombian returnees and mixed families are also not included. Regarding such cross-border visits, the Colombian government reintroduced Border Mobility Cards (TMF) for Venezuelans as of 27 November 2018, allowing beneficiaries to access border areas for up to seven days to purchase basic goods, services and visit relatives. Requests for the original TMF had been closed since February 2018. By the end of December, more than 830 000 people had registered for the new round of TMF.

On 18 October, the Ministry of Labour established a National Registry of Foreign Workers in Colombia with the aim of promoting regular and safe labour migration. The next day, plans for a unique biometric registration system to identify Venezuelans arriving in Colombia were announced by the government.

On 24 November, the President of Colombia issued a strategic document to address the arrival of Venezuelans in Colombia. The document describes the government's strategy for meeting their basic needs, which includes health services, education and early childhood support, labour market measures, as well as housing support and security measures. The budget between 2019 and 2021 is set to about USD 120 million. Most funding will be channelled through the Colombian Family Welfare Institute.

In December, an international Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela was launched, covering 16 countries and 95 institutional partners. The plan foresees a support of USD 738 million in 2019 for 2.7 million people, including a request for funds for Colombia of USD 315 million from 34 partners. There are four strategic areas in the plan: direct emergency assistance; protection response measures; instruments for socio-economic and cultural inclusion; and strengthening capacity of host communities.

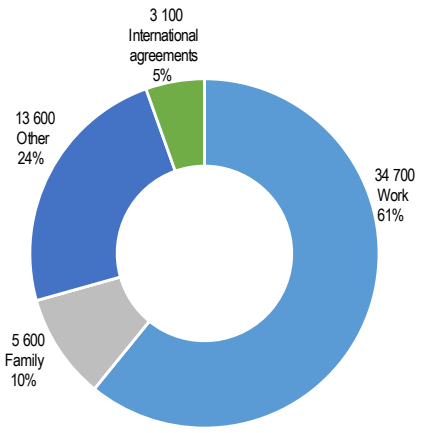
In 2019, Colombia proposed changes to its immigration law, which would limit Migrant Worker Visas to foreigners holding higher education. Other changes add documentary requirements or processing steps, lengthening procedures. Some categories currently allowed to hold a Migrant Visa, which counts towards the residence requirement of the Resident Visa, will have to obtain Visitor Visas instead. Resident Visas, currently unlimited, would have to be renewed after ten years.

For further information:

www.migracioncolombia.gov.co

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Colombia

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)

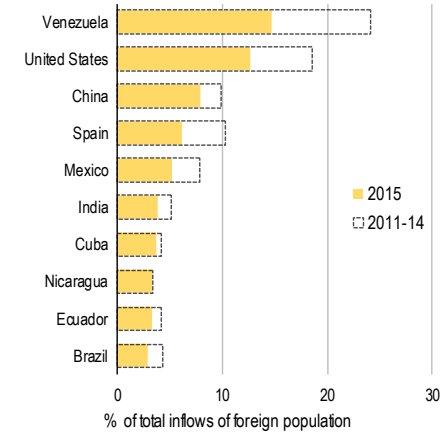


Temporary migration

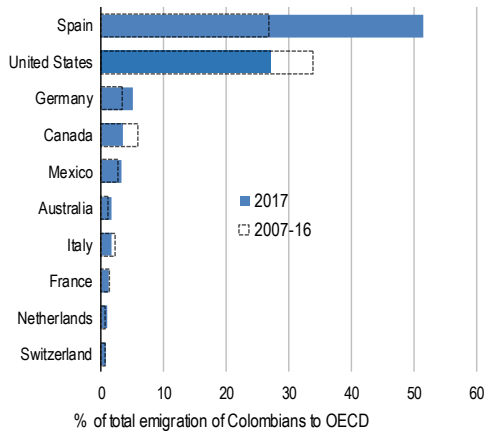
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	2 710	+ 330%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Colombians to OECD countries (national definition)



Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	11.2	-0.1
Natural increase	2.2	-0.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	9.0	-0.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	6 411	+15.9	1.9
Outflows (2017)	292	+12.8	0.1

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990330

Czech Republic

Foreign-born population – 2016

0.8 million, 48% women

7% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +47%

Main countries of birth:
Slovak Republic (38%), Ukraine (18%), Viet Nam (7%)

In 2017, the Czech Republic received around 46 000 immigrants, compared to 37 500 in 2016. Over the same year, approximately 17 700 persons, including Czech nationals, registered their departure from the country (17 500 in 2016), resulting in a positive net migration of around 28 300.

According to Eurostat, a total of 49 000 new permits were issued in 2017 for a duration of 12 months or more, compared to 62 400 in 2016 (-21%). Some 44% were granted for employment reasons, followed by family reasons (27%), education (16%) and other reasons (13%). Over the same year, 8 700 new permits were issued for 3 to 11 months.

Around 2 900 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 1 800 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 24 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 7% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, the Slovak Republic and Russia were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the biggest increase (4 600) and Germany the largest decrease (-400) in flows to the Czech Republic compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 19.3%, reaching around 1 400. The majority of applicants come from Ukraine (300), Cuba (100) and Georgia (100). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Cuba (90) and the largest decrease, nationals of Azerbaijan (-85). Of the 1 400 decisions taken in 2018, 11.1% were positive.

Emigration of Czechs to OECD countries decreased by 0.3%, to 20 000. Almost half (47.8%) migrated to Germany, 8.1% to Austria and 5.1% to Switzerland.

In August 2017, the Czech Republic completed the transposition of EU Directives on seasonal workers and intra-company transferees by introducing four new types of visas and residence permits. In addition, a new category of residence permits for foreign investors was introduced in the Act on Residence of Aliens.

The Employment Act was also amended in August 2017, introducing stricter criteria for granting permits to broker employment to private temporary-work agencies. In addition, employers who do not comply with labour regulations regarding the employment of non-EU workers can now be classified as 'unreliable employers' and barred from recruiting labour migrants.

In January 2018, the government doubled the annual quota to fast-track skilled and semi-skilled migrants from Ukraine to 19 600 persons per year and introduced new migration programmes for workers from Mongolia (1 000 per year), the Philippines (1 000 per year), Serbia (2 000 workers per year) and highly skilled workers from India (500 per year).

In order to facilitate the visa process and reduce waiting times for non-EU students from certain countries, a pilot project ("Student Mode") was launched in 2017.

Important amendments were proposed in mid-2018 and expected to pass in 2019. These would introduce an obligatory eight-hour integration course for most permit recipients by 2021. Transposing the EU Students and Researchers Directive, a nine month post-graduation job-search permit extension would be available for international students, although without work rights. Annual quotas, divided equally per month, would be set for long-term residence visas of more than 90 days for business purposes and for employment cards (single permits). Labour market tests would be reduced to 10 days. Compliance measures would be increased while job changes would no longer require approval. However, migrants would not be allowed to change jobs sooner than six months after receiving an employment card.

The Czech Republic updated its integration policy in 2017 by putting a stronger focus on migrant women, children and older migrants as well as informing migrants about the Czech education system. In 2018, the process of building the network of Integration Centres in all 14 regions of the Czech Republic was finished when new Integration Centres were opened in the last region not yet covered. Integration Centres have been operating since 2009.

In 2017, the Act on Asylum was amended to allow videoconferencing in appeal procedures before the court, for decisions on both asylum and detention. In addition, since July 2018, a legislative amendment makes it possible for asylum seekers to request free legal assistance in administrative proceedings. Legal fees are paid by the Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, in 2017, the Czech government transferred the responsibility to provide integration services for beneficiaries of international protection from *Caritas* to the Refugee Facility Administration, which is managed by the Ministry of Interior.

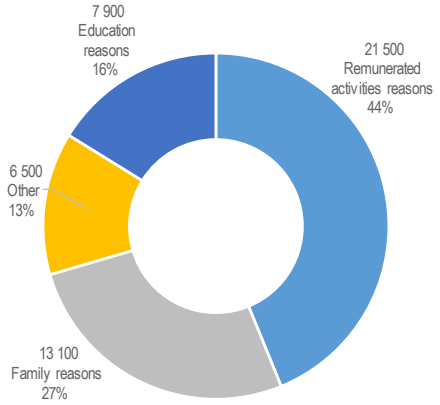
In 2017, the Ministry of Interior launched its own voluntary return programme and has also developed its cooperation with IOM on voluntary return, focusing on Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq and Nigeria.

For further information:

www.mvcr.cz/mvcren
www.czso.cz

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Czech Republic

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: Eurostat)

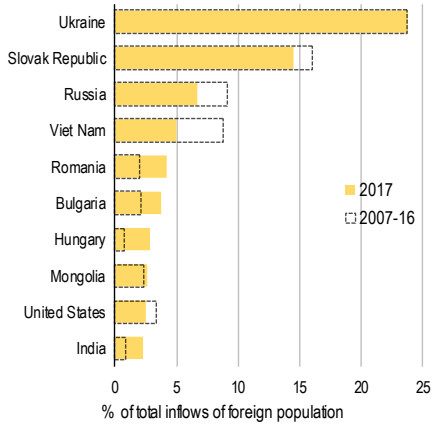
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Remunerated activities reasons	1 820	- 23%
Family reasons	2 380	- 36%
Education reasons	3 130	- 61%
Other	1 330	- 63%

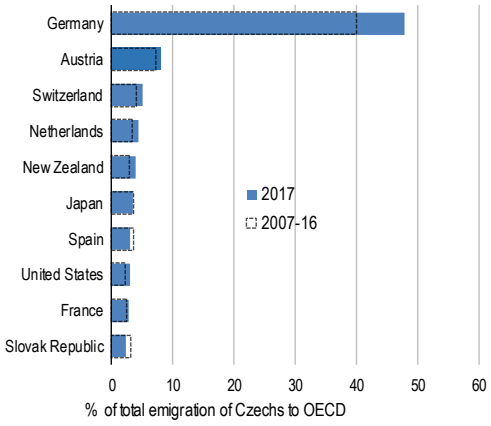
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers (2018)	1 360	+ 19%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Czechs to OECD countries (national definition)



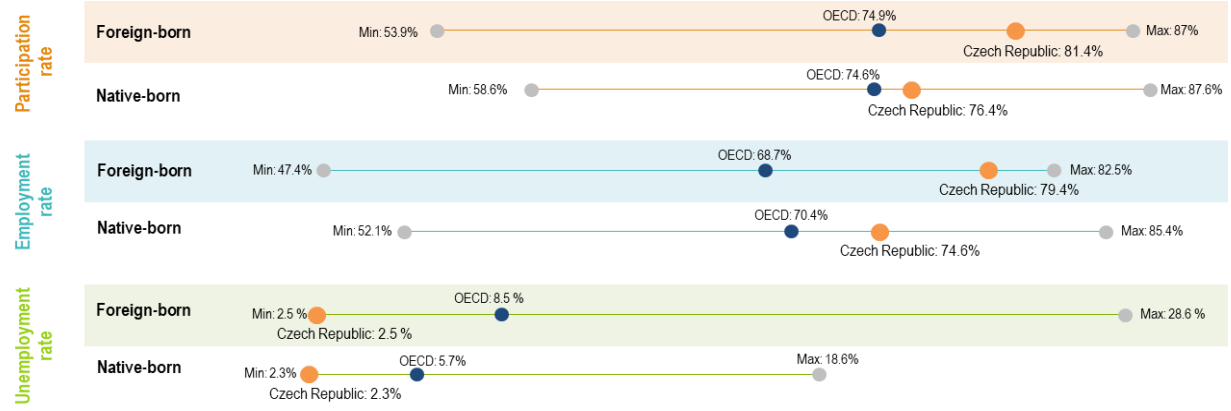
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	2.9	+0.5
Natural increase	0.3	-0.2
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	2.7	+0.8

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	3 912	+9.0	1.6
Outflows (2017)	2 060	+24.2	1.0

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990349

Denmark

Foreign-born population – 2018

0.6 million, 50% of women

10% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +56%

Main countries of birth:
Poland (7%), Syria (6%), Turkey (6%)

In 2017, Denmark received 57 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -6.4% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 51.5% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 13.4% labour migrants, 20.6% family members (including accompanying family) and 4.8% humanitarian migrants.

Around 8 900 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 5 600 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 16 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, a decrease of 0.7% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Romania, Poland and Syria were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Iran registered the biggest increase (500) and Syria the largest decrease (-6 500) in flows to Denmark compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 11.3%, reaching around 3 500. The majority of applicants come from Eritrea (700), Syria (600), and Georgia (400). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Eritrea (400) and the largest decrease, nationals of Syria (-200). Of the 2 600 decisions taken in 2018, half (49.8%) were positive.

Emigration of Danes to OECD countries decreased by 1.9%, to 10 000. One in five (20.1%) of this group migrated to Germany or Sweden (18.2%) and 11.1% to Norway.

In March 2018, the *Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior* published a plan with a wide range of measures subsumed under the heading of 'dismantling parallel societies and immigrant "ghettos" by 2030'. The plan foresees physical changes to residential areas identified as "ghettos", a concept introduced in 2010. A "Ghetto List" is updated regularly by the Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing, considering residential areas with at least 1 000 residents meeting at least three of five criteria: residents' connection to the labour market; share of residents with non-Western background; crime rates; low education levels; and income. There were 29 such areas in 2018. The plan imposes stricter management of who can move into or renew a lease in these residential areas. Benefit recipients face restrictions on moving to such areas. Police presence is strengthened in these areas and higher penalties are imposed for offences committed in "tightened penalty zones". Integration efforts aimed at young children are reinforced, with a focus on learning Danish. Measures include mandatory early childhood day care, language classes before entering school, and strengthening incentives for parents through facilitated parental leave as well as a potential withdrawal of child allowances. Since 2019, students in schools where more than 30% of students are from residential areas identified as "ghettos" must take language tests.

In mid-2018, the Danish government proposed a change in EU law to allow indexing child allowances paid for children who reside abroad to living costs in that EU country. This initiative did not pass and has not been implemented in Denmark.

The Danish Ministry for Immigration and Integration announced in October 2018 that DKK 95 million over four years had been set aside to increase employment of immigrant women, including immigrants with long durations of stay in Denmark. The funds are intended to support municipalities in providing eligible women with training, contact persons and mentors. The Ministry reported an employment rate of 47% for immigrant women from non-Western countries, compared with 74% for Danish women.

The political agreement on the government's 2019 budget emphasises the temporality of refugees' stay in Denmark. Refugees can only stay in Denmark as long as protection is needed. The main goal during their stay remains rapid access to employment. The social benefit will be renamed, from "integration allowance" to "self-support and return benefit" for refugees and their families. For other foreigners and Danish citizens, the benefit will be named "transition benefit". The integration allowance has been for everyone who has been in Denmark for less than seven of the last eight years; the new agreement increases this to nine of ten years of which at least two and a half years must have been in employment. The benefit was reduced for parents in the country for three years.

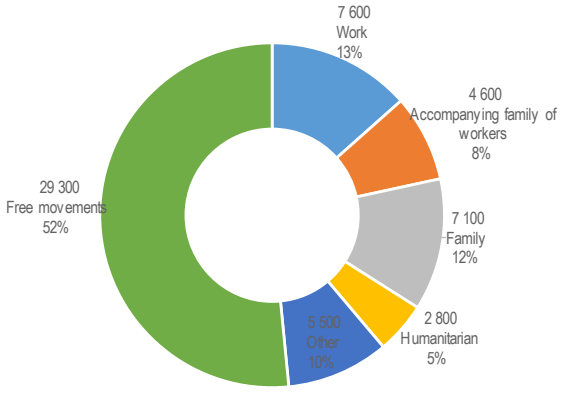
A law took effect in January 2019 that integrates a mandatory handshake into the procedure of acquiring Danish citizenship. In practice, the certificate of naturalisation is bestowed only after a handshake during the ceremony.

For further information:

www.uim.dk (in Danish)
www.newtodenmark.dk
www.integrationsbarometer.dk (in Danish)
www.dst.dk/en
www.workindenmark.dk

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Denmark

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	1 520	+ 22%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	2 170	+ 12%

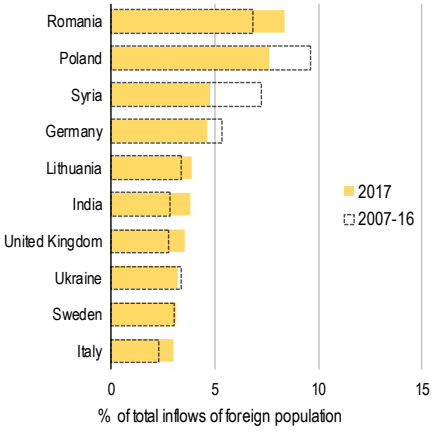
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	8 950	- 3%
Trainees	1 900	+ 49%

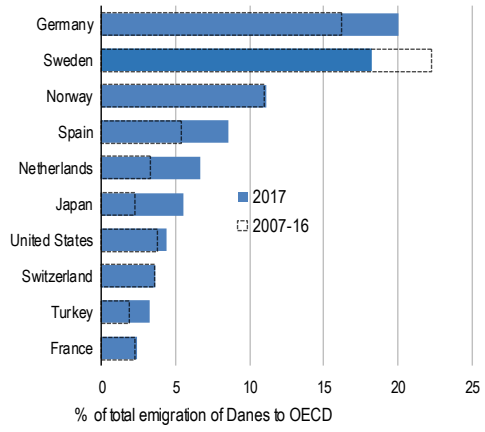
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	3 500	+ 11%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Danes to OECD countries (national definition)



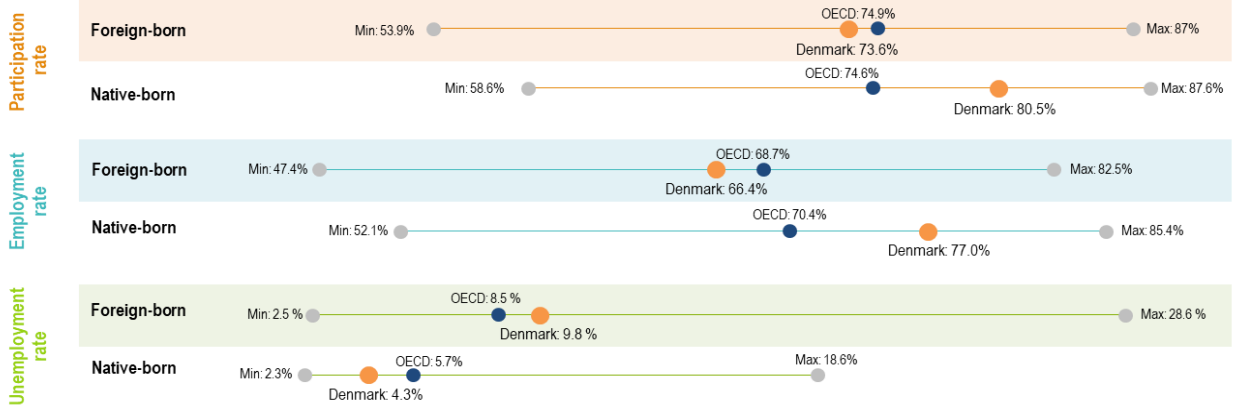
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	5.6	-1.6
Natural increase	1.4	-0.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.2	-1.5

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	1 396	+5.4	0.4
Outflows (2017)	3 078	+5.6	0.9

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990368

Estonia

Foreign-born population – 2018
0.1 million, 36% women
15% of the population
Evolution since 2007: -39%
Main countries of birth: Russia (52%), Ukraine (12%), Belarus (6%)

In 2017, 4 000 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Estonia (excluding EU citizens), 4.6% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 36.8% labour migrants, 29.3% family members (including accompanying family), 25.6% who came for education reasons and 8.3% other migrants.

Around 200 short-term permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 69 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 3 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, a decrease of 19% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Russia, Ukraine and Finland were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Latvia registered the biggest increase (400) and Ukraine the largest decrease (-54) in flows to Estonia compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 50%, reaching around 90. The majority of applicants come from Ukraine (15), Russia (10) and Pakistan (10). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Pakistan (10) and the largest decrease, nationals of Syria (-75). Of the 75 decisions taken in 2018, 26.7% were positive.

Emigration of Estonians to OECD countries decreased by 14%, to 5 600. Their main destination (38.5%) was Finland, followed by Germany (14.3%) and Sweden (7.3%).

Several amendments to the Aliens Act were put into effect in 2017-18. Temporary residence permits are now granted for five years and may be extended by 10 years. After five years of residence, extensions or new issuances of temporary residence permits for employment require A2 language proficiency level in the Estonian language.

European Directive 2016/801/EU – the recast Students and Researchers Directive – was also transposed. Estonian educational institutions now have the obligations of a sponsor for their students whose study visa or permit was issued by another EU Member State. The application for residence permit for study was amended, as well as for au pair employment.

For temporary foreign workers, the period of short-term employment was extended from up to 270 days in a year to 365 days during a 455-day period.

Estonia sets annual quotas for new residence permits for employment, although many categories of applicants are exempt. In 2018, the quota was set at 1 315 residence permits, and was exhausted. The same number will be issued in 2019. On 15 July 2018 an amendment was made to the Aliens Act which exempts, in addition to other categories, top-level specialists from the quota. In order to fight more efficiently against illegal employment, several other amendments were made in legislation, including an increase of fines, amendments in short-term employment regulation, and prohibition on economic activities.

As part of the Work in Estonia initiative, the government allocated EUR 4 million to Enterprise Estonia to provide a EUR 2 000 recruitment grant for hiring foreign ICT specialists. The foreign recruitment grant came into effect in May 2018 and was increased to EUR 3 000 in March 2019, when the occupations were also expanded to science and engineering specialists. Firms can request the subsidy once the recruit – who must not have worked in Estonia in the previous three years – has been on the payroll for five months at a salary of at least EUR 2 000. The subsidy is meant to defray recruitment costs.

Since 2019, an amendment to the Citizenship Act provides free Estonian language training classes for adult applicants for Estonian citizenship who have been legally residing in Estonia for at least five years and eligible for citizenship. Language classes can involve paid study leave from work. The language examination does not apply to those who studied in Estonia. Applicants aged 65 or older need to pass only the oral language examination.

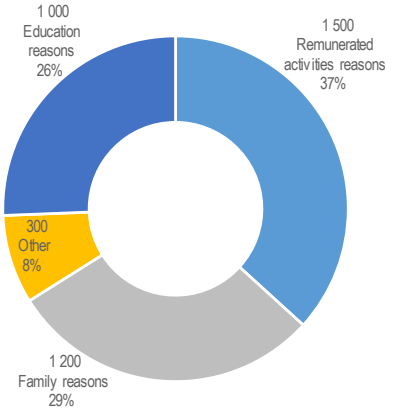
Since September 2017, the Estonian Unemployment Fund offers the service “My first employment in Estonia”, which targets beneficiaries of international protection and asylum seekers who are still in the procedure after six months. Employers receive wage subsidies for employing these workers. Certain costs are compensated (translation, Estonian language training, and vocational training). A reward for mentoring was introduced in early 2018. In September 2017, a support centre of the Estonian Refugee Council, targeted at refugees and those mainly located in Tartu, opened its branch in Tallinn city centre.

For further information

www.politsei.ee/en
www.stat.ee/en
www.siseministeerium.ee/enwww.workinestonia.com
www.tootukassa.ee/eng

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Estonia

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: Eurostat)

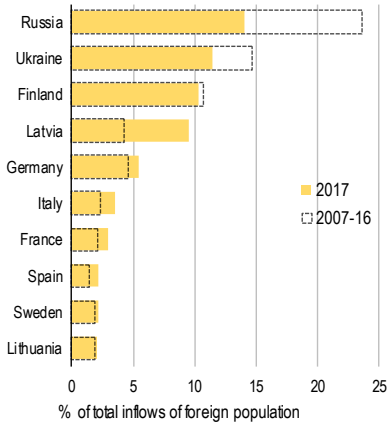
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Remunerated activities reasons	70	- 44%
Family reasons	100	- 25%
Education reasons	170	- 13%
Other	60	+ 22%

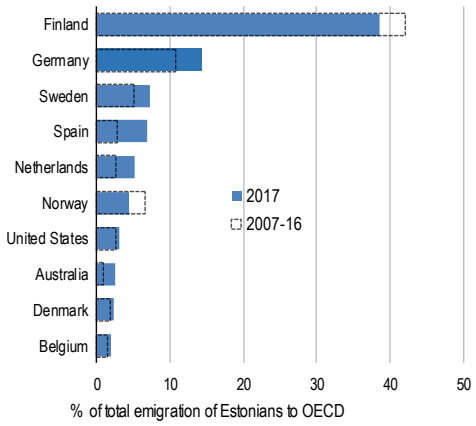
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers (2018)	90	- 50%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Estonians to OECD countries (national definition)



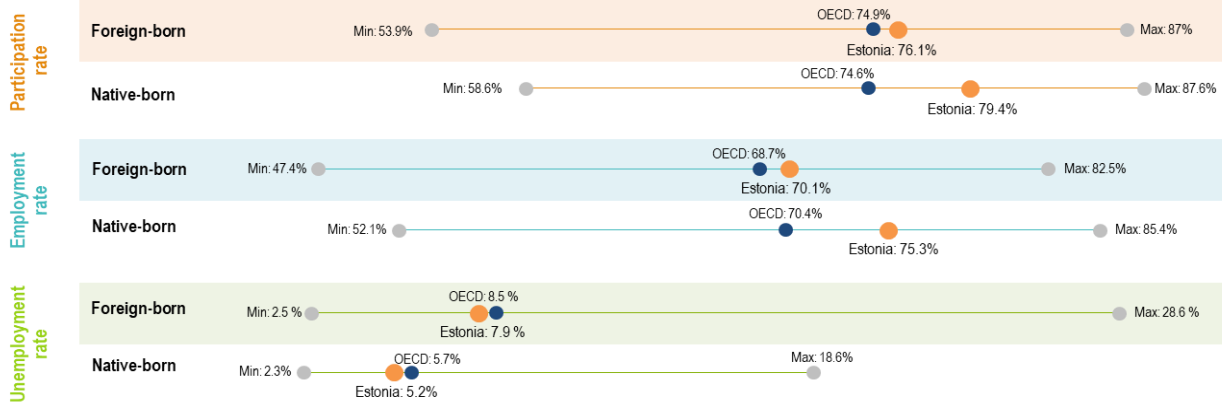
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	2.7	+2.9
Natural increase	-1.3	-0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.0	+3.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	545	+7.9	1.8
Outflows (2017)	151	+23.8	0.6

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990387

Finland

Foreign-born population – 2018

0.4 million, 49% women

6% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +84%

Main countries of birth:
Former USSR (15%), Estonia (12%), Sweden (9%)

In 2017, Finland received 24 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -13% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 27.2% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 7.8% labour migrants, 41.8% family members (including accompanying family) and 22.9% humanitarian migrants.

Around 5 200 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 17 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 22 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 6% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Iraq, Estonia and Syria were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Syria registered the biggest increase (200) and Russia the largest decrease (-1 000) in flows to Finland compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 32.1%, falling to around 3 000. The majority of applicants come from Iraq (600), Russia (500) and Turkey (300). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Turkey (200) and the largest decrease, nationals of Syria (-600). Of the 4 400 decisions taken in 2018, 54.1% were positive.

Emigration of Finns to OECD countries increased by 0.4% to 13 000. Approximately 22.3% of this group migrated to Sweden, 16.5% to Germany and 8.6% to the Netherlands.

In January 2018, the government published "Work in Finland – Government Migration Policy Programme to Strengthen Labour Migration". Provisions introduced in January 2018 make it easier for entrepreneurs and experts to move to Finland. A residence permit was introduced for growth or start-up entrepreneurs. The applicant for this two-year renewable permit must first obtain a business assessment from Business Finland, the innovation funding agency, which assesses whether the company's business model shows potential for rapid international growth.

The application process for an extended permit was simplified, allowing on-line applications, and the validity of a first residence permit for specialists was extended from one to two years.

In September 2018, the EU Directive 2016/801 on researchers and students was transposed. Transposition increased permit duration for students and researchers to two years maximum, renewable, and the extended permit for up to four years.

New legislation on the punishment of irregular entry, entered into force in January 2019, added a provision to the Penal Code that imposes a fine or up to one year of imprisonment for violations of the entry ban.

In December 2018, the Finnish government announced the faster execution of deportation decisions. Deportation decisions related to public order and security may now be enforced 30 days from the day of the decision unless prohibited by the administrative court.

Concerning assisted voluntary return (AVR), counselling programmes for asylum seekers and returnees were further developed. New channels for providing information on AVR on social media were opened. The amounts of in-cash and in-kind assistance for voluntary return were increased on 25 September 2017.

Changes in law specifying the criteria for processing subsequent applications for international protection entered into force in June 2019. A first subsequent application will not prevent the enforcement of an earlier decision on refusal of entry, if it does not fulfil the criteria for admissibility and has been submitted only for the purpose of preventing or delaying the return. The new act will also specify the start and end of the right to work of persons who have applied for international protection and lay down conditions for taking possession of the applicant's travel documents. Those who were unaccompanied minors at the time of applying for international protection will be considered minors for the purpose of family reunification, even if they turn 18 during the asylum procedure. This amendment will apply to those who have been granted international protection status and the application for family reunification must be submitted within a three-month period from the notification of the decision.

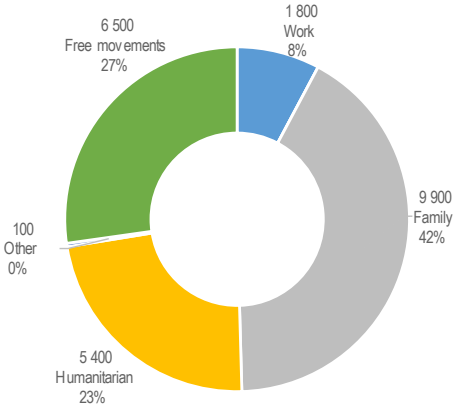
Labour market test will no longer apply to persons who have worked in Finland for a year with a residence permit for an employed person. The person can also change professional fields if he or she meets the qualification requirements in that field.

For further information:

www.migri.fi
www.stat.fi
www.intermin.fi

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Finland

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	14 000	+ 0%
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	2 840	+ 14%

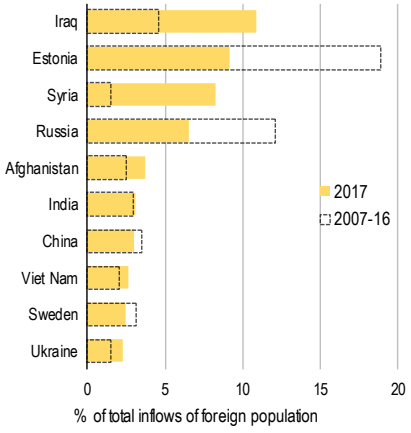
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	5 190	- 18%
Trainees	290	+ 18%

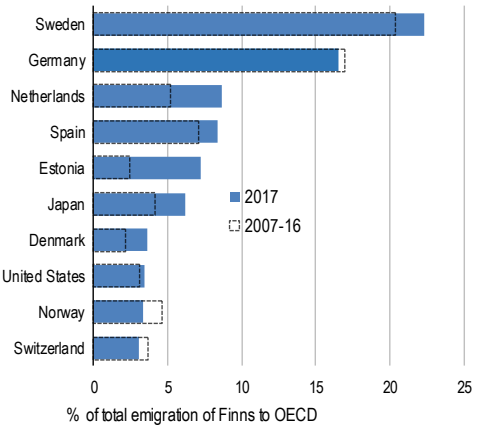
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	2 960	- 32%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Finns to OECD countries (national definition)



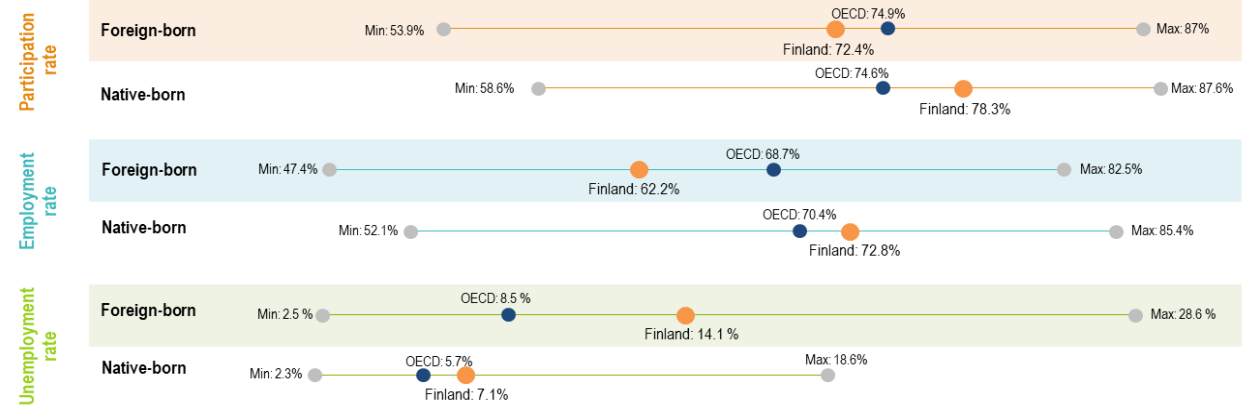
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	1.8	-1.1
Natural increase	-0.6	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	2.4	-0.7

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	945	+7.3	0.3
Outflows (2017)	897	+1.8	0.4

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990406

France

Foreign-born population – 2016
8 million, 52% women
12% of the population
Evolution since 2007: +15%
Main countries of birth:
Algeria (17%), Morocco (12%), Portugal (8%)

In 2017, France received 259 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), like in 2016. This figure comprises 30.4% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 11.6% labour migrants, 37.8% family members (including accompanying family) and 12.6% humanitarian migrants.

Around 78 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 21 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 241 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 19% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Algeria, Morocco and Italy were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Afghanistan registered the strongest increase (3 200) and Portugal the largest decrease (-4 100) in flows to France compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 21.1%, reaching around 111 000. The majority of applicants come from Afghanistan (10 300), Albania (8 300) and Georgia (6 800). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Georgia (4 900) and the largest decrease, nationals of Albania (-3 100). Of the 115 000 decisions taken in 2018, 28.4% were positive.

Emigration of French people to OECD countries decreased by 6.3% to 118 000. Approximately 12.6% of this group migrated to Germany, 11.9% to Switzerland and 11.9% to the United Kingdom.

After the 2016 reform of the rights of foreigners, in 2017 France continued to implement provisions relating primarily to economic migration (rollout of multi-annual residence permits, new residence permits for international talent, etc.) through the publication of numerous decrees implementing the Law of 7 March 2016 on the rights of foreigners. It also continued work on transposing EU Directive 2016/801 of 11 May 2016 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects, and au pairing. In 2017, the French Tech Visa scheme was launched, designed to attract innovative companies, start-ups and foreign investors. The France-Visas portal was launched in October 2017 to facilitate online visa applications.

In terms of the integration of newly arrived foreigners, the French integration contract (contrat d'intégration républicaine, CIR) was fully implemented in 2017 after entering into force on 1 July 2016. For newly arrived foreigners, the signing of the CIR marks the start of the French integration process, and offers the possibility of civil training, language training and help in finding local co-ordination units tailored to their needs. In June 2018, the Prime minister, through the Interministerial Integration Committee (C2I), outlined a major reform of the integration policy to be led by the Ministry of Interior. As of March 2019, the purpose of the reform is to strengthen the personalised integration pathway and the related CIR, in particular by doubling the number of hours of language training and civil training, creating a specific language pathway for the illiterate, and boosting the vocational education component. The C2I also approved the allocation of further credit to considerably strengthen the integration policy for newly arrived foreigners, especially at the level of the French administrative regions.

In its efforts to combat illegal employment, France continued to put in place measures to fight clandestine employment and fraudulent postings, notably by strengthening obligations for contracting authorities and instructing parties.

In 2017, France significantly increased its accommodation capacity for asylum seekers. The main objective was to improve the readability, effectiveness and fluidity of programmes to manage asylum applicants and refugees, and to create new places. On 12 July 2017, the government presented a plan designed to improve the effectiveness of the asylum system, strengthen the fight against illegal immigration, improve the integration policy, and make France more attractive to international talent. The action plan will pave the way for a new law on controlled immigration, guaranteed right of asylum and successful integration (enacted on 10 September 2018).

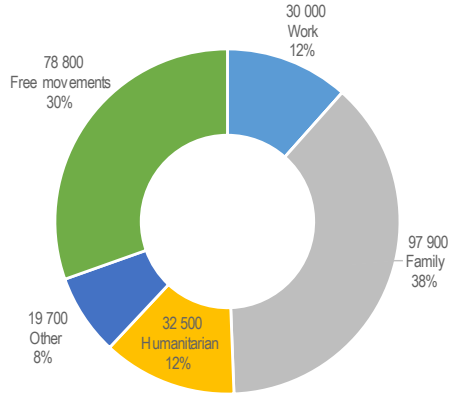
In November 2018, the Prime minister presented the national strategy for attracting internationally mobile students. The principal objective is to increase the number of new international students in France by introducing a simplified visa policy, and increasing both the supply of French as a foreign language (FLE) courses and the range of courses taught in English. There are also plans to increase tuition fees and differentiate them according to levels of educational attainment and the revenues of students and their families. Lastly, there are also plans to improve and harmonise reception conditions for international students by creating a label and tripling the number of scholarships awarded.

For further information:

www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr
www.ofii.fr
www.ofpra.gouv.fr

Key figures on immigration and emigration - France

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	4 270	+ 10%
Seasonal workers	7 190	+ 6%
Intra-company transfers	3 450	+ 23%
Other temporary workers	3 350	- 8%

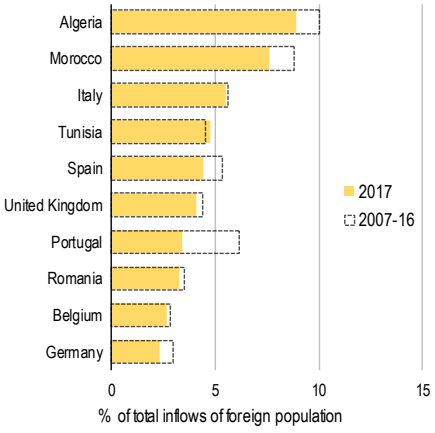
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	77 920	+ 9%
Trainees	2 650	- 0%

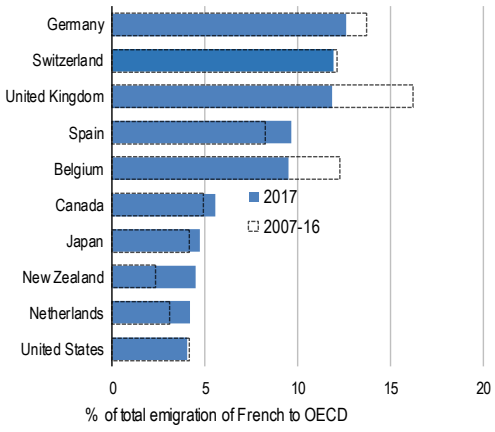
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	111 420	+ 21%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of French to OECD countries (national definition)



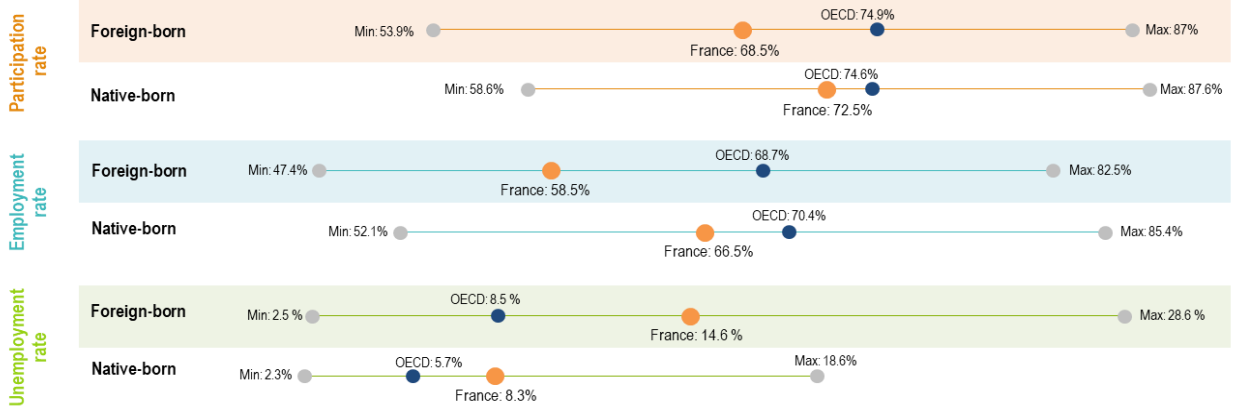
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	1.8	-0.7
Natural increase	2.4	-0.5
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-0.6	-0.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	26 428	+6.2	0.9
Outflows (2017)	13 503	+1.4	0.5

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990425

Germany

Foreign-born population – 2018

13.2 million, 49% women

16% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +25%

Main countries of birth:
Poland (13%), Turkey (10%), Russia (8%)

For the second year in a row, the number of arrivals decreased significantly in 2017. A total of 1.55 million arrivals (including temporary stays) and 1.13 million departures were recorded in 2017, resulting in a net immigration of around 416 000 persons (-84 000 compared to 2016). The decline in migration to Germany can mainly be attributed to a decrease in humanitarian migrants arriving in Germany.

In 2017, Germany received 860 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -18.3% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 48% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 7.2% labour migrants, 13.4% family members (including accompanying family) and 30.7% humanitarian migrants.

Around 40 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 27 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 427 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, a decrease of 3% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Romania, Poland and Bulgaria were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Romania registered the biggest increase (8 300) and Syria the largest decrease (-103 000) in flows to Germany, compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 18.3%, to reach around 162 000. The majority of applicants come from Syria (44 000), Iraq (16 000) and Iran (11 000). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Nigeria (2 400) and the largest decrease, nationals of Afghanistan (-6 500). Of the 179 000 decisions taken in 2018, 42.4% were positive.

Emigration of Germans to OECD countries increased by 3.3%, to 112 000. Approximately 16.3% of this group migrated to Switzerland, 13.5% to Austria and 10.0% to the United Kingdom.

In March 2018, the German government adopted its coalition agreement, which lays out the priorities and objectives until 2021 and includes a number of commitments in the area of migration and integration. The agreement seeks to improve the quality of language courses ("Integration Courses") through better targeting, while rebalancing the use of incentives and sanctions. In addition, regulations on the 3+2 rule are supposed to be harmonised across German regions. This rule, which has not been implemented consistently across the country, allows persons with a toleration status, i.e. a temporary suspension of deportation, to enter vocational training (three years) and work in Germany (two years) upon finishing their training.

The government is also planning to roll out centralised reception facilities for asylum seekers. These facilities will be in charge of processing applications, decision-making and return. Asylum seekers will be obliged to live in these facilities for the duration of the procedure, which should not exceed 18 months. By the end of 2018, these centralised facilities had been rolled out only in Bavaria. The coalition agreement also foresees stricter enforcement of deportation orders and plans to designate Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and other countries with a recognition rate below five per cent as safe countries of origin. Family reunification has been curtailed for humanitarian migrants with a subsidiary protection status by introducing a maximum number of 1 000 persons per month (plus cases of hardship) being allowed to join as family members.

In December 2018, the German government adopted a legislative draft on skilled labour migration. It proposes an overhaul of the German labour migration system and also includes medium-skilled and vocational occupations as a part of skilled labour migration. Labour migration for skilled migrants who have completed tertiary or vocational education will be facilitated. Migrants with these qualifications will have access to the German labour market if they have a job offer. Previous restrictions that limited labour migration to shortage occupations will be removed. Migrants with vocational qualifications or tertiary education and German language skills will be allowed to come to Germany on a job search visa. This specific policy will be tested for five years with the government being able to introduce restrictions on certain occupational groups by decree. In addition, the draft legislation proposes to speed up recognition procedures of foreign qualifications and generally to render administrative procedures more efficient and transparent. The government also proposes a targeted strategy to recruit skilled labour migrants from non-EU countries and to expand language training in Germany as well as abroad. The draft still needs to pass parliament and, if adopted, will enter into force early 2020.

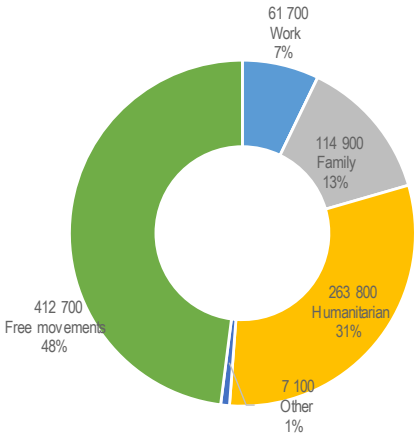
In January 2019, the German government announced the official establishment of a federal commission of experts to assess how, and under which conditions, integration may be strengthened.

For further information:

www.bmas.de
www.bmi.bund.de
www.bamf.de
www.destatis.de

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Germany

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	7 280	- 3%
Other temporary workers	15 950	+ 10%

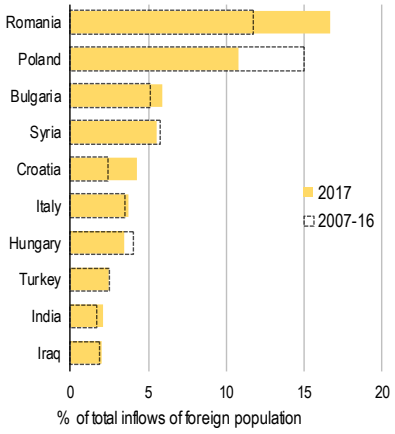
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	39 550	+ 6%
Trainees	4 040	+ 3%

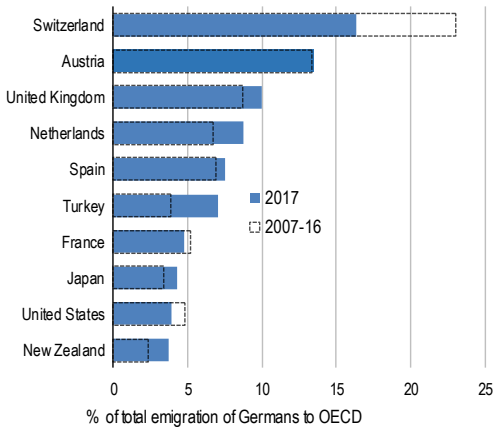
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	161 930	- 18%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Germans to OECD countries (national definition)



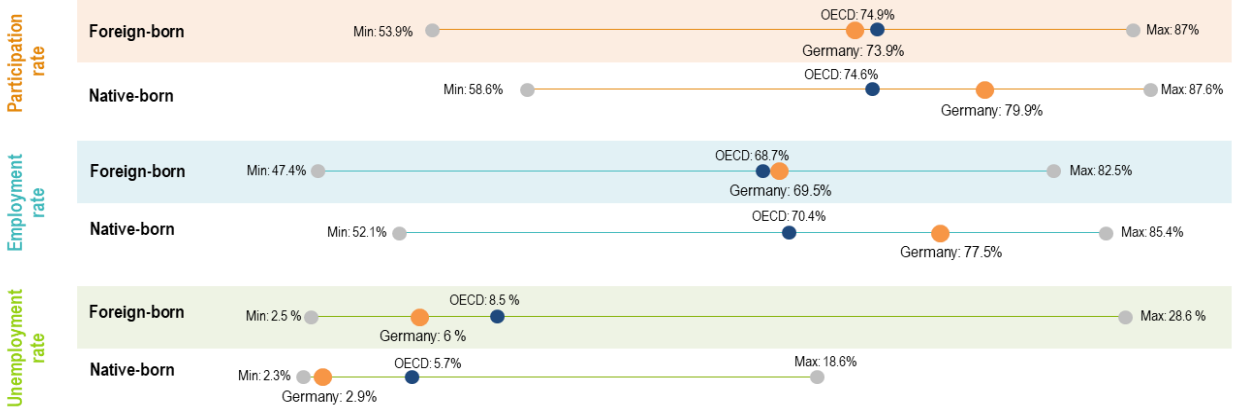
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	3.3	-0.9
Natural increase	-1.8	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	5.1	-0.5

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	17 364	+3.5	0.4
Outflows (2017)	22 091	+8.9	0.6

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990444

Greece

Foreign-born population – 2016

0.6 million, 54% women

6% of the population

Evolution since 2010: -22%

Main countries of birth:
Albania (48%), Georgia (7%), Russia (5%)

In 2017, 30 000 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Greece (excluding EU citizens), -31.9% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 6.7% labour migrants, 46% family members (including accompanying family), 2.8% who came for education reasons and 44.4% other migrants.

Around 800 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students (excluding intra-EU migration) and 4 800 to temporary labour migrants. In addition, 8 100 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 27% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

In 2017, around 630 000 foreign-born persons were residing in Greece. Albania, Georgia and China were the top three countries of birth. Among the top 15 countries, Ukraine registered the biggest increase (6 000) and Albania the largest decrease (-25 000), compared to 2015.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 14.1%, reaching around 65 000. The majority of applicants come from Syria (13 000), Afghanistan (12 000) and Iraq (9 600). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Afghanistan (4 300) and the largest decrease, nationals of Syria (-3 200). Of the 32 000 decisions taken in 2018, 47% were positive.

Emigration of Greeks to OECD countries increased by 13.7%, to 54 000. Almost half (48.3%) migrated to Germany, 20.3% to the United Kingdom and 6.7% to the Netherlands.

In 2018, as part of the framework of the biennial procedure for determining volumes of admission, Greece updated the quotas for highly qualified workers, dependent employees, seasonal and temporary workers. At the same time, the EU Directive on intra-corporate transferees was transposed.

The duration of validity of the residence permit for exceptional reasons (case-by-case regularisation), was extended to three years and the conditions for granting the permit were amended so that the only conditions possible were either the proof of seven years continuous residence in Greece, or a parent-child relationship with a national minor.

In 2018 arrivals by sea were estimated at 32 500 persons, compared to 29 700 in 2017. The majority originated from Afghanistan (26%), Syria (24%) and Iraq (18%).

Law 4540/2018 established the possibility of participation of Greek-speaking EASO personnel in the regular procedure and transposed the recast Reception Conditions Directive. Moreover, a Joint Ministerial Decision was issued in August 2018 on the requirements for issuing visas to family members in the context of family reunification of refugees. In addition, a new guardianship law was adopted for the establishment of a protective mechanism for unaccompanied minors (estimated to be 3 741 on 31 December 2018).

Given that 2018 was the third year of implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement, initially described as "a temporary and extraordinary measure", the government initiated a set of measures in order to relieve crowding on the islands, improve the processing time of asylum applications, as well as the asylum legal framework. The amendments extended the fast-track asylum procedures on Aegean islands until the end of 2018.

The question of accommodation of new arrivals resurfaced with urgency as provisional camps in northern Greece reopened to accommodate irregular migrants and asylum seekers arriving across the Greek-Turkish land border in 2018. In the framework of the Emergency Support to Integration & Accommodation (ESTIA) programme, implemented by UNHCR, in cooperation with the Greek Government, local authorities and NGOs, accommodation and cash assistance is provided to refugees and asylum-seekers. Under this scheme, 22 700 persons were accommodated in December 2018 (5 700 refugees and 17 000 asylum seekers).

All refugees have the right to access public education in Greece. According to Greek legislation, education is compulsory until the age of 15. In January 2018, the government announced a pilot programme on language and cultural education for adult refugees, asylum seekers and migrants and for those aged 15-18 years. In July 2018, the new national strategy on the integration of migrants, beneficiaries of international protection and asylum seekers was approved by the Government Council and was opened to public consultation in 2019.

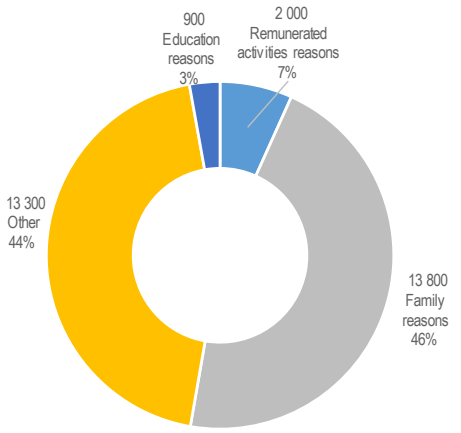
In 2018, Greece announced the intention to expand eligibility for its "Golden Visa" for investors; available since 2013 for real estate purchases of at least EUR 250 000. Additionally, since April 2019, it is also possible to make a capital investment in a Greek-operating firm of at least EUR 400 000, or equivalent purchase of Greek bonds or equivalent bank deposit, as well as purchase State or corporate bonds or stocks of EUR 800 000.

For further information:

www.immigration.gov.gr
www.asylo.gov.gr
www.firstreception.gov.gr
www.astynomia.gr
www.statistics.gr

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Greece

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: Eurostat)

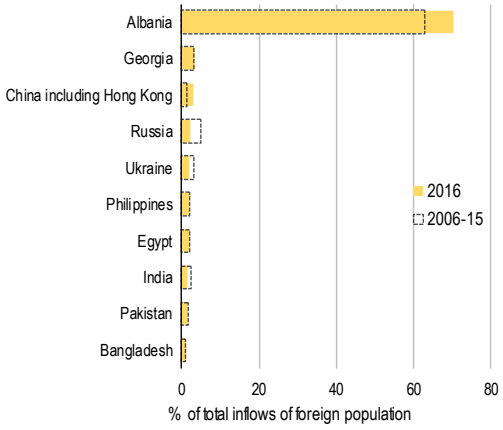
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Labour migrants	4 770	..
International students	830	..

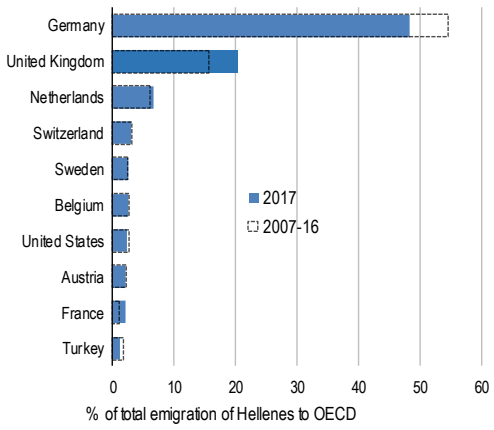
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers (2018)	64 990	+ 14%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Hellenes to OECD countries (national definition)



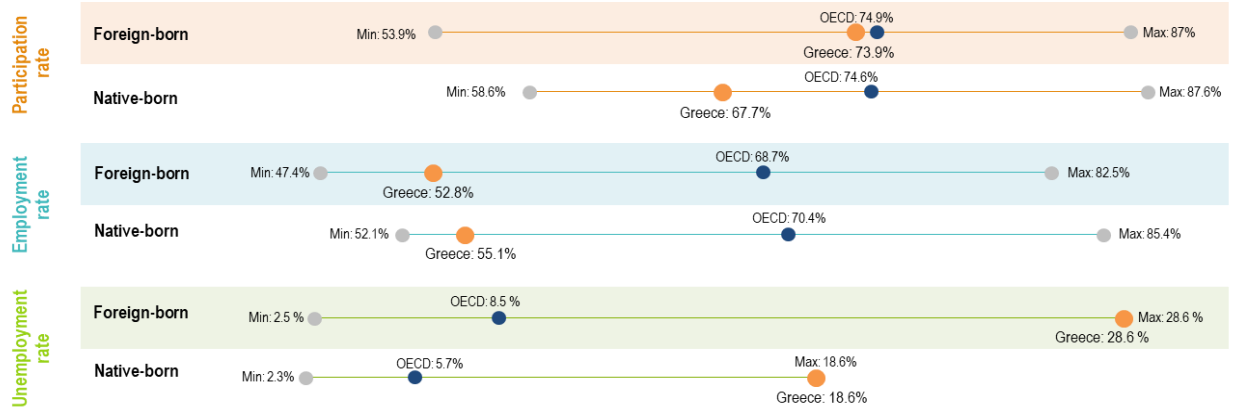
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	-2.5	-1.1
Natural increase	-3.3	-0.9
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.8	-0.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	406	+1.3	0.2
Outflows (2017)	2 082	+15.7	1.0

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990463

Hungary

Foreign-born population – 2017

0.5 million, 50% women

5% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +49%

Main countries of birth:
Romania (40%), Ukraine (11%), Serbia (8%)

In 2017, 19 000 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Hungary (excluding EU citizens), 50.5% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 43.4% labour migrants, 16.3% family members (including accompanying family), 29.2% who came for education reasons and 11.1% other migrants.

Around 5 300 short-term permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 4 900 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 13 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 13% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Romania and Germany were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (5 100) and Romania the largest decrease (-200) in flows to Hungary compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 79.6%, reaching around 600. The majority of applicants come from Afghanistan (300), Iraq (200) and Syria (50). The largest decrease since 2017 concerned nationals of Afghanistan (-1 100) and Iraq (-600). Of the 1 000 decisions taken in 2018, 38% were positive.

Emigration of Hungarians to OECD countries increased by 2.1%, to 87 000. More than half (55.6%) of this group migrated to Germany, 15.2% to Austria and 9.2% to the United Kingdom.

In June 2018, the Hungarian Parliament passed a legislative package to tighten asylum conditions and make it illegal for individuals or organisations to help irregular migrants or asylum seekers. Under the law, providing interpretation, information on asylum procedures, or legal support to irregular migrants, or carrying out border monitoring is liable to up to one year imprisonment and fines. A 25% "special tax on immigration" was imposed on transfers to support operations of organisations registered in Hungary which conduct "activities to promote migration". This could potentially affect all funding for human rights groups and NGOs. The Act also amends the 2007 Asylum Act and the Act on the State Border. Following these amendments, asylum applications from applicants arriving from third countries where they were not subject to persecution or serious harm became inadmissible and anyone in Hungary under criminal proceedings for unlawfully crossing the border is subject to expulsion. In opposition to EU resettlement plans, constitutional reform has rendered it illegal to resettle foreign population in Hungary.

This package was the first major legislation passed by the Hungarian parliament after the April 2018 elections, which gave a sweeping majority to the ruling party Fidesz and its coalition, granting enough support for constitutional reform. The text justifying the bill presenting draft legislation took note of recent election results and referred to the legislation as an action plan or "STOP Soros" package meant to "combat illegal immigration and activities that facilitate it" and to "prevent Hungary from becoming a migrant country". The law entered into force on 1 July 2018.

In July 2018, the European Commission referred Hungary to the European Court of Justice (ECJ) over asylum provisions and, notably, for excessively long retention of asylum seekers in transit centres without proper access to asylum procedure, and for carrying out expulsions without appropriate safeguard mechanisms.

In 2018, Hungary terminated its Hungarian Investment Immigration Programme that was introduced in 2013, which allowed non-EU citizens to obtain permanent residency in Hungary with a minimum of EUR 300 000 investment in special five-year government bonds. Bonds were sold through intermediary companies registered outside of Hungary, which charged commission to the Hungarian State as well as fees to the applicants. The programme attracted almost 6 600 principal applicants and 13 300 family members until sale of the bonds was suspended in March 2017.

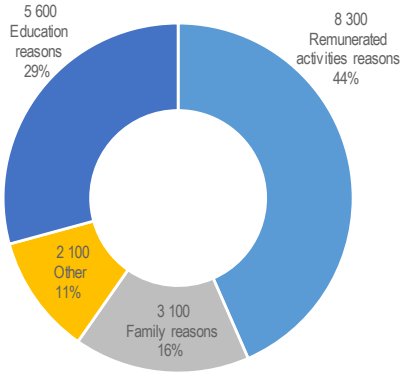
The tight labour market in Hungary, with low unemployment and shortages of workers in some sectors, has led to an increase in the number of foreigners holding work permits. According to the State Secretary for Labour Policy, there were about 30 000 permit-holders at the end of 2018, an increase of about 5 000 from the previous year. Hungary sets annual quotas on the number of new work permits which can be issued. The quota was set at 57 000 for 2019, up from 55 000 in 2018. However, the actual number of new work permits issued is much lower; about 11 000 permits were issued in 2018, almost 2 000 more than in 2017.

For further information:

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?lang=en

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Hungary

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: Eurostat)

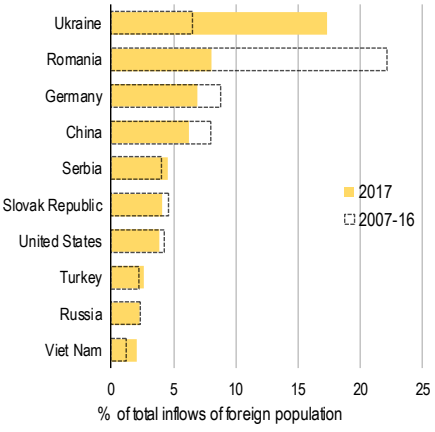
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Remunerated activities reasons	4 890	+ 66%
Family reasons	670	- 24%
Education reasons	5 250	+ 29%
Other	2 260	+ 3%

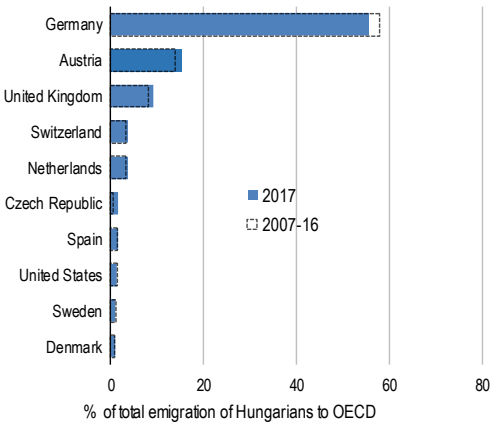
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers (2018)	640	- 79%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Hungarians to OECD countries (national definition)



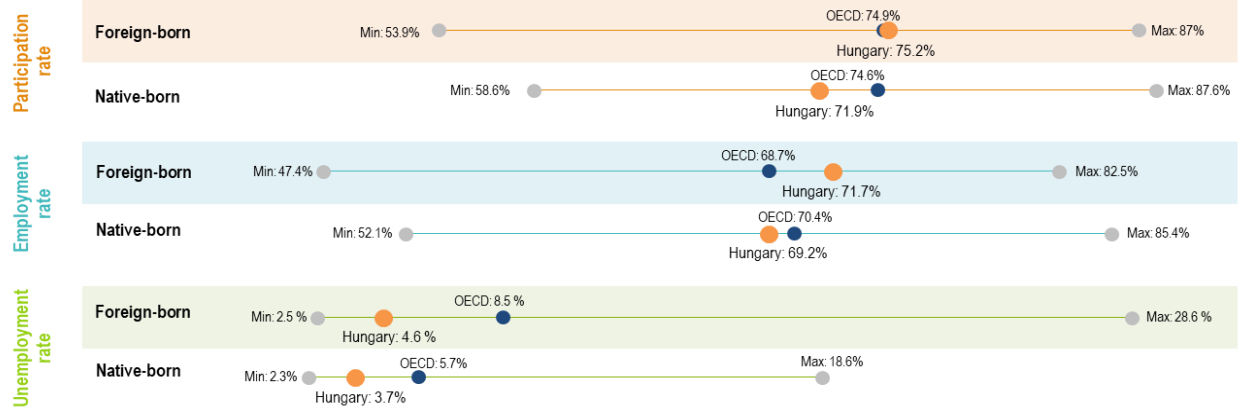
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	-2.0	+1.4
Natural increase	-3.8	-0.6
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.8	+1.9

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	4 715	-2.9	3.0
Outflows (2017)	922	+17.0	0.7

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990482

Ireland

Foreign-born population – 2016

0.8 million, 51% women

17% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +56%

Main countries of birth:
United Kingdom (34%), Poland (14%), Lithuania (4%)

In 2017, Ireland received 40 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -4.1% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 69.1% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 20% labour migrants, 8.8% family members (including accompanying family) and 2.1% humanitarian migrants.

Around 27 600 permits were issued to non-EU tertiary-level international students and 4 200 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 6 200 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 7% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Apart from EU nationals, India, the United States and China were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top non-EU 10 countries of origin, India registered the strongest increase (1 100) and China the largest decrease (-200) in flows to Ireland compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 25.6%, reaching around 3 700. The majority of applicants come from Albania (500), Georgia (500) and Syria (300). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Albania (200) and the largest decrease, nationals of Syria (-200). Of the 1 200 decisions taken in 2018, 85.5% were positive.

Emigration of Irish to OECD countries decreased by 6.5%, to 28 000. Approximately 36.1% of this group migrated to the United Kingdom, 14.2% to Australia and 7.8% to Germany.

"The Migrant Integration Strategy – A Blueprint for the Future" was published in February 2017, setting out the Irish government's approach to migrant integration for the period 2017-20. The Strategy envisages a whole-of-government approach involving actions by all departments under the lead of the Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration in the Department of Justice and Equality. The Strategy is targeted at all migrants, including refugees who are legally residing in the State as well as those who have become naturalised Irish citizens but who were born outside Ireland.

The government published a comprehensive "Review of Economic Migration Policy" in September 2018. One key recommendation was to adapt the current twice-yearly review of the Highly Skilled and Ineligible Employment Lists, which govern labour migration streams for non-EEA workers, to make them more responsive. The review further recommends the introduction of a Seasonal Employment Permit to facilitate certain categories of short-term workers, as well as a review of salary thresholds and other criteria for employment permits. The review noted that the labour market test requires vacancies to be listed in newspapers, an expensive and cumbersome obligation contained in primary legislation. It also encouraged the government to use more flexibility in waiving the 50% rule, which denies work permits for employment in firms where less than half of employees are EEA nationals.

In May 2018, the government introduced a temporary pilot scheme for workers in the agri-food sector. The pilot assigned 500 permits to the horticulture sector, 250 to the meat industry and 50 to the dairy sector. The minimum salary threshold of EUR 22 000 is below the standard Irish work permit minimum. Employers must ensure access to suitable accommodation and to training in areas such as language skills. In August 2018, a further 500 permits were provided for meat processing operatives, further to the initial 250, on account of persisting labour shortages.

In October 2018, the government announced a limited temporary regularisation programme for those immigrants from outside the European Economic Area who held a valid student permit from January 2005 to December 2010, but had subsequently become undocumented. The new policy allowed such individuals to apply for permission to remain in Ireland during a 3-month window from October 2018 to January 2019. Successful applicants were granted a "4S" stamp, permitting them to live and work in Ireland for two years without an employment permit.

Since March 2019, eligible spouses of Critical Skills Employment Permit (CSEP) holders and Researchers on a Hosting Agreement can start working in Ireland immediately upon obtaining an Irish Residence Permit, rather than having to obtain a separate employment permit. Self-employment is not allowed. Spouses of other permit holders, including the Intracompany Transfer Permit and General Employment Permit, are still required to obtain a separate employment permit.

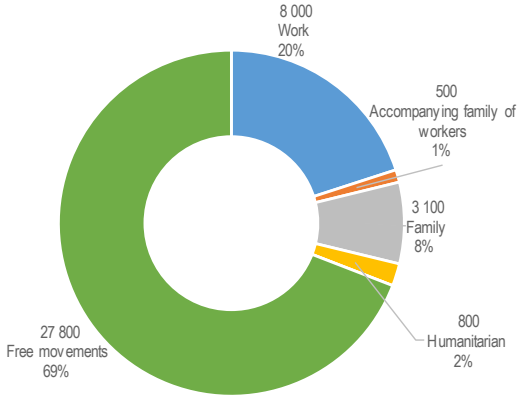
Processing delays in the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation led the DBEI to grant "Stamp 4" status (which allows unrestricted residence and employment rights) to CSEP holders after 20 months, even if this is normally only possible after 24 months of CSEP, as long as an application has been filed. The Stamp 4 status, once received, is valid for two years, renewable.

For further information:

www.inis.gov.ie
www.ria.gov.ie/
https://dbei.gov.ie

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Ireland

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	3 340	+ 22%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	670	- 19%
Other temporary workers	180	+ 17%

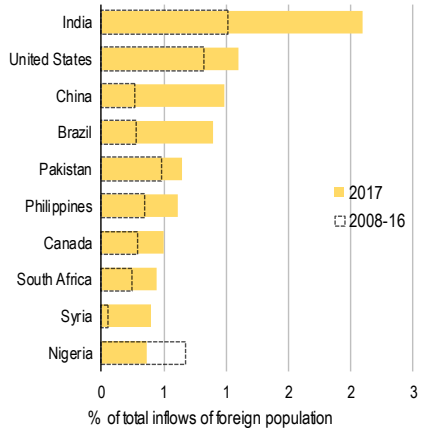
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	..	..
Trainees	30	+ 0%

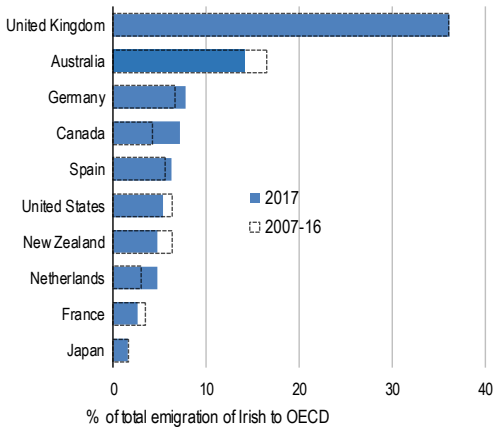
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	3 660	+ 26%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Irish to OECD countries (national definition)



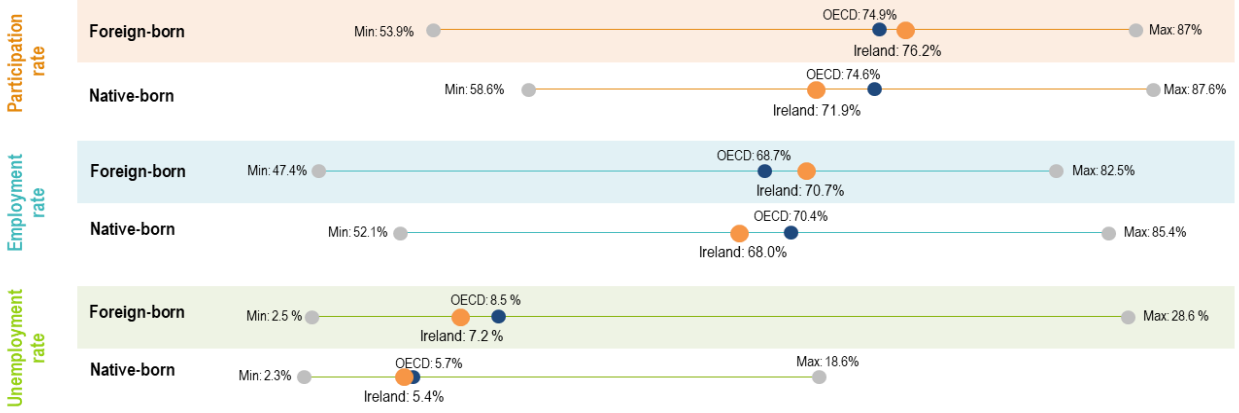
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	9.6	-2.6
Natural increase	6.6	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.0	-2.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	640	+7.3	0.2
Outflows (2017)	1 614	+4.7	0.5

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990501

Israel

Foreign-born population – 2017
1.8 million, 55% of women
22% of the population
Evolution since 2007: -6%
Main countries of birth:
Former USSR (48%), Morocco (8%), United States (5%)

In 2017, Israel received 26 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 1.5% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 23.5% family members (including accompanying family).

The number of tertiary-level international students remains relatively low at 1.4% of all higher education students in Israel. Temporary and seasonal labour migrants came in increasing numbers in 2017, with 57 000 permits delivered (+9% compared to 2016).

The Former USSR, France and the United States were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, the Former USSR registered the biggest increase (1 700) and France the largest decrease (-1 100) in flows to Israel compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 6%, to reach around 16 000. The majority of applicants come from Eritrea (6 300), Russia (2 800) and Ukraine (1 800). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Eritrea (4 000) and the largest decrease, nationals of Ukraine (-5 900). Of the 10 000 decisions taken in 2018, 5% were positive.

Emigration of Israelis to OECD countries decreased by 4.3%, to 11 000. Approximately 34.3% of this group migrated to the United States, 18.8% to Germany and 16.8% to Canada.

By the end of 2018, there were almost 100 000 legal foreign workers in Israel, excluding cross-border Palestinian and Jordanian workers. Of these, more than half (55 000) were in the caregiving sector, 22 000 in agriculture and 14 000 in construction.

Israel signed bilateral agreements in 2018 with the Philippines. These latest agreements were the first in the field of home care and tourism. In August 2018 two new quotas for temporary migrant workers were set, one in tourism (1 000 housekeepers to be recruited through a bilateral agreement) and one in industry, following a 2017 government resolution which called for easing procedures for recruitment of foreign Hi-Tech specialists. In July 2018, the government authorised additional non-Israeli construction and infrastructure companies which fulfilled the prerequisites set out by the Israel Ministry of Housing in 2016, to hire up to 1 000 workers each from abroad, representing up to 6 000 additional workers. The same month, the government raised the quota of Palestinian day workers in the construction sector by 1 500 workers and the quota of daily cross-border Jordanian workers in the Eilat tourism sector by 500, to 2 000. New quotas for Palestinian day workers were also set in the hotel sector (1 000 workers), restaurant sector (1 500) and nursing home sector (1 000).

In the face of high demand, the Ministry of Tourism decided in February 2019 to assign foreign workers to hotels based on a scoring system favouring hotels which have been ranked by the Ministry's star system; high occupancy hotels and hotels in the Dead Sea and Tel Aviv region. Eilat hotels, which employ Jordanian cross-border workers, are excluded.

The government continues to reduce the employer levy for employment of foreign workers. In 2010, the levy was set at 20% for all temporary migrant workers, except for the home care sector. The agriculture sector remains exempt from this levy until the end of 2020. In construction and the ethnic restaurant sector the levy was reduced to 15%. Employers of irregular border-crossers from Eritrea and Sudan holding a temporary stay visa must deposit up of 16% above salary, along with 20% withholding, redeemed by the foreigner upon leaving Israel.

Voluntary return has reduced the stock of irregular border-crossers to 33 600, 40% below its 2012 peak. About 2 400 Eritreans and Sudanese with this status departed in 2018, most going to other countries rather than to their origin country.

In 2019, 1 000 parents of certain Ethiopians will be allowed to enter for family unification with their children. A decision taken in 2016 to allow family unification of 1 300 of this group was fully implemented in 2017.

Temporary residence on a humanitarian basis was granted to 800 Sudanese from Darfur and other regions in conflict in Sudan, already in Israel. The government took steps to accelerate screening of asylum requests for persons arriving from Ukraine and Georgia, leading the number of applicants from these countries to fall sharply. However, the number of asylum applications filed by Russians rose sharply in 2018.

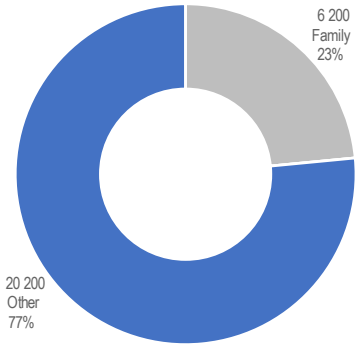
For further information:

www.cbs.gov.il
www.economy.gov.il
www.piba.gov.il
www.moia.gov.il

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.

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Israel

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	50	+ 10%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	57 300	+ 9%

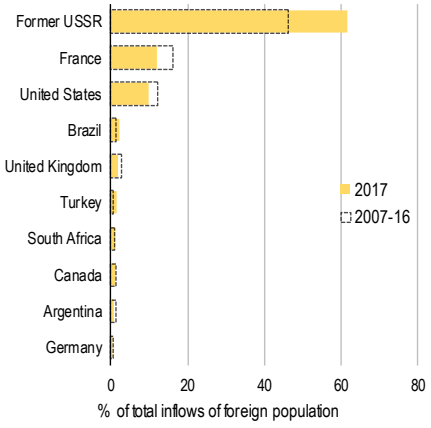
Education

	2017	2017/16
International students	..	..
Trainees	..	..

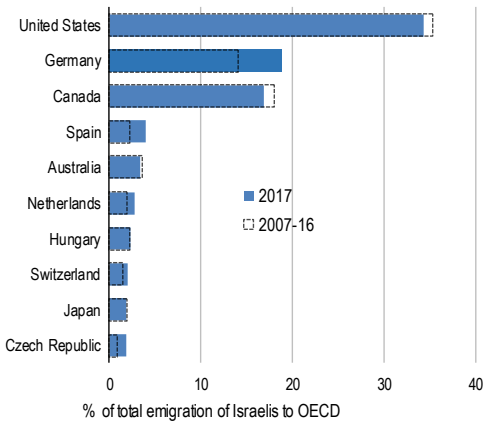
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	16 260	+ 6%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Israelis to OECD countries (national definition)



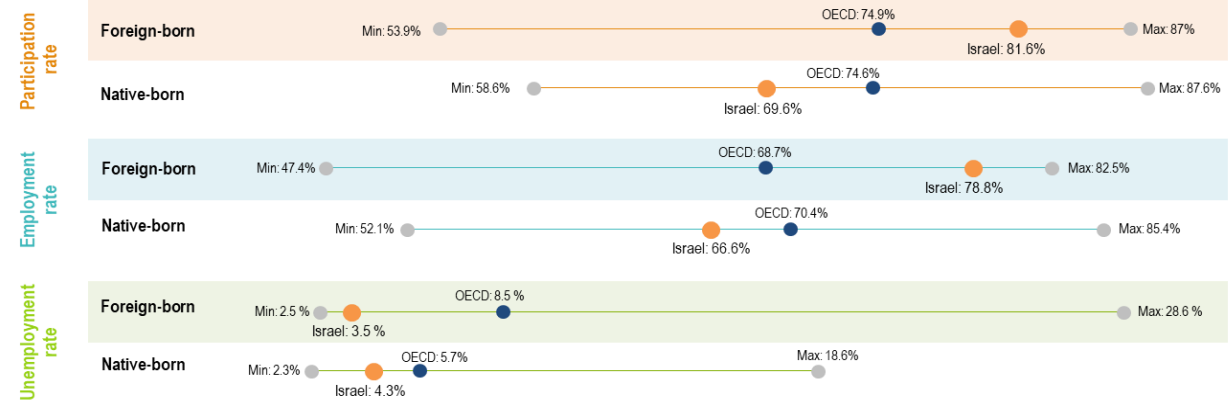
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	19.6	-0.2
Natural increase	16.2	-0.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.3	-0.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	989	-0.2	0.3
Outflows (2017)	5 967	+19.3	1.7

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990520

Italy

Foreign-born population – 2017

6.1 million, 54% women

10% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +4%

Main countries of birth:
Romania (17%), Albania (8%), Morocco (7%)

In 2017, Italy received 217 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 2.3% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 28.4% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 2.2% labour migrants, 52.3% family members (including accompanying family) and 14.7% humanitarian migrants.

Around 2 900 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 4 500 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 65 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 5% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Romania, Nigeria and Morocco were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Nigeria registered the biggest increase (8 600) and India the largest decrease (-2 300) in flows to Italy compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 57.8%, reaching around 53 400. The majority of applicants come from Pakistan (7 400), Nigeria (5 100) and Bangladesh (4 200). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of El Salvador (900) and the largest decrease, nationals of Nigeria (-19 400). Of the 95 000 decisions taken in 2018, 32.2% were positive.

Emigration of Italians to OECD countries decreased by 0.2%, to 172 000. Approximately 30.0% of this group migrated to Germany, 16.7% to Spain and 11.1% to the United Kingdom.

The number of Italian citizens declaring a transfer of residence abroad in 2017 stood at 114 000, similar to 2016. Some of these transfers were naturalised immigrants returning to their home countries or moving to third countries, primarily in Europe.

The Annual Decree setting labour migration inflow was passed in January 2018, opening 18 000 entries for seasonal employment and 12 350 entries for contract and self-employment. Of these, 9 850 were permitted to change status from other permits, primarily for study, training and vocational education. 2 400 entries were authorised for self-employment, for categories ranging from artists and professionals to investors and start-up entrepreneurs. Admission of labour migrants outside these categories is authorised on the basis of exemptions. The decree closely mirrored the contents of the 2017 decree. The government has indicated that the 2019 decree will largely resemble that of previous years.

At the end of 2018, about 140 000 people were in the national protection system and 110 000 asylum applications were pending.

In October 2018, Italy passed reforms for its asylum and migration law. The new law changes some elements of the system. The grounds for issuance of permits for humanitarian reasons – for those who do not receive international protection – are made less discretionary, with cases limited to specific circumstances, including trafficking, domestic violence, forced labour, and risk of persecution or torture on return. Those who have previously received temporary humanitarian protection, upon expiration of their permit, are eligible to change status to work or family if conditions are met. If not, they must meet the new conditions for renewal of temporary humanitarian protection or face removal. Asylum processing is accelerated for persons from safe origin countries and defensive asylum requests. New asylum courts are established to reduce the backlog.

The national reception system for refugees and asylum seekers (SPRAR) was transformed into a system for those with international protection and unaccompanied minors (SIPROIMI). Reception for asylum seekers is in "Centres for Asylum" (CAR) and no longer mixed with those for refugees and persons with subsidiary protection.

Asylum seekers can be held up to 30 days in specific centres in order to verify their identity, with the possibility for some to be held in a closed facility ("repatriation centre") for up to 180 days. Appeals will no longer be granted public defenders. Under the new law, protection can be revoked – and asylum applications rejected – for authors of certain crimes. Similarly, refugees who visit their home country without justification will have their protection withdrawn.

Citizenship by residence or marriage can only be acquired after four, rather than two years, from the date of submitting the application, and requires an Italian language level of B1 in the CEF.

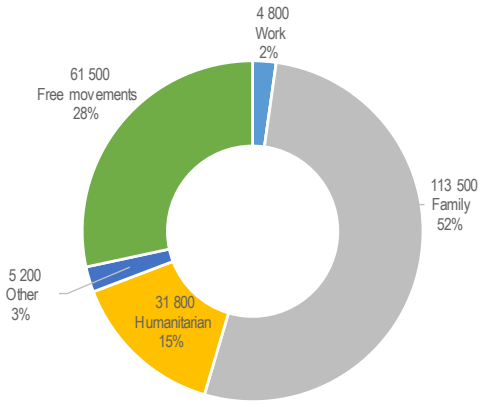
In January 2018, Italy introduced new regulations for its 2016 "Start-up Visa", specifying modalities for obtaining the visa and encouraging faster procedures in issuing the permit. In May 2018, Italy transposed EU Directive 2016/801 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, etc.

For further information:

www.interno.gov.it
www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it
www.istat.it

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Italy

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	750	+ 3%
Seasonal workers	3 590	+ 2%
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	140	..

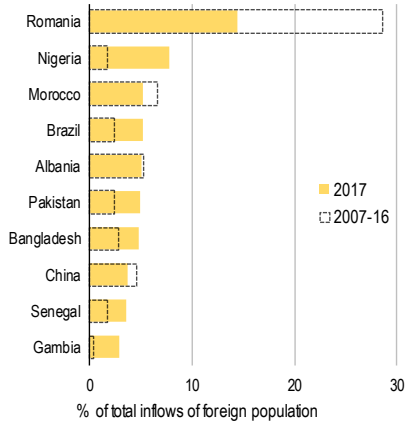
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	2 890	- 66%
Trainees	..	..

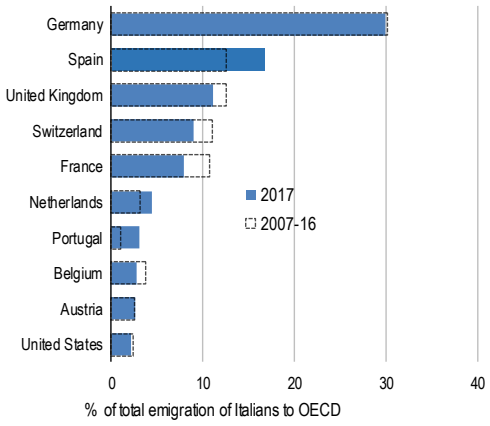
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	53 440	- 58%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Italians to OECD countries (national definition)



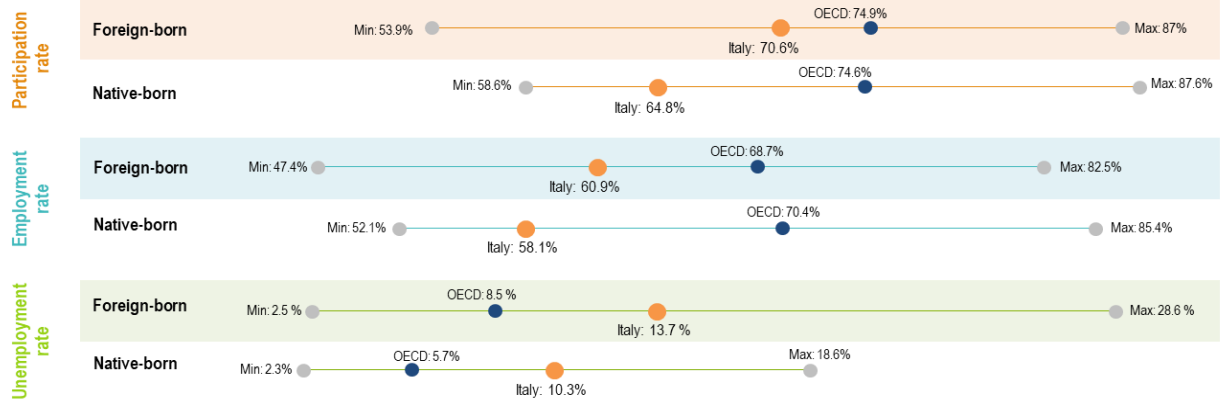
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	-1.7	-0.4
Natural increase	-3.2	-0.9
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.4	+0.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	9 603	-1.6	0.5
Outflows (2017)	9 256	+0.9	0.5

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990539

Japan

Foreign-born population – 2018

2.6 million, 52% women

2% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +19%

Main countries of birth:
China, Korea, Viet Nam

In 2017, Japan received 99 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 4.3% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 53.5% labour migrants, 30.1% family members (including accompanying family), 0.1% humanitarian migrants and 16% other migrants.

Around 123 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 218 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees.

China, Viet Nam and the Philippines were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Viet Nam registered the biggest increase (21 000) and the United States the largest decrease (-200) in flows to Japan compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 45%, reaching around 10 000. The majority of applicants come from Nepal (1 700), Sri Lanka (1 600) and Cambodia (1 000). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Nepal (300) and the largest decrease, nationals of the Philippines (-4 000). Of the 14 000 decisions taken in 2018, 0.5% were positive.

Emigration of Japanese to OECD countries decreased by 14.6%, to 30 000. Approximately one in four (22.8%) migrated to Germany, 15.2% to the United States and 14.7% to Korea.

In December 2018, Japan passed amendments to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act which took effect in April 2019. The amendments introduced two new grounds for temporary labour migration, "Specified Skilled Worker" (i) and (ii). A list of 14 fields where employment is allowed was established, along with a ceiling for admission for the period 2019-23 of 345 000. The main fields are projected to be care workers (60 000), food service industry (53 000), building cleaning management (37 000), construction industry (40 000), agriculture (36 500), manufacture of food and beverages (34 000) and accommodation industry (22 000). The system will be reviewed after two years.

The Specified Skilled Worker (i) category applies to workers "with a considerable degree of knowledge or experience" in specified industrial fields, while the Specified Skilled Worker (ii) category is for those with "expert skills" in these fields. Employment with Specified Skilled Worker (i) is contingent on passing a Japanese language test (level N4 or higher of the Japanese Language Proficiency test) and a field-specific skills test. Foreigners who have successfully completed "Technical Intern Training (ii)" will be able to change their status to Specified Skilled Worker (i) without taking the language or skills test.

Under the new law, a Specified Skilled Worker (i) may renew their stay and work for up to five years in Japan; they are in principle not allowed to bring their spouse or children. A Specified Skilled Worker (ii) may renew their period of stay without restrictions and may bring their spouse and children as long as they satisfy certain legal requirements. Family members are not allowed to work although they are eligible to acquire a status of residence which allows employment. For both categories, employer changes are possible on the condition that the worker remains in the same field for which he or she was admitted.

Skill tests for the Specified Skilled Worker (i) category were implemented in April for three fields: care worker, food service industry and accommodation industry, with other fields to follow. For tests in the origin country, Japan is in discussions with a number of potential partner origin countries, including many which participate in the current technical intern training programme. The framework for language and skill tests for the Specified Skilled Worker (ii) category will be rolled out later.

To reduce the risk of abuse, Specified Skilled workers must be paid via a bank account, or through a method that is verifiable. Accepting organisations are required to support employees in their work life, everyday life and social life.

Japan has created an Immigration Services Agency within the Ministry of Justice, which will take over the tasks of the Immigration Bureau of Japan along with oversight of the technical intern training system and the new Specified Skilled Worker system.

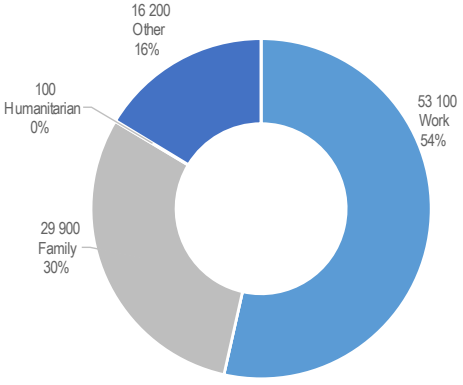
Several Japanese National Strategic Special Zones (NSSZs) have been authorised to sponsor promising entrepreneurs with capital and an approved business plan. Accepted entrepreneurs would receive a six-month business manager permit with a possibility for renewal upon achievement of certain goals. Some of the NSSZs provide support including funding and incubator access.

For further information:

www.immi-moj.go.jp
www.mhlw.go.jp

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Japan

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	13 770	+ 16%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	8 670	+ 13%
Other temporary workers	51 250	+ 1%

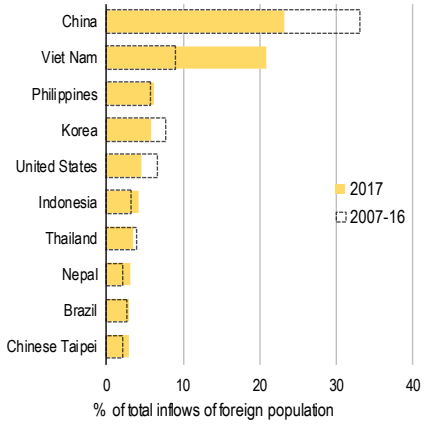
Education

	2017	2017/16
International students	123 230	+ 14%
Trainees	144 070	+ 18%

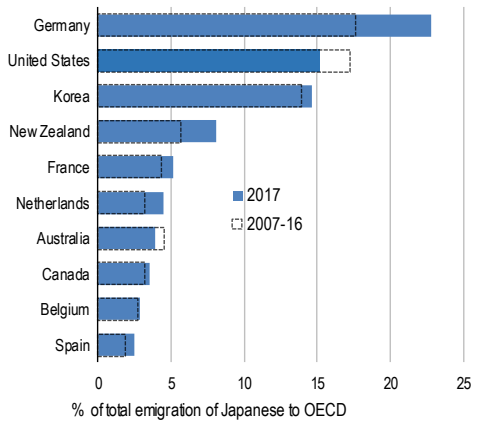
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	10 490	- 46%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Japanese to OECD countries (national definition)



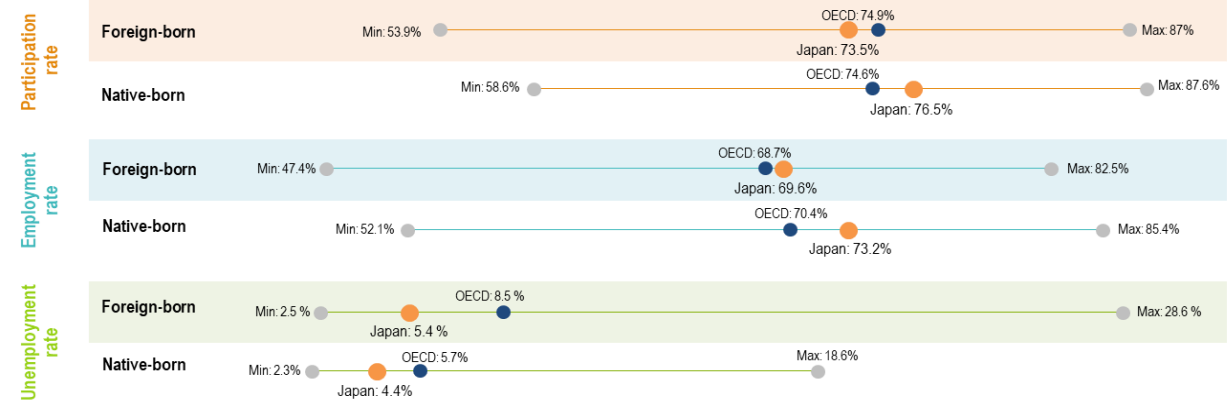
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	-1.6	-1.7
Natural increase	-3.1	-0.6
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.5	-1.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	5 634	+26.9	0.1
Outflows (2017)	5 283	+4.3	0.1

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990558

Korea

Foreign-born population – 2017
1.2 million, 43% women
2% of the population
Evolution since 2007: +46%
Main countries of birth:
China, Viet Nam, Uzbekistan

In 2017, Korea received 66 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), -0.6% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 0.8% labour migrants, 20.1% family members (including accompanying family) and 0.5% humanitarian migrants.

Around 28 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 120 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees.

China, Thailand and Viet Nam were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Thailand registered the strongest increase (43 000) and China the largest decrease (-8 600) in flows to Korea compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 62%, to reach around 16 000. The majority of applicants come from Kazakhstan (2 500), Russia (1 900) and Malaysia (1 200). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Kazakhstan (1 300) and the largest decrease, nationals of China (-200). Of the 5 900 decisions taken in 2018, 11% were positive.

Emigration of Koreans to OECD countries increased by 1.5% to 73 000. Approximately 38.1% of this group migrated to Japan, 26.1% to the United States and 11.1% to Germany.

A new system for issuing the D-10 job-search visa to professionals and persons seeking professional employment was implemented in 2018, creating a points system for attributing the visa. The visa can be obtained by i) a previous employee of a listed Fortune Global 500 company for more than one of the last three years; (ii) recent (within past three years) graduates of a Top 200 university listed on the Times' Higher Education World University Rankings; or (iii) recent (within past three years) graduates of a Korean community college or higher-level education institution. The D-10, previously only available in-country, is now available to applicants from abroad. Validity is one to two years, according to the professional level.

The quotas for entries of temporary foreign workers under the E-9 programme for low-skilled work are organised into new workers and returning workers categories and are divided up by sectors of employment. New worker quotas totalled 45 000 in 2018 and 43 000 in 2019. The quota of returning workers – for a second five-year contract – was 11 000 in 2018 and 13 000 in 2019. The main sector of employment remains manufacturing, which accounts for about two-thirds of the allotment of new foreign workers. In 2018, efforts to support the return of E-9 workers were increased through closer pre-return follow up by HRD Korea, the programme administrator.

A pilot programme for seasonal workers in rural areas – sponsored by family members in Korea or by municipalities – was introduced in 2015 and became a regular programme in 2018.

An increase in the national minimum wage in 2018 appears to have affected demand for foreign workers in the regular programme as well as the number of foreigners who overstayed their visas or otherwise violated their conditions of stay and were illegally employed. In mid-2018, the Ministry of Justice estimated about 323 000 irregular foreigners in Korea, 42% more than one year earlier. Most irregular residents are overstaying tourists and short-term visitors.

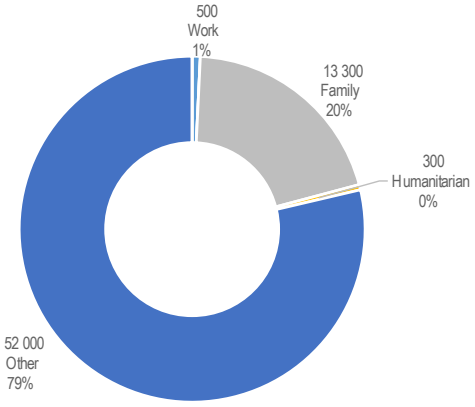
In 2018, a number of Yemeni nationals took advantage of visa-free access to Jeju Island to arrive from Malaysia and lodge asylum claims. The number of applicants exceeded 550. In June 2018, the Korean Immigration Service struck Yemen from its list of visa waiver countries; other countries were also withdrawn in August. Applicants were allowed to remain on the island and seek employment in fisheries and the hospitality sector. Most eventually received one-year humanitarian stay permits. The Korean Ministry of Justice is considering changes to the Refugee Status Determination process to increase capacity, accelerate decisions and review status periodically.

For further information

www.eps.go.kr
www.immigration.go.kr
www.kostat.go.kr

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Korea

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	1 870	+ 20%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	310	- 37%
Other temporary workers	116 780	- 6%

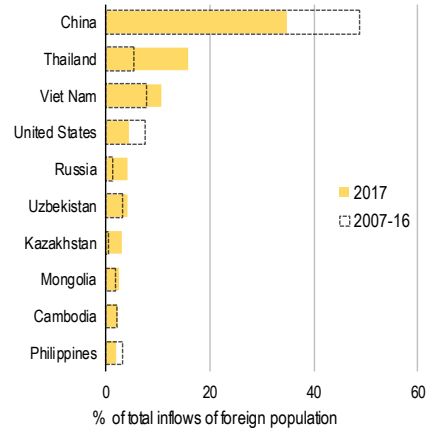
Education

	2017	2017/16
International students	28 190	+ 3%
Trainees	1 380	- 5%

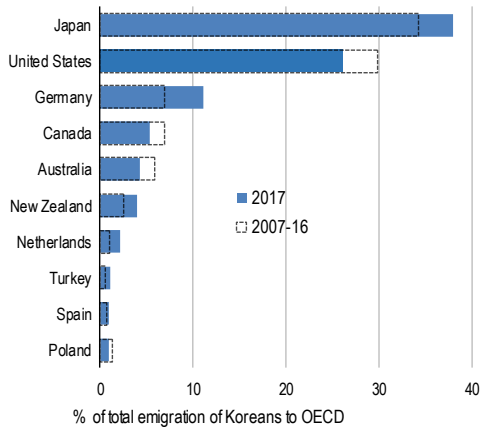
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	16 150	+ 62%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Koreans to OECD countries (national definition)



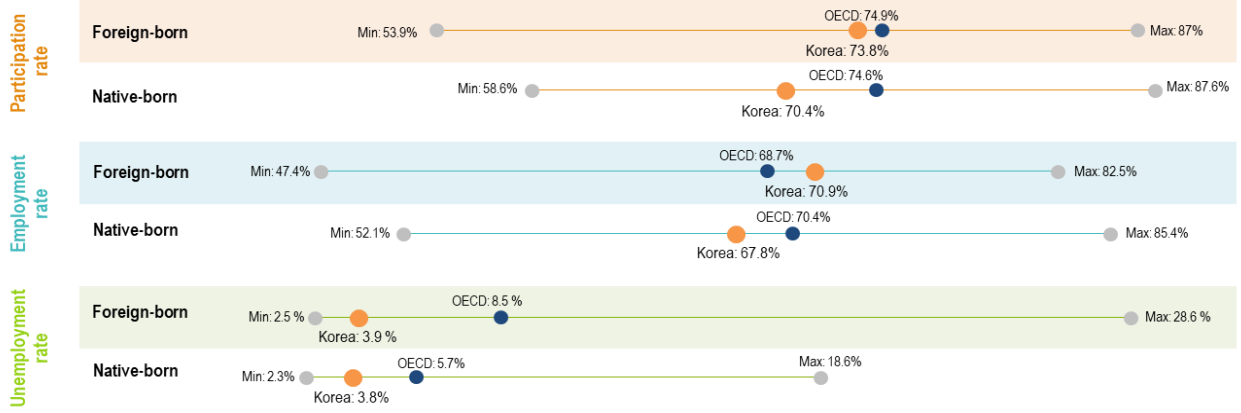
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	3.0	-0.9
Natural increase	1.4	-1.0
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.6	+0.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	6 703	+7.7	0.4
Outflows (2017)	12 888	+19.5	0.8

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990577

Latvia

Foreign-born population – 2018

0.2 million, 61% women

13% of the population

Evolution since 2007: -27%

Main countries of birth:
Russia (50%), Belarus (18%), Ukraine (13%)

In 2017, 4 400 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Latvia (excluding EU citizens), triple the figure for 2016. This figure comprises 36.5% labour migrants, 26.7% family members (including accompanying family), 24.3% who came for educational reasons and 12.5% other migrants.

Around 500 short-term permits were issued to international students and 600 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 1 400 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 25.6% compared to 2016. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Russia, Ukraine and India were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, India registered the strongest increase (600) and Russia the largest decrease (-400) in flows to Latvia compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 50.7%, falling to around 200. The largest groups of applicants come from Russia (50), Iraq (20) and Azerbaijan (15). The largest increase since 2017 concerned Russian nationals (25) and the largest decrease Syrian (-100). Of the 100 decisions taken in 2018, 24% were positive.

Emigration of Latvians to OECD countries increased by 13.7% to 15 000. Approximately 48.7% of this group migrated to Germany, 8.0% to the Netherlands and 5.8% to Estonia.

An action plan for persons in need of international protection, which came into force at the end of 2015, was reviewed in a report and approved by the Cabinet in November 2017. The report called for greater efforts to provide accommodation for this population and also for better cooperation between various stakeholders, including public authorities and non-governmental organisations. The report proposed designating one public authority as coordinating body that would monitor the situation on an ongoing basis and address problems as they arose. In 2018, a guide for asylum seekers in Latvia was issued in ten languages.

Efforts continue to explore the potential for reconnecting with Latvian emigrants. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs surveyed 350 scientists with Latvian origins. The "Latvian Scientists in the World: Cooperation networks and opportunities" survey found that two-thirds of emigrated scientists were strongly interested in co-operating with scientists in Latvia. A fourth World Congress of Latvian Scientists was held in Riga in June 2018.

A pilot project launched by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development in 2018 employed five regional "remigration coordinators" to provide consultations for Latvian nationals living abroad. During the first eight months of the project, coordinators contacted about 1 300 Latvian emigrant families, 10% of which returned to Latvia. Coordinators inform Latvian emigrants about changing living conditions and opportunities in Latvia; under this initiative, returning emigrants are also eligible for financial support, of up to EUR 9 000, to start businesses.

In February 2018, in the face of labour shortages, the Cabinet of Ministers published a list of occupations which would be subject to facilitated recruitment of non-EEA nationals. The shortage list of 237 occupations allows issuance of an EU Blue Card at a lower salary threshold (1.2 times the average annual salary, rather than 1.5). Applicants not meeting EU Blue Card criteria can be hired after a 10-day labour market test, rather than one month.

In July 2018, amendments to the Immigration Law were adopted. These transposed EU Directive 2016/801 on students and researchers into Latvian legislation, defining a student in Immigration Law and extending the post-graduation job-search permit from six to nine months, although without work rights. Other amendments went beyond transposition. Master's or doctoral students now have unrestricted access to the labour market, while all other students may work up to 40 hours per week during study holidays, in addition to 20 hours during the term. Student permits are issued, including for four months' stay after the end of the study period, so that those who decide to stay and work in Latvia can complete necessary formalities for the next residence permit.

The Immigration Law also introduces grounds for refusing issuance or renewal of a student permit, these being: absence of progress in studies; prior expulsion for poor performance; dropping out twice; or taking longer than normal to finish a study programme (one year extra for programmes of up to three years and two years extra for programmes over three years).

For further information:

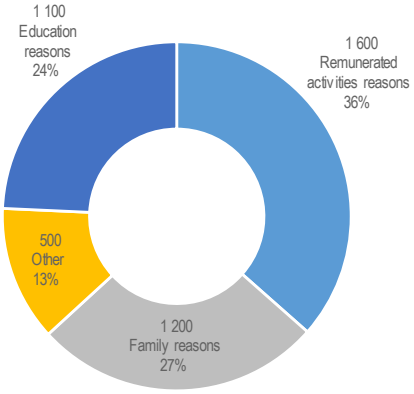
www.pmlp.gov.lv

www.csb.gov.lv

www.emn.lv

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Latvia

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: Eurostat)

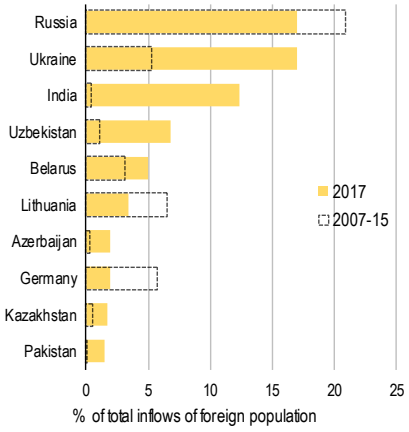
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Remunerated activities reasons	560	- 64%
Family reasons	900	- 44%
Education reasons	540	- 54%
Other	280	- 51%

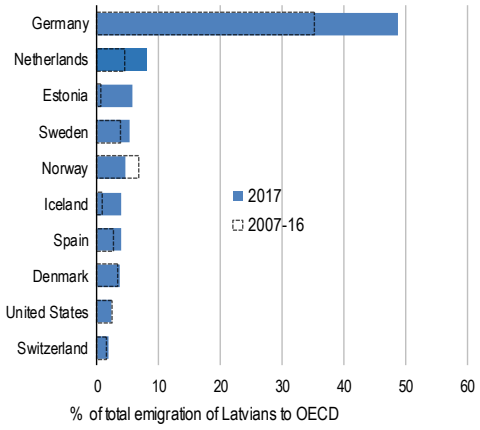
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers (2018)	180	- 50%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Latvians to OECD countries (national definition)



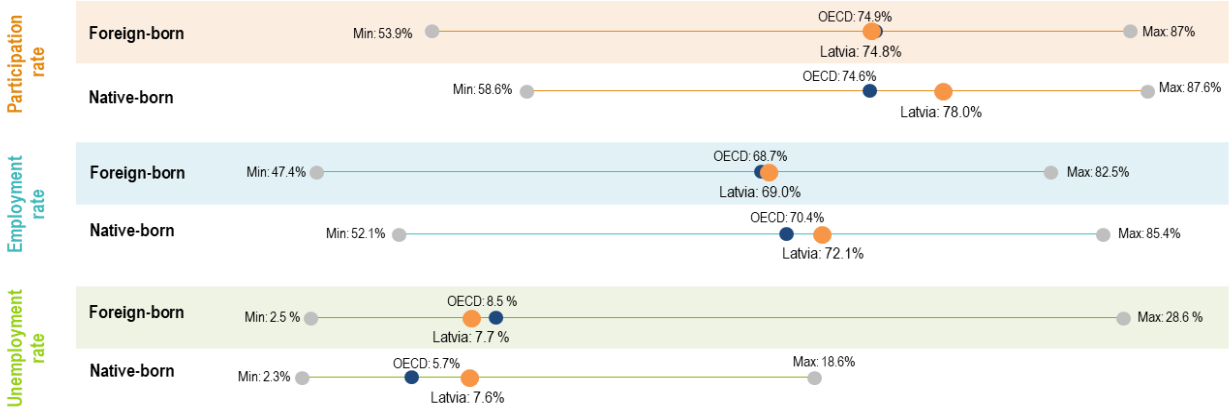
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	-8.1	+1.5
Natural increase	-4.1	-0.7
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-4.0	+2.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	1 269	+0.3	3.7
Outflows (2017)	444	+6.9	1.5

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990596

Lithuania

Foreign-born population – 2018

0.1 million

4% of the population

Evolution since 2007: -41%

Main countries of birth:
Russia (39%), Belarus (24%), Ukraine (12%)

In 2017, 9 600 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Lithuania (excluding EU citizens), 65.2% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 77.9% labour migrants, 9.4% family members (including accompanying family), 6.1% who came for educational reasons and 6.5% other migrants.

Around 400 short-term permits were issued to international students and 100 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 2 300 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 12.0% compared to 2016. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Belarus and Russia were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (2 800) and Russia the largest decrease (-200) in flows to Lithuania compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 26%, to reach around 400. The largest groups of applicants come from Tajikistan (100), Russia (50) and Iraq (35). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Tajikistan (70) and the largest decrease nationals of Syria (-200). Of the 300 decisions taken in 2018, half were positive.

Emigration of Lithuanians to OECD countries increased by 13.7% to 32 000. 31.3% of this group migrated to Germany, 24.6% to the United Kingdom and 8.4% to Norway.

In September 2017, Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania endorsed the *Strategy for the Demographic, Migration, and Integration Policy for 2018-2030*. The strategy was adopted on 20 September 2018. Its main objectives are positive population change and a balanced age structure. The document establishes three goals related to developing a family-friendly environment, managing migration flows, and integrating senior citizens into public life. The Strategy provides for encouraging return migration as well as balanced arrival of foreign nationals, through attraction, admission, integration and outreach policy. The Strategy also includes the aim of pursuing an effective diaspora policy.

From January 2018, conditions for foreign entrepreneurs have been relaxed. Accordingly, the job creation requirement was lowered from three to two employees.

In 2018, in order to accelerate immigration procedures, the Migration Department implemented a list of approved companies (sponsors) which met a specific range of criteria. Approval is valid for three years and is renewable. An approved company may recruit foreigners without submitting a work permit to the Migration Department, providing a copy of the employment contract or demonstrating sufficient funds (however, foreigners are still obliged to have a work permit).

From March 2019, important changes to work permit rules were implemented. Workers arriving for non-highly qualified jobs will no longer have to prove qualifications or recent relevant employment experience to the Migration Department; this responsibility now lies with the employer. For workers whose occupations are on the national Shortage Occupation List, the employer must ensure that the foreign recruit has documents confirming qualifications (diploma, certificate, etc.) and at least one year of experience in the field within the previous two years.

Applicants for EU Blue Cards, however, will continue to have to demonstrate evidence of their qualifications to the Migration Department.

Workers changing employers or position are no longer required to apply for a new work permit. Further, the contract no longer needs to be registered with the local office of the Employment Service.

In July 2018, the government expanded the Occupational Shortage list for highly-qualified jobs from 27 to 49 occupations. IT occupations figure prominently among the new occupations on the list, as well as manufacturing trade occupations. The Shortage List facilitates processing and allows a lower salary threshold – 1.5 times the average wage, rather than three times.

Lithuania has introduced a 12-month post-graduation job-search extension for international students. After completion of studies, students have three months to apply for this residence permit in order to seek employment.

In 2018, Lithuania started creating an on-line migration process management system, E-MIGRIS, to cover most application procedures. Documents will only need to be presented in person once applications are approved and the applicant needs to collect the visa or permit.

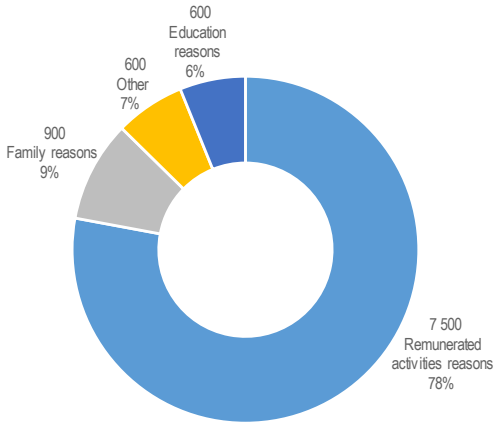
New measures to support the return of Lithuanian emigrants were introduced in 2018. These include bolstering the Information Centres and allowing toll-free calls from Norway and Ireland; psychological support; measures to provide individual support to children of returning Lithuanians; and reimbursement of costs incurred obtaining return-related documentation.

For further information:

www.migracija.lt
www.stat.gov.lt/en
http://emn.lt/

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Lithuania

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: Eurostat)

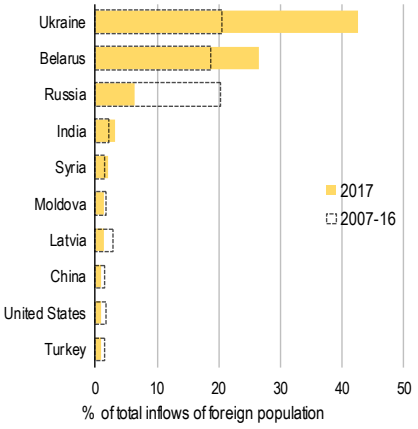
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Remunerated activities reasons	120	- 68%
Family reasons	100	+ 18%
Education reasons	410	- 18%
Other	20	+ 70%

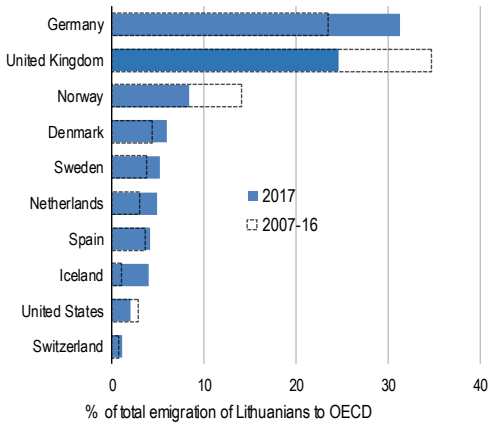
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers (2018)	390	- 25%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Lithuanians to OECD countries (national definition)



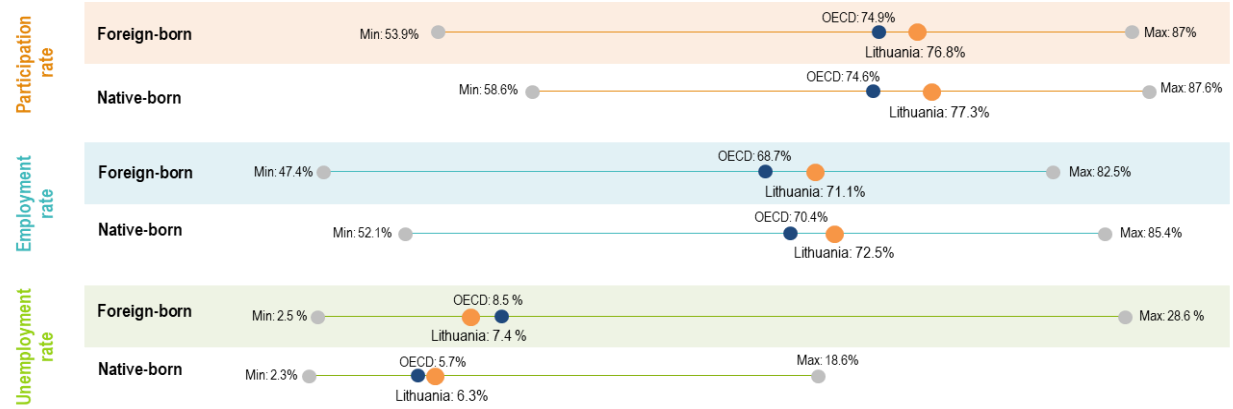
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	-13.8	+0.4
Natural increase	-4.0	-0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-9.7	+0.8

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	1 388	+6.6	2.6
Outflows (2017)	548	-6.2	1.2

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990615

Luxembourg

Foreign-born population – 2018

0.3 million, 49% women

46% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +53%

Main countries of birth:
Portugal (26%), France (14%), Belgium (7%)

In 2017, Luxembourg received 22 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 10.3% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 77.8% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 6.9% labour migrants, 8.4% family members (including accompanying family) and 6.2% humanitarian migrants.

Around 400 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 1 200 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 33 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 23% compared to 2016. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

France, Portugal and Italy were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, India registered the strongest increase (200) in flows to Luxembourg compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 4.3%, falling to around 2 200. The largest groups of applicants come from Eritrea (400), Syria (300) and Iraq (200). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Eritrea (200) and the largest decrease nationals of Syria (-100). Of the 1 400 decisions taken in 2018, 71.9% were positive.

Emigration of Luxembourgers to OECD countries decreased by 19% to 3 000. Two-thirds (64.4%) of this group migrated to Germany, 9.7% to France and 5.7% to the Netherlands.

The law of 8 March 2017 amends existing legislation in the domain of legal migration affecting salaried workers, independent workers, European Blue Card holders, students, and family members. It also introduces a new resident status for investors. The seasonal workers, Intra-Corporate transfers and "European Blue Card" EU Directives were incorporated into the law. The law also specifies categories of third-country nationals who are not authorised to change their temporary status into a long-term one, notably trainees, au pairs and seasonal workers.

The EU recast Students and Researchers directive was transposed in July 2018, creating, for the first time, a job-search extension for graduating international students, who may thus remain up to nine months to seek employment or start a business. It also increases the number of hours of employment for students to 15 hours/week.

The new law on Luxembourgish Nationality was approved in 2017, amending the naturalisation policies previously in place. The main changes relate to the reduction of the required duration of residency from seven to five years as well as the introduction of *jus soli,* conditional on an uninterrupted period of residence during the five years that precede reaching majority (age 18). In terms of language requirements, successful completion of an oral test is all that is required. A mandatory course for all eligible candidates, named "Vivre ensemble au Grand-Duché", was also introduced under the law.

Under the auspices of the inter-ministerial Integration Committee and the OLAI (Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency), a new National Action Plan on Integration (PAN Integration) was adopted in July 2018. It focuses on two areas: i) reception and social support for applicants of international protection; and ii) the integration of all non-Luxembourgers residing in Luxembourg. It covers three cross-cutting areas: access to information and interaction; quality of services; and international and national cooperation and coordination.

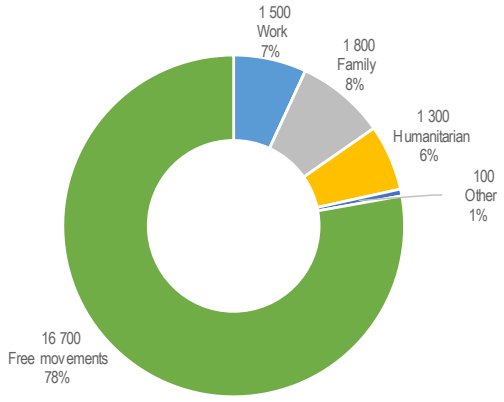
Following the Parliamentary elections held in October 2018, the reception of applicants for international protection (AIP) became a competency of the Minister of Immigration and Asylum (previously of the Minister of the Family and Integration). Measures to facilitate the integration of AIP (notably easier access to temporary work authorisation as well as to social housing) are foreseen as well as the extension from three to six months of the time period within which AIP are not required to have health insurance, housing and resource conditions for family reunification. The Law of 16 December 2008 on reception and integration is expected to be amended accordingly after which municipalities should receive more support to integrate newcomers, notably with the nomination of local integration officers. With regard to illegal stay, civil society representatives should be mobilised to advise the minister on case-by-case decisions on regularisation based on humanitarian motives.

For further information:

www.mae.lu
www.statistiques.public.lu
www.olai.public.lu
http://www.guichet.public.lu/citoyens/fr/immigration/

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Luxembourg

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	90	- 39%
Other temporary workers	1 040	..

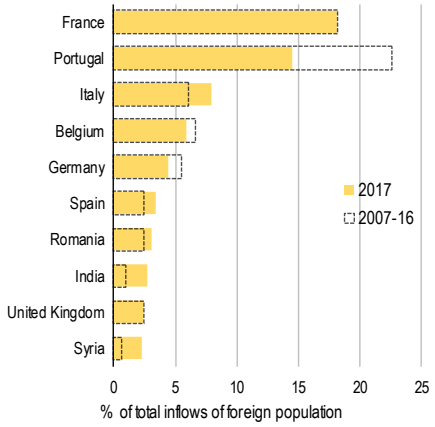
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	370	+ 81%
Trainees	30	+ 60%

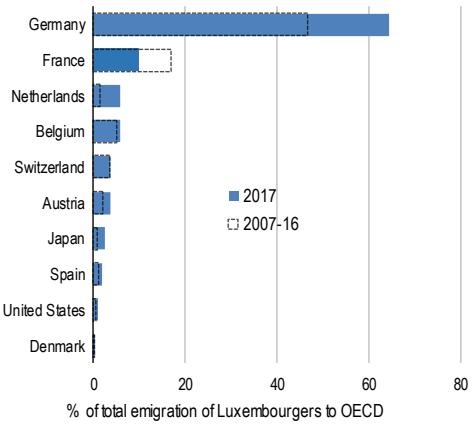
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	2 230	- 4%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Luxembourgers to OECD countries (national definition)



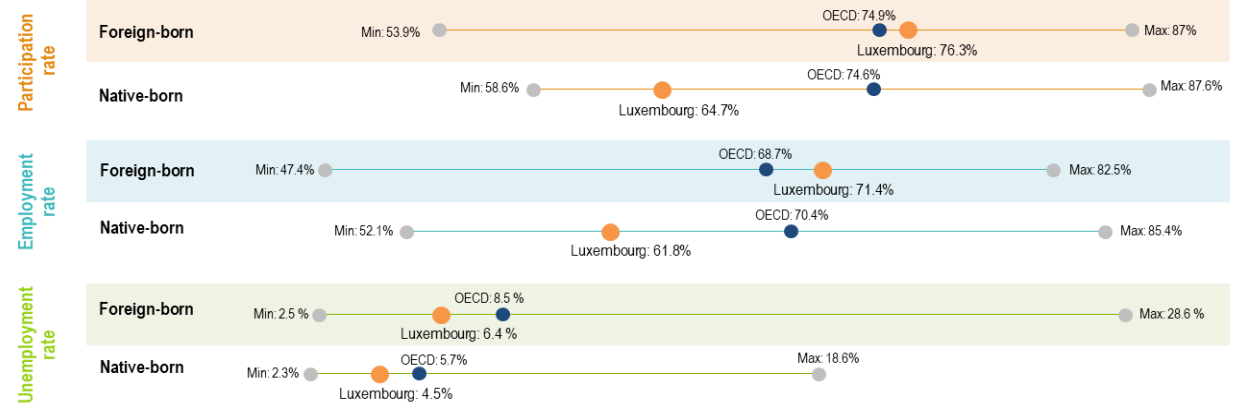
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	19.0	-0.8
Natural increase	3.2	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	15.8	-0.4

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	1 915	+9.6	2.8
Outflows (2017)	12 666	+8.8	20.3

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990634

Mexico

Foreign-born population – 2016
1 million, 50% women
1% of the population
Evolution since 2007: +65%
Main countries of birth:
United States (73%), Guatemala (4%), Spain (2%)

In 2017, Mexico received 32 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), -9.7% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 16.4% labour migrants, 50% family members (including accompanying family) and 9.7% humanitarian migrants.

Around 3 600 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 38 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

The United States, Venezuela and Honduras were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Venezuela registered the strongest increase (800) and the United States the largest decrease (-1 400) in flows to Mexico compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 29.5%, to reach around 30 000. The majority of applicants came from Honduras (13 600), Venezuela (6 300) and El Salvador (6 200). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Honduras (9 400) and the largest decrease nationals of Cuba (-600). Of the 12 300 decisions taken in 2018, 48% were positive.

Emigration of Mexicans to OECD countries decreased by 1.2% to 191 000. Nine in ten (89.7%) migrated to the United States, 2.7% to Spain and 2.6% to Germany.

In October and November 2018, a large group of migrants (marching in "caravans") entered Mexico from Honduras and Guatemala, heading for the United States. In early 2019, migrants of different nationalities also arrived in groups with the same purpose. The Mexican government put in place a wide range of measures focused on providing humanitarian assistance and protection of migrants and their families.

Central Americans who requested international protection from the Mexican government to stay and live in the country, were supported with services including food and medical attention provided by Mexican authorities in coordination with International Organisations and civil society. More than 3 000 applications for refugee status were processed in the two weeks following the arrival of the "caravan" in October 2018.

On 26 October 2018, the Mexican government announced the *Estás en tu casa (You are at home)* Plan, which allowed foreign migrants situated in the states of Chiapas or Oaxaca to access the Temporary Employment Program (PET). The programme was also available for nationals residing in the two States and consisted of carrying out repairs, maintenance and cleaning of social infrastructure, such as roads, buildings and public spaces. In order to benefit from the programme, migrants must have already applied for admission or recognition of their refugee status with personnel of the National Institute of Migration or at the Mexican Refugee Commission (COMAR) offices and have obtained a temporary Unique Population Registry Code (CURP) for foreigners.

Several weeks later, the heads of the Secretariat of Governance and the Secretariat of Labour and Social Welfare, in coordination with members of the business community, initiated a plan to facilitate the transition towards a regular status of Central Americans. After regularising their immigration status, almost 700 migrants had already found a formal job in manufacturing and service sectors in Baja California and Mexico City within two weeks (INM, 2018).

Between 27 November 2018 and 12 February 2019, the National Institute of Migration (INM) made "Visitor Cards for Humanitarian Reasons" available to Central Americans. 13 270 of these cards were delivered at the Guatemala-Mexico border. With these cards, migrants may travel through Mexico for one year and obtain a temporary Unique Population Registry Code (CURP) for foreigners, which facilitates access to employment, health and education. In January 2019, Mexico activated the Migrant Caravan Care Plan, which was adopted by multiple Mexican federal agencies and ensured immediate medical attention as well as supply of food, water and information at the moment of entry to the country.

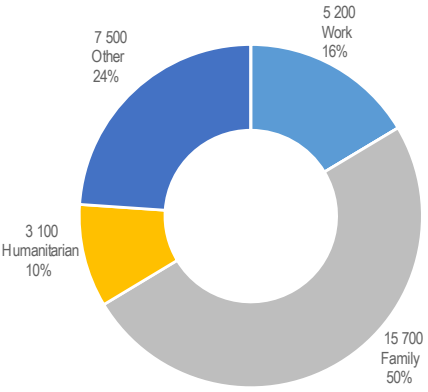
In 2018, the United States Department of Homeland Security, started unilaterally sending back non-Mexican asylum seekers (who had entered its territory from Mexico) to Mexico to await the processing of their application. During this time, Mexican governmental authorities adopted measures to guarantee a safe stay for returnees awaiting the final decision on their asylum application.

For further information:

www.gob.mx/inm
www.inegi.org.mx
www.politicamigratoria.gob.mx

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Mexico

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	12 390	- 17%
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	25 290	+ 2%

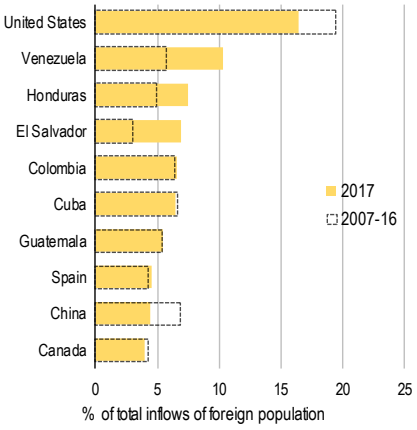
Education

	2017	2017/16
International students	3 620	- 40%
Trainees	..	..

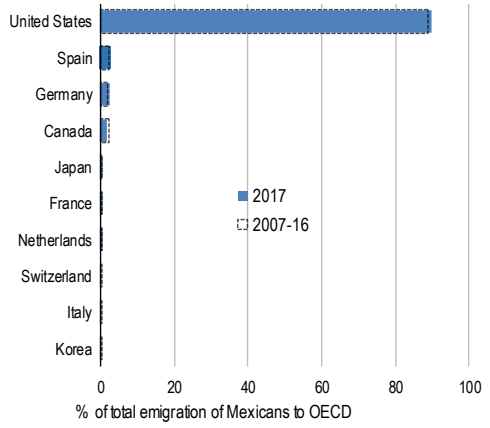
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	29 620	+ 103%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Mexicans to OECD countries (national definition)



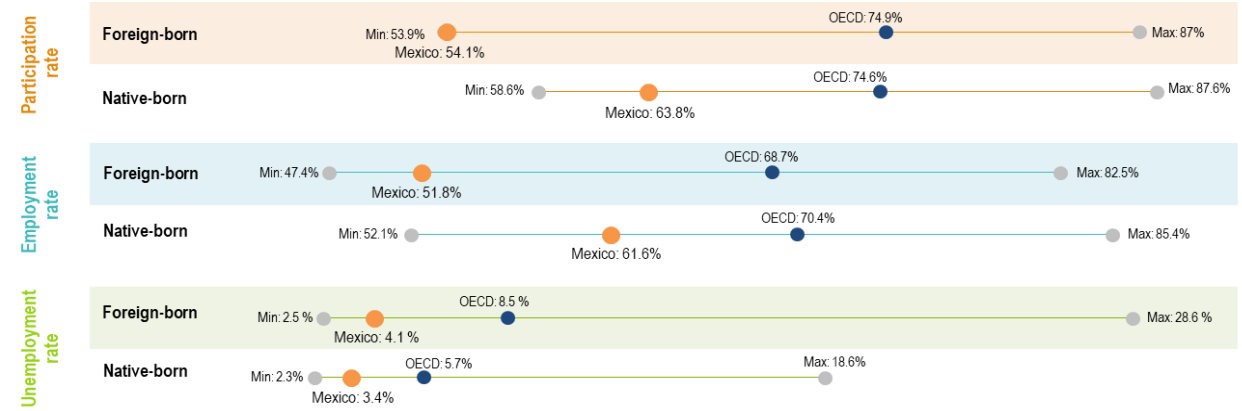
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	..	..
Natural increase	..	..
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	..	..

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	35 659	+10.5	3.0
Outflows (2017)	806	+23.4	0.1

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990653

Netherlands

Foreign-born population – 2018

2.2 million, 52% women

13% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +27%

Main countries of birth:
Turkey (9%), Suriname (8%), Morocco (8%)

In 2017, the Netherlands received 142 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 2.2% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 61.4% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 12.7% labour migrants, 20.5% family members (including accompanying family) and 5.5% humanitarian migrants.

Around 17 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 3 200 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 112 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 23% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Poland, Syria and Germany were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Romania registered the strongest increase (2 400) and Syria the largest decrease (-9 800) in flows to the Netherlands compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 27.2%, to reach around 20 000. The largest groups of applicants come from Syria (3 000), Iran (1 900) and Eritrea (1 400). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Iran (1 200) and the largest decrease nationals of Eritrea (-200). Of the 10 000 decisions taken in 2018, 35.2% were positive.

Emigration of Dutch nationals to OECD countries increased by 2.4% to 43 000. Approximately 22.1% of this group migrated to Germany, 17.7% to Belgium and 16.1% to the United Kingdom.

The Dutch government's "Integral Migration Agenda", launched in March 2018, formulates a number of long-term policy goals. It is expected that concrete measures by the government will advance the agenda in the coming years. The agenda emphasises interrelatedness between policy areas and the need for various stakeholders to coordinate. Policy goals notably include: the prevention of illegal migration; greater support for refugees in the region of origin as well as for resettlement; harmonising asylum systems across the European Union; better management of returns; better promotion of existing pathways for legal migration; and reinforcing efforts for integration, particularly at early stages.

In May 2018, fees charged by the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service decreased substantially across a number of visa categories and related services. Application fees for highly skilled labour migrants decreased from EUR 983 to EUR 582 (and likewise for intra-corporate transferees), from EUR 802 to EUR 570 for seasonal workers (and likewise for trainees), from EUR 321 to EUR 192 for international students and from EUR 641 to EUR 285 for international graduates applying for a job search year. The one-off fee for companies to become a recognised sponsor of highly skilled labour migrants fell from EUR 5 354 to EUR 3 861.

A reduction, initially planned for January 2019, of three years in the duration of the so-called "30% rule" for highly-skilled labour migrants has been postponed until 2021. Under this rule, up to 30% of the salary can be paid as a tax-exempted allowance, considered as a reimbursement for the additional cost of living as an expatriate. The initial plans appeared to alienate in particular those highly-skilled labour migrants whose eight-year period was still running and would have been shortened because of the change.

In late 2017, several changes were made to rules on family migration. Foreigners under age 18 with "close personal ties" to grandparents residing in the Netherlands, have become eligible for a residence permit. By contrast, adults who cannot demonstrate that they habitually live with their parents in the Netherlands or have a usual degree of dependency are no longer eligible for a residence permit. Married couples who seek to reunite in the Netherlands no longer need to demonstrate that they previously cohabitated abroad.

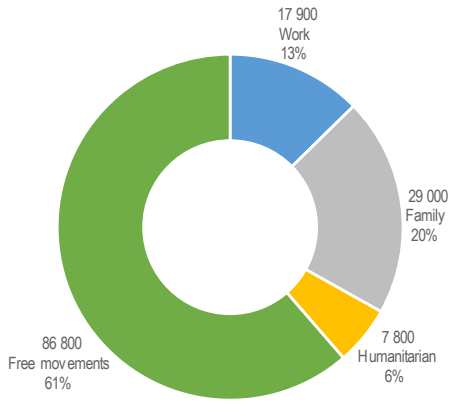
The coalition agreement drawn up in October 2017 to form the Dutch government set out major changes to the civic integration system in the Netherlands. While these changes have not yet been implemented, the agreement vowed to put municipalities, rather than migrants themselves, in charge of arranging the civic integration courses. Municipalities would also be expected to finance courses using funding from the central government as well as to monitoring the quality of such courses and devising personal integration plans with each migrant. The level of language proficiency required to pass the civic integration exam is to be raised from A2 to B1.

For further information:

www.ind.nl
www.cbs.nl

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Netherlands

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	3 200	..

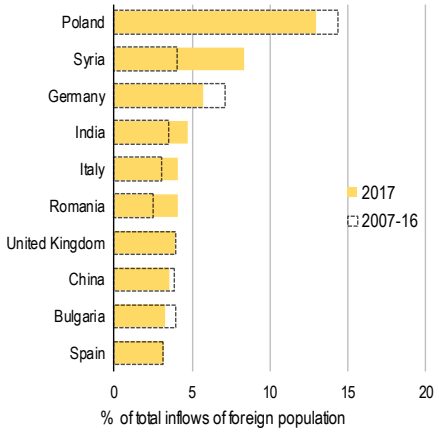
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	16 870	+ 6%
Trainees	..	..

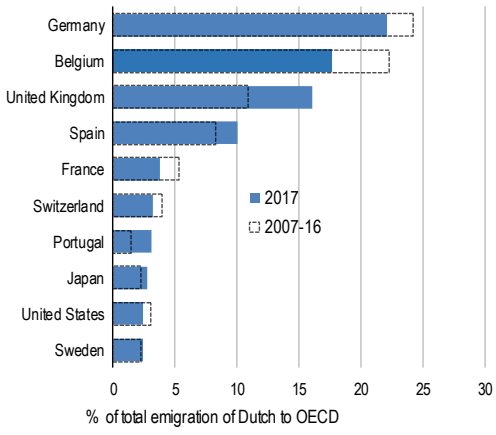
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	20 470	+ 27%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Dutch to OECD countries (national definition)



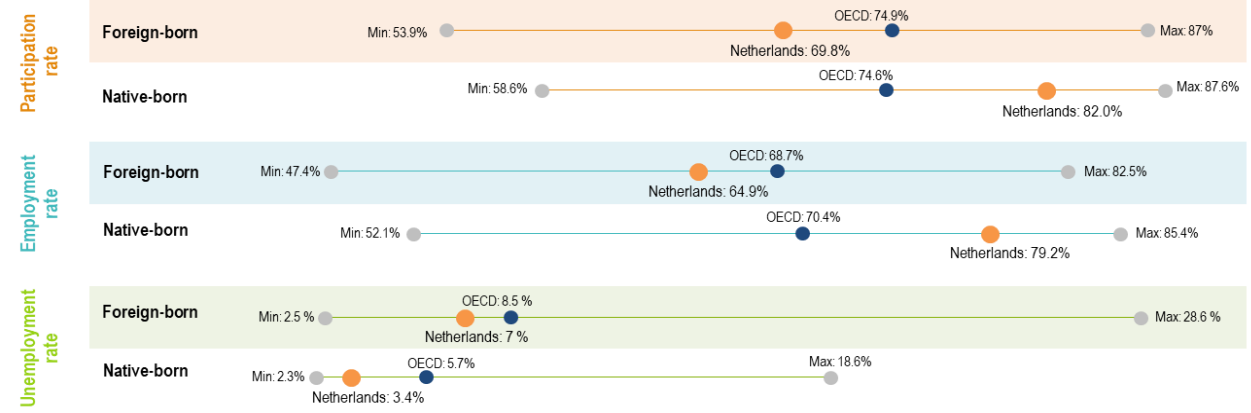
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	5.8	-0.2
Natural increase	1.1	-0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.7	+0.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	2 548	+11.7	0.3
Outflows (2017)	11 355	+8.3	1.4

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990672

New Zealand

Foreign-born population – 2016

1.1 million, 52% women

24% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +32%

Main countries of birth:
United Kingdom (23%), China (8%), India (6%)

In 2017, New Zealand received 47 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -15.3% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 13.8% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 25.2% labour migrants, 52.2% family members (including accompanying family) and 8.8% humanitarian migrants.

Around 25 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 131 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees.

China, the United Kingdom and India were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, South Africa registered the strongest increase (700) and India the largest decrease (-1 000) in flows to New Zealand compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 19%, to reach around 500. The top nationality of applicants was Chinese (100). Of the 300 decisions taken in 2018, 32% were positive.

Emigration of New Zealanders to OECD countries decreased by 3% to 29 000. Most of them went either to Australia (42.8%) or the United Kingdom (40.9%).

Changes to the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) became effective in August 2017. Salary thresholds were introduced to supplement the assessment of 'skilled employment'. New Zealand median full-time income is the threshold imposed for higher-skilled occupations, while it is set at 1.5 times this level for occupations normally classified as lower-skilled. In addition, greater recognition of work experience and post-graduate qualifications were introduced in the points system.

Changes to employment-based temporary work visas were also introduced in August 2017, including graduated skill bands based on the occupation and salary. A maximum duration of three years was introduced for lower-skilled temporary work visa holders, after which they need to spend 12 months outside New Zealand before they can be granted another visa. Their partners and children are now required to meet work or student visa requirements in their own right since dependant visas are no longer available. These changes were intended to continue enabling employers to hire temporary migrant workers where there are genuine shortages, while ensuring more transparency as regards lower-skilled migrants' long-term future prospects in New Zealand. A construction-related skills shortage list has been introduced to respond to skill shortages in the industry.

The changes in legislations for post-study work visas came into effect on 26 November 2018 to link work rights to higher qualifications. One- to three-year post-study open work visas are now granted to students according to their level of qualification obtained in New Zealand. In addition, the employer-assisted post-study work visa has been removed at all levels. These changes are intended to improve the skills of those on the study-to-work pathway and reduce exploitation of migrant workers.

Applicants for residence class visas can now apply online and this service is available to those applying for temporary work, visitor and student visas. Family members can also now be included in an application where the policy permits. In total, more than 80% of visa applications are now eligible to be applied for online. As of August 2017, 60% of visa applicants were therefore able to apply online, expanding to 80% of all visa applicants from early 2018. Consequently, visa services have been reorganised and most offices abroad are closing. Offices in New Zealand are now mostly aligned by customer segment i.e. work, student, family reunification.

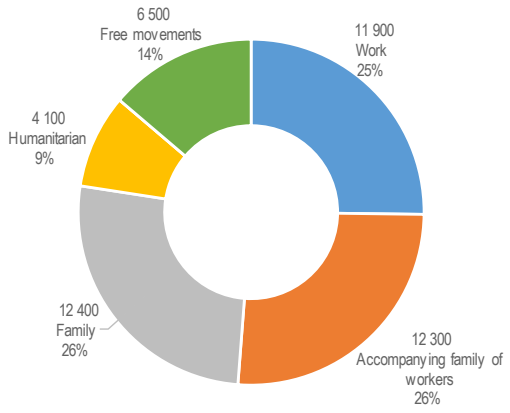
The refugee quota increased to 1 000 places annually from July 2018 and the government has announced that this will be increased to 1 500 annually from July 2020. The first refugees have arrived under the Community Organisation Sponsorship Scheme that is currently being piloted for 25 people per year.

For further information:

www.immigration.govt.nz
www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/immigration
www.newzealandnow.govt.nz

Key figures on immigration and emigration - New Zealand

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	67 340	- 3%
Seasonal workers	11 720	+ 5%
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	50 170	+ 17%

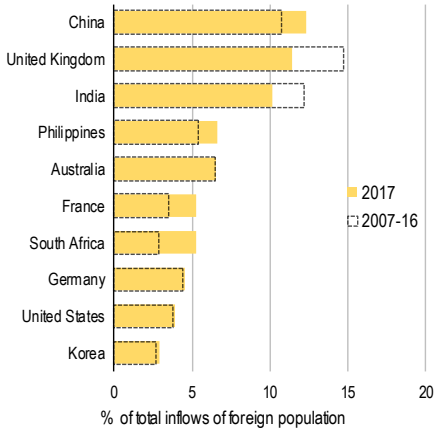
Education

	2017	2017/16
International students	24 550	- 4%
Trainees	1 570	+ 10%

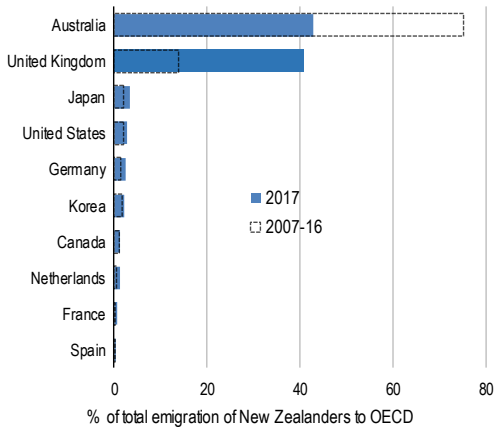
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	460	- 18%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of New Zealanders to OECD countries (national definition)



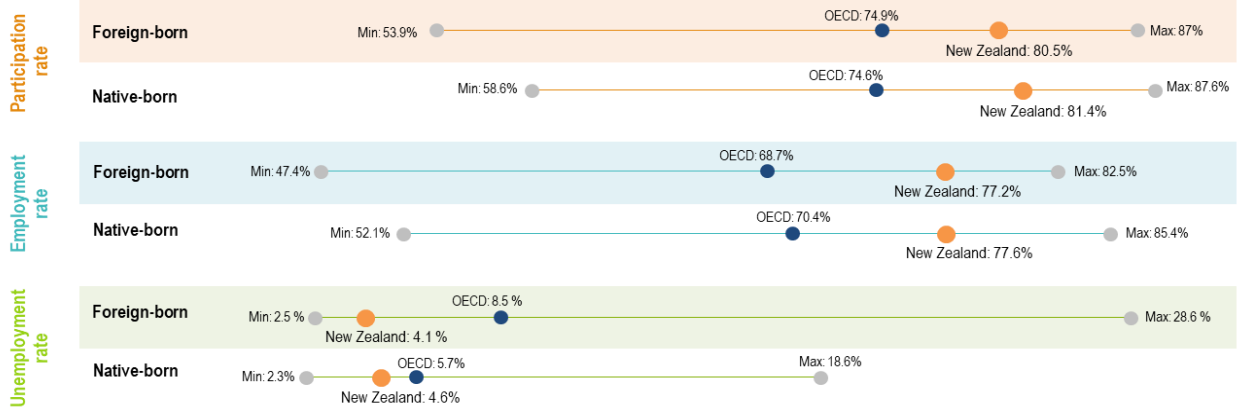
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	21.2	+0.1
Natural increase	5.6	-0.5
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	15.6	+0.6

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	158	+3.9	0.1
Outflows (2017)	817	+8.3	0.4

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990691

Norway

Foreign-born population – 2018
0.8 million, 48% women
15% of the population
Evolution since 2007: +85%
Main countries of birth:
Poland (12%), Sweden (6%), Lithuania (5%)

In 2017, Norway received 49 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -16.1% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 49.1% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 5.8% labour migrants, 29.2% family members (including accompanying family) and 15.9% humanitarian migrants.

Around 3 800 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 7 500 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees (excluding EU migration). In addition, 22 900 EU postings were recorded in 2017, a decrease of 4% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Syria, Poland and Lithuania were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, India registered the strongest increase (200) and Syria the largest decrease (-4 200) in flows to Norway compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 24.7%, to reach around 2 600. The majority of applicants come from Turkey (800), Syria (400) and Eritrea (200). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Turkey (600) and the largest decrease nationals of Eritrea (-600). Of the 2 100 decisions taken in 2018, 68.5% were positive.

Emigration of Norwegians to OECD countries decreased by 1% to 8 700. One in four (23.6%) migrated to Sweden, 16.2% to Denmark and 13.1% to Spain.

Most of the measures taken by the parliament in response to the large number of asylum seekers arriving to Norway in 2015 entered into force during 2016-17. The recent legislative amendments are of a less comprehensive nature. Among these, new legislation regarding the use of coercive measures in immigration related cases has entered into force. Moreover, new legislation makes it possible to refuse residence permits and to allow expulsion if the applicant is or could have been excluded from refugee status in accordance with the Refugee Convention. The provision regulating the time-limited residence permit for unaccompanied minors between 16 and 18 years was amended, giving the immigration authorities a list of factors that should be taken into account when considering whether an unaccompanied minor should be given a time-limited permit or one without such limitation. New legislation, entering into force in 2018, allows asylum seekers access to a temporary work permit pending a final decision under certain criteria, such as participation in activities promoting integration.

Introduced as a temporary measure in 2015, the government, at the end of 2017, decided to transform the *Arrival Centre* into a more permanent reception facility for asylum seekers. The goal is to provide faster case processing in the initial phase. The ambition is to gather all asylum seekers in one centre and decide on 80% of the applications within three weeks at the latest, while the asylum seekers still reside at the centre. Importantly, the centre would also play a key role if a new situation with mass arrival of asylum seekers were to occur.

Conditions for trainees were clarified in 2018 to limit training to persons between 18 and 30 years of age, in an internship related to their studies. The permit is not renewable.

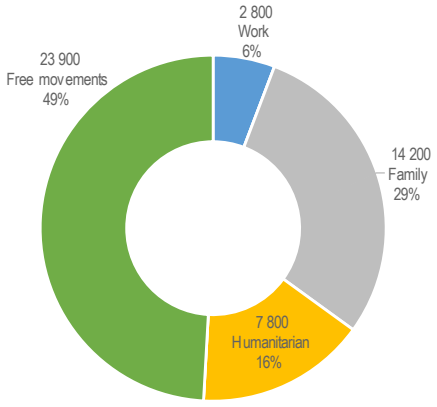
Norway plans to expand the existing scheme for skill recognition of vocational education to new programmes and countries over time. Since for professions requiring authorisation it may be difficult to find appropriate bridging courses, in August 2018 a new project was set up aimed at providing such bridging classes to refugees with a science or technology education (engineers) to make them more attractive to employers. A new and more comprehensive *Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act* entered into force from January 2018 and a new *Anti-Discrimination Tribunal* was established to handle complaints. Finally, the government introduced in 2018 an earmarked grant of NOK 20 million for active information on kindergarten toward minority families not yet using this service for their children. In October 2018, the government launched a new integration strategy for 2019-2022: "Integration through education and competence".

For further information:

www.udi.no/en
www.ssb.no/en
www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/jd
www.imdi.no/en

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Norway

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	280	+ 38%
Seasonal workers	2 650	+ 10%
Intra-company transfers	1 700	+ 21%
Other temporary workers	2 580	+ 18%

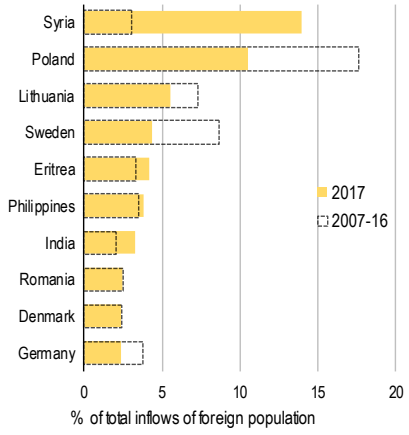
Education

	2017	2017/16
International students	3 750	+ 17%
Trainees	300	+ 10%

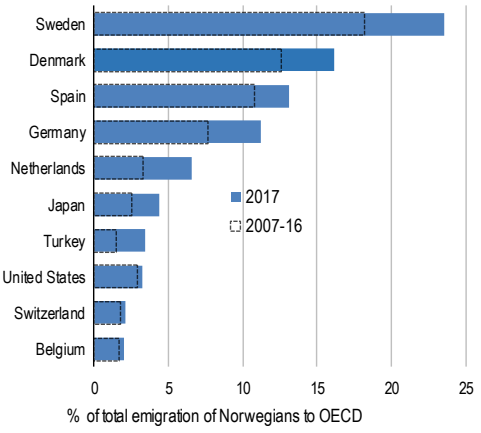
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	2 550	- 25%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Norwegians to OECD countries (national definition)



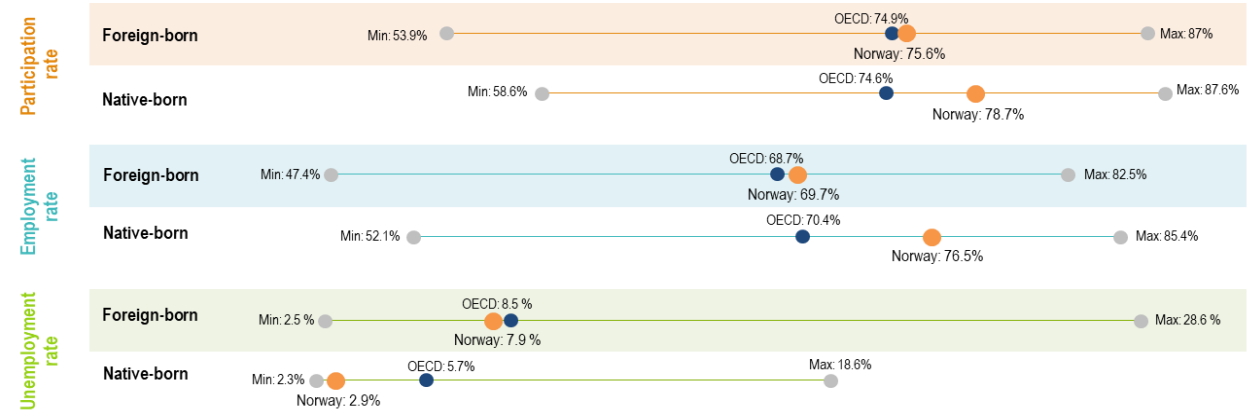
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	7.1	-2.0
Natural increase	3.0	-0.5
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.1	-1.5

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	680	+10.2	0.2
Outflows (2017)	4 659	+11.9	1.2

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990710

Poland

Foreign-born population – 2012

0.7 million, 59% women

2% of the population

Evolution since 2007: -13%

Main countries of birth:
Ukraine (34%), Germany (12%), Belarus (12%)

In 2017, 47 000 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Poland (excluding EU citizens), 5.1% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 78.9% labour migrants, 5.4% family members (including accompanying family), 6.7% who came for education reasons and 8.9% other migrants.

Around 32 000 short-term permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 1.1 million to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 21 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 16% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Belarus and China were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (15 000) and Armenia the largest decrease (-200) in flows to Poland compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 20%, to reach around 2 400. The majority of applicants come from Russia (1 600), Ukraine (200) and Tajikistan (35). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Iraq (25) and the largest decrease nationals of Russia (-500). Of the 2 700 decisions taken in 2018, 13.7% were positive.

Emigration of Poles to OECD countries decreased by 5.7% to 248 000. Three in five (60.3%) migrated to Germany, 10.1% to the United Kingdom and 9.6% to the Netherlands.

Significant amendments to the Act on Employment Promotion and Labour Market Institutions and the Act on Foreigners took effect in January and February 2018, transposing EU Directives and facilitating recruitment of foreign workers through labour migration channels. The possibility of imposing annual limits on different categories of temporary workers – on short-term and long-term permits – was introduced but has not been used. A shortage occupation list was introduced, decided by ministerial regulation. In 2018, 289 professions were listed, including mainly middle- and high-skilled professions, in the construction, I.T., transportation, and medical services sectors. From July 2018, occupations on the shortage list are exempt from a labour market test. From May 2018, a new type of civil law contract was introduced for listed harvesting services, that might be applied up to 180 days in a calendar year for a helper, both Polish and foreign. Remuneration must be specified but the contract is not covered by minimum wage rules.

Negotiations for the conclusion of bilateral labour agreements were proposed by the Philippines. However, due to the ongoing work on a new Migration Strategy, these are unlikely to be finalised before the end of 2019.

A December 2018 meeting of the Migration Council indicated that the new Migration Strategy for Poland will be prepared. The document will define the directions migration policy will take in the future and provide recommendations for individual ministries and other public institutions on implementation.

A draft amendment to the Act on granting protection to foreigners in Poland, announced in January 2017, is still under inter-ministerial consultation. The main change would be an introduction of an accelerated asylum procedure at the border for applicants lacking valid documentation and which would involve fewer guarantees and appeal opportunities for asylum applicants.

Starting in 2018-2019, all foreign residents are eligible for comprehensive integration support, notably through the provision of information pertaining to integration, as well as free language and cultural adaptation courses for both adults and children enrolled in Polish schools. The government also introduced intercultural training for Polish teachers and social service employees. Two to three-year projects have been implemented by provincial governors in cooperation with NGOs, with co-funding from the EU Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund. From 2018, holders of a permit granting labour market access have been eligible for an allocation to cover school-related expenses for their children. As of 2019, this group is also eligible for housing allocations under the "Flat for Start" programme.

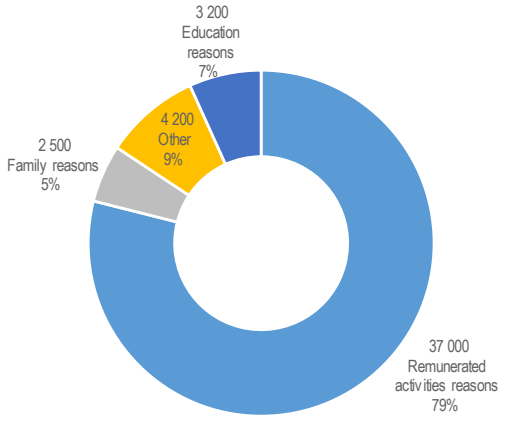
In 2018, a "Poland Prize" pilot was created to attract foreign start-up and innovative firms. The Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (PARP) appointed programme operators who scouted, assessed proposals and fast-tracked talent. A dedicated visa path is available as well as individual support. Grants of up to PLN 250 000 are available as well as networking support.

For further information:

www.emn.gov.pl
www.udsc.gov.pl
www.stat.gov.pl
www.mrpips.gov.pl
http://cudzoziemcy.gov.pl
https://fundusze.mswia.gov.pl/

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Poland

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	525 380	+ 18%
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	574 630	+ 32%

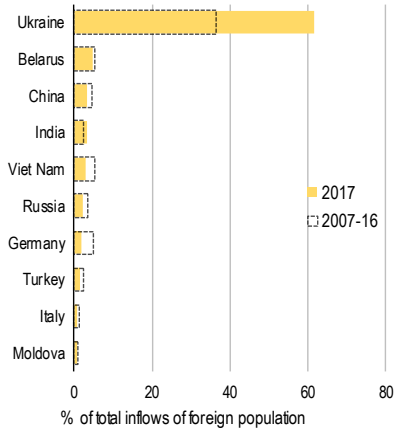
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	21 600	+ 2%
Trainees	..	..

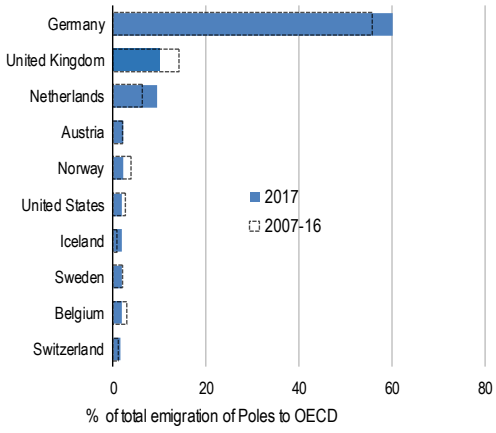
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	2 410	- 20%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Poles to OECD countries (national definition)



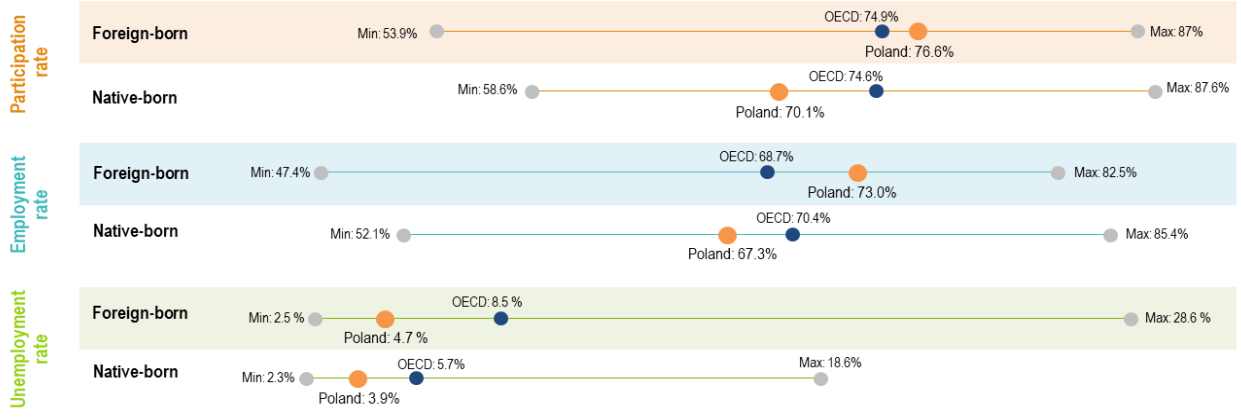
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	0.1	-0.1
Natural increase	0.0	+0.2
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.1	-0.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	7 378	+7.4	1.3
Outflows (2017)	5 865	+57.8	1.1

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990729

Portugal

Foreign-born population – 2016
0.9 million, 53% women
9% of the population
Evolution since 2007: +20%
Main countries of birth:
Angola (18%), Brazil (16%), France (11%)

In 2017, Portugal received 40 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 20.6% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 39.5% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 19.2% labour migrants, 35.4% family members (including accompanying family) and 1.3% humanitarian migrants.

Around 4 100 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 600 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 23 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 25% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Brazil, Italy and France were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Brazil registered the strongest increase (4 500) and China the largest decrease (-200) in flows to Portugal compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 22.2% to reach around 1 200. The majority of applicants come from Angola (200), Ukraine (100) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (100). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Angola (100) and the largest decrease, nationals of Congo (-45). Of the 1 000 decisions taken in 2018, 59.8% were positive.

Emigration of Portuguese nationals to OECD countries decreased by 1.4% to 64 000. Approximately one in four (23.5%) of this group migrated to the United Kingdom, 14.5% to Switzerland and 14.0% to Germany.

The changes made to Portuguese immigration law in 2017 came into effect in October 2018, following the publication of decree DR 9/2018. The amendments to the law transposed the EU directives on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for seasonal work (2014/36/EU), intra-company transfers (2014/66/EU), and for research, education, training, volunteering and *au pair* purposes (directive (EU) 2016/801). Another important change to the immigration law concerned the regularisation process for undocumented migrants. Migrants in employment and who had made social security contributions for at least one year may apply to be regularised on humanitarian grounds even if they are unable to show proof of legal entry into the country, which was previously a requirement.

The implementation of these legal amendments has led to a simplified procedure for obtaining and renewing visas and residence permits, especially for highly-skilled migrants, entrepreneurs, researchers and international students. For example, higher education international students from the Community of Portuguese Language Countries no longer need to go to an interview at the Portuguese consulate of the country of origin to obtain a visa. More digital procedures have been introduced, as well as a more efficient treatment of documents submitted (for example, documents already submitted once to the border service no longer need to be resubmitted when applying for the renewal of a permit); this should decrease processing times.

The Nationality Law was amended by Law 2/2018 in order to broaden access to citizenship for children born in Portugal to non-Portuguese parents and to foreigners living in Portugal. Children born in Portugal to foreign parents automatically receive Portuguese citizenship if at least one of the parents has been legally living in Portugal for the two years preceding the birth, instead of five years as previously required. Furthermore, foreigners may now apply for Portuguese citizenship after five, instead of six, years living in the country.

In January 2019, Portugal's parliament voted on proposed changes to the "Golden Visa", which grants residence with limited physical presence requirements in exchange for an investment in property or other Portuguese assets. A new category of Golden Visa grants Portuguese residency to foreigners who invest a minimum of EUR 500 000 in organic agriculture, ecotourism, renewable energy and other environmental projects.

Portugal created a Tech Visa, available from 2019, to accelerate visa procedures for highly qualified employees of established firms which are certified as offering innovative technology. Firms are certified by IAPMEI (Institute to Support Small and Medium-sized Enterprises).

The last participants in the EU emergency schemes, relocated from Italy and Greece and resettled from Turkey, arrived in Portugal in April 2018. These schemes are now closed to new participants. Portugal has committed to receiving 1 010 resettled refugees in 2018/19 under the new EU resettlement programme.

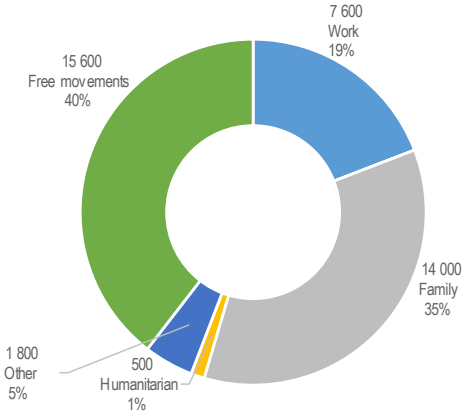
Portugal continued its efforts to attract returning Portuguese emigrants. A new measure was announced according to which emigrants who have lived abroad for at least three years and who return to Portugal between January 2019 and December 2020 will benefit from a 50% income tax cut until 2023.

For further information:

www.acm.gov.pt
www.om.acm.gov.pt
www.sef.pt

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Portugal

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	580	..

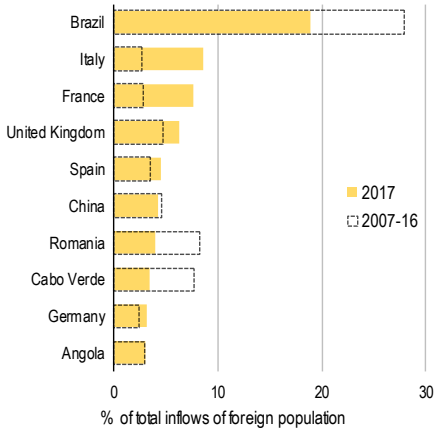
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	4 060	+ 21%
Trainees	..	..

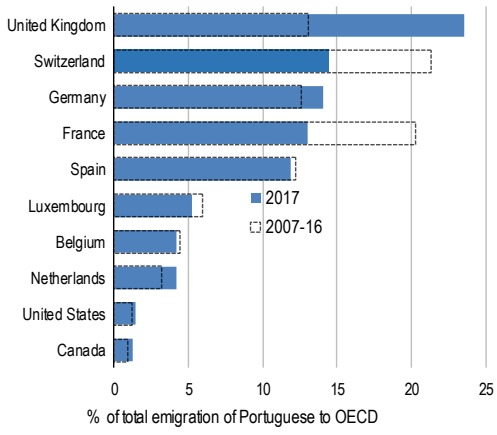
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	1 240	+ 22%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Portuguese to OECD countries (national definition)



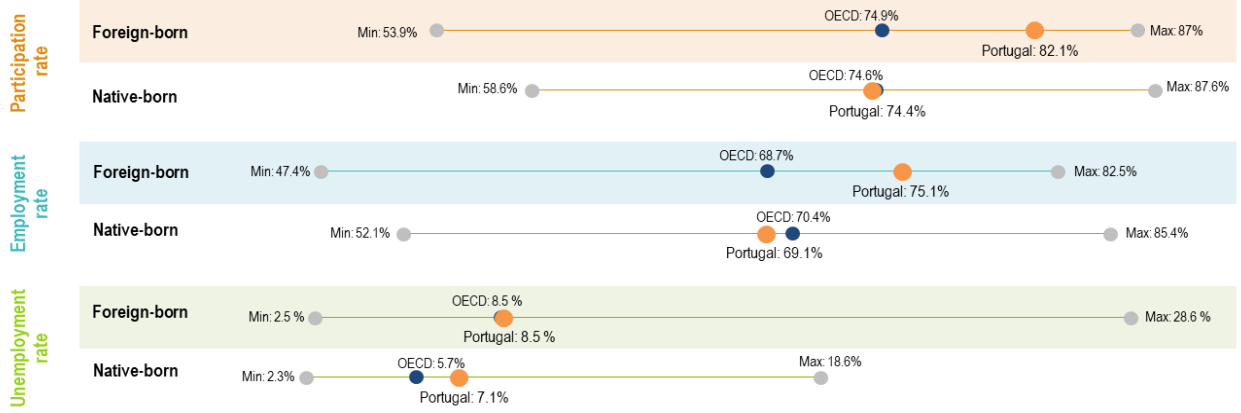
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	-1.8	+1.3
Natural increase	-2.3	+0.0
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.5	+1.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	4 773	+7.0	2.0
Outflows (2017)	381	+1.2	0.2

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990748

Romania

Foreign-born population – 2018

0.5 million, 46% women

3% of the population

Evolution since 2013: +193%

Main countries of birth:
Moldova (41%), Italy (13%), Spain (10%)

In 2017, 11 000 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Romania (excluding EU citizens), 14.9% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 25% labour migrants, 29.2% family members (including accompanying family), 28% who came for education reasons and 17.8% other migrants.

Around 1 500 short-term permits were issued to international students and 300 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 12 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 20% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Moldova, China and France were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, China registered the strongest increase (1 300) in flows to Romania compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 58.6%, to reach around 1 900. The majority of applicants came from Iraq (1 000), Syria (400) and Iran (100). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Bangladesh (55) and the largest decrease nationals of Iraq (-1 700). Of the 1 300 decisions taken in 2018, 45.9% were positive.

Emigration of Romanians to OECD countries increased slightly, by 2%, to 427 000. More than half (54%) of this group migrated to Germany, 11.9% to the United Kingdom and 10.2% to Italy.

In 2017-2018, legislative priorities focused on increasing protection for Romanian workers abroad, as well as facilitating access to employment for foreign citizens.

Law No. 232/2017 on the protection of Romanian citizens working abroad addresses the legal framework for working abroad. It establishes measures to manage and coordinate labour migration abroad and to prevent and combat illegal migration. Among other changes, it defines conditions necessary for brokering employment of Romanian citizens abroad and establishes the Labour Inspectorate's responsibilities regarding oversight of employment agencies.

Since 2007, Romania has set annual quotas for entry of foreign workers. Until 2018, quotas were separated by category. Initial 2018 quotas – 7 000 work permits – were the same as in 2017. Of this total, 4 000 permits were for permanent workers, 1 200 for posted workers, 700 for intra-corporate transferees, 500 for highly qualified workers, 400 for seasonal workers, 100 for trainees, and 100 for cross-border workers. Following saturation of the quota, the government increased it to 8 000 permanent workers and 5 200 posted workers. In the face of high demand, the quota was set at 13 500 for 2019. Early in 2019, it was increased to 20 000 spots available across all foreign worker categories.

Law No. 247/2018 transposed the recast EU Students and Researchers Directive 2016/801 but also introduced a number of significant changes effective 10 November 2018. It lowered the salary thresholds for standard work permits and for the EU Blue Card by at least 50%, to RON 1 900 (EUR 400) and RON 8 234 (EUR 1 735) respectively. Applicants are no longer required to obtain a certificate of recognition of their foreign diploma at the Romanian Ministry of Education; instead employers will be responsible for verifying qualifications. Companies which violated immigration law in the previous six months will be barred from recruiting and new fines were introduced for preventing inspection or failing to show documents. The labour market test was simplified, requiring only one advertisement rather than three. Entry quotas will no longer distinguish between categories.

Government Decision No. 676/2017 granted short-term facilities for legal admission to Romania to 100 Syrian citizens from Turkey, as well as the extension of the right of temporary residence in Romania.

Government Decision No. 40/2018 established a resettlement quota of 109 refugees for the period 2018-19.

The Ministry of Interior and Administration adopted a series of administrative orders that facilitate and ensure the proper functioning of centres for asylum seekers, including Order No. 113/2017 on the provision of material assistance for people staying in asylum centres and Order No. 62/2017 on General Immigration Inspectorate (IGI) Standards for services for the reception and accommodation of asylum seekers.

Negotiations on social-security agreements are ongoing with Montenegro, North Macedonia, Chile and China. An agreement with Uruguay was signed in 2017 and is undergoing ratification.

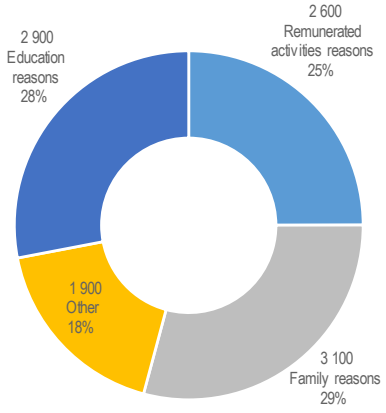
Amendments to citizenship law in September 2017 regulate the acquisition of Romanian citizenship by children of foreign citizens and stateless persons. They establish clear guidelines designed to eliminate risk of differing interpretations.

For further information:

www.insse.ro
www.mai.gov.ro

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Romania

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: Eurostat)

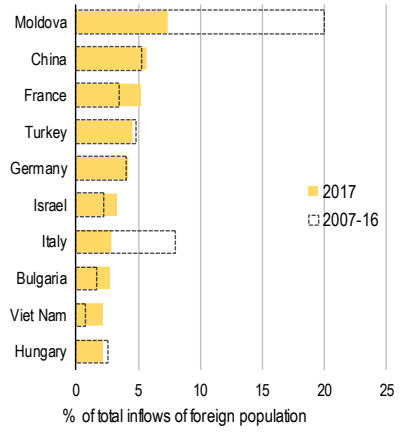
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Remunerated activities reasons	330	+ 75%
Family reasons	510	- 12%
Education reasons	1 510	- 6%
Other	410	+ 18%

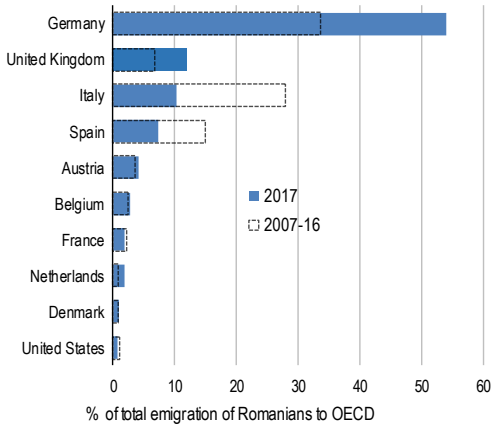
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers (2018)	1 950	- 59%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Romanians to OECD countries (national definition)



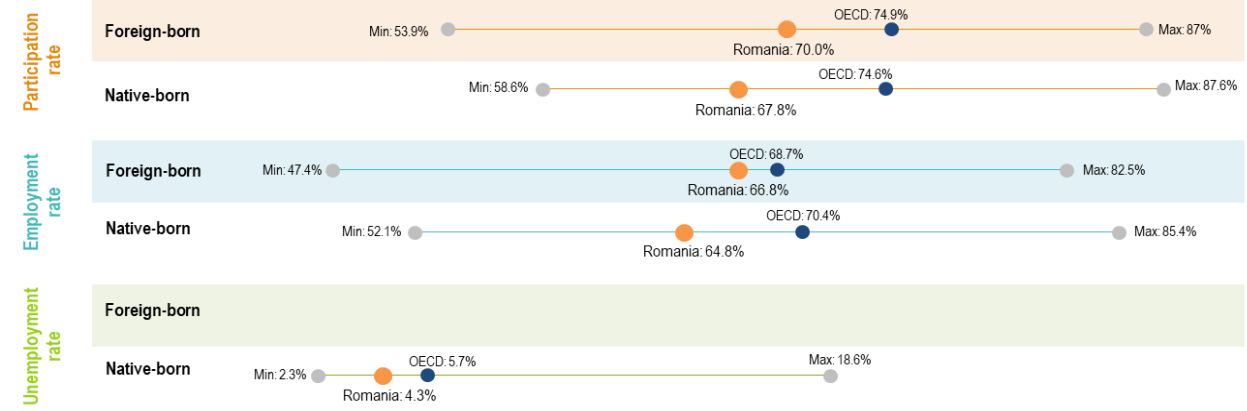
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	-5.8	+0.1
Natural increase	-3.0	-0.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-2.8	+0.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	5 245	+22.0	2.2
Outflows (2017)	364	+17.7	0.2

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990767

Russian Federation

Foreign-born population – 2011

11.2 million, 51% women

8% of the population

Main countries of birth:
Ukraine (26%), Kazakhstan (22%), Uzbekistan (10%)

According to *Rosstat*, net immigration decreased again sharply in 2018 to 125 000 and, for the first time since 2009, could not compensate for the negative natural growth. In 2016 and 2017, net immigration amounted for 262 000 and 212 000, respectively. Most immigrants come from the former USSR and in 2018, the largest sources of net immigration were Tajikistan (31 000) and Kazakhstan (27 000).

In 2018, the migration authorities issued 271 000 temporary residence permits (11% decrease since 2017) and almost 190 000 permanent residence permits (4% increase). In total, the new issuances of residence permits declined from 486 000 in 2017 to 461 000 in 2018. Ukraine, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan remained the top three nationalities with 142 000, 64 700 and 61 400 permits issued, respectively.

Beginning of 2019, the stock of foreigners with valid temporary and permanent residence permits reached 1.143 million (almost no change compared to the previous year), of whom 30% were Ukrainian citizens.

In 2018, migration authorities issued over 1.8 million permissions to work, only 1.6% less than in 2017. Among them, around 1.7 million were issued to nationals of visa-free states of the former USSR. The remaining authorisations were regular work permits (82 000, a 21% decrease compared to 2017), permits for skilled professionals (20 000 or 12% increase) and highly skilled specialists (28 000, an 8% increase). Over half of all issued authorisations (993 000) were granted to citizens of Uzbekistan, a 2% increase compared with the previous year. Citizens of Tajikistan followed with almost 471 000 patents (almost same as in 2017), and 112 000 authorisations were issued to citizens of Ukraine, a 17% decrease compared to 2017. Migrants from these three countries accounted for 87% of all issued permissions.

On 31 October 2018, the Decree No. 622 of the President of the Russian Federation adopted a new Concept of the National Migration Policy for the period 2019-2025, replacing the previous Concept adopted in 2012. It includes an emphasis on the protection of Russian culture and language but also expresses the need to attract different categories of migrants through the establishment of new immigration channels and conditions beyond those for migrants with ethnic or cultural ties to Russia. The development of an action plan for the implementation of this Concept is currently underway. A working group including representatives of the Presidential Executive Office, the Federal Assembly, the Government of the Russian Federation, the Moscow Government, the Accounts Chamber, and federal executive bodies, was established in March 2019.

New registration rules for migrants in a place of temporary residence were established by Federal Law No. 163-FZ. An employer can no longer provide its official address for formal registration of foreign workers who de facto reside in another place. Registration has to be at the address of actual residence.

On 31 October 2018, a migration amnesty for Moldovan citizens with minor violations of Russian administrative legislation was agreed after negotiations between the Presidents of Russia and Moldova. Citizens of Moldova in the Russian Federation with a violation of the permitted period of stay (concerning about 180 000 individuals) could leave Russian territory between 1 January and 24 February 2019 without facing administrative responsibility or a possible entry ban for violation of the terms of stay.

In the summer of 2018, Russia hosted the FIFA World Cup. More than 700 000 foreign football fans arrived in Russia via a simplified procedure substituting a "fan card" for an entry visa. On 3 August 2018, the President of Russia signed a Federal Law extending the right of visa-free entry to Russia until 31 December 2018, for foreign citizens and stateless persons who attended the 2018 World Cup as spectators.

In 2018, Russia signed bilateral agreements on visa-free visits with Jamaica (ratified in November 2018) and United Arab Emirates (5 July 2018, draft agreement). The citizens of partner states can visit each other's country without a visa and stay there for a maximum of 90 days.

In 2018, Russia started to expel North Korean migrant workers to abide by the terms of UN sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A new law adopted on 18 December 2018 simplified the procedure for granting Russian citizenship to selected categories of foreigners. It also extended the President's power to grant citizenship to foreigners living in countries with complicated socio-political and economic situations, for example, where there are armed conflicts or a change of political regime.

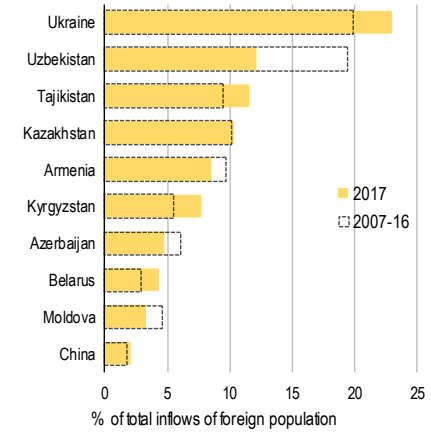
In March 2019, the responsibilities of the Office of the President of the Russian Federation were enlarged to include support of the activities of the President on state migration policy. This includes data analysis and formulation of policy advice.

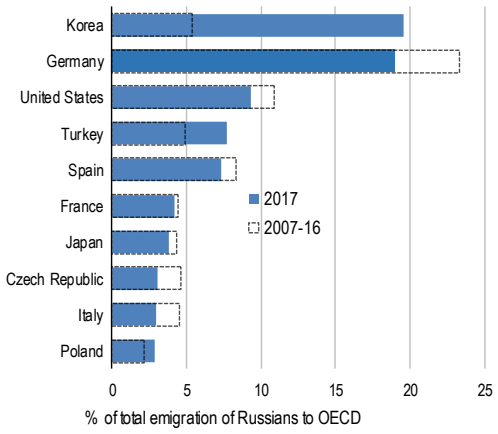
For further information:

https://мвд.рф
https://мвд.рф/mvd/structure1/Glavnie_upravlenija/guvm
https://мвд.рф/Deljatelnost/statistics/migracionnaya
www.mid.ru
www.gks.ru

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Russian Federation

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)





Emigration of Russians to OECD countries (national definition)

Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	2.0	+0.7
Natural increase	-0.9	-0.9
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.0	+1.6

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	8 611	+4.6	0.5
Outflows (2017)	20 610	+26.9	1.3

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990786

Slovak Republic

Foreign-born population – 2018

0.2 million, 49% women

3% of the population

Evolution since 2007: -48%

Main countries of birth:
Czech Republic (46%), Hungary (9%), Ukraine (6%)

In 2017, 9 800 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in the Slovak Republic (excluding EU citizens), 33.1% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 47.7% labour migrants, 21.2% family members (including accompanying family), 15.2% who came for educational reasons and 15.8% other migrants.

Around 500 short-term permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 2 700 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 14 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 40% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

The Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (48) and Romania the largest decrease (-200) in flows to the Slovak Republic compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants was the same as for the previous year: 200. The largest contingents of applicants come from Afghanistan (30), Yemen (20) and Azerbaijan (15). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Yemen (20) and the largest decrease nationals of Viet Nam (-10). Of the 80 decisions taken in 2018, 56.3% were positive.

Emigration of Slovaks to OECD countries decreased by 3.6% to 33 000. Approximately 36.9% of this group migrated to Germany, 19.1% to the Czech Republic and 15.2% to Austria.

In October 2018, the Slovak government adopted a Strategy for the Labour Mobility of Foreigners in the Slovak Republic. The strategy, which encompasses both short- and medium-term measures, aims at addressing the current shortage of qualified labour in the Slovak labour market. Its objectives are to: ensure sustainable economic growth and improve the quality of life of citizens as well as immigrants living in the country; respond to new technologies and changes in the labour market; react to changes in demographic developments and the related implications for the social security and pension scheme; combat illegal forms of work, detrimental working conditions and labour abuses; and promote the integration of immigrants at the local level.

In the context of this new Strategy, legislative changes to the Employment Service law and the Law on Stay of Foreign Nationals took effect in January 2019. All vacancies – and not only labour market tested vacancies – must now be reported. The process for recruiting foreign workers for shortage occupations in districts with unemployment below 5% has been reformed. These occupations are exempt from the 20-day labour market test and the processing time limit for deciding on temporary stay applications for shortage occupations was reduced from 90 to 30 days from the time the police receive the approval of the work permit from the labour office. Employers on a Ministry of Economy list of Technological Centers will also have their work permit applications processed within 30 days, rather than 90. The shortage occupation list will also be updated quarterly instead of annually. For companies employing fewer than 30% of third-country nationals, an expedited procedure allows vacancies to be filled rapidly by recruiting a temporary foreign worker. The labour market test requirement has been reduced for certain employers and for certain renewals. A work permit for a third-country national may be granted on the condition that the employer did not break the prohibition on illegal employment during the preceding five years.

Certain categories of foreign workers may now start job training after submitting an application during the initial 90-day stay. Job training is limited to six consecutive weeks in one calendar year and employers must notify the labour office of job training within seven business days.

In 2018, the Slovak Republic also transposed the Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and Council on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection. This involved amendments to the Slovak Act on asylum, particularly setting a six-month period for deciding on asylum cases and regulating the conditions for its extension, or, indeed, the suspension of the procedure. The new amendment also includes conditions for termination of asylum or subsidiary protection, in cases where, for example, the person under protection acquires the nationality of another EU member State.

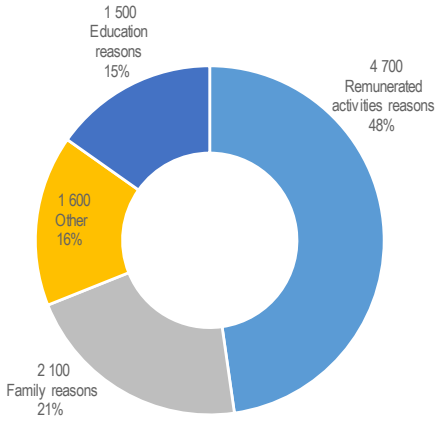
Finally, new regulations effective in 2018 have aimed at simplifying administrative procedures, in particular, by requesting public authorities to use information and documents already registered in administrative information systems instead of asking individuals to provide them again. Foreign nationals are included in the scope of this law.

For further information:

www.minv.sk
www.employment.gov.sk
www.upsvr.gov.sk
www.datacube.statistics.sk

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Slovak Republic

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: Eurostat)

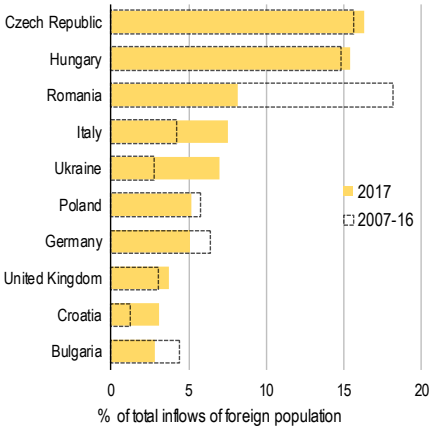
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Remunerated activities reasons	2 730	+ 197%
Family reasons	550	- 12%
Education reasons	500	- 21%
Other	90	- 86%

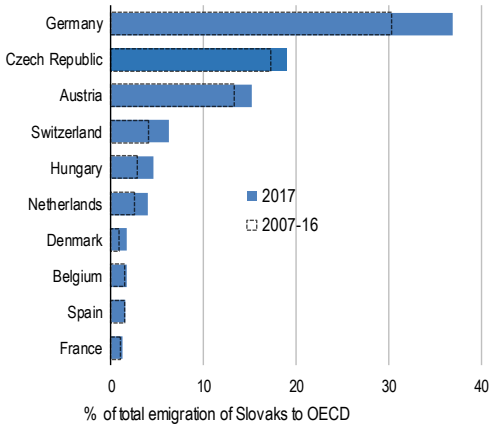
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers (2018)	160	+ 0%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Slovaks to OECD countries (national definition)



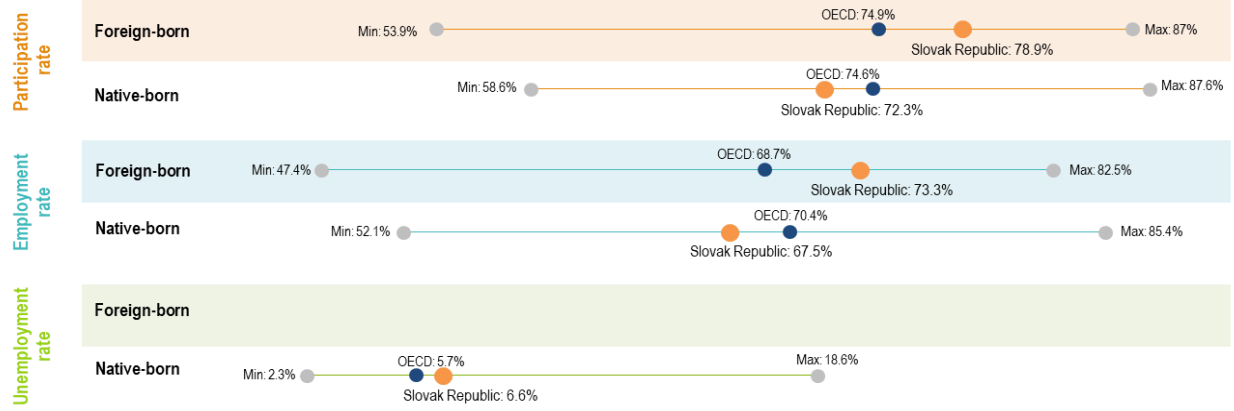
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	1.4	-0.3
Natural increase	0.7	-0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.7	+0.0

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	2 213	+2.3	2.1
Outflows (2017)	271	+12.0	0.3

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990805

Slovenia

Foreign-born population – 2018

0.4 million, 44% women

17% of the population

Main countries of birth:
Bosnia and Herzegovina (36%), Croatia (17%), Serbia (10%)

In 2017, 11 000 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Slovenia (excluding EU citizens), 54.7% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 60.9% labour migrants, 36.4% family members (including accompanying family), 0.9% who came for education reasons and 1.8% other migrants.

Around 1 700 short-term permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 5 200 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 6 200 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 21% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and North Macedonia were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Bosnia and Herzegovina registered the strongest increase (4 800) and Croatia the largest decrease (- 100) in flows to Slovenia compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants nearly doubled (+94.4%), to reach around 2 800. The majority of applicants come from Pakistan (800), Algeria (500) and Afghanistan (500). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Pakistan (600) and the largest decrease nationals of Afghanistan (-100). Of the 200 decisions taken in 2018, 42.6% were positive.

Emigration of Slovenes to OECD countries decreased by 4.8% to 8 300. Approximately 37.2% of this group migrated to Germany, 30.2% to Austria and 10.1% to Switzerland.

In April 2018, amendments to the Employment, Self-Employment and Work of Aliens Act (ZZSDT) were implemented as a result of the adoption of the Investment Promotion Act. A "fast-track" procedure was established to allow registered employers of high-value-added or start-up companies to speed up the recruitment of foreigners. Slovenia also transposed the EU intracompany transferee (ICT) directive (2014/66/EU).

In September 2017, and followed by updates in January and June 2018, Slovenia revised its occupation shortages list. Access to the labour market for foreign workers became easier for these professions, since a prior labour market test is not necessary for them to complete.

The Cross-border Provision of Services Act, which entered into force in January 2018, involved new developments for cross-border provision of services and the posting of workers to other EU and EFTA countries. The Act regulates the implementation of European regulations for the coordination of social security systems so that abuse and violation of posted workers' rights may be prevented. Accordingly, the Act focuses on preventing the posting of workers by so-called "letter-box companies" and companies that do not comply with the relevant provisions of labour law relating to workers' rights. The main focus of the Act is to stipulate certain mandatory terms and working conditions to be applied by foreign service providers (e.g. maximum work and minimum rest periods; minimum hourly wages, including for overtime work; minimum paid annual holidays; minimum health, safety and hygiene conditions at work; protective measures in favour of pregnant women, young mothers, children and young workers; equality of treatment between genders; and other provisions of non-discrimination).

In 2017, the Act on Amendments to the Agreement on the Employment of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Slovenia began to apply. This Act facilitates the employment of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina by eliminating the previous 30-day application period and by simplifying any change of employer after the end of a contract in the first year of employment. The amended Agreement now makes it clear that the obligation to suspend legal residence for a six-month period applies only when the migrant worker voluntarily returns to the country of origin after the expiry of the permit, due to the ending of the period for which the permit was issued (three years). In February 2018, a new Bilateral Agreement on the Employment of Citizens of the Republic of Serbia in the Republic of Slovenia was signed, setting new conditions facilitating the labour market integration of Serbian and Slovenian workers in the other country and their reintegration on return.

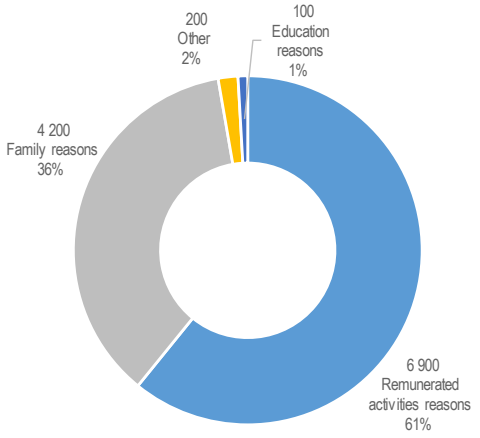
In April 2018, Slovenia committed to implementing its first ever refugee resettlement programme, resettling 60 Syrian refugees from Turkey to Slovenia. The programme, with the support of IOM, brought the first group in July 2018.

For further information:

www.stat.si/eng
www.mddsz.gov.si/en
www.mnz.gov.si/en
www.infotujci.si

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Slovenia

Grants of long-term residence permits (Source: Eurostat)



Temporary migration (Source: Eurostat)

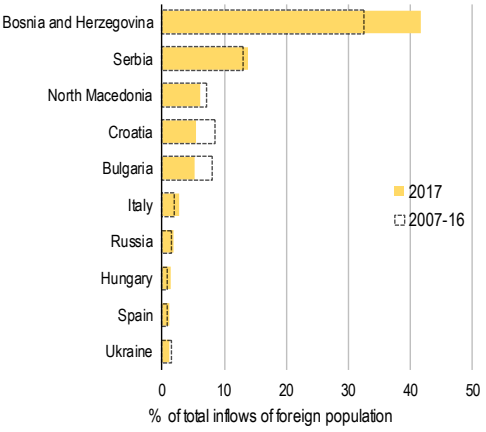
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Remunerated activities reasons	5 250	+ 58%
Family reasons	1 260	+ 13%
Education reasons	1 680	- 1%
Other	10	- 62%

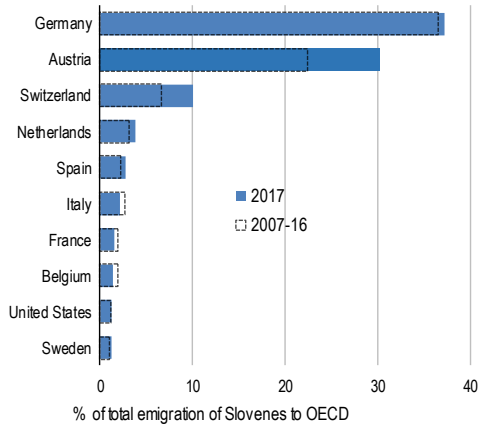
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers (2018)	2 800	+ 94%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Slovenes to OECD countries (national definition)



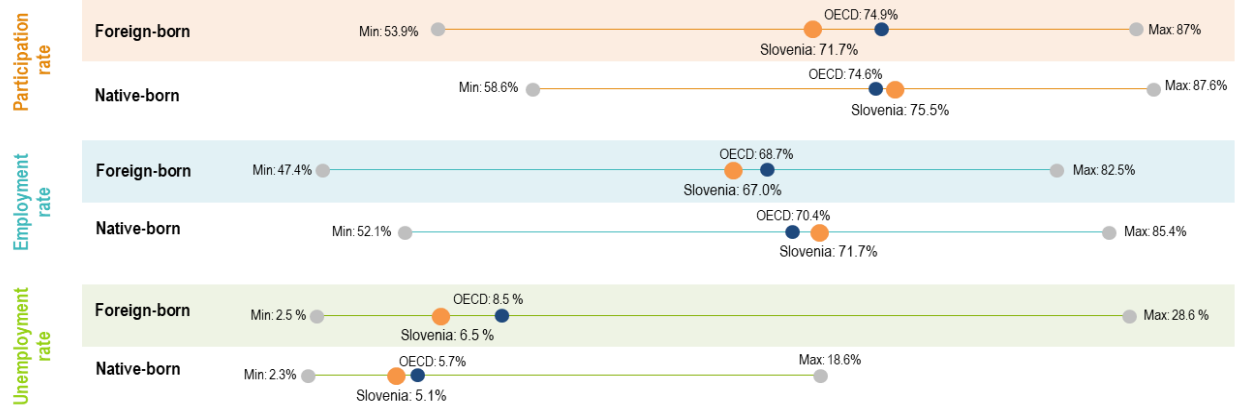
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	0.5	-0.3
Natural increase	-0.1	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.6	+0.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	632	+32.3	1.1
Outflows (2017)	226	+16.0	0.5

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990824

Spain

Foreign-born population – 2018

6.2 million, 52% women

13% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +5%

Main countries of birth:
Morocco (12%), Romania (10%), Ecuador (7%)

In 2017, Spain received 324 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 8.3% more than in 2016. This figure comprises 43.8% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 9.4% labour migrants, 36% family members (including accompanying family) and 1.3% humanitarian migrants.

Around 38 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 11 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 60 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 16% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Morocco, Colombia and Venezuela were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Venezuela registered the strongest increase (13 000) in flows to Spain compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 73.2%, to reach around 53 000. The majority of applicants come from Venezuela (19 000), Colombia (8 500) and Syria (2 700). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Venezuela (8 700) and the largest decrease nationals of Syria (-1 400). Of the 12 000 decisions taken in 2018, 24.3% were positive.

Emigration of Spaniards to OECD countries decreased by 3% to 85 000. Approximately 22.1% of this group migrated to Germany, 21.5% to the United Kingdom and 12.9% to France.

The government change that took place in Spain in June 2018 led to the creation of a Secretariat of State for Migration. The Secretariat has two administrative divisions: one deals with migration and the other with integration and humanitarian assistance. In addition, an interministerial body brings together the ministries with responsibilities related to migration issues, thereby coordinating and having an overview of the entire migratory phenomenon.

One of the pillars of the new Spanish migration policy is the promotion of orderly, regular and safe migration through the construction of legal migration pathways. New programmes are underway, for example, to expand the possibility of hiring foreigners in economic sectors beyond that of agriculture or granting job-seeking visas for foreign descendants (children or grandchildren) of Spaniards; a pilot programme has begun in Argentina.

In addition, the regulations governing the admission and residence in Spain of international students and researchers were modified in 2018 on the occasion of the transposition of the EU Directive on students and researchers. This has improved and simplified administrative procedures and has strengthened rights, with the goal of improving attraction and retention of foreign talent. For example, a new residency permit has been created granting new university graduates a permit valid for up to 12 months to search for a job or launch a business project. Graduates must find a job matching their qualifications if they wish to change status from the job search permit to a regular work permit. Researchers may similarly extend their residency in Spain for these purposes once their research activity has ceased.

Integration is another key pillar of migration policy. The new government has announced the launch of a Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration based on the principles of equality, citizenship, interculturality and inclusion. The Plan will continue building on the experience of previous plans, while adapting to new challenges and the new migratory reality, which is characterised by more heterogeneous profiles and an increase in the number of asylum seekers and refugees.

The reception system for applicants and beneficiaries of international protection is being redesigned in order to adapt it to changing needs. In the summer of 2018, an emergency plan was approved to reinforce care and reception programmes for those who arrive in a situation of vulnerability on the Spanish coasts and to the cities of Ceuta and Melilla. The plan has increased the capacity of care centres, from 2 800 places to about 5 000.

Combating irregular immigration also remains a priority of Spanish migration policy, involving parallel action on border control and surveillance as well as on co-operation with third countries.

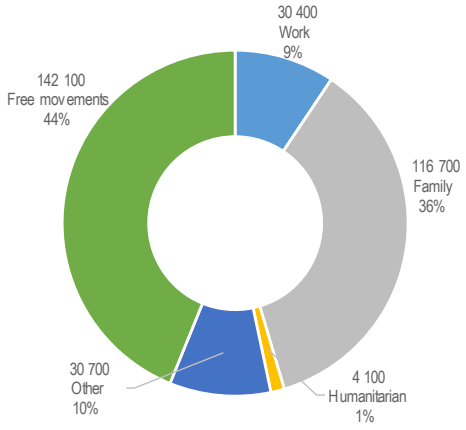
Finally, for emigrants, a Plan of Return to Spain has been launched, involving several ministerial departments, autonomous communities, local entities, universities, social agents and the emigrants themselves. In addition, the business sector is collaborating in order to identify its hiring needs. The Plan focuses on analysing the situation of Spaniards abroad, their needs and demands and, from there, building the conditions for their eventual return.

For further information:

www.extranjeros.mitramiss.gob.es
www.mitramiss.gob.es/es/sec_emi
www.ine.es

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Spain

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	5 720	+ 101%
Intra-company transfers	1 820	+ 41%
Other temporary workers	3 260	+ 23%

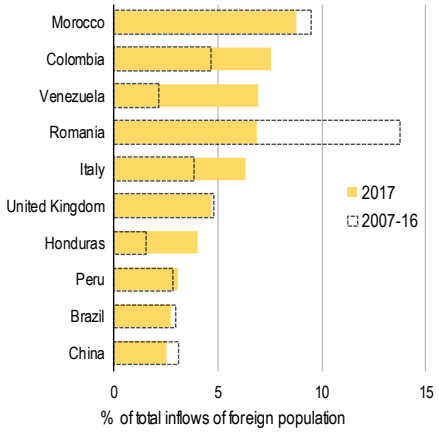
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	37 530	+ 11%
Trainees	..	..

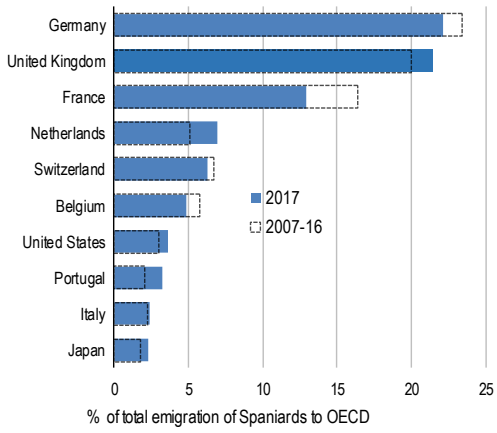
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	52 750	+ 73%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Spaniards to OECD countries (national definition)



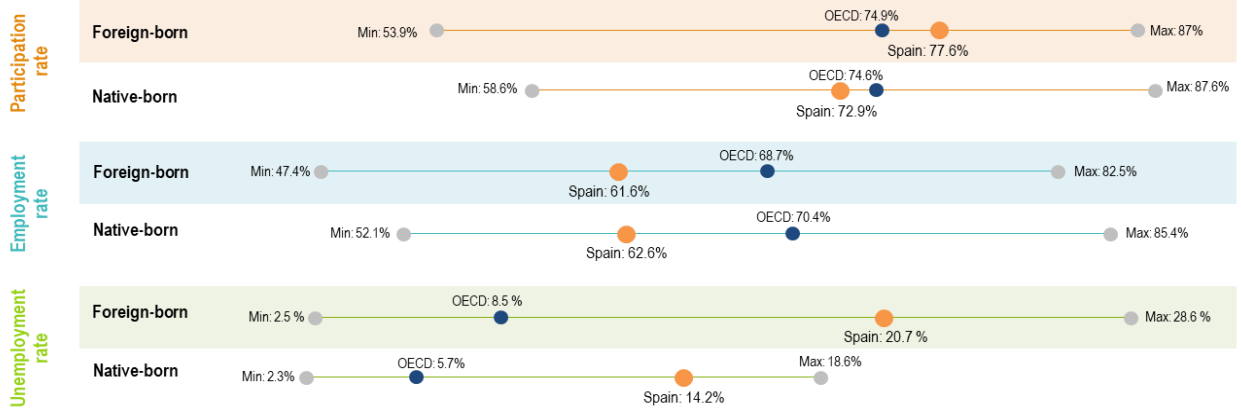
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	2.8	+0.9
Natural increase	-0.7	-0.7
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.5	+1.6

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	12 301	+15.6	0.9
Outflows (2017)	362	+19.2	0.0

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990843

Sweden

Foreign-born population – 2018

1.9 million, 50% women

18% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +53%

Main countries of birth:
Syria (9%), Finland (8%), Iraq (8%)

In 2017, Sweden received 132 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -14.7% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 24.3% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 9.9% labour migrants, 38.1% family members (including accompanying family) and 27.6% humanitarian migrants.

Around 11 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 6 600 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 44 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 12% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Afghanistan registered the strongest increase (7 200) and Syria the largest decrease (-28 000) in flows to Sweden compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 18.5%, to reach around 18 000. The majority of applicants come from Syria (2 600), Iran (1 100) and Iraq (1 100). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Uzbekistan (400) and the largest decrease nationals of Syria (-2 600). Of the 31 000 decisions taken in 2018, 33.9% were positive.

Emigration of Swedes to OECD countries changed little from the previous year, at 17 000. Approximately 15.25% of this group migrated to Germany, 13.3% to Spain and 12.7% to Norway.

In 2017/18, the Swedish asylum system was governed by the temporary law passed in July 2016. For the following three years, this made both issuance of residence permits and family reunification more difficult. Moreover, the internal border controls, which have been in force since 2015, were once again prolonged.

Several measures were implemented during 2017/18 to increase the number of returns. In November 2017, legislative and regulatory changes entered into force that will streamline co-operation between the authorities responsible for voluntary return (the Swedish Migration Agency) and those in charge of forced return (the Police Authorities) and clarify their respective tasks and responsibilities. Legislative change in July 2018 increased the power of the Police Authorities to conduct workplace inspections based on risk assessments to ensure that employers are not hiring individuals who do not have the right to stay in Sweden.

To cope with the recent large inflows of asylum seekers, in 2017/18, Sweden increased funding to municipalities and county councils receiving the largest numbers of asylum seekers and newly arrived migrants. It also increased resources to social partners' work on ‘fast tracks’ for newly arrived refugees, with education, training or work experience in areas for which there is demand for labour in Sweden.

A new regulatory framework for the Introduction programme came into force on 1 January 2018. It aims to enhance results through reduced administration and increased flexibility in the system. As part of the new framework, an education and training obligation for newly arrived immigrants was introduced. All newly arrived immigrants, involved in the Public Employment Service’s introduction measures and who are considered in need of education and training to find work, may be instructed to apply for and undertake such education and training.

Sweden has launched several initiatives to increase the number of teachers of the Swedish language for immigrants. For example, teachers may receive 80 per cent of their salary during a leave of absence for studies as they develop skills in the subject of teaching Swedish as a second language.

A ruling by the Migration Court of Appeal (MCA) in 2015 led to the rejection of applications for extensions of work permits due to minor deviations from the requirements needed for a permit to be issued. Often, these deviations have been the result of mistakes made by the migrant workers’ employers and public attention has been attracted to the issue. In 2017, the MCA clarified that an overall assessment must be made when deciding whether the terms of employment have been in line with legal requirements. This has led to a significant increase in the number of work permits granted extensions in 2018.

In 2017, Sweden entered into a working holiday agreement with Hong Kong (China) and Argentina and in 2018 with Uruguay.

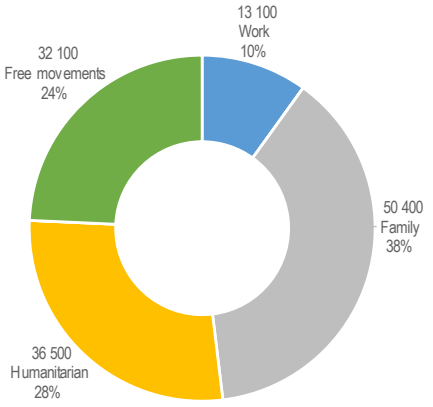
In 2018, Sweden transposed the EU directives on intra-corporate transfers and seasonal employment into Swedish legislation.

For further information:

https://www.migrationsverket.se
https://www.scb.se/en/
https://sweden.se/migration/

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Sweden

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	650	+ 33%
Seasonal workers	3 080	- 8%
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	2 490	..

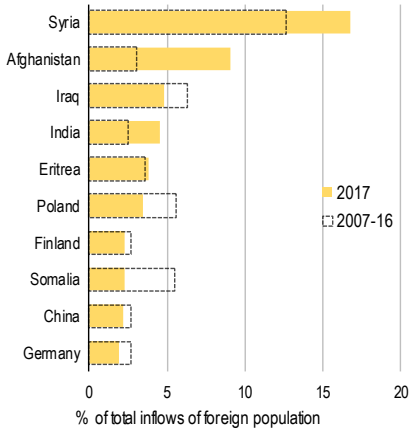
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	10 970	+ 16%
Trainees	350	+ 31%

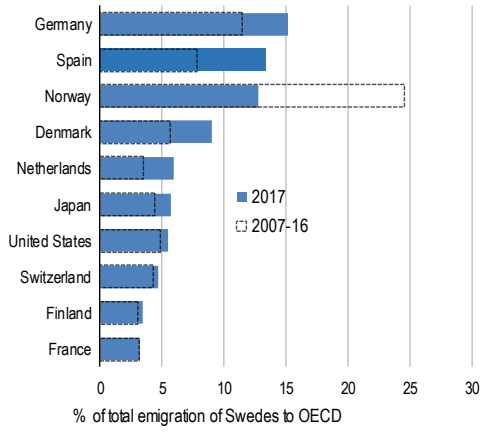
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	18 110	- 19%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Swedes to OECD countries (national definition)



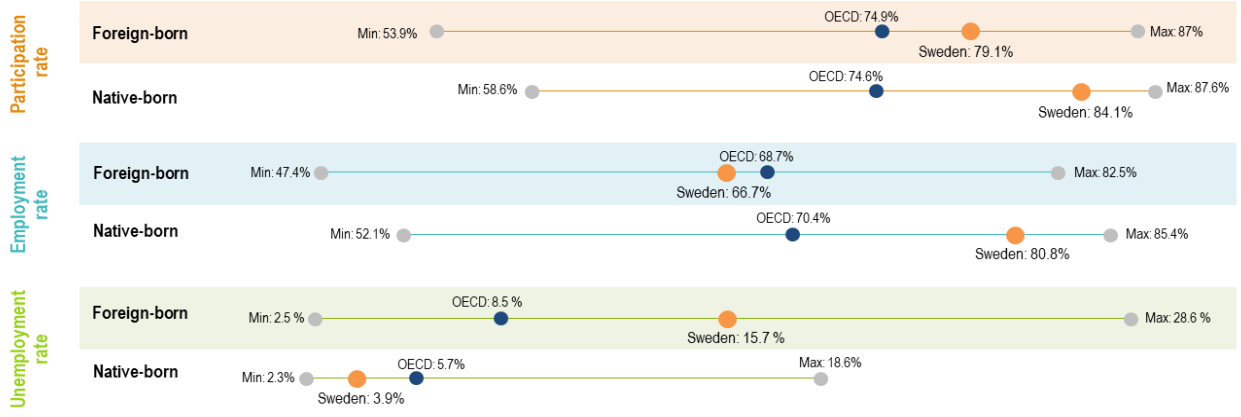
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	12.4	-2.1
Natural increase	2.3	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	10.1	-1.8

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	3 052	+2.9	0.6
Outflows (2017)	1 672	+38.0	0.3

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990862

Switzerland

Foreign-born population – 2018

Size: 2.5 million, 51% women

Share: 29% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +34%

Main countries of birth:
Germany (14%), Italy (11%), Portugal (9%)

In 2017, Switzerland received 118 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -5.3% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 72.6% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 1.6% labour migrants, 17.4% family members (including accompanying family) and 5.8% humanitarian migrants.

Around 11 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 74 400 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees. In addition, 105 700 EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 1.3% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

Germany, Italy and France were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Eritrea registered the strongest increase (300) and Italy the largest decrease (-2 700) in flows to Switzerland compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 18.8%, to reach around 14 000. The largest groups of applicants come from Eritrea (2 500), Syria (1 200) and Afghanistan (1 100). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Algeria (200) and the largest decrease nationals of Eritrea (-700). Of the 17 000 decisions taken in 2018, 89.4% were positive.

Emigration of Swiss nationals to OECD countries increased by 3.7% to 11 000. Approximately two in five (39.9%) migrated to Germany, 14.1% to Spain and 6.8% to Austria.

A number of recent policy changes concerned integration. Switzerland launched its Integration Agenda in 2018. As part of the cantonal integration programmes, it defines a nationwide integration process for refugees and provisionally admitted persons which includes: provision of initial information, continuous case management, clarification of potential and measures for linguistic and professional integration, and the setting of five impact targets. By May 2019, the Federal Council (Government) will triple the contribution to the Cantons for their integration policies from CHF 66 to 200 million annually (from CHF 6 000 to CHF 18 000 per person).

Switzerland also initiated a new federal programme of "pre-vocational training" for refugees and provisionally admitted persons for a total of up to 3 600 individuals during the four-year duration of the programme. By mid-2018, agreements with 18 Cantons had been concluded and the first pre-vocational-training started in August 2018.

In August 2018, the Swiss Federal Council approved a set of changes on integration and language requirements (concerning the primary language of the place of residence) for foreign nationals seeking a residence permit.

On 15 February 2018, the new citizenship act entered into force which makes naturalisation easier for young foreigners (between 9 and 25 years of age) of the third generation, i.e. individuals whose families have lived in Switzerland for generations. The act allows well-integrated foreigners to apply for citizenship in a simplified procedure.

On 1 January 2019, the previous federal foreigners' act was renamed the "Federal Act on Foreigners and Integration". Among the changes came easier access to the labour market for refugees and those provisionally admitted. They can now take up employment after a simple notification to the labour market authorities. A further measure concerns the possibility of linking the granting of a residence permit to signature of an integration agreement. This integration agreement is binding and non-fulfilment on the side of the migrant may be sanctioned (a downgrade of permit).

On 1 March 2019, new accelerated asylum procedures and claim to free legal protection were introduced throughout Switzerland. The majority of the proceedings will take place in the asylum centres of the federal government and asylum procedure will last for a maximum of 140 days.

At its meeting on 18 April 2018, the Federal Council decided to restrict free mobility for workers from Bulgaria and Romania for a further year. Later that year, Switzerland prolonged the transition period for free mobility with Croatia until the end of 2021.

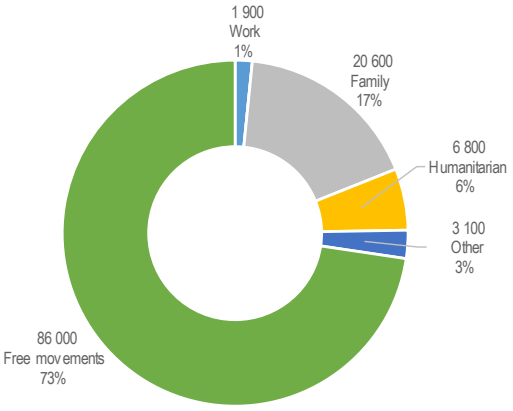
In November 2018, the Federal Council assessed the first phase of the new integrated border management strategy that took place from 2014-17. As a follow-up, it mandated the Federal Office for Migration to develop a new strategy, together with the Cantons, with a time horizon of up to 2027. This is again based on the key pillars of the previous strategy: combating illegal migration, people smuggling, cross-border crime and facilitating legitimate entry. The new strategy includes cooperation with Schengen member states and third countries, use of modern technologies, risk analyses, quality control mechanisms and participation in international solidarity mechanisms.

For further information:

www.sem.admin.ch

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Switzerland

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	74 320	+ 1%

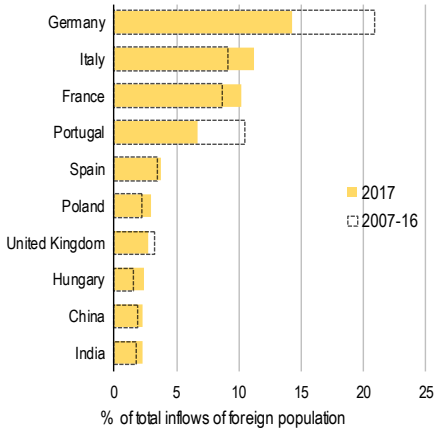
Education

	2017	2017/16
International students	11 180	- 1%
Trainees	120	- 11%

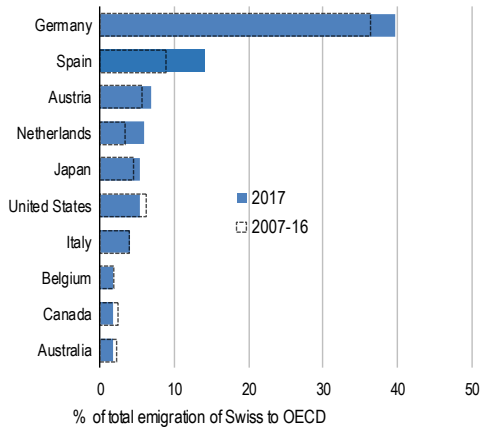
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	13 540	- 19%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Swiss to OECD countries (national definition)



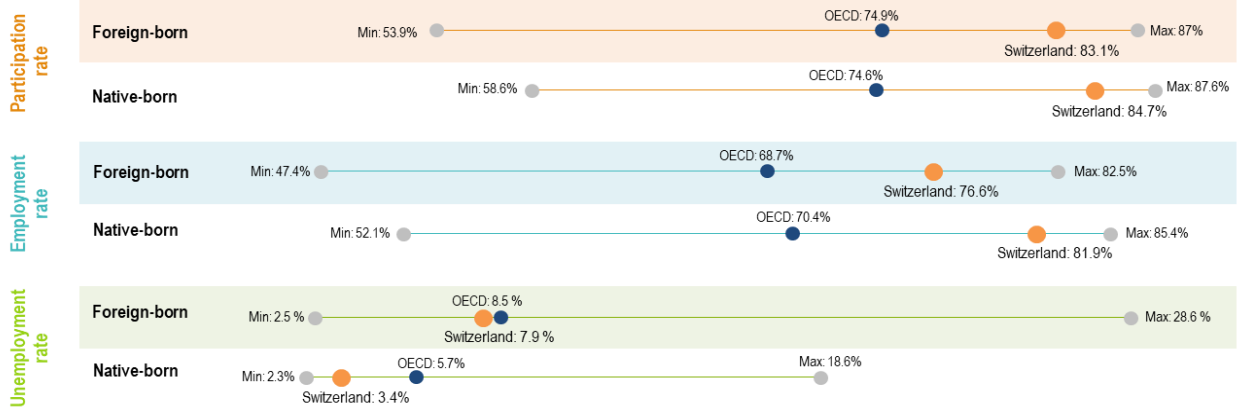
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	7.6	-3.4
Natural increase	2.4	-0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	5.2	-3.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	2 485	+1.2	0.4
Outflows (2017)	26 598	+3.2	3.9

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990881

Turkey

Foreign-born population – 2018
2.3 million, 53% women
2% of the population
Main countries of birth:
Bulgaria (16%), Iraq (12%), Germany (12%)

In 2017, Turkey registered around 466 000 new immigrants (according to official statistics from TurkStat) of whom 364 600 were foreign nationals. Over the year, the inflows of Turkish citizens decreased by 5 300 people and those of foreign citizens increased by 90 700. Slightly more than 50% of inflows of foreign citizens were male while the proportion stands at approximately 58% for Turkish immigrants.

The number of international students enrolled in Turkish universities is growing rapidly and reached 125 000 in 2017/18. This represents a 16% increase compared to the previous year and five times the figure observed at the beginning of the 2010s. Syria has been the main country of origin since 2016/17, and in 2017/18 one international student in six is Syrian (20 700). Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan follow with 17 000 and 12 000 students, respectively, and the number of German students has increased sixfold since 2016/17 and stood at 4 000 in 2017/18.

Iraq (97 100 new entries), Afghanistan (37 800) and Syria (28 200) were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Iraq registered the strongest increase (+26 200) and China the largest decrease (-3 100) in flows to Turkey compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 32%, to reach around 83 800. The majority of applicants come from Afghanistan (53 000), Iraq (20 000) and Iran (6 400). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Somalia (300) and the largest decrease nationals of Iraq (-25 000). Of the 81 000 decisions taken in 2018, 6% were positive.

According to the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), around 3.7 million Syrian refugees were under temporary protection in Turkey at 4 April 2019. The number of sheltered Syrian refugees stood at 140 000. Almost 1.7 million of the total were minors.

Emigration of Turks to OECD countries increased by 12.5% to 74 000. Approximately 45.8% of this group migrated to Germany, 8.2% to the United Kingdom and 6.7% to France.

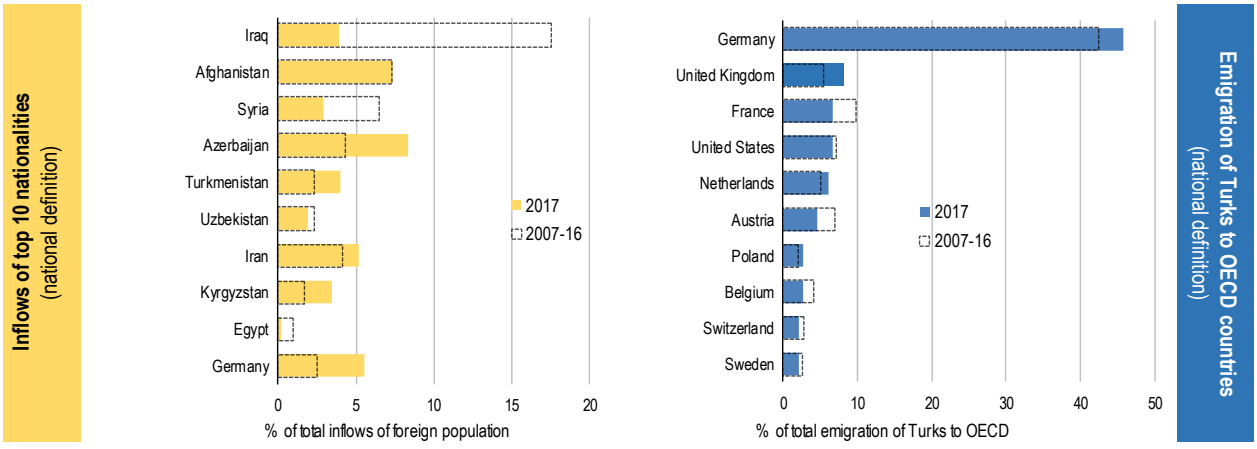
The number of workers sent abroad by the Turkish Employment Agency, which had declined regularly from nearly 58 000 in 2012 to less than 20 000 in 2017, has rebounded very sharply (+26%) to stand at 25 000 in 2018. In particular, Uzbekistan, Germany and Kuwait witnessed increased inflows of Turkish workers. The main destination countries in 2018 remained the Russian Federation (13%), Algeria (11%) and Saudi Arabia (10%). In 2016, the top three destination countries were Iraq (17%), Algeria (16%) and Saudi Arabia (8.5%).

In December 2018, Turkey lowered the investment thresholds for its citizenship-by-investment schemes, first introduced in 2017. Turkish citizenship is obtainable by investing USD 500 000 (or equivalent) in fixed capital (previously 2 million), a Turkish bank account or government stocks or bonds (previously 3 million), or – a new possibility – in venture capital or a real estate investment fund. Citizenship is also available if the foreign investor creates jobs for at least 50 Turkish nationals (previously 100 jobs) or invests at least USD 250 000 in real estate (previously 1 million). Investments must be held for at least three years.

For further information:

www.ailevecalisma.gov.tr
www.goc.gov.tr
www.iskur.gov.tr
www.nvi.gov.tr
www.mfa.gov.tr
www.tuik.gov.tr
www.workinturkey.gov.tr
www.yok.gov.tr
https://denklik.yok.gov.tr/

Key figures on immigration and emigration - Turkey



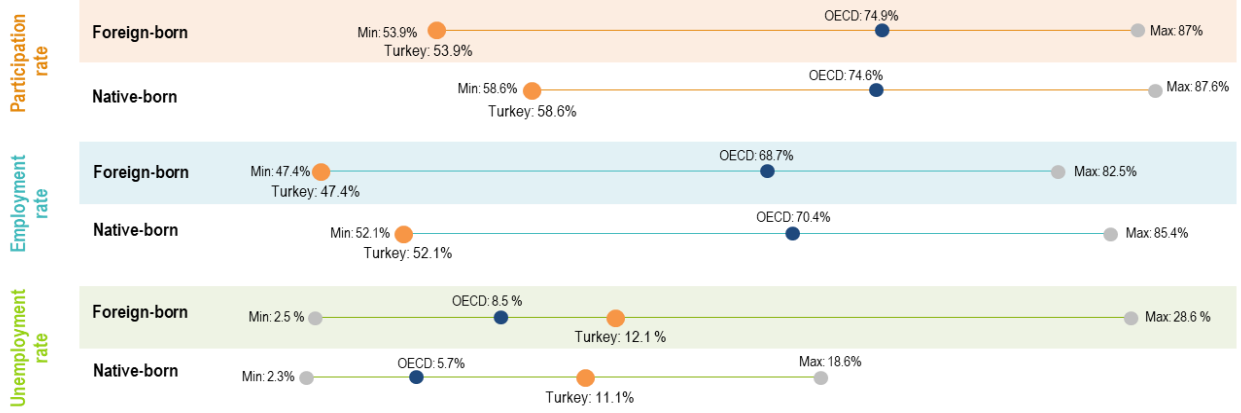
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	12.4	-1.1
Natural increase	10.8	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.6	-0.7

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	1 139	+8.7	0.2
Outflows (2017)	1 063	-5.8	0.1

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990900

United Kingdom

Foreign-born population – 2018

9.2 million, 52% women

14% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +48%

Main countries of birth:
India (9%), Poland (8%), Pakistan (5%)

In 2017, net long-term immigration increased and reached 282 000, +13% compared to 2016. Net immigration of EU citizens fell by 33 000 to 100 000, just over half of the total for 2015 (184 000). Non-EU net immigration was 229 000, considerably higher than the year before (176 000), of which 151 000 was attributed to Asian net migration. The estimate of immigration for EU citizens was 239 000, similar to the 2016 estimate of 250 000. Immigration of non-EU citizens saw a significant increase from 265 000 to 313 000.

In 2017, the United Kingdom received 342 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -2.5% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 53.7% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 9.1% labour migrants, 23.1% family members (including accompanying family) and 5.5% humanitarian migrants.

Around 306 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 91 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 60 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2017, an increase of 4% compared to 2016. These posted workers were generally on short-term contracts.

China, Romania and India were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, China registered the strongest increase (23 000) and France the largest decrease (-11 000) in flows to the United Kingdom compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 11.9% to reach around 37 000. The majority of applicants come from Iran (4 000), Iraq (3 600) and Pakistan (2 600). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of Eritrea (1 100) and the largest decrease nationals of Pakistan (-600). Of the 29 000 decisions taken in 2018, 34.9% were positive.

Emigration of British people to OECD countries increased by 0.4% to 131 000. Approximately 16.0% of this group migrated to Spain, 13.3% to Australia and 8.7% to Germany.

The Tier 2 visa route (skilled workers) has had an annual cap of 20 700 people since 2011. Before December 2017, this cap had been reached only once. However, it was reached every month from January to May 2018. In June 2018, the government announced that doctors and nurses would be excluded from the cap.

In light of the anticipated shortage of agricultural workers following Brexit, a two-year Seasonal Workers pilot scheme was announced by the Home Secretary and Environment Secretary in September 2018. Up to 2 500 workers may be brought annually to work for UK farmers for up to six months in seasonal agricultural work.

In December 2018, the UK government published a White Paper on the "UK's future skills-based immigration system". The future system will apply to EU and non-EU citizens alike. Current rules will continue to apply during an Implementation Period, planned to run through 2020. The White Paper largely accepted the recommendations from the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) in September 2018 regarding changes to the student, mobility and work schemes. The Resident Labour Market test will be eliminated for the highest skilled workers. There will be no cap on the skilled work route, which will in future encompass medium-skill workers. A longer post-study extension period to stay and seek employment and sponsorship will be provided – six months for Bachelor's level (up from two) and Master's level graduates (up from four), and 12 months for PhD level graduates (today under a separate 12-month scheme). The White Paper also proposes a transitional time-limited route for temporary short-term workers, working a maximum of 12 months followed by a 12-month "cooling off" period outside the UK. Nationals of specified countries only will be eligible to participate; the scheme will be reviewed in 2025.

In addition, the government has also introduced the EU Settlement Scheme for EEA nationals currently in the UK. EU citizens must obtain specific, individual permission to stay on in the UK. Residents of more than five years can obtain settlement while more recent migrants can obtain permits to stay until they are eligible to apply for settlement.

In July 2018, the UK created a new form of leave for children relocated to the UK under section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016 (the Dubs amendment), who do not qualify for either refugee status or humanitarian protection. They may receive a residence permit, valid for five years, after which they may apply for settlement. The number of children to be transferred under section 67 remains at 480.

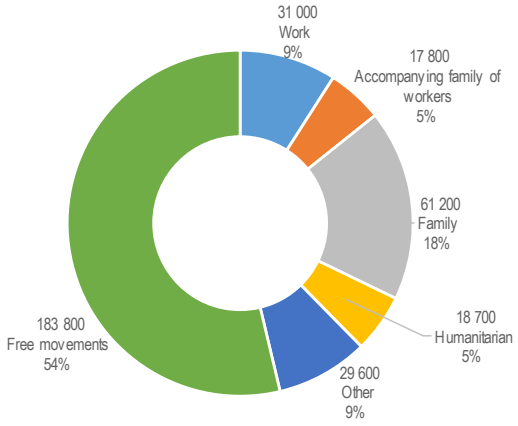
In February 2019, the government published the Integrated Communities Action Plan, which sets out measures intended to tackle the causes of poor integration and build economically and socially stronger, more integrated communities. The Action plan includes some measures specifically for recent migrants, including refugees, and recognises that integration is a 'two-way street' involving both recent migrants and settled communities. The Action Plan applies primarily to England, although some measures are UK-wide.

For further information:

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office
www.ons.gov.uk

Key figures on immigration and emigration - United Kingdom

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	21 560	- 4%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	32 830	- 9%
Other temporary workers	36 820	+ 2%

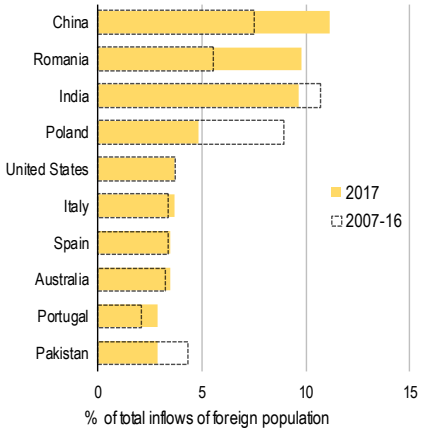
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2017	2017/16
International students	305 840	+ 13%
Trainees	..	..

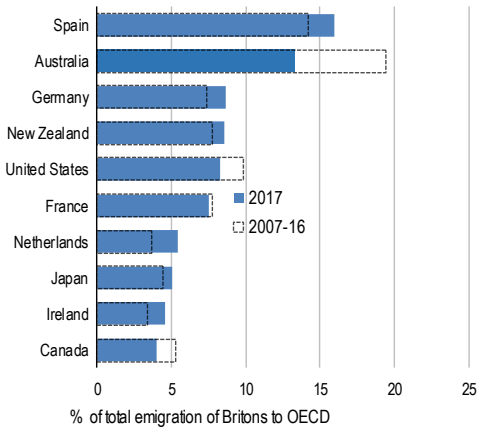
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	37 370	+ 12%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Britons to OECD countries (national definition)



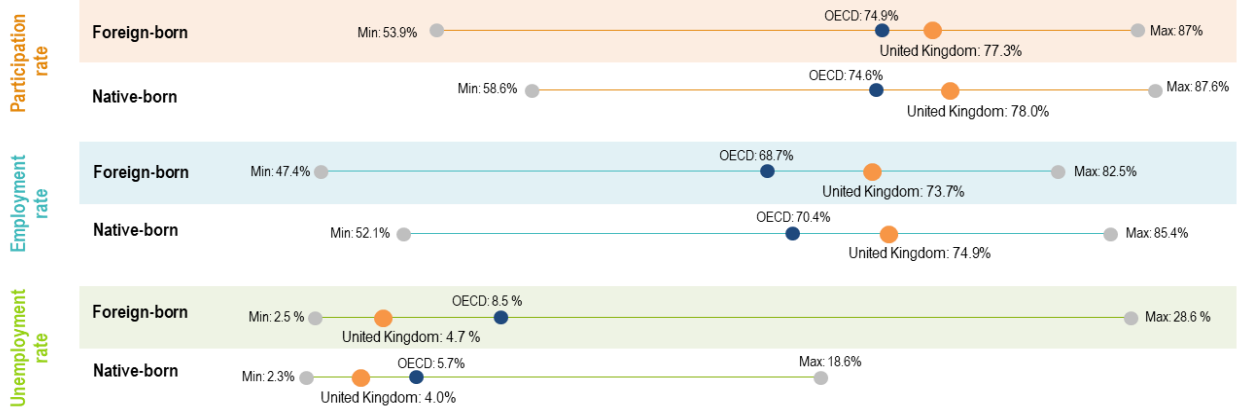
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	6.5	-0.6
Natural increase	2.3	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.2	-0.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	5 435	+23.8	0.2
Outflows (2017)	9 727	-4.5	0.4

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990919

United States

Foreign-born population – 2018

44.5 million, 51% women

13% of the population

Evolution since 2007: +17%

Main countries of birth:
Mexico (25%), India (6%), China (5%)

In 2017, the United States received 1 127 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -4.8% compared to 2016. This figure comprises 5.8% labour migrants, 72.9% family members (including accompanying family) and 13% humanitarian migrants.

Around 394 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 691 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants and trainees.

Mexico, China and Cuba were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2017. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Afghanistan registered the strongest increase (7 000) and China the largest decrease (-10 000) in flows to the United States compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by 23.3%, to reach around 254 000. The majority of applicants came from El Salvador (33 400), Guatemala (33 100) and Venezuela (27 500). The largest increase since 2017 concerned nationals of India (2 000) and the largest decrease nationals of El Salvador (-16 000). Of the 46 000 decisions taken in 2018, 38.2% were positive.

Emigration of Americans to OECD countries increased by 2.8% to 142 000. Approximately 15.4% of this group migrated to Japan, 14.8% to Germany and 13.9% to Korea.

In April 2018, the United States began to refer all individuals apprehended illegally crossing into the country from Mexico for prosecution. As adults were put into custody, they were separated from any offspring who had accompanied them across the border. In June 2018, an executive order ended separation as a general policy, limiting it to specific cases.

The United States lowered the annual refugee resettlement cap for Fiscal Year 2019, continuing a downwards trend in its annual refugee resettlement cap since 2016. The quota for US FY2018 was 45 000 and for 2019 was set at 30 000. A temporary suspension of admissions in 2017 and tighter scrutiny led to fewer resettlements than allocated in FY2018 and in the first half of FY2019.

Starting in January 2019, the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) or "Remain in Mexico" were implemented. Under this policy, people crossing the border illegally from Mexico or without proper documentation at border points who then file for asylum may be returned to Mexico to await the processing of their cases. In a separate practice, some border crossings limit the number of asylum seekers who can file applications at that crossing in any given day.

In January 2018, in an attempt to reduce the backlog of asylum claims – which exceeded 200 000 – the US administration changed from a queue system for processing to a prioritising of new applications.

Finally, Temporary protected status was terminated for several countries, including El Salvador, Haiti, and Nicaragua but courts suspended this termination.

Examination of applications and renewals of temporary permits for labour migrants has been stepped up, leading to higher refusal rates. The refusal rate for initial applications for H-1B visas, which was below 10% through FY2015, rose to 24% in FY2018. The refusal rate for renewals, which had been no higher than 5% in the decade to 2016, rose to 18% in FY2018. Indications for FY2019 suggest that denials are at a higher level.

The process for attributing the H-1B visa – for which the cap of 85 000 is heavily oversubscribed – was modified. Applicants for FY2020's cap were first subject to a lottery for the 65 000 general places, and then a lottery for 20 000 places for those with a master's level or higher. This was a reversal of prior procedure, and led to 11% more higher-educated applicants being selected within the cap. Another change will lighten the paperwork load incumbent on potential sponsors of H-1B visa holders. From FY2021, sponsors only need to file a registration, rather than a full application, to be considered for the cap. Registrations selected in the lottery must be followed up with a complete application.

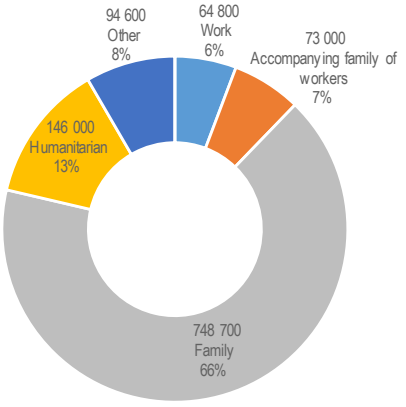
The administration proposed changes to the EB-5 visa for foreign investors, raising the threshold from USD 500 000 to USD 1.35 million and changing the designation process for "targeted employment areas", where investment thresholds are half that amount.

For further information:

www.uscis.gov
www.dhs.gov/
www.state.gov

Key figures on immigration and emigration - United States

Long-term immigration flows (Source: OECD)



Temporary migration (Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2017	2017/16
Working holidaymakers	104 920	+ 4%
Seasonal workers	161 580	+ 20%
Intra-company transfers	78 180	- 1%
Other temporary workers	344 960	+ 1%

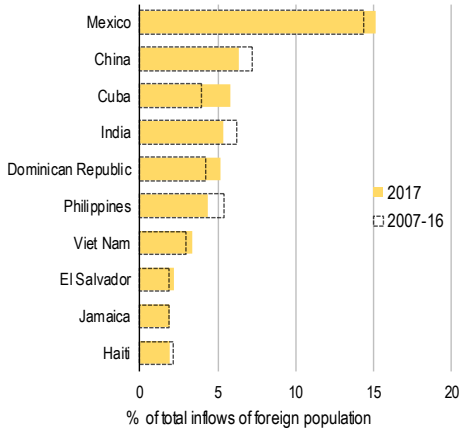
Education

	2017	2017/16
International students	393 570	- 17%
Trainees	1 230	- 14%

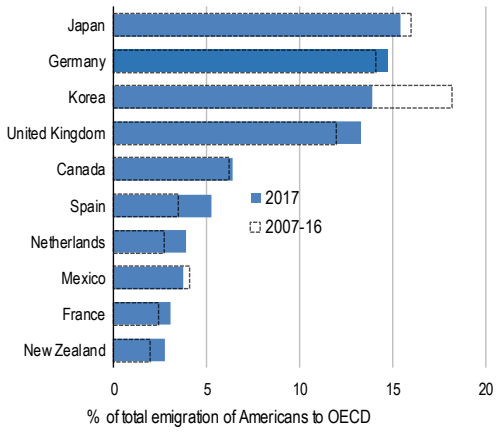
Humanitarian

	2018	2018/17
Asylum seekers	254 300	- 23%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities (national definition)



Emigration of Americans to OECD countries (national definition)



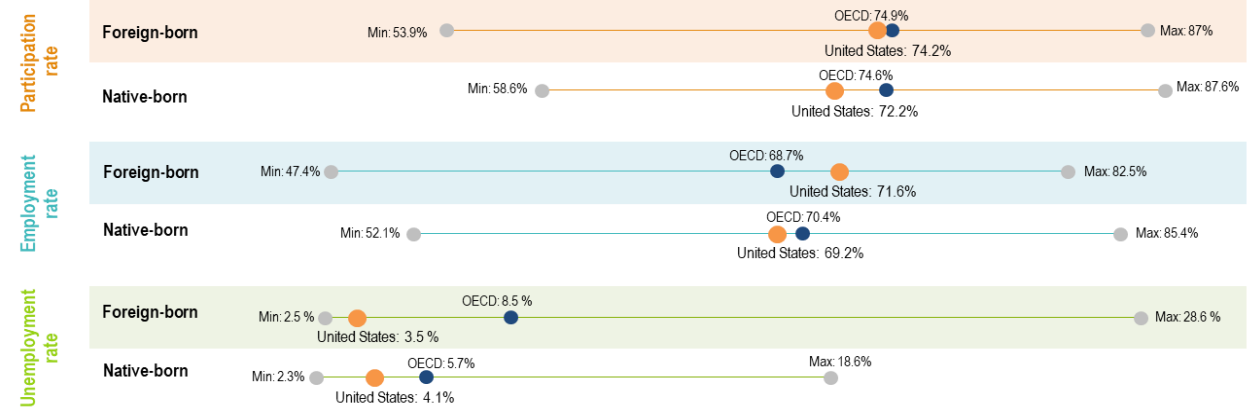
Components of population growth

	2017 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2017/16 % change
Total	6.2	-0.8
Natural increase	3.5	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	2.7	-0.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2018)	6 417	+1.8	0.0
Outflows (2017)	67 964	+4.4	0.3

Labour market outcomes



Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990938

Sources and notes of the country figures

Foreign-born population

National sources and Secretariat estimates. Exact sources and notes for OECD countries and Russia are given in the Statistical Annex (see metadata for Tables A.4. and B.4.).

Migration flows by country of citizenship and destination

Inflows of foreigners

OECD countries and Russia: 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); Romania: Changes in permanent residence (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook).

Emigration of nationals to OECD countries

Sum of the inflows of the country's citizens to OECD countries.

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, except for Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, for which the source is Eurostat's database on first permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (migr_resfirst).

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. Students exclude secondary education and vocational training. For Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, the source is Eurostat's database on first permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (migr_resfirst).

Inflows of asylum seekers

United Nations High Commission for Refugees (www.unhcr.org/statistics); Eurostat.

Components of population growth

European countries: Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level (Eurostat); other countries: national sources.

Remittances

World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics database and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

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) (the rates are for the year 2017); Japan: Population census 2015; Korea: Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force and Economically Active Population Survey of Korean nationals (the rates are for the year 2017 and refer to the long-term resident foreign-born population aged 15-59 who is foreign or was naturalised within the last five years); Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE)*; United States: Current Population Surveys.

Statistical annex

Inflows and outflows of foreign population

A.1. Inflows of foreign population into selected OECD countries and Russia
B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality
A.2. Outflows of foreign population from selected OECD countries
Metadata relative to Tables A.1, B.1. and A.2. Inflows and outflows of foreign population

Inflows of asylum seekers

A.3. Inflows of asylum seekers into OECD countries and Russia
B.3. Inflows of asylum seekers by nationality
Metadata relative to Tables A.3. and B.3. Inflows of asylum seekers

Stocks of foreign and foreign-born populations

A.4. Stocks of foreign-born population in OECD countries and in Russia
B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth
Metadata relative to Tables A.4. and B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population
A.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality in OECD countries and in Russia
B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality
Metadata relative to Tables A.5. and B.5. Stocks of foreign population

Acquisitions of nationality

A.6. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries and in Russia
B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality
Metadata relative to Tables A.6. and B.6. Acquisitions of nationality

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 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 recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union:
The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Introduction

Most of the data published in this annex have been provided by national correspondents of the OECD Expert Group 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 OECD Expert Group 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 2007-17 or 2008-18.

- 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 (http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/keystat.htm).

- 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.
- Figures in italic are estimated by the Secretariat.

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

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Australia	189.5	203.9	219.4	202.2	206.4	236.0	244.8	233.9	223.7	218.5	224.2
Austria	91.5	94.4	91.7	96.9	109.9	125.6	135.2	154.3	198.7	158.7	139.3
Belgium	93.4	106.0	102.7	113.6	117.9	128.9	117.6	106.3	128.8	103.2	109.5
Canada	236.8	247.2	252.2	280.7	248.7	257.8	259.0	260.3	271.8	296.4	286.5
Chile	53.1	43.6	35.9	41.4	50.7	65.2	84.4	83.5	101.9	135.5	..
Colombia	8.9	10.7	13.0	15.1	20.9	23.7	29.7	70.4	61.9	..	..
Czech Republic	102.5	76.2	38.2	28.0	20.7	28.6	27.8	38.5	31.6	34.8	43.5
Denmark	31.4	37.0	32.0	33.4	34.6	35.5	41.3	49.0	58.7	54.6	49.0
Estonia	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	7.4	7.7	9.1
Finland	17.5	19.9	18.1	18.2	20.4	23.3	23.9	23.6	21.4	27.3	23.7
France	213.7	216.0	211.4	221.8	228.1	247.0	251.3	251.8	242.7	245.7	245.9
Germany	574.8	573.8	606.3	683.5	841.7	965.9	1 108.1	1 342.5	2 016.2	1 719.1	1 384.0
Greece	46.3	42.9	41.5	35.8	35.4	33.0	32.0	31.3	29.5	34.0	86.1
Hungary	22.6	35.5	25.6	23.9	22.5	20.3	21.3	26.0	25.8	23.8	36.5
Iceland	9.3	7.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.9	4.3	5.0	7.9	11.8
Ireland	120.4	89.7	50.7	23.9	33.7	37.2	41.0	43.7	49.3	53.9	57.2
Israel	18.1	13.7	14.6	16.6	16.9	16.6	16.9	24.1	27.9	26.0	26.4
Italy	515.2	496.5	406.7	424.5	354.3	321.3	279.0	248.4	250.5	262.9	301.1
Japan	336.6	344.5	297.1	287.1	266.9	303.9	306.7	336.5	391.2	427.6	475.0
Korea	300.4	302.2	232.8	293.1	307.2	300.2	360.5	407.1	372.9	402.2	452.7
Latvia	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.4	5.1
Lithuania	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.5	3.0	4.8	3.7	6.0	10.2
Luxembourg	15.8	16.8	14.6	15.8	19.1	19.4	19.8	21.0	22.6	21.6	23.1
Mexico	7.2	15.9	23.9	26.2	22.0	18.2	63.0	43.5	34.4	35.9	32.8
Netherlands	80.3	103.4	104.4	110.2	118.5	115.7	122.3	139.3	159.5	182.2	183.9
New Zealand	59.6	63.9	60.3	57.6	61.0	62.0	67.5	80.3	91.8	95.6	99.3
Norway	53.5	58.8	56.7	65.1	70.8	70.0	66.9	61.4	59.1	58.5	49.8
Poland	40.6	41.8	41.3	41.1	41.3	47.1	46.6	32.0	86.1	107.0	128.0
Portugal	32.6	72.8	61.4	50.7	45.4	38.5	33.2	35.3	37.9	46.9	61.4
Russia	287.0	281.6	279.9	187.8	214.9	290.6	350.7	443.1	425.0	388.6	393.1
Slovak Republic	7.2	7.4	5.1	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.6	2.9
Slovenia	30.5	43.8	24.2	11.3	18.0	17.3	15.7	18.4	19.9	20.0	27.7
Spain	920.5	567.4	365.4	330.3	335.9	272.5	248.4	264.5	290.0	352.2	454.4
Sweden	83.5	83.3	83.8	79.0	75.9	82.6	95.4	106.1	113.9	143.0	125.0
Switzerland	139.7	157.3	132.4	134.2	142.5	143.8	155.4	152.1	150.4	143.1	137.8
Turkey	..	..	..	29.9	..	..	..	..	..	380.9	466.3
United Kingdom	455.0	456.0	430.0	459.0	453.0	383.0	406.0	504.0	481.0	455.0	520.0
United States	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	1 183.5	1 127.2

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of Table A.2.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933990957

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Australia (permanent)

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
India	19.8	22.7	25.3	23.5	21.9	27.8	38.1	39.6	34.7	38.6	40.0	19.8
China	21.1	20.7	22.3	24.5	28.7	25.3	27.9	27.1	27.9	29.1	29.3	21.1
United Kingdom	30.7	31.7	33.3	26.7	21.5	27.0	23.1	23.8	22.2	19.0	17.6	30.7
New Zealand	28.3	34.5	33.0	24.4	34.6	44.3	41.2	27.3	22.4	19.7	12.6	28.3
Philippines	6.1	7.1	8.9	10.2	10.7	12.8	11.0	10.3	11.9	12.0	12.1	6.1
Iraq	2.5	2.6	4.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	3.2	4.0	3.1	3.0	9.7	2.5
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	2.6	2.2	8.7	0.2
Pakistan	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	3.9	3.6	5.7	8.0	7.0	6.8	1.8
Viet Nam	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.5	3.4
South Africa	5.4	6.9	11.3	11.1	8.1	8.0	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.8	5.4
Nepal	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.5	4.0	4.4	4.2	5.1	4.4	0.7
Malaysia	4.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.6	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.8
Ireland	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.4	5.0	5.3	6.3	6.3	4.9	3.9	1.9
United States	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.8
Afghanistan	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.2	5.7	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.6
Other countries	57.4	59.5	62.0	59.4	55.8	62.0	64.0	60.4	59.8	57.9	57.4	57.4
Total	**189.5**	**203.9**	**219.4**	**202.2**	**206.4**	**236.0**	**244.8**	**233.9**	**223.7**	**218.5**	**224.2**	**189.5**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991071

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Austria

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Romania	9.3	9.2	9.3	11.3	12.9	13.4	13.5	20.7	17.5	16.7	17.9	44
Germany	18.0	19.2	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.8	17.7	16.8	17.0	16.1	16.2	46
Hungary	4.5	5.2	5.8	6.4	9.3	13.1	14.9	14.5	14.4	13.3	13.1	47
Serbia	6.3	6.0	4.6	7.1	6.1	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2	44
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	7.4	22.6	9.0	6.7	59
Poland	5.3	4.4	3.8	4.0	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.9	6.1	5.4	5.2	37
Croatia	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	4.2	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.1	44
Slovak Republic	3.6	4.9	4.0	4.0	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.1	52
Bulgaria	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.9	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.0	46
Italy	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.4	42
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.9	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.2	46
Turkey	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	43
Slovenia	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	42
Russia	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	56
Afghanistan	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.9	3.8	2.3	3.2	19.5	11.7	2.1	34
Other countries	26.5	26.4	28.0	27.5	30.1	34.7	36.9	39.8	57.5	46.0	38.9	..
Total	**91.5**	**94.4**	**91.7**	**96.9**	**109.9**	**125.6**	**135.2**	**154.3**	**198.7**	**158.7**	**139.3**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991071

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Belgium

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Romania	5.5	6.8	6.1	8.0	10.9	11.2	10.0	11.3	10.6	10.3	11.6	37
France	12.3	14.1	12.3	13.5	13.8	13.3	13.6	12.0	12.0	11.1	11.2	50
Netherlands	11.4	11.7	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.1	8.1	7.5	7.7	47
Syria	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.0	2.8	10.4	4.4	5.4	51
Italy	2.7	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	45
Morocco	7.8	8.2	9.1	9.8	8.5	5.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	54
Poland	9.4	9.0	9.9	8.9	9.3	8.6	7.5	5.8	5.3	4.4	4.3	48
Spain	1.9	2.8	3.6	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.1	5.0	4.1	3.7	4.0	49
Bulgaria	2.6	3.9	3.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.6	45
India	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.1	43
Portugal	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.1	4.2	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	40
Germany	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	50
United States	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	50
Turkey	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	45
Iraq	..	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.1	8.1	1.4	1.7	57
Other countries	26.8	30.7	31.8	36.1	36.9	48.7	41.0	35.1	44.9	36.4	38.5	..
Total	**93.4**	**106.0**	**102.7**	**113.6**	**117.9**	**128.9**	**117.6**	**106.3**	**128.8**	**103.2**	**109.5**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991071

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Canada (permanent)

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
India	28.7	28.3	29.4	34.2	27.5	30.9	33.1	38.3	39.5	39.8	51.7	47
Philippines	19.8	24.9	28.6	38.6	36.8	34.3	29.5	40.0	50.8	41.8	40.9	57
China	27.6	30.0	29.6	30.4	28.5	33.0	34.1	24.6	19.5	26.9	30.3	55
Syria	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	2.1	9.9	34.9	12.0	48
United States	9.5	10.2	9.0	8.1	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.5	7.5	8.4	9.1	51
Pakistan	10.1	9.0	7.2	6.8	7.5	11.2	12.6	9.1	11.3	11.3	7.7	50
France	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.1	6.3	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.4	6.6	47
Nigeria	2.4	2.1	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.5	47
United Kingdom	8.2	9.0	8.9	8.7	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.3	41
Iraq	2.4	3.5	5.5	5.9	6.2	4.0	4.9	3.9	4.0	2.4	4.7	50
Iran	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	11.3	16.8	11.7	6.5	4.7	53
Eritrea	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	4.6	4.7	46
Korea	5.9	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.0	58
Jamaica	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	46
Afghanistan	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.6	3.4	53
Other countries	104.3	105.8	107.3	120.2	102.8	100.9	97.7	91.4	89.9	92.9	92.1	..
Total	**236.8**	**247.2**	**252.2**	**280.7**	**248.7**	**257.8**	**259.0**	**260.3**	**271.8**	**296.4**	**286.5**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Chile

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Colombia	2.7	3.2	4.1	5.5	9.4	12.1	16.7	15.4	19.5	26.9	..	52
Peru	31.5	22.3	14.9	14.7	16.4	18.9	18.9	19.8	24.7	25.5	..	47
Haiti	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	2.2	6.4	23.0	..	30
Venezuela	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.3	7.4	21.9	..	47
Bolivia	5.2	3.4	2.1	4.6	6.2	10.8	23.6	21.6	19.8	14.8	..	52
Ecuador	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.8	4.3	..	47
Argentina	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.1	..	42
Brazil	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	..	52
Spain	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.1	4.1	3.4	2.5	1.9	..	33
China	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	..	35
United States	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4	..	46
Dominican Republic	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	..	54
Paraguay	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	..	62
Mexico	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	..	50
Cuba	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	..	47
Other countries	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.0	..	
Total	**53.1**	**43.6**	**35.9**	**41.4**	**50.7**	**65.2**	**84.4**	**83.5**	**101.9**	**135.5**	**..**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Colombia

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2015 (%)
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	3.6	4.7	5.3	11.3	9.1	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	3.2	3.1	3.7	8.4	7.8	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.5	1.4	6.9	4.9	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.9	2.4	4.8	3.8	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.6	1.7	3.3	3.2	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.9	3.6	2.4	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.1	2.3	..	..	..
Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.8	2.0	..	..	..
Ecuador	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.1	2.0	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.8	..	..	..
Peru	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.6	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.6	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.5	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.5	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	..	..	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..	4.6	5.0	6.3	15.7	15.1	..	..	
Total	**8.9**	**10.7**	**13.0**	**15.1**	**20.9**	**23.7**	**29.7**	**70.4**	**61.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Czech Republic

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Ukraine	39.6	18.7	8.1	3.5	2.0	5.9	3.7	8.4	5.5	5.8	10.3	42
Slovak Republic	13.9	7.6	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.8	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3	48
Russia	6.7	5.8	4.1	3.7	2.1	3.2	3.1	4.9	2.9	2.4	2.9	56
Viet Nam	12.3	13.4	2.3	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.2	46
Romania	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	30
Bulgaria	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.6	35
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	36
Mongolia	3.3	3.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	46
United States	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	48
India	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	29
China	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	43
Poland	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	42
Belarus	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	41
Germany	1.9	4.3	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.6	25
Kazakhstan	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	55
Other countries	15.2	15.1	9.1	6.9	5.7	6.6	6.2	7.7	7.0	8.4	10.3	
Total	**102.5**	**76.2**	**38.2**	**28.0**	**20.7**	**28.6**	**27.8**	**38.5**	**31.6**	**34.8**	**43.5**	**41**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991071

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Denmark

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Romania	0.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	37
Poland	4.3	6.5	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	35
Syria	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.6	5.4	11.4	8.8	2.3	58
Germany	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	53
Lithuania	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	40
India	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	42
United Kingdom	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	37
Ukraine	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	41
Sweden	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	53
Italy	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	40
Norway	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	61
Bulgaria	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	38
Philippines	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	92
Iran	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.3	38
China	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	57
Other countries	13.2	14.1	13.5	14.4	14.0	14.2	16.8	18.5	22.9	20.2	20.0	
Total	**31.4**	**37.0**	**32.0**	**33.4**	**34.6**	**35.5**	**41.3**	**49.0**	**58.7**	**54.6**	**49.0**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991071

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Estonia

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Russia	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	46
Ukraine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	27
Finland	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	36
Latvia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	29
Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	48
Italy	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	39
France	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	41
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	49
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	19
Lithuania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	36
United Kingdom	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	23
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	14
Nigeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	25
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	50
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	23
Other countries	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.0	2.1	2.6	
Total	**2.0**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**7.4**	**7.7**	**9.1**	**36**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Finland

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Iraq	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.2	2.6	37
Estonia	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.7	6.0	5.9	4.7	3.4	2.6	2.2	40
Syria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.0	49
Russia	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.5	58
Afghanistan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.9	39
India	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	43
China	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	54
Viet Nam	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	59
Sweden	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	36
Ukraine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	54
Somalia	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	61
Romania	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	37
Philippines	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	65
Thailand	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	82
United States	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	40
Other countries	7.2	8.2	6.6	6.1	7.0	8.4	8.3	9.2	8.7	9.4	9.3	
Total	**17.5**	**19.9**	**18.1**	**18.2**	**20.4**	**23.3**	**23.9**	**23.6**	**21.4**	**27.3**	**23.7**	**44**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991071

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – France

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Algeria	26.8	24.4	23.1	21.4	21.2	23.7	23.6	24.1	22.4	21.8	21.8	51
Morocco	22.1	24.9	21.5	20.1	18.8	19.8	20.0	21.1	18.4	18.8	18.8	55
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.9	13.6	49
Tunisia	8.8	8.8	10.3	10.7	10.3	11.3	11.6	11.9	10.5	11.3	11.7	38
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.7	12.9	12.4	10.7	10.8	51
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	9.3	9.8	11.6	10.0	49
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.8	14.7	11.6	12.4	8.3	45
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.1	8.1	10.1	8.5	8.1	48
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.6	49
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.7	6.4	7.1	6.2	5.7	55
Turkey	7.9	7.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.9	45
Afghanistan	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.7	4.9	10
China	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.5	6.3	7.6	7.6	5.0	5.3	4.6	56
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	53
United States	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.4	4.5	4.3	57
Other countries	136.6	138.9	137.1	151.5	159.7	172.7	98.7	102.9	101.7	102.8	107.4	
Total	**213.7**	**216.0**	**211.4**	**221.8**	**228.1**	**247.0**	**251.3**	**251.8**	**242.7**	**245.7**	**245.9**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Germany

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Romania	42.9	48.2	57.3	75.5	97.5	120.5	139.5	198.7	221.4	222.3	230.6	34
Poland	140.0	119.9	112.0	115.6	164.7	177.8	190.4	192.2	190.8	160.7	149.7	33
Bulgaria	20.5	24.1	29.2	39.8	52.4	60.2	60.9	80.1	86.3	83.0	81.6	38
Syria	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.0	4.6	8.5	19.0	69.1	309.7	179.4	76.4	54
Croatia	8.4	8.7	9.1	10.2	11.5	12.9	25.8	46.1	61.0	62.1	58.6	36
Italy	18.2	20.1	22.2	23.9	28.1	36.9	47.5	56.7	57.2	52.6	51.5	40
Hungary	22.2	25.2	25.3	29.3	41.1	54.5	60.0	58.8	58.1	51.6	48.1	32
Turkey	26.7	26.7	27.2	27.6	28.6	26.2	23.2	22.1	23.7	28.6	33.7	36
India	9.4	11.4	12.0	13.2	15.4	18.1	19.5	22.4	26.1	27.7	29.5	35
Iraq	5.0	8.9	13.1	9.5	7.5	6.7	5.2	7.1	64.8	68.0	27.6	45
China	13.6	14.3	15.4	16.2	18.3	19.7	22.4	23.2	25.5	26.6	26.6	51
Greece	8.0	8.3	8.6	12.3	23.0	32.7	32.1	28.8	28.3	27.1	26.1	39
Serbia	..	5.4	7.0	16.7	16.5	22.1	27.3	38.4	39.7	22.9	24.5	37
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.9	9.5	12.2	15.1	20.7	21.7	22.4	24.0	35
United States	17.5	17.5	17.7	18.3	20.1	19.6	20.5	20.5	21.1	20.7	21.1	47
Other countries	234.4	227.1	241.7	265.6	302.9	337.4	399.7	457.9	780.8	663.4	474.5	
Total	**574.8**	**573.8**	**606.3**	**683.5**	**841.7**	**965.9**	**1 108.1**	**1 342.5**	**2 016.2**	**1 719.1**	**1 384.0**	**39**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Hungary

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Ukraine	2.9	4.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	6.3	32
Romania	6.7	10.0	7.1	6.6	5.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	34
Germany	0.7	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	42
China	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.2	4.7	3.5	1.5	2.3	51
Serbia	0.0	4.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	26
Slovak Republic	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	56
United States	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	52
Turkey	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	35
Russia	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	60
Viet Nam	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	40
Italy	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	33
Syria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	38
Japan	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	40
United Kingdom	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	34
Austria	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	35
Other countries	7.2	6.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	8.2	8.6	9.0	12.6	
Total	**22.6**	**35.5**	**25.6**	**23.9**	**22.5**	**20.3**	**21.3**	**26.0**	**25.8**	**23.8**	**36.5**	**41**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Iceland

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Poland	5.7	3.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.9	4.5	31
Lithuania	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3	23
Latvia	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	21
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	26
Germany	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	58
Czech Republic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	48
United States	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	56
Spain	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	41
Portugal	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	33
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	24
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	37
France	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	52
Denmark	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	49
Philippines	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	67
Hungary	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	36
Other countries	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.1	
Total	**9.3**	**7.5**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**5.0**	**7.9**	**11.8**	**35**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Israel

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Former USSR	6.5	5.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.3	11.6	14.7	14.5	16.2	52
France	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.9	6.5	6.6	4.2	3.2	51
United States	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	50
Brazil	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	51
United Kingdom	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	48
Turkey	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	52
South Africa	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	57
Canada	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	57
Argentina	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	51
Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	52
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	58
Venezuela	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	52
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	47
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	55
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	44
Other countries	5.1	2.6	1.3	2.8	3.7	3.4	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	
Total	**18.1**	**13.7**	**14.6**	**16.6**	**16.9**	**16.6**	**16.9**	**24.1**	**27.9**	**26.0**	**26.4**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Italy

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Romania	271.4	174.6	105.6	92.1	90.1	81.7	58.2	50.7	46.4	45.2	43.5	61
Nigeria	2.5	3.7	4.0	4.8	4.5	6.7	6.3	5.3	8.9	14.7	23.3	27
Morocco	23.5	37.3	33.1	30.0	23.9	19.6	19.6	17.6	15.0	14.7	15.7	55
Brazil	11.9	12.6	9.7	8.6	7.1	5.7	5.0	5.0	7.0	10.5	15.7	50
Albania	23.3	35.7	27.5	22.6	16.6	14.1	12.2	11.4	11.5	13.0	15.4	53
Pakistan	3.5	5.7	7.9	10.8	7.5	8.8	7.8	9.6	11.4	14.7	15.0	19
Bangladesh	5.2	9.3	8.9	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.5	12.7	12.4	10.7	14.6	18
China	9.7	12.8	16.8	22.9	20.1	20.5	17.6	15.8	14.9	12.4	11.3	53
Senegal	2.3	4.8	4.9	8.9	6.6	5.5	6.5	6.3	7.5	8.5	10.9	17
Gambia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	5.1	6.6	8.7	2
Ukraine	15.5	24.0	22.6	30.4	17.9	11.5	12.8	9.7	9.3	8.7	7.9	69
India	7.1	12.5	12.8	15.2	13.3	11.2	10.8	11.1	11.2	10.0	7.7	43
Egypt	3.7	5.3	8.0	9.3	9.6	8.6	9.8	8.7	7.4	6.6	7.7	41
Mali	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.3	2.0	4.8	5.2	6.8	3
Côte d'Ivoire	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.0	3.5	6.5	14
Other countries	133.9	155.8	142.8	156.9	124.8	112.9	98.6	79.7	75.5	77.8	90.5	
Total	**515.2**	**496.5**	**406.7**	**424.5**	**354.3**	**321.3**	**279.0**	**248.4**	**250.5**	**262.9**	**301.1**	**42**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Japan

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
China	125.3	134.2	121.2	107.9	100.4	107.0	93.0	98.6	100.6	103.3	109.8	..
Viet Nam	9.9	12.5	10.9	11.9	13.9	19.5	31.7	43.0	65.9	77.5	98.6	..
Philippines	25.3	21.0	15.8	13.3	13.6	15.4	16.4	19.9	24.0	26.2	29.6	..
Korea	28.1	30.0	27.0	27.9	23.4	25.7	24.2	21.1	22.6	25.6	28.0	..
United States	22.8	24.0	23.5	22.7	19.3	21.0	21.1	22.0	21.5	22.2	22.0	..
Indonesia	10.1	10.1	7.5	8.3	8.4	9.3	9.6	11.8	14.3	16.8	19.6	..
Thailand	9.0	10.5	9.9	10.9	13.6	15.4	15.4	14.3	14.5	15.4	16.4	..
Nepal	2.2	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.5	4.8	8.3	11.5	13.4	14.1	14.5	..
Brazil	22.9	14.4	3.0	4.7	4.5	5.8	4.8	6.1	9.1	12.8	14.2	..
Chinese Taipei	4.9	5.5	5.4	6.6	5.6	6.6	6.6	7.7	10.8	12.2	13.7	..
India	5.8	5.7	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.9	..
Myanmar	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.3	5.2	6.1	7.6	..
United Kingdom	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	..
Sri Lanka	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.2	3.1	4.7	5.6	..
France	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.0	2.9	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.5	..
Other countries	57.9	59.9	52.7	53.1	45.5	55.4	55.7	57.7	67.8	71.2	75.2	..
Total	**336.6**	**344.5**	**297.1**	**287.1**	**266.9**	**303.9**	**306.7**	**336.5**	**391.2**	**427.6**	**475.0**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Korea

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
China	177.0	161.7	117.6	155.3	149.2	127.3	178.6	192.9	177.0	165.5	156.8	49
Thailand	10.5	8.6	5.8	6.9	10.3	13.8	18.3	48.3	20.1	28.5	71.5	54
Viet Nam	21.2	24.0	16.4	22.9	27.9	24.7	22.2	28.0	30.2	40.1	48.0	50
United States	18.9	23.4	27.1	28.3	28.1	28.9	26.6	24.5	22.7	21.8	19.8	54
Russia	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2	6.8	15.0	18.6	40
Uzbekistan	4.9	9.4	4.7	8.6	8.2	11.4	12.3	12.9	14.2	16.2	18.5	36
Kazakhstan	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	3.5	7.7	13.4	36
Mongolia	8.6	8.1	5.3	5.4	4.3	5.7	4.3	4.0	8.3	8.2	11.8	50
Cambodia	1.9	3.4	2.6	3.7	6.4	9.5	10.5	9.5	9.6	10.2	9.5	33
Philippines	12.2	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.9	12.0	10.7	9.9	9.5	9.0	42
Nepal	0.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	4.3	6.9	6.0	6.8	6.5	8.7	8.6	9
Indonesia	5.2	9.7	3.3	5.3	8.1	8.3	11.8	10.5	8.5	9.0	6.9	18
Myanmar	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.6	2.6	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.2	6.7	6.3	4
Canada	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.6	58
Japan	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	77
Other countries	23.7	27.7	22.5	29.7	33.5	34.1	37.7	39.1	40.4	45.3	44.8	
Total	**300.4**	**302.2**	**232.8**	**293.1**	**307.2**	**300.2**	**360.5**	**407.1**	**372.9**	**402.2**	**452.7**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Latvia

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Russia	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	..	..	..	1.3	..	..	0.9	46
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	0.9	21
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.6	11
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3	24
Belarus	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	0.3	42
Lithuania	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.2	42
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.1	20
Germany	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.1	33
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.1	29
Pakistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.1	9
Poland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.1	43
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	29
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.1	33
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	39
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	17
Other countries	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.3	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	1.3	
Total	**3.5**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**3.4**	**5.1**	**29**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Lithuania

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Ukraine	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.6	4.3	7
Belarus	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.7	9
Russia	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	45
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	13
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	46
Moldova	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	45
China	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	49
United States	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	47
Turkey	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	20
Germany	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	36
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	15
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	20
Georgia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	44
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	19
Other countries	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	
Total	**2.5**	**3.0**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**3.0**	**4.8**	**3.7**	**6.0**	**10.2**	**16**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Luxembourg

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
France	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	43
Portugal	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.8	5.0	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	41
Italy	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	41
Belgium	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	42
Germany	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	50
Spain	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	45
Romania	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	52
India	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	47
United Kingdom	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	43
Syria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	49
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	49
United States	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	51
China	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	57
Poland	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	56
Russia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	59
Other countries	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.9	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.6	6.0	
Total	**15.8**	**16.8**	**14.6**	**15.8**	**19.1**	**19.4**	**19.8**	**21.0**	**22.6**	**21.6**	**23.1**	**43**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Mexico

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
United States	1.4	2.2	2.9	4.0	4.3	4.0	14.4	9.4	7.1	6.8	5.4	44
Venezuela	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.4	55
Honduras	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.4	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.5	53
El Salvador	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.3	49
Colombia	0.3	1.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	54
Cuba	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.1	53
Guatemala	0.1	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.5	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	58
Spain	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	34
China	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.8	5.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.5	48
Canada	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	3.5	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	46
Argentina	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9	3.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	44
France	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	39
Japan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	31
Italy	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	34
Brazil	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	54
Other countries	2.4	4.4	5.4	5.7	4.6	3.8	13.0	8.6	6.5	6.6	5.7	
Total	**7.2**	**15.9**	**23.9**	**26.2**	**22.0**	**18.2**	**63.0**	**43.5**	**34.4**	**35.9**	**32.8**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Netherlands

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Poland	9.2	13.3	12.7	14.5	18.6	18.3	20.4	23.8	23.0	23.1	23.8	44
Syria	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.9	17.3	25.1	15.3	55
Germany	7.5	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.6	9.4	10.5	56
India	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.1	6.1	7.2	8.6	42
Italy	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	6.5	7.6	43
Romania	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	4.6	4.3	5.2	7.5	42
United Kingdom	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.2	44
China	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.5	55
Bulgaria	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.8	5.0	6.0	44
Spain	1.5	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.9	51
United States	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.6	54
France	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.0	52
Eritrea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.9	5.7	5.9	4.7	50
Turkey	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	4.4	47
Greece	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.6	42
Other countries	34.1	44.9	48.6	49.2	48.8	45.6	49.6	49.7	53.5	61.6	61.7	
Total	**80.3**	**103.4**	**104.4**	**110.2**	**118.5**	**115.7**	**122.3**	**139.3**	**159.5**	**182.2**	**183.9**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – New Zealand

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
China	4.0	4.7	5.6	5.8	7.2	7.6	7.9	9.1	10.7	12.1	12.2	53
United Kingdom	12.6	11.6	10.1	8.9	9.5	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.8	11.4	46
India	4.3	6.3	7.1	7.8	6.6	6.9	7.1	12.2	15.5	11.1	10.1	38
Philippines	3.6	4.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	4.7	6.3	6.0	6.6	40
Australia	4.9	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.4	50
France	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.3	46
South Africa	2.1	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.3	4.5	5.2	50
Germany	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.5	55
United States	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.9	52
Korea	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.9	58
Japan	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	65
Samoa	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	47
Canada	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	57
Fiji	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.7	46
Sri Lanka	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	39
Other countries	12.8	13.7	13.4	13.9	15.3	15.7	16.9	18.7	19.8	20.9	21.7	
Total	**59.6**	**63.9**	**60.3**	**57.6**	**61.0**	**62.0**	**67.5**	**80.3**	**91.8**	**95.6**	**99.3**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Norway

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Syria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.1	4.0	11.2	7.0	45
Poland	14.2	14.4	10.5	11.3	12.9	11.5	10.5	9.9	8.2	6.0	5.2	39
Lithuania	2.4	2.9	3.2	6.6	7.7	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.3	2.5	2.7	42
Sweden	4.4	5.7	6.0	7.6	8.2	5.7	5.3	4.6	3.6	2.5	2.2	47
Eritrea	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.1	53
Philippines	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	83
India	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	42
Romania	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	41
Denmark	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	45
Germany	3.8	4.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	52
Afghanistan	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.1	32
Thailand	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	84
Spain	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	44
United Kingdom	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	36
United States	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	50
Other countries	19.6	20.7	22.3	23.5	25.1	27.5	25.6	22.9	22.6	19.9	18.6	
Total	**53.5**	**58.8**	**56.7**	**65.1**	**70.8**	**70.0**	**66.9**	**61.4**	**59.1**	**58.5**	**49.8**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Poland

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Ukraine	9.4	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.1	11.8	11.9	7.8	45.2	63.8	79.0	40
Belarus	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.4	3.2	3.5	6.2	43
China	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.0	1.6	3.8	3.9	4.2	48
India	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.8	4.1	21
Viet Nam	1.8	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.1	4.0	2.8	2.0	3.3	3.2	4.0	47
Russia	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	54
Germany	6.7	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	17
Turkey	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	25
Italy	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	21
Moldova	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	40
Uzbekistan	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	21
Armenia	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	45
Bulgaria	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	47
Iraq	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	26
Nepal	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	20
Other countries	12.6	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.6	15.2	16.4	11.2	17.7	17.9	18.0	
Total	**40.6**	**41.8**	**41.3**	**41.1**	**41.3**	**47.1**	**46.6**	**32.0**	**86.1**	**107.0**	**128.0**	**38**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991071

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Portugal

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Brazil	5.0	32.8	23.1	16.2	12.9	11.7	6.7	5.6	5.7	7.1	11.6	56
Italy	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	3.1	5.3	40
France	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.7	47
United Kingdom	3.9	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	3.1	3.8	43
Spain	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.7	47
China	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	3.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	52
Romania	0.2	5.3	8.1	6.0	4.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	40
Cabo Verde	4.1	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.6	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	52
Germany	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.9	47
Angola	0.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	55
India	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	33
Nepal	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	43
Netherlands	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3	45
Ukraine	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	56
Guinea-Bissau	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	52
Other countries	8.3	11.1	10.2	10.1	9.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	9.5	11.9	15.3	
Total	**32.6**	**72.8**	**61.4**	**50.7**	**45.4**	**38.5**	**33.2**	**35.3**	**37.9**	**46.9**	**61.4**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Russia

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Ukraine	51.5	49.1	45.9	27.5	30.1	35.4	40.1	89.5	139.7	115.0	90.3	54
Uzbekistan	52.8	43.5	42.5	24.1	53.7	75.3	103.3	115.1	57.1	44.5	47.5	33
Tajikistan	17.3	20.7	27.0	18.2	25.7	31.7	40.2	44.6	35.6	38.1	45.3	28
Kazakhstan	40.3	40.0	38.8	27.9	7.2	22.8	28.5	34.8	38.3	41.0	40.7	53
Armenia	30.8	35.2	35.8	19.9	24.5	27.6	31.0	35.1	34.1	32.2	33.4	41
Kyrgyzstan	24.7	24.0	23.3	20.9	5.0	11.7	14.2	17.0	15.1	17.7	30.5	36
Azerbaijan	21.0	23.3	22.9	14.5	16.6	17.1	18.0	21.5	19.4	18.3	18.9	40
Belarus	6.0	5.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	12.4	12.0	14.5	14.1	10.9	17.1	23
Moldova	14.1	15.5	16.4	11.8	9.2	11.9	15.4	18.8	18.3	15.1	12.9	48
China	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.4	6.9	8.4	8.0	10.5	8.9	7.9	8.0	37
Turkmenistan	4.8	4.0	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.8	4.3	4.5	5.4	6.9	39
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	4.1	5.0	6.3	6.1	7.4	6.0	3
India	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.8	4.7	5.6	35
Viet Nam	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	41
Georgia	10.6	8.8	7.5	5.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.6	45
Other countries	10.3	9.6	9.1	8.1	18.5	20.4	21.8	21.4	23.2	23.5	22.5	
Total	**287.0**	**281.6**	**279.9**	**187.8**	**214.9**	**290.6**	**350.7**	**443.1**	**425.0**	**388.6**	**393.1**	**40**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Slovak Republic

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Czech Republic	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	56
Hungary	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	31
Romania	2.4	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	29
Italy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	33
Ukraine	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	54
Poland	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	44
Germany	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	23
United Kingdom	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	30
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	20
Bulgaria	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	24
Spain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	49
France	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	34
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	53
Austria	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	16
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	45
Other countries	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	
Total	**7.2**	**7.4**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**3.8**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**3.8**	**3.6**	**2.9**	**39**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Slovenia

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.8	17.9	5.3	3.7	4.5	4.4	3.7	5.1	5.9	6.8	11.5	21
Serbia	6.0	7.4	2.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.8	18
North Macedonia	2.7	5.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.7	42
Croatia	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	0.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	36
Bulgaria	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	16
Italy	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	33
Russia	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	54
Hungary	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	28
Spain	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	53
Ukraine	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	56
Germany	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	48
Slovak Republic	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	45
Romania	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	23
Poland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	60
Czech Republic	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	59
Other countries	2.0	6.4	9.3	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.2	4.3	
Total	**30.5**	**43.8**	**24.2**	**11.3**	**18.0**	**17.3**	**15.7**	**18.4**	**19.9**	**20.0**	**27.7**	**28**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Spain

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Morocco	85.0	71.8	43.2	30.2	28.0	22.4	20.5	20.0	23.8	29.7	39.8	43
Colombia	41.7	36.0	20.4	13.7	13.2	10.0	8.7	8.5	9.4	22.6	34.2	56
Venezuela	12.9	8.7	5.7	6.5	6.8	4.6	4.7	7.2	10.5	18.5	31.5	57
Romania	197.6	61.3	44.1	51.9	50.8	27.3	22.8	29.7	28.8	28.6	31.2	48
Italy	21.2	15.9	11.8	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.2	14.9	18.6	21.7	28.7	46
United Kingdom	38.2	23.8	17.9	16.2	15.7	16.4	14.1	14.2	15.0	18.5	21.2	47
Honduras	8.8	4.6	3.7	4.7	6.3	5.3	4.3	5.7	7.6	10.9	18.2	74
Peru	27.4	27.5	13.7	8.0	7.7	5.6	4.8	4.7	5.3	8.0	13.9	59
Brazil	36.1	20.5	10.5	8.7	7.9	6.4	5.1	5.6	7.1	9.7	12.5	57
China	20.4	20.1	11.9	10.5	10.7	9.2	9.1	9.4	10.1	10.2	11.5	56
France	13.0	8.9	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.3	8.1	9.0	9.3	11.4	49
Dominican Republic	18.1	16.2	9.5	6.9	10.4	10.0	8.1	7.7	6.7	8.1	9.3	54
Germany	17.8	11.3	9.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.7	7.3	9.1	50
Ecuador	30.2	32.5	13.5	6.9	6.5	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.3	6.8	9.0	50
Argentina	21.5	13.4	6.7	5.4	4.9	3.6	3.8	4.2	5.0	6.4	8.8	54
Other countries	330.7	195.1	135.9	133.5	139.3	118.8	110.3	112.9	121.0	136.0	164.1	
Total	**920.5**	**567.4**	**365.4**	**330.3**	**335.9**	**272.5**	**248.4**	**264.5**	**290.0**	**352.2**	**454.4**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Sweden

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Syria	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	4.7	11.7	21.7	28.0	49.0	20.9	50
Afghanistan	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.9	3.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.4	4.1	11.3	30
Iraq	15.2	12.1	8.5	4.5	4.5	3.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	6.0	43
India	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.2	5.7	41
Eritrea	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	3.3	5.9	7.6	7.6	4.8	45
Poland	7.5	7.0	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.4	38
Finland	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	59
Somalia	3.8	4.1	6.9	6.8	3.1	4.5	11.0	4.2	3.5	3.8	2.8	54
China	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.7	52
Germany	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	51
Iran	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	45
Romania	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	42
Norway	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	51
United Kingdom	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	35
Serbia	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.0	49
Other countries	35.4	37.3	40.5	39.9	39.0	40.8	40.9	43.5	43.1	48.6	50.3	
Total	**83.5**	**83.3**	**83.8**	**79.0**	**75.9**	**82.6**	**95.4**	**106.1**	**113.9**	**143.0**	**125.0**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Switzerland

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Germany	41.1	46.4	33.9	30.7	30.5	27.1	26.6	23.8	22.1	20.9	19.7	44
Italy	8.4	9.9	8.5	10.1	10.8	13.6	17.5	17.8	18.2	18.1	15.5	39
France	11.5	13.7	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.4	13.5	13.8	14.8	13.8	14.1	44
Portugal	15.5	17.8	13.7	12.8	15.4	18.6	19.9	14.9	12.6	10.1	9.2	44
Spain	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.3	4.6	6.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.2	49
Poland	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.0	3.4	3.3	2.9	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.1	44
United Kingdom	5.1	5.6	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.8	43
Hungary	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	45
China	..	..	..	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	59
India	..	..	..	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	42
United States	..	..	..	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	51
Eritrea	..	..	..	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.9	38
Romania	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.9	58
Austria	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	43
Slovak Republic	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.1	44
Other countries	49.6	52.8	50.1	41.6	41.3	39.8	41.7	42.5	44.0	43.4	43.1	
Total	**139.7**	**157.3**	**132.4**	**134.2**	**142.5**	**143.8**	**155.4**	**152.1**	**150.4**	**143.1**	**137.8**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Turkey

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Iraq	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	70.9	97.1	47
Afghanistan	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	27.9	37.7	41
Syria	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	25.7	28.2	38
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	15.3	20.9	49
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	8.4	20.3	60
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	17.9	68
Iran	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	15.5	17.8	47
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	9.0	72
Egypt	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	8.6	37
Germany	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	8.6	8.4	52
Georgia	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	8.4	70
Russia	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	7.3	68
Ukraine	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	6.3	78
Libya	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	6.0	37
China	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	8.3	5.2	30
Other countries	..	..	..	13.2	..	..	..	..	..	157.4	167.3	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**29.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**380.9**	**466.3**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – United Kingdom

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
China	21	18	22	28	45	41	46	39	43	35	58	..
Romania	..	..	10	7	8	6	19	37	56	55	51	..
India	55	48	64	68	61	36	30	46	36	35	50	..
Poland	88	55	32	34	33	30	28	32	40	29	25	..
United States	15	17	17	16	16	17	12	20	18	17	19	..
Italy	..	14	8	9	10	10	17	17	26	26	19	..
Spain	..	..	11	5	8	17	21	21	20	18	18	..
Australia	18	14	12	18	13	16	11	15	16	13	18	..
Portugal	..	..	..	4	5	7	12	15	10	12	15	..
Pakistan	27	17	17	30	43	19	10	11	8	11	15	..
France	..	..	14	11	17	14	15	24	15	25	14	..
New Zealand	9	8	5	4	5	5	3	6	6	6	12	..
Germany	15	18	11	7	13	8	10	13	10	9	12	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	6	6	4	4	11	5	11	..
Nigeria	9	11	12	10	8	9	7	7	8	6	10	..
Other countries	198	236	195	208	162	142	161	197	158	153	173	
Total	**455**	**456**	**430**	**459**	**453**	**383**	**406**	**504**	**481**	**455**	**520**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991071

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – United States (permanent)

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Mexico	148.6	190.0	164.9	139.1	143.4	146.4	135.0	134.1	158.6	174.5	170.6	54
China	76.7	80.3	64.2	70.9	87.0	81.8	71.8	76.1	74.6	81.8	71.6	57
Cuba	29.1	49.5	39.0	33.6	36.5	32.8	32.2	46.7	54.4	66.5	65.0	47
India	65.4	63.4	57.3	69.2	69.0	66.4	68.5	77.9	64.1	64.7	60.4	51
Dominican Republic	28.0	31.9	49.4	53.9	46.1	41.6	41.3	44.6	50.6	61.2	58.5	54
Philippines	72.6	54.0	60.0	58.2	57.0	57.3	54.4	50.0	56.5	53.3	49.1	62
Viet Nam	28.7	31.5	29.2	30.6	34.2	28.3	27.1	30.3	30.8	41.5	38.2	60
El Salvador	21.1	19.7	19.9	18.8	18.7	16.3	18.3	19.3	19.5	23.4	25.1	55
Jamaica	19.4	18.5	21.8	19.8	19.7	20.7	19.4	19.0	17.6	23.4	21.9	55
Haiti	30.4	26.0	24.3	22.6	22.1	22.8	20.4	15.3	17.0	23.6	21.8	54
Afghanistan	1.8	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.2	10.5	8.3	12.5	19.5	48
Korea	22.4	26.7	25.9	22.2	22.8	20.8	23.2	20.4	17.1	21.8	19.2	56
Colombia	33.2	30.2	27.8	22.4	22.6	20.9	21.1	18.2	17.3	18.6	18.0	61
Pakistan	13.5	19.7	21.6	18.3	15.5	14.7	13.3	18.6	18.1	19.3	17.4	53
Brazil	14.3	12.2	14.7	12.3	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.4	11.4	13.8	15.0	57
Other countries	447.3	450.9	507.6	448.9	454.0	447.6	431.4	425.2	435.1	483.7	455.8	
Total	**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**	**1 183.5**	**1 127.2**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991071

Table A.2. Outflows of foreign population from selected OECD countries

Thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Australia	29.7	30.9	27.6	29.3	31.2	29.9	31.7	32.6	33.9	33.2	..
Austria	56.6	60.2	67.2	68.4	72.8	74.4	74.5	76.5	80.1	89.0	89.6
Belgium	38.5	44.9	49.1	50.8	56.6	69.5	78.8	64.9	59.8	48.7	48.3
Czech Republic	18.4	3.8	9.4	12.5	2.5	16.7	27.2	16.1	15.0	13.4	14.4
Denmark	19.0	23.3	26.6	27.1	26.6	29.1	29.7	30.4	30.6	37.4	41.5
Estonia	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.4	4.3
Finland	3.1	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.3	4.2	4.2	5.5	6.7	7.5	6.8
Germany	475.8	563.1	578.8	529.6	538.8	578.8	657.6	765.6	859.3	1 083.8	885.5
Hungary	4.1	4.2	5.6	6.0	2.7	9.9	13.1	10.8	10.4	10.5	12.9
Iceland	4.0	5.9	5.8	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	3.6	3.9
Ireland	33.4	36.1	52.8	40.3	38.6	33.3	33.0	30.0	27.5	29.1	34.0
Italy	20.3	27.0	32.3	32.8	32.4	38.2	43.6	48.0	44.7	..	40.6
Japan	214.9	234.2	262.0	242.6	230.9	219.4	213.4	212.9	223.5	233.5	259.2
Korea	152.1	210.0	233.5	196.1	217.7	290.0	268.1	270.5	301.0	325.0	348.7
Latvia	..	..	..	..	6.7	4.7	3.4	1.4	2.6	3.0	2.3
Lithuania	2.4	3.0	5.5	3.8	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.5	..	4.3	2.6
Luxembourg	8.6	8.0	7.3	7.7	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.5	10.4	11.3	11.6
Netherlands	47.9	49.8	57.5	64.0	70.2	80.8	83.1	83.4	85.2	89.9	96.4
New Zealand	21.4	23.0	23.6	26.3	26.4	24.4	23.2	21.7	22.1	23.2	28.1
Norway	13.3	15.2	18.4	22.5	22.9	21.3	25.0	23.3	27.4	30.7	26.6
Slovak Republic	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Slovenia	11.8	7.3	15.1	12.0	2.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.4
Spain	199.0	254.9	344.1	363.2	353.6	389.3	459.0	320.0	249.2	237.5	280.2
Sweden	20.4	19.2	18.4	22.1	23.7	26.6	24.6	26.4	31.3	23.5	23.4
Switzerland	56.2	54.1	55.2	65.5	64.0	65.9	70.0	69.2	73.4	77.6	79.1
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178.0	253.6
United Kingdom	158.0	243.0	211.0	185.0	190.0	165.0	170.0	171.0	164.0	195.0	222.0

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata in the following table.

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Metadata related to Tables A.1., B.1. and A.2. **Inflows and outflows of foreign population**

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Australia	Includes persons who are entitled to stay permanently in Australia at arrival (Settler Arrivals) as well as those who changed status from temporary to permanent residence. 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. *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). 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.	Outflows include administrative corrections.	Population Registers, Statistics Austria.
Belgium	*Inflows:* Foreigners holding a residence permit and intending 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	Total number of people who have been granted permanent resident status in Canada.	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	Total number of people who obtained a temporary visa for the first time.		Register of residence permits, Department of Foreigners and Migration, Ministry of the Interior.
Colombia	Temporary and permanent residents excluding those receiving the right of permanent residence after three/five years of residence.		Migration Colombia, Ministry of External Relations.
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. 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.
Denmark	*Inflows:* Foreigners who live legally in Denmark, are registered in the Central population register, and have been living in the country for at least one year. *Outflows:* Include administrative corrections.	Excludes asylum seekers and all those with temporary residence permits.	Central Population Register, Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	*Inflows and outflows:* 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.

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
France	Inflows of non-EU nationals are first issuances of permanent-type permits. They include status changes from a temporary-type permit to a permanent-type permit. Inflows of EU nationals are extracted from the permanent census.		Ministry of the Interior and INSEE.
Germany	*Inflows:* Arrivals of foreigners across federal borders recorded in the local population registers. Changes in the main or sole residence in the reference period are considered without definite time criteria. There are exemptions from the obligation to register in the case of temporary residence but even in this case registration may occur and will be included in the statistics. *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. Excludes inflows of ethnic Germans (Aussiedler). In 2008 and 2010, local population registers proceeded to important purges of inactive records, resulting in higher emigration figures for these years. As a result of methodological changes and issues related to the registration of asylum seekers, the comparability and accuracy of the data for the years 2015-2017 are restricted.	Local Population Registers, Federal Statistical Office.
Greece	Permits valid for more than 12 months delivered to third country nationals.		Eurostat.
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 (out of the country in the case outflows) for at least 12 months.		Register of Migration Data, Statistics Iceland.
Ireland	*Inflows:* The estimates for Table A.1. derive from the quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) and relate to those persons resident in the country at the time of the survey and who were living abroad one year earlier. Table B.1. presents the number of permits valid for more than 12 months delivered to third country nationals. *Outflows:* The estimates for Table A.2. derive from the quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) and relate to the persons who were resident in the country at a point in the previous twelve-month period who are now living abroad.	Figures for Tables A.1. and A.2. are based on May to April of the year indicated.	Central Statistics Office (Tables A.1. and A.2.); Eurostat (Table B.1.).
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:* Changes 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.

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
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	*Inflows and outflows:* Data refer to long-term inflows/outflows (more than 90 days).		Ministry of Justice.
Latvia	*Inflows and outflows:* Long-term migration (permanent change of residence or for a period of at least one year).		Population Register, Central Statistical Office.
Lithuania	*Inflows and outflows:* Foreign citizens who have been residing in the country for at least 6 months.		Lithuanian Department of Migration.
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 return to the home country is delayed for a significant period.	Central Population Register, Statistics Norway.
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 3 months.		Office for Foreigners.
Portugal	Data based on residence permits. 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.		Immigration and Border Control Office (SEF); National Statistical Institute (INE); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (before 2008).

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Russia	Registered changes of residence. Until 2010, data refer to the country of previous residence. Data from 2011 on refer to citizenship.		Federal Migration Service.
Slovak Republic	*Inflows and outflows:* Includes permanent, temporary, and tolerated residents.		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	*Inflows:* Residence permits issued for the first time to foreigners intending to stay 12 months or more in the country (long-term residents). *Outflows:* Departures of long-term residents.		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 United Kingdom.	Statistics whose coefficient of variation exceeds 30% are not shown separately but grouped under "Other countries".	International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics.
United States	*Permanent migrants:* Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) ("green card" recipients).	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.

Note: Data for Serbia include persons from Serbia, Montenegro and Serbia and Montenegro. Some statements may refer to nationalities/countries of birth not shown in this annex but available on line at: http://stats.oecd.org/.

Inflows of asylum seekers

Statistics on asylum seekers published in this annex are based on data provided by Eurostat and 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 (https://www.unhcr.org/data.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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Australia	4 770	6 210	8 250	11 510	15 790	11 740	8 960	12 360	27 630	36 250	28 840
Austria	12 840	15 820	11 010	14 420	17 410	17 500	28 060	85 620	39 950	22 470	11 610
Belgium	12 250	17 190	21 760	26 000	18 530	12 500	13 870	38 700	14 670	14 060	18 160
Canada	34 800	33 970	22 540	24 990	20 220	10 360	13 450	16 070	23 830	49 430	55 390
Chile	870	640	260	310	170	250	280	630	2 300	5 660	5 780
Colombia	90	360	160	80	100	230	..	..	..	630	2 710
Czech Republic	1 710	1 360	980	760	750	500	920	1 250	1 210	1 140	1 360
Denmark	2 360	3 820	4 970	3 810	6 190	7 560	14 820	21 230	6 240	3 140	3 500
Estonia	10	40	30	70	80	100	150	230	70	180	90
Finland	4 020	5 910	4 020	3 090	2 920	3 020	3 520	32 270	5 320	4 350	2 960
France	35 400	42 120	48 070	52 150	55 070	60 230	59 030	74 300	70 750	91 970	111 420
Germany	22 090	27 650	41 330	45 740	64 540	109 580	173 070	441 900	722 360	198 310	161 930
Greece	19 880	15 930	10 270	9 310	9 580	8 220	9 450	11 370	49 850	56 950	64 990
Hungary	3 120	4 670	2 100	1 690	2 160	18 570	41 370	174 430	28 070	3 120	640
Iceland	80	40	50	80	110	170	160	360	1 130	1 070	730
Ireland	3 870	2 690	1 940	1 420	1 100	950	1 440	3 280	2 240	2 910	3 660
Israel	4 630	4 140	5 580	6 460	5 700	4 760	5 560	5 010	8 150	15 370	16 260
Italy	30 320	17 600	10 050	34 120	17 350	25 720	63 660	83 240	122 120	126 560	53 440
Japan	1 600	1 390	1 200	1 870	2 550	3 260	5 000	7 580	10 900	19 250	10 490
Korea	360	320	430	1 010	1 140	1 570	2 900	5 710	7 540	9 940	16 150
Latvia	..	..	..	340	190	190	360	330	340	360	180
Lithuania	220	210	370	410	530	280	390	290	320	520	390
Luxembourg	460	480	740	2 080	2 000	990	970	2 300	1 940	2 330	2 230
Mexico	320	680	1 040	750	810	1 300	1 520	3 420	8 780	14 600	29 620
Netherlands	13 400	14 910	13 330	11 590	9 660	14 400	23 850	43 100	18 410	16 090	20 470
New Zealand	250	340	340	310	320	290	290	350	390	560	460
Norway	14 430	17 230	10 060	9 050	9 790	11 470	12 640	30 520	3 200	3 390	2 550
Poland	7 200	10 590	6 530	5 090	9 170	13 760	6 810	10 250	9 840	3 010	2 410
Portugal	160	140	160	280	300	510	440	900	1 460	1 020	1 240
Russia	5 420	5 700	2 180	1 270	1 240	1 960	6 670	1 270	26 410	14 090	7 880
Slovak Republic	910	820	540	490	730	280	230	270	100	160	160
Slovenia	240	180	250	370	310	240	360	260	1 260	1 440	2 800
Spain	4 520	3 010	2 740	3 410	2 580	4 510	5 900	13 370	16 270	30 450	52 750
Sweden	24 350	24 190	31 820	29 650	43 880	54 260	75 090	156 460	22 410	22 230	18 110
Switzerland	16 610	16 010	13 520	19 440	25 950	19 440	22 110	38 120	25 870	16 670	13 540
Turkey	12 980	7 830	9 230	16 020	26 470	44 810	87 820	133 590	77 850	123 600	83 820
United Kingdom	31 320	30 680	22 640	25 900	27 980	29 400	31 260	39 970	38 380	33 380	37 370
United States	39 360	38 080	42 970	60 590	66 100	68 240	121 160	172 740	261 970	331 700	254 300
OECD	**361 710**	**366 250**	**351 120**	**424 580**	**468 130**	**560 930**	**836 870**	**1 661 780**	**1 633 120**	**1 263 640**	**1 089 800**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the Tables B.3.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Australia

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Malaysia	238	231	249	182	173	209	704	2 767	7 258	7 983	9 791
China	1 232	1 192	1 187	1 189	1 155	1 537	1 541	1 456	1 914	6 638	6 586
India	373	213	409	769	949	1 163	964	652	1 117	1 299	1 813
Thailand	5	8	27	17	24	22	16	98	204	301	1 481
Viet Nam	52	37	78	130	81	128	264	223	772	1 263	812
Iran	161	312	458	2 152	1 851	967	262	844	2 971	5 075	744
Pakistan	220	260	428	817	1 538	1 104	828	642	1 334	1 404	657
Fiji	81	262	375	277	236	413	287	250	390	260	638
Indonesia	238	192	179	174	126	190	152	208	318	510	618
Afghanistan	52	940	1 265	1 720	3 064	370	123	567	2 563	1 478	453
Sri Lanka	422	555	589	370	2 468	806	176	806	2 662	2 184	451
Philippines	20	43	74	71	57	63	45	62	93	190	318
Iraq	199	298	373	490	778	362	422	1 043	1 378	854	264
Bangladesh	131	69	97	127	162	382	250	217	433	462	252
Turkey	36	60	115	90	111	104	137	63	160	237	251
Other countries	1 311	1 534	2 343	2 930	3 013	3 921	2 817	2 462	4 065	6 107	3 710
Total	**4 771**	**6 206**	**8 246**	**11 505**	**15 786**	**11 741**	**8 988**	**12 360**	**27 632**	**36 245**	**28 839**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Austria

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Syria	140	279	194	422	922	1 991	7 661	24 314	8 723	7 255	3 300
Afghanistan	1 382	2 237	1 582	3 609	4 003	2 589	4 916	25 143	11 506	3 525	1 765
Iran	250	340	387	457	761	595	726	3 381	2 415	950	1 050
Russia	3 435	3 559	2 322	2 314	3 098	2 841	1 484	1 340	1 235	1 035	690
Iraq	490	399	336	484	491	468	1 051	13 285	2 737	1 345	650
Somalia	411	344	190	610	483	433	1 152	2 040	1 500	655	475
Georgia	511	975	370	261	300	257	348	355	290	380	410
Nigeria	535	837	573	414	400	691	544	1 245	1 659	1 135	395
India	355	427	433	476	401	339	266	371	407	310	195
Ukraine	139	120	82	63	79	64	419	481	338	435	190
Turkey	417	554	369	414	273	302	165	190	310	260	175
China	236	398	217	238	241	237	228	290	245	195	170
Pakistan	106	183	276	949	1 827	1 037	330	2 892	2 414	1 445	160
Bangladesh	52	95	116	87	212	278	88	709	0	125	95
Morocco	140	90	137	313	353	516	220	666	953	205	90
Other countries	4 242	4 984	3 428	3 305	3 569	4 865	8 462	8 918	5 220	3 215	1 800
Total	**12 841**	**15 821**	**11 012**	**14 416**	**17 413**	**17 503**	**28 060**	**85 620**	**39 952**	**22 470**	**11 610**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Belgium

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Syria	281	347	374	494	798	944	2 524	10 185	2 612	2 625	2 770
West Bank and Gaza Strip	..	9	39	55	26	27	0	51	139	815	2 420
Afghanistan	879	1 659	1 124	2 774	2 349	892	744	7 562	2 227	995	1 045
Guinea	661	1 052	1 455	2 046	1 370	1 023	657	619	721	750	1 000
Iraq	1 070	1 386	1 637	2 005	636	295	965	9 180	759	600	895
Turkey	284	259	275	430	340	204	144	182	652	465	785
Eritrea	35	69	106	62	65	57	745	333	331	665	725
Georgia	222	327	336	347	386	229	280	199	184	415	640
Albania	172	256	208	1 152	607	472	487	599	649	670	505
Iran	614	732	261	366	347	210	170	443	253	200	485
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	579	670	813	1 080	1 392	1 166	632	620	503	550	405
Venezuela	1	0	4	5	0	2	0	11	45	190	405
Burundi	106	120	149	149	133	133	51	251	271	235	400
Somalia	163	216	262	454	293	156	260	1 994	727	295	380
Cameroon	367	302	289	451	457	360	345	278	257	350	355
Other countries	6 818	9 782	14 423	14 133	9 326	6 330	5 872	6 193	4 340	4 235	4 945
Total	**12 252**	**17 186**	**21 755**	**26 003**	**18 525**	**12 500**	**13 876**	**38 700**	**14 670**	**14 055**	**18 160**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Canada

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nigeria	766	760	846	696	700	468	578	793	1 493	5 840	9 599
India	561	502	532	632	765	228	294	374	557	1 484	4 524
Mexico	8 069	9 296	1 299	763	324	84	73	110	259	1 511	3 156
Colombia	3 132	2 299	1 384	904	724	597	579	701	848	1 413	2 571
Iran	267	310	327	318	264	201	161	149	286	684	2 483
Pakistan	403	437	526	882	808	630	776	897	1 137	1 746	2 031
China	1 711	1 592	1 650	1 922	1 741	762	1 189	1 500	1 180	1 078	1 865
Turkey	232	247	299	332	369	178	174	263	1 096	2 194	1 820
Haiti	4 936	1 597	1 062	523	419	329	364	295	616	7 921	1 403
Romania	68	73	131	259	319	39	7	0	117	169	1 345
United States	969	468	344	308	386	127	166	184	375	2 553	1 311
Venezuela	170	180	149	111	106	27	161	257	565	1 245	1 254
Egypt	47	43	108	155	168	255	252	173	325	816	1 200
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	425	298	288	347	357	308	346	281	411	621	1 167
West Bank and Gaza Strip	92	63	50	25	33	56	98	110	280	633	826
Other countries	12 952	15 805	13 548	16 808	12 740	6 067	8 443	9 983	14 288	19 517	18 830
Total	**34 800**	**33 970**	**22 543**	**24 985**	**20 223**	**10 356**	**13 661**	**16 070**	**23 833**	**49 425**	**55 385**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Chile

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cuba	2	2	14	9	..	..	..	..	56	1 603	2 764
Venezuela	0	3	0	2	..	..	..	..	245	1 345	1 666
Colombia	816	601	220	267	..	..	..	..	1 804	2 516	1 157
Other countries	54	38	26	27	..	..	..	..	194	192	197
Total	**872**	**644**	**260**	**305**	**168**	**249**	**282**	**630**	**2 299**	**5 656**	**5 784**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Czech Republic

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ukraine	323	220	141	152	101	68	416	574	356	295	280
Cuba	19	12	18	20	14	36	15	107	80	55	145
Georgia	39	33	9	17	6	12	0	5	46	110	140
Armenia	33	23	19	11	19	29	0	11	51	115	100
Uzbekistan	17	19	16	26	9	6	0	0	17	10	90
Viet Nam	109	65	49	46	35	37	42	37	53	60	75
Russia	85	66	62	47	29	40	5	12	53	40	70
Iraq	30	12	7	9	5	11	6	22	141	45	60
Azerbaijan	3	1	5	1	8	2	0	0	49	120	35
Turkey	253	69	68	32	10	11	0	0	23	25	35
Kazakhstan	80	192	57	18	18	17	0	5	19	35	30
Syria	36	54	17	23	57	69	102	121	73	70	30
Afghanistan	36	4	10	26	10	8	6	6	36	15	20
Iran	5	5	8	7	2	6	0	0	1	..	20
Mongolia	193	161	106	41	12	8	0	5	8	5	20
Other countries	450	419	387	280	418	143	322	345	208	140	210
Total	**1 711**	**1 355**	**979**	**756**	**753**	**503**	**914**	**1 250**	**1 214**	**1 140**	**1 360**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Denmark

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Eritrea	15	37	26	20	57	98	2 293	1 738	267	295	675
Syria	105	380	821	428	907	1 702	7 185	8 604	1 251	765	600
Georgia	25	17	15	19	75	69	104	94	73	70	405
Iran	196	334	597	461	548	374	285	2 771	299	145	195
Morocco	19	31	29	45	108	162	226	183	347	300	175
Iraq	543	305	237	115	133	115	148	1 531	449	130	120
Afghanistan	418	1 049	1 476	903	576	425	321	2 288	1 122	170	115
Somalia	58	177	110	107	914	964	688	259	262	85	105
Albania	15	12	6	4	39	66	47	65	88	70	80
Russia	183	335	340	304	521	983	526	175	81	45	80
Algeria	38	46	46	103	134	111	120	92	164	80	70
Ukraine	7	9	6	19	15	38	118	92	96	40	45
Libya	6	18	12	67	79	57	36	44	171	70	40
Tunisia	11	9	9	56	69	84	49	33	54	20	40
Belarus	6	8	6	23	148	52	55	68	44	50	30
Other countries	715	1 052	1 229	1 137	1 863	2 257	2 573	3 193	1 467	805	720
Total	**2 360**	**3 819**	**4 965**	**3 811**	**6 186**	**7 557**	**14 774**	**21 230**	**6 235**	**3 140**	**3 495**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Estonia

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ukraine	1	0	0	2	0	0	37	84	9	10	15
Egypt	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	0	0	5	10
Pakistan	0	0	1	0	3	8	0	0	0	..	10
Russia	3	5	7	4	8	15	0	6	8	15	10
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	5
Bangladesh	..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	5
India	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	5
Iran	..	..	..	..	0	3	0	0	10	5	5
Morocco	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	5
West Bank and Gaza Strip	..	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	..	5
Syria	0	5	0	0	4	17	0	8	0	80	5
Other countries	10	26	22	57	60	54	106	125	42	65	10
Total	**14**	**36**	**30**	**67**	**77**	**97**	**143**	**230**	**69**	**180**	**90**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Finland

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Iraq	1 253	1 183	575	588	784	764	807	20 427	1 083	1 000	565
Russia	208	599	436	294	199	219	167	160	174	395	455
Turkey	65	140	117	74	56	55	13	40	98	110	285
Iran	143	159	142	125	121	147	84	601	141	90	230
Somalia	1 176	1 169	571	365	173	196	407	1 974	426	100	155
Afghanistan	249	445	265	292	188	172	198	5 198	697	305	135
Syria	24	36	41	109	180	148	146	876	600	740	105
Nigeria	76	130	84	105	93	202	157	153	162	95	90
Georgia	13	22	61	70	29	14	16	0	19	120	70
Cameroon	20	24	21	21	22	37	29	28	86	45	55
Yemen	0	3	3	1	0	4	0	51	64	60	50
Albania	16	9	12	11	18	51	98	753	83	100	40
Angola	21	43	41	36	34	20	0	6	10	20	40
Ukraine	10	7	10	9	16	5	298	58	56	40	40
Belarus	68	94	66	83	32	39	5	16	45	30	35
Other countries	674	1 847	1 573	903	977	950	1 092	1 929	1 575	1 100	605
Total	**4 016**	**5 910**	**4 018**	**3 086**	**2 922**	**3 023**	**3 517**	**32 270**	**5 319**	**4 350**	**2 955**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – France

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Afghanistan	263	688	772	653	522	526	605	2 453	5 466	6 600	10 255
Albania	334	536	479	477	2 647	5 016	2 843	3 228	5 769	11 425	8 300
Georgia	379	471	1 355	1 645	2 552	2 456	1 369	1 084	833	1 895	6 755
Guinea	1 270	1 671	2 034	2 033	1 884	2 445	2 166	2 131	2 387	4 130	6 685
Côte d'Ivoire	632	510	536	1 671	986	968	949	1 278	1 504	3 620	5 295
Sudan	399	811	817	785	752	840	1 948	5 338	5 144	4 680	4 260
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2 543	2 800	3 426	3 845	5 321	5 263	5 170	3 984	3 063	3 805	3 965
Bangladesh	1 249	1 441	3 145	3 572	1 093	3 069	2 646	3 358	2 198	2 620	3 920
Algeria	978	1 118	1 171	1 132	1 162	1 479	1 601	2 323	2 290	2 995	3 100
Mali	2 670	705	712	739	938	1 663	1 473	1 546	1 425	1 720	3 070
Syria	32	61	192	119	629	1 303	3 129	5 110	5 521	4 695	3 070
Nigeria	462	689	744	802	967	1 306	1 375	1 586	1 612	2 030	2 985
China	821	1 602	1 937	2 187	2 226	2 293	2 675	2 961	1 853	2 070	2 750
Russia	3 595	3 392	4 334	4 062	5 366	4 676	3 596	2 974	1 631	2 215	2 625
Armenia	2 075	3 112	1 775	3 639	2 187	1 722	1 539	1 391	1 096	2 165	2 360
Other countries	17 702	22 511	24 645	24 786	25 836	25 209	25 957	33 555	28 956	35 300	42 020
Total	**35 404**	**42 118**	**48 074**	**52 147**	**55 068**	**60 234**	**59 041**	**74 300**	**70 748**	**91 965**	**111 415**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Germany

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Syria	775	819	1 490	2 634	6 201	11 851	39 332	158 657	266 248	48 970	44 165
Iraq	6 836	6 538	5 555	5 831	5 352	3 958	5 345	29 784	96 115	21 930	16 330
Iran	815	1 170	2 475	3 352	4 348	4 424	3 194	5 394	26 426	8 610	10 855
Nigeria	561	791	716	759	892	1 923	3 924	5 207	12 709	7 810	10 170
Turkey	1 408	1 429	1 340	1 578	1 457	1 521	1 565	1 500	5 383	8 025	10 160
Afghanistan	657	3 375	5 905	7 767	7 498	7 735	9 115	31 382	127 011	16 425	9 945
Eritrea	262	346	642	632	650	3 616	13 198	10 876	18 854	10 225	5 570
Somalia	165	346	2 235	984	1 243	3 786	5 528	5 126	9 851	6 835	5 075
Russia	792	936	1 199	1 689	3 202	14 887	4 411	5 257	10 985	4 885	3 940
Georgia	232	560	664	471	1 298	2 336	2 873	2 782	3 448	3 080	3 765
Guinea	199	237	229	281	428	1 260	1 148	662	3 458	3 955	2 870
Pakistan	320	481	840	2 539	3 412	4 101	3 968	8 199	14 484	3 670	2 210
Albania	63	49	39	78	232	1 247	7 865	53 805	14 853	3 775	1 875
Azerbaijan	360	652	469	646	547	905	1 192	1 335	4 573	3 030	1 785
Moldova	14	36	41	21	30	68	255	1 561	3 346	890	1 780
Other countries	8 626	9 884	17 493	16 479	27 749	45 962	70 159	120 373	104 620	46 195	31 435
Total	**22 085**	**27 649**	**41 332**	**45 741**	**64 539**	**109 580**	**173 072**	**441 900**	**722 364**	**198 310**	**161 930**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Greece

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Syria	808	965	167	352	275	485	791	3 319	26 614	16 305	13 145
Afghanistan	2 287	1 510	524	637	584	1 223	1 711	1 544	4 293	7 480	11 820
Iraq	1 760	886	342	257	315	145	175	579	4 773	7 870	9 640
Pakistan	6 914	3 716	2 748	2 309	2 339	1 358	1 623	1 503	4 417	8 345	7 185
Turkey	53	71	71	34	32	30	26	20	182	1 820	4 820
Albania	202	517	693	276	384	579	570	913	1 295	2 345	3 125
Iran	312	303	125	247	211	188	358	187	1 084	1 295	1 730
West Bank and Gaza Strip	0	0	150	27	28	41	61	48	848	1 305	1 515
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	12	11	16	12	20	153	75	112	224	1 085	1 450
Bangladesh	1 778	1 809	987	615	1 007	727	635	536	1 053	1 255	1 435
Georgia	2 241	2 170	1 162	1 121	893	532	350	297	583	985	1 340
Cameroon	29	44	20	39	24	84	281	155	211	455	1 035
Egypt	95	145	104	306	249	308	280	233	259	810	915
Algeria	18	44	79	79	105	144	187	93	869	755	835
Somalia	149	140	141	68	60	122	109	90	123	230	715
Other countries	3 226	3 597	2 944	2 932	3 051	2 105	2 200	1 741	3 019	4 610	4 280
Total	**19 884**	**15 928**	**10 273**	**9 311**	**9 577**	**8 224**	**9 432**	**11 370**	**49 847**	**56 950**	**64 985**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Hungary

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Afghanistan	116	1 194	702	649	880	2 279	8 539	45 560	10 774	1 365	270
Iraq	125	57	48	54	28	56	468	9 173	3 357	795	215
Syria	16	19	23	91	145	960	6 749	64 081	4 735	565	50
Iran	10	87	62	33	45	59	247	1 780	1 248	95	30
Pakistan	246	41	41	121	327	3 052	296	15 011	3 652	100	20
Ethiopia	3	8	3	1	2	5	0	38	30	5	5
West Bank and Gaza Strip	41	23	225	36	17	86	829	1 010	195	15	5
Somalia	185	75	51	61	69	185	171	335	321	5	5
Other countries	2 376	3 168	949	647	644	11 883	23 812	37 442	3 758	175	35
Total	**3 118**	**4 672**	**2 104**	**1 693**	**2 157**	**18 565**	**41 111**	**174 430**	**28 070**	**3 120**	**635**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Iceland

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Iraq	4	2	5	5	3	6	5	19	73	110	110
Albania	5	3	0	2	11	22	10	103	231	255	90
Somalia	2	2	5	2	1	1	0	0	21	30	50
Afghanistan	5	2	7	3	9	4	0	14	23	15	45
Pakistan	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	13	35	40
Syria	1	3	2	1	3	5	5	13	37	30	40
Nigeria	5	2	2	7	17	2	0	0	21	10	35
Georgia	4	0	1	4	8	3	5	0	42	290	30
Iran	3	7	6	3	12	1	0	0	20	25	30
Moldova	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	30
Ukraine	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	11	10	30
West Bank and Gaza Strip	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	15	15	25
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	15
Egypt	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	3	10	10
Morocco	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	15	10
Other countries	43	13	20	45	41	128	130	211	607	215	140
Total	**77**	**35**	**51**	**76**	**113**	**172**	**170**	**360**	**1 132**	**1 065**	**730**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Ireland

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Albania	51	47	49	54	46	48	91	214	221	280	460
Georgia	181	88	98	44	18	15	0	9	75	300	450
Syria	17	3	3	12	14	37	5	68	244	545	330
Zimbabwe	114	91	126	107	48	70	74	88	192	260	280
Nigeria	1 009	569	630	340	158	129	139	186	176	185	250
Pakistan	237	257	347	295	104	91	291	1 353	233	195	240
South Africa	75	54	71	73	33	28	33	39	94	105	200
Brazil	18	8	4	11	11	5	0	0	32	35	110
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	173	102	148	136	58	72	61	44	66	95	100
Afghanistan	79	68	92	127	31	32	7	119	121	75	95
Algeria	65	71	70	79	29	51	73	77	63	80	95
Malawi	22	14	30	35	23	55	36	93	50	50	80
Iraq	203	76	73	37	11	27	12	18	99	85	60
Bangladesh	47	30	97	45	21	29	93	285	55	60	55
Libya	7	3	4	8	7	5	0	40	69	60	55
Other countries	1 568	1 208	97	16	492	252	533	647	447	500	795
Total	**3 866**	**2 689**	**1 939**	**1 419**	**1 104**	**946**	**1 448**	**3 280**	**2 237**	**2 910**	**3 655**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Italy

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pakistan	1 143	1 362	929	2 058	2 601	3 175	7 095	10 287	13 516	9 470	7 445
Nigeria	5 673	3 991	1 385	6 208	1 613	3 170	9 689	17 779	26 698	24 950	5 510
Bangladesh	1 684	1 338	222	1 595	566	460	4 524	6 017	6 611	12 125	4 165
Ukraine	14	18	21	17	37	34	2 071	4 681	2 567	2 720	3 015
Senegal	131	156	162	775	939	988	4 661	6 371	7 584	8 295	2 490
El Salvador	8	23	44	9	35	44	101	209	1 060	1 365	2 270
Mali	419	215	67	2 582	785	1 714	9 758	5 446	6 347	7 495	2 075
Morocco	194	160	81	265	282	307	312	576	1 554	1 860	1 875
Côte d'Ivoire	1 653	643	235	1 938	629	237	1 481	3 084	7 464	8 380	1 685
Gambia	413	307	80	282	321	1 701	8 492	8 015	8 874	8 705	1 660
Guinea	465	242	167	517	183	153	933	1 683	6 088	7 795	1 455
Albania	49	60	35	39	66	114	175	420	364	465	1 290
Venezuela	1	0	0	4	10	13	0	19	142	520	1 260
Iraq	758	417	380	309	403	552	781	505	1 530	1 650	1 170
Georgia	63	92	80	29	65	107	79	135	194	540	1 155
Other countries	17 656	8 579	6 164	17 490	8 817	12 951	13 505	18 013	31 531	30 225	14 920
Total	**30 324**	**17 603**	**10 052**	**34 117**	**17 352**	**25 720**	**63 657**	**83 240**	**122 124**	**126 560**	**53 440**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Japan

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nepal	20	29	109	251	320	544	1 293	1 768	1 451	1 451	1 713
Sri Lanka	90	234	171	224	255	346	485	468	939	2 226	1 551
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	61	318	772	961
Philippines	4	10	9	15	18	57	73	295	1 412	4 897	860
Pakistan	37	92	83	169	298	241	212	296	289	469	720
Myanmar	979	568	342	491	368	380	434	808	651	962	656
Indonesia	0	0	3	3	15	19	0	969	1 829	2 038	634
Turkey	156	94	126	234	422	655	845	925	1 143	1 198	563
India	17	59	91	51	125	163	225	228	470	603	549
Bangladesh	33	51	33	98	169	190	284	244	241	438	542
Viet Nam	5	3	2	5	7	30	287	573	1 072	3 124	527
China	18	18	17	20	32	35	43	159	156	315	308
Cameroon	29	11	20	48	58	99	56	51	66	98	203
Other countries	211	219	197	258	458	501	763	735	864	659	706
Total	**1 599**	**1 388**	**1 203**	**1 867**	**2 545**	**3 260**	**5 000**	**7 580**	**10 901**	**19 250**	**10 493**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Korea

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kazakhstan	..	0	2	0	0	0	0	39	539	1 223	2 496
Russia	1	5	0	4	1	2	0	16	324	692	1 916
Malaysia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	6	448	1 236
China	30	19	7	8	3	46	359	401	1 062	1 413	1 199
India	0	2	6	15	7	2	34	292	218	691	1 120
Pakistan	47	95	129	434	244	275	396	1 143	809	667	1 120
Egypt	1	3	0	4	6	97	568	812	1 002	741	870
Bangladesh	30	41	41	38	32	45	52	388	335	383	608
Yemen	0	0	0	2	1	34	127	15	92	131	602
Philippines	0	2	3	1	4	2	0	128	260	246	507
Mongolia	..	0	0	3	1	5	0	0	34	199	450
Nigeria	27	16	19	39	102	206	203	265	324	486	390
Thailand	..	0	0	1	0	0	0	96	139	296	341
Morocco	0	2	1	0	1	4	37	86	127	152	305
Liberia	15	1	4	20	28	42	59	68	155	175	250
Other countries	..	138	213	442	713	814	1 061	1 961	2 116	1 999	2 737
Total	**364**	**324**	**425**	**1 011**	**1 143**	**1 574**	**2 896**	**5 710**	**7 542**	**9 942**	**16 147**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Latvia

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Russia	..	..	..	..	8	5	0	0	27	25	50
Iraq	..	..	..	..	0	2	15	85	6	5	20
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	5	4	5	15
Egypt	..	..	..	..	5	5	0	0	1	..	10
Georgia	..	..	..	..	106	144	163	25	4	10	10
Turkey	..	..	..	..	2	1	0	0	4	10	10
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	0	0	8	69	4	40	10
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	4	0	5	33	35	15	5
Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	3	5	5
Cuba	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	5
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	10	20	5
India	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	20	5	5
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	5	17	..	5
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	6	..	5
Syria	..	..	..	..	18	15	24	5	149	140	5
Other countries	..	..	..	..	42	11	149	103	54	75	10
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**335**	**189**	**185**	**364**	**330**	**344**	**355**	**175**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Lithuania

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tajikistan	..	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	18	50	120
Russia	..	46	41	58	..	..	..	..	59	80	50
Iraq	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	18	..	35
Azerbaijan	..	0	4	0	..	..	..	..	7	5	25
Afghanistan	..	8	26	45	..	..	..	..	32	15	20
Turkey	..	1	0	2	..	..	..	..	6	20	20
Belarus	..	11	9	12	..	..	..	..	12	35	15
Iran	..	1	2	0	..	..	..	..	0	..	15
Sri Lanka	..	17	0	0	..	..	..	..	1	20	15
Syria	..	6	0	1	..	..	..	..	82	170	15
Ukraine	..	1	1	0	..	..	..	..	28	35	15
Armenia	..	3	22	28	..	..	..	..	13	25	10
Kyrgyzstan	..	0	3	30	..	..	..	..	9	5	10
Nigeria	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	10
Moldova	..	0	3	2	..	..	..	..	0	..	5
Other countries	..	104	255	222	..	..	..	..	30	60	5
Total	**215**	**211**	**373**	**406**	**526**	**275**	**406**	**290**	**317**	**520**	**385**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Luxembourg

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Eritrea	11	11	11	14	7	5	15	23	105	230	410
Syria	0	1	19	10	14	24	78	635	289	405	280
Iraq	29	37	95	41	31	27	0	527	161	140	185
Afghanistan	4	13	15	22	11	17	0	211	56	40	180
Georgia	1	2	7	16	6	16	0	12	63	135	135
Morocco	1	3	4	4	8	25	0	6	74	205	90
Tunisia	0	2	3	42	46	52	18	0	38	100	90
Algeria	4	11	43	30	33	38	26	6	75	160	75
Sudan	1	2	5	1	2	4	0	0	14	30	65
Guinea	2	6	3	3	10	5	0	0	18	35	50
Iran	18	24	23	22	30	22	0	55	50	20	50
Turkey	2	4	18	21	10	3	0	8	15	10	45
Albania	14	26	18	24	302	70	80	122	212	130	40
North Macedonia	7	6	13	452	169	33	0	15	39	40	40
Ethiopia	2	3	6	6	5	4	0	0	13	25	30
Other countries	367	326	461	1 368	1 319	644	756	680	716	620	460
Total	**463**	**477**	**744**	**2 076**	**2 003**	**989**	**973**	**2 300**	**1 938**	**2 325**	**2 225**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Mexico

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Honduras	55	184	135	168	..	..	..	..	4 119	4 272	13 631
Venezuela	1	0	6	2	..	..	..	..	361	4 042	6 344
El Salvador	51	119	159	181	..	..	..	..	3 488	3 708	6 186
Guatemala	18	39	59	69	..	..	..	..	437	676	1 383
Nicaragua	9	29	15	6	..	..	..	..	70	62	1 246
Cuba	7	42	42	48	..	..	..	..	43	796	212
Colombia	41	62	82	43	..	..	..	..	44	96	204
Other countries	135	205	541	236	..	..	..	..	219	944	417
Total	**317**	**680**	**1 039**	**753**	**811**	**1 296**	**1 524**	**3 420**	**8 781**	**14 596**	**29 623**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Netherlands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Syria	48	101	125	168	454	2 673	8 748	18 675	2 226	2 965	2 960
Iran	322	502	785	929	834	728	505	1 890	890	720	1 870
Eritrea	236	475	392	458	424	978	3 833	7 344	1 523	1 590	1 410
Turkey	71	69	92	96	89	59	35	33	298	480	1 300
Algeria	23	36	21	13	28	29	0	29	992	890	1 270
Morocco	16	23	26	22	24	69	42	76	1 274	980	1 065
Moldova	3	4	9	2	10	2	0	5	15	340	830
Iraq	5 027	1 991	1 383	1 435	1 391	1 094	616	3 009	952	845	745
Nigeria	97	151	168	129	106	136	223	216	201	245	560
Albania	11	15	17	20	16	42	83	1 008	1 673	365	550
Yemen	4	10	11	12	26	39	18	33	45	170	530
Libya	63	101	165	136	96	147	94	58	341	355	460
Tunisia	11	7	8	22	16	20	0	5	205	170	385
Gambia	16	14	16	24	25	27	5	37	131	215	350
Georgia	64	412	587	189	226	209	319	261	584	485	350
Other countries	7 387	10 994	9 528	7 935	5 899	8 147	9 329	10 421	7 064	5 275	5 830
Total	**13 399**	**14 905**	**13 333**	**11 590**	**9 664**	**14 399**	**23 850**	**43 100**	**18 414**	**16 090**	**20 465**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – New Zealand

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
China	24	20	22	20	33	21	6	7	64	65	103
India	14	24	1	1	9	2	0	0	31	31	..
Turkey	1	2	4	4	9	12	0	0	20	22	..
Sri Lanka	25	30	28	19	25	41	6	7	11	19	..
Bangladesh	9	7	6	8	8	6	0	0	11	14	..
Russia	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	5	13	..
Philippines	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	7	..
Hungary	3	0	2	10	2	4	0	0	9	6	..
Afghanistan	2	2	5	11	9	7	0	0	6	5	..
Iraq	33	25	11	11	6	15	0	0	24	5	..
Other countries	141	224	258	219	220	181	276	336	203	373	352
Total	**254**	**336**	**340**	**305**	**324**	**291**	**288**	**350**	**387**	**560**	**455**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Norway

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Turkey	82	82	74	42	38	62	34	78	89	160	770
Syria	115	278	119	198	312	868	1 978	10 520	510	1 000	415
Eritrea	1 799	2 667	1 711	1 256	1 600	3 766	2 805	2 785	353	840	220
Iran	720	574	429	355	435	274	84	1 308	132	85	110
Iraq	3 137	1 214	460	357	229	179	165	2 939	214	140	95
Afghanistan	1 363	3 871	979	979	987	720	549	6 916	373	135	90
Albania	53	29	24	43	167	179	202	431	130	85	65
Russia	1 078	867	628	365	294	339	172	105	76	45	50
Somalia	1 293	1 901	1 397	2 216	2 803	2 530	756	501	154	45	45
Ethiopia	354	706	505	293	221	356	365	662	157	85	40
Pakistan	38	139	99	92	147	142	96	429	34	20	40
Sudan	118	251	181	209	486	622	792	362	42	40	40
Ukraine	18	27	9	16	29	24	126	83	24	30	35
Georgia	19	47	85	49	105	66	17	19	9	35	30
Angola	24	19	15	12	20	12	0	0	7	10	25
Other countries	4 220	4 554	3 349	2 571	1 912	1 328	4 499	3 382	898	630	480
Total	**14 431**	**17 226**	**10 064**	**9 053**	**9 785**	**11 467**	**12 640**	**30 520**	**3 202**	**3 385**	**2 550**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Poland

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Russia	6 647	5 726	4 795	3 034	4 940	11 933	2 079	6 985	7 488	2 120	1 600
Ukraine	25	36	45	43	58	32	2 147	1 573	589	300	225
Iraq	66	21	27	25	25	24	19	33	41	40	65
Turkey	17	11	19	11	8	12	0	10	65	45	55
Afghanistan	4	14	25	35	88	43	14	5	19	25	40
Armenia	33	147	107	168	380	150	99	160	321	65	35
Tajikistan	0	2	0	0	9	5	107	526	835	85	35
Viet Nam	57	67	47	26	50	32	33	41	72	20	35
Azerbaijan	1	10	10	2	4	3	0	5	21	25	30
Iran	2	5	7	10	15	9	0	0	15	10	30
Belarus	33	37	46	64	61	23	0	0	35	30	25
Pakistan	15	19	27	8	34	24	22	0	20	20	25
Syria	8	7	8	11	107	255	98	278	42	40	25
Egypt	6	4	11	5	102	33	0	0	11	15	20
Georgia	54	4 213	1 082	1 427	2 960	1 057	561	232	56	20	20
Other countries	235	268	278	217	326	123	1 631	402	210	145	140
Total	**7 203**	**10 587**	**6 534**	**5 086**	**9 167**	**13 758**	**6 810**	**10 250**	**9 840**	**3 005**	**2 405**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Portugal

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Angola	3	4	12	5	4	2	5	7	30	120	225
Ukraine	1	5	0	6	2	2	154	366	141	125	135
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	20	5	9	13	18	13	0	5	42	160	130
Guinea	8	18	43	46	64	81	0	25	52	45	70
Guinea-Bissau	4	5	10	11	19	17	0	0	5	10	50
Pakistan	0	1	4	11	9	26	0	44	25	20	50
Somalia	3	0	2	26	10	7	6	0	3	15	40
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	35	40
Morocco	2	0	0	5	4	15	6	6	4	10	30
Brazil	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	8	15	25
Cameroon	0	3	1	5	4	2	0	0	10	30	25
Comoros	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	..	25
Sudan	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	25
Turkey	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	5	25
Colombia	26	15	16	13	10	5	0	0	7	..	20
Other countries	91	82	58	132	151	332	271	447	1 113	420	325
Total	**161**	**139**	**160**	**275**	**299**	**507**	**442**	**900**	**1 463**	**1 015**	**1 240**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Russia

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ukraine	19	10	17	11	11	13	..	..	23 534	11 914	5 822
Syria	18	6	3	31	197	1 073	..	..	1 265	191	306
Afghanistan	2 047	1 577	884	540	493	382	..	..	788	147	149
Other countries	3 334	4 108	1 277	683	542	494	..	..	822	1 834	1 598
Total	**5 418**	**5 701**	**2 181**	**1 265**	**1 243**	**1 962**	**6 980**	**1 267**	**26 409**	**14 086**	**7 875**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Slovak Republic

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Afghanistan	72	51	76	75	63	84	67	23	8	25	30
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	20
Azerbaijan	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	15
Iran	5	10	12	13	0	3	0	0	4	5	15
Iraq	42	13	9	8	0	6	0	165	12	10	15
Pakistan	109	168	34	15	5	8	0	0	13	10	10
Syria	7	10	4	10	4	13	27	0	10	10	10
Viet Nam	41	56	32	22	2	0	15	0	0	20	10
China	44	39	31	13	3	5	0	0	0	5	5
Georgia	119	98	63	62	42	16	0	0	0	..	5
Russia	100	72	66	38	6	6	0	0	1	5	5
Turkey	5	5	9	12	11	3	0	0	0	5	5
Other countries	362	295	204	222	596	137	119	82	51	60	10
Total	**910**	**822**	**541**	**491**	**732**	**281**	**228**	**270**	**100**	**155**	**155**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Slovenia

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pakistan	4	6	0	29	6	19	20	17	104	140	775
Algeria	2	2	6	11	23	14	0	0	41	190	470
Afghanistan	10	11	31	69	50	14	58	31	409	575	455
Morocco	0	1	4	9	7	9	0	0	38	40	170
Iran	11	9	11	11	2	6	6	5	73	50	160
Syria	0	0	4	11	32	56	77	8	273	90	155
Iraq	0	3	10	8	1	0	0	32	108	20	95
Turkey	72	12	32	51	26	11	5	0	60	100	65
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	5	60
Eritrea	0	1	4	1	4	2	0	0	26	40	60
Tunisia	0	0	3	25	8	3	0	0	11	15	40
India	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	5	35
Russia	3	5	8	4	6	13	0	0	6	5	30
Libya	..	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	17	30	25
Nepal	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	5	25
Other countries	132	131	133	135	137	92	195	167	88	130	180
Total	**238**	**183**	**246**	**373**	**305**	**243**	**361**	**260**	**1 263**	**1 440**	**2 800**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991090

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Spain

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Venezuela	48	29	19	52	28	35	122	515	4 099	10 325	19 070
Colombia	752	255	123	104	60	62	91	87	641	2 410	8 465
Syria	97	30	19	97	255	725	1 666	5 627	3 052	4 150	2 725
Honduras	10	15	42	45	41	38	39	111	397	960	2 400
El Salvador	6	12	35	21	36	23	48	90	439	1 100	2 240
West Bank and Gaza Strip	56	59	106	131	78	130	208	776	367	1 140	1 965
Ukraine	4	8	4	12	21	14	937	2 570	2 422	2 185	1 880
Nicaragua	7	2	6	11	6	13	0	0	20	30	1 360
Morocco	121	73	114	37	47	46	91	397	343	510	1 280
Algeria	152	181	176	122	202	351	302	650	752	1 140	1 215
Georgia	62	36	48	12	9	9	5	16	76	195	910
Guinea	98	130	166	150	73	89	57	61	213	405	695
Mali	11	29	14	41	101	1 478	619	176	229	265	650
Russia	66	55	44	65	36	57	51	54	183	330	630
Peru	4	4	4	1	5	7	0	0	32	200	525
Other countries	3 023	2 089	1 824	2 513	1 581	1 436	1 711	2 240	3 009	5 100	6 735
Total	**4 517**	**3 007**	**2 744**	**3 414**	**2 579**	**4 513**	**5 947**	**13 370**	**16 274**	**30 445**	**52 745**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991090

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Sweden

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Syria	551	587	421	640	7 814	16 317	30 313	50 909	4 731	5 250	2 615
Iran	799	1 144	1 182	1 120	1 529	1 172	799	4 281	935	905	1 095
Iraq	6 083	2 297	1 977	1 633	1 322	1 476	1 743	20 259	2 046	1 475	1 065
Georgia	211	359	291	280	748	625	735	782	638	1 005	1 040
Eritrea	857	1 000	1 443	1 647	2 356	4 844	11 057	6 513	744	1 540	750
Uzbekistan	741	298	272	377	366	349	279	282	221	280	665
Afghanistan	784	1 694	2 393	4 122	4 755	3 011	2 882	41 281	2 144	1 245	615
Albania	118	114	61	263	1 490	1 156	1 636	2 559	729	685	570
Ukraine	60	139	118	194	133	173	1 278	1 327	543	460	500
Turkey	254	272	240	139	149	187	152	222	690	825	440
Somalia	3 361	5 874	5 553	3 981	5 644	3 901	3 783	4 695	1 279	550	430
Egypt	82	146	150	140	151	304	475	359	194	245	345
Pakistan	59	137	111	183	283	269	358	513	270	230	345
West Bank and Gaza Strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	407	165	270	340
Azerbaijan	390	487	271	389	281	337	296	314	166	235	330
Other countries	10 003	9 646	17 340	14 540	16 855	20 138	19 288	21 757	6 916	7 025	6 965
Total	**24 353**	**24 194**	**31 823**	**29 648**	**43 876**	**54 259**	**75 096**	**156 460**	**22 411**	**22 225**	**18 110**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991090

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Switzerland

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Eritrea	2 849	1 724	1 708	3 225	4 295	2 490	6 820	9 859	5 040	3 155	2 495
Syria	388	400	387	688	1 146	1 852	3 768	4 649	2 040	1 810	1 195
Afghanistan	405	751	632	1 006	1 349	863	727	7 800	3 183	1 180	1 125
Turkey	519	559	462	508	515	373	264	387	475	770	925
Georgia	481	638	531	281	614	565	402	365	396	615	805
Algeria	236	300	313	464	681	714	337	284	521	515	710
Iraq	1 440	935	501	378	382	351	279	2 286	1 251	545	520
Somalia	2 014	753	302	558	762	552	769	1 214	1 530	795	510
Sri Lanka	1 262	1 415	892	433	443	455	906	1 777	1 317	730	500
Nigeria	988	1 786	1 597	1 303	2 353	1 574	848	906	1 065	665	485
Iran	393	259	276	326	315	178	117	570	529	280	455
Morocco	37	36	113	429	860	974	666	372	793	420	440
China	272	365	333	688	801	671	376	578	333	255	260
Tunisia	74	204	291	2 324	1 993	1 565	664	283	213	180	245
Guinea	239	301	239	295	323	307	206	259	883	785	205
Other countries	5 009	5 579	4 944	6 533	9 116	5 956	4 964	6 531	6 303	3 970	2 660
Total	**16 606**	**16 005**	**13 521**	**19 439**	**25 948**	**19 440**	**22 113**	**38 120**	**25 872**	**16 670**	**13 535**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991090

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Turkey

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Afghanistan	2 642	1 009	1 248	2 486	14 146	8 726	15 652	63 292	34 669	66 459	53 029
Iraq	6 904	3 763	3 656	7 912	6 942	25 280	50 510	56 332	28 479	43 711	19 959
Iran	2 116	1 981	2 881	3 411	3 589	5 897	8 202	11 023	11 856	8 828	6 387
Somalia	647	295	448	744	776	1 276	642	618	474	1 427	1 769
Pakistan	9	36	42	29	24	528	1 597	429	660	955	716
Yemen	0	2	0	72	58	192	123	118	53	233	250
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	71	41	66	76	77	114	184	11	24	329	242
Turkmenistan	3	3	8	14	44	103	143	146	201	284	192
West Bank and Gaza Strip	..	72	64	157	236	686	367	435	254	218	165
Ethiopia	17	23	39	29	51	100	103	47	69	96	107
Other countries	572	609	774	1 091	527	1 905	10 297	1 139	1 112	1 057	1 002
Total	**12 981**	**7 834**	**9 226**	**16 021**	**26 470**	**44 807**	**87 820**	**133 590**	**77 851**	**123 597**	**83 818**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – United Kingdom

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Iran	2 595	2 145	2 225	3 047	3 155	2 967	2 499	3 716	4 780	3 050	3 955
Iraq	2 040	995	495	367	411	450	911	2 648	3 644	3 260	3 595
Pakistan	2 075	2 100	2 150	3 947	4 783	4 576	3 976	3 365	3 701	3 125	2 575
Albania	175	235	220	427	987	1 641	1 972	1 998	1 756	1 690	2 370
Eritrea	2 335	1 410	770	836	764	1 431	3 291	3 756	1 278	1 125	2 195
Afghanistan	3 725	3 540	1 845	1 528	1 234	1 456	1 753	2 852	3 099	1 915	2 095
Sudan	290	255	645	791	732	834	1 615	3 018	1 462	1 830	1 770
India	775	715	610	611	1 180	1 111	922	1 324	2 008	1 770	1 615
Bangladesh	510	495	500	666	1 155	1 246	919	1 320	2 226	1 980	1 440
Nigeria	1 070	910	1 150	1 058	1 428	1 450	1 519	1 590	1 827	1 580	1 350
Viet Nam	235	470	465	329	412	466	400	620	774	1 085	1 230
China	1 615	1 585	1 375	921	859	1 086	1 117	770	906	1 000	1 175
Libya	75	100	125	1 187	408	497	733	953	595	915	1 110
Syria	180	185	160	499	1 289	2 020	2 353	2 794	1 587	795	915
Turkey	230	215	175	178	196	267	296	254	424	505	780
Other countries	13 390	15 320	9 734	9 506	8 985	7 897	8 068	8 992	8 313	7 755	9 195
Total	**31 315**	**30 675**	**22 644**	**25 898**	**27 978**	**29 395**	**32 344**	**39 970**	**38 380**	**33 380**	**37 365**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991090

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – United States

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
El Salvador	2 789	2 366	2 685	4 324	4 587	5 692	10 093	18 883	33 620	49 459	33 391
Guatemala	1 853	1 740	2 171	3 671	4 152	4 865	9 098	16 419	25 723	35 318	33 073
Venezuela	709	430	584	764	716	882	3 113	7 354	18 312	29 926	27 483
Honduras	893	850	1 030	1 559	2 115	3 165	6 798	14 255	19 470	28 806	24 435
Mexico	2 713	2 295	3 879	8 304	11 067	10 077	13 987	19 294	27 879	26 065	20 026
India	734	751	755	2 477	1 998	1 633	3 395	3 650	6 162	7 435	9 440
China	9 825	10 725	12 510	15 649	15 884	12 295	13 716	15 083	19 868	17 374	9 426
Haiti	2 078	1 649	1 223	1 377	1 612	1 879	2 196	2 220	3 969	8 643	4 112
Nigeria	177	152	204	260	337	289	548	770	1 308	3 052	3 464
Colombia	910	650	623	642	574	631	817	1 058	1 767	3 204	2 678
Ecuador	168	174	404	807	1 394	1 848	3 545	3 732	4 423	3 884	2 386
Brazil	209	175	223	340	444	311	492	983	1 454	2 625	2 282
Russia	677	806	828	888	881	950	1 103	1 699	2 158	2 936	1 900
Nicaragua	266	223	241	312	280	259	349	387	518	857	1 527
Cuba	370	340	287	242	195	185	155	112	147	730	1 512
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**39 362**	**38 080**	**42 971**	**60 587**	**66 101**	**68 243**	**121 160**	**172 740**	**261 970**	**331 700**	**254 300**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991090

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 since 2014 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.
- United Kingdom: All figures are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5.
- United States: In Table B.3, data 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. Factors have been applied to totals since 2010 in both Table A.3. and Table B.3 to reflect the estimated number of cases.

Comments on countries of origin:

Serbia (and Kosovo): Data may include asylum seekers from Serbia, Montenegro, Serbia and Montenegro, and/or Former Yugoslavia.

Source for all countries: European countries: Eurostat; other countries: governments, compiled by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population Data Unit (http://popstas.unhcr.or/en/overview).

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Australia	5 477.9	5 729.9	5 881.4	6 018.2	6 214.0	6 408.7	6 570.2	6 729.7	6 912.1	7 139.5	7 342.7
% of total population	25.6	26.3	26.5	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.7	29.2	29.6
Austria	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	1 656.3	1 697.1
% of total population	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	16.1	16.6	17.4	18.3	19.0	19.4
Belgium	1 380.3	1 443.9	1 503.8	1 628.8	1 643.6	1 748.3	1 775.6	1 786.1	1 849.3	1 893.4	1 932.8
% of total population	12.8	13.3	13.8	14.8	14.8	15.7	15.8	15.8	16.3	16.6	16.8
Canada	*6 471.9*	*6 617.6*	*6 777.6*	6 775.8	*6 922.6*	*7 071.9*	*7 220.1*	*7 372.7*	7 540.8	*7 713.7*	..
% of total population	*19.4*	*19.6*	*19.9*	19.6	*19.9*	*20.1*	*20.3*	*20.5*	20.8	*21.1*	..
Chile	290.9	317.1	352.3	369.4	388.2	415.5	441.5	465.3	..	..	..
% of total population	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	..	..	..
Czech Republic	*679.6*	*672.0*	*661.2*	745.2	*744.1*	*744.8*	*755.0*	*769.6*	*798.3*	..	..
% of total population	*6.5*	*6.4*	*6.3*	7.1	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.5*	..	..
Denmark	378.7	401.8	414.4	428.9	441.5	456.4	476.1	501.1	540.5	570.6	591.7
% of total population	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.8	9.5	10.0	10.3
Estonia	224.3	221.9	217.9	212.7	210.8	198.4	196.6	194.7	193.8	192.5	196.2
% of total population	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.0	15.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.7	15.0
Finland	202.5	218.6	233.2	248.1	266.1	285.5	304.3	322.0	337.2	357.5	372.8
% of total population	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.7
France	7 129.3	7 202.1	7 287.8	7 372.7	7 474.7	7 590.9	7 715.1	7 847.5	*7 944.8*	*8 106.9*	*8 145.3*
% of total population	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.2	*12.3*	*12.5*	*12.5*
Germany	10 505.0	10 583.0	10 557.0	10 551.0	9 807.0	10 102.0	10 465.0	10 853.0	11 453.0	12 738.0	13 172.0
% of total population	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.2	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	15.5	16.0
Greece	*725.9*	*849.2*	828.4	750.7	729.9	*703.4*	727.5	*682.3*	648.5	*630.4*	*624.4*
% of total population	*6.5*	*7.6*	7.4	6.7	6.6	*6.4*	6.6	*6.2*	5.8	*5.6*	*5.6*
Hungary	381.8	394.2	407.3	443.3	402.7	424.2	447.7	476.1	504.3	514.1	536.2
% of total population	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.5
Iceland	35.9	37.6	35.1	34.7	34.7	35.4	37.2	39.2	42.0	46.5	54.6
% of total population	11.6	11.9	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.4	11.9	12.6	13.9	16.2
Ireland	..	..	..	766.8	*771.3*	*779.4*	*789.8*	*805.4*	810.4	*818.4*	..
% of total population	..	..	..	16.5	*16.5*	*16.7*	*16.9*	*17.2*	17.1	*17.2*	..
Israel	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	1 812.4	..
% of total population	27.0	26.2	25.3	24.7	24.0	23.5	22.9	22.5	22.2	21.8	..
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	6 054.0	6 175.3
% of total population	..	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4
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	251.5	246.0
% of total population	15.7	15.3	15.0	14.7	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.1	12.9	12.7
Lithuania	222.5	220.1	215.3	207.9	206.6	..	137.4	136.0	129.8	127.4	131.0
% of total population	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	..	4.8	9.3	4.5	4.4	4.6
Luxembourg	*183.7*	*194.5*	*197.2*	205.2	*215.3*	*226.1*	*237.7*	*248.9*	*260.6*	*270.7*	*280.8*
% of total population	*37.9*	*39.2*	*38.8*	39.5	*40.4*	*41.5*	*42.7*	*43.9*	*45.3*	*46.4*	*47.6*
Mexico	*772.5*	*885.7*	961.1	*966.8*	*973.7*	*991.2*	*939.9*	1 007.1	..	..	..
% of total population	*0.7*	*0.8*	0.8	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.7*	0.8	..	..	..
Netherlands	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	2 137.2	2 215.9
% of total population	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.5	13.0
New Zealand	*916.6*	*931.0*	*945.7*	*956.3*	*965.0*	1 001.8	*1 050.2*	*1 108.5*	*1 168.8*	*1 230.9*	..
% of total population	*21.4*	*21.5*	*21.6*	*21.7*	*21.8*	22.4	*23.4*	*24.5*	*25.1*	*26.2*	..
Norway	445.4	488.8	526.8	569.1	616.3	663.9	704.5	741.8	772.5	799.8	822.4
% of total population	9.3	10.1	10.8	11.5	12.3	13.1	13.7	14.2	14.7	15.1	15.4

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Poland	..	..	..	674.9	*630.5*	*625.4*	*620.3*	*611.9*	*626.4*	*651.8*	*695.9*
% of total population	..	..	..	1.7	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.8*
Portugal	*769.6*	*790.3*	*834.8*	871.8	*982.6*	*1 017.2*	*991.3*	*998.0*	*1 006.8*	*1 011.2*	*1 049.6*
% of total population	*7.3*	*7.5*	*7.9*	8.3	*9.3*	*9.7*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.7*	*9.8*	*10.2*
Russia	..	..	11 194.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% of total population	..	..	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	61.4	..	140.7	145.7	169.8	172.6	174.9	177.6	181.6	186.2	190.3
% of total population	1.1	..	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5
Slovenia	..	..	..	228.6	271.8	299.7	331.0	341.2	340.3	350.3	366.2
% of total population	..	..	..	11.1	13.2	14.5	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.8	17.6
Spain	5 878.9	6 225.5	6 280.1	6 282.2	6 295.0	6 174.7	5 958.3	5 891.2	5 918.3	6 024.5	6 200.9
% of total population	12.8	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.4
Sweden	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	1 784.5	1 877.1
% of total population	13.3	13.8	14.3	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.8	16.4	17.0	18.0	18.8
Switzerland	*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	2 480.0	2 519.1
% of total population	*24.6*	*25.5*	*26.0*	26.2	26.9	27.3	27.9	28.4	28.8	29.3	29.5
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 459.8	1 592.4	1 777.3	1 923.9	2 278.5
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8
United Kingdom	6 633.0	6 899.0	7 056.0	7 430.0	7 588.0	7 860.0	8 064.0	8 482.0	8 988.0	9 369.0	9 183.0
% of total population	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.5	13.1	13.7	14.2	13.8
United States	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	43 738.9	44 525.5
% of total population	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.6

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the Tables B.4. Estimates are in italic.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Australia

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
United Kingdom	1 168.5	1 182.9	1 187.9	1 196.0	1 211.5	1 220.2	1 216.3	1 209.1	1 202.1	1 196.2	1 188.0	49
China	313.0	345.0	371.6	387.4	406.4	432.4	466.5	508.9	557.7	606.5	650.7	55
India	251.2	307.6	329.5	337.1	355.4	378.5	411.2	449.0	489.4	537.8	592.3	46
New Zealand	483.7	504.4	517.8	544.0	569.6	585.4	583.7	575.4	568.2	567.5	568.3	49
Philippines	163.0	175.0	183.8	193.0	206.1	218.9	230.2	241.1	252.7	265.8	277.5	61
Viet Nam	189.5	197.8	203.8	207.6	212.1	219.9	228.5	235.6	243.2	250.5	256.3	56
South Africa	138.3	150.7	156.0	161.6	167.6	172.2	174.9	177.4	180.5	185.4	189.2	50
Italy	211.3	208.1	204.7	201.7	200.4	200.7	200.4	198.5	195.8	191.5	186.6	49
Malaysia	118.4	124.8	129.9	134.1	136.6	138.4	139.4	143.4	152.9	164.6	173.7	52
Sri Lanka	85.6	92.1	96.5	99.7	105.0	110.7	115.1	119.7	124.5	129.5	134.5	47
Korea	73.8	81.4	84.2	85.9	91.6	97.9	101.9	106.6	111.6	114.6	116.2	53
Germany	126.5	126.4	126.3	125.8	124.7	123.1	120.8	119.1	116.7	115.9	114.6	53
Greece	125.8	124.2	122.5	121.2	120.5	119.8	118.3	115.8	113.4	111.3	108.8	52
United States	80.7	82.2	85.3	90.1	96.7	100.8	102.7	104.7	105.8	108.3	108.6	52
Hong Kong, China	83.3	84.4	85.5	86.0	87.3	89.8	92.6	95.1	97.6	99.4	100.6	52
Other countries	1 865.4	1 943.0	1 996.4	2 047.0	2 122.6	2 200.2	2 268.0	2 330.4	2 400.2	2 495.0	2 576.7	
Total	**5 477.9**	**5 729.9**	**5 881.4**	**6 018.2**	**6 214.0**	**6 408.7**	**6 570.2**	**6 729.7**	**6 912.1**	**7 139.5**	**7 342.7**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Austria

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Germany	178.7	186.2	191.2	196.9	201.4	205.9	210.7	215.0	219.9	224.0	227.8	53
Bosnia and Herzegovina	149.4	149.9	149.6	149.7	150.5	151.7	155.1	158.9	162.0	164.3	166.8	50
Turkey	155.1	156.6	157.8	158.5	158.7	159.2	160.0	160.0	160.2	160.4	160.3	47
Serbia	132.2	131.4	130.4	130.9	130.2	130.9	132.6	134.7	137.1	139.1	141.9	52
Romania	53.0	57.0	60.0	64.5	69.1	73.9	79.3	91.3	98.7	105.6	113.3	53
Hungary	34.7	36.2	37.6	39.3	42.6	48.1	55.0	61.5	67.7	72.4	75.8	54
Poland	56.4	57.1	57.0	57.8	60.5	63.2	66.8	69.9	72.2	73.8	75.1	52
Syria	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	5.2	12.3	33.6	41.6	47.0	40
Croatia	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.8	41.7	43.3	44.5	45.2	53
Afghanistan	5.6	6.4	7.5	8.4	11.0	13.6	18.2	20.3	36.6	44.7	44.4	31
Slovak Republic	22.5	24.5	25.3	26.0	27.7	30.0	32.6	35.5	38.0	40.0	41.5	63
Czech Republic	47.8	46.4	45.0	43.6	42.5	41.6	40.8	40.3	39.6	38.7	37.8	63
Russia	23.5	25.1	25.9	26.4	27.5	29.4	30.2	31.7	33.0	33.9	34.4	60
Italy	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.3	26.2	27.7	29.3	31.2	32.3	33.3	46
Bulgaria	11.5	12.7	13.5	14.6	15.7	17.0	18.5	21.6	23.8	25.7	27.4	55
Other countries	297.1	303.3	307.1	310.5	317.8	330.8	342.1	360.6	397.7	415.4	425.3	
Total	**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**	**1 656.3**	**1 697.1**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Belgium

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Morocco	162.6	170.2	178.9	189.1	197.1	201.9	204.8	208.1	211.2	214.5	217.8	49
France	164.6	169.0	171.3	175.0	177.0	179.3	180.9	182.2	183.7	185.9	186.3	54
Netherlands	120.4	123.8	124.8	126.4	127.0	127.6	128.1	128.5	129.4	130.1	130.4	50
Italy	122.2	121.4	120.5	120.2	119.7	119.7	119.9	120.0	120.1	120.1	119.6	49
Turkey	89.0	91.4	93.6	97.0	97.4	99.0	98.9	98.3	98.3	98.8	99.4	48
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	72.4	74.2	76.2	81.3	80.0	84.3	84.7	83.6	84.1	84.6	85.1	54
Romania	20.4	26.2	30.6	37.7	45.0	53.1	58.2	65.2	71.7	78.3	84.8	46
Germany	83.8	84.2	84.1	84.2	83.8	83.4	82.6	81.5	81.1	81.0	80.6	54
Poland	40.5	45.5	51.7	57.7	63.1	68.0	71.1	73.4	75.5	76.9	77.5	57
Former USSR	..	..	..	..	..	54.6	54.3	51.8	51.2	52.0	53.2	61
Spain	35.5	36.1	37.0	38.8	40.5	42.9	44.8	46.0	47.0	47.8	48.4	53
Former Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	41.0	47.9	47.1	43.1	42.9	43.1	43.3	50
Portugal	25.0	26.5	27.5	28.3	29.5	31.6	33.4	34.3	35.2	36.3	36.7	48
Bulgaria	8.2	11.7	14.4	18.7	21.0	24.2	26.4	28.7	31.3	33.3	35.3	50
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	8.3	10.9	21.3	25.1	30.0	43
Other countries	435.9	463.7	493.2	574.3	521.4	523.6	532.1	530.4	565.2	585.6	604.4	
Total	**1 380.3**	**1 443.9**	**1 503.8**	**1 628.8**	**1 643.6**	**1 748.3**	**1 775.6**	**1 786.1**	**1 849.3**	**1 893.4**	**1 932.8**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Canada

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2016 (%)
India	..	..	..	547.9	..	..	..	..	668.6	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	545.5	..	..	..	..	649.3	..	..	..
Philippines	..	..	..	454.3	..	..	..	..	588.3	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	537.0	..	..	..	..	499.1	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	263.5	..	..	..	..	253.7	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	256.8	..	..	..	..	236.6	..	..	..
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	205.4	..	..	..	..	208.9	..	..	..
Pakistan	..	..	..	156.9	..	..	..	..	202.3	..	..	..
Viet Nam	..	..	..	165.1	..	..	..	..	169.3	..	..	..
Iran	..	..	..	120.7	..	..	..	..	154.4	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	152.3	..	..	..	..	146.5	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	152.3	..	..	..	..	145.8	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	138.5	..	..	..	..	139.4	..	..	..
Jamaica	..	..	..	126.0	..	..	..	..	138.3	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	132.1	..	..	..	..	132.0	..	..	..
Other countries	..	..	..	2 821.2	..	..	..	..	3 208.3	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**6 775.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**7 540.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Chile

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2015 (%)
Peru	83.4	107.6	130.9	138.5	146.6	157.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	59.7	59.2	60.6	61.9	63.2	64.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	20.2	22.2	24.1	25.1	26.7	30.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ecuador	14.7	17.5	19.1	20.0	20.9	21.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	9.2	10.9	12.9	14.4	16.1	19.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	11.0	11.3	11.6	12.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	9.6	10.1	10.5	11.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	103.8	99.8	63.2	66.2	69.4	73.5	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	**290.9**	**317.1**	**352.3**	**369.4**	**388.2**	**415.5**	**441.5**	**465.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Czech Republic

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2011 (%)
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	289.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Ukraine	..	..	..	138.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Viet Nam	..	..	..	52.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Russia	..	..	..	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, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Denmark

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Poland	18.5	24.4	25.4	26.6	28.0	29.9	32.0	34.5	37.1	39.1	40.6	47
Syria	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.1	4.0	5.8	11.6	24.1	33.6	35.4	44
Turkey	31.4	31.8	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.9	48
Germany	25.8	27.8	28.2	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.7	29.1	29.6	29.8	52
Romania	3.3	4.6	5.9	7.7	10.1	12.9	15.7	18.7	21.9	24.3	26.3	43
Iraq	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.6	45
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.1	50
Iran	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.3	14.1	14.9	15.6	16.0	16.8	42
Norway	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.6	15.8	15.8	64
United Kingdom	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.0	13.4	14.1	14.8	35
Pakistan	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.9	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.2	47
Sweden	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.2	61
Afghanistan	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.6	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.5	44
Lebanon	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.8	46
Lithuania	3.4	4.2	5.1	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.0	9.7	10.6	11.3	12.4	48
Other countries	172.6	183.8	191.2	199.1	204.9	212.0	221.8	232.3	249.5	262.2	273.5	
Total	**378.7**	**401.8**	**414.4**	**428.9**	**441.5**	**456.4**	**476.1**	**501.1**	**540.5**	**570.6**	**591.7**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Estonia

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Russia	..	..	..	..	83.8	81.7	79.5	77.5	75.5	73.5	71.5	59
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.6	16.1	16.5	16.6	45
Belarus	..	..	..	..	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.9	57
Finland	..	..	..	..	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.2	7.7	34
Latvia	..	..	..	..	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	44
Germany	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	45
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	57
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	49
Italy	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	34
France	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	40
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	39
Spain	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	42
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	20
Poland	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	43
Sweden	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	17
Other countries	..	..	..	..	85.6	74.0	72.6	71.2	70.1	68.6	72.0	
Total	**..**	**221.9**	**217.9**	**212.7**	**210.8**	**198.4**	**196.6**	**194.7**	**193.8**	**192.5**	**196.2**	**58**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Finland

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Former USSR	43.8	45.8	47.3	48.7	50.5	52.3	53.7	54.7	55.6	56.5	56.7	62
Estonia	16.7	19.2	21.8	25.0	29.5	35.0	39.5	42.7	44.5	45.7	46.0	50
Sweden	30.2	30.6	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.4	48
Iraq	4.8	5.3	6.2	7.2	7.9	8.4	9.3	10.0	10.7	13.8	16.3	36
Russia	5.9	6.7	7.3	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.1	12.0	12.8	13.7	14.2	55
Somalia	5.8	6.4	7.1	8.1	8.8	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.4	48
China	5.3	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.4	10.0	10.4	10.9	58
Thailand	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.5	79
Viet Nam	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.6	7.5	8.0	55
Former Yugoslavia	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	44
Iran	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.8	7.2	44
Turkey	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.1	31
Germany	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	43
Afghanistan	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	5.7	6.4	39
India	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.2	40
Other countries	58.4	64.3	68.9	73.7	79.7	86.4	93.1	101.0	108.5	117.5	125.4	
Total	**202.5**	**218.6**	**233.2**	**248.1**	**266.1**	**285.5**	**304.3**	**322.0**	**337.2**	**357.5**	**372.8**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – France

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2015 (%)
Algeria	1 366.5	1 361.0	1 364.5	1 357.5	1 359.8	1 363.9	1 368.4	1 375.3	..	..	..	51
Morocco	870.9	881.3	888.0	895.6	907.8	924.0	935.4	953.5	..	..	..	50
Portugal	604.7	608.6	614.2	618.3	625.2	633.2	642.1	648.1	..	..	..	49
Tunisia	370.6	370.7	374.7	377.3	381.2	387.6	393.9	397.8	..	..	..	45
Italy	357.0	350.2	343.3	337.5	331.7	327.6	325.0	323.9	..	..	..	51
Spain	295.9	290.3	286.2	282.5	282.5	283.4	284.6	286.2	..	..	..	56
Turkey	246.8	251.1	255.8	257.6	259.5	260.2	261.2	260.5	..	..	..	47
Germany	223.5	221.7	219.0	217.6	213.8	211.6	209.9	208.3	..	..	..	57
United Kingdom	164.0	166.8	169.1	169.9	170.1	168.0	167.0	166.5	..	..	..	50
Belgium	143.6	145.8	146.9	148.2	148.5	149.7	151.2	152.7	..	..	..	54
Senegal	108.3	112.1	114.0	116.4	119.6	124.1	127.7	132.7	..	..	..	47
Madagascar	112.5	114.5	115.8	118.1	120.1	122.3	124.7	127.1	..	..	..	59
Viet Nam	120.1	119.7	118.9	119.4	120.2	119.0	118.4	117.9	..	..	..	56
Romania	54.2	63.6	71.4	79.5	87.3	96.7	108.8	117.3	..	..	..	51
China	85.3	90.2	95.4	98.5	102.2	105.3	106.9	109.7	..	..	..	59
Other countries	2 005.4	2 054.6	2 110.6	2 179.0	2 245.1	2 314.4	2 390.1	2 469.9	..	..	..	
Total	**7 129.3**	**7 202.1**	**7 287.8**	**7 372.7**	**7 474.7**	**7 590.9**	**7 715.1**	**7 847.5**	..	..	..	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Germany

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Poland	1 067	1 102	1 117	1 116	1 081	1 151	1 207	1 260	1 334	1 468	1 664	53
Turkey	1 511	1 502	1 460	1 474	1 301	1 296	1 318	1 347	1 364	1 324	1 270	49
Russia	1 011	1 151	1 009	984	964	954	963	939	957	960	1 100	55
Kazakhstan	529	564	636	699	736	729	731	727	737	737	931	52
Romania	384	383	389	373	379	424	462	487	547	657	707	51
Syria	..	..	..	42	36	44	55	71	143	479	641	37
Italy	433	434	431	416	374	373	418	427	442	508	498	38
Greece	240	232	225	230	199	212	222	234	257	282	278	44
Bosnia and Herzegovina	218	210	176	154	134	148	148	157	165	172	270	50
Ukraine	233	228	229	228	206	206	211	215	212	224	267	61
Croatia	254	263	250	226	200	205	209	220	255	306	264	49
Bulgaria	46	52	62	64	67	91	97	119	146	215	242	49
Serbia	291	277	189	184	161	176	182	187	183	189	218	50
Austria	195	199	191	194	167	180	188	186	191	190	203	50
Iraq	87	90	88	89	75	76	88	98	107	157	199	39
Other countries	4 006	3 896	4 105	4 078	3 727	3 837	3 966	4 179	4 413	4 870	4 420	
Total	**10 505**	**10 583**	**10 557**	**10 551**	**9 807**	**10 102**	**10 465**	**10 853**	**11 453**	**12 738**	**13 172**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Greece

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2016 (%)
Albania	..	..	384.6	346.2	357.1	..	337.7	..	312.7	..	..	49
Georgia	..	..	62.6	53.0	54.2	..	45.1	..	43.3	..	..	62
Russia	..	..	55.7	44.4	37.8	..	43.0	..	35.3	..	..	67
Bulgaria	..	..	45.7	43.9	35.0	..	40.9	..	31.0	..	..	71
Germany	..	..	29.3	25.1	21.2	..	25.7	..	26.7	..	..	61
Romania	..	..	32.4	34.9	32.7	..	27.2	..	22.1	..	..	58
Ukraine	..	..	13.3	13.5	11.5	..	10.7	..	16.6	..	..	78
Pakistan	..	..	20.1	22.5	24.0	..	18.0	..	16.5	..	..	5
Armenia	..	..	9.1	10.6	9.6	..	7.7	..	11.4	..	..	63
Poland	..	..	10.8	7.3	9.4	..	16.6	..	10.8	..	..	61
Cyprus	..	..	10.2	12.8	10.3	..	10.9	..	9.8	..	..	50
Turkey	..	..	9.5	6.1	9.4	..	12.5	..	9.4	..	..	50
United States	..	..	7.5	6.2	7.4	..	5.3	..	8.7	..	..	58
Egypt	..	..	10.2	13.6	11.4	..	9.8	..	7.7	..	..	49
Moldova	..	..	4.9	3.4	1.8	..	4.9	..	6.3	..	..	72
Other countries	..	..	122.3	107.3	97.3	..	111.5	..	80.2	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**828.4**	**750.7**	**729.9**	**..**	**727.5**	**..**	**648.5**	**..**	**..**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Hungary

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Romania	196.1	202.2	198.2	201.9	183.1	190.9	198.4	203.4	208.4	206.3	207.4	51
Ukraine	4.9	4.6	6.5	13.4	25.5	28.8	33.3	42.0	50.2	55.8	61.6	50
Serbia	0.0	0.2	0.3	8.2	24.1	27.1	30.0	32.4	34.0	42.0	43.8	44
Germany	27.4	28.7	31.3	29.4	25.7	27.3	29.2	30.2	31.7	32.4	33.6	47
Slovak Republic	3.0	3.2	3.3	5.7	21.1	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.9	61
China	5.0	5.4	5.6	10.9	9.0	9.9	11.1	14.8	18.2	17.5	18.2	50
Former USSR	28.5	30.1	31.2	30.7	13.1	14.1	13.5	13.2	13.3	12.7	14.6	59
United Kingdom	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.6	6.8	7.9	9.4	11.2	12.9	46
Austria	6.9	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.6	46
United States	4.3	4.6	5.0	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.7	48
Italy	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.9	36
Former Czechoslovakia	29.6	28.5	28.5	24.1	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.5	63
France	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	46
Russia	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.4	61
Viet Nam	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.1	50
Other countries	63.0	65.1	74.2	86.1	63.3	64.2	67.1	71.9	76.5	73.0	79.3	
Total	**381.8**	**394.2**	**407.3**	**443.3**	**402.7**	**424.2**	**447.7**	**476.1**	**504.3**	**514.1**	**536.2**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Iceland

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Poland	10.5	11.6	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.4	10.2	11.0	12.0	13.8	17.0	41
Denmark	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	50
Lithuania	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.4	40
United States	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	47
Sweden	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	51
Philippines	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	66
Germany	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	60
United Kingdom	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	40
Latvia	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	38
Thailand	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	74
Norway	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	52
Romania	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	36
Portugal	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	37
Spain	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	42
Viet Nam	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	56
Other countries	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.9	10.7	12.1	14.5	
Total	**35.9**	**37.6**	**35.1**	**34.7**	**34.7**	**35.4**	**37.2**	**39.2**	**42.0**	**46.5**	**54.6**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Ireland

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2016 (%)
United Kingdom	..	..	..	288.6	..	..	..	..	277.2	..	..	51
Poland	..	..	..	115.2	..	..	..	..	115.2	..	..	50
Lithuania	..	..	..	34.8	..	..	..	..	33.3	..	..	54
Romania	..	..	..	18.0	..	..	..	..	28.7	..	..	49
United States	..	..	..	27.7	..	..	..	..	28.7	..	..	55
India	..	..	..	17.9	..	..	..	..	21.0	..	..	45
Latvia	..	..	..	20.0	..	..	..	..	19.0	..	..	57
Nigeria	..	..	..	19.8	..	..	..	..	16.6	..	..	53
Brazil	..	..	..	9.3	..	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	53
Philippines	..	..	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	14.7	..	..	59
Germany	..	..	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	13.0	..	..	56
Pakistan	..	..	..	8.3	..	..	..	..	12.9	..	..	35
France	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	11.9	..	..	50
Spain	..	..	..	7.0	..	..	..	..	11.8	..	..	60
China	..	..	..	11.5	..	..	..	..	11.3	..	..	56
Other countries	..	..	..	151.8	..	..	..	..	179.5	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**766.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**810.4**	**..**	**..**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Israel

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Former USSR	921.7	913.8	877.5	875.5	867.0	862.4	858.7	859.4	863.1	867.1	..	55
Morocco	150.7	148.5	154.7	152.0	149.6	147.2	145.4	143.1	140.9	138.8	..	53
United States	..	..	..	82.7	84.8	86.2	88.0	90.5	92.6	94.6	..	52
Ethiopia	79.4	80.8	77.4	78.9	81.9	84.6	85.9	85.6	85.7	85.5	..	50
Romania	100.2	96.9	96.4	93.1	90.0	87.0	84.0	80.8	77.8	74.8	..	56
France	39.6	40.9	41.4	42.9	43.5	44.2	46.3	51.1	57.0	60.1	..	54
Iraq	65.1	63.5	63.7	61.8	60.0	58.5	56.8	54.9	53.0	51.1	..	53
Iran	47.6	46.8	49.8	48.9	48.1	47.4	46.7	46.0	45.2	44.4	..	51
Argentina	37.2	36.7	37.6	37.5	37.6	36.8	36.3	36.0	35.6	35.4	..	57
Poland	53.4	50.1	54.0	50.7	48.0	45.0	42.2	39.7	37.2	34.8	..	53
Tunisia	..	..	..	29.9	29.2	28.8	28.4	28.6	28.3	27.7	..	54
United Kingdom	21.7	22.2	21.8	22.5	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.5	24.0	24.4	..	53
Yemen	29.9	28.9	28.9	27.9	26.9	24.1	25.4	22.5	21.6	22.7	..	53
Turkey	26.2	25.6	26.1	25.6	24.9	24.1	23.4	22.8	22.1	21.6	..	56
Germany	..	..	..	21.4	20.7	20.2	19.7	19.2	18.7	18.1	..	57
Other countries	343.5	344.7	348.5	217.7	214.8	215.4	210.9	213.4	214.8	211.4	..	
Total	**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**	**1 812.4**	**..**	**55**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Italy

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
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	1 036.0	1 033.0	60
Albania	..	443.2	440.6	438.0	434.3	432.7	440.1	446.6	449.7	458.2	467.9	49
Morocco	..	419.0	416.8	414.5	411.1	409.6	418.1	424.1	428.9	434.5	437.8	46
Ukraine	..	214.7	213.6	212.4	210.8	210.0	218.5	222.9	231.6	237.6	240.9	78
China	..	195.7	194.7	193.5	192.0	191.3	197.1	200.4	212.2	220.1	223.7	51
Germany	..	223.7	222.7	221.5	219.9	220.0	216.3	214.3	211.6	210.4	209.0	57
Switzerland	..	195.5	194.5	193.5	192.1	191.5	194.9	194.0	192.8	192.1	191.7	54
Moldova	..	160.7	159.9	159.0	157.7	157.1	164.0	171.3	176.2	182.2	188.5	68
India	..	129.7	129.0	128.3	127.3	126.8	134.1	139.1	149.5	155.6	157.8	40
Philippines	..	138.6	137.8	137.0	135.9	135.4	141.1	143.2	145.5	147.8	148.5	60
Bangladesh	..	89.6	89.1	88.6	87.9	87.5	95.4	105.5	111.3	119.5	128.5	24
France	..	138.2	137.7	137.3	136.5	136.7	132.2	127.9	128.4	128.1	127.4	61
Brazil	..	111.0	110.5	110.0	109.2	108.9	102.5	100.0	104.8	111.8	121.8	63
Egypt	..	107.3	107.1	106.6	105.8	105.5	106.7	108.9	112.8	117.7	121.8	30
Pakistan	..	78.3	78.2	77.9	77.3	77.1	83.4	89.5	97.8	108.9	116.7	28
Other countries	..	2 147.1	2 138.7	2 129.0	2 113.5	2 105.7	2 088.2	2 101.5	2 130.2	2 193.4	2 260.3	
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**	**6 054.0**	**6 175.3**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Latvia

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Russia	..	..	..	159.9	152.3	146.3	140.7	136.4	131.8	126.9	122.4	..
Belarus	..	..	..	55.1	53.2	51.5	50.0	48.6	47.2	45.5	43.9	..
Ukraine	..	..	..	38.4	36.8	35.7	34.7	34.1	34.0	33.0	32.5	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	19.7	18.6	17.9	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.4	14.9	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.5	..
Estonia	..	..	..	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	..
Germany	..	..	..	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	..
Moldova	..	..	..	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	..
Georgia	..	..	..	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	..
Ireland	..	..	..	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	..
Poland	..	..	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	..
India	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	..
Other countries	..	..	..	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.7	8.3	
Total	**335.8**	**324.9**	**313.8**	**302.8**	**289.0**	**279.2**	**271.1**	**265.4**	**258.9**	**251.5**	**246.0**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Lithuania

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Russia	97.8	95.2	92.5	88.9	86.3	..	60.1	58.5	54.9	52.3	50.5	60
Belarus	56.2	54.9	52.2	49.6	47.8	..	35.4	33.6	31.1	30.0	30.8	62
Ukraine	21.0	20.3	19.1	18.0	17.4	..	12.4	12.3	11.3	12.4	15.4	38
Latvia	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.2	..	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	57
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	10.3	..	3.3	4.3	5.2	5.0	5.4	49
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	7.7	..	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	57
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	47
Poland	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	..	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	59
Germany	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	..	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	48
Ireland	..	..	..	..	3.9	..	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	48
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	28
Estonia	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	57
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	1.6	..	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	57
Spain	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	44
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	40
Other countries	30.6	32.9	35.0	35.5	12.1	..	6.1	6.6	6.4	7.0	8.1	
Total	**222.5**	**220.1**	**215.3**	**207.9**	**206.6**	**..**	**137.4**	**136.0**	**129.7**	**127.4**	**131.0**	**55**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Luxembourg

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Portugal	..	..	..	60.9	..	..	..	..	..	72.5	72.8	48
France	..	..	..	28.1	..	..	..	..	..	39.0	40.6	47
Belgium	..	..	..	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	20.5	20.8	46
Italy	..	..	..	13.2	..	..	..	..	..	17.0	17.7	42
Germany	..	..	..	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	16.5	16.5	53
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	6.6	53
United Kingdom	..	..	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	5.3	43
Spain	..	..	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	5.2	50
Poland	..	..	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	4.6	59
Romania	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	4.6	60
Netherlands	..	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	3.9	46
Former Yugoslavia	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	3.8	48
China	..	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	3.7	54
Brazil	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	3.2	62
Greece	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.8	49
Other countries	..	..	..	45.7	..	..	..	..	..	63.3	68.5	
Total	**183.7**	**194.5**	**197.2**	**205.2**	**215.3**	**226.1**	**237.7**	**248.9**	**260.6**	**270.7**	**280.8**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Mexico

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	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	**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, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Netherlands

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Turkey	194.8	195.7	196.7	197.4	197.4	196.5	195.1	192.7	191.0	190.8	192.0	49
Suriname	187.0	186.7	186.8	186.2	185.5	184.1	182.6	181.0	179.5	178.6	178.2	56
Morocco	167.2	166.9	167.4	167.7	168.3	168.2	168.5	168.6	168.5	168.7	169.2	49
Poland	42.1	51.1	58.1	66.6	78.2	86.5	96.2	108.5	117.9	126.6	135.6	53
Germany	117.0	119.2	120.5	122.3	122.8	121.8	120.5	119.1	118.6	118.8	119.5	58
Indonesia	146.7	143.7	140.7	137.8	135.1	132.0	129.2	126.4	123.5	120.8	117.9	56
Syria	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.7	9.5	17.9	38.5	65.9	81.8	43
Former USSR	37.4	39.4	41.9	45.6	49.2	51.8	53.7	56.4	59.1	62.2	66.6	63
Belgium	47.9	48.6	49.2	50.0	50.9	51.9	52.8	54.0	55.3	56.9	58.6	54
China	37.1	40.0	42.5	44.7	47.5	49.7	51.3	52.5	54.4	56.1	58.3	57
Former Yugoslavia	52.8	52.7	52.8	52.7	52.7	52.5	52.5	52.6	52.7	53.1	53.5	53
United Kingdom	45.8	46.7	47.1	47.2	47.5	47.8	48.4	49.1	50.2	51.7	53.4	45
Iraq	35.7	38.7	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.9	43.1	43.9	44
India	14.8	16.5	17.3	18.2	19.5	20.7	22.2	24.3	27.0	30.6	35.3	44
Afghanistan	31.0	30.7	31.1	31.8	32.6	32.8	33.1	33.1	33.0	34.7	35.0	46
Other countries	587.2	610.2	632.5	652.3	670.9	683.0	697.2	719.4	746.4	778.6	816.9	
Total	**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**	**2 137.2**	**2 215.9**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – New Zealand

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2013 (%)
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	255.0	..	..	..	..	..	50
China	..	..	..	..	..	89.1	..	..	..	..	..	54
India	..	..	..	..	..	67.2	..	..	..	..	..	44
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	62.7	..	..	..	..	..	53
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	54.3	..	..	..	..	..	51
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	52.8	..	..	..	..	..	52
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	50.7	..	..	..	..	..	52
Philippines	..	..	..	..	..	37.3	..	..	..	..	..	57
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	26.6	..	..	..	..	..	53
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	22.4	..	..	..	..	..	50
United States	..	..	..	..	..	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	53
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	19.9	..	..	..	..	..	49
Malaysia	..	..	..	..	..	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	54
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	53
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	56
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	199.5	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**1 001.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Norway

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Poland	30.8	42.7	49.5	57.1	67.6	76.9	84.2	91.2	96.1	97.6	98.6	36
Sweden	36.8	39.4	41.8	44.6	47.0	47.8	48.6	49.2	49.1	48.3	47.9	49
Lithuania	5.0	7.3	9.9	15.6	22.7	28.6	33.0	35.9	37.4	37.7	38.4	42
Somalia	16.0	16.9	18.0	19.4	20.7	23.7	25.9	27.0	28.3	28.7	28.8	48
Germany	19.7	23.0	24.9	26.2	27.3	27.8	27.9	28.2	28.2	28.0	27.8	48
Syria	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	3.1	5.5	9.7	20.8	27.4	39
Denmark	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.4	25.3	25.1	24.8	24.6	48
Iraq	18.2	19.4	20.6	21.4	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.5	23.1	44
Philippines	10.9	12.3	13.5	14.7	16.3	17.8	19.5	20.6	21.4	22.2	23.1	77
Eritrea	2.7	3.3	4.8	6.6	8.2	10.1	12.4	14.8	17.7	20.1	21.9	41
Thailand	10.5	11.8	13.1	14.1	15.2	16.4	17.3	18.0	18.9	20.1	21.1	81
Pakistan	16.2	16.7	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.6	19.0	19.4	19.7	20.1	20.6	48
United Kingdom	15.6	16.2	16.9	17.5	18.1	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.4	19.4	39
Russia	12.2	13.1	13.8	14.6	15.3	16.2	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.7	17.9	67
United States	15.2	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.9	51
Other countries	211.9	227.0	242.8	259.0	276.6	296.4	313.9	330.4	344.0	354.1	363.8	
Total	**445.4**	**488.8**	**526.8**	**569.1**	**616.3**	**663.9**	**704.5**	**741.8**	**772.5**	**799.8**	**822.4**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Poland

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	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, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Portugal

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	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, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Russia

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	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, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Slovak Republic

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	88.7	88.6	88.2	88.0	87.8	88.0	88.0	55
Hungary	..	..	..	..	17.6	17.7	17.3	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.3	49
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.1	59
Romania	..	..	..	..	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.3	36
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.5	6.3	7.2	8.1	44
Poland	..	..	..	..	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	52
Germany	..	..	..	..	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	34
Austria	..	..	..	..	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	41
Italy	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	26
France	..	..	..	..	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	44
Russia	..	..	..	..	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	64
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	31
United States	..	..	..	..	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	46
Serbia	..	..	..	..	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	36
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	40
Other countries	..	..	..	..	13.6	14.6	15.7	16.8	18.2	19.7	21.0	
Total	**61.4**	**..**	**140.7**	**145.7**	**169.8**	**172.6**	**174.9**	**177.6**	**181.6**	**186.2**	**190.3**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Slovenia

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	96.9	106.8	112.0	115.1	119.1	118.6	122.9	130.7	38
Croatia	..	..	..	49.2	56.6	63.3	62.2	61.6	61.6	61.3	61.1	51
Serbia	..	..	..	26.4	23.5	30.5	31.4	32.6	32.5	33.9	36.0	41
Germany	..	..	..	..	15.4	21.5	21.7	22.0	22.0	22.3	22.6	50
North Macedonia	..	..	..	13.7	16.0	17.5	18.5	19.2	19.1	19.8	21.1	40
Italy	..	..	..	..	4.6	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.2	44
Austria	..	..	..	..	5.9	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.8	50
Argentina	..	..	..	..	0.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	51
Montenegro	..	..	..	2.8	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	47
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	2.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	48
France	..	..	..	..	1.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	50
Russia	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	58
Canada	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	52
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	65
United States	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	48
Other countries	..	..	..	39.7	31.1	13.8	38.9	41.2	41.0	42.8	45.5	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**228.6**	**271.8**	**299.7**	**331.0**	**341.2**	**340.3**	**350.3**	**366.2**	**44**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Spain

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Morocco	688.7	743.5	763.7	767.0	762.4	740.1	712.5	699.9	696.8	699.5	713.3	45
Romania	692.9	727.5	727.5	736.3	750.4	715.0	670.1	646.2	627.8	611.9	596.6	51
Ecuador	477.1	499.0	496.7	484.8	471.3	452.4	429.4	416.4	409.4	408.2	408.8	53
Colombia	341.2	368.5	376.2	375.9	373.6	366.0	353.2	347.5	347.2	361.5	386.3	59
United Kingdom	308.2	317.7	319.1	317.5	318.7	321.1	314.4	306.0	300.3	296.8	288.9	50
Argentina	282.2	288.0	282.6	276.4	270.9	264.0	255.3	251.8	252.1	255.5	261.1	49
Venezuela	138.2	145.6	148.1	151.9	155.8	156.3	154.3	160.5	174.0	199.4	244.7	54
France	207.6	210.6	210.0	208.3	209.2	208.4	205.4	203.7	204.4	205.7	208.0	51
Peru	164.9	189.7	197.8	198.6	198.0	193.6	186.9	184.8	185.8	190.5	200.6	56
Germany	209.1	212.9	212.9	210.8	210.2	209.6	204.5	200.6	197.2	195.7	193.2	51
Dominican Republic	114.6	129.8	137.0	141.2	148.0	152.9	154.1	156.9	159.7	164.3	170.4	61
China	127.8	146.4	154.9	161.0	163.7	160.5	155.7	155.7	158.7	161.9	165.8	55
Bolivia	237.2	230.1	216.0	201.6	188.7	174.3	157.5	150.7	148.3	148.6	150.2	61
Cuba	91.1	99.1	103.2	109.5	118.6	124.0	127.5	131.1	134.8	139.0	145.0	55
Italy	77.5	84.1	87.3	89.9	94.8	99.3	102.1	106.3	114.2	123.7	135.4	41
Other countries	1 720.4	1 833.0	1 847.0	1 851.6	1 860.5	1 837.1	1 775.3	1 773.1	1 807.6	1 862.4	1 932.6	
Total	**5 878.9**	**6 225.5**	**6 280.1**	**6 282.2**	**6 295.0**	**6 174.7**	**5 958.3**	**5 891.2**	**5 918.3**	**6 024.5**	**6 200.9**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Sweden

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Syria	18.2	18.8	19.6	20.8	22.4	27.5	41.7	67.7	98.2	149.4	172.3	43
Finland	178.2	175.1	172.2	169.5	166.7	163.9	161.1	158.5	156.0	153.6	150.9	61
Iraq	97.5	109.4	117.9	121.8	125.5	127.9	128.9	130.2	131.9	135.1	140.8	46
Poland	58.2	63.8	67.5	70.3	72.9	75.3	78.2	81.7	85.5	88.7	91.2	53
Iran	56.5	57.7	59.9	62.1	63.8	65.6	67.2	68.4	69.1	70.6	74.1	47
Somalia	21.6	25.2	31.7	37.8	40.2	44.0	54.2	57.9	60.6	63.9	66.4	50
Former Yugoslavia	72.9	72.3	71.6	70.8	70.1	69.3	68.6	67.9	67.2	66.5	65.9	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	55.7	56.0	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.6	56.8	57.3	57.7	58.2	58.9	50
Germany	45.0	46.9	47.8	48.2	48.4	48.7	49.0	49.4	49.6	50.2	50.9	53
Turkey	38.2	39.2	40.8	42.5	43.9	45.1	45.7	46.1	46.4	47.1	48.3	45
Afghanistan	10.6	11.4	12.7	14.4	17.5	21.5	25.1	28.4	31.3	34.8	44.0	37
Norway	44.6	44.3	43.8	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.5	42.3	42.1	42.1	42.0	55
Thailand	22.9	25.9	28.7	31.4	33.6	35.6	37.0	38.1	38.8	39.9	41.2	78
Denmark	45.9	46.2	46.0	45.5	45.0	44.2	43.2	42.4	41.9	41.2	40.6	47
Eritrea	6.8	7.8	9.0	10.3	12.0	13.7	16.6	21.8	28.6	35.1	39.1	44
Other countries	454.9	481.7	512.5	539.9	566.1	591.5	617.6	645.4	671.4	708.1	750.6	
Total	**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**	**1 784.5**	**1 877.1**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Switzerland

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Germany	..	..	..	318.9	330.0	337.4	343.6	348.1	350.5	352.2	353.4	50
Italy	..	..	..	233.1	241.0	244.7	251.3	258.3	263.3	267.3	267.9	44
Portugal	..	..	..	172.3	187.4	199.2	211.5	218.7	222.3	223.1	220.9	46
France	..	..	..	132.3	138.4	141.4	146.8	153.1	158.6	162.5	166.3	51
Turkey	..	..	..	76.0	76.9	77.4	77.9	78.2	78.7	79.2	79.8	47
Spain	..	..	..	53.5	57.2	59.8	64.1	67.1	68.9	69.4	68.9	49
North Macedonia	..	..	..	51.7	53.5	55.1	57.0	59.2	61.4	64.3	66.9	48
Serbia	..	..	..	56.5	59.2	60.1	62.9	63.4	64.6	65.3	65.7	51
Austria	..	..	..	58.8	59.2	59.7	59.9	60.0	60.1	59.8	59.6	60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	51.1	52.4	53.2	54.1	55.4	56.4	56.9	57.1	52
United Kingdom	..	..	..	41.1	43.7	44.2	44.8	45.2	45.2	45.0	45.3	47
Brazil	..	..	..	32.3	33.4	34.4	35.5	36.6	37.8	39.1	40.9	70
Poland	..	..	..	21.5	24.0	26.2	28.1	31.6	34.7	36.7	38.7	55
United States	..	..	..	33.7	34.9	35.4	35.9	36.3	36.6	37.0	37.6	52
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	28.6	29.6	30.0	30.6	31.3	32.6	34.2	35.1	46
Other countries	..	..	..	713.9	737.4	760.3	785.6	812.5	844.6	888.0	914.9	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**2 075.2**	**2 158.4**	**2 218.4**	**2 289.6**	**2 354.8**	**2 416.4**	**2 480.0**	**2 519.1**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Turkey

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	382.1	378.7	374.0	366.2	362.7	54
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.2	97.5	146.1	199.7	283.8	47
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	259.1	263.3	272.7	277.9	281.9	53
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.1	76.4	98.1	109.4	163.8	44
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.8	38.7	59.3	78.7	115.2	41
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.1	52.8	64.2	71.2	85.3	57
Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.2	36.2	47.5	53.8	80.2	48
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.9	24.9	30.3	45.2	71.2	58
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.6	36.1	43.7	52.1	63.2	64
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.3	34.5	37.8	37.4	47.2	68
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6	14.6	17.3	25.6	41.3	45
North Macedonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.3	43.4	42.3	41.0	40.0	54
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.0	32.3	34.1	34.1	34.6	54
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.1	28.5	33.3	35.3	33.9	51
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.3	32.1	32.4	29.2	30.6	55
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	361.2	402.3	444.4	467.2	543.7	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**1 459.8**	**1 592.4**	**1 777.3**	**1 923.9**	**2 278.5**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – United Kingdom

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
India	601	661	687	686	750	746	733	784	755	799	827	50
Poland	495	540	534	617	658	650	764	783	936	878	770	53
Pakistan	422	427	382	441	432	476	419	510	482	535	495	46
Romania	39	55	77	82	118	151	162	220	306	373	439	45
Ireland	420	401	401	429	429	400	346	372	365	372	398	55
Germany	273	296	301	292	303	343	279	252	337	304	308	59
Italy	108	117	130	150	135	142	159	168	239	240	281	44
South Africa	204	220	227	208	208	224	201	178	195	275	228	53
Nigeria	137	166	167	203	162	202	170	206	222	201	225	52
Bangladesh	193	199	193	219	191	184	187	198	230	261	224	47
Jamaica	142	130	134	123	151	140	128	149	142	134	174	56
United States	173	160	193	159	203	216	186	158	160	132	168	59
France	129	144	122	132	146	128	127	174	167	191	164	59
Lithuania	70	62	91	118	117	140	137	171	178	172	160	61
Australia	139	123	124	109	106	117	123	131	143	129	155	45
Other countries	3 088	3 198	3 293	3 462	3 479	3 601	3 943	4 028	4 131	4 373	4 167	
Total	**6 633**	**6 899**	**7 056**	**7 430**	**7 588**	**7 860**	**8 064**	**8 482**	**8 988**	**9 369**	**9 183**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991109

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – United States

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Mexico	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	11 573.7	11 269.9	..
India	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	2 434.5	2 610.5	..
China	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	2 130.4	2 216.8	..
Philippines	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	1 941.7	2 008.1	..
El Salvador	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	1 387.0	1 401.8	..
Viet Nam	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	1 352.8	1 342.6	..
Cuba	980.0	987.8	982.9	1 112.1	1 090.6	1 114.9	1 138.2	1 172.9	1 210.7	1 271.6	1 311.8	..
Dominican Rep.	747.9	779.2	791.6	879.9	878.9	960.2	1 010.7	997.7	1 063.2	1 085.3	1 162.6	..
Korea	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	1 041.7	1 063.1	..
Guatemala	683.8	743.8	790.5	797.3	844.3	880.9	900.5	915.6	927.6	935.7	958.8	..
Canada	816.4	824.3	814.1	785.6	787.5	799.1	841.1	806.4	830.6	783.2	809.3	..
Colombia	603.7	603.3	617.7	648.3	655.1	705.0	679.6	706.8	699.4	704.6	783.0	..
Jamaica	587.6	631.7	645.0	650.8	694.6	668.8	705.3	705.8	711.1	736.3	744.7	..
United Kingdom	678.1	692.4	688.3	676.6	684.6	686.7	706.0	679.1	683.5	696.9	702.6	..
Haiti	544.5	545.8	536.0	596.4	602.7	616.0	599.6	628.0	675.5	668.2	679.8	..
Other countries	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	14 995.3	15 460.2	
Total	**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**	**43 738.9**	**44 525.5**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, 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**

Country	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. *Reference date:* 1 January.	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	® 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. ® 2016: 2016 Census, 25% sample data. 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. 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	® National population register.	Ministry of the Interior.
Finland	® Population register. Includes foreign-born persons of Finnish origin.	Central Population Register, Statistics Finland.
France	From 2006 on, annual censuses. From 2016 on 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	® Foreign-born persons from the Labour Force Surveys. Prior to 2014: 4th quarter; From 2014 on: 2nd quarter. For Table A.4. some annual estimates are based on EULFS data.	Hellenic Statistical authority.
Hungary	® 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:* 1 January.	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:* 1 January.	Statistics Iceland.
Ireland	® 2011 and 2016 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:* 1 January.	Central Statistical Office.

Country	Comments	Source
Luxembourg	® 2011: 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:* 1 January.	Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).
New Zealand	® 2013 Census. ε PM for other years.	Statistics New Zealand.
Norway	® *Reference date:* 1 January.	Central Population Register, Statistics Norway.
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. From 2012 on, estimates based on Eurostat data.	Central Statistical Office.
Portugal	® 2011 census. From 2012 on, estimates based on Eurostat data.	National Statistical Institute (INE).
Russia	® 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:* 1 January.	Municipal Registers, National Statistics Institute (INE).
Sweden	® *Reference date:* 1 January.	Population Register, Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland	® From 2011 on, Population Register of the Confederation. ε CM for other years.	Federal Statistical Office.
Turkey		Ministry of Labour and Social Security
United Kingdom	® Labour Force Survey. Foreign-born residents. 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.

Notes: ® Observed figures. ε Estimates (in italic) made by means of the complement method (CM) or the parametric method (PM). No estimate is made by country of birth (Tables B.4). Data for Serbia include persons from Serbia, Montenegro and Serbia and Montenegro. Some statements may refer 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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	829.7	860.0	883.6	913.2	951.4	1 004.3	1 066.1	1 146.1	1 267.7	1 341.9	1 395.9
% of total population	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.3	11.8	12.5	13.4	14.6	15.4	15.9
Belgium	971.4	1 013.3	1 057.7	1 119.3	1 169.1	1 257.2	1 268.1	1 276.9	1 333.2	1 366.5	1 388.9
% of total population	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.2	10.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.1
Canada	..	..	..	1 957.0	..	..	..	..	2 404.8	..	..
% of total population	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	..	6.6	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	392.3	437.6	432.5	424.3	434.2	435.9	439.2	449.4	464.7	493.4	524.1
% of total population	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.9
Denmark	298.5	320.2	329.9	346.0	358.9	374.7	397.3	422.6	463.1	485.0	506.0
% of total population	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.5	8.8
Estonia	..	..	..	..	211.1	210.9	211.7	211.4	211.5	212.2	213.7
% of total population	..	..	..	..	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.4
Finland	132.7	143.3	155.7	168.0	183.1	195.5	207.5	219.7	229.8	243.6	249.5
% of total population	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5
France	3 731.2	3 773.2	3 821.5	3 892.8	3 980.6	4 083.9	4 199.9	4 335.4	4 399.7	4 555.7	4 616.8
% of total population	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1
Germany	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	10 039.1	10 623.9
% of total population	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.5	10.1	11.1	12.2	12.9
Greece	643.1	733.6	839.7	810.0	757.4	768.1	687.1	706.7	686.4	538.4	..
% of total population	5.8	6.6	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.2	6.5	6.1	4.8	..
Hungary	174.7	184.4	197.8	209.2	143.4	141.4	140.5	146.0	156.6	151.1	161.8
% of total population	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Iceland	23.4	24.4	21.7	21.1	21.0	21.4	22.7	24.3	26.5	30.3	37.8
% of total population	7.6	7.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.4	8.0	9.0	11.2
Ireland	519.6	575.6	575.4	598.1	537.0	550.4	554.5	564.3	607.4	566.6	593.5
% of total population	11.6	12.6	12.5	12.9	11.5	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.9	11.9	12.4
Italy	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	5 047.0	5 144.4
% of total population	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.7
Japan	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	2 382.8	2 561.8
% of total population	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
Korea	895.5	920.9	1 002.7	982.5	933.0	985.9	1 091.5	1 143.1	1 161.7	1 171.8	..
% of total population	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	..
Latvia	404.9	382.7	362.4	342.8	324.3	315.4	304.8	298.4	288.9	279.4	272.5
% of total population	18.9	18.1	17.3	16.6	15.9	15.7	15.3	15.1	14.7	14.3	14.1
Lithuania	42.9	41.5	37.0	33.6	24.2	25.0	24.0	23.4	18.7	20.1	27.3
% of total population	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
Luxembourg	205.9	215.5	216.3	220.5	229.9	238.8	248.9	258.7	269.2	281.5	288.2
% of total population	42.4	43.4	42.6	42.4	43.2	43.8	44.7	45.6	46.8	48.2	48.8
Mexico	..	..	262.7	281.1	303.9	296.4	..	326.0	355.2	381.7	..
% of total population	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	0.3	0.3	0.3	..
Netherlands	688.4	719.5	735.2	760.4	786.1	796.2	816.0	847.3	900.5	972.3	1 040.8
% of total population	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.1
Norway	266.3	303.0	333.9	369.2	407.3	448.8	483.2	512.2	538.2	559.2	567.8
% of total population	5.6	6.3	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.6
Poland	57.5	60.4	75.2	79.3	85.8	93.3	101.2	108.3	149.6	210.3	239.2
% of total population	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
Portugal	435.7	440.6	454.2	445.3	436.8	417.0	401.3	395.2	388.7	397.7	421.7
% of total population	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.1
Russia	..	..	..	687.0	490.3	621.0	715.8	872.6	1 039.0	1 104.7	1 130.8
% of total population	..	..	..	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Slovak Republic	40.9	52.5	62.9	68.0	53.4	56.5	59.2	61.8	65.8	69.7	72.9
% of total population	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Slovenia	..	..	99.8	95.7	101.9	103.3	110.9	117.7	126.9	150.9	..
% of total population	..	..	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	7.3	..
Spain	5 086.3	5 386.7	5 402.6	5 312.4	5 236.0	5 072.7	4 677.1	4 454.4	4 417.5	4 419.5	4 572.1
% of total population	11.1	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.9
Sweden	524.5	562.1	602.9	633.3	655.1	667.2	694.7	739.4	782.8	851.9	897.3
% of total population	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.6	9.0
Switzerland	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	2 029.5	2 053.6
% of total population	20.5	21.2	21.5	21.7	22.1	22.5	23.0	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.0
Turkey	98.1	104.4	167.3	190.5	242.1	278.7	456.5	518.3	650.3	816.4	919.1
% of total population	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
United Kingdom	4 186.0	4 348.0	4 524.0	4 785.0	4 788.0	4 941.0	5 154.0	5 592.0	5 951.0	6 137.0	5 991.0
% of total population	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.0
United States	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	22 415.3	22 595.7
% of total population	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the Tables B.5.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Austria

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Germany	118.9	128.7	136.0	144.1	150.9	157.8	164.8	170.5	176.5	181.6	186.8	50
Serbia	122.7	122.2	109.4	110.5	110.4	111.3	112.5	114.3	116.6	118.5	120.2	49
Turkey	108.8	110.0	111.3	112.5	112.9	113.7	114.7	115.4	116.0	116.8	117.3	49
Romania	27.7	32.2	36.0	41.6	47.3	53.3	59.7	73.4	82.9	92.1	102.3	51
Bosnia and Herzegovina	92.6	91.8	90.5	89.6	89.6	89.9	91.0	92.5	94.0	94.6	95.2	46
Hungary	19.2	21.3	23.3	25.6	29.8	37.0	46.3	54.9	63.6	70.6	77.1	52
Croatia	59.2	58.9	58.5	58.3	58.3	58.6	62.0	66.5	70.2	73.3	76.7	47
Poland	35.3	36.6	37.2	38.6	42.1	46.0	50.3	54.3	57.6	60.1	62.2	48
Syria	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.7	4.3	11.3	33.3	41.7	48.1	41
Afghanistan	4.0	4.5	5.7	6.7	9.4	12.4	14.0	16.8	35.6	45.3	45.7	31
Slovak Republic	15.8	17.9	19.2	20.4	22.5	25.3	28.6	32.1	35.3	38.1	40.2	60
Russia	21.1	22.5	23.4	24.2	25.5	27.3	28.8	30.0	31.2	32.0	32.4	57
Italy	13.2	13.9	14.5	15.4	16.2	17.8	20.2	22.5	25.3	27.3	29.2	42
Bulgaria	7.6	8.9	9.8	11.2	12.5	14.1	15.9	19.6	22.4	24.9	27.4	52
North Macedonia	17.5	17.9	18.1	18.6	18.9	19.4	20.1	20.9	21.7	22.4	23.1	48
Other countries	164.9	171.5	189.0	194.5	203.3	217.7	233.0	251.3	285.3	302.7	312.0	
Total	**829.7**	**860.0**	**883.6**	**913.2**	**951.4**	**1 004.3**	**1 066.1**	**1 146.1**	**1 267.7**	**1 341.9**	**1 395.9**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991128

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Belgium

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
France	130.6	136.6	140.2	145.3	150.0	153.4	156.1	158.8	161.8	165.2	166.5	52
Italy	169.0	167.0	165.1	162.8	159.7	157.4	156.6	156.6	156.8	156.8	156.2	46
Netherlands	123.5	130.2	133.5	137.8	141.2	144.0	146.2	148.9	151.7	153.8	155.4	47
Romania	15.3	21.4	26.4	33.6	42.4	51.3	57.0	65.3	73.2	80.9	87.9	45
Morocco	79.9	79.4	81.9	84.7	86.1	83.5	81.0	82.3	83.0	82.9	81.5	52
Poland	30.4	36.3	43.1	49.7	56.1	61.5	65.1	68.1	70.4	71.7	71.8	53
Spain	42.7	43.6	45.2	48.0	50.9	54.4	57.4	59.9	61.7	63.2	64.3	49
Portugal	29.8	31.7	33.1	34.5	36.1	38.8	41.2	42.6	44.2	45.9	46.8	47
Germany	38.4	39.1	39.4	39.8	40.0	39.8	39.5	39.1	39.3	39.6	39.5	51
Turkey	39.5	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.4	39.2	37.9	37.2	37.1	37.2	37.3	49
Bulgaria	6.7	10.4	13.2	17.3	20.4	23.7	25.9	28.6	31.3	33.3	35.3	49
Syria	..	..	..	2.1	..	4.0	4.8	7.4	18.0	22.1	27.5	44
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	15.0	16.8	18.1	19.6	20.6	23.8	23.4	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.6	52
United Kingdom	25.1	25.5	25.0	25.0	24.8	24.5	24.1	23.9	23.5	23.1	21.6	44
Afghanistan	..	..	..	2.8	3.8	9.6	9.4	9.6	17.5	19.1	19.3	26
Other countries	225.6	235.6	253.9	276.5	297.6	348.2	342.4	326.6	341.7	349.2	355.4	
Total	**971.4**	**1 013.3**	**1 057.7**	**1 119.3**	**1 169.1**	**1 257.2**	**1 268.1**	**1 276.9**	**1 333.2**	**1 366.5**	**1 388.9**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991128

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Canada

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Chine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340.6	..	..	53
Inde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274.2	..	..	47
Philippines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259.2	..	..	58
États-Unis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149.7	..	..	55
Royaume-Uni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113.9	..	..	48
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.2	..	..	46
Corée	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.5	..	..	56
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.2	..	..	49
Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.2	..	..	50
Allemagne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.6	..	..	52
Syrie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.9	..	..	49
Mexique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.6	..	..	49
Haïti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.7	..	..	54
Nigéria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.2	..	..	47
Italie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.2	..	..	51
Autres pays	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	829.9	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**1 957.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**2 404.8**	**..**	**..**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Czech Republic

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Ukraine	126.7	131.9	131.9	124.3	118.9	112.5	105.1	104.2	105.6	109.9	117.1	47
Slovak Republic	67.9	76.0	73.4	71.8	81.3	85.8	90.9	96.2	101.6	107.3	111.8	46
Viet Nam	51.1	60.3	61.1	60.3	58.2	57.3	57.3	56.6	56.9	58.0	59.8	45
Russia	23.3	27.1	30.3	31.8	32.4	33.0	33.1	34.4	34.7	35.8	36.6	57
Germany	15.7	17.5	13.8	13.9	15.8	17.1	18.5	19.7	20.5	21.2	21.3	19
Poland	20.6	21.7	19.3	18.2	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.6	19.8	20.3	20.7	49
Bulgaria	5.0	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.4	8.2	9.1	10.1	11.0	12.3	13.8	38
Romania	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.7	6.8	7.7	9.1	10.8	12.6	33
United States	4.5	5.3	5.6	6.1	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.5	8.8	9.6	45
Mongolia	6.0	8.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.8	7.9	55
China	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.9	48
United Kingdom	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	23
Kazakhstan	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.7	56
Moldova	8.0	10.6	10.0	8.9	7.6	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	44
Hungary	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.3	3.1	4.1	5.4	36
Other countries	48.0	55.3	56.5	57.4	60.1	61.8	63.4	65.1	68.0	75.2	83.1	
Total	**392.3**	**437.6**	**432.5**	**424.3**	**434.2**	**435.9**	**439.2**	**449.4**	**464.7**	**493.4**	**524.1**	**44**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Denmark

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Poland	13.8	19.9	21.1	22.6	24.5	26.8	29.3	32.3	35.3	37.6	39.3	44
Syria	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.7	4.4	9.8	21.6	31.0	33.6	44
Turkey	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.1	28.2	49
Romania	2.4	3.7	5.1	6.9	9.5	12.4	15.4	18.8	22.4	25.3	27.8	42
Germany	18.0	20.4	21.1	21.6	22.1	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.7	24.4	24.8	50
United Kingdom	13.7	14.2	14.3	14.7	15.0	15.4	15.8	16.1	16.7	17.6	18.3	36
Norway	14.4	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.7	16.8	61
Sweden	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.7	57
Lithuania	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.5	7.7	8.7	9.7	10.4	11.5	12.4	13.5	47
China	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.6	10.1	10.5	57
Ukraine	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.9	8.6	9.2	10.2	50
Thailand	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	85
Pakistan	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.1	9.9	10.1	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.2	9.8	48
Iraq	18.3	17.6	16.7	16.7	15.7	15.2	14.9	13.6	12.6	9.9	9.8	47
Other countries	136.0	144.0	148.9	157.4	163.5	171.0	182.1	192.5	210.5	217.5	227.5	
Total	**298.5**	**320.2**	**329.9**	**346.0**	**358.9**	**374.7**	**397.3**	**422.6**	**463.1**	**485.0**	**506.0**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991128

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Estonia

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Russia	..	..	..	..	96.5	95.1	93.6	92.6	91.4	90.3	89.0	53
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.3	7.2	7.8	8.3	42
Finland	..	..	..	..	4.3	5.0	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.6	8.2	35
Latvia	..	..	..	..	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	5.0	44
Germany	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	44
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	45
Belarus	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	54
Italy	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	34
France	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	39
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	23
Sweden	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	22
Spain	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	41
Poland	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	41
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	22
United States	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	33
Other countries	..	..	..	..	93.6	92.7	92.2	90.5	88.6	87.2	86.5	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**211.1**	**210.9**	**211.7**	**211.4**	**211.5**	**212.2**	**213.7**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991128

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Finland

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Estonia	20.0	22.6	25.5	29.1	34.0	39.8	44.8	48.4	50.4	51.5	51.5	49
Russia	26.2	26.9	28.2	28.4	29.6	30.2	30.8	30.6	30.8	31.0	29.2	56
Iraq	3.0	3.2	4.0	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.1	9.8	11.7	35
China	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5	8.7	54
Sweden	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	41
Thailand	3.5	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	86
Somalia	4.9	4.9	5.6	6.6	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.7	48
Afghanistan	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7	5.3	5.8	38
Viet Nam	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.6	54
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.4	5.3	44
India	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.2	39
Turkey	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	35
United Kingdom	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	20
Poland	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	41
Ukraine	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.0	50
Other countries	46.7	50.9	54.9	59.0	63.7	66.9	70.1	75.0	79.5	84.2	86.7	
Total	**132.7**	**143.3**	**155.7**	**168.0**	**183.1**	**195.5**	**207.5**	**219.7**	**229.8**	**243.6**	**249.5**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – France

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2015 (%)
Portugal	492.5	493.9	497.6	501.8	509.3	519.5	530.6	541.6	..	..	..	47
Algeria	471.3	469.0	466.4	466.6	469.6	476.5	483.8	495.7	..	..	..	48
Morocco	444.8	440.7	435.2	433.4	436.4	443.4	448.5	458.2	..	..	..	49
Turkey	220.1	220.7	221.2	219.8	217.8	216.4	215.7	215.5	..	..	..	47
Italy	174.3	173.5	172.7	172.6	174.9	177.2	181.3	187.9	..	..	..	45
Tunisia	143.9	144.0	147.1	150.4	155.0	161.5	168.0	173.0	..	..	..	41
Spain	130.1	128.5	128.0	129.1	133.4	138.7	144.4	152.2	..	..	..	50
United Kingdom	151.8	154.0	156.3	157.0	156.4	153.6	151.8	150.4	..	..	..	49
China	76.7	81.4	86.2	90.1	93.8	96.2	97.6	100.6	..	..	..	57
Belgium	87.7	90.9	92.9	94.7	95.1	96.1	97.4	99.2	..	..	..	52
Romania	32.9	41.9	49.3	57.6	64.8	74.3	86.9	96.9	..	..	..	50
Germany	93.9	95.0	93.3	93.7	93.4	91.7	90.8	89.8	..	..	..	55
Mali	59.7	62.2	63.3	64.9	66.8	69.7	71.0	73.4	..	..	..	40
Haiti	62.2	56.6	58.0	62.7	64.2	65.8	68.6	72.5	..	..	..	55
Senegal	50.2	51.5	51.7	52.6	54.8	57.4	59.8	62.8	..	..	..	44
Other countries	1 039.1	1 069.2	1 102.2	1 145.8	1 194.9	1 245.9	1 303.9	1 365.7	..	..	..	
Total	**3 731.2**	**3 773.2**	**3 821.5**	**3 892.8**	**3 980.6**	**4 083.9**	**4 199.9**	**4 335.4**	**4 399.7**	**4 555.7**	**4 616.8**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Germany

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Turkey	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	1 492.6	1 483.5	48
Poland	384.8	393.8	398.5	419.4	468.5	532.4	609.9	674.2	741.0	783.1	866.9	45
Syria	28.2	28.5	28.9	30.1	32.9	40.4	56.9	118.2	366.6	637.8	699.0	39
Italy	528.3	523.2	517.5	517.5	520.2	529.4	552.9	574.5	596.1	611.5	643.1	41
Romania	84.6	94.3	105.0	126.5	159.2	205.0	267.4	355.3	452.7	533.7	622.8	43
Croatia	225.3	223.1	221.2	220.2	223.0	225.0	240.5	263.3	297.9	332.6	367.9	47
Greece	294.9	287.2	278.1	276.7	283.7	298.3	316.3	328.6	339.9	348.5	362.2	46
Bulgaria	46.8	54.0	61.9	74.9	93.9	118.8	146.8	183.3	226.9	263.3	310.4	46
Afghanistan	49.8	48.4	48.8	51.3	56.6	61.8	67.0	75.4	131.5	253.5	251.6	34
Russia	187.8	188.3	189.3	191.3	195.3	202.1	216.3	221.4	231.0	245.4	249.2	62
Iraq	72.6	74.5	79.4	81.3	82.4	84.1	85.5	88.7	136.4	227.2	237.4	41
Serbia	91.5	136.2	164.9	179.0	198.0	202.5	205.0	220.9	230.4	223.1	225.5	50
Hungary	56.2	60.0	61.4	68.9	82.8	107.4	135.6	156.8	178.2	192.3	207.0	41
Austria	175.9	175.4	174.5	175.2	175.9	176.3	178.8	179.8	181.8	183.6	191.3	48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	158.2	156.8	154.6	152.4	153.5	155.3	157.5	163.5	168.0	172.6	181.0	47
Other countries	2 646.5	2 595.6	2 552.7	2 559.3	2 598.0	2 699.3	2 847.4	3 021.9	3 323.4	3 538.4	3 725.2	
Total	**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**	**10 039.1**	**10 623.9**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Greece

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2016 (%)
Albania	384.6	413.9	501.7	485.0	449.7	471.5	410.4	436.9	369.1	..	..	49
Bulgaria	30.7	40.2	54.5	48.4	47.3	38.4	46.2	43.3	31.1	..	..	70
Romania	25.7	29.5	33.8	33.3	40.6	38.5	30.9	28.8	23.8	..	..	52
Georgia	23.8	33.6	33.9	32.8	28.0	23.5	19.8	19.4	16.2	..	..	73
Pakistan	13.9	18.0	23.0	21.2	24.1	24.5	17.0	19.0	12.0	..	..	9
Russia	21.6	16.7	19.5	14.1	12.0	15.1	12.4	10.9	11.8	..	..	80
Ukraine	14.1	12.0	13.7	12.2	10.8	10.7	8.3	8.1	11.0	..	..	81
Turkey	2.2	5.4	2.8	5.6	2.5	0.2	1.6	2.9	10.5	..	..	56
Poland	21.4	18.9	11.2	10.2	7.5	11.3	15.0	20.3	9.3	..	..	71
Cyprus	11.2	14.2	11.8	9.9	12.1	11.2	12.0	10.4	9.0	..	..	56
Bangladesh	2.6	14.1	12.5	14.6	10.5	7.5	6.7	8.4	7.3	..	..	12
Germany	7.1	8.1	7.3	9.6	6.2	5.2	6.8	4.6	7.0	..	..	55
India	3.3	5.0	7.7	8.0	2.8	5.4	4.5	4.5	6.4	..	..	39
United Kingdom	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.6	9.5	8.7	12.0	5.9	..	..	74
Egypt	5.2	12.6	10.3	9.5	10.9	10.4	3.3	4.7	4.7	..	..	26
Other countries	67.6	83.9	88.6	88.4	84.7	85.1	83.5	72.5	151.1	..	..	
Total	**643.1**	**733.6**	**839.7**	**810.0**	**757.4**	**768.1**	**687.1**	**706.7**	**686.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Hungary

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Romania	65.8	66.4	72.7	76.9	41.6	34.8	30.9	28.6	29.7	24.0	22.7	33
China	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.8	10.1	11.5	12.7	16.5	19.8	19.1	..	..
Germany	14.4	16.7	18.7	20.2	15.8	17.4	18.7	18.8	19.4	18.6	17.9	43
Slovak Republic	4.9	6.1	6.4	7.3	6.7	7.6	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.5	..	..
Ukraine	17.3	17.6	17.2	16.5	11.9	10.8	8.3	6.9	6.7	5.8	10.5	41
Russia	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.8	59
Austria	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	36
Italy	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.4	..	..
Viet Nam	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	..	..
United States	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	..	..
United Kingdom	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	..	..
Netherlands	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	..	..
France	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	..	..
Iran	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	..	..
Serbia	6.4	6.9	10.2	9.7	8.0	4.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.4	27
Other countries	38.0	39.9	39.1	43.0	28.2	30.8	33.6	37.4	40.3	42.2	98.8	
Total	**174.7**	**184.4**	**197.8**	**209.2**	**143.4**	**141.4**	**140.5**	**146.0**	**156.6**	**151.1**	**161.8**	**43**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Iceland

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Poland	9.9	11.0	9.6	9.1	9.0	9.4	10.2	11.1	12.1	13.8	17.0	40
Lithuania	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.4	34
Latvia	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	36
Germany	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	63
Romania	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	34
Portugal	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	36
United Kingdom	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	33
Denmark	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	54
Spain	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	41
Philippines	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	61
United States	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	48
France	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	48
Thailand	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	69
Czech Republic	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	47
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	42
Other countries	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.6	6.9	
Total	**23.4**	**24.4**	**21.7**	**21.1**	**21.0**	**21.4**	**22.7**	**24.3**	**26.5**	**30.3**	**37.8**	**42**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Ireland

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2016 (%)
Poland	..	..	..	22.6	121.7	..	..	..	122.5	..	..	50
United Kingdom	115.5	117.9	117.1	112.3	110.0	113.0	113.4	114.9	103.1	107.7	110.8	49
Lithuania	..	..	..	36.7	36.4	..	..	..	36.6	..	..	54
Romania	..	..	..	17.3	17.1	..	..	..	29.2	..	..	48
Latvia	..	..	..	20.6	20.4	..	..	..	19.9	..	..	57
Brazil	..	..	..	8.7	8.6	..	..	..	13.6	..	..	53
Spain	..	..	..	6.8	6.7	..	..	..	12.1	..	..	60
Italy	..	..	..	7.7	7.6	..	..	..	11.7	..	..	45
France	..	..	..	9.7	9.6	..	..	..	11.7	..	..	50
Germany	..	..	..	11.3	11.1	..	..	..	11.5	..	..	57
India	..	..	..	17.0	16.9	..	..	..	11.5	..	..	37
United States	..	..	..	11.0	10.8	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	58
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	10.8	10.7	..	..	..	9.7	..	..	50
Hungary	..	..	..	8.0	8.0	..	..	..	9.3	..	..	49
Pakistan	..	..	..	6.8	6.8	..	..	..	7.4	..	..	31
Other countries	..	..	..	290.8	134.7	..	..	..	187.1	..	..	
Total	**519.6**	**575.6**	**575.4**	**598.1**	**537.0**	**550.4**	**554.5**	**564.3**	**607.4**	**566.6**	**593.5**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Italy

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Romania	625.3	658.8	726.2	782.0	834.5	933.4	1 081.4	1 131.8	1 151.4	1 168.6	1 190.1	57
Albania	401.9	422.1	441.2	450.2	450.9	465.0	495.7	490.5	467.7	448.4	440.5	49
Morocco	365.9	368.6	388.4	400.7	408.7	426.8	454.8	449.1	437.5	420.7	416.5	47
China	156.5	154.1	168.0	184.2	197.1	223.4	256.8	265.8	271.3	282.0	290.7	50
Ukraine	132.7	134.4	150.5	171.6	180.1	191.7	219.1	226.1	230.7	234.4	237.0	78
Philippines	105.7	105.4	112.6	120.0	129.2	139.8	162.7	168.2	165.9	166.5	167.9	57
India	77.4	85.7	97.2	109.2	118.4	128.9	142.5	147.8	150.5	151.4	151.8	41
Bangladesh	55.2	60.4	67.3	73.8	81.7	92.7	111.2	115.3	118.8	122.4	132.0	27
Moldova	68.6	85.3	99.9	122.4	132.2	139.7	149.4	147.4	142.3	135.7	131.8	66
Egypt	69.6	54.8	58.6	62.4	66.9	76.7	96.0	103.7	109.9	112.8	119.5	33
Pakistan	49.3	50.1	57.8	66.3	71.0	80.7	90.6	96.2	101.8	108.2	114.2	30
Sri Lanka	61.1	57.8	62.0	65.3	71.6	79.5	95.0	100.6	102.3	104.9	108.0	47
Nigeria	40.6	38.7	41.5	44.7	48.2	56.5	66.8	71.2	77.3	88.5	106.1	41
Senegal	62.6	60.4	63.9	69.5	73.7	80.3	90.9	94.0	98.2	101.2	105.9	26
Peru	70.8	72.3	80.5	88.9	93.8	99.2	109.9	109.7	103.7	99.1	97.4	58
Other countries	1 089.3	993.6	1 032.6	1 068.2	1 094.1	1 173.5	1 298.6	1 297.1	1 297.7	1 302.4	1 335.1	
Total	**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**	**5 047.0**	**5 144.4**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Japan

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
China	606.9	655.4	680.5	687.2	674.9	652.6	649.1	654.8	665.8	695.5	730.9	56
Korea	593.5	589.2	578.5	566.0	545.4	530.0	519.7	501.2	457.8	453.1	450.7	54
Viet Nam	36.9	41.1	41.0	41.8	44.7	52.4	72.3	99.9	147.0	200.0	262.4	44
Philippines	202.6	210.6	211.7	210.2	209.4	203.0	209.2	217.6	229.6	243.7	260.6	71
Brazil	317.0	312.6	267.5	230.6	210.0	190.6	181.3	175.4	173.4	180.9	191.4	46
Nepal	9.4	12.3	15.3	17.5	20.4	24.1	31.5	42.3	54.8	67.5	80.0	38
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	22.8	33.3	40.2	48.7	52.8	56.7	68
United States	51.9	52.7	52.1	50.7	49.8	48.4	50.0	51.3	52.3	53.7	55.7	34
Thailand	41.4	42.6	42.7	41.3	42.8	40.1	41.2	43.1	45.4	47.6	50.2	72
Indonesia	25.6	27.3	25.5	24.9	24.7	25.5	27.2	30.2	35.9	42.9	50.0	32
Peru	59.7	59.7	57.5	54.6	52.8	49.2	48.6	48.0	47.7	47.7	48.0	48
India	20.6	22.3	22.9	22.5	21.5	21.7	22.5	24.5	26.2	28.7	31.7	31
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	32.5	30.9	45
Sri Lanka	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.4	9.2	10.7	13.2	17.3	23.3	26
Myanmar	6.7	7.8	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.0	8.6	10.3	13.7	17.8	22.5	53
Other countries	170.7	173.5	172.2	168.1	164.2	156.9	162.7	172.4	186.7	201.2	217.0	
Total	**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**	**2 382.8**	**2 561.8**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Korea

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
China	487.1	489.1	505.4	536.7	474.8	161.1	546.7	568.0	549.1	527.1	..	51
Viet Nam	79.8	86.2	98.2	110.6	114.2	113.8	122.6	128.0	137.8	151.4	..	52
Uzbekistan	15.0	15.9	20.8	24.4	28.0	30.7	34.7	36.9	42.1	47.7	..	32
Cambodia	7.0	8.8	11.7	16.8	23.4	30.7	37.3	42.0	44.5	45.7	..	32
Philippines	39.4	38.4	39.5	38.4	33.2	38.7	43.2	45.3	46.1	45.2	..	44
Indonesia	27.4	25.9	27.4	29.6	29.8	33.2	38.7	40.0	39.1	36.9	..	9
Nepal	5.9	7.4	9.2	12.6	17.8	20.7	25.5	29.2	33.1	35.4	..	10
Thailand	30.1	28.7	27.6	26.0	21.4	26.2	26.8	27.9	29.3	30.2	..	29
Sri Lanka	14.3	14.4	17.4	20.5	21.0	21.9	24.6	25.2	26.0	25.3	..	3
United States	56.2	63.1	57.6	26.5	23.4	24.0	24.9	24.1	23.9	24.2	..	43
Myanmar	2.9	3.6	3.8	5.6	8.3	11.5	14.7	18.1	21.3	23.5	..	3
Japan	18.6	18.6	19.4	21.1	22.6	23.1	23.2	23.0	23.3	23.3	..	74
Mongolia	21.2	21.0	21.8	21.3	19.8	18.4	17.3	18.5	20.1	22.6	..	50
Chinese Taipei	27.0	21.7	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.0	20.5	20.4	20.4	..	51
Bangladesh	7.7	7.3	9.3	10.6	10.8	10.9	12.1	12.3	13.2	13.6	..	6
Other countries	56.0	70.8	112.1	60.6	63.3	399.9	78.2	83.9	92.4	99.2	..	
Total	**895.5**	**920.9**	**1 002.7**	**982.5**	**933.0**	**985.9**	**1 091.5**	**1 143.1**	**1 161.7**	**1 171.8**	**..**	**43**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Latvia

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Russia	..	..	..	33.8	37.0	36.1	38.8	51.6	56.0	55.4	54.7	..
Ukraine	..	..	..	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.1	5.9	6.4	7.0	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	..
Belarus	..	..	..	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	..
Germany	..	..	..	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.9	1.3	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	1.0	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	..
Poland	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	..
Other countries	..	..	..	300.4	279.0	271.1	257.5	227.9	208.3	197.7	189.9	
Total	**404.9**	**382.7**	**362.4**	**342.8**	**324.3**	**315.4**	**304.8**	**298.4**	**288.9**	**279.4**	**272.5**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Lithuania

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Russia	12.8	12.3	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	52
Ukraine	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.5	6.2	20
Belarus	4.7	4.8	3.3	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.9	3.2	21
Poland	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	50
Latvia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	52
Germany	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	33
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	11
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	17
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	47
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	17
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	17
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	34
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	28
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	64
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	5
Other countries	21.4	20.6	19.0	17.8	5.9	7.7	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.9	
Total	**42.9**	**41.5**	**37.0**	**33.6**	**24.2**	**25.0**	**21.6**	**22.5**	**18.7**	**20.1**	**27.3**	**36**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Luxembourg

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Portugal	76.6	80.0	79.8	82.4	85.3	88.2	90.8	92.1	93.1	96.8	96.5	47
France	26.6	28.5	29.7	31.5	33.1	35.2	37.2	39.4	41.7	44.3	45.8	47
Italy	19.1	19.4	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.8	19.5	20.3	21.3	22.0	45
Belgium	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.2	17.6	18.2	18.8	19.4	20.0	20.2	45
Germany	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.1	50
Spain	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.5	49
United Kingdom	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	43
Romania	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.7	60
Poland	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	56
Netherlands	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	47
Montenegro	..	..	..	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.2	48
China	..	..	..	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	53
Greece	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	50
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	53
Serbia	..	..	..	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	52
Other countries	39.5	41.5	42.0	30.8	33.0	35.1	37.5	40.1	43.8	45.4	48.6	
Total	**205.9**	**215.5**	**216.3**	**220.5**	**229.9**	**238.8**	**248.9**	**258.7**	**269.2**	**281.5**	**288.2**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Mexico

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
United States	..	..	60.0	64.9	68.5	63.4	..	65.3	67.5	68.9	..	44
Spain	..	..	18.6	18.8	19.6	20.7	..	24.7	26.7	27.7	..	41
Colombia	..	..	14.6	15.5	16.9	16.7	..	18.3	20.6	23.0	..	55
Venezuela	..	..	10.1	11.8	12.8	12.9	..	15.3	18.6	22.3	..	54
China	..	..	10.2	12.5	15.2	15.6	..	18.3	20.5	21.5	..	41
Cuba	..	..	10.3	11.8	14.0	14.5	..	17.0	18.4	20.4	..	52
Argentina	..	..	15.2	15.6	15.8	15.3	..	16.8	18.0	19.0	..	47
Canada	..	..	10.9	12.7	13.6	12.9	..	13.2	14.1	14.6	..	45
Guatemala	..	..	8.4	9.8	10.9	9.7	..	10.3	11.6	13.2	..	57
Honduras	..	..	4.9	6.3	7.6	6.9	..	7.8	9.3	12.0	..	58
France	..	..	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.0	..	9.8	10.5	10.9	..	45
Germany	..	..	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.8	..	9.5	10.5	10.9	..	43
Japan	..	..	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.6	..	8.0	9.0	9.9	..	41
Korea	..	..	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.8	..	7.7	9.3	9.9	..	44
Brazil	..	..	6.3	6.3	7.1	6.5	..	7.2	8.2	9.3	..	53
Other countries	..	..	64.0	65.8	71.8	71.0	..	76.8	82.4	88.2	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**262.7**	**281.1**	**303.9**	**296.4**	**..**	**326.0**	**355.2**	**381.7**	**..**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Netherlands

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Poland	26.2	35.5	43.1	52.5	65.1	74.6	85.8	99.6	110.9	121.4	132.4	51
Germany	62.4	65.9	68.4	71.4	72.8	72.6	72.2	71.8	72.3	73.3	75.0	55
Turkey	93.7	92.7	90.8	88.0	84.8	81.9	80.1	77.5	75.4	74.1	73.8	49
Syria	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	8.2	25.4	51.4	67.5	44
United Kingdom	40.2	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.7	42.3	43.0	44.2	45.3	46.0	41
Morocco	74.9	70.8	66.6	61.9	56.6	51.0	48.1	44.9	42.3	39.9	38.0	48
Italy	19.0	20.3	21.1	21.9	22.6	23.6	25.0	27.1	29.5	32.3	35.5	40
China	16.2	18.1	19.8	21.4	23.9	25.9	27.2	28.2	29.7	31.4	33.9	54
Belgium	26.2	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.6	28.2	28.8	29.6	30.6	31.9	33.2	53
Spain	16.5	17.3	18.1	19.2	20.3	21.9	23.9	25.3	26.8	28.3	30.3	51
Bulgaria	6.4	10.2	12.3	14.1	16.8	17.6	17.8	19.8	21.9	24.1	27.3	50
India	6.4	8.0	8.7	9.6	10.8	11.7	13.1	14.7	17.1	20.4	24.9	41
France	15.1	16.4	17.2	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.7	19.7	20.9	22.6	24.2	52
Portugal	12.9	14.2	15.4	15.7	16.4	17.3	18.1	18.7	19.4	20.2	21.1	46
Eritrea	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.2	9.1	15.7	21.0	41
Other countries	271.3	281.5	284.6	297.5	307.9	308.7	313.1	315.8	324.9	340.0	356.8	
Total	**688.4**	**719.5**	**735.2**	**760.4**	**786.1**	**796.2**	**816.0**	**847.3**	**900.5**	**972.3**	**1 040.8**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Norway

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Poland	26.8	39.2	46.7	55.2	66.6	77.1	85.6	93.6	99.6	102.0	103.8	36
Sweden	29.9	32.8	35.8	39.2	42.0	43.1	44.2	45.1	45.1	44.4	44.0	48
Lithuania	5.1	7.6	10.4	16.4	24.1	30.7	35.8	39.5	41.7	42.5	43.7	42
Syria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.5	3.6	7.6	18.9	26.0	39
Germany	15.3	18.9	20.8	22.4	23.7	24.4	24.6	25.0	25.2	24.9	24.7	47
Denmark	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.6	23.5	23.3	23.0	22.8	45
Eritrea	1.4	2.1	3.8	5.7	7.6	10.0	12.7	15.2	17.7	19.0	18.6	40
United Kingdom	12.0	12.6	13.3	14.0	14.7	15.5	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	35
Somalia	10.6	10.9	10.8	11.1	10.8	13.0	14.4	15.1	16.8	16.8	15.9	48
Romania	1.4	2.4	3.4	4.5	5.7	7.5	10.0	12.0	13.8	14.5	15.0	43
Philippines	4.8	6.1	6.8	7.8	8.9	10.1	11.4	11.7	11.8	12.1	11.7	79
Russia	9.7	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.3	66
Thailand	6.9	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.0	10.8	11.4	11.5	11.6	12.1	11.3	85
Latvia	1.2	1.7	2.8	4.9	6.9	8.5	9.4	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.1	43
United States	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	51
Other countries	112.3	121.2	130.5	138.0	144.8	155.2	163.1	169.0	176.1	181.2	182.6	
Total	**266.3**	**303.0**	**333.9**	**369.2**	**407.3**	**448.8**	**483.2**	**512.2**	**538.2**	**559.2**	**567.8**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Poland

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2010 (%)
Ukraine	6.1	7.2	10.2	..	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	11.8	12.2	4.4	..	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	3.4	3.5	4.2	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	1.8	2.2	3.2	..	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	2.0	2.2	2.9	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	0.8	0.9	1.4	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	2.8	2.8	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	1.0	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	1.0	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former USSR	1.3	1.2	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	2.7	2.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	1.2	1.2	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	0.6	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	0.6	0.6	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	0.6	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	19.6	20.1	40.4	..	54.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	**57.5**	**60.4**	**75.2**	**79.3**	**85.8**	**93.3**	**101.2**	**108.3**	**149.6**	**210.3**	**239.2**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Portugal

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Brazil	66.4	107.0	116.2	119.4	111.4	105.6	92.1	87.5	82.6	81.3	85.4	61
Cabo Verde	63.9	51.4	48.8	44.0	43.9	42.9	42.4	40.9	38.7	36.6	35.0	54
Ukraine	39.5	52.5	52.3	49.5	48.0	44.1	41.1	37.9	35.8	34.5	32.5	52
Romania	19.2	27.4	32.5	36.8	39.3	35.2	34.2	31.5	30.5	30.2	30.8	45
China	10.4	13.3	14.4	15.7	16.8	17.4	18.6	21.4	21.3	22.5	23.2	50
United Kingdom	23.6	15.4	16.4	17.2	17.7	16.6	16.5	16.6	17.2	19.8	22.4	47
Angola	32.7	27.6	26.6	23.5	21.6	20.3	20.2	19.7	18.2	17.0	16.9	55
France	10.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	6.5	8.4	11.3	15.3	47
Guinea-Bissau	23.7	24.4	22.9	19.8	18.5	17.8	17.8	18.0	17.1	15.7	15.2	47
Italy	6.0	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	6.1	8.5	12.9	41
Spain	18.0	7.2	8.1	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	11.1	12.5	49
Germany	15.5	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.8	9.0	10.0	11.2	48
Sao Tome and Principe	10.6	11.7	11.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.0	8.6	54
India	4.1	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.2	8.0	31
Netherlands	6.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.9	6.8	7.8	46
Other countries	84.9	76.2	76.2	70.8	69.9	67.8	68.6	69.6	71.3	76.1	84.1	
Total	**435.7**	**440.6**	**454.2**	**445.3**	**436.8**	**417.0**	**401.3**	**395.2**	**388.7**	**397.7**	**421.7**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991128

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Russia

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Ukraine	..	..	..	93.4	92.0	110.2	122.3	192.7	306.0	345.8	346.2	55
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	131.1	86.4	103.1	115.3	127.5	138.4	141.1	149.1	43
Tajikistan	..	..	..	87.1	64.4	75.7	82.9	91.8	100.3	110.2	126.3	34
Armenia	..	..	..	59.4	73.0	90.0	102.3	115.0	116.1	114.8	107.3	54
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	67.9	53.0	62.8	67.2	77.3	85.5	90.0	93.7	42
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	28.1	16.3	42.2	65.5	79.4	85.7	93.2	92.4	58
Moldova	..	..	..	33.9	28.2	36.3	41.2	51.6	60.1	62.4	63.7	49
Belarus	..	..	..	27.7	6.1	9.8	14.0	17.7	20.2	24.9	28.7	50
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	44.6	4.4	14.0	22.4	30.8	34.2	30.7	27.8	63
Georgia	..	..	..	12.1	12.1	15.6	17.1	18.7	19.3	18.8	20.0	45
Viet Nam	..	..	..	11.1	8.8	10.2	10.7	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.9	46
China	..	..	..	28.4	7.6	8.5	8.0	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.9	34
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	5.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.6	5.0	54
Turkey	..	..	..	5.4	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	3
Lithuania	..	..	..	2.6	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.0	45
Other countries	..	..	..	48.8	26.7	30.1	33.4	36.2	39.2	39.0	40.4	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**687.0**	**490.3**	**621.0**	**715.8**	**872.6**	**1 039.0**	**1 104.7**	**1 130.8**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Slovak Republic

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Czech Republic	6.0	6.9	8.3	9.0	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.9	12.5	13.0	13.5	47
Hungary	2.7	3.6	4.6	5.3	7.1	7.8	8.1	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.2	34
Romania	3.0	5.0	5.4	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	29
Poland	4.0	4.4	5.4	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	48
Germany	2.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	26
Ukraine	3.7	4.7	5.9	6.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.5	63
Italy	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	19
Austria	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	25
Bulgaria	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	25
United Kingdom	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	30
France	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	29
Viet Nam	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	44
Russia	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	62
China	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	49
Croatia	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	23
Other countries	8.8	11.6	14.7	16.2	9.7	10.3	10.9	11.4	12.2	13.0	13.6	
Total	**40.9**	**52.5**	**62.9**	**68.0**	**53.4**	**56.5**	**59.2**	**61.8**	**65.8**	**69.7**	**72.9**	**38**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Slovenia

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	42.5	41.7	42.7	45.0	46.8	50.2	53.1	66.5	..	27
Serbia	..	..	9.1	6.4	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.5	11.4	15.2	..	26
North Macedonia	..	..	10.1	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.2	12.9	..	43
Croatia	..	..	10.2	10.3	10.8	11.6	10.9	10.3	10.4	11.4	..	35
Bulgaria	..	..	1.6	2.3	3.1	1.1	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.7	..	23
Italy	..	..	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.1	..	31
Russia	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.0	..	55
Ukraine	..	..	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	..	63
China	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	..	44
Germany	..	..	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	..	46
Montenegro	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	..	43
Hungary	..	..	0.3	0.3	..	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	..	33
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	..	57
Romania	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	..	40
United Kingdom	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	..	38
Other countries	..	..	19.4	17.8	18.6	17.3	19.1	20.6	24.0	25.6	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**99.8**	**95.7**	**101.9**	**103.3**	**110.9**	**117.7**	**126.9**	**150.9**	**..**	**33**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Spain

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Morocco	660.1	727.2	761.2	774.2	771.6	759.3	718.0	688.7	680.5	665.6	682.5	46
Romania	720.8	764.4	770.4	783.2	799.0	769.6	728.3	708.4	695.0	683.8	675.1	50
United Kingdom	302.5	312.6	314.2	312.2	313.0	316.4	310.1	301.8	296.4	293.5	285.7	50
Italy	151.0	163.5	168.8	172.1	178.2	181.0	180.8	182.7	191.6	203.8	221.8	44
China	129.6	150.0	160.4	167.6	170.8	169.6	166.0	167.5	172.2	177.5	183.4	50
Colombia	284.5	296.8	288.8	265.8	245.8	223.1	173.2	145.5	135.9	138.4	160.1	56
Ecuador	421.6	420.3	399.4	350.3	309.8	269.4	214.0	174.4	159.0	145.2	140.0	47
Germany	153.4	157.3	157.0	154.2	153.6	153.4	148.5	145.0	142.1	141.1	139.1	51
Bulgaria	146.7	152.5	150.8	149.3	151.5	147.3	139.9	134.4	130.5	127.4	125.2	50
France	101.6	104.3	103.2	100.4	101.1	101.5	99.5	98.7	100.7	103.2	106.5	50
Portugal	123.2	131.2	128.8	123.8	121.3	116.4	109.0	103.8	101.8	100.9	100.4	41
Ukraine	78.4	81.6	82.3	83.3	84.4	84.1	81.8	84.1	90.8	94.5	99.1	57
Venezuela	56.9	59.1	57.2	55.1	53.8	52.0	44.4	44.2	50.0	63.3	91.2	58
Argentina	146.4	142.1	129.9	115.8	103.5	95.4	80.9	73.2	71.3	71.2	74.5	52
Russia	43.8	46.5	48.4	51.1	55.1	59.5	62.0	65.9	69.6	71.6	73.7	66
Other countries	1 565.8	1 677.2	1 681.8	1 654.2	1 623.4	1 574.6	1 420.7	1 335.9	1 330.2	1 338.5	1 413.7	
Total	**5 086.3**	**5 386.7**	**5 402.6**	**5 312.4**	**5 236.0**	**5 072.7**	**4 677.1**	**4 454.4**	**4 417.5**	**4 419.5**	**4 572.1**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Sweden

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Syria	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.1	5.0	9.1	20.5	42.2	70.0	116.4	132.1	41
Poland	28.9	34.7	38.6	40.9	42.7	44.6	46.1	48.2	50.8	52.5	54.0	45
Finland	80.4	77.1	74.1	70.6	67.9	65.3	62.8	59.7	57.6	55.8	53.8	58
Afghanistan	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.8	12.7	16.7	20.3	23.6	26.0	28.0	37.4	35
Eritrea	2.9	3.9	5.0	6.4	8.4	10.0	12.8	18.0	25.1	32.1	36.4	42
Somalia	14.7	18.3	24.7	30.8	33.0	36.1	45.0	47.1	46.2	41.3	36.4	50
Norway	35.6	35.5	35.2	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.6	34.7	51
Denmark	38.4	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.2	39.3	38.4	37.1	35.2	33.4	43
Germany	24.7	26.6	27.5	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.7	29.0	49
Iraq	40.0	48.6	55.1	56.6	55.8	43.2	31.2	25.9	23.2	22.7	25.3	43
United Kingdom	15.7	16.5	17.3	17.4	18.1	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.8	19.9	20.0	30
China	7.7	9.4	11.8	14.1	15.5	16.3	17.1	17.5	16.6	17.3	18.6	54
India	4.0	4.7	5.7	7.1	7.7	8.4	9.2	10.4	11.4	13.5	17.1	39
Romania	4.4	6.5	7.7	8.8	10.2	11.2	12.0	13.0	14.4	15.5	16.9	45
Iran	10.2	10.6	11.8	13.5	14.3	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.1	14.2	14.6	46
Other countries	205.8	218.7	236.0	250.2	260.7	270.5	282.2	298.6	307.9	324.2	337.6	
Total	**524.5**	**562.1**	**602.9**	**633.3**	**655.1**	**667.2**	**694.7**	**739.4**	**782.8**	**851.9**	**897.3**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Switzerland

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Italy	289.6	290.0	289.1	289.1	290.5	294.4	301.3	308.6	313.7	318.7	319.4	42
Germany	201.9	233.4	250.5	264.2	276.8	285.4	293.2	298.6	301.5	304.7	305.8	45
Portugal	182.3	196.2	205.3	213.2	224.2	238.4	253.8	263.0	268.1	269.5	268.0	45
France	77.4	85.6	90.6	95.1	99.5	103.9	110.2	116.8	123.1	127.3	131.5	45
Spain	65.1	64.4	64.1	64.2	66.0	69.8	75.4	79.5	82.4	83.5	83.7	45
Turkey	72.6	71.7	71.0	70.6	70.2	69.6	69.2	69.1	68.6	68.0	67.3	47
North Macedonia	60.0	59.7	59.8	60.2	60.8	61.6	62.5	63.3	64.2	65.2	65.8	50
Serbia	187.4	180.0	148.9	113.3	103.0	94.9	79.3	69.7	65.3	64.3	63.2	50
Austria	34.0	35.5	36.5	37.2	38.2	39.0	39.6	40.4	41.3	42.1	42.7	46
United Kingdom	28.7	31.9	34.1	36.4	38.6	39.4	40.4	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.0	43
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39.3	37.5	35.8	34.6	33.5	32.9	32.2	31.8	31.3	30.8	30.2	49
Poland	7.3	8.9	10.2	11.5	13.9	16.2	17.9	21.4	24.7	26.9	29.2	50
Croatia	37.8	36.1	34.9	33.8	32.8	31.8	30.7	30.2	29.6	29.0	28.5	50
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	24.6	24.6	23.9	23.7	24.5	25.4	25.8	25.9	48
Eritrea	..	..	..	8.4	8.4	9.8	11.7	14.0	16.6	19.8	23.2	43
Other countries	287.5	308.1	349.4	364.2	391.4	414.2	445.5	474.9	497.0	513.0	528.3	
Total	**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**	**2 029.5**	**2 053.6**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Turkey

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Germany	7.3	7.6	..	32.6	43.6	25.6	59.0	63.2	69.9	..	..	53
Syria	1.1	1.2	..	2.9	5.1	10.1	57.9	50.9	56.6	..	..	43
Iraq	3.3	3.5	..	8.1	11.8	19.1	31.1	47.2	93.7	..	..	43
Afghanistan	3.3	3.8	..	7.4	10.7	19.5	27.9	33.6	38.5	..	..	42
Azerbaijan	12.2	12.7	..	9.9	14.8	18.9	26.2	30.2	36.5	..	..	50
Iran	3.7	3.8	..	5.2	7.9	12.2	16.8	21.9	27.8	..	..	44
Russia	4.5	5.0	..	10.7	14.4	15.6	20.7	21.6	25.3	..	..	71
Georgia	2.2	2.3	..	1.7	2.4	15.7	13.5	19.1	19.8	..	..	88
Turkmenistan	1.0	1.1	..	3.9	5.8	11.7	13.4	18.4	23.4	..	..	60
United Kingdom	4.8	5.2	..	6.4	10.1	9.3	16.0	14.9	14.6	..	..	53
Ukraine	1.9	2.1	..	3.3	4.7	7.0	9.7	12.9	17.1	..	..	82
Kazakhstan	1.9	2.2	..	5.8	6.9	8.4	11.1	11.9	13.7	..	..	58
Uzbekistan	1.6	1.7	..	2.7	3.4	6.5	7.9	11.0	16.1	..	..	73
Kyrgyzstan	1.5	1.6	..	3.3	4.8	6.1	8.4	10.6	14.0	..	..	63
Austria	0.6	0.6	..	5.5	7.5	3.9	9.5	10.5	12.0	..	..	45
Other countries	47.2	50.2	..	81.1	88.2	89.1	127.4	140.5	171.2	..	..	
Total	**98.1**	**104.4**	**167.3**	**190.5**	**242.1**	**278.7**	**456.5**	**518.3**	**650.3**	**816.4**	**919.1**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – United Kingdom

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
Poland	498	549	550	658	713	679	826	855	1 006	994	829	52
Romania	32	52	72	79	117	148	165	219	324	382	478	45
India	294	293	354	332	360	336	354	379	347	317	370	54
Ireland	359	344	344	386	356	345	309	329	330	343	350	56
Italy	96	107	117	153	125	138	182	212	262	296	311	42
Portugal	95	96	104	123	106	138	140	235	247	269	195	46
Pakistan	178	177	137	166	163	194	197	184	175	167	186	48
Lithuania	73	67	99	129	126	153	158	192	204	196	181	57
France	123	148	116	114	132	132	135	189	181	186	179	54
Spain	66	52	61	55	82	75	130	167	162	191	156	46
United States	117	112	133	109	146	149	145	132	127	130	149	58
China	109	76	107	106	87	93	106	122	113	132	148	65
Netherlands	41	35	58	56	59	83	85	81	102	97	125	55
Germany	91	121	129	132	137	153	110	119	166	131	120	61
Bulgaria	26	32	34	47	33	62	45	68	81	109	105	50
Other countries	1 988	2 087	2 109	2 140	2 047	2 063	2 067	2 109	2 124	2 197	2 109	
Total	**4 186**	**4 348**	**4 524**	**4 785**	**4 788**	**4 941**	**5 154**	**5 592**	**5 951**	**6 137**	**5 991**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – United States

Thousands

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Mexico	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	8 256.8	..	47
India	842.4	914.2	912.3	975.7	992.6	1 045.4	1 068.9	1 159.0	1 296.9	1 325.7	..	46
China	655.4	627.8	662.6	791.9	797.1	861.4	868.2	963.6	1 079.0	1 118.9	..	53
El Salvador	773.0	759.0	833.9	873.5	877.6	872.5	860.5	913.6	927.4	912.3	..	46
Guatemala	515.0	562.8	600.5	602.5	640.3	650.5	677.4	670.0	679.6	674.0	..	38
Philippines	616.2	621.6	598.0	611.5	638.4	635.9	595.7	596.1	615.2	563.8	..	60
Cuba	411.9	410.2	409.6	498.4	489.0	474.2	470.5	502.1	491.4	536.8	..	46
Honduras	328.9	354.4	361.5	405.9	386.8	412.8	421.9	441.3	462.8	518.7	..	47
Dominican Republic	396.1	405.5	415.0	462.9	457.4	487.0	502.9	474.4	493.6	513.3	..	52
Canada	440.9	455.3	444.2	430.2	428.8	444.9	452.8	422.0	445.9	405.1	..	52
Korea	479.4	468.7	446.6	472.3	476.7	475.3	435.7	418.0	409.5	389.9	..	56
United Kingdom	357.4	370.0	361.0	344.8	343.3	346.4	336.9	339.1	335.6	330.2	..	45
Viet Nam	292.9	289.8	282.9	313.5	296.5	299.6	316.9	318.0	320.0	307.4	..	58
Haiti	290.6	281.5	266.5	297.7	292.9	312.3	268.3	272.2	284.0	284.3	..	54
Colombia	325.4	312.9	323.6	335.3	327.2	322.8	294.5	294.3	304.1	280.3	..	57
Other countries	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	5 997.8	..	
Total	**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**	**22 415.3**	**..**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, 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**

Country	Comments	Source
Austria	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. *Reference date:* 1 January.	Population Register, Statistics Austria.
Belgium	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Includes asylum seekers from 2012 on. *Reference date:* 1 January.	Population Register, Directorate for Statistics and Economic Information.
Canada	2011 and 2016 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:* 1 January.	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:* 1 January.	Central Population Register, Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Population register. *Reference date:* 1 January.	Ministry of the Interior.
Finland	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Includes foreign persons of Finnish origin. *Reference date:* 1 January.	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. 2016 to 2018 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:* 1 January.	Central Population Register, Federal Office of Statistics.
Greece	Includes some undocumented foreigners. *Reference date:* Prior to 2014: 4th quarter; from 2014 on: 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:* 1 January.	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:* 1 January.	Statistics Iceland.
Ireland	Census data for 2011 and 2016.	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:* 1 January.	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:* 1 January.	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:* 1 January.	Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.
Lithuania	*Reference date:* 1 January.	Eurostat.
Luxembourg	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in population register. Excludes visitors (staying for less than 3 months) and cross-border workers. *Reference date:* 1 January. 2010 figures are extracted from the February 2011 census.	Population Register, Central Office of Statistics and Economic Studies (Statec).

Country	Comments	Source
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:* 1 January.	Population Register, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).
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:* 1 January.	Central Population Register, Statistics Norway.
Poland		Central Population Register, Central Statistical Office.
Portugal	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).
Russia	2010 Census: foreigners and stateless persons permanently residing in the Russian Federation. Since 2011, stocks of temporary and permanent residence permit holders on 1 January.	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:* 1 January.	Central Population Register, Ministry of the Interior.
Spain	All foreign citizens in the Municipal Registers irrespective of their legal status. *Reference date:* 1 January.	Municipal Registers, National Statistics Institute (INE).
Sweden	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. *Reference date:* 1 January.	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:* 1 January.	Register of Foreigners, Federal Office of Migration.
Turkey	*Reference date:* 1 January.	Eurostat
United Kingdom	Foreign residents. Those with unknown nationality from the New Commonwealth are not included (around 10 000 to 15 000 persons). *Reference date:* 1 January.	Labour Force Survey, Home Office.
United States	Foreigners born abroad.	Current Population Survey, Census Bureau.

Note: Data for Serbia include persons from Serbia, Montenegro and Serbia and Montenegro. Some statements may refer 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 Russia

Numbers and percentages

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Australia	137 493	119 811	86 654	119 383	95 235	83 698	123 438	162 002	135 596	133 126	137 750
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	14 010	10 258	7 978	6 135	6 690	7 043	7 354	7 570	8 144	8 530	9 125
% of foreign population	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Belgium	36 063	37 710	32 767	34 635	29 786	38 612	34 801	18 726	27 071	31 935	37 401
% of foreign population	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.8
Canada	199 894	176 617	156 363	143 579	179 451	111 923	127 470	259 274	251 144	147 267	105 813
% of foreign population	11.4	..	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	705	623	811	741	1 030	1 226	678	1 048	686	788	..
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	1 877	1 837	1 621	1 495	1 936	2 036	2 514	5 114	4 925	5 536	6 440
% of foreign population	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4
Denmark	4 150	6 111	6 537	3 006	3 911	3 489	1 750	4 747	11 745	15 028	7 272
% of foreign population	1.5	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.3	3.0	3.6	1.6
Estonia	4 230	2 124	1 670	1 189	1 518	1 340	1 330	1 614	897	1 775	882
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4
Finland	4 824	6 682	3 413	4 334	4 558	9 087	8 930	8 260	7 921	9 375	12 219
% of foreign population	4.2	5.5	2.6	3.0	2.9	5.4	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.3	5.3
France	131 738	137 452	135 852	143 261	114 569	96 050	97 276	105 613	113 608	119 152	114 274
% of foreign population	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Germany	113 030	94 470	96 122	101 570	106 897	112 348	112 353	108 422	107 317	110 383	112 211
% of foreign population	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Greece	10 806	16 922	17 019	9 387	17 533	20 302	29 462	21 829	12 837	32 819	34 305
% of foreign population	2.0	3.0	2.6	1.3	2.1	2.5	3.9	2.8	1.9	4.6	5.0
Hungary	8 442	8 104	5 802	6 086	20 554	18 379	9 178	8 745	4 048	4 315	2 787
% of foreign population	5.5	4.9	3.3	3.3	10.4	8.8	6.4	6.2	2.9	3.0	1.8
Iceland	647	914	728	450	370	413	597	595	801	703	637
% of foreign population	4.7	4.9	3.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.4
Ireland	6 656	4 350	4 594	6 387	10 749	25 039	24 263	21 090	13 565	10 044	8 195
% of foreign population	..	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.9	4.2	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.8	1.3
Italy	45 485	53 696	59 369	65 938	56 153	65 383	100 712	129 887	178 035	201 591	146 605
% of foreign population	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.0	2.9
Japan	14 680	13 218	14 785	13 072	10 359	10 622	8 646	9 277	9 469	9 554	10 315
% of foreign population	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Korea	10 319	15 258	26 756	17 323	18 400	12 527	13 956	14 200	13 934	12 854	13 293
% of foreign population	1.6	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1
Latvia	8 322	4 230	3 235	3 660	2 467	3 784	3 083	2 141	1 897	1 957	962
% of foreign population	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3
Lithuania	370	240	214	162	311	183	173	179	177	173	166
% of foreign population	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Luxembourg	1 236	1 215	4 022	4 311	3 405	4 680	4 411	4 991	5 306	7 140	9 030
% of foreign population	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.8	3.4
Mexico	5 470	4 471	3 489	2 150	2 633	3 590	3 581	2 341	2 736	2 940	3 067
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.8	..	0.9	0.9
Netherlands	30 653	28 229	29 754	26 275	28 598	30 955	25 882	32 578	27 877	28 534	27 663
% of foreign population	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.3	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.1
New Zealand	29 917	23 781	18 140	15 331	19 513	27 607	28 468	28 759	28 468	32 862	37 464
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	14 877	10 312	11 442	11 903	14 637	12 384	13 223	15 336	12 432	14 676	21 648
% of foreign population	6.7	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.9	4.0
Poland	1 528	1 054	2 503	2 926	2 325	3 792	3 462	4 518	4 048	4 086	4 259
% of foreign population	..	1.9	4.3	4.8	3.1	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.0	3.8	2.8
Portugal	6 020	22 408	24 182	21 750	23 238	21 819	24 476	21 124	20 396	25 104	18 022
% of foreign population	1.4	5.3	5.5	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.1	6.4	4.6

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Russia	354 887	350 243	382 694	102 131	129 802	91 915	114 927	138 578	197 379	254 283	249 199
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	23.4	22.3	27.6	29.1	24.0
Slovak Republic	1 478	478	262	239	272	255	207	234	309	409	645
% of foreign population	5.8	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
Slovenia	841	1 468	1 706	1 829	1 812	768	1 470	1 262	1 423	1 354	1 808
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4
Spain	71 810	84 170	79 597	123 721	114 599	115 557	225 793	205 880	114 351	150 944	66 498
% of foreign population	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	4.3	4.1	2.4	3.4	1.5
Sweden	33 436	30 254	29 318	32 197	36 328	49 746	49 632	42 918	48 249	60 343	61 826
% of foreign population	7.0	6.1	5.6	5.7	6.0	7.9	7.6	6.4	6.9	8.2	7.9
Switzerland	43 889	44 365	43 440	39 314	36 757	34 121	34 332	33 325	40 888	41 587	44 515
% of foreign population	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2
Turkey	4 359	5 968	8 141	9 488	9 216	..	..	..	..	..	..
% of foreign population	..	..	8.3	9.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	164 637	129 377	203 789	195 094	177 934	194 370	208 095	125 754	118 109	149 421	123 115
% of foreign population	4.9	3.4	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.1
United States	660 477	1 046 539	743 715	619 913	694 193	757 434	779 929	653 416	730 259	753 060	707 265
% of foreign population	3.2	4.8	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.2

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the Tables B.6.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Australia

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
India	13 026	9 119	9 124	17 788	12 948	10 076	19 217	27 827	24 236	21 989	24 181	48
United Kingdom	26 922	27 032	18 206	22 284	19 101	16 401	20 478	25 884	20 583	20 949	21 069	48
Philippines	5 187	3 841	3 453	4 505	4 051	5 592	9 090	11 628	8 996	8 333	9 112	57
China	11 173	8 407	6 700	11 109	8 898	6 876	8 979	9 203	7 549	6 931	6 578	58
South Africa	6 760	5 538	4 162	5 218	4 389	4 206	7 900	9 286	6 211	5 629	4 906	49
Sri Lanka	3 613	2 937	2 203	3 412	2 520	1 671	2 746	3 957	3 179	3 752	4 487	48
Pakistan	1 468	1 190	1 194	1 728	1 057	990	2 100	2 739	2 341	3 077	4 480	42
Ireland	1 442	1 423	881	1 280	1 302	1 145	1 796	2 843	3 092	3 943	4 286	44
Viet Nam	2 634	2 177	1 522	2 000	1 688	1 929	2 568	3 514	3 835	4 173	3 859	63
New Zealand	7 531	6 835	3 761	4 165	4 304	3 458	3 794	5 361	4 091	4 390	3 593	50
Iran	1 080	737	823	918	779	1 024	1 657	2 155	2 198	2 416	3 182	46
Malaysia	2 974	2 742	1 778	2 216	2 207	1 487	1 841	2 788	2 213	2 827	2 734	53
Bangladesh	1 202	1 072	1 756	2 940	1 178	1 183	1 946	2 650	2 473	1 976	2 471	47
Nepal	518	440	298	550	520	589	1 384	1 810	2 401	2 959	2 402	48
United States	2 168	2 016	1 420	1 736	1 680	1 356	1 564	2 034	1 833	1 963	2 107	54
Other countries	49 795	44 305	29 373	37 534	28 613	25 715	36 378	48 323	40 365	37 819	38 303	
Total	**137 493**	**119 811**	**86 654**	**119 383**	**95 235**	**83 698**	**123 438**	**162 002**	**135 596**	**133 126**	**137 750**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Austria

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 329	2 207	1 457	1 278	1 174	1 131	1 039	1 120	1 216	1 261	1 288	56
Turkey	2 076	1 664	1 242	937	1 178	1 198	1 108	885	997	818	778	45
Afghanistan	43	106	108	113	157	179	28	232	187	332	424	41
India	137	122	90	84	82	171	165	207	233	277	342	50
Russia	128	127	135	137	296	316	427	431	298	337	323	59
North Macedonia	414	377	281	150	182	163	182	210	224	297	296	54
Romania	455	382	246	114	223	275	224	244	221	257	291	61
Nigeria	35	54	36	57	50	57	15	158	156	238	263	44
Germany	113	67	174	132	117	110	127	187	148	182	234	56
Hungary	74	56	72	68	66	71	83	111	119	154	227	62
Iran	88	99	103	111	138	168	18	159	182	226	217	48
Egypt	100	121	124	94	97	152	174	189	214	169	196	43
China	57	67	76	58	97	110	95	192	152	154	184	53
Ukraine	81	70	80	75	106	99	134	136	298	225	181	76
Croatia	1 349	824	440	456	363	401	224	184	143	160	168	63
Other countries	5 531	3 915	3 314	2 271	2 364	2 442	3 311	2 925	3 356	3 443	3 713	
Total	**14 010**	**10 258**	**7 978**	**6 135**	**6 690**	**7 043**	**7 354**	**7 570**	**8 144**	**8 530**	**9 125**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991147

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Belgium

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Morocco	8 722	8 427	6 919	7 380	7 035	7 879	5 926	2 408	3 170	3 996	5 084	48
Romania	554	480	362	395	356	777	1 155	824	1 192	1 535	2 031	52
Poland	586	619	640	523	394	729	888	742	1 136	1 243	1 498	61
United Kingdom	114	104	143	111	114	99	141	110	127	506	1 381	46
Netherlands	668	683	608	641	495	961	1 272	705	993	1 390	1 368	47
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1 793	1 795	1 555	1 603	1 158	1 936	1 526	713	1 061	1 016	1 201	58
Italy	2 017	1 762	1 700	2 833	3 697	3 203	1 856	1 199	1 067	1 048	1 174	45
Turkey	3 039	3 182	2 763	2 760	2 359	2 517	1 857	691	843	989	1 061	42
Russia	1 533	2 599	1 647	1 641	1 032	1 439	1 525	641	950	1 029	973	58
Guinea	229	278	233	291	228	757	941	416	635	681	972	47
Iraq	236	251	298	322	184	397	612	377	546	655	930	38
Afghanistan	310	520	356	370	174	260	283	194	326	534	875	28
Cameroon	317	463	401	490	600	924	915	546	738	845	872	57
France	836	838	792	717	638	903	973	586	647	673	795	51
Spain	262	282	185	232	245	410	379	266	443	513	717	46
Other countries	14 847	15 427	14 165	14 326	11 077	15 421	14 552	8 308	13 197	15 282	16 469	
Total	**36 063**	**37 710**	**32 767**	**34 635**	**29 786**	**38 612**	**34 801**	**18 726**	**27 071**	**31 935**	**37 401**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933991147

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Canada

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Philippines	12 198	11 668	11 069	11 586	15 902	10 392	14 583	27 416	31 729	23 875	14 050	55
India	25 797	20 840	17 399	18 958	22 043	13 319	15 246	26 320	28 048	16 601	9 978	50
China	24 427	21 083	16 058	13 464	15 503	10 382	10 053	21 620	20 081	10 786	5 949	58
Pakistan	11 625	9 433	7 839	8 060	9 812	5 526	5 197	8 988	8 628	5 779	5 089	50
Iran	5 330	4 984	3 827	3 585	4 923	3 506	3 337	9 357	8 959	3 927	3 523	52
United States	4 270	4 136	3 737	3 713	5 010	3 797	4 424	7 249	6 627	4 405	3 283	54
United Kingdom	5 260	4 724	4 372	4 506	5 971	4 298	4 721	7 293	6 255	4 158	3 005	46
Haiti	1 727	1 512	2 057	1 249	1 427	751	1 411	3 918	4 020	2 561	2 374	58
Egypt	1 634	1 468	1 196	1 047	1 458	990	1 135	3 471	4 729	2 392	2 284	48
Iraq	1 759	1 508	1 187	1 056	1 581	1 298	2 359	4 556	5 175	2 983	2 238	51
Morocco	2 728	2 225	3 372	2 031	2 715	1 473	1 879	7 400	5 957	2 209	2 149	48
France	2 192	1 884	2 688	1 971	2 702	1 441	2 089	5 755	4 590	2 252	2 112	48
Algeria	2 552	2 150	3 160	2 456	3 296	1 585	1 837	7 173	5 679	2 468	2 004	50
Nigeria	1 151	1 205	1 081	1 405	2 184	1 238	1 318	2 978	4 210	2 158	1 883	51
Colombia	3 784	4 672	4 290	3 810	4 026	2 520	3 318	6 997	5 100	2 579	1 850	52
Other countries	93 460	83 125	73 031	64 682	80 898	49 407	54 563	108 783	101 357	58 134	44 042	
Total	**199 894**	**176 617**	**156 363**	**143 579**	**179 451**	**111 923**	**127 470**	**259 274**	**251 144**	**147 267**	**105 813**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Chile

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2016 (%)
Peru	198	174	171	156	241	307	153	237	142	167	..	57
Colombia	44	26	61	54	98	149	105	168	120	121	..	56
Ecuador	43	62	72	89	116	174	95	127	83	93	..	55
Cuba	109	116	107	119	158	159	88	115	83	69	..	43
Bolivia	97	71	119	95	136	118	59	92	54	64	..	59
Venezuela	9	8	14	17	26	21	8	24	23	42	..	60
Iraq	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	47	9	37	..	54
Argentina	11	10	20	16	26	33	21	31	27	27	..	41
India	13	17	11	9	23	15	8	23	11	18	..	33
Dominican Republic	1	5	7	6	4	17	2	13	10	15	..	73
Haiti	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	6	4	14	..	21
Pakistan	10	4	17	15	20	17	12	4	3	13	..	15
Syria	9	9	6	1	8	6	7	3	0	12	..	58
China	24	16	46	29	28	29	18	19	17	9	..	44
Brazil	1	2	7	6	7	9	5	6	6	8	..	50
Other countries	132	103	153	128	137	170	96	133	94	79	..	
Total	**705**	**623**	**811**	**741**	**1 030**	**1 226**	**678**	**1 048**	**686**	**788**	**..**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Czech Republic

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Ukraine	424	398	520	396	501	518	948	2 075	1 044	1 429	1 891	..
Russia	102	84	58	50	68	173	162	463	305	563	752	..
Slovak Republic	625	521	431	377	378	331	270	574	111	372	630	..
Viet Nam	40	42	44	52	86	80	166	298	271	405	223	..
Belarus	39	27	20	15	38	49	53	137	94	135	215	..
Moldova	33	21	23	15	32	25	41	175	55	93	138	..
Poland	50	53	58	63	198	180	176	105	34	96	110	..
Romania	36	83	35	36	76	70	30	311	111	115	108	..
Bulgaria	14	11	12	21	28	19	27	52	51	65	87	..
Kazakhstan	18	121	21	17	48	30	65	122	48	50	64	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19	11	9	9	16	27	11	59	47	49	51	..
North Macedonia	3	9	11	2	9	6	14	20	23	28	47	..
Armenia	28	19	16	11	47	74	46	144	49	35	41	..
Croatia	6	6	6	7	8	12	5	20	38	20	30	..
Georgia	8	7	4	3	11	12	12	12	9	10	16	..
Other countries	432	424	353	421	392	430	488	547	2 635	2 071	2 037	
Total	**1 877**	**1 837**	**1 621**	**1 495**	**1 936**	**2 036**	**2 514**	**5 114**	**4 925**	**5 536**	**6 440**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Denmark

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	235	311	265	131	110	82	39	59	96	493	374	54
Poland	50	51	44	36	33	41	39	29	45	174	372	67
Iraq	546	1 178	1 201	368	838	730	356	1 588	1 131	2 917	357	51
Turkey	554	603	511	239	227	300	166	150	193	977	353	50
Russia	71	70	123	74	55	85	62	31	76	232	330	79
Ukraine	25	32	30	16	35	44	32	10	72	228	329	58
Afghanistan	181	363	790	354	576	463	151	917	408	1 621	297	51
Thailand	73	90	96	64	57	52	29	54	14	142	273	77
United States	19	25	18	13	12	11	15	6	23	110	248	57
Germany	65	51	84	81	55	80	41	27	38	110	248	49
Pakistan	109	201	214	21	73	89	77	38	191	641	199	55
Somalia	352	531	264	142	233	185	58	404	229	995	182	64
China	189	199	199	103	103	97	19	105	23	348	175	57
United Kingdom	42	30	47	34	26	21	17	21	20	85	164	45
Sweden	62	52	52	58	64	57	33	47	105	277	164	51
Other countries	1 577	2 324	2 599	1 272	1 414	1 152	616	1 261	9 081	5 678	3 207	
Total	**4 150**	**6 111**	**6 537**	**3 006**	**3 911**	**3 489**	**1 750**	**4 747**	**11 745**	**15 028**	**7 272**	**59**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Estonia

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Russia	269	138	87	77	156	174	169	204	132	244	225	58
Ukraine	19	16	20	18	10	24	18	30	19	29	30	60
Belarus	1	3	1	3	1	5	2	3	..	5	6	50
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	4	25
Armenia	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	12	4	25
Georgia	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	3	3	33
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	67
Other countries	3 940	1 967	1 561	1 088	1 349	1 133	1 137	1 376	745	1 480	607	
Total	**4 230**	**2 124**	**1 670**	**1 189**	**1 518**	**1 340**	**1 330**	**1 614**	**897**	**1 775**	**882**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Finland

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Russia	1 665	2 211	1 026	1 925	1 652	2 477	2 103	2 317	1 728	2 028	2 758	61
Somalia	464	595	290	131	96	609	814	834	955	1 066	957	48
Iraq	443	379	207	78	106	457	521	405	560	534	742	36
Estonia	182	262	166	243	302	521	436	382	420	459	705	56
Afghanistan	102	279	186	108	100	510	479	251	242	376	469	48
Turkey	102	195	94	132	166	278	271	257	229	264	313	32
Iran	218	329	180	137	145	451	341	219	140	222	309	49
Nigeria	13	19	2	7	18	75	87	111	179	175	283	41
Ukraine	45	62	53	92	95	148	157	141	145	163	281	62
Thailand	30	34	24	41	50	75	104	125	150	193	261	83
Viet Nam	79	78	42	54	82	150	150	114	146	225	249	63
India	26	28	27	73	76	117	99	152	137	193	245	49
Pakistan	18	43	12	26	50	91	105	121	135	143	228	36
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	48	35	18	25	20	100	122	150	131	150	223	51
Sweden	163	274	126	104	196	190	146	186	165	206	212	45
Other countries	1 226	1 859	960	1 158	1 404	2 838	2 995	2 495	2 459	2 978	3 984	
Total	**4 824**	**6 682**	**3 413**	**4 334**	**4 558**	**9 087**	**8 930**	**8 260**	**7 921**	**9 375**	**12 219**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – France

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Morocco	21 163	28 699	26 353	28 919	22 612	18 325	16 662	18 051	19 110	17 769	16 687	49
Algeria	19 753	20 256	20 757	21 299	15 527	12 991	13 408	15 142	17 377	17 662	16 283	48
Tunisia	7 131	9 471	9 476	9 008	6 828	5 546	5 569	6 274	7 018	7 663	7 045	44
Turkey	4 912	10 202	9 259	9 667	8 277	6 920	5 873	5 835	5 595	5 757	5 332	48
Mali	1 245	2 237	2 786	3 214	2 616	2 201	2 645	3 345	3 621	4 111	4 057	48
Russia	2 031	3 530	4 157	4 507	3 390	2 203	2 517	3 040	2 654	4 094	3 550	67
Côte d'Ivoire	1 744	2 197	2 582	3 096	2 257	1 766	2 513	3 055	3 188	3 652	3 363	56
Senegal	1 944	3 038	3 443	3 839	3 168	2 755	2 823	3 048	3 382	3 369	3 249	49
Cameroon	1 893	2 014	2 425	2 890	2 425	1 926	2 579	3 010	3 125	3 377	3 137	60
Congo	1 644	2 933	3 309	3 417	2 018	1 326	1 808	1 797	2 089	2 181	2 967	54
Comoros	632	1 049	1 373	1 546	1 828	1 778	2 307	2 175	1 881	2 869	2 917	51
Haiti	1 655	2 922	3 070	3 166	2 204	1 799	2 121	2 181	2 228	2 922	2 574	52
Portugal	3 743	7 778	6 583	5 723	4 720	4 294	3 887	3 345	3 109	2 579	2 429	49
Guinea	..	956	1 325	1 465	1 270	974	1 208	1 457	1 678	1 820	1 995	46
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1 939	2 402	2 375	2 562	1 946	1 599	1 585	2 335	2 547	2 893	1 974	53
Other countries	60 309	37 768	36 579	38 943	33 483	29 647	29 771	31 523	35 006	36 434	36 715	
Total	**131 738**	**137 452**	**135 852**	**143 261**	**114 569**	**96 050**	**97 276**	**105 613**	**113 608**	**119 152**	**114 274**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Germany

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Turkey	28 861	24 449	24 647	26 192	28 103	33 246	27 970	22 463	19 695	16 290	14 984	51
United Kingdom	211	232	260	256	284	325	460	515	622	2 865	7 493	46
Poland	5 479	4 245	3 841	3 789	4 281	4 496	5 462	5 932	5 957	6 632	6 613	71
Italy	1 265	1 392	1 273	1 305	1 707	2 202	2 754	3 245	3 406	3 597	4 256	49
Romania	3 502	2 137	2 357	2 523	2 399	2 343	2 504	2 566	3 001	3 828	4 238	68
Iraq	4 102	4 229	5 136	5 228	4 790	3 510	3 150	3 172	3 450	3 553	3 480	43
Greece	2 691	1 779	1 362	1 450	2 290	4 167	3 498	2 800	3 058	3 444	3 424	47
Croatia	1 224	1 032	542	689	665	544	1 721	3 899	3 328	2 985	2 896	57
Ukraine	4 454	1 953	2 345	3 118	4 264	3 691	4 539	3 142	4 168	4 048	2 718	64
Iran	3 121	2 734	3 184	3 046	2 728	2 463	2 560	2 546	2 533	2 661	2 689	51
Syria	1 108	1 156	1 342	1 401	1 454	1 321	1 508	1 820	2 027	2 263	2 479	44
Afghanistan	2 831	2 512	3 549	3 520	2 711	2 717	3 054	3 000	2 572	2 482	2 400	47
Morocco	3 489	3 130	3 042	2 806	3 011	2 852	2 710	2 689	2 551	2 450	2 390	46
Russia	4 069	2 439	2 477	2 753	2 965	3 167	2 784	2 743	2 329	2 375	2 123	64
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 797	1 878	1 733	1 945	1 703	1 865	1 801	1 598	1 719	1 971	2 089	54
Other countries	44 826	39 173	39 032	41 549	43 542	43 439	45 878	46 292	46 901	48 939	47 939	
Total	**113 030**	**94 470**	**96 122**	**101 570**	**106 897**	**112 348**	**112 353**	**108 422**	**107 317**	**110 383**	**112 211**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Greece

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Albania	5 688	9 996	14 271	6 059	15 452	17 396	25 830	18 409	10 665	28 251	29 769	..
Ukraine	68	167	129	178	130	235	246	231	188	504	449	..
Moldova	22	29	32	44	91	131	159	124	114	365	378	..
Russia	475	834	410	611	..	1	2	309	289	386	345	..
Bulgaria	105	89	62	70	101	75	192	200	142	287	329	..
Georgia	489	1 285	550	763	252	152	359	226	189	331	323	..
Romania	83	79	63	57	56	76	129	156	136	234	306	..
Armenia	80	165	137	199	150	210	189	150	109	296	287	..
Egypt	62	50	45	36	65	332	58	57	45	358	283	..
India	6	4	1	6	35	122	16	18	18	255	278	..
Syria	36	43	26	34	42	223	3	87	46	123	133	..
Turkey	223	212	175	71	49	70	167	151	139	141	107	..
Philippines	7	12	8	10	16	51	20	7	9	54	91	..
Poland	29	25	33	38	25	27	52	33	46	66	89	..
Cyprus	109	68	87	61	46	41	118	93	73	95	76	..
Other countries	3 324	3 864	990	1 150	1 023	1 160	1 922	1 578	629	1 073	1 062	
Total	**10 806**	**16 922**	**17 019**	**9 387**	**17 533**	**20 302**	**29 462**	**21 829**	**12 837**	**32 819**	**34 305**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Hungary

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Romania	6 052	5 535	3 805	3 939	15 658	14 392	6 999	6 200	2 605	2 874	1 757	..
Ukraine	834	857	558	646	2 189	1 765	894	858	386	365	186	..
Slovak Republic	116	106	97	97	414	307	202	310	208	282	136	..
Egypt	4	2	5	3	2	6	9	81	93	101	119	..
Russia	7	156	119	111	168	151	97	170	131	119	75	..
Viet Nam	53	95	39	75	38	29	15	67	39	36	46	..
Germany	28	33	35	25	55	67	35	59	29	15	38	..
Turkey	6	13	10	9	12	8	20	58	19	20	23	..
Poland	10	14	13	9	27	18	11	45	15	18	22	..
Syria	22	17	11	10	7	11	10	57	21	11	21	..
Mongolia	10	4	14	16	18	9	8	20	18	13	19	..
China	31	29	20	27	15	3	7	13	12	15	14	..
Croatia	26	34	25	26	61	50	22	27	15	14	12	..
United States	12	11	9	2	17	13	9	25	13	17	10	..
Iran	11	6	18	14	7	14	11	16	10	21	10	..
Other countries	1 220	1 192	1 024	1 077	1 866	1 536	829	739	434	394	299	
Total	**8 442**	**8 104**	**5 802**	**6 086**	**20 554**	**18 379**	**9 178**	**8 745**	**4 048**	**4 315**	**2 787**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Iceland

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Poland	162	164	153	50	35	30	89	149	265	224	223	57
Philippines	69	126	106	67	35	49	89	52	74	55	41	68
Thailand	45	62	40	28	27	26	26	43	42	48	34	79
Latvia	5	9	1	2	1	4	18	4	21	22	24	71
Viet Nam	16	52	51	39	14	8	39	33	33	26	22	64
Denmark	8	3	6	2	6	1	0	5	11	35	22	59
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	20	70
United States	33	20	15	19	11	12	13	14	18	11	17	65
Lithuania	23	23	9	11	8	6	7	16	10	16	15	53
Portugal	2	3	4	2	6	3	3	10	4	7	13	62
Ukraine	13	18	18	15	10	21	18	12	17	12	11	73
Sweden	9	1	5	3	6	11	3	6	11	17	10	60
France	5	2	1	3	1	3	1	8	0	4	8	75
Spain	3	2	2	3	2	1	5	2	2	3	7	29
Czech Republic	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	4	3	7	86
Other countries	253	428	317	206	206	237	285	240	289	220	163	
Total	**647**	**914**	**728**	**450**	**370**	**413**	**597**	**595**	**801**	**703**	**637**	**59**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Ireland

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Poland	7	10	13	29	25	359	508	939	1 161	1 326	1 357	..
Romania	46	74	117	143	135	457	564	1 029	901	756	763	..
India	119	166	339	443	944	2 617	3 009	2 939	1 611	1 028	665	..
United Kingdom	141	72	32	59	68	84	55	51	54	98	529	..
Nigeria	142	319	454	1 012	1 204	5 689	5 792	3 293	1 360	776	509	..
Latvia	4	9	16	22	19	98	150	226	327	379	392	..
Philippines	37	84	410	630	1 755	3 830	2 486	2 184	1 167	729	362	..
Pakistan	189	196	201	306	428	1 288	1 807	1 244	732	419	341	..
Brazil	36	14	21	31	86	203	245	459	393	304	264	..
China	45	102	131	258	403	798	656	576	494	304	225	..
United States	1 841	875	156	112	148	263	217	304	246	233	177	..
Lithuania	2	1	8	15	13	45	79	103	126	168	166	..
Hungary	4	2	4	2	1	38	77	137	172	216	163	..
South Africa	219	205	318	343	418	708	489	563	0	213	140	..
Ukraine	34	97	153	202	432	815	695	536	323	200	130	..
Other countries	3 790	2 124	2 221	2 780	4 670	7 747	7 434	6 507	4 498	2 895	2 012	
Total	**6 656**	**4 350**	**4 594**	**6 387**	**10 749**	**25 039**	**24 263**	**21 090**	**13 565**	**10 044**	**8 195**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Italy

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Albania	2 605	4 546	9 523	9 129	8 101	9 493	13 671	21 148	35 134	36 920	27 112	49
Morocco	3 850	9 156	9 096	11 350	10 732	14 728	25 421	29 025	32 448	35 212	22 645	49
Brazil	1 928	1 930	1 579	2 099	1 960	1 442	1 786	1 579	1 458	5 799	9 936	49
India	188	672	894	1 261	1 051	2 366	4 863	5 015	6 176	9 527	8 200	38
Romania	3 509	2 857	2 735	4 707	3 921	3 272	4 386	6 442	14 403	12 967	8 042	62
Pakistan	91	219	349	535	601	1 522	3 532	4 216	5 617	7 678	6 170	41
Senegal	191	289	592	689	797	1 070	2 263	4 037	4 144	5 091	4 489	37
Bangladesh	68	405	839	822	972	1 460	3 511	5 323	5 953	8 442	4 411	38
North Macedonia	204	697	954	923	1 141	1 219	2 089	2 847	5 455	6 771	3 845	44
Moldova	754	707	580	1 060	846	1 222	1 430	1 475	2 464	5 605	3 827	..
Peru	883	1 064	1 947	2 235	1 726	1 589	2 055	3 136	5 503	5 783	3 689	..
Ecuador	757	714	746	951	599	677	854	1 182	2 660	4 604	3 426	..
Tunisia	920	1 666	2 066	2 003	2 067	2 555	3 521	4 411	5 585	4 882	3 187	..
Ghana	301	1 121	1 061	790	801	1 288	2 838	3 700	3 465	4 416	2 993	..
Ukraine	1 389	1 601	1 131	1 820	1 199	1 580	1 806	1 443	1 822	2 890	2 698	..
Other countries	27 847	26 052	25 277	25 564	19 639	19 900	26 686	34 908	45 748	45 004	31 935	
Total	**45 485**	**53 696**	**59 369**	**65 938**	**56 153**	**65 383**	**100 712**	**129 887**	**178 035**	**201 591**	**146 605**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Japan

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Korea	8 546	7 412	7 637	6 668	5 656	5 581	4 331	4 744	5 247	5 434	5 631	..
China	4 740	4 322	5 392	4 816	3 259	3 598	2 845	3 060	2 813	2 626	3 088	..
Other countries	1 394	1 484	1 756	1 588	1 444	1 443	1 470	1 473	1 409	1 494	1 596	
Total	**14 680**	**13 218**	**14 785**	**13 072**	**10 359**	**10 622**	**8 646**	**9 277**	**9 469**	**9 554**	**10 315**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Korea

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
China	8 178	12 545	..	..	..	6 282	5 801	7 052	6 753	5 328	5 095	..
Viet Nam	461	1 147	..	..	..	3 011	4 034	3 044	2 834	3 429	3 894	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	1 414	1 587	1 764	1 681	1 498	1 667	..
Philippines	335	579	..	..	..	339	532	400	412	476	496	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	362	509	404	427	503	418	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	158	226	250	305	289	359	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	224	274	286	479	303	249	..
Mongolia	82	134	..	..	..	110	123	133	119	125	121	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	53	87	95	96	102	112	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	99	125	93	134	138	100	..
Thailand	57	73	..	..	..	72	91	84	81	75	94	..
Uzbekistan	60	80	..	..	..	75	110	96	120	87	82	..
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	34	60	66	71	65	68	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	57	84	82	95	68	68	..
Pakistan	34	27	..	..	..	17	33	40	25	34	51	..
Other countries	1 112	673	..	..	..	220	280	311	302	334	419	
Total	**10 319**	**15 258**	**26 756**	**17 323**	**18 400**	**12 527**	**13 956**	**14 200**	**13 934**	**12 854**	**13 293**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Latvia

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Russia	132	93	54	67	49	82	71	109	70	127	53	..
Ukraine	32	24	41	34	13	8	51	54	32	39	9	..
Lithuania	9	6	8	5	3	7	5	5	9	13	9	..
Belarus	19	13	10	10	12	14	12	15	12	14	5	..
Azerbaijan	..	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	5	..
Armenia	..	1	2	2	4	6	3	4	5	5	3	..
Other countries	8 130	4 092	3 119	3 542	2 384	3 667	2 941	1 954	1 768	1 753	878	
Total	**8 322**	**4 230**	**3 235**	**3 660**	**2 467**	**3 784**	**3 083**	**2 141**	**1 897**	**1 957**	**962**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Lithuania

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Russia	..	54	49	43	97	39	53	49	38	49	43	..
Ukraine	..	31	27	19	44	19	19	26	28	36	29	..
Belarus	..	10	12	11	17	14	14	12	14	16	22	..
Armenia	..	2	4	2	6	7	8	6	9	5	8	..
Turkey	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	2	..	2	6	..
Moldova	..	1	..	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	..
Other countries	..	139	121	85	139	100	70	80	84	62	52	
Total	**370**	**240**	**214**	**162**	**311**	**183**	**173**	**179**	**177**	**173**	**166**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Luxembourg

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
France	75	76	277	342	314	462	639	860	1 205	2 262	2 468	48
Belgium	97	77	224	258	450	1 581	1 577	1 346	1 264	1 836	1 624	50
Portugal	352	293	1 242	1 351	1 085	1 155	982	1 211	1 168	1 089	1 328	52
United States	2	3	47	44	32	42	48	80	100	233	412	50
United Kingdom	5	0	62	53	44	56	37	66	75	128	384	51
Italy	138	109	362	665	425	411	314	418	313	304	379	51
Germany	95	76	322	333	208	201	195	209	279	246	288	50
Brazil	2	8	7	3	7	12	18	15	30	100	280	49
Bosnia and Herzegovina	72	76	270	202	114	74	60	56	70	71	161	47
Cabo Verde	46	49	77	40	60	41	44	27	47	33	142	58
Spain	17	10	48	58	35	38	30	48	42	44	85	42
Denmark	3	0	0	5	1	3	3	2	2	42	72	54
Russia	10	10	40	50	30	17	22	30	40	31	60	75
Greece	0	0	6	14	11	14	15	21	23	33	59	34
Netherlands	10	20	31	50	38	54	27	54	54	57	56	46
Other countries	312	408	1 007	843	551	519	400	548	594	631	1 232	
Total	**1 236**	**1 215**	**4 022**	**4 311**	**3 405**	**4 680**	**4 411**	**4 991**	**5 306**	**7 140**	**9 030**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Mexico

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Venezuela	316	309	159	126	162	279	334	259	484	580	725	52
Cuba	660	459	307	240	408	579	531	287	305	341	403	49
Colombia	892	690	390	305	486	634	601	397	378	358	346	58
Spain	286	251	227	121	152	180	163	119	169	166	165	33
Argentina	450	400	265	170	178	271	304	130	126	172	141	43
United States	287	246	266	117	79	108	119	120	136	119	127	41
Guatemala	185	141	209	95	117	196	141	62	57	98	84	52
Peru	292	213	166	107	138	182	159	100	93	79	79	39
El Salvador	159	118	163	81	82	99	109	66	66	75	73	45
Dominican Republic	69	48	50	29	22	75	59	53	63	81	72	50
Honduras	123	98	131	55	92	143	129	60	74	89	66	59
Ecuador	83	63	41	41	46	63	59	40	62	56	63	59
Italy	94	108	76	39	45	53	66	31	38	59	60	35
Nigeria	6	2	0	0	7	8	3	5	39	63	56	9
Russia	86	74	55	24	36	42	36	44	29	28	38	82
Other countries	1 482	1 251	984	600	583	678	768	568	617	576	569	
Total	**5 470**	**4 471**	**3 489**	**2 150**	**2 633**	**3 590**	**3 581**	**2 341**	**2 736**	**2 940**	**3 067**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Netherlands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Turkey	4 073	3 147	4 167	4 984	5 029	4 292	2 872	3 119	2 824	2 764	2 947	51
Morocco	6 409	5 034	5 508	5 797	6 824	6 238	3 886	4 251	3 272	3 364	2 944	56
United Kingdom	240	150	211	208	207	198	165	162	166	636	1 241	44
Iraq	501	866	674	288	289	525	929	1 331	909	922	738	51
India	214	153	263	193	292	406	415	794	638	574	616	44
Suriname	1 285	1 006	1 142	967	934	875	659	828	594	601	536	60
Iran	221	273	279	217	281	361	848	690	464	449	492	58
Somalia	96	76	73	69	108	105	64	86	249	440	468	51
Afghanistan	662	584	596	402	371	567	1 341	1 027	510	477	453	57
Poland	268	237	271	202	296	360	237	421	313	329	401	72
Ghana	314	283	411	367	519	540	435	575	503	507	393	60
Russia	413	436	400	275	..	427	291	446	355	403	376	77
Germany	461	353	387	414	..	406	243	234	212	285	374	65
Thailand	195	220	383	413	571	602	371	534	443	414	357	87
Philippines	226	209	308	263	330	381	263	457	319	331	349	82
Other countries	15 075	15 202	14 681	11 216	12 547	14 672	12 863	17 623	16 106	16 038	14 978	
Total	**30 653**	**28 229**	**29 754**	**26 275**	**28 598**	**30 955**	**25 882**	**32 578**	**27 877**	**28 534**	**27 663**	**55**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – New Zealand

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
United Kingdom	4 023	3 847	3 254	2 814	4 808	6 039	5 299	4 883	4 382	5 405	6 552	50
India	5 241	3 519	2 283	1 573	1 664	2 249	2 225	2 235	2 429	3 412	4 745	43
Philippines	1 178	727	697	852	676	2 240	2 822	2 757	3 048	3 060	3 633	54
Fiji	1 765	1 969	1 553	1 309	1 219	2 097	2 124	2 270	2 422	2 752	3 307	53
South Africa	3 200	2 462	1 829	1 375	2 156	2 910	3 389	3 871	3 713	3 819	3 051	50
Samoa	1 463	1 456	1 583	1 946	2 074	3 018	2 988	2 647	2 776	3 086	3 008	48
China	3 113	1 946	1 137	693	852	1 158	1 190	1 239	922	1 138	1 209	58
United States	420	414	340	324	448	587	605	602	558	659	830	58
Australia	142	113	111	118	116	179	232	287	317	564	764	53
Tonga	259	282	314	384	328	466	531	500	516	783	705	50
Sri Lanka	487	406	300	242	164	204	271	350	445	537	704	49
Korea	1 453	887	588	459	445	564	406	374	349	437	592	48
Malaysia	445	412	445	464	398	467	398	392	386	477	495	51
Brazil	55	58	32	26	51	95	137	156	208	252	392	52
New Zealand	59	121	103	147	105	168	235	408	489	389	369	55
Other countries	6 614	5 162	3 571	2 605	4 009	5 166	5 616	5 788	5 508	6 092	7 108	
Total	**29 917**	**23 781**	**18 140**	**15 331**	**19 513**	**27 607**	**28 468**	**28 759**	**28 468**	**32 862**	**37 464**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Norway

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Eritrea	88	67	63	248	254	199	323	563	1 114	1 911	2 971	48
Somalia	2 196	1 315	1 737	1 528	2 131	1 571	1 667	1 138	451	1 250	1 746	49
Thailand	427	247	483	267	380	265	346	547	683	707	1 666	86
Philippines	421	233	445	322	421	341	479	851	704	603	1 389	78
Afghanistan	674	877	857	1 054	1 281	1 013	1 005	1 371	1 088	1 004	1 264	43
Iraq	2 577	1 072	1 267	1 338	947	1 642	1 663	1 418	817	833	1 175	49
Ethiopia	313	341	216	225	341	236	195	362	336	440	709	50
India	235	141	185	152	209	130	132	313	382	391	636	52
Iran	740	495	785	554	539	297	307	336	353	420	626	46
Pakistan	544	773	469	430	526	478	424	503	714	482	592	53
Myanmar	5	4	33	103	260	325	533	838	378	440	466	50
Russia	436	515	622	673	644	629	418	401	444	482	464	64
Poland	31	74	77	50	96	138	166	324	241	330	442	60
China	175	92	157	182	221	175	174	238	146	200	354	59
Ukraine	106	86	75	68	119	112	107	243	171	233	339	79
Other countries	5 909	3 980	3 971	4 709	6 268	4 833	5 284	5 890	4 410	4 950	6 809	
Total	**14 877**	**10 312**	**11 442**	**11 903**	**14 637**	**12 384**	**13 223**	**15 336**	**12 432**	**14 676**	**21 648**	**56**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Poland

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Ukraine	662	369	877	992	800	1 196	908	1 911	2 010	1 432	900	57
Belarus	126	152	357	418	320	456	390	741	527	512	229	56
Viet Nam	47	12	64	97	104	150	105	289	222	68	120	20
Armenia	30	16	79	101	103	163	111	367	285	160	113	58
Russia	114	64	162	215	200	244	171	370	251	112	63	68
Germany	39	37	47	92	106	171	389	38	17	31	34	62
Turkey	11	1	35	33	12	72	17	33	36	34	22	27
Lithuania	11	9	24	14	19	26	28	13	21	9	19	68
Kazakhstan	10	18	41	38	42	44	41	36	36	17	13	54
Bulgaria	16	8	21	21	38	29	25	27	36	18	13	38
Nigeria	17	2	35	45	4	68	8	8	26	18	12	0
United States	23	27	47	50	53	75	86	26	22	23	11	36
Romania	7	5	9	8	9	17	11	25	22	15	11	18
India	19	3	35	24	12	55	12	14	36	6	10	50
Former Czechoslovakia	..	0	0	0	..	0	28	37	34	15	10	60
Other countries	396	331	670	778	503	1 026	1 132	583	467	1 616	2 679	
Total	**1 528**	**1 054**	**2 503**	**2 926**	**2 325**	**3 792**	**3 462**	**4 518**	**4 048**	**4 086**	**4 259**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Portugal

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Brazil	415	4 080	3 993	4 007	5 352	4 596	5 102	4 656	6 394	7 804	6 084	62
Cabo Verde	2 189	6 013	5 368	3 982	3 502	3 230	3 821	3 200	2 854	3 607	2 591	57
Ukraine	..	484	978	1 358	2 336	3 322	4 007	3 310	2 895	3 240	1 909	54
Guinea-Bissau	1 602	2 754	2 442	1 847	1 815	1 753	2 082	1 915	1 676	1 884	1 226	45
Angola	738	2 075	2 113	1 953	1 870	1 857	2 131	1 630	1 316	1 507	1 225	53
Sao Tome and Principe	448	1 391	1 289	1 097	1 156	869	1 027	938	809	1 061	753	59
India	32	417	1 055	919	860	628	539	490	454	1 002	693	39
Moldova	..	2 230	2 896	2 675	2 324	2 043	1 816	1 363	964	815	453	56
Romania	..	209	258	303	469	492	796	687	515	621	412	56
Pakistan	32	74	200	388	476	443	346	333	189	407	239	38
Russia	31	259	535	580	590	506	515	395	327	359	194	71
Bangladesh	31	316	404	340	193	110	93	71	98	230	189	39
Mozambique	155	262	253	208	204	193	199	148	148	206	158	59
Guinea	..	450	717	475	313	193	208	171	124	173	135	40
Senegal	..	111	120	193	163	145	188	174	222	215	134	38
Other countries	347	1 283	1 561	1 425	1 615	1 439	1 606	1 643	1 411	1 973	1 627	
Total	**6 020**	**22 408**	**24 182**	**21 750**	**23 238**	**21 819**	**24 476**	**21 124**	**20 396**	**25 104**	**18 022**	**56**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Russia

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Ukraine	55 424	58 500	62 025	5 715	7 783	12 803	15 646	22 167	67 400	100 696	85 119	..
Kazakhstan	64 831	58 736	50 628	27 130	29 986	14 585	20 582	28 350	32 070	37 837	40 718	..
Tajikistan	16 444	21 891	39 214	4 393	6 152	9 773	12 476	13 743	16 758	23 012	29 039	..
Armenia	39 328	45 253	54 828	6 261	7 847	13 176	16 550	17 894	18 653	22 264	25 144	..
Uzbekistan	53 109	43 982	49 784	4 788	7 906	13 409	17 937	20 385	22 557	23 216	23 334	..
Moldova	13 876	15 782	20 429	1 992	2 802	5 252	8 878	9 953	14 086	17 397	15 473	..
Azerbaijan	24 885	29 643	34 627	5 265	5 635	6 440	6 856	7 513	7 177	9 885	10 394	..
Kyrgyzstan	61 239	51 210	48 720	37 348	52 362	8 415	7 177	9 037	9 041	9 316	8 777	..
Belarus	6 572	7 099	6 062	3 888	3 993	1 547	2 559	3 346	3 257	3 582	4 092	..
Georgia	12 156	11 110	9 876	2 513	2 405	3 082	2 849	2 347	2 239	2 623	2 535	..
Turkmenistan	4 737	4 444	4 026	482	544	753	825	817	950	774	729	..
Turkey	60	105	129	144	146	201	218	252	292	500	475	..
Afghanistan	109	153	124	188	153	135	204	173	272	300	441	..
Syria	45	62	53	79	90	130	170	145	271	334	386	..
Viet Nam	77	94	75	90	112	105	170	240	265	287	331	..
Other countries	1 995	2 179	2 094	1 855	1 886	2 109	1 830	2 216	2 091	2 260	2 212	
Total	**354 887**	**350 243**	**382 694**	**102 131**	**129 802**	**91 915**	**114 927**	**138 578**	**197 379**	**254 283**	**249 199**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Slovak Republic

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Ukraine	704	181	77	44	61	60	63	62	73	66	129	63
Czech Republic	158	90	48	45	45	36	24	37	70	106	91	55
Viet Nam	62	37	11	15	5	11	15	49	20	26	53	45
Germany	16	2	5	3	3	2	1	1	11	37	35	57
United Kingdom	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	33	64
Romania	100	19	14	10	18	25	9	7	5	26	24	54
United States	110	8	5	7	6	6	2	5	31	33	16	50
Hungary	6	13	17	12	9	8	5	1	4	8	13	46
Australia	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	50
North Macedonia	10	3	1	..	..	..	1	5	3	2	10	70
Switzerland	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	9	44
Turkey	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	6	0
Russia	42	26	11	8	8	3	20	5	5	7	6	50
Poland	18	7	3	5	4	4	4	2	4	4	6	83
Armenia	5	4	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	6	50
Other countries	238	83	64	88	111	96	60	55	73	66	196	
Total	**1 478**	**478**	**262**	**239**	**272**	**255**	**207**	**234**	**309**	**409**	**645**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Slovenia

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	368	445	467	556	622	305	545	579	744	724	929	41
North Macedonia	45	..	140	194	177	59	122	122	157	166	214	45
Italy	72	116	179	206	205	97	186	92	106	18	136	43
Croatia	56	203	181	115	162	52	93	47	41	30	27	44
Ukraine	..	6	13	23	31	14	35	17	22	29	23	61
Russia	5	7	19	6	17	6	12	25	8	11	17	65
Brazil	3	4	5	25	36	5	17	9	3	3	11	64
Venezuela	..	1	2	1	7	6	9	2	2	1	9	67
Australia	6	24	13	13	23	12	18	7	3	..	9	44
Moldova	..	1	2	4	10	6	7	10	6	6	7	43
United States	..	11	14	19	19	14	29	8	7	3	6	67
Poland	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	3	5	100
Germany	8	12	3	10	12	7	14	8	4	3	5	80
Bulgaria	..	2	..	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	5	60
Argentina	15	21	59	77	56	24	32	16	11	..	5	20
Other countries	263	615	607	575	430	160	350	319	304	356	400	
Total	**841**	**1 468**	**1 706**	**1 829**	**1 812**	**768**	**1 470**	**1 262**	**1 423**	**1 354**	**1 808**	**43**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Spain

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Morocco	7 864	8 615	6 683	10 703	14 427	16 163	31 674	34 806	24 286	37 010	17 082	13
Ecuador	21 371	25 536	25 769	43 091	32 026	23 763	39 226	32 756	13 950	15 255	7 301	19
Bolivia	709	1 103	1 813	4 778	5 333	7 424	19 278	20 895	11 164	15 802	6 124	26
Colombia	13 852	15 409	16 527	23 995	19 803	19 396	39 332	25 114	11 881	14 299	5 647	26
Dominican Republic	2 800	3 496	2 766	3 801	4 985	6 028	14 611	14 110	8 171	9 176	4 107	16
Peru	6 490	8 206	6 368	8 291	9 255	12 008	19 225	16 601	6 954	6 933	3 224	22
Pakistan	176	208	262	375	491	596	1 949	3 326	2 798	3 148	1 708	5
Argentina	4 810	5 188	4 629	6 395	5 482	5 217	8 843	7 059	3 054	3 716	1 445	24
Cuba	2 466	2 870	2 696	3 546	3 088	2 921	7 026	5 618	3 072	4 353	1 429	34
Brazil	779	1 049	943	1 738	1 854	2 540	4 698	4 017	2 273	3 427	1 294	34
Honduras	151	185	241	473	440	578	1 702	2 142	1 632	2 525	1 267	30
Paraguay	78	179	298	766	864	1 297	2 958	3 003	1 935	3 358	1 265	45
Senegal	378	407	287	403	577	614	1 877	1 957	1 643	2 287	1 176	8
Venezuela	1 324	1 581	1 744	2 730	2 596	2 823	6 217	4 302	2 332	3 127	1 068	28
Algeria	310	320	235	372	544	684	1 908	1 918	1 483	2 236	979	18
Other countries	8 252	9 818	8 336	12 264	12 834	13 505	25 269	28 256	17 723	24 292	11 382	
Total	**71 810**	**84 170**	**79 597**	**123 721**	**114 599**	**115 557**	**225 793**	**205 880**	**114 351**	**150 944**	**66 498**	**20**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Sweden

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Syria	592	504	498	418	675	666	540	495	1 370	4 479	8 635	45
Somalia	652	783	882	1 075	1 087	1 547	2 482	2 925	4 776	9 069	8 140	52
Iraq	5 942	4 211	3 170	4 354	6 164	16 582	14 317	7 271	4 955	3 694	3 272	53
Thailand	1 005	1 255	1 307	1 426	1 537	1 903	2 038	2 070	2 928	2 675	2 517	82
Afghanistan	775	811	1 180	848	636	851	776	785	1 198	2 330	2 316	41
Poland	761	679	819	1 477	1 787	1 645	2 473	2 417	2 333	2 702	2 083	56
Finland	2 753	2 535	2 429	2 966	2 227	2 245	2 255	3 023	2 133	2 182	1 974	65
Iran	1 449	1 103	1 097	958	1 021	1 392	1 305	1 128	1 331	1 420	1 788	55
Denmark	385	404	409	483	391	475	564	603	1 510	1 942	1 720	46
Eritrea	199	251	350	326	396	743	836	997	1 113	1 451	1 677	52
Turkey	1 439	1 117	1 179	1 036	1 322	1 303	1 124	1 005	1 182	1 320	1 488	44
United Kingdom	149	165	212	392	277	296	288	424	444	960	1 228	32
Pakistan	174	154	173	174	220	328	412	330	552	748	1 108	39
Russia	914	752	859	766	941	943	932	719	789	808	982	70
Germany	376	597	681	912	770	654	837	920	918	858	854	53
Other countries	15 871	14 933	14 073	14 586	16 877	18 173	18 453	17 806	20 717	23 705	22 044	
Total	**33 436**	**30 254**	**29 318**	**32 197**	**36 328**	**49 746**	**49 632**	**42 918**	**48 249**	**60 343**	**61 826**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Switzerland

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Germany	1 361	3 022	4 035	3 617	3 544	3 401	3 835	4 120	5 255	4 658	6 021	52
Italy	4 629	4 921	4 804	4 111	4 109	4 045	4 401	4 495	5 496	5 134	5 863	44
Portugal	2 201	1 761	2 336	2 217	2 298	2 110	2 201	2 458	3 626	3 941	3 920	54
France	1 218	1 110	1 314	1 084	1 325	1 229	1 580	1 750	2 598	3 134	2 964	50
Turkey	3 044	2 866	2 593	2 091	1 886	1 662	1 628	1 399	1 808	1 729	1 796	48
North Macedonia	2 210	2 287	1 831	1 586	1 337	1 223	1 272	1 288	1 306	1 554	1 721	48
Spain	1 246	1 096	1 245	1 120	1 091	1 055	1 054	1 071	1 501	1 564	1 585	49
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 008	2 855	2 408	1 924	1 628	1 163	1 173	966	1 103	965	972	51
United Kingdom	353	319	365	298	351	396	328	449	617	665	883	49
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	781	768	761	825	52
Croatia	1 660	2 046	1 599	1 483	1 273	1 201	1 126	838	904	737	730	55
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	596	538	618	77
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	397	562	614	589	71
Belgium	..	153	173	209	156	218	222	219	247	367	421	50
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	390	436	383	58
Other countries	22 959	21 929	20 737	19 574	17 759	16 418	15 115	12 275	14 111	14 790	15 224	
Total	**43 889**	**44 365**	**43 440**	**39 314**	**36 757**	**34 121**	**34 332**	**33 325**	**40 888**	**41 587**	**44 515**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – United Kingdom

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
India	14 507	11 835	26 541	29 405	26 290	28 352	36 353	22 425	18 398	24 616	16 600	..
Pakistan	8 143	9 442	20 945	22 054	17 641	18 445	21 655	13 000	13 088	16 740	10 390	..
Poland	562	251	458	1 419	1 863	3 043	6 066	3 166	3 777	4 437	7 119	..
Nigeria	6 031	4 531	6 953	7 873	7 933	8 882	9 276	8 077	8 054	9 811	6 945	..
Italy	346	241	310	356	297	556	810	479	846	1 282	3 516	..
United States	2 792	2 205	3 116	2 926	2 591	3 350	3 120	3 765	2 963	4 029	3 183	..
South Africa	8 149	5 266	8 367	7 449	6 355	6 925	6 448	5 294	4 772	5 064	3 103	..
Bangladesh	2 257	3 633	12 041	7 966	5 149	5 702	8 902	3 892	3 612	4 648	3 084	..
Romania	540	385	993	1 009	566	679	2 488	1 501	1 674	1 980	3 022	..
Zimbabwe	5 592	5 707	7 703	6 301	4 879	5 649	4 413	3 103	3 385	4 412	2 851	..
France	481	368	496	511	491	631	744	411	728	1 163	2 824	..
Philippines	10 844	5 382	11 751	9 429	7 133	8 122	10 374	3 095	2 975	4 257	2 807	..
Germany	372	302	400	339	400	479	570	311	584	994	2 636	..
Ghana	3 373	3 134	4 662	4 552	3 937	4 748	4 682	3 138	2 980	3 562	2 593	..
Sri Lanka	6 496	3 284	4 762	4 945	5 886	6 163	3 855	2 335	2 289	3 432	2 467	..
Other countries	94 152	73 411	94 291	88 560	86 523	92 644	88 339	51 762	47 984	58 994	49 975	
Total	**164 637**	**129 377**	**203 789**	**195 094**	**177 934**	**194 370**	**208 095**	**125 754**	**118 109**	**149 421**	**123 115**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables.

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Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – United States

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Of which: Women 2017 (%)
Mexico	122 258	231 815	111 630	67 062	94 783	102 181	99 385	94 889	105 958	103 550	118 559	56
India	46 871	65 971	52 889	61 142	45 985	42 928	49 897	37 854	42 213	46 188	50 802	51
China	33 134	40 017	37 130	33 969	32 864	31 868	35 387	30 284	31 241	35 794	37 674	59
Philippines	38 830	58 792	38 934	35 465	42 520	44 958	43 489	34 591	40 815	41 285	36 828	65
Dominican Republic	20 645	35 251	20 778	15 451	20 508	33 351	39 590	23 775	26 665	31 320	29 734	60
Cuba	15 394	39 871	24 891	14 050	21 071	31 244	30 482	24 092	25 770	32 101	25 961	54
Viet Nam	27 921	39 584	31 168	19 313	20 922	23 490	24 277	18 837	21 976	24 848	19 323	62
El Salvador	17 157	35 796	18 927	10 343	13 834	16 685	18 401	15 598	16 930	17 213	16 941	57
Colombia	12 089	22 926	16 593	18 417	22 693	23 972	22 196	16 478	17 207	18 601	16 184	63
Jamaica	12 314	21 324	15 098	12 070	14 591	15 531	16 442	13 547	16 566	16 772	15 087	60
Korea	17 628	22 759	17 576	11 170	12 664	13 790	15 786	13 587	14 230	14 347	14 643	57
Haiti	11 552	21 229	13 290	12 291	14 191	19 114	23 480	13 676	14 053	15 276	12 794	56
Pakistan	9 147	11 813	12 528	11 601	10 655	11 150	12 948	11 210	11 912	11 729	10 166	51
Peru	7 965	15 016	10 349	8 551	10 266	11 814	11 782	9 572	10 701	11 319	10 014	59
Brazil	5 745	8 808	7 960	8 867	10 251	9 884	9 565	8 625	10 516	10 268	9 701	63
Other countries	261 827	375 567	313 974	280 151	306 395	325 474	326 822	286 801	323 506	322 449	282 854	
Total	**660 477**	**1 046 539**	**743 715**	**619 913**	**694 193**	**757 434**	**779 929**	**653 416**	**730 259**	**753 060**	**707 265**	**56**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, 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**

Country	Comments	Source
Australia	Data from 2007 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 year 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	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.
Lithuania		Eurostat
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	Before 2016, 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.

Country	Comments	Source
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).
Russia	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, Kazakhstan, countries which signed a bilateral agreement on naturalisations with 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.
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 include persons from Serbia, Montenegro and Serbia and Montenegro. Some statements may refer to nationalities/countries of birth not shown in this annex but available on line at: http://stats.oecd.org/.

List of the members of the OECD Expert Group on Migration

AUSTRALIA	Meredith BYRON, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Canberra
AUSTRIA	Gudrun BIFFL, Danube University, Krems
BELGIUM	Frédéric POUPINEL de VALENCÉ, Belgian Federal Public Service Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue, Brussels
BULGARIA	Daniela BOBEVA, Academy of Sciences, Sofia
CANADA	Xiaoyi YAN, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, Canada, Ottawa
CHILE	Alvaro BELLOLIO, Ministry of the Interior, Santiago
CZECH REPUBLIC	Jarmila MAREŠOVÁ, Czech Statistical Office, Prague
DENMARK	Natalia Pischur KJAER, Ministry of Immigration and Integration, Copenhagen
ESTONIA	Mari NELJAS, Police and Border Guard Board, Tallinn
FINLAND	Miikka Pajula, Ministry of the Interior, Helsinki
FRANCE	Jean-Baptiste HERBET, Ministry of the Interior
GERMANY	Marc ALTENBURG, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Berlin
GREECE	Anna TRIANDAFYLLIDOU, Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy, Athens
IRELAND	Philip O'CONNELL, The Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin
ISRAEL	Gilad NATHAN, Ruppin Academic Center, Jerusalem
ITALY	Ugo MELCHIONDA, Member of the Board of Directors, Religions for Peace – Europe, , Rome
JAPAN	Shunji KUCHIRA, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Tokyo Noriko SUGANO, Ministry of Justice, Tokyo
KOREA	Dong-Hoon SEOL, Chonbuk National University, Jeonju
LATVIA	Ilze SILIŅA-OSMANE, Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, Riga
LITHUANIA	Audra SIPAVIČIENE, International Organization for Migration, Vilnius Office
LUXEMBOURG	Véronique PIQUARD, Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency, Luxembourg
MEXICO	Rafael FERNÁNDEZ DE CASTRO, Mexico Autonomous Institute of Technology, Mexico
NETHERLANDS	Arend ODÉ, Jeanine KLAVER, Hedwig ROSSING and Bertine WITKAMP, Regioplan Policy Research, Amsterdam Marjoleine HENNIS, Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the OECD, Paris
NEW ZEALAND	David PATERSON, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, Wellington

NORWAY	Espen THORUD, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Oslo
POLAND	Pawel KACZMARCZYK, University of Warsaw, Warsaw
PORTUGAL	Jorge MALHEIROS, University of Lisbon, Lisbon
ROMANIA	Mihaela MATEI, Bucharest
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Olga CHUDINOVSKIKH, Centre for Population Studies, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	Lubica GAJDOSOVÁ, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences SAS, Bratislava
SLOVENIA	Sonja MALEC, Ministry of Labour, Family, and Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Ljubljana
SPAIN	Sara CORRES ARMENDARIZ, Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security, Madrid Carmen BLANCO, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, Madrid
SWEDEN	Oscar BERGER, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm Monir DASTERRI, Ministry of Employment, Stockholm
SWITZERLAND	Clovis VOISARD and Kathrin GÄUMANN, Federal Office of State Secretary for Migration, Bern
TURKEY	Ahmet ICDUYGU, Koç University, Istanbul
UNITED KINGDOM	Bex NEWELL, Home Office Analysis and Insight, Croydon John SALT, University College London, Department of Geography, London
UNITED STATES	Michael HOEFER, Department of Homeland Security, Washington

List of OECD Secretariat members involved in the preparation of this publication

International Migration Division

Shirin ABRISHAMI KASHANI, Junior Analyst

Yves BREEM, Administrator

Jonathan CHALOFF, Principal Administrator

Ana DAMAS DE MATOS, Administrator

Eva DEGLER, Junior Analyst

Maria Vincenza DESIDERIO, Administrator

Jean-Christophe DUMONT, Head of Division

Joanne DUNDON, Assistant

Emily FARCHY, Administrator

Véronique GINDREY, Statistician

Philippe HERVÉ, Statistician

Elisabeth KAMM, Junior Analyst

Charlotte LEVIONNOIS, Junior Analyst

Thomas LIEBIG, Principal Administrator

Friedrich POESCHEL, Administrator

Gilles SPIELVOGEL, Administrator

Anna TARUTINA, Assistant

Cécile THOREAU, Administrator

Michele TUCCIO, Administrator

Erik VICKSTROM, Administrator

Camille ZALMANSKI, Intern

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