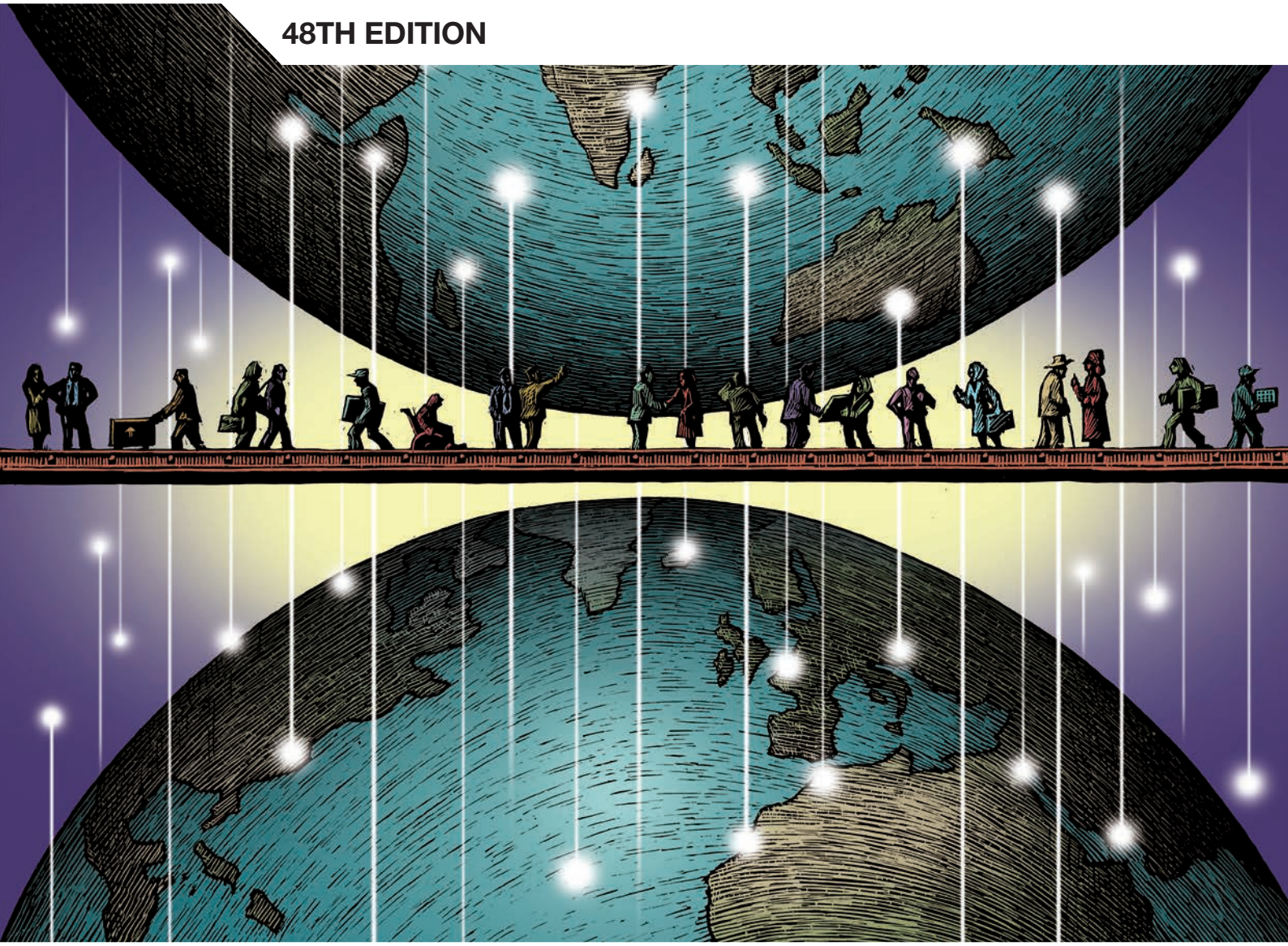
International Migration Outlook 2024

48TH EDITION



OECD

International Migration Outlook 2024



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Foreword

This publication constitutes the 48th 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. It also analyses recent changes in the labour market inclusion of immigrants in OECD countries. Chapter 2 monitors recent changes in migration policies, while Chapter 3 looks at the recent changes in policies that support the integration of immigrants and their children.

Chapter 4 looks at "Migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries". It provides an overview of migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries since the mid-2000s. It documents the increasing weight of migrants among entrepreneurs and their impact on innovation and job creation. The chapter also studies entrepreneurship as a way for migrants to bypass difficulties in finding wage employment and how the emergence of digital platforms and new forms of work have changed migrant entrepreneurship. Finally, the chapter reviews policies in place across OECD countries to support migrant entrepreneurs.

Chapter 5 presents succinct country-specific notes and statistics on developments in international migration movements and policies in OECD and selected non-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. Chapter 4 was drafted by Ana Damas De Matos (OECD), Yves Breem (OECD) and Anastasia Demidova (OECD). Jean-Christophe Dumont edited the report. Statistical work was carried out by Philippe Hervé and Veronika Strain-Fajth and co-ordinated by Cécile Thoreau. Editorial assistance was provided by Dominika Andrzejczak and Jennifer O'Brien as well as Lucy Hulett.

Editorial

Migration is at record levels but not beyond control

In 2023, migration to OECD countries reached record levels for the second year in a row. Not only have 6.5 million permanent migrants arrived in the last year, but the number of temporary migrants and asylum seekers has skyrocketed.

These high flows have fuelled widespread concern about migrants' impact on receiving countries' economies and societies, putting migration management and border control at the top of political agendas and the centre of voters' interests in 2024 elections. Reflecting structural trends rather than temporary blips, these increasing migration flows raise legitimate concern, but they also point to major opportunities. Evidence from OECD countries suggests that these high flows can be well managed with appropriate policy.

First, buoyant labour demand in host countries has been a key driver of migration over the past two years. In many OECD countries facing widespread labour shortages and looming demographic changes, growing numbers of labour migrants have contributed to sustained economic growth. Labour migration is a discretionary category of admission over which host-country authorities have virtually full control. Increasing the accessibility and availability of labour migration channels not only contributes to addressing labour shortages, but is essential to strengthening overall control of flows and managing irregular migration.

Second, international co-operation on migration is gradually progressing. In 2022, EU countries co-ordinated their responses to the sudden and unprecedented influx of refugees from Ukraine following Russia's war of aggression, using temporary protection status for the first time. Two years later, in 2024, the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum provided a comprehensive array of regulations and policies to create more efficient and sustainable migration and asylum processes at the EU level.

In the Americas, the 2022 Los Angeles Declaration lay the groundwork for increased regional co-operation on migration matters. In the spirit of this declaration, among other measures, the United States, together with Canada, Mexico and Spain, are establishing regional centres in several Central and South American countries to promote regular, orderly, and safe migration. In response to the massive influx of people fleeing Venezuela, South American destination countries are closely co-ordinating their responses through the Quito process.

This progress notwithstanding, stronger and more widespread international co-operation is essential to continue to address irregular migration. This involves improving communication among origin and transit countries and sharing information and expectations. Complementary migration pathways that offer alternatives to irregular migration are another promising tool that is still underdeveloped in many countries and could benefit from better international exchange of best practices. The OECD, together with the UNHCR, provides comprehensive monitoring of these flows, laying the foundation for such exchanges. International co-operation should also extend beyond migration management to consider integration, notably with respect to the issue of recognition of foreign qualifications in host countries.

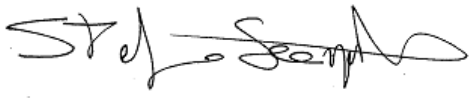
Finally, the fact that higher inflows reflect growing demand for foreign labour explains why these increases are occurring in conjunction with strong employment records for both settled immigrants and the native-born. Indeed, immigrants' labour market outcomes are better than ever before, with OECD countries seeing both historically high levels of employment and low levels of unemployment. While this reflects good general labour market conditions, it also points to the growing role of immigrants in promoting economic activity. As the special chapter in this year's *International Migration Outlook* highlights, the role of immigrants in promoting entrepreneurial activities has increased significantly in OECD countries. In 2022, more than one in six self-employed individuals in OECD countries was an immigrant, a distinct increase from one in nine in 2006. Such individuals provide an increasingly important contribution to innovation and employment creation, for migrants and native-born alike.

These trends are encouraging and suggest a way forward, especially if supported by adequate policies to improve matching in the labour market and expand infrastructure development. Regular pathways that respond to labour needs paired with stronger international co-operation are essential to a functioning migration management system. At the same time, effective and sustainable return of those without a right to stay must be included in this package. Here, too, OECD countries have strengthened their efforts in recent years.

While well-managed migration does and will continue to contribute to economic growth, it, of course, has consequences for housing, education, transport and other public services. Ensuring adequate access to these services should be an integral part of well-managed migration, and migrants themselves can actively contribute to fulfilling these needs. For example, immigrants are overrepresented in the construction sector in most countries and are thereby also part of the solution to addressing housing challenges. Infrastructure needs must also be factored into migration management, especially since these are often in lower-skilled jobs where migration channels tend to be more restrictive. Avoiding especially strong concentrations of immigrants in certain regions is equally as important, and one approach is through incentives to settle in more rural areas with labour needs, which has been tried in some OECD countries.

While these are all essential elements of a well-functioning migration system, a critical precondition to acceptance by the host-country society is that migration is perceived by the public as well-managed, and that immigrants are seen as contributing positively to host-country societies.

Public opinion surveys on migration management suggest that there is still a long way to go before the gap has been bridged between perception and reality. We hope that this year's *International Migration Outlook* contributes to addressing this important challenge, and to supporting policy makers in getting the most out of international migration for host-country populations and migrants alike.



Stefano Scarpetta,

Director for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs,

OECD

Table of contents

Foreword 3

Editorial 4

Executive summary 10

1 Recent developments in international migration movements and labour market inclusion of immigrants 13
In Brief 14
Recent trends in international migration 16
Recent trends in labour market outcomes for migrants 54
References 66
Annex 1.A. Supplementary tables and figures 68
Notes 84

2 Recent developments in migration policy 85
In Brief 86
Major policy trends in 2023-24 86
Digital transformation and emerging technologies in migration management 92
Policies for international students 95
References 99

3 Recent developments in migrant integration policy 101
In Brief 102
Introduction 103
Main developments in integration policy 103
OECD countries seek to balance speedy labour market entry with sustainable, skills-appropriate integration 109
Housing challenges faced by immigrants across the OECD 112
References 118

4 Migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries 121
In Brief 122
Introduction 123
The scope of migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries 124
The economic contribution of immigrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries 140
Immigrant self-employment: A strategy to integrate into the labour market? 146
Policies to support immigrant entrepreneurs in OECD countries 152

Conclusion 164
References 165
Annex 4.A. Data and methodology 169
Annex 4.B. Additional figures and tables 171
Notes 179

5 Country notes: Recent changes in migration movements and policies 181

Annex A. Statistical annex 265

List of the members of the OECD Expert Group on Migration 380

Composition of OECD International Migration Division 381

FIGURES

Figure 1.1. Permanent-type migration to the OECD, 2013-23 16
Figure 1.2. Permanent-type migration to the OECD area, by category of entry, 2014-23 18
Figure 1.3. Number of displaced persons from Ukraine in OECD countries, June 2024 20
Figure 1.4. Changes in the total number of displaced persons from Ukraine between 2022 and 2024 in the eight main host countries 21
Figure 1.5. Permanent-type migration to OECD countries as a percentage of the total population, 2019 and 2023 22
Figure 1.6. Total flows of new temporary foreign workers to OECD countries, 2019-23 23
Figure 1.7. Inflows of new temporary foreign workers, top OECD receiving countries, 2019-23 24
Figure 1.8. Total grants of work authorisations in Poland, 2019-23 26
Figure 1.9. Inflows of temporary labour migrants to the OECD, main programmes and top receiving countries, 2019-23 27
Figure 1.10. Flows of temporary workers' family members in selected OECD countries, 2023 29
Figure 1.11. Posting of workers active in a single country under Article 12 in top receiving European OECD countries, 2010-22 30
Figure 1.12. Estimated numbers of postings from third-country nationals by receiving country, 2022 33
Figure 1.13. Family members of international tertiary-level students to selected OECD countries, 2023 35
Figure 1.14. Top 20 nationalities of international tertiary-level students enrolled in OECD countries, 2014 and 2022 38
Figure 1.15. New asylum applications since 1980 in the OECD, Europe and the United States 39
Figure 1.16. New asylum applications in top OECD receiving countries, 2019-23 40
Figure 1.17. Top 20 origin countries of asylum applicants in OECD countries, 2022-23 43
Figure 1.18. Grants of international protection (positive decisions and resettlement) in the OECD, 2017-23 44
Figure 1.19. Refugees admitted to OECD countries under resettlement programmes, 1981-2023 46
Figure 1.20. Share of women in migration flows to OECD countries, 2019 and 2022 49
Figure 1.21. Top 20 countries of origin of new immigrants to the OECD, 2021-22 50
Figure 1.22. Distribution of the foreign-born population in OECD countries, 2023 51
Figure 1.23. Foreign-born population as a percentage of the total population in OECD countries, 2013 and 2023 52
Figure 1.24. Acquisitions of citizenships in OECD countries, 2000-23 53
Figure 1.25. Acquisitions of citizenship as a percentage of foreign population, 2021-23 53
Figure 1.26. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries: Top 20 countries of former nationality, 2022 and 2021 54
Figure 1.27. Changes in the employment rate by demographic group and place of birth in selected OECD countries, between 2022 and 2023 60
Figure 1.28. Change in the labour force participation rate between 2022 and 2023, by place of birth and gender, population aged 15 to 64 61
Figure 1.29. Share of young people not in education, employment or training ("NEET"), by place of birth, in selected OECD countries, 2019-23 63
Figure 4.1. Immigrants account for 17% of the self-employed on average 126

Figure 4.2. Self-employment rates over time, foreign- and native-born 129
Figure 4.3. The self-employment rate of the foreign-born is larger than that of the native-born at all education levels 134
Figure 4.4. Most migrant entrepreneurs migrated for reasons other than work 135
Figure 4.5. Most self-employed are own-account self-employed 136
Figure 4.6. The share of own-account self-employed has increased 137
Figure 4.7. Only a small share of foreign- and native-born self-employed carry out their activities in high and medium-high R&D intensity sectors 141
Figure 4.8. Less than 10% of entrepreneurs employ 10 or more employees 143
Figure 4.9. Opportunity share of new entrepreneurs 148
Figure 4.10. The opportunity share of new entrepreneurs is procyclical for both native- and foreign-born 149
Figure 4.11. More foreign than native-born self-employed wish to work as an employee 150

Annex Figure 1.A.1. Inflows of international students by nationality to selected OECD countries 78
Annex Figure 1.A.2. Employment rates by place of birth, 2002-23 80
Annex Figure 1.A.3. Evolution of the gender gap in employment rates, by place of birth, 2002-23 81
Annex Figure 4.B.1. Share of immigrants among entrepreneurs vs. share of immigrants in the employed population 171
Annex Figure 4.B.2. Share of EU and non-EU migrants among the self-employed 173
Annex Figure 4.B.3. Share of women among foreign- and native-born entrepreneurs 174
Annex Figure 4.B.4. Share of highly educated among foreign- and native-born self-employed 174
Annex Figure 4.B.5. Share of highly educated among entrepreneurs vs. share of highly educated in the working age population 176

INFOGRAPHICS

Infographic 1. Key facts and figures 12

TABLES

Table 1.1. Permanent-type migration to selected OECD countries, 2015-23 17
Table 1.2. Postings of workers active under Article 12 in selected European OECD countries, by destination country, 2010-22 31
Table 1.3. Average duration and Top 3 destination countries of postings active in a single country under Article 12, by sending European OECD countries, 2022 32
Table 1.4. Inflows of international tertiary-level students in OECD countries, 2013 and 2019-23 34
Table 1.5. International tertiary-level students enrolled in OECD countries, 2022 37
Table 1.6. New asylum applications by country where the application is filed, 2019-23 41
Table 1.7. Humanitarian admissions, including positive decisions on applications for international protection and resettlement arrivals 2014-23 45
Table 1.8. Labour market situation of migrants in OECD countries in 2023 55
Table 1.9. Estimated employment rates of refugees from Ukraine and main sectors of employment 58
Table 1.10. Employment, unemployment and participation rates by region of origin in selected OECD countries in 2022 and 2023, percentages 65
Table 3.1. Share of migrants among people experiencing homelessness in OECD countries 114
Table 4.1. The self-employment gap varies widely across OECD countries 127
Table 4.2. *Individual characteristics do not explain the differences in self-employment rates between foreign- and native-born* 130
Table 4.3. The self-employment rates of EU and non-EU immigrants are similar in the EU-EFTA 131
Table 4.4. There are large gender gaps in self-employment both for foreign- and native-born 132
Table 4.5. Immigrants are more likely to be own-account self-employed than the native-born in most countries 138
Table 4.6. The top sectors of activity of migrant entrepreneurs are wholesale and retail trade, construction and accommodation and food services 139
Table 4.7. The number of jobs created by migrants varies widely across OECD countries 145
Table 4.8. Immigrants are more likely to report choosing self-employment out of necessity 150
Table 4.9. Immigrants are more likely to enter as well as exit self-employment 151

Table 4.10. Migrants' legal right to create own business according to immigration status 155
Table 4.11. National support available for migrant entrepreneurs in OECD countries 158
Table 4.12. Content of business creation modules in immigrant integration programmes 161

Annex Table 1.A.1. Permanent-type flows to OECD countries by category, 2022 and 2023 68
Annex Table 1.A.2. Permits considered in the statistics on temporary labour migration and their characteristics 69
Annex Table 1.A.3. Inflows of temporary labour migrants (selected categories) 2019-23 75
Annex Table 1.A.4. Top 50 countries of origin of new immigrants to the OECD, 2021-22 79
Annex Table 1.A.5. Labour force participation in OECD countries in 2023 82
Annex Table 1.A.6. Employment of foreign-born persons by industry, 2023 83
Annex Table 4.B.1. Number of self-employed immigrants 172
Annex Table 4.B.2. Share of immigrants among the self-employed by sector of activity 173
Annex Table 4.B.3. Determinants of self-employment 175
Annex Table 4.B.4. Number of jobs created through self-employment per native-born in the working age population 177
Annex Table 4.B.5. Immigrants are less likely to have employees, and have fewer of them when they do 178

Executive summary

Migration flows are at a new record high in 2023

In 2022 already, migration flows reached unprecedented levels with around 6 million new permanent immigrants (not counting the 4.7 million Ukrainian refugees). This was driven by a multitude of factors, including a catching-up effect post COVID-19 pandemic, growing labour shortages emerging from the strong economic recovery and the onset of demographic changes in OECD countries, and a number of specific country situations such as for example in the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

With 6.5 million new permanent-type immigrants in the OECD area, 2023 set a historic new record. Most of the 2023 increase was driven by family migration (+16%), but humanitarian migration (+20%) was also on the rise.

After an unprecedented increase in 2022, temporary labour migration to OECD countries also continued to grow. More than 2.4 million work permits and authorisations were granted in OECD countries (excluding Poland) representing a 16% year-on-year increase (28% above pre-COVID levels). In Poland, excluding "entrusting work" declarations for Ukrainians, the total number of new work authorisations (including renewals) decreased by 39% in 2023, to 835 000. What is more, international student flows also continued to rise (+6.7%) to reach over 2.1 million new permits in 2023.

The number of new asylum seekers to OECD countries also broke a new record in 2023, with 2.7 million new applications registered across OECD countries (+30%). The surge was largely driven by the United States. Altogether, OECD countries granted international protection to 676 000 refugees in 2023 (+15%) – the highest level since 2017. This includes 160 000 new resettled refugees (+23%), the highest number since 2016.

Labour market outcomes of immigrants continue to be at record levels

The post-pandemic upward trend in immigrant employment continued into 2023, with the OECD overall seeing both historically high levels of employment and low levels of unemployment, at 71.8% and 7.3%, respectively. 10 OECD countries, including Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the EU27 overall, had the highest immigrant employment rates on record.

The extent to which Ukrainian refugees have been able to integrate into local labour markets has varied greatly between countries. In certain Central and Eastern European countries (e.g. Poland, Lithuania and Estonia), they fare particularly well, with employment rates exceeding 50% in late 2023. In contrast, in countries such as Germany, Austria and Belgium, less than one in four have been employed.

Migration management increasingly requires a delicate balance

Record-high immigration levels in many OECD countries have placed pressure on migration systems. In response to high demand on public reception infrastructure, countries continue to tighten asylum legislation. Some of the main destination countries have also begun imposing restrictions on other legal

migration pathways to curb immigration and ease pressure on the housing market and on public services. At the same time, skill shortages and demographic challenges continue to fuel interest in labour migration and require countries to strike a balance between restriction and attraction, to remain competitive destinations for foreign workers and international students.

New milestones have been reached in regional co-operation in migration management. At the EU level, the Pact on Migration and Asylum was adopted following years of negotiation. In the Americas, countries made additional commitments to deepen their collaboration under the Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection.

Regarding integration policies, several OECD countries, including Iceland, Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia have revised or are developing new and broader integration strategies. In many countries, however, the focus has been on improving capacity to deliver integration services, with a focus on promoting active participation and improving access. Enhanced civic integration activities are being promoted, focusing on identity, sense of belonging, anti-discrimination, attitudes, and values. The issue of housing is also increasingly at the forefront of concern for reception and integration policy.

Migrant entrepreneurs

The weight of immigrants among entrepreneurs has increased significantly in OECD countries over the past 15 years. In 2022, 17% of the self-employed in OECD countries on average were migrants, up from 11% in 2006.

This increase translated into significant job creation. There are an estimated additional 0.2 jobs in the economy per additional migrant in the working age population through entrepreneurship, on average across 25 OECD countries. Migrant entrepreneurship added almost 4 million jobs from 2011 to 2021.

While immigrants are over-represented among the founders of some of the most successful firms in the OECD, in practically all countries immigrant firms are smaller than those of the native-born, with similar demographic characteristics and operating in the same sectors. Nonetheless, immigrants are more likely than the native-born to be own-account workers, to be in false self-employment and to participate in the gig economy.

Few OECD countries have services targeted at immigrants within their mainstream services to support entrepreneurship, but immigrants tend to have access to national programmes and initiatives virtually everywhere.

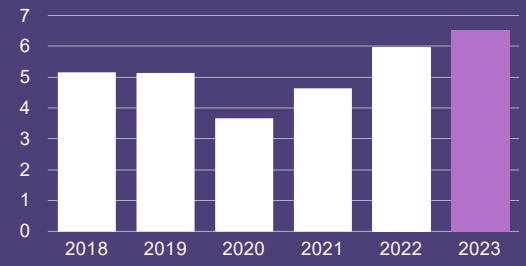
Key findings

- In 2023, more than 150 million people living in OECD countries were foreign-born. The United States alone hosted nearly a third of them. In the ten years leading up to 2023, the share of foreign-born in OECD countries rose from 9% to 11%.
- Permanent-type migration to OECD countries set a new record in 2023 with 6.5 million new permanent immigrants, a 10% year-on-year increase, and 28% above 2019 levels. While most categories of migration registered increases, free mobility is a notable exception.
- About a third of OECD countries experienced record immigration levels in 2023, particularly the United Kingdom, but also Canada, France, Japan and Switzerland. Another third recorded a drop in inflows, including New Zealand, Israel, Italy, Denmark, Estonia and Lithuania.
- Most categories of temporary labour migration increased in 2023, notably seasonal migration (+5%), and Working Holidaymakers (+23%). In contrast, inflows of Intra-company Transferees decreased by 11% in 2023.
- For the first time, the number of asylum applications in the United States (more than 1 million) surpassed those in European OECD countries taken together. The top origin countries for asylum applicants within the OECD in 2023 were Venezuela (270 000), Colombia (203 000), Syria (171 000), and Afghanistan (150 000). They were followed by Haiti, Cuba, Türkiye and Nicaragua.

Infographic 1. Key facts and figures

Migration to OECD countries is at a new record high

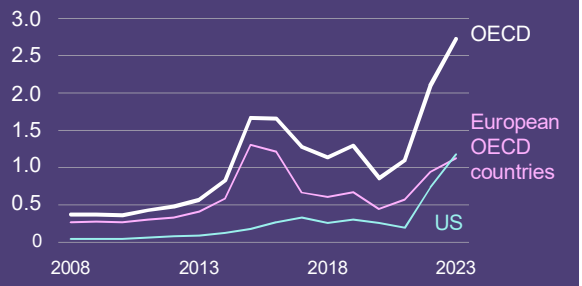
Permanent migration to the OECD, 2018-23, in millions



Permanent migration to OECD countries reached a total inflow of over 6.5 million people in 2023. This represents a 10% increase compared to 2022.

Asylum applications in OECD countries reach historic peak in 2023

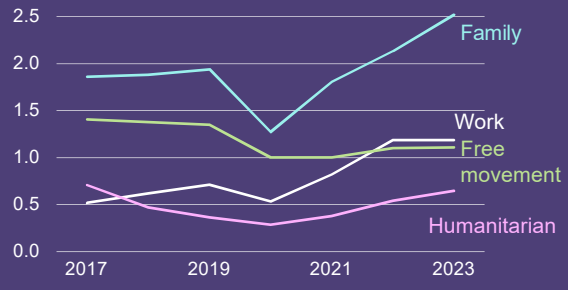
New asylum applications in OECD countries, in millions



The number of new asylum seekers to OECD countries nearly doubled (+91%) from 2021 to 2022, and grew by another 30% in 2023.

Family migration leads flows but labour migration also remains high

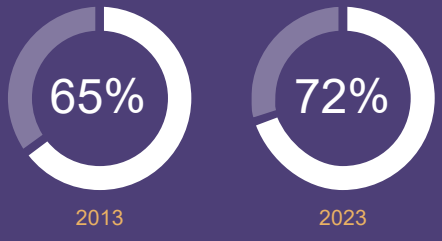
Permanent migration to the OECD by category of entry, in millions



Family migration represented 43% of total permanent flows in 2023, far higher than any other migrant category.

Labour market outcomes for migrants have improved over the past decade

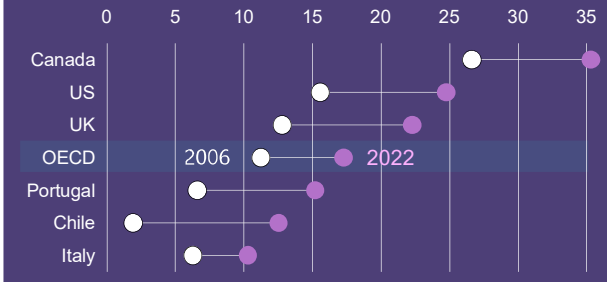
Average migrant employment rate across OECD countries



10 OECD countries, including Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the EU27 overall, had the highest immigrant employment rates on record.

Immigrants account for an increased share of entrepreneurs

% of immigrants among the self-employed, 2006 and 2022



Immigrants account for 17% of entrepreneurs in 2022 on average across OECD countries, up from 11% in 2006.

Immigrants more likely to be self-employed than native-born in most countries

Self-employment rate, 2022, %

	Foreign-born	Native-born
Colombia	46.2	38.8
Spain	17.2	13.6
OECD average	13.8	13.4
United States	12.3	8.2
France	12.7	10.9
Germany	7.8	7.3
Sweden	7.5	8.1

In 2022, 1 in 7 immigrant workers were self-employed on average across OECD countries.

1 Recent developments in international migration movements and labour market inclusion of immigrants

This chapter provides an overview of recent developments in international migration movements and labour market inclusion of immigrants in OECD countries.

The first section analyses international migration flows over the last decade, up to 2023. Both permanent and temporary migration flows by category of migration are covered. The chapter then examines international student mobility and recent trends in asylum and resettlement in OECD countries. It then looks at demographics (gender and origin) of total flows of foreigners and the foreign-born population, and trends in acquisition of nationality in OECD countries.

The second section of the chapter examines recent trends in the labour market outcomes of immigrants, with a detailed analysis by sociodemographic characteristics and region of origin.

In Brief

Key findings

Migration trends

- Up by 10% compared to 2022, permanent-type migration to OECD countries set a new record in 2023 with 6.5 million new permanent immigrants, 28% above 2019 levels. Most of the 2023 increase was driven by family migration (including family accompanying workers), but humanitarian migration was also on the rise. By contrast, labour migration within free mobility areas was stable in 2023.
- About a third of OECD countries experienced record immigration levels in 2023, including Canada, France, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Another third recorded a drop in inflows, including Denmark, Estonia, Israel, Italy, Lithuania and New Zealand.
- Family migration, at 43% of total permanent flows, remained the leading migration category in 2023, by a record margin. Growth in this category was driven by accompanying family of workers going to the United Kingdom and family of US citizens.
- After an unprecedented increase in 2022, temporary labour migration to OECD countries continued to grow. More than 2.4 million work permits and authorisations were granted in OECD countries (excluding Poland) representing a 16% year-on-year increase (28% above pre-COVID levels).
- In Poland, excluding “entrusting work” declarations for Ukrainians, the total number of new work authorisations (including renewals) decreased by 39% in 2023, to 835 000.
- Flows of seasonal workers increased by 5% in 2023, with significant increases in the United States and Korea.
- After a four-fold increase in 2022, the number of Working Holidaymakers (WHMs) increased by 23% in 2023 and levels are now back at their pre-COVID levels. This upward trend was observed in most receiving countries, bar Norway and New Zealand.
- Inflows of Intra-company Transferees (ICTs) decreased by 11% in 2023 due to lower flows to main receiving countries (-12% to the United States; -25% to the United Kingdom and -19% to Canada).
- In 2023, international student flows continued to rise. With a 6.7% year-on-year increase, OECD countries welcomed over 2.1 million new international students, a level 33% higher than in 2019.
- With comparable numbers of new visas issued in 2023, the United Kingdom and the United States remained the top OECD destination countries for international students. Adding Canada, Australia and Japan, the top five destination countries welcomed 80% of all new international students moving to the OECD.
- In 2023, India was the top origin country of international students moving to the three main OECD destinations (the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada) while China has been the top nationality of new international students admitted to Japan and Australia over the past decade. The composition of student inflows by nationality to EU/EFTA countries was overall more diverse than for the top five destination countries.

- In 2022, more than 3 million postings to a single country (+37%) were registered in Europe. Another 1.4 million postings, covering around 1.3 million workers, were issued to workers active in two or more countries (+6.6% in 2022).
- The number of new asylum seekers to OECD countries broke a new record once again, with 2.7 million new applications registered across OECD countries in 2023 (+30%). The surge was driven by the United States, which alone registered over 1 million asylum applications in 2023, for the first time surpassing European OECD countries taken together. Top origin countries of applicants included Venezuela, Colombia, Syria, Afghanistan and Haiti.
- OECD countries granted international protection (including asylum provision and resettlement) to 676 000 refugees in 2023 (+15%) – the highest level since 2017. The top hosts remained the United States and Germany, but most of the year-on-year increase was driven by the United Kingdom and Spain.
- Refugee resettlement in the OECD reached the highest levels since 2016, with a total 160 000 new arrivals in 2023 (+35%). In absolute terms, the United States overtook Canada as a host, but Canada resettled the most refugees per capita (1 300 per million inhabitants) in 2023. If every OECD country followed Canada's rate of resettlement, the OECD would meet 91% of the global need for resettlement identified by the UNHCR in 2023.
- In 2023, more than 150 million people living in OECD countries were foreign-born. The United States alone hosted nearly a third of them. In the ten years leading up to 2023, the share of foreign-born in OECD countries rose from 9% to 11%.
- Acquisitions of citizenship in OECD countries remained at high levels in 2023, 2.8 million according to partial data. The United Kingdom and Germany each granted citizenship to 200 000 foreign residents.

Labour market integration

- The post-pandemic upward trend in immigrant employment continued into 2023, with the OECD overall seeing both historically high levels of employment and low levels of unemployment, at 71.6% and 7.4%, respectively.
- 10 OECD countries, including Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the EU27 overall, had the highest immigrant employment rates on record.
- Long-term unemployment among immigrants also declined virtually everywhere in the OECD. Immigrants are now only slightly more likely to be in long-term unemployment than their native-born counterparts.
- While gender gaps in employment continued to decline for the native-born virtually everywhere, the trend has been more uneven for immigrants, with increases in gender gaps in both Canada and the United Kingdom.
- The extent to which Ukrainian refugees have been able to integrate into local labour markets has varied greatly between countries. Ukrainian refugees in certain Central and Eastern European countries, such as Poland, Lithuania and Estonia, fare particularly well on the labour market, exhibiting employment rates of over 50% in late 2023, while less than one in four are in employment in countries such as Germany, Austria and Belgium.
- In all countries for which data is available, migrants from the Middle East had higher employment rates in 2023 than the year before, whereas the results were more mixed for other migrant groups, notably those from Sub-Saharan Africa.

Recent trends in international migration

Permanent-type migration to the OECD

Permanent-type migration to OECD countries reached a total inflow of over 6.5 million people in 2023 (Figure 1.1). This represents a 10% increase compared to 2022, already a record year, and a 28% increase compared to 2019.[1] Note these figures exclude Ukrainians under temporary protection, who are covered separately in this section due to the temporary nature of the international protection they receive (Box 1.1).

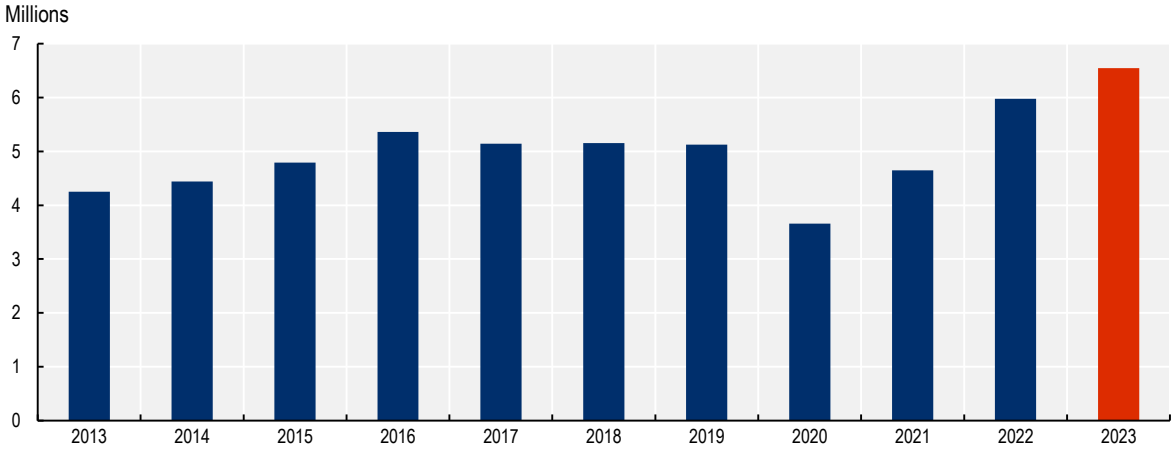
The United States remained the top destination country with 1.2 million new lawful permanent residents, the highest level since 2006 (Table 1.1). Following an unprecedented increase in 2023, the United Kingdom rose to second place with a record 750 000 new migrants (250 000 more than in 2022, +52%). Germany, which had been the second OECD destination since 2012, fell to third place despite an increase of 4% and nearly 700 000 new permanent-type entries. Canada followed with 470 000 new permanent migrants (+7.8%), and Spain recorded a 12% increase to 360 000.

Many OECD countries registered record levels of immigration in 2023. In addition to the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, France, Finland, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg and Switzerland all registered record immigration levels. National (non-standardised) data suggests that migration flows to Poland and Hungary have increased significantly, also reaching the highest levels on record in 2023.

Another third of OECD countries received fewer new permanent-type immigrants in 2023 than in 2022. The most significant declines in immigration were recorded in Estonia (-36%), Lithuania (-32%), New Zealand (-23%) and Israel (-38%). In the latter two countries, however, absolute levels of immigration remained high (119 000 and 46 000, respectively). In New Zealand, large inflows were driven by the processing of the 2021 Residence Visa – an exceptional pathway to permanent residence for temporary labour migrants in 2021. Israel received large inflows of immigrants from Ukraine and Russia.

The Netherlands also saw immigration decrease in 2023, by 5% to 195 000, as did three of the Nordic countries, Denmark (-9%, 60 000 new migrants), Norway (-5%, 42 000) and Sweden (-3%, 87 000). In several OECD European countries, including Ireland, Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic and Latvia, migration flows remained stable in 2023.

Figure 1.1. Permanent-type migration to the OECD, 2013-23



Note: Sum of standardised and unstandardised figures (refer to Table 1.1, excluding Türkiye, Colombia and Costa Rica), including status changes and migration within free-circulation areas. 2023 data are partly estimated based on growth rates published in official national statistics, and assuming that for Chile and Iceland the 2023 inflow remained at 2022 levels.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink https://stat.link/37siom

Table 1.1. Permanent-type migration to selected OECD countries, 2015-23

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023/22 change	2023/19 change
	Thousands									%	
Standardised statistics											
United States	1 051.0	1 186.9	1 103.7	1 089.6	1 031.0	581.5	835.4	1 048.7	1 189.8	+13.4	+15.4
United Kingdom	366.5	351.0	317.7	317.7	356.1	199.9	369.0	488.4	746.9	+52.9	+109.7
Germany	708.1	1 077.9	883.1	656.5	643.3	521.1	533.1	669.0	692.7	+3.5	+7.7
Canada	275.8	296.7	286.5	321.0	341.2	184.5	406.0	437.6	471.7	+7.8	+38.3
Spain	269.6	189.9	212.0	228.0	246.0	198.9	255.6	324.0	364.1	+12.3	+48.0
France	262.3	259.9	260.8	282.6	275.6	219.9	267.4	294.4	297.6	+1.1	+8.0
Australia	227.9	229.4	220.5	195.2	195.7	165.5	170.4	170.9	238.7	+39.7	+22.0
Italy	223.1	214.0	220.1	206.6	167.1	112.0	204.4	235.4	208.2	-11.6	+24.6
Netherlands	126.8	138.5	148.0	147.7	163.1	132.8	170.8	204.1	194.7	-4.6	+19.4
Japan	85.4	97.6	102.1	118.0	139.0	85.0	56.7	144.2	154.8	+7.3	+11.3
Switzerland	112.7	108.2	103.5	105.6	106.5	102.3	109.1	130.0	144.5	+11.2	+35.6
Portugal	33.6	39.2	51.3	78.7	106.7	84.7	93.7	121.0	132.4	+9.4	+24.1
Belgium	103.7	105.5	108.1	109.9	114.0	92.3	112.2	120.4	120.8	+0.3	+5.9
New Zealand	54.3	55.3	46.9	44.7	38.1	35.7	35.4	154.3	119.3	-22.7	+213.4
Austria	105.6	105.8	102.0	89.7	84.4	65.6	76.5	93.3	105.4	+13.0	+24.8
Korea	65.6	72.9	71.1	76.0	72.5	53.0	48.2	57.8	87.1	+50.9	+20.1
Sweden	120.5	154.4	132.3	123.1	100.1	80.3	76.0	89.8	87.1	-3.0	-13.0
Mexico	34.4	35.9	32.6	37.0	40.5	58.4	67.7	75.6	69.9	-7.6	+72.4
Ireland	36.2	41.9	41.0	43.0	48.6	42.7	38.4	66.9	65.2	-2.6	+34.3
Denmark	60.7	54.9	49.6	48.6	45.8	37.8	48.9	66.3	60.6	-8.7	+32.3
Israel	27.9	26.0	26.4	28.1	33.2	19.7	25.5	74.7	46.0	-38.5	+38.3
Finland	25.0	30.3	26.2	25.6	28.2	24.2	30.8	40.4	42.8	+6.0	+51.9
Norway	61.1	64.9	55.0	46.0	46.1	32.8	38.1	44.0	41.8	-5.0	-9.4
Czechia	27.8	29.2	40.2	55.4	62.3	55.6	63.9	45.6	37.5	-17.8	-39.8
Slovenia	12.2	14.7	20.9	31.3	32.8	20.8	28.8	31.8	31.1	-2.0	-5.0
Luxembourg	20.8	21.0	23.0	23.3	24.5	20.1	24.3	27.2	27.4	+0.8	+12.2
Slovak Republic	9.3	10.1	13.2	19.9	26.8	17.1	26.8	24.3	24.6	+1.4	-8.3
Estonia	5.5	6.2	8.2	9.2	10.4	9.1	11.8	13.5	8.6	-36.2	-16.9
Lithuania	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	5.9	10.6	7.2	-32.4	+134.3
All countries	**4 516.2**	**5 022.2**	**4 709.4**	**4 561.1**	**4 582.7**	**3 256.4**	**4 231.0**	**5 304.4**	**5 818.5**	**+9.7**	**+27.0**
EU countries included above	**2 153.5**	**2 497.3**	**2 343.3**	**2 182.1**	**2 182.6**	**1 738.0**	**2069.4**	**2 478.2**	**2 508.0**	**+1.2**	**+14.9**
Of which free mobility	1 060.4	1 098.2	1 080.2	1 075.4	1 068.1	842.3	893.4	960.8	944.9	-1.7	-11.5
National statistics (unstandardised)											
Türkiye	..	273.9	364.6	466.9	578.5	242.5	615.1	399.6	214.8	-46.3	-62.9
Poland	86.1	107.0	128.0	137.6	163.5	163.5	224.2	335.3	374.1	+11.6	+128.8
Chile	101.9	135.5	207.2	339.4	254.1	154.6	76.5	198.4	..	..	..
Hungary	25.8	23.8	36.5	49.3	55.3	43.8	49.1	55.6	61.4	+10.4	+10.9
Latvia	4.5	3.4	5.1	6.5	6.6	4.6	6.5	7.3	7.2	-2.4	+8.4
Colombia	..	..	104.5	217.9	225.8	74.8	40.7	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	15.7	6.6	8.6	9.2	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	5.0	7.9	11.8	11.5	9.5	7.6	8.5	13.2	..	..	..
Greece	53.1	59.8	46.3	51.5	55.3	26.8	50.3	62.8	72.5	+15.5	+31.2
Total (except Türkiye, Colombia and Costa Rica)	**276.3**	**337.4**	**434.9**	**595.8**	**544.3**	**400.8**	**415.2**	**672.6**	**..**	..	..

Note: Includes only foreign nationals. Data refer to the fiscal year ending in the year of reference for Australia (Jul-Jun) and Ireland (Apr-Mar). For the United States, data refer to fiscal years (Oct-Sep) in 2015 and calendar years from 2016 on. The inflows include status changes, namely persons in the country on a temporary status who obtained the right to stay on a longer-term basis, and migration within free circulation areas. Series for some countries have been significantly revised. EU averages cover countries stated in the table, excluding the United Kingdom.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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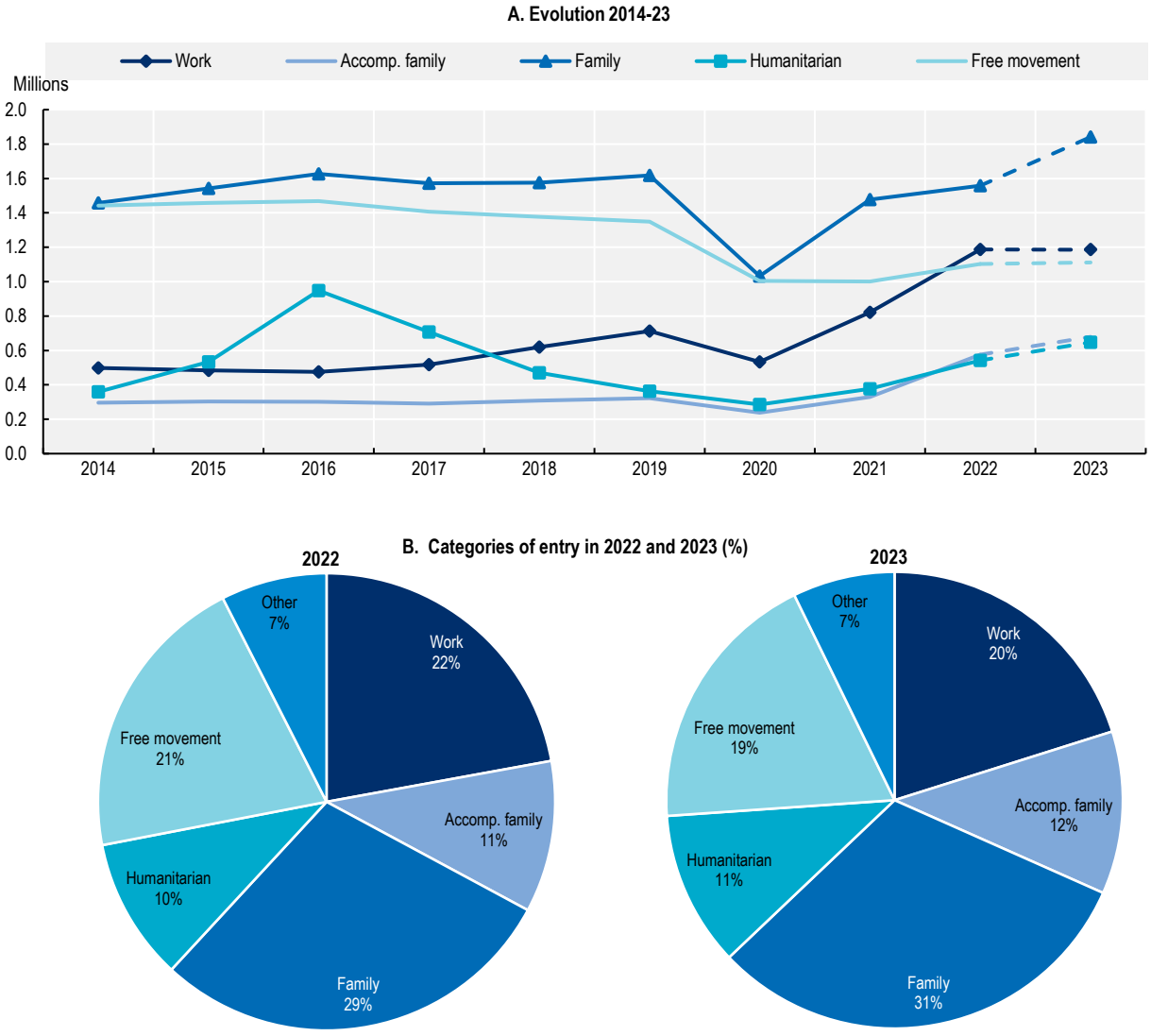
Permanent-type migration by main categories

More family migration both in absolute terms and relative to other migration categories

Family migration has long been the primary driver of international migration flows to OECD countries. Its weight increased further in 2023, when 43% of all new permanent immigrants were family migrants, up from 40% in 2022 (Figure 1.2). After continuous growth between 2016 and 2022, the share of labour migration in permanent-type migration fell to 20% in 2023, still nearly double its mid-2010s levels.

Migration movements within free circulation areas, which accounted for approximately 30% of the total until 2020, experienced a relative decrease, falling to 19% in 2023.

Figure 1.2. Permanent-type migration to the OECD area, by category of entry, 2014-23



Note: Includes only countries for which data on standardised permanent-type migration are available (refer to Table 1.1).
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink https://stat.link/lyu4oe

From 2016 to 2019, OECD countries received around 2 million family migrants each year. In 2022 and 2023, annual flows have been significantly higher, with 2.1 million in 2022 and 2.5 million in 2023, a 18% year-on-year increase. This could be a residual aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic as family reunification has been delayed for many people due to border closures and increasing difficulties to meet required criteria.

In the United States, approximately 870 000 migrants were granted lawful permanent resident status for family reasons in 2023, 20% more than in 2022 (and just under the 2006 level, the previous record). The increase was driven by immediate relatives of US citizens, whose numbers increased by 47% in 2023. In particular, parents of US citizens increased by 63% (+87 000). The number of family migrants admitted under family-sponsored preferences (family of lawful permanent residents or family of US citizens other than spouse, minor child or parent) increased by 8% in 2023 compared to 2022. Conversely, as a consequence of the sharp decline in labour migration (see below), the number of family members accompanying workers fell in 2023.

The United Kingdom is the other country where family migration soared, with 373 000 new family migrants in 2023, a 60% increase compared to 2022. Seventy percent of family migrants in the United Kingdom were accompanying family members of labour migrants. The Health and Care visa for accompanying family members accounted for the bulk of the increase. Indeed, more than half of family migrants who settled in the United Kingdom in 2023 benefited from this visa (203 000, against 81 000 in 2022). Starting March 2024, new care workers under the Health and Care visa are no longer eligible to sponsor accompanying dependents. The top three nationalities for the Health and Care visa were Indians (58 000, +75% compared to 2022), Nigerians (51 000, +204%) and Zimbabweans (25 100, +153%).

Canada was the third main OECD destination country for family migrants in 2023, receiving 238 000 new family migrants in 2023, a 9% increase compared to 2022. Nearly 50 000 were admitted as spouses and dependents under the Provincial Nominee Programs in 2023, twice as many as in 2022.

In relative terms, family migration increased sharply in Finland, with 21 000 entries in 2023 representing a 29% increase compared to 2022 and double the level of 2021. These two consecutive jumps are almost entirely attributable to permits issued to spouses and children of foreign residents, particularly Russians and Sri Lankans. Korea also recorded a sharp increase in family migration in 2023 (+47%, 18 000 entries) due to the rise in F-6 Marriage Migrant visa holders (+45% to 14 400 in 2023), mainly granted to Korean citizens' spouses and partners, and allowing holders to live and work in Korea.

Contrasting trends in permanent-type labour migration across OECD countries

Permanent labour migration to OECD countries remained at a high level in 2023 with just under 1.2 million workers, as in 2022. Almost a quarter of these migrant workers went to the United Kingdom (282 000, 48% more than in 2022) of which more than half were health professionals issued a "Skilled worker visa – Health and care" (Annex Table 1.A.1). In 2023, Canada admitted 145 000 workers as permanent residents (+7%), including 52 000 through Provincial Nominee Programs (+37%). A record number of approximately 93 000 migrant workers settled in Germany in 2023. Several other countries registered record figures for permanent labour migration in 2023, including Japan and France (90 000 and 59 000, respectively), and Korea and Greece, although at lower levels (13 000 and 12 000, respectively).

Labour migration to the United States (excluding accompanying family) fell quite sharply in 2023 compared to 2022 (by -43%, to 82 000). However, the overall level remained relatively high, and higher than pre-2021 levels. Labour migration decreased from 2022 to 2023 in half of the observed countries, including New Zealand (-46%), Ireland (-23%), the Netherlands (-15%), Estonia (-37%) and Lithuania (-55%), all of which had received record worker inflows in 2022.

Humanitarian migration on the rise for three consecutive years

Similar to family and labour migration, humanitarian migration[2] to OECD countries increased in 2023 for the third consecutive year. Indeed, 650 000 refugees benefited from international protection in OECD countries, a 20% increase compared to 2022.

Germany hosted more than a quarter of all humanitarian migrants (170 000), and remained the main country of destination, ahead of the United States (126 000). Sizeable increases were recorded (+14% for Germany and +37% for the United States) but levels remained lower than in the mid-2010s. Canada, with 75 000 humanitarian migrants, the United Kingdom (65 000) and France (34 000) experienced record levels of humanitarian migration in 2023, as did Ireland although at a much lower level (2 900). In Australia and Austria, the number of humanitarian migrants increased by more than a third in 2023, to 18 000 and 22 000. Only a few countries experienced a decline in humanitarian migration, including Mexico (-23%), the Netherlands (-8%) and Norway (-14%).

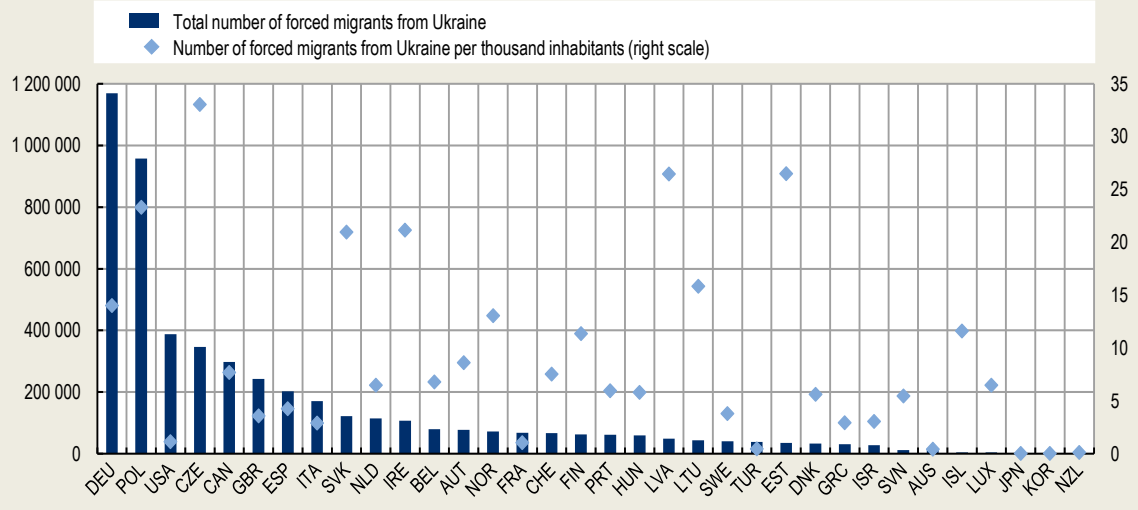
Box 1.1. The Ukrainian displacement crisis is in its third year and shows no signs of abating

Russia's large-scale war of aggression against Ukraine in 2022 triggered the largest and fastest displacement crisis in Europe since the Second World War. While the bulk of outflows from Ukraine occurred in the first two quarters of 2022, the total number of forced migrants from Ukraine in the OECD region continues to grow. As of June 2024, there were around 5 million displaced persons from Ukraine in the OECD, which is about 300 000 more than at the same time in 2023 (OECD, 2023[1]).

Germany, Poland, the United States, Czechia and Canada host the highest numbers of displaced persons from Ukraine, with more than 60% of all arrivals to the OECD (Figure 1.3). Meanwhile, proportionally more arrivals continue to be in Central and Eastern European countries, with Czechia, Latvia, Estonia and Poland having received the highest number of forced migrants as a share of their population.

Figure 1.3. Number of displaced persons from Ukraine in OECD countries, June 2024

Absolute numbers and per thousand of total population

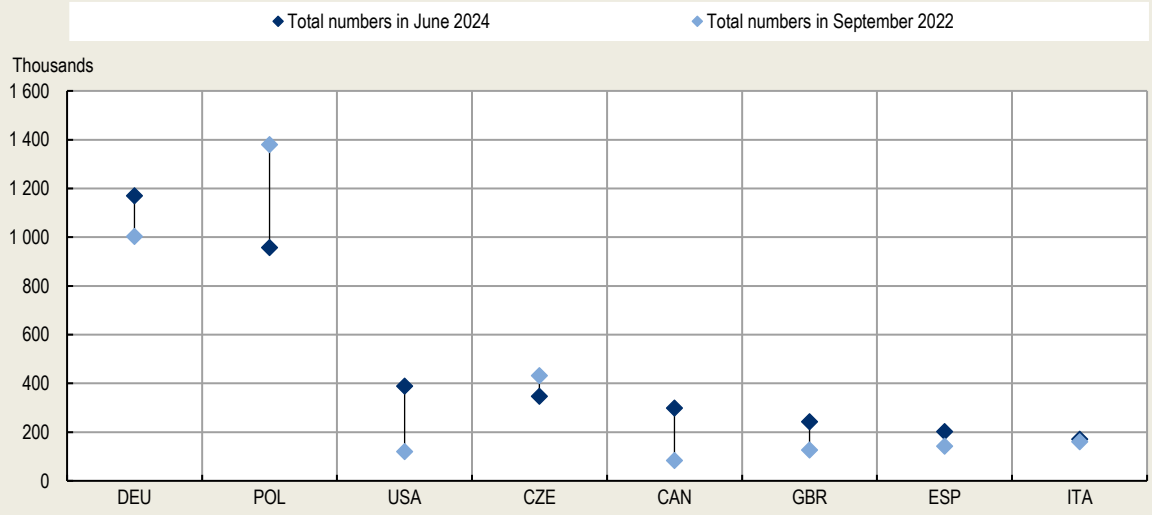


Source: UNHCR, https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine; Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/key-figures.html.

StatLink https://stat.link/va87ir

The Ukrainian displacement crisis has unfolded differently across the OECD. Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries, such as Poland and Czechia, were at the forefront of receiving the initial waves of refugees from Ukraine. However, these countries often served as temporary transit points from which displaced Ukrainians would either move onward or return to Ukraine. This has led to a decrease in the total number of displaced Ukrainians in these countries compared to 2022 (Figure 1.4). Meanwhile, other host destinations, such as the United States and Canada, have seen more noticeable increases in their Ukrainian populations over time. This trend possibly indicates that these moves are being made with more rigorous planning and consideration by displaced persons from Ukraine, with long-term resettlement in mind, thus making returns after the war from these countries less likely.

Figure 1.4. Changes in the total number of displaced persons from Ukraine between 2022 and 2024 in the eight main host countries



Source: UNHCR, https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine; Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/key-figures.html; OECD (2023[1]), *International Migration Outlook 2023*, https://doi.org/10.1787/b0f40584-en.

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Stable migration movements within free-circulation OECD areas in 2023

Migration movements within free-circulation areas (within the EU/EFTA and between Australia and New Zealand) remained above 1 million despite the COVID-19 crisis and the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU. Levels are stable since 2021, with an estimated 1.17 million migratory movements registered within free-circulation areas in OECD countries.

Free-mobility movements to European OECD countries was stable in 2023, after a rebound in 2022. Germany maintained its position as the primary destination for intra-EU/EFTA mobility, receiving 27% of EU mobile citizens (314 000 individuals, -4% compared to 2022). Spain was the second top destination, with an estimated 115 000 people in 2023 (+1%). Switzerland rose to third place in 2023 as inflows of EU/EEA citizens increased by 13%, counting nearly 110 000 individuals.

Free-movement inflows to France (75 000) and Austria (62 000) increased by 5% year-on-year. In Ireland, inflows increased by 21% (31 000). In contrast, the inflows of EU mobile citizens decreased in the

Netherlands (-2%, 95 000), Italy (-13%, 43 000), Denmark (-11%, 37 000), Finland (-19%, 6 000) and Estonia (-14%, 3 000).

In Oceania, migration flows under the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement between Australia and New Zealand increased by 61% in 2023. Arrivals from New Zealand to Australia jumped by 84% (26 000), while movements in the opposite direction fell by 21% (3 000). Overall, the 29 000 Trans-Tasman movements in 2023 surpassed pre-COVID 2019 levels by 41%.

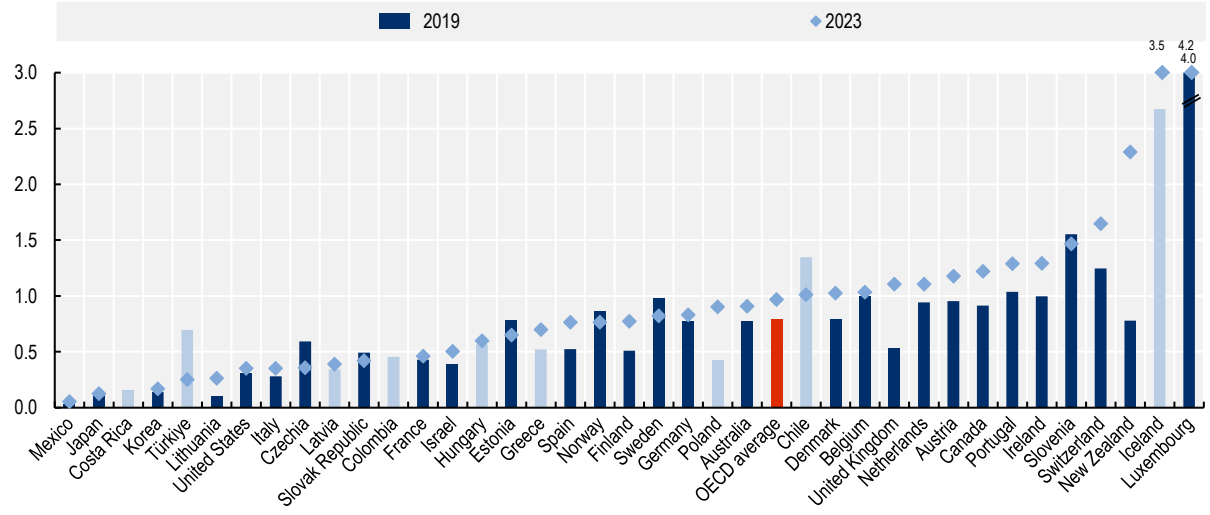
Permanent-type migration inflows per capita

On average, OECD countries received 10 new permanent-type migrants per thousand inhabitants in 2023, up from 8 in 2019 (Figure 1.2).

Luxembourg and Iceland had particularly high ratios, with 42 and 35 new permanent-type migrants per thousand inhabitants in 2023. Next was New Zealand with 23 new permanent-type migrants per thousand inhabitants, an exceptionally high ratio for the country due to large issuances of the "2021 residence visa" – an exceptional pathway to permanent residence. Switzerland comes third with a ratio of 17 per thousand.

In half of OECD countries, the number of new permanent-type immigrants was between 5 and 15 per thousand inhabitants. Mexico and Japan, highly populated countries with relatively low immigration, are at the lower end of the scale with 0.5 and 1.3 new permanent-type migrants per thousand inhabitants respectively.

Figure 1.5. Permanent-type migration to OECD countries as a percentage of the total population, 2019 and 2023



Note: Light blue columns are unstandardised data.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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Temporary labour migration to the OECD

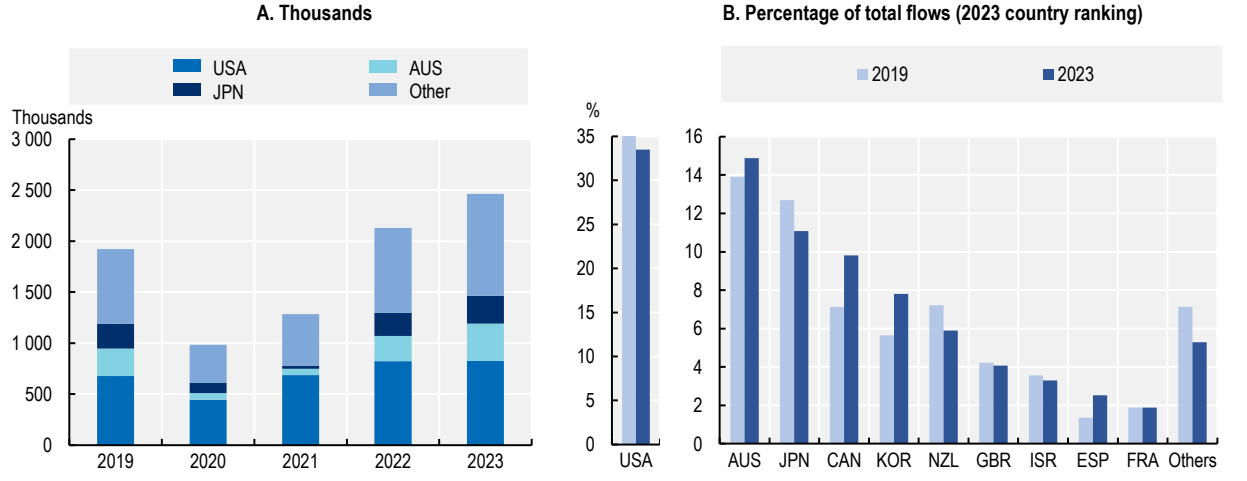
Temporary labour migration to OECD countries tends to reflect short-term changes in demand for labour and skills. Across the OECD, there is a large diversity in temporary migration channels and programmes, targeting different types of workers and sectors and offering different duration of stay and entry conditions.

The statistics presented in this section aim to be as exhaustive as possible given data availability. They cover categories of temporary workers found in most OECD countries, such as trainees, skilled workers such as intra-company transferees, researchers and post-doctoral researchers, but also seasonal workers or working holiday makers. In addition, a range of country-specific temporary foreign worker programmes are covered. The statistics presented in this section do not capture intra-EU nor Trans-Tasmanian short-term labour mobility, as this is covered in the previous section. The specific case of posted workers within the EU/EFTA free movement area is presented in a separate section.

Following the unprecedented increase in 2022 (+65%), the number of new work permits and authorisations continued to grow, but at a slower pace. In 2023, more than 2.4 million foreign workers were granted a temporary authorisation or work permit in OECD countries (excluding Poland), representing a 16% increase compared to 2022, and a 28% increase compared to 2019 (Figure 1.6 and Figure 1.7).

Data for Poland are higher than for any other OECD country but are not fully comparable with other countries. They include a number of work authorisations that may not be linked to entries and cover a large number of "notifications of entrusting work" (Law of March 2022), which are made by the employer within 14 days of hiring the employee (mostly of Ukrainian nationality). Including Poland, the total estimated inflow of temporary workers would be around 3.2 million (Box 1.2).

Figure 1.6. Total flows of new temporary foreign workers to OECD countries, 2019-23



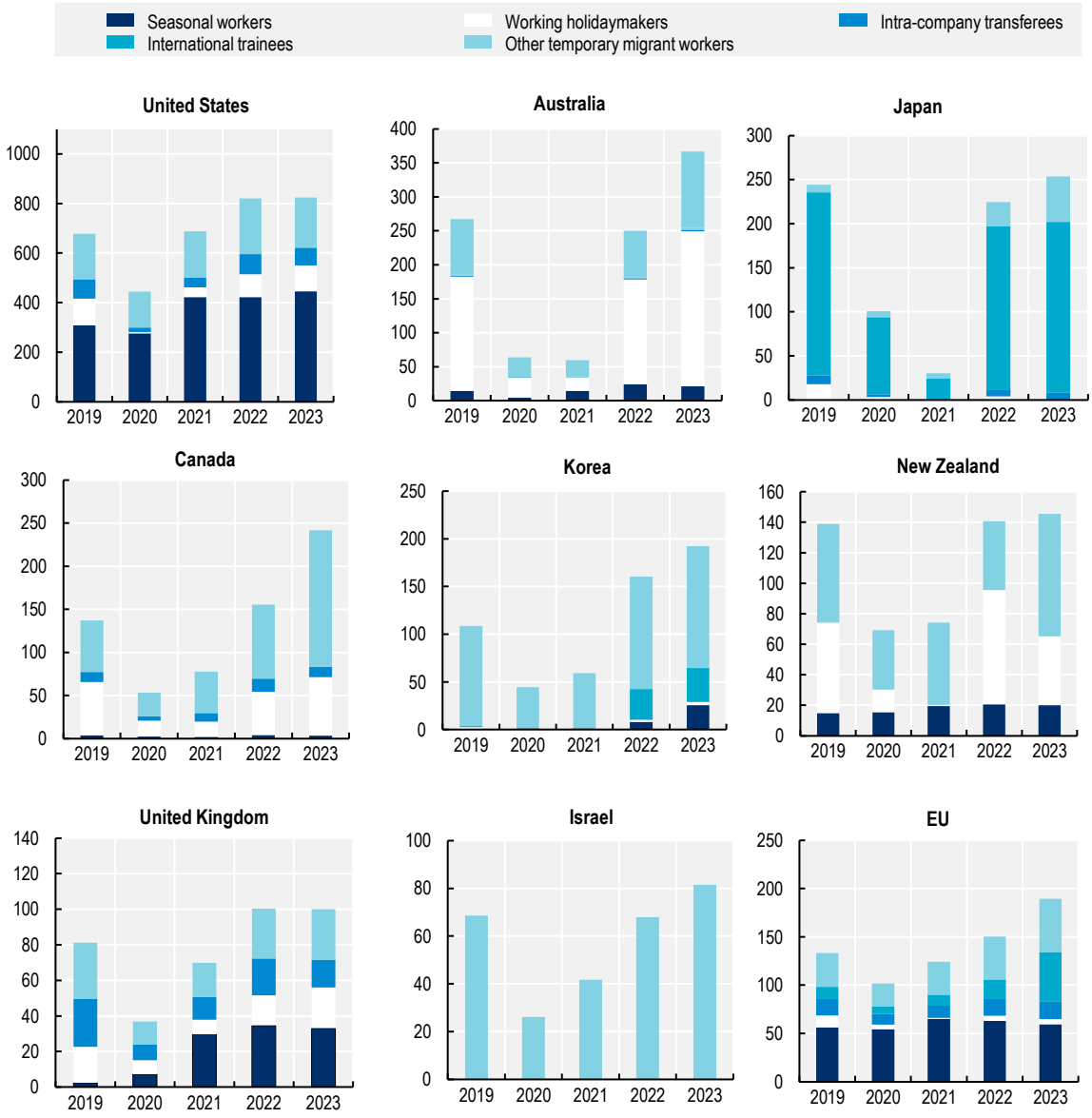
Note: Excluding Poland.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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The United States attracted a third of all temporary labour migrants who entered OECD countries in 2023. Another third went to the following three top receiving countries: Australia (15%), Japan and Canada (around 10% each). EU/EFTA OECD destination countries accounted for slightly more than one in ten new temporary foreign workers altogether (excluding intra-EU mobility). Among all seven countries that received more than 100 000 new temporary workers in 2023, the number of permits issued increased compared to previous years (except the United Kingdom and Poland). Compared with pre-COVID levels, the largest increases were in Korea and Canada, with +76% each. In EU/EFTA OECD countries, temporary labour migration increased by 39% and 25%, relative to 2019 and 2022, respectively.

Figure 1.7. Inflows of new temporary foreign workers, top OECD receiving countries, 2019-23

Thousands



Note: Exclude renewals except in Australia and France (seasonal). Data for Korea include re-entries. EU include Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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Box 1.2. Evolution of the trends in temporary workers to Poland since 2019

Types of work authorisations delivered to temporary workers

Since 2004, foreigners are authorised to work in Poland if they meet two conditions: first, they need to have a work permit or another type of authorisation to work; second, they must reside legally in Poland and the basis of their stay must allow them to work.

The "statement on entrusting work" is a simplified procedure in place for foreigners from five specific countries: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine (Russian citizens were excluded from this procedure in October 2022). This procedure applies to economic sectors not related to seasonal work. The authorised length of work has been extended from 6 to 24 months in January 2022, which has resulted in a slowdown of grants. The conditions for using the simplified procedure are that the employer declares the employment in the local register of declarations and that the foreigner has a document confirming his/her right to residence in Poland.

In March 2022, a new type of notification of "entrusting work" (employment) was introduced to support Ukrainians fleeing the conflict and those already in Poland by allowing them to work. This procedure has become the primary channel used by most Ukrainians coming to and staying in Poland.

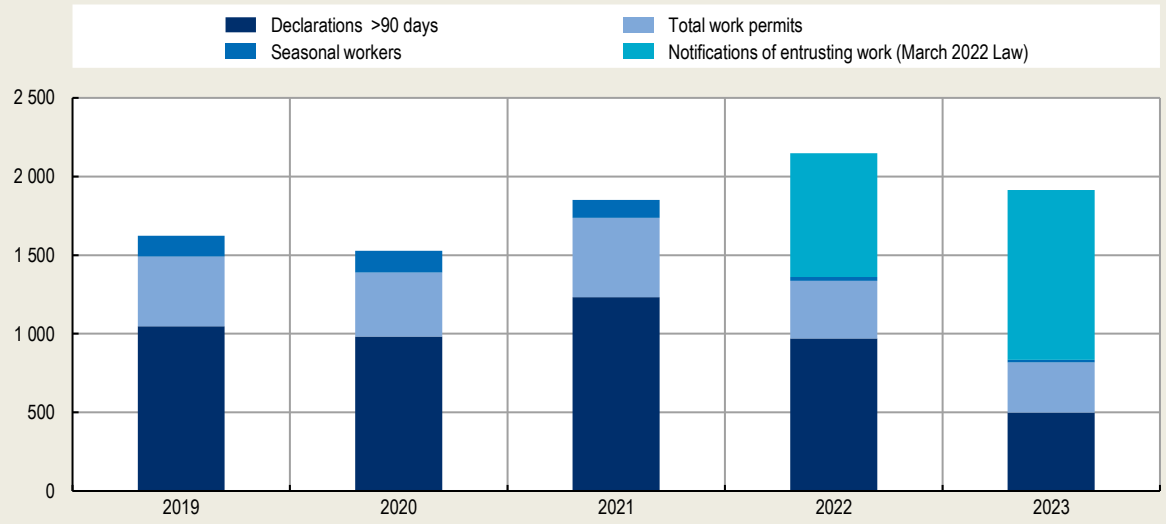
Grants of temporary work authorisations continued to decrease in 2023

From 2022 onwards, Poland experienced a significant decline in flows of temporary workers that affected all types of work authorisations except for "entrusting work" declarations for Ukrainians. This drop followed three consecutive years of registering at least 1.5 million workers annually (including short-term work permits and renewals). In 2023, the number of "statements of entrusting work" valid for more than 90 days decreased by 49%; work permits (including renewals) decreased by 12%; and seasonal work permits decreased by 35% (Figure 1.8). This overall significant drop was not fully compensated by the sharp increase in "entrusting work" declarations for Ukrainians (+37%). Excluding these "entrusting work" declarations, the total number of new work authorisations (including renewals) decreased by 39% in 2023, to 835 000. It is noteworthy that "entrusting work" declarations for Ukrainians can be delivered to the same foreign worker changing jobs. In the end of 2023, it was estimated that 358 000 Ukrainian workers were working in Poland under such a notification.

Approximately two in five declarations of "entrusting work" were granted to Belarussians. After a sharp increase in 2022, declarations for Belarussians decreased by 6% in 2023. Meanwhile, declarations for Georgians, Moldovans and Armenians decreased by 41%, 17% and 15%, respectively.

In 2023, approximately 25% of the 320 000 new issuances of work permit were repealed, mostly due to foreigners not taking up their job three months after the starting date stipulated on the permit. The composition of these flows by the origin of new work permit holders changed dramatically from 2022 to 2023. India (+10%), Nepal (+76%) and the Philippines (+29%) accounted for more than a third of total inflows of temporary workers to Poland. Flows from Bangladesh to Poland doubled, making it the fifth place origin country after Uzbekistan, from which flows decreased by 16% in 2023.

Figure 1.8. Total grants of work authorisations in Poland, 2019-23



Note: Grants of work authorisations (including renewals). Some of the workers have not yet obtained a residence permit or have not entered Poland.
Source: Calculations based on national sources.

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Temporary labour migration by main categories

Seasonal migration programmes constitute a major category of temporary foreign workers across the OECD. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the recruitment of seasonal workers from abroad – crucial for harvesting activities in OECD countries – was strongly disrupted but seasonal migration flows bounced back rapidly, increasing by 53% in 2021. In 2023, recruitment of seasonal workers in the OECD (excluding Poland) increased by 6% compared to the previous year, with a total of more than 615 000 new authorisations granted (Annex Table 1.A.2 and Annex Table 1.A.3).

The overall increase in seasonal migration was driven by a few countries, including the United States (446 000 in 2023, +6%) and Korea (25 500, +212%). Korea introduced a new seasonal programme in 2021 and granted 25 500 visas in 2023 compared with 8 200 the previous year, to address labour shortages in agricultural and fishing sectors. Austria, Germany, Norway and Mexico also experienced increases in seasonal flows in 2023.

However, in most OECD countries the number of new seasonal workers actually decreased compared to 2022. Finland, Estonia and, to a lesser extent, Sweden and Spain, experienced drastic decreases in flows (between -20% and -60%). The trend in Finland is mainly driven by a drop in the grants of seasonal work certificates benefitting non-EU citizens that enter Finland without a visa (mainly from Ukraine and Moldova).

The United States received nearly 75% of all seasonal foreign workers in OECD countries, granting 311 000 new H-2A visas in agriculture and 135 000 H-2B visas for non-agricultural seasonal and other temporary needs (such as one-time occurrence, peak-load or intermittent needs). The next top destinations for seasonal work were the United Kingdom and Korea (Figure 1.9).

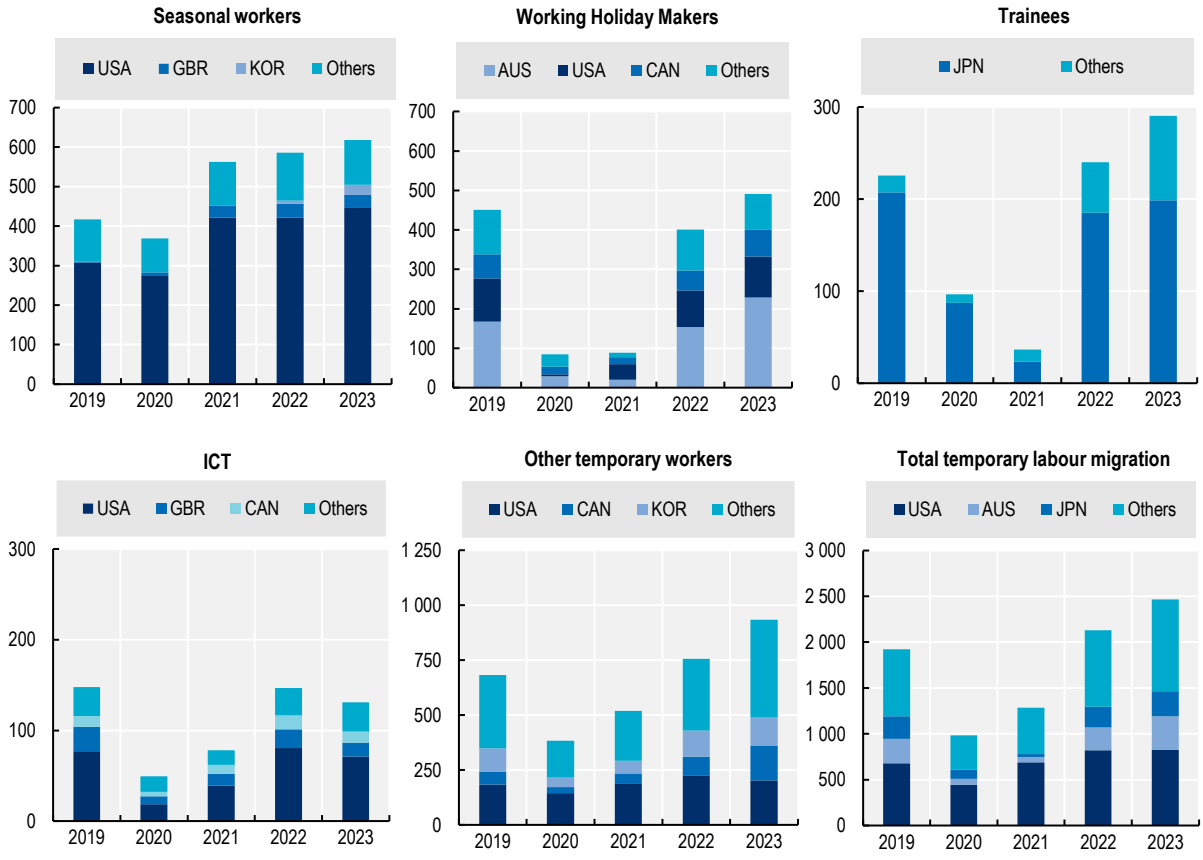
Working Holiday Maker (WHM) programmes are exchange programmes that allow young individuals to experience life and culture in the destination country through travel, work and study. In some

OECD countries, notably Australia and New Zealand, WHMs contribute significantly to specific sectors, such as agriculture or accommodation and retail trade services.

After a four-fold increase in 2022, the number of WHMs arriving to the OECD continued to increase in 2023 (+23%), to a total of 491 000. For the first time, in 2023, inflows returned to pre-COVID levels (+9% compared to 2019). This trend was largely driven by Australia, which hosted nearly one in two WHMs in 2023 (228 400, 48% more than the previous year), and to a lesser extent by the United States and Canada, which registered a 12% and 35% increase, respectively. The United Kingdom also registered a sharp increase in inflows of their WHM equivalent Youth Mobility Scheme route in 2023 (+35%) but on a lower scale (22 700).

Figure 1.9. Inflows of temporary labour migrants to the OECD, main programmes and top receiving countries, 2019-23

Thousands



Note: Exclude renewals except in Australia and France (seasonal). Data for Korea include re-entries. EU include Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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Trainee programmes aim to facilitate short-term skills transfers and promote familiarity with specific processes or equipment. The primary objective of these programmes is not to employ trainees as regular workers, but to enhance their knowledge and capabilities. While many countries have such programmes, Japan is by far the main destination country for foreign trainees in the OECD.

Japan received more than 75% of all foreign trainees, virtually all under its "Technical Intern Trainee" Programme (around 200 000 in 2023). Despite a 7% increase compared to 2022, flows of trainees to Japan in 2023 were still 4% below their 2019 level. Although on a much smaller scale, recruitment of trainees in the rest of OECD countries increased (+5% in 2023), most notably in Germany (+48%) and the United States (+25%).

Intra-company transferee (ICT) programmes enable multinational companies to move key staff across borders between different entities of the same company. To be eligible, migrants are generally required to have been working in the company for at least one year. They may be allowed to stay in the host country for several years (one to three years in the framework of the EU Directive; up to seven years with a L-1 visa in the United States; unlimited time in Japan and Korea).

Mobility within multinationals was markedly reduced by the COVID-19 pandemic. ICT permits doubled in 2022 compared to 2021. Nevertheless, levels remained 11% below those of 2019 and decreased again in 2023, notably in the main receiving countries (the United States, -12%, the United Kingdom, -25% and Canada, -19%). The distribution of ICTs across OECD countries became more diversified in 2023, with significant increases in Australia and Japan.

Other national **temporary foreign worker programmes**[3] not presented in the previous sections (seasonal, WHM, trainee and ICT programmes) cover a variety of skills profiles and sectors. They include, among others, programmes for researchers (more than 15 000 in 2023), post-doctoral fellows (more than 11 000 registered in 2023) but also au pairs (around 25 000 in 2023).

Overall, in 2023, these temporary foreign worker programmes increased by 24%, with large increases in some of the main receiving countries (+84% in Canada and +88% in Japan). In the United States, the decrease was largely due to lower approvals for H-1B visas for specialty occupations. The number of new foreign workers in the H-1B programme is capped at 65 000, with an additional 20 000 for foreigners who have earned a US master's degree or higher. Due to exceptions for foreigners hired by certain categories of public and non-profit employers, numbers of approvals exceed caps. Initial approvals of H-1B visas were at 132 000 in FY2022 and 119 000 in FY2023.

Canada has two main streams for temporary foreign workers: the International Mobility Programme (IMP) and the Temporary Foreign Worker Programme (TFWP), which includes a labour market test. The upward trend recorded in 2022 continued in 2023, with an 84% increase. Like in 2022, the increase was primarily driven by the easing of recruitment of high skilled migrants, notably in the health sector, and also by the 35% increase in the TFWP, notably in the agricultural sector.

Korea has registered a large increase in inflows of temporary foreign workers since 2021. The number of permits issued doubled in 2022 and increased by an additional 8% in 2023, placing flows 22% above 2019 levels. This growth was mainly driven by the increased number of permits issued under the Employment Permit System (EPS, or E-9 visa). Under EPS, foreign workers are employed in non-professional jobs, mainly in the manufacturing sector. The number of newly entering E-9 holders is expected to reach its highest level yet in 2024, with a record quota set at 165 000.

In Australia, the number of permits delivered to temporary foreign workers increased by 63% over the first semester of 2023 (compared with the first semester of 2022). The growth concerned most programmes, primarily those for highly skilled temporary residents, such as for researchers.

The number of participants in other national temporary foreign worker programmes increased in most other OECD countries, except Denmark and Estonia. In the United Kingdom, numbers stabilised after significant

increases in 2021 (+89%) and 2022 (+43%). Increases were particularly sharp in New Zealand, Japan, Norway, Finland and Israel.

Japan admitted over 20 000 foreigners for employment under the Specified Skilled Worker Programme (SSWP) in 2022 and 44 000 in 2023. The SSWP, designed to address labour shortages in 12 eligible industries, was introduced in 2019 but border closure and slow rollout of SSW testing in origin countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic delayed arrivals from abroad.

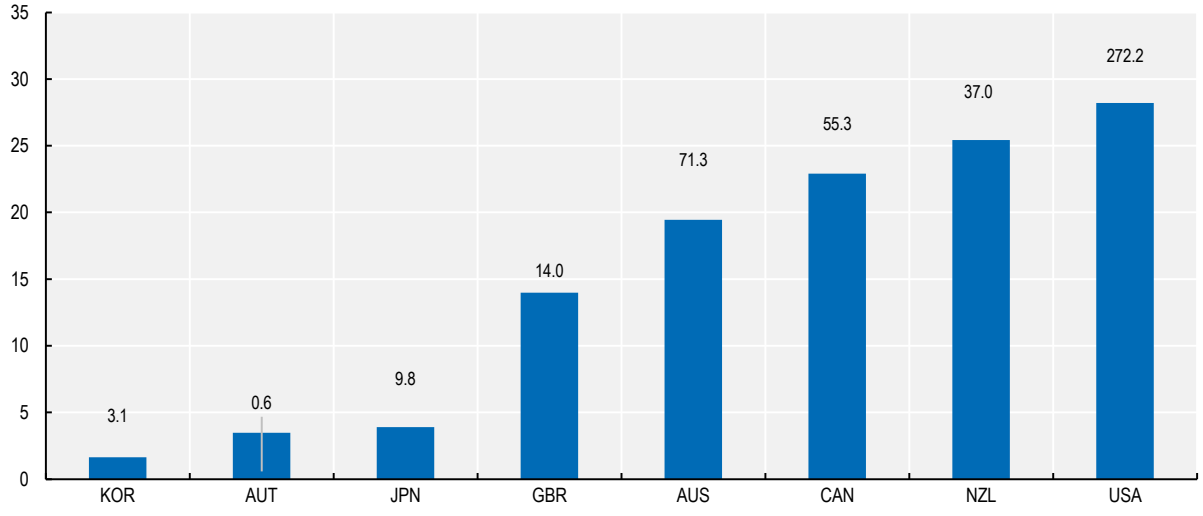
In New Zealand, the 78% increase from 2022 to 2023 in "other temporary programmes" is exclusively due to the Accredited Employer Work Visa Scheme (AEWV), which replaced six types of temporary work visas in July 2022 and was extended to more occupations. Accredited employers are required to pay at least the national median wage with some time-limited exceptions, notably in the construction and care sectors.

In the EU countries covered in Figure 1.9, the number of permits issued to other temporary foreign workers in 2023 constituted a 25% increase compared to 2022 and a 58% increase compared to 2019. The largest year-on-year growth rates were registered in Spain and Sweden.

Except for seasonal workers and depending on the receiving country, several categories of temporary workers are allowed to be accompanied by their close family members, usually under strict conditions regarding accommodation and salary. Data on family members of temporary workers are rarely available, especially in Europe. For the few countries for which data is available, Figure 1.10 shows a wide range of accompanying family flows relative to main applicants of temporary work permits. Overall, however, inflows of temporary workers' family members remain limited. The countries where family flows were the highest in relative terms (over 20% of principal applicants' flows) in 2023 were the United States, followed by New Zealand, Canada and Australia. In Korea and Japan, most temporary foreign workers have limited (or no) rights to bring their family.

Figure 1.10. Flows of temporary workers' family members in selected OECD countries, 2023

Number of accompanying family members as a percentage of total temporary workers



Note: Data included on the top of bars are absolute numbers (in thousands) of foreign workers' family members.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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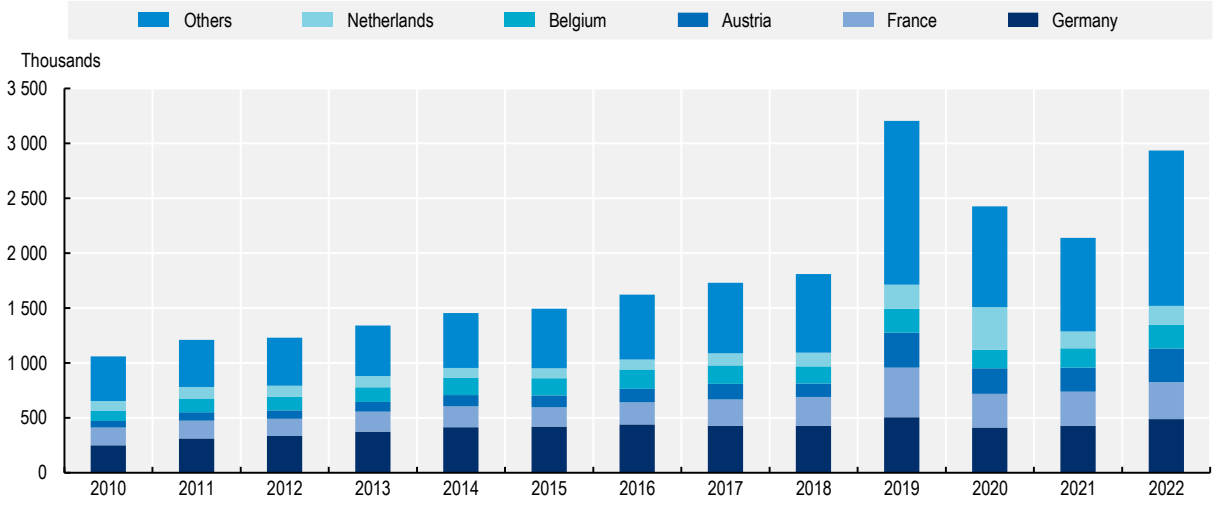
Posted workers within the OECD-Europe area

In EU/EFTA countries, posted workers are defined as salaried or self-employed workers who carry out their activity in another member country while staying affiliated with the social security system of their country of residence. When workers are posted in one single 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 countries (EC No 987/2009 Article 13), mostly in transportation. Flows of posted workers to and from the United Kingdom continue to be registered post-Brexit, in accordance with the Trade and Co-operation Agreement (TCA) signed by the EU and the United Kingdom at the end of 2020. The EEA and Switzerland are not included in this agreement. The data presented in this section enumerate the portable documents A1 (PD A1) issued by EU/EFTA countries and the United Kingdom.

After a sharp decline in single-country postings (under Article 12) during the COVID-19 period, flows increased by 37% in 2022. They are back at their pre-COVID level although larger flows were exceptionally recorded in 2019, partly due to efforts implemented in some countries to improve the registration of postings. In 2022, more than 3 million postings to a single country were registered in Europe, corresponding to around 1.8 million workers. Another 1.4 million postings, covering around 1.3 million workers, were issued to workers active in two or more countries (under Article 13, +6.6% in 2022). The bulk of this type of postings concern transportation and storage, information and communication (45%) and road freight transport (40%). They mainly involve Poland, the Slovak Republic, Spain and Lithuania.

Similar to previous years, the main receiving countries of posted workers to a single country remained Germany followed by France, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands (Figure 1.11). The overall increase observed in 2022 was primarily due to larger inflows to Austria (+38.5%) and Belgium (+23.5%). However, European destinations of posted workers have been rapidly diversifying. In 2022, among countries that received more than 50 000 postings, flows soared in Estonia (from 2 500 to 59 000) and quadrupled in the Slovak Republic to reach 60 000 postings (Table 1.2). Most postings to these two countries were issued from Germany and were of relatively short duration. Flows to the United Kingdom nearly tripled to more than 110 000 postings. Again, the bulk of these flows came from Germany.

Figure 1.11. Posting of workers active in a single country under Article 12 in top receiving European OECD countries, 2010-22



Source: De Wispelaere, F., L. De Smedt and J. Pacolet (2023[2]), "Posting of workers – report on A1 portable documents issued in 2022", *Facts and figures on intra-EU labour mobility and EU social security co-ordination*, https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1154&langId=en.

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Table 1.2. Postings of workers active under Article 12 in selected European OECD countries, by destination country, 2010-22

Destination	2010-14 annual average	2015-19 annual average	2020	2021	2022	2022/10	2022/21
	Thousands					Change in percentages	
European OECD countries							
Germany	337.0	444	411	430	489	95.6	13.8
France	170.4	267	308	308	337	109.7	9.3
Austria	80.4	162	232	221	305	412.2	38.5
Belgium	127.0	175	169	174	215	137.6	23.5
Netherlands	97.0	127	390	153	173	89.4	13.2
Switzerland	69.0	134	177	153	166	218.6	8.3
Spain	49.7	82	82	88	150	136.7	69.6
Italy	54.7	87	91	108	133	119.6	23.1
United Kingdom	41.3	73	62	38	111	222.1	188.3
Poland	14.8	35	59	58	92	614.0	58.4
Czechia	17.3	40	60	54	73	359.9	34.6
Sweden	26.5	52	61	58	71	263.5	22.1
Slovak Republic	7.4	16	18	14	60	591.3	315.9
Estonia	2.3	3	3	3	59	4 683.2	2 205.7
Portugal	12.1	27	29	36	57	366.9	57.2
Luxembourg	22.8	34	47	44	48	72.7	9.1
Ireland	5.1	8	8	6	45	794.5	631.4
Norway	21.1	27	25	21	44	136.9	107.8
Denmark	10.7	22	35	31	43	350.0	39.1
Hungary	9.2	21	29	38	42	396.9	9.6
Finland	20.3	23	25	24	31	55.0	31.7
Slovenia	4.1	9	11	13	27	708.0	114.4
Greece	6.9	10	11	13	22	102.2	63.8
Iceland	0.4	1	1	1	19	3 344.8	1 671.3
Lithuania	2.4	4	5	4	6	248.2	46.3
Latvia	1.6	2	3	2	3	76.6	48.5
Total	**1 211.4**	**1 886.7**	**2 354.2**	**2094.7**	**2 821.5**	**171.1**	**34.7**
Selected non-OECD European countries							
Romania	10.4	17	18	18	33	250.9	79.5
Croatia	3.2	12	12	13	16	..	26.0
Bulgaria	3.9	6	6	6	10	129.8	59.3

Source: De Wispelaere, F., L. De Smedt and J. Pacolet (2023[2]), "Posting of workers – report on A1 portable documents issued in 2022", *Facts and figures on intra-EU labour mobility and EU social security co-ordination*, https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1154&langId=en.

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Overall, in European OECD countries, posted workers have spent on average 99 days outside their country of residence in 2022 (Table 1.3). Average duration varies widely across sending countries, from less than 40 days in Luxembourg and Germany to more than 200 days in Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Norway and more than 400 days in Croatia and Iceland. While Germany issued nearly half of all PD A1 documents in 2022, most of these postings lasted a month or less. If accounting for the average posting duration, the top sending country was Poland, with more than 170 000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers sent in 2022. For workers posted from Germany, the top destinations included neighbouring countries such as Austria, Switzerland and France. France was also a top destination for postings from Poland, alongside Germany and the Netherlands.

Table 1.3. Average duration and Top 3 destination countries of postings active in a single country under Article 12, by sending European OECD countries, 2022

Numbers of postings and full-time equivalent numbers (in thousands), average duration, and top 3 destination countries

Sending country	Postings in 2022 (thousands)	Days spent on posting (per worker)	Postings in 2022 (FTE)	Top 3 destination countries in 2022
Austria	78.3	..	..	Germany, Switzerland, Italy
Belgium	79.5	73	15.9	France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg
Czechia	7.7	183	3.9	Germany, Austria, the Slovak Republic
Denmark	10.1	49	1.4	Norway, Germany, Spain
Estonia	4.2	321	3.7	Finland, Sweden, Germany
Finland	4.9	143	1.9	Sweden, Spain, Germany
France	153.8	41	17.3	Belgium, Germany, Spain
Germany	1 407.0	35	134.9	Austria, France, Switzerland
Greece	0.0	..	..	France, Belgium, Liechtenstein
Hungary	46.5	..	..	Germany, Austria, the Netherlands
Iceland	0.2	444	0.2	Norway, France, Italy
Ireland	3.0	263	2.2	Germany, Belgium, Denmark
Italy	223.3	189	115.7	France, Switzerland, Germany
Latvia	4.0	262	2.9	Germany, Sweden, Estonia
Lithuania	34.0	..	..	Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands
Luxembourg	60.4	31	5.1	Belgium, France, Germany
Netherlands	23.9	..	..	Belgium, Germany, France
Norway	1.9	203	1.1	Sweden, Denmark, France
Poland	242.3	257	170.6	Germany, France, the Netherlands
Portugal	59.4	98	16.0	France, Belgium, Spain
Slovak Republic	87.0	213	50.8	Germany, Austria, Czechia
Slovenia	98.4	193	52.1	Germany, Austria, Belgium
Spain	155.7	..	..	France, Germany, Portugal
Sweden	1.8	146	0.7	Norway, Finland, France
Switzerland	105.2	..	..	United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Lithuania
United Kingdom	22.6	172	10.6	France, Germany, Spain
Total	**3 013.8**	**99**	**817.5**	**Germany, France, Austria**
Bulgaria	12.2	..	..	Germany, Belgium, France
Croatia	49.7	483	65.8	Germany, Slovenia, Austria
Romania	35.1	..	..	Germany, France, Italy

Source: De Wispelaere, F., L. De Smedt and J. Pacolet (2023[2]), "Posting of workers – report on A1 portable documents issued in 2022", *Facts and figures on intra-EU labour mobility and EU social security co-ordination*, https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1154&langId=en.

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In 2022, 60% of single-country postings were issued to provide services in industry, with 22% in construction alone, and 39% in services (half of which in the financial and insurance sectors, and half in the education, health and social sectors). Agriculture accounted for less than 1% of Article 12 postings. More than 40% of posted workers to Germany and Luxembourg worked in the construction sector. In France and the Netherlands, around a quarter were in the financial and insurance sectors and more than one in ten were employed by a temporary employment agency.

Although its share in total employment is modest (0.3% in full-time equivalent in 2022), postings have a significant impact on some national labour markets. In 2022, Luxembourg sent 3.9% of its employed

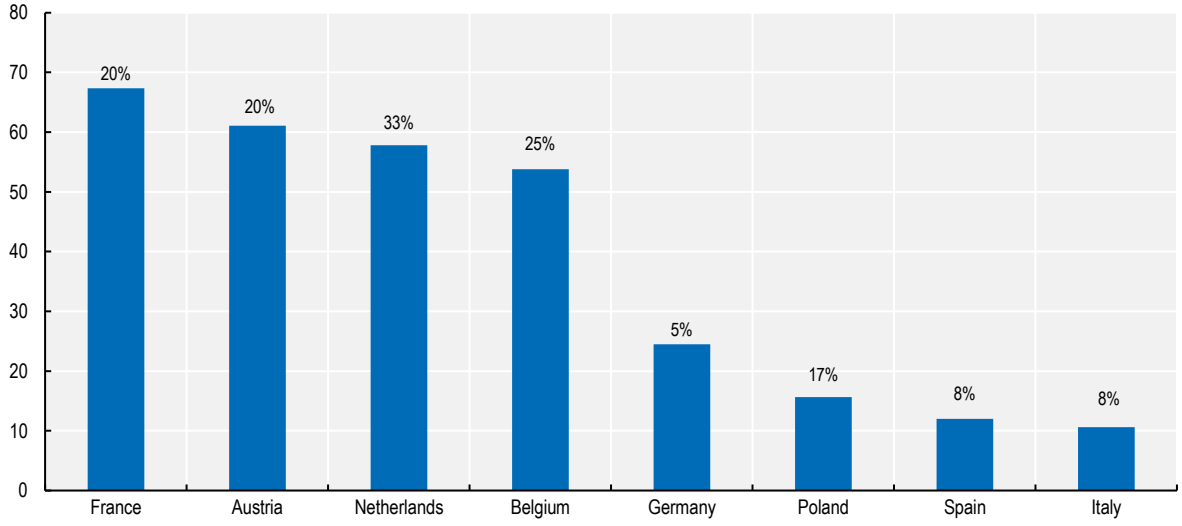
population abroad through posted work. This share is also high in Slovenia (3.2%), the Slovak Republic (2.3%), Croatia, Poland and Portugal (between 1.2 and 1.9% each).

A significant and increasing part of intra-EU/EFTA posted workers consists of third-country nationals. They usually hold a work and residence permit in an EU country before being posted to another EU/EFTA country. Among countries for which estimates are available (Figure 1.12), France, Austria and the Netherlands received the highest numbers of postings of third-country nationals.

In the Netherlands, more than a third of postings are by third-country nationals, mostly Ukrainians and Belarusians posted from Poland and Lithuania to work in the transportation, agriculture, and road freight transport. In Austria, Belgium and France, more than 20% of posted workers were also third-country nationals. While Ukraine was again among the top origin countries, other nationalities were also well represented such as Bosnians and Herzegovinians posted from Slovenia to work in road freight transport and construction in Austria, or Moroccans posted from Spain to France to work in agriculture (De Wispelaere, De Smedt and Pacolet, 2022[3]).

Figure 1.12. Estimated numbers of postings from third-country nationals by receiving country, 2022

Thousands and percentage of total postings active in a single country under Article 12



Note: These numbers for 2022 (for postings to one single country) are extrapolated from percentages of third-country nationals for all postings (including based on Article 13) in 2019 (Austria, Italy), 2020 (France, Germany, Spain) and 2021 (Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland).
Source: KU Leuven, *POSTING.STAT – Enhancing the collection and analysis of national data on intra-EU posting*, https://hiva.kuleuven.be/en/news/newsitems/posting-stat-enhancing-collection-and-analysis-national-data-on-intra-eu-posting.

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International students

After a strong decline in permits issued to international students in 2020 due to partial or full border closures across all OECD countries, international student flows quickly recovered. In 2023, student flows continued to rise for the third consecutive year. With a 6.7% year-on-year increase, OECD countries welcomed over 2.1 million new international students, 33.3% higher than in 2019 (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4. Inflows of international tertiary-level students in OECD countries, 2013 and 2019-23

Number of first residence permits issued in thousands

	2013	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023/22	2023/19
	Thousands						Change (%)	
Australia	94.6	155.6	73.5	59.2	189.0	234.6	24.1	50.8
Austria	4.6	3.6	2.2	4.0	4.1	5.5	35.2	53.2
Belgium	5.5	8.0	5.5	9.0	9.0	9.1	0.9	13.5
Canada	77.1	171.2	50.7	214.9	275.4	351.7	27.7	105.4
Czechia	3.6	4.1	6.1	5.0	7.4	5.9	-20.5	43.2
Denmark	7.0	7.5	4.5	4.7	8.9	10.1	13.4	34.0
Estonia	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	-17.7	-65.2
Finland	..	5.2	3.2	5.8	8.4	12.8	52.6	143.9
France	61.0	86.4	70.9	86.6	98.3	103.3	5.1	19.6
Germany	36.9	49.2	12.4	53.6	64.6	57.0	-11.7	16.0
Greece	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-9.8	1.7
Hungary	5.4	10.0	9.0	9.6	10.1	11.3	11.4	12.7
Iceland	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	17.8	43.3
Ireland	9.3	16.9	8.8	11.1	17.6	19.0	7.9	12.5
Italy	16.2	20.3	8.5	17.5	25.1	27.6	10.1	36.0
Japan	70.0	121.6	49.7	11.7	167.1	139.6	-16.5	14.7
Korea	19.2	35.3	28.3	38.6	57.2	47.7	-16.6	35.1
Latvia	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	5.3	-22.1
Lithuania	0.5	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.7	4.7	73.6	191.1
Luxembourg	..	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	26.5	19.6
Mexico	7.4	5.8	2.9	4.6	7.1	5.6	-21.5	-2.6
Netherlands	12.9	20.2	11.6	19.6	21.9	22.9	4.8	13.6
New Zealand	18.3	23.7	5.7	0.8	10.3	20.7	101.3	-12.7
Norway	3.4	3.8	2.0	3.4	4.2	2.9	-31.2	-24.3
Poland	16.9	6.1	16.3	27.1	23.8	21.3	-10.3	248.9
Portugal	4.0	13.3	12.3	10.9	9.7	10.2	5.3	-23.4
Slovak Republic	..	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.2	24.1	45.3
Slovenia	0.3	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	4.7
Spain	25.9	43.4	20.9	41.9	49.2	64.2	30.4	47.8
Sweden	7.6	10.8	6.6	8.5	9.9	10.4	5.6	-2.9
Switzerland	6.3	6.0	5.4	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.3	12.0
United Kingdom	264.9	376.1	221.9	367.5	476.1	457.7	-3.9	21.7
United States	534.3	363.6	102.9	399.0	409.2	442.4	8.1	21.7
Total OECD	**1 315.7**	**1 580.1**	**750.4**	**1 431.3**	**1 982.4**	**2 115.5**	**6.7**	**33.9**
Total EU/EFTA	**229.8**	**327.1**	**214.8**	**335.0**	**390.9**	**415.8**	**6.4**	**27.1**

Note: Data refer to international tertiary-level students, including students enrolled in language courses (excluding intra-EU/EFTA international students). The data do not include professional training courses. 2023 totals are estimated for Latvia and Portugal, based on the average 2023/22 percentage change registered for EU/EFTA countries for which 2023 data are available.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink https://stat.link/d90flm

With a comparable number of new visas issued during the year, the United Kingdom (around 450 000 visas issued) and the United States (442 000) remained the top OECD destination countries for international students. While flows to the United Kingdom dropped by 6% in 2023, they increased by 8% to the United States, after a steep drop in 2020.

These two main destinations were followed by Canada, Australia and Japan. Taken together, the top five destination countries welcomed 80% of all new international students moving to the OECD. The increase from 2022 to 2023 was particularly sharp in Canada and Australia (+25%). Compared to pre-COVID (2019) levels, 2023 inflows of international students were twice as high in Canada, and 50% higher in Australia.

After a sharp increase in 2022 (+16.7%), international student flows to EU/EFTA OECD countries (excluding intra-EU/EFTA student mobility and flows to the United Kingdom) continued to increase but at a slower pace (+6.4% to 415 800) in 2023, 27% above pre-COVID levels.

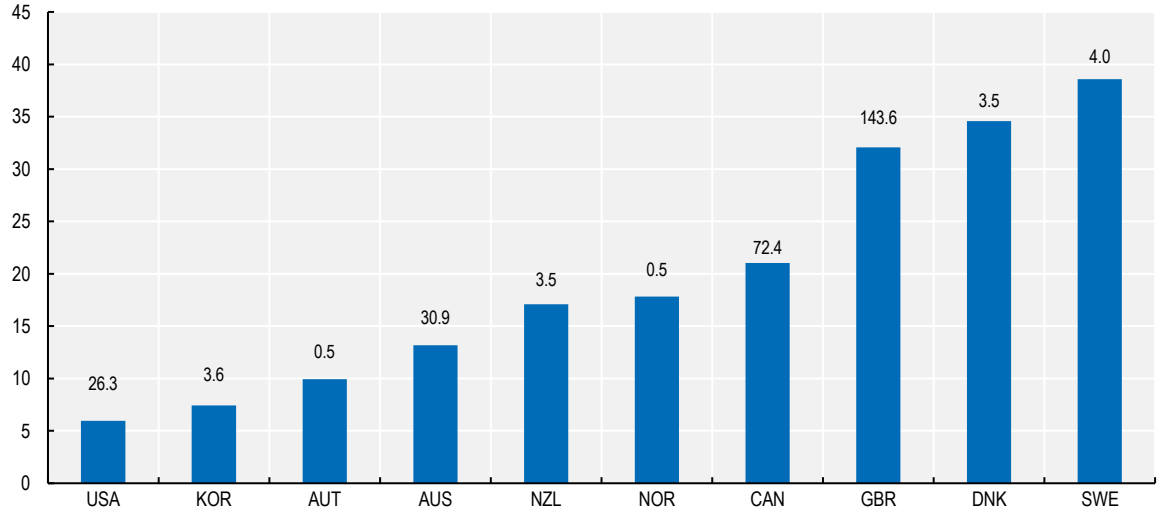
The total number of first permits issued to international students in the OECD was 60% higher in 2023 than in 2013. It more than doubled, notably in Australia and Canada. For more than half of OECD countries, international student inflows reached their highest level since 2013.

In contrast, international student inflows peaked in 2022 and slightly decreased afterwards in Japan, Korea, Norway and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom. In New Zealand, Norway and Sweden, the number of permits granted in 2023 remained below pre-pandemic levels.

In all but four OECD countries (Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Türkiye), partners of international tertiary-educated students can accompany them or benefit from family reunification. Among the ten OECD countries for which data on these permits are available, inflows of accompanying family members of students were the highest (relative to inflows of international students) in Sweden, Denmark and the United Kingdom, where the ratio of accompanying family members to principal applicants was more than 30%. In the United States, the volume of these flows was only 6% that of international students (Figure 1.13).

Figure 1.13. Family members of international tertiary-level students to selected OECD countries, 2023

Percentage of total inflows of international tertiary-level students



Note: Figures shown in the graph are absolute numbers of students' family members (in thousands).
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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In 2023, India was the top country of origin for international students in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. Forty percent of total flows of international students to Canada and more than 25% to the United Kingdom and the United States are from India (Annex Figure 1.A.1). Since 2019, the

proportion of Indian students has increased in these countries. China has been the primary origin country for Japan and Australia, with around 30% of total flows in 2023, though this is a decrease from 2019.

Flows of international students from other countries have increased, such as Nigerian students to the United Kingdom, Colombians to Australia, and Nepalese to Japan. The EU/EFTA countries have a more diverse composition of flows, with Chinese students accounting for 8% of the total in 2022, and Indians, Americans, Brazilians and Moroccans each accounting for between 4 and 7%. Top nationalities vary by host country. Among the main countries of origin are Moroccans and Algerians in France, Indians and Turks in Germany and Ukrainians and Belarusians in Poland.

Box 1.3. Study as a complementary pathway for humanitarian migration

Complementary pathways for humanitarian migration encompass a set of non-humanitarian avenues for individuals in need of international protection to gain admission into safe third countries. Such regulated pathways include permits issued for purposes of family reunification, work, or study. Working alongside and in addition to the resettlement system, they play an important complementary role to the international protection system, improving the global availability of durable solutions for refugees. Across OECD countries, study permits and visas for academic scholarships are primarily issued for tertiary programmes, and occasionally for secondary programmes and apprenticeships.

Since 2017, the OECD and the UNHCR provide joint monitoring of complementary pathways. The latest edition shows that, in 2022, study permits made up 21% of the permits granted for non-humanitarian reasons to the seven populations of concern covered in the study (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela). This is similar to the share issued for work reasons (21%) and has increased significantly since 2020, although the majority of complementary pathway permits are issued for family reasons (57%). In 2022, the 46 000 new study permits delivered to the seven populations considered amounted to 2% of the total number of study permits delivered by OECD countries that year.

Refugees continue to face significant legal and administrative hurdles to access complementary pathways. Study permits, whose eligibility is often tied to educational attainment, can be particularly difficult to access for humanitarian migrants. As such, while visas granted for educational purposes are relatively rare among the typically lower-educated and younger refugee populations from Somalia, Eritrea and Afghanistan, they constitute an important pathway for humanitarian migrants from Iran and Venezuela, who are often higher-educated.

Overall, data from 2010 to 2022 show that the number of study permits granted was relatively stable over the decade (typically between 20 000 to 30 000), but has surged in 2021 and, especially, 2022, when it reached its highest level yet. Given that numbers prior to 2020 were relatively low, the recent increase seems likely to indicate not merely a post-COVID catch-up but a longer-term positive trend in study permits issued to vulnerable migrants.

Source: OECD/UNHCR (2024), *Safe Pathways for Refugees IV: OECD-UNHCR study on pathways used by refugees linked to family reunification, study programmes and labour mobility between 2010 and 2022*, https://doi.org/10.1787/cdf4c629-en.

In 2022, 4.6 million international students (including students who were admitted on grounds other than study, such as family reunification or humanitarian migration as well as foreign students benefitting from a free mobility agreement) were enrolled in OECD countries, of whom 51% in a European OECD country (Table 1.5). Almost one fifth of international students in the OECD were hosted by the United States. The United Kingdom hosted 14% of all international students, followed by Germany (9%) and Australia (8%).

Table 1.5. International tertiary-level students enrolled in OECD countries, 2022

	Thousands	International students (as a percentage of all students)		
		Total tertiary education	Master's level	Doctoral level
Australia	382	23	39	35
Austria	85	19	26	40
Belgium	56	10	17	25
Canada	337	19	20	37
Chile	18	1	4	25
Colombia	5	0	1	2
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0
Czechia	53	16	18	26
Denmark	31	10	20	37
Estonia	5	11	17	32
Finland	27	8	11	28
France	263	9	14	36
Germany	403	12	18	23
Greece	27	3	1	3
Hungary	40	14	21	29
Iceland	2	10	14	45
Ireland	27	11	22	39
Israel	13	3	5	12
Italy	90	4	6	12
Japan	199	5	10	22
Korea	123	4	11	20
Latvia	10	13	28	13
Lithuania	9	9	15	10
Luxembourg	4	50	77	91
Mexico	60	1	4	8
Netherlands	164	17	27	0
New Zealand	25	10	19	44
Norway	13	4	7	23
Poland	92	7	6	3
Portugal	50	12	15	33
Slovak Republic	17	12	13	14
Slovenia	8	9	10	22
Spain	92	4	10	20
Sweden	34	7	12	36
Switzerland	65	19	31	58
Türkiye	244	3	9	10
United Kingdom	675	22	43	41
United States	874	5	12	25
OECD Europe total	**2 342**	**12**	**19**	**28**
OECD total	**4 622**	**10**	**16**	**25**

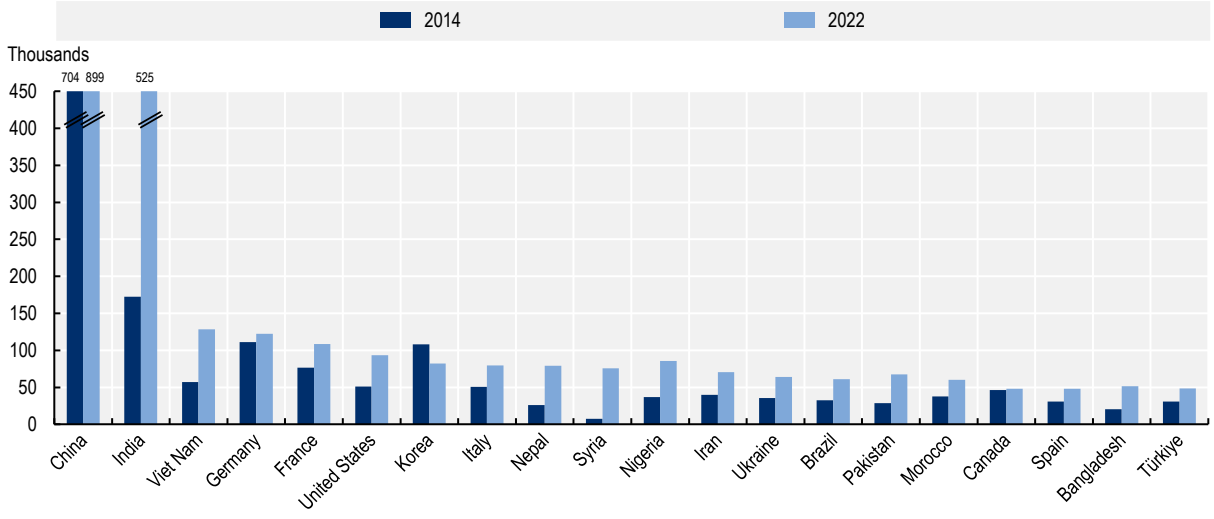
Note: Data for Canada, Colombia, Hungary, Korea, the Slovak Republic, Türkiye and the United States refer to foreign students instead of international students. Shares of all students (in percentage) are simple averages of individual country shares.
Source: OECD Education at a Glance Database, https://doi.org/10.1787/edu-data-en.

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On average, in 2022 in the OECD, one in ten tertiary students is an international student (12% in OECD European countries). The top destination countries, by the share of international students in the total student population, were Luxembourg, where international students accounted for half of all students, Australia (23%) and the United Kingdom (22%).

The share of international students increases with the level of study in most countries. International students account for at least 40% of doctoral-level students in Austria, Iceland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, compared with 25% in the OECD as a whole (Table 1.5). In more than three-quarters of OECD countries, there are at least twice as many international students at doctoral level than at tertiary level.

Figure 1.14. Top 20 nationalities of international tertiary-level students enrolled in OECD countries, 2014 and 2022



Note: Statistics refer to stocks of international students and exclude Erasmus students in European countries.
Source: OECD Education at a Glance Database, https://doi.org/10.1787/edu-data-en.

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With 20 and 12% of total enrolled international students, respectively, tertiary-educated students from China and India continued to account for a third of all international students in OECD countries (Figure 1.14). Viet Nam, Germany and France round off the top five countries of origin. Overall, numbers of international students in the OECD doubled since 2014 while numbers of students from Syria increased ten-fold, and those from Nepal and India three-fold.

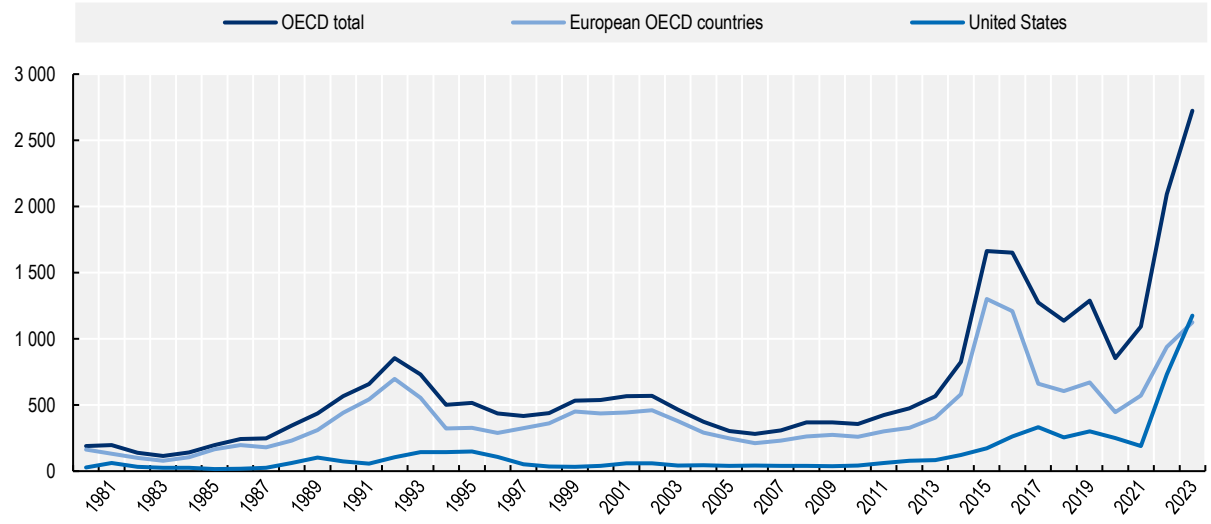
Asylum applications and international protection grants in the OECD

Asylum applications in the OECD reach record high in 2023, led by the United States

Asylum applications in the OECD reached record high levels in 2023. The number of new asylum seekers to OECD countries nearly doubled (+91%) from 2021 to 2022. In 2023, applications grew by a further 30%, with 2.7 million new applications registered in OECD countries. This is the highest level recorded yet, far surpassing previous records of 2.1 in 2022 and 1.7 million in 2015/16 (Figure 1.15). European OECD countries saw an increase of 20% over the year, with more than 1.1 million new applicants in 2023. This was the third highest level on record, after 2015 and 2016.

Figure 1.15. New asylum applications since 1980 in the OECD, Europe and the United States

Thousands



Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from UNHCR and Eurostat.

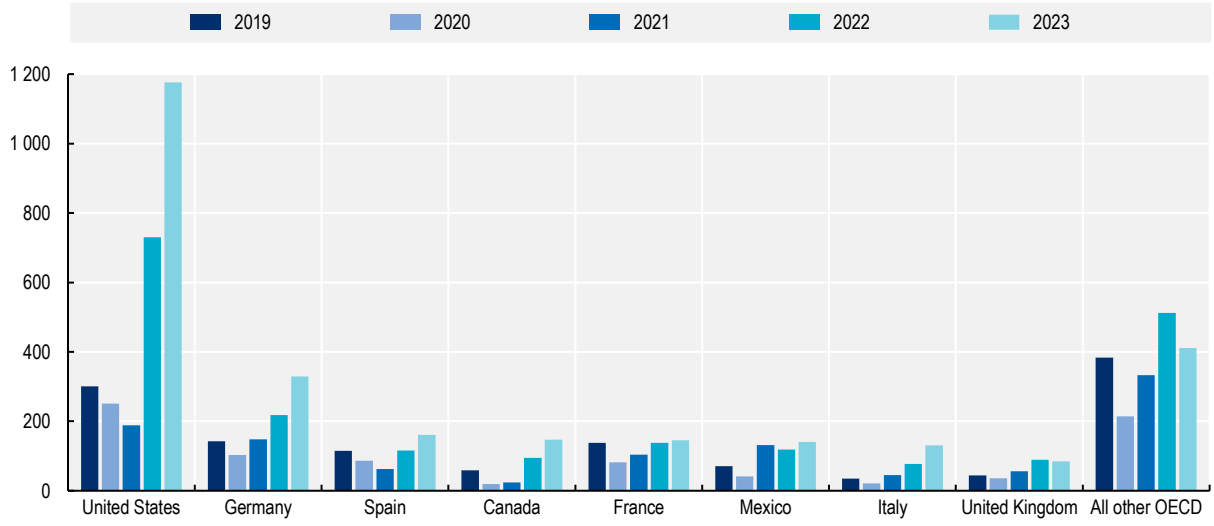
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Similar to 2022, the overall surge in demand for asylum among OECD countries was primarily driven by the United States. In 2023, the United States alone received more than 1.17 million new asylum applications – more than the next seven top countries combined (Table 1.6). This represents a 61% increase relative to 2022, and nearly a fourfold increase relative to 2019 (Figure 1.16). The United States has been the main OECD destination country for asylum seekers since 2017. In 2023, asylum applications in the United States accounted for 43% of all asylum applications in the OECD (up from 35% in 2022). For the first time ever, there were more asylum applications recorded in the United States than in European OECD countries combined.

The largest number of applications in the United States was from citizens of Venezuela (185 000), with an increase of 34% relative to 2022. They were followed by nationals of Colombia (128 000), whose numbers tripled in 2023. Arrivals from Cuba, which were at decades-high levels in 2022, fell by 37% in 2023. Nevertheless, with over 99 000 applicants, Cubans were still the third top nationality of asylum seekers in the United States in 2023. Next were Nicaraguans, whose numbers surged by 174%, with 91 000 applications in 2023. Applications from Haitians also soared in 2023 (76 000, +81%). Some of the sudden increases in asylum applications registered in recent years led to the establishment of special humanitarian parole processes for selected nationalities, including Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans in the United States (see Box 1.4).

Figure 1.16. New asylum applications in top OECD receiving countries, 2019-23

Thousands



Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from UNHCR and Eurostat.

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Germany remained the second top OECD recipient of asylum applications, with nearly 330 000 new applications lodged in 2023 (Figure 1.16). This is the highest number since the 2016 record, following steep increases in recent years. Applications in 2023 represent an increase of 51% compared with 2022, and 131% compared with 2019. The top origin countries for asylum applicants in Germany were Syria (103 000, +45% relative to 2022) and Türkiye (61 000, +156%), whose fast-increasing applications for the second year in a row have surpassed those of Afghan nationals (51 000, +41%).

Spain became the third OECD country with the most asylum applications (and the second European OECD country) in 2023, with a total 160 000 new applications. This constitutes a 38% increase compared with 2022. The increase in 2023 was led by a continued surge in applications by Venezuelans (60 000, +33% compared with 2022) and Colombians (53 000, +49% compared with 2022). Applications by Peruvian nationals also saw a strong increase (14 000, +61% compared with 2022).

Canada moved to fourth place in 2023 (from eighth in 2022), after a surge of 152% over the year, with a total of nearly 147 000 applications. Although a relatively slower pace, this increase continues a strong positive trend from 2022. Nationals of Mexico lodged the most applications in 2023 (24 000), with a 45% increase over the year. However, the largest relative increases were associated with applications from Indians (+170%, 11 000) and Nigerians (+389%, 9 000), who moved to second and third place.

France received about 145 000 asylum requests in 2023, a slight (6%) increase compared with the previous year and moving from third to fifth place among top destinations (Figure 1.16). Afghanistan remained the main country of origin (17 000), despite a 25% decrease in applications compared with 2022. Guinea, with 10 500 new applications (+70%) has suddenly risen to second top country of origin among applicants to France. It is followed closely by nationals of Türkiye (-2%), Côte d'Ivoire (+63%) and Bangladesh (-10%), each representing just under 10 000 applications.

Table 1.6. New asylum applications by country where the application is filed, 2019-23

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% change: 2023 vs		Asylum seekers per million population (2023)	Top three origin countries of asylum seekers (2023)
						2019	2022		
Australia	27 405	19 220	14 155	19 305	32 550	+19	+69	1 237	Iran, Viet Nam, India
Austria	11 010	13 415	37 830	109 800	55 630	+405	-49	6 110	Syria, Afghanistan, Türkiye
Belgium	23 140	12 930	19 605	32 140	29 305	+27	-9	2 496	Syria, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Afghanistan
Canada	58 340	19 045	23 360	94 375	146 730	+152	+55	3 800	Mexico, India, Nigeria
Chile	770	1 675	2 500	5 055	3 625	+371	-28	185	Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba
Colombia	10 620	11 920	15 940	5 530	5 790	-45	+5	111	Venezuela, Cuba, Ecuador
Costa Rica	59 180	21 125	108 425	129 480	34 645	-41	-73	6 669	Nicaragua, Cuba, Venezuela
Czechia	1 575	795	1 060	1 335	1 135	-28	-15	105	Türkiye, Uzbekistan, Ukraine
Denmark	2 645	1 435	2015	4 505	2 380	-10	-47	401	Syria, Afghanistan, Eritrea
Estonia	100	45	75	2 940	3 980	+3 880	+35	2 914	Ukraine, Russia, Belarus
Finland	2 455	1 455	1 365	4 835	4 465	+82	-8	802	Somalia, Syria, Russia
France	138 290	81 735	103 810	137 605	145 210	+5	+6	2 130	Afghanistan, Guinea, Türkiye
Germany	142 510	102 580	148 235	217 775	329 120	+131	+51	3 901	Syria, Türkiye, Afghanistan
Greece	74 915	37 860	22 660	29 135	57 900	-23	+99	5 560	Syria, Afghanistan, West Bank and Gaza Strip
Hungary	470	90	40	45	30	-94	-33	3	Russia, Azerbaijan
Iceland	805	625	865	4 530	4 120	+412	-9	10 625	Ukraine, Venezuela, West Bank and Gaza Strip
Ireland	4 740	1 535	2 615	13 645	13 220	+179	-3	2 508	Nigeria, Algeria, Afghanistan
Israel	9 445	1 885	1925	3 915	6 815	-28	+74	748	Russia, India, Belarus
Italy	35 005	21 340	45 200	77 200	130 565	+273	+69	2 213	Bangladesh, Egypt, Pakistan
Japan	10 375	3 935	2 415	3 770	13 825	+33	+267	112	Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Pakistan
Korea	15 430	6 665	2 330	11 540	18 825	+22	+63	363	Russia, Kazakhstan, China
Latvia	180	145	580	545	1 625	+803	+198	863	Syria, Afghanistan, Iran
Lithuania	625	260	3 905	905	510	-18	-44	178	Belarus, Russia, Syria
Luxembourg	2 200	1 295	1 370	2 405	2 615	+19	+9	3 957	Syria, Eritrea, Afghanistan
Mexico	70 365	41 205	131 420	118 735	140 980	+100	+19	1 102	Haiti, Honduras, Cuba
Netherlands	22 540	13 720	24 755	35 530	38 370	+70	+8	2 154	Syria, Türkiye, Eritrea
New Zealand	540	435	415	335	1 720	+219	+413	330	India, China, Malaysia
Norway	2 205	1 340	1 615	4 650	5 135	+133	+10	936	Syria, Ukraine, Türkiye
Poland	2 765	1 510	6 240	7 700	7 720	+179	+0	210	Belarus, Ukraine, Russia
Portugal	1 735	900	1 350	1980	2 600	+50	+31	248	Gambia, Afghanistan, Colombia
Slovak Republic	215	265	330	505	375	+74	-26	69	Türkiye, Bangladesh, Ukraine
Slovenia	3 615	3 465	5 220	6 645	7 185	+99	+8	3 394	Morocco, Algeria, Pakistan
Spain	115 190	86 385	62 065	116 150	160 470	+39	+38	3 337	Venezuela, Colombia, Peru
Sweden	23 150	13 630	9 055	13 210	8 960	-61	-32	852	Syria, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan
Switzerland	12 600	9 765	13 295	23 130	26 895	+113	+16	3 051	Türkiye, Afghanistan, Eritrea
Türkiye	56 415	31 335	29 255	33 245	19 015	-66	-43	223	Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran
United Kingdom	44 465	36 025	56 465	89 395	84 415	+90	-6	1 248	Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan
United States	301 070	250 940	188 860	730 400	1 176 050	+291	+61	3 468	Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba
OECD total	**1 289 100**	**853 930**	**1 092 620**	**2 093 925**	**2 724 505**	**+111**	**+30**	**1 969**	**Venezuela, Colombia, Syria**
Selected non-OECD countries									
Brazil	82 465	22 145	7 755	50 330	58 615	-29	+16	272	Venezuela, Cuba, Angola
Bulgaria	2 075	3 460	10 890	20 260	22 390	+979	+11	3 473	Syria, Afghanistan, Morocco
Croatia	1 270	1 540	2 480	2 660	1 635	+29	-39	425	Russia, Afghanistan, Türkiye
Peru	259 835	52 530	1 515	1 430	10 455	-96	+631	306	Venezuela, Cuba, Colombia
Romania	2 455	6 025	9 065	12 065	9 875	+302	-18	518	Bangladesh, Syria, Pakistan

Note: Number of persons applying for asylum for the first time in the destination country. Figures for the United States prior to 2021 were partially estimated from number of cases (estimating an average of 1.5 person per case).
Source: UNHCR; Eurostat; OECD International Migration Database.

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Mexico was the sixth top recipient of asylum applications in the OECD in 2023, with surging asylum applications notably from nationals of Haiti (44 000, +158% relative to 2022) and Honduras (42 000, +35%). Inflows from Cuba (18 000, +2%) were relatively stable and some flows decreased (e.g. applicants from El Salvador, Venezuela).

Italy saw a nearly 70% increase in applications in 2023 compared with 2022, becoming the fourth top destination among European OECD countries and the 7th in the OECD. The total 130 000 new asylum applications registered in 2023 surpass Italy's previous 2017 record (126 000). Most applicants to Italy in 2023 were from Bangladesh (23 000, +59%), Egypt (18 000, +106%), or Pakistan (16 000, +47%).

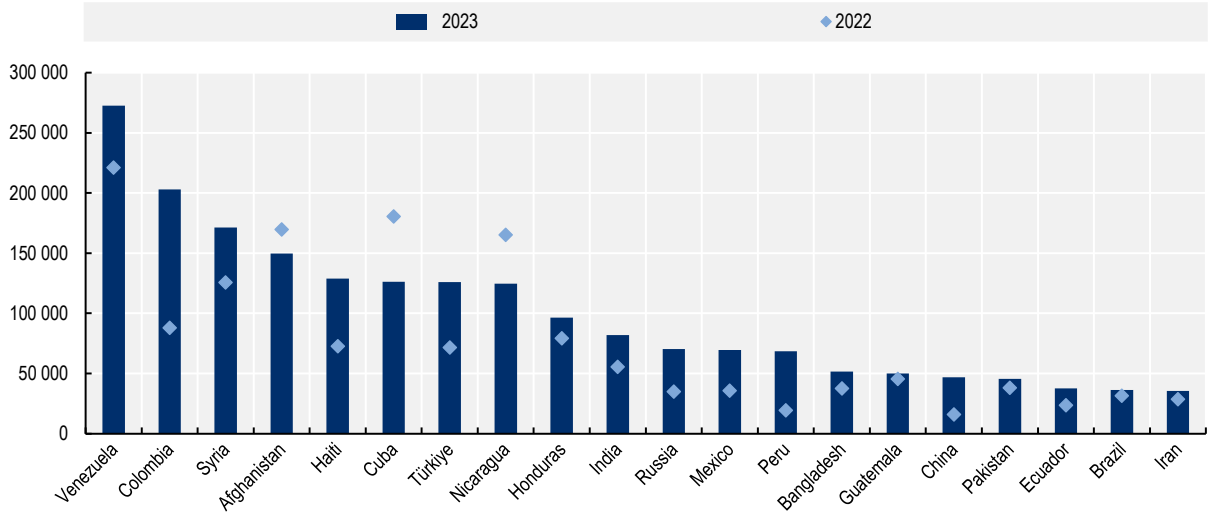
The number of asylum applications to the United Kingdom remained almost unchanged, with a total 84 000 applications in 2023 (-6% relative to 2022). Top origin countries among applicants to the United Kingdom included Afghanistan (9 000, -14%), Iran (7 000, -19%), and Pakistan (5 000, +104%).

Notable relative increases in asylum applications were observed in Greece (58 000, +99%) and Australia (33 000, +69%). Costa Rica, which was the top fourth recipient in 2022, fell to 11th place in 2023 (35 000, -73%), as applications from Nicaraguans dropped by 76% in 2023. Applications also decreased considerably in Austria (56 000, -49%) and Costa Rica (35 000, -73%). Beyond major recipients, some of the largest year-on-year increases were observed by relatively less prominent recipients, including New Zealand (1 700, +413%), Japan (14 000, +267%), Latvia (1 600, +198%), Israel (6 800, +74%), and Korea (19 000, +63%).

The OECD area as a whole received about 2 000 new asylum requests per million population in 2023, a 30% increase compared to 2022. Iceland registered by far the highest numbers of asylum seekers relative to its population (11 000 per million), followed by Costa Rica, Austria and Greece (with 6 700, 6 100 and 5 600 per million, respectively). Germany, Canada and the United States received 3 900, 3 800, and 3 500 asylum applicants per million inhabitants, respectively.

The top origin countries for asylum applicants within the OECD in 2023 were Venezuela (270 000), Colombia (203 000), Syria (171 000), and Afghanistan (150 000) (Figure 1.17). They were followed by Haiti, Cuba, Türkiye and Nicaragua, representing approximately 129 000 to 125 000 applicants each. Among top nationality groups, Colombians showed the largest surge in applications, as their number more than doubled (+131%) in 2023. Applications from Venezuelans (+23%) and Syrians (+36%) also increased significantly, as did applications from nationals of Haiti (+77%). Further increases in applications were associated with nationals of Türkiye (+76%), Russia (+100%), Mexico (+94%), Peru (+251%) and China (+196%). Among the top 20 origin countries, only Afghanistan (-12%), Cuba (-30%) and Nicaragua (-25%) had lower figures in 2023 than in 2022.

Figure 1.17. Top 20 origin countries of asylum applicants in OECD countries, 2022-23



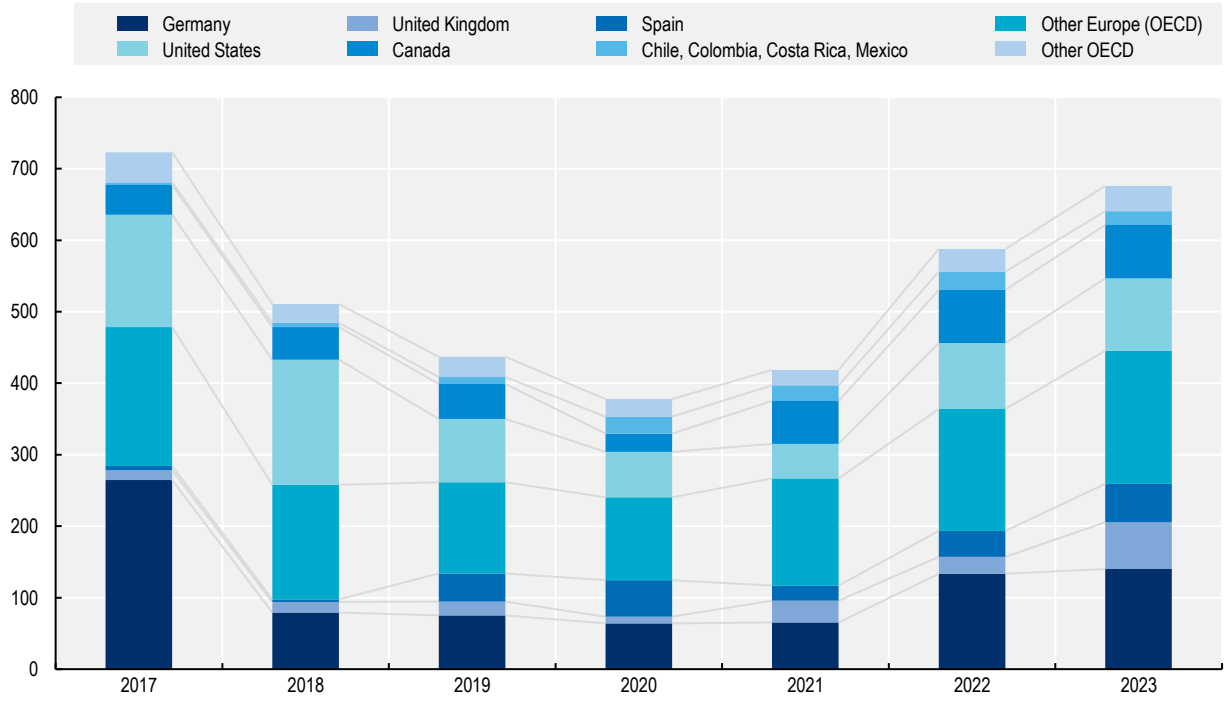
Source: UNHCR; Eurostat.

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Grants of international protection in the OECD reach highest level since 2017

Looking at grants of international protection (including positive decisions on asylum provision as well as resettlement), 2023 figures reached 676 000 grants, continuing the positive trend from previous years with a more moderate (15%) year-on-year increase that is nevertheless the highest level observed since 2017 – far surpassing the 2019 level (+79%) (Table 1.7). In 2023, the host countries driving the increase in protection grants within the OECD shifted from the United States and Germany – whose numbers remained high but growing only moderately – to the United Kingdom and Spain, whose numbers rose sharply (Figure 1.18). Their role was particularly prominent for the increase in grants observed within the European region.

Figure 1.18. Grants of international protection (positive decisions and resettlement) in the OECD, 2017-23



Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from UNHCR, Eurostat and OECD International Migration Database.

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In 2023, Germany remained the OECD country hosting the highest number of new refugees (140 000, +5% compared with 2022), followed by the United States (101 000, +10%). Canada, the third top host, welcomed 75 000 new refugees (+1%). The United Kingdom exhibited the largest year-on-year increase (+172%) of protection grants in the OECD, welcoming 65 000 new refugees in 2023 and becoming the fourth top host country. Spain granted protection to 54 000 new refugees in a notable 48% year-on-year increase, placing it fifth among OECD countries. In doing so it surpassed France, which provided 44 000 (+14%) new grants in 2023.

Beyond major destinations, several receiving countries showed notable increases in the number of protection grants issued in 2023 (Table 1.7). For many of these, this increase continues a longer-term positive trend compared to 2019 figures; this is the case, for example, for Austria (23 200), but also for smaller destinations such as New Zealand (5 700), Estonia (3 900), Denmark (1 100), Lithuania (400) and Chile (200). Meanwhile, some countries showed notable decreases in grants both relative to 2022 and 2019, including Mexico (16 000, -24% and -19%, respectively) Sweden (5 800, -41% and -28%), Costa Rica (2 900, -27% and -16%) and Iceland (330, -65% and -14%).

Table 1.7. Humanitarian admissions, including positive decisions on applications for international protection and resettlement arrivals 2014-23

	2014-18 average	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% change 2019/23	% change 2022/23
Australia	16 660	18 762	13 171	5 947	13 307	17 875	+36	+34
Austria	18 909	7 425	6 835	12 105	16 560	23 195	+239	+40
Belgium	11 759	6 770	5 885	10 120	11 005	12 740	+116	+16
Canada	40 413	48 533	25 485	60 235	74 345	75 050	+194	+1
Chile	91	20	5	15	60	202	+3 940	+237
Colombia	24	337	351	550	131	59	-83	-55
Costa Rica	318	1 330	3 425	624	3 951	2 889	-16	-27
Czechia	318	135	105	260	325	335	+219	+3
Denmark	5 483	1 575	450	830	665	1 140	+153	+71
Estonia	81	50	25	50	2 100	3 880	+15 420	+85
Finland	4 118	2 555	1 815	1955	2 335	2 605	+44	+12
France	27 869	33 740	20 470	35 810	38 875	44 440	+117	+14
Germany	192 240	75 210	63 865	65 245	133 240	140 250	+120	+5
Greece	6 876	17 350	34 325	16 575	19 245	24 950	-27	+30
Hungary	607	60	130	40	30	25	-81	-17
Iceland	105	380	385	290	950	330	-14	-65
Ireland	844	1 760	1 140	1 930	3 955	3 330	+192	-16
Israel	268	130	68	15	20	25	-63	+25
Italy	30 380	19 730	11 935	28 370	26 965	23 535	+97	-13
Japan	122	101	91	654	1 997	1 342	+1 375	-33
Korea	464	295	221	114	67	214	-3	+219
Latvia	104	35	25	90	230	120	+380	-48
Lithuania	176	90	80	435	305	405	+406	+33
Luxembourg	702	705	765	860	1 040	910	+19	-13
Mexico	2 336	8 228	19 997	20 403	21 220	16 174	-19	-24
Netherlands	13 333	6 720	9 045	12 535	16 585	15 315	+69	-8
New Zealand	3 635	3 333	2 277	1 554	3 552	5 727	+152	+61
Norway	8 483	4 590	2 670	4 755	4 225	4 425	+66	+5
Poland	508	265	370	2 155	3 870	4 635	+1 153	+20
Portugal	404	545	315	320	675	310	-2	-54
Slovak Republic	113	35	40	45	70	75	+88	+7
Slovenia	109	85	85	15	205	155	+82	-24
Spain	3 853	39 230	51 420	20 940	36 235	53 690	+4	+48
Sweden	36 287	11 070	8 030	10 315	9 840	5 795	-28	-41
Switzerland	15 084	11 795	10 800	10 075	10 500	13 660	+26	+30
Türkiye	15 279	5 445	8 753	13 227	12 857	9 966	+14	-22
United Kingdom	13 314	19 408	9 339	30 582	24 018	65 291	+599	+172
United States	154 665	88 915	63 487	48 332	91 999	101 404	+60	+10
OECD total	**626 333**	**436 742**	**377 680**	**418 372**	**587 554**	**676 468**	**+79**	**+15**
European OECD countries	**392 059**	**261 313**	**240 349**	**266 702**	**364 048**	**445 541**	**+85**	**+22**

Note: Some data presented may differ from statistics published previously due to retroactive changes or the inclusion of previously unavailable data.
Source: International Migration Database (AUS, CAN, GBR, JPN, MEX, NZL, USA); Eurostat (EU/EFTA countries); UNHCR (CHL, COL, CRI, ISR, KOR, TUR).

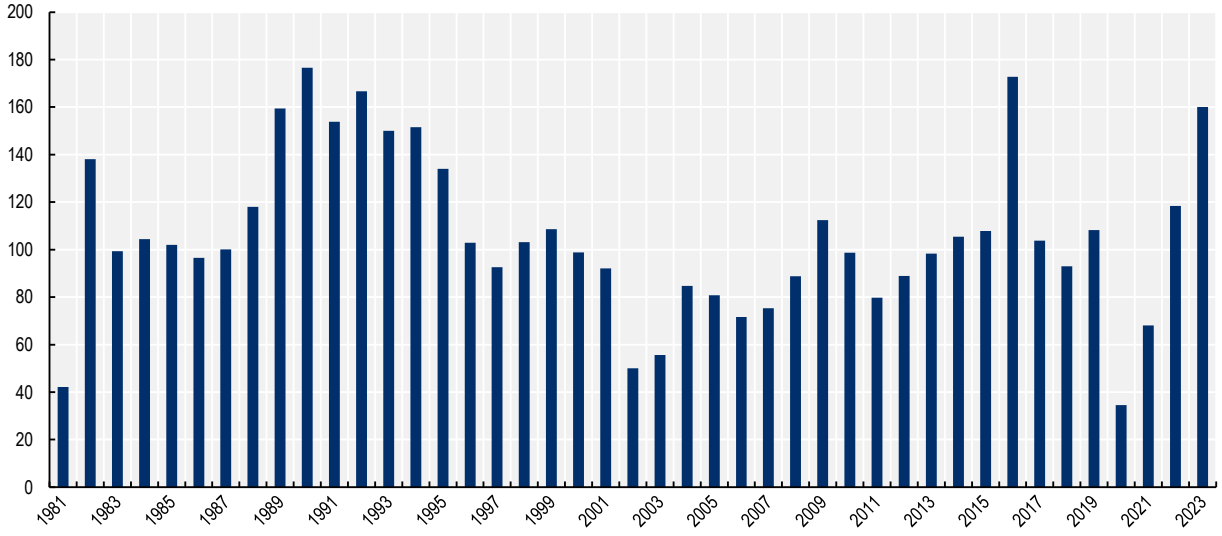
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OECD countries resettled the highest number of refugees since 2016

Resettlement programmes for refugees aim to serve as a durable solution and a responsibility-sharing mechanism among the international community. They are designed to transfer the most vulnerable refugees from a country of first asylum to another country that grants them long-term protection. On average, since 1982, 107 000 refugees per year have been resettled to OECD countries. During the COVID-19 pandemic, transfers could not take place, so these programmes came to a halt, and resumed in 2021. Following a fast rebound in 2021 (68 000, +97% relative to 2020) and 2022 (118 000, +74% relative to 2021), resettlement arrivals surpassed pre-pandemic levels and the pace of increase slowed, with a total of 160 000 arrivals to OECD countries in 2023, a 35% increase relative to 2022, and the highest level since 2016.

Figure 1.19. Refugees admitted to OECD countries under resettlement programmes, 1981-2023

Thousands



Note: Some data presented may differ from statistics published previously due to data revisions or the inclusion of previously unavailable data.
Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from UNHCR and Eurostat.

StatLink https://stat.link/0jr42f

The United States overtook Canada as the top OECD resettlement country in 2023, with 75 000 (an increase of 159% compared to 2022) and 51 000 (+7%) refugees admitted through resettlement programmes, respectively. Together, the two countries accounted for nearly 80% of new resettlement arrivals to OECD countries in 2023. They are followed by Australia, which resettled 15 000 refugees in 2023. Among European OECD countries, the resettlement pathway was most significant in Germany (5 000, +4% relative to 2022), followed by France (2 800, -12%), Norway (2 200, -28%), Italy (1 600, +28%) and Finland (1 300, +21%).

Looking at resettlement arrivals in per capita terms, Canada was by far the top host in 2023, with 1 300 resettled individuals per million inhabitants, followed by Australia (600 per million) and Norway (400 per million). If every OECD country resettled as many individuals per capita as Canada, the OECD altogether would be resettling a total 1.8 million individuals in need of protection (11 times the observed figure for 2023). This would meet 91% of the global resettlement needs identified by UNHCR for 2023, or 76% of the needs identified for 2024 (UNHCR, 2024[4]).

Box 1.4. Humanitarian parole processes in the United States

Since 2021, the current US administration has relied on the measure of humanitarian parole to increase the offer for legal pathways for selected groups of migrants who may otherwise use irregular routes to enter the United States and lodge an asylum application. Immigration parole is a long-standing legal mechanism within the United States that allows certain non-citizens to enter the country temporarily without fear of deportation (USCIS, 2023[5]). Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Department of Homeland Security (and its sub-agencies) can grant parole status for urgent humanitarian reasons or reasons pertaining to public interest, terms that leave the US Government with a broad discretionary power for determining eligibility (USCIS, 2023[5]).

In general, humanitarian parole is granted for a period of one to two years. Parole is not equivalent to a visa nor an immigration status, and it does not provide the recipient with a designated pathway to a long-term residence permit (green card) – it merely provides temporary protection from deportation and eligibility for work authorisation. Once in the United States, parolees may apply for asylum, another visa (e.g. work), or for permanent residence on family grounds if they have an independent basis for seeking adjustment of status in the United States. However, the current large backlog in immigration applications – including an estimated five-year wait time for asylum cases – means that parolees may have to remain in this status for a long time before obtaining another status or an asylum court decision.

Humanitarian parole for Afghans

In August 2021, the United States turned to the parole authorisation as a special measure to provide emergency safe passage for Afghan evacuees in the midst of the Taliban takeover. Operation Allies Welcome, active from August 2021 to September 2022, evacuated and provided parole to over 76 000 Afghans (DHS, 2023[6]). Most were granted parole at entry for two years and could apply for work authorisation. Afghans who did not manage to reach the United States during the evacuation could still apply for humanitarian parole from Afghanistan – as over 45 000 did – but due to a combination of a large administrational backlog and very high rejection rates, the American Immigration Council (2023[7]) reported that grants for them were only in the hundreds. Since late 2022, the use of parole for Afghans has mostly ended, as the focus has instead shifted to direct Afghans to refugee resettlement programmes (Moriarty, 2023[8]). In March 2022, the DHS designated Afghanistan for Temporary Protection Status, allowing Afghans present in the United States to legally remain and work for the following 18 months. In September 2023, this designation was extended through May 2025 (Wilson, 2024[9]; DHS, 2023[10]). A re-parole process also became available as of May 2023 (DHS, 2023[11]).

Uniting for Ukraine

In April 2022, the US administration announced a special sponsorship process for Ukrainians fleeing the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) allows eligible individuals to enter the United States to join their sponsors, private US citizens who volunteered to provide financial and social assistance to newly arrived Ukrainian nationals fleeing the war. Ukrainians paroled under U4U are allowed to stay in the United States for up to two years, during which they have authorisation to work (USCIS, 2024[12]).

Between March 2022 and late June 2023, nearly 139 000 Ukrainians were paroled into the United States via the U4U program, surpassing the original goal of 100 000 U4U arrivals. The programme garnered widespread offers of support, with USCIS receiving over 250 000 applications from potential sponsors by late June 2023. The programme has been credited with dramatically reducing the number of irregular entries by Ukrainians at the southern border of the United States, which had surged after the start of war (Di Martino, 2023[13]). USCIS (2024[14]) reports that by the end

of fiscal year 2023 (30 September 2023), a total of more than 150 000 Ukrainian nationals and their immediate family had been admitted under the U4U process. From the end of February 2024, paroled Ukrainians and their family members in the United States who have not changed to a different immigration status (including Temporary Protected Status, lawful permanent resident status, asylum or an on-going asylum application) are eligible to apply for re-parole (USCIS, 2024[12]).

Processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans (CHNV)

In October 2022, a new humanitarian parole process addressed Venezuelans experiencing dangerous conditions, violence, or severe economic hardship in their country. In January 2023, the process was expanded to include nationals of Cuba, Haiti and Nicaragua. The programme allows citizens of these countries to apply for parole to enter the United States under the condition that they have a US sponsor with legal status and financial means to support them. Those approved for parole can enter and legally reside and work in the United States for up to two years (USCIS, 2024[15]). Admissions via this parole programme are capped at 30 000 parolees per month (Di Martino, 2023[13]). Recent USCIS (USCIS, 2024[14]) figures as of end of FY 2023 (31 September 2023) report a total of nearly 238 000 individuals who entered the United States through the CHNV process. More detailed DHS (2023[16]) figures available for the first three-quarters of Fiscal Year 2023 (October 2022 through June 2023) report a total of approximately 161 000 CHNV grants through that period, including 36 000 grants for Cubans, 51 000 grants for Haitians, 23 000 grants for Nicaraguans, and 50 000 grants for Venezuelans. Similarly to U4U, the CHNV parole processes have also been credited with dramatically reducing encounters at the southern borders (a proxy for irregular migration) (DHS, 2023[17]; Di Martino, 2023[13]; Moriarty, 2023[8]). As of June 2024, both parole programmes (U4U and CHNV) are active.

Demographics of migration flows to the OECD

Rising share of women among new migrants in the OECD due to Ukrainian refugees

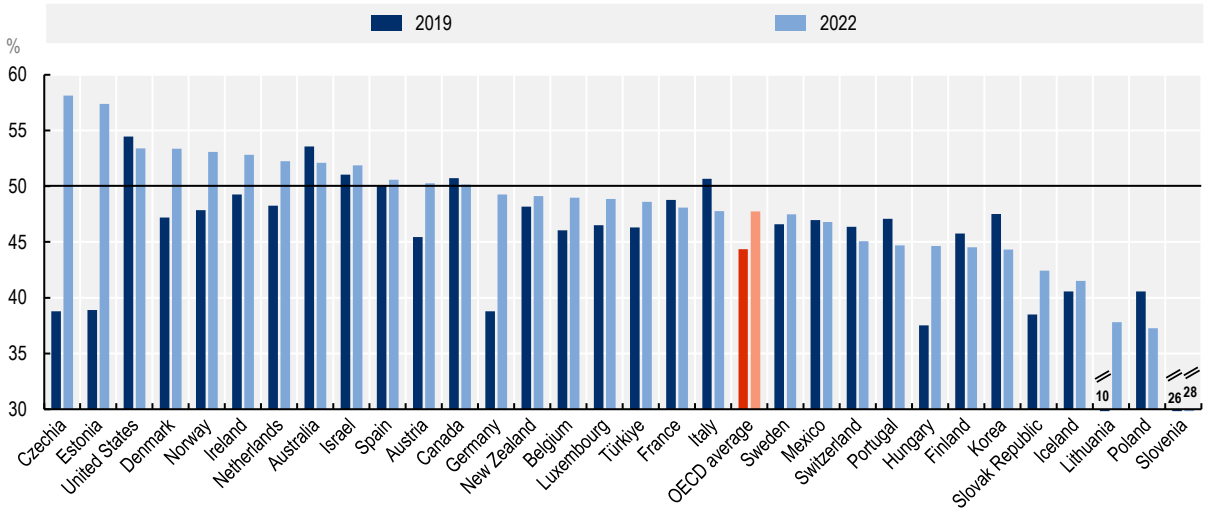
The gender distribution of migration flows differs depending on the category of migration. Traditionally, more women migrate for family reasons and more men for professional reasons. For example, in 2019, five out of the six OECD countries with a majority of women among inflows, namely the United States, Australia, Spain, Canada and Italy, had also high shares of family migrants. (Figure 1.20).

Among humanitarian migrants, the share of women varies depending on the context. While Syrian refugees in 2015 were predominantly men, a large majority of Ukrainian refugees in 2022 were women. The inflows of Ukrainian women to the OECD drove the increase in the share of women among new migrants to the OECD. The average share of women among new immigrants across OECD countries rose from 44% in 2019 to 48% in 2022. In 2022, flows to 12 OECD countries included more women than men, up from 5 countries in 2021.

In Czechia and Estonia, for example, the share of women among new migrants increased by almost 20 percentage points between 2019 and 2022, reaching 58% and 57%. The share of women in migration flows also increased sharply in Germany (+10 percentage points compared to 2019, to 49%), Hungary (+7 percentage points to 45%), the Slovak Republic (+4 percentage points to 42%) and Belgium (+3 percentage points to 49%).

In some countries the share of women in migration flows was lower in 2022 than in 2019. The largest declines were observed in Korea (-3 percentage points to 44%), Italy (-3 percentage points to 48%) and Portugal (-2 percentage points to 45%).

Figure 1.20. Share of women in migration flows to OECD countries, 2019 and 2022



Source: OECD International Migration Database.

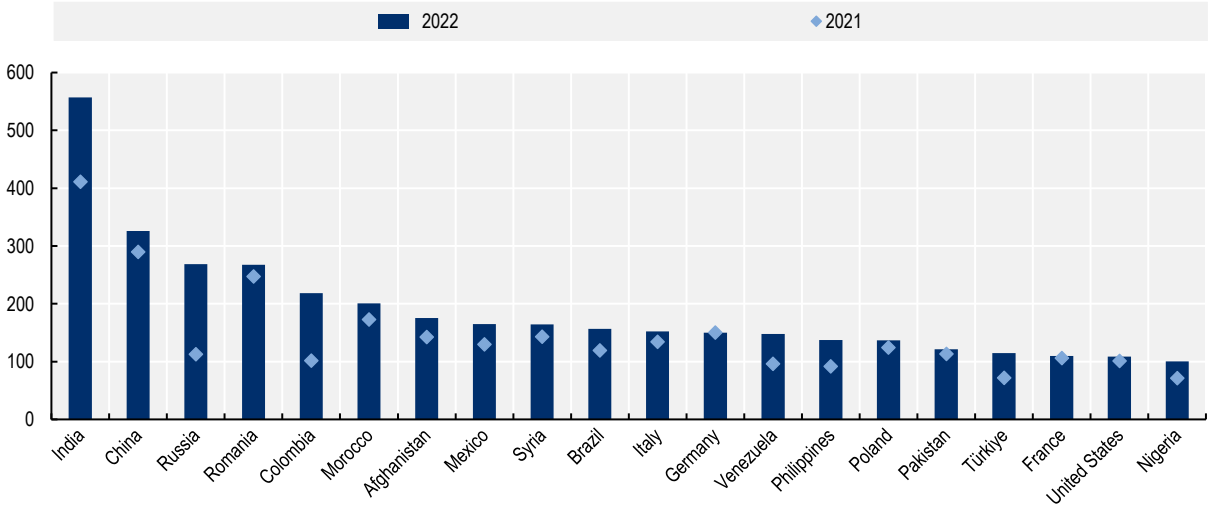
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India stands out as the main country of origin of migration flows to the OECD

With the exception of Ukraine, the leading country of origin was India, with around 560 000 Indians having migrated to an OECD country in 2022, an increase of more than 30% compared to 2021 (Figure 1.21). This represents almost 8% of all flows to OECD countries (excluding humanitarian migrants). In particular, the United Kingdom received 112 000 Indians in 2022, almost double the number registered in 2021, while the United States received 125 000 (+35%) and Canada 118 000 (-8%). In these three destination countries, the vast majority of Indians migrated through labour migration pathways, either as principal applicants or as accompanying family members. In the United States, 43 000 Indian citizens became lawful permanent residents through employment as principal applicants and 51 000 as dependents. In the United Kingdom, entry clearance visas were granted to 47 000 Indian migrant workers and 55 000 to dependents of workers. These trends continued in 2023.

Figure 1.21. Top 20 countries of origin of new immigrants to the OECD, 2021-22

Thousands



Note: Migration flows to Chile, Costa Rica, Greece and Ireland are not included. Migration flow series to Germany, Japan, Korea and Poland are adjusted to exclude short-term immigrants. 2022 migration flow data to Colombia are estimated.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink https://stat.link/hpcewi

After two years of exceptionally low flows due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Chinese immigration to OECD countries returned to above 300 000, up 13% from 2021. In particular, flows to the United States increased by 37% and returned to pre-COVID levels, with 68 000 new Chinese immigrants.

Russia and Romania were the next top origin countries, representing around 270 000 new immigrants each in 2022. While this is the first time Russia ranked so high, Romania has long been one of the main countries of origin of flows to the OECD. The main OECD destination countries for Russian citizens are Türkiye, Israel and Germany, while the main destinations for Romanian citizens are Germany, Spain and Italy.

Colombia ranks fifth among top origin countries with 218 000 new emigrants to the OECD in 2022, more than three-quarters of whom migrated to Spain. Morocco ranks sixth with 200 000 new migrants, most of whom chose Spain, followed distantly by France and Italy. Next, Afghanistan accounted for 175 000 immigrants to OECD countries in 2022, with Germany as their main destination, followed by Canada and Türkiye.

Following the post-COVID rebound in migration to the United States, Mexico became the eighth top country of origin for migration to the OECD, on a par with Syria.

Other significant developments in 2022 include a sharp increase in emigration of citizens of Türkiye (+60% to 115 000), whose flows to Germany doubled compared to 2021; increased flows of Nigerian citizens to the United Kingdom and to Canada that led to an overall 42% increase; a surge in new Peruvian migrants to Spain from 27 000 in 2021 to 65 000 in 2022; and finally, a doubling in the flow of Nepalese citizens to OECD countries, with Australia and Japan as the top destinations.

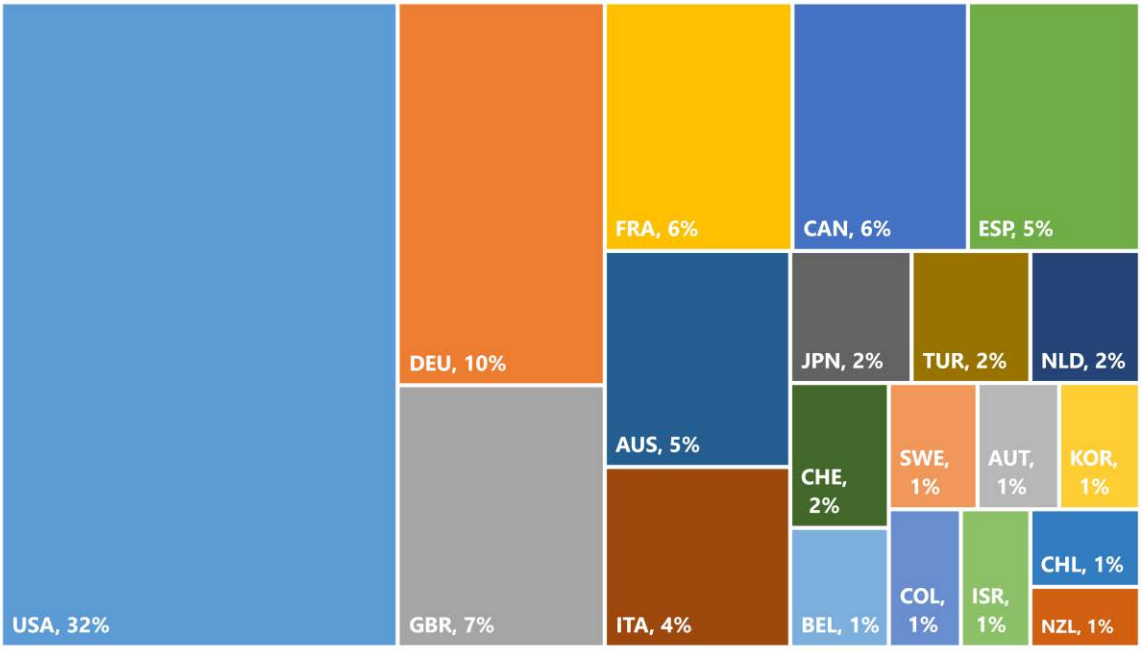
Only three countries display a rate of expatriation of their nationals to OECD countries above 10 per thousand inhabitants, all in Southeastern Europe: Albania (22), Romania (14) and Bulgaria (13) (Annex Table 1.A.4).

Foreign-born population

More than 150 million foreign-born in OECD countries in 2023

In 2023, more than 150 million people living in OECD countries were foreign-born. Most immigrants lived in North America (38%) and in European OECD countries (46%, among which 37% in the European Union). The United States alone hosted nearly a third of all immigrants in the OECD (32%), remaining by far the main destination country, followed by Germany (10%), the United Kingdom (7%), Canada and France (6% each) (Figure 1.22).

Figure 1.22. Distribution of the foreign-born population in OECD countries, 2023



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

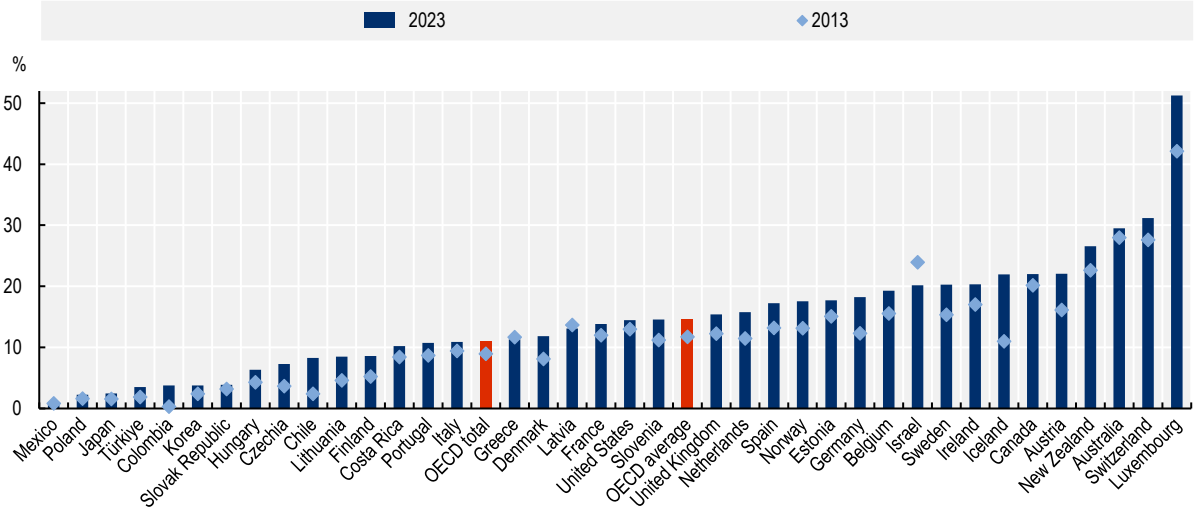
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In the decade to 2023, the share of immigrants in OECD countries increased from 9% to 11% (Figure 1.23). In 2023, Luxembourg became the first OECD country where the majority of the population is foreign-born, 51%. Other OECD countries where immigrants account for over 20% of the population are Switzerland (31%), Australia (29%), New Zealand (27%), Austria, Iceland and Canada (all at 22%), as well as Ireland, Sweden and Israel (all at 20%).

Mexico remains the OECD country with the lowest share of immigrants (1%). In six other OECD countries the share of immigrants remains under 4% of the population: Poland (2.2%), Japan (2.5%), Türkiye (3.5%), Colombia (3.8%), Korea (3.8%) and the Slovak Republic (3.9%).

In 2023, immigrants accounted for more than 14% of the population in half of OECD countries. A decade earlier, this was the case for only 11 countries. In Spain, for example, the share of immigrants reached 17% in 2023, up from 13% in 2013. In Germany, the share increased from 12% to 18%. Other large increases were observed in Iceland (+11 percentage points), Luxembourg (+9 percentage points), Austria (+6 percentage points) and Sweden (+5 percentage points).

Figure 1.23. Foreign-born population as a percentage of the total population in OECD countries, 2013 and 2023



Note: Data refer to 2013 or the closest available year, and to 2023 or the most recent available year. The OECD average is a simple average based on individual rates presented on this chart. For Japan and Korea, the data refer to the foreign population rather than the foreign-born population.
Source: OECD International Migration Database, Eurostat, UNDESA.

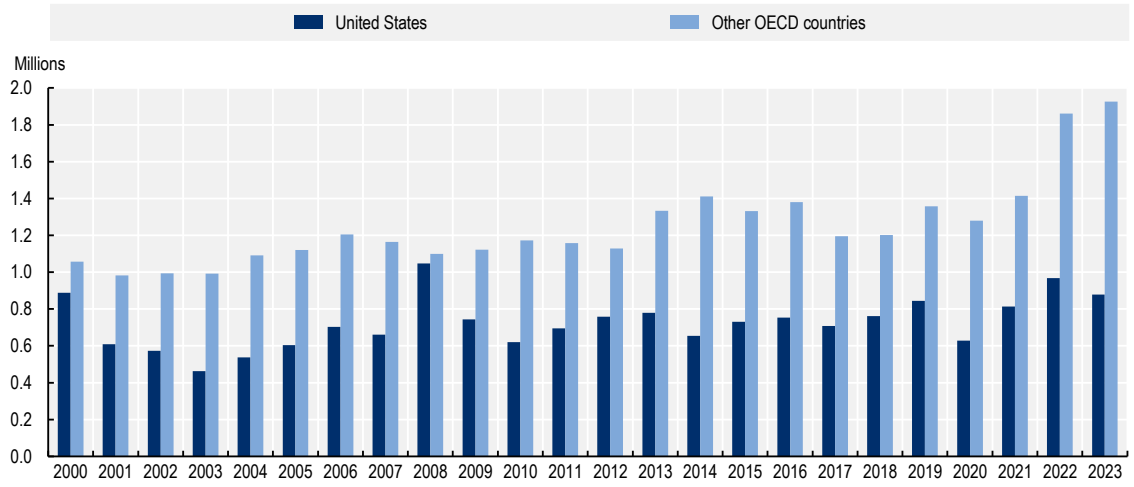
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Acquisitions of citizenship in OECD countries

Acquisitions of citizenship in OECD countries remained at high levels in 2023

In 2022, the number of acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries rose by 27% to over 2.8 million (Figure 1.24). Partial data for 2023 indicate that it remained at a similar level in 2023, with increases observed in Australia, Germany and the United Kingdom, offsetting the decline in naturalisations in the United States. With 870 000 new US citizens (-9% compared to 2022) the United States however remained the OECD country with the largest number of naturalisations in absolute terms. It was followed by Canada, which granted citizenship to nearly 380 000 people in 2023, a similar number as in 2022. In 2023, acquisitions of German nationality surpassed 200 000 for the first time on record (+19%), overtaking the previous record in 2000. The United Kingdom also granted nationality to more than 200 000 people, a 15% increase compared to 2022. Ireland (+34% to 18 000 grants) and Finland (+20% to 12 000) also showed sharp increases in citizenship grants.

Figure 1.24. Acquisitions of citizenships in OECD countries, 2000-23

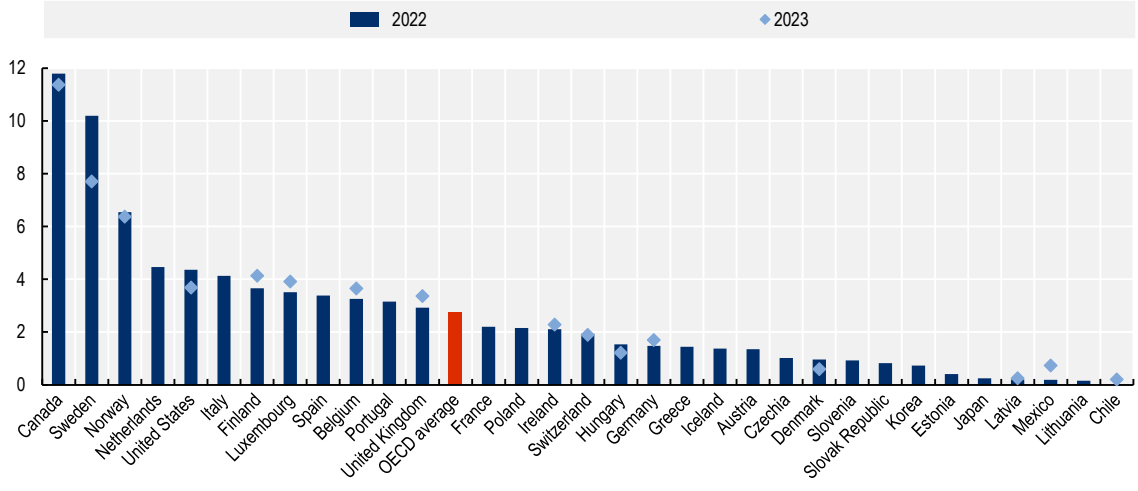


Note: The estimation for 2023 is based on preliminary data for 18 OECD countries accounting for 77% of the 2022 total.
Source: OECD International Migration database.

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Relative to the stock of foreign population of the host country, acquisitions of nationality represented on average 2.7% in OECD countries in 2022, a 0.4 percentage point increase compared to 2021 (Figure 1.25). In 2022, Canada became the country where the ratio between acquisitions of nationality and foreign population was highest (11.8%, compared to 4.5% in 2021). This ratio remained high in 2023, at 11.4%. Sweden was second despite a drop in 2023 (7.7% down from 10.2% in 2022). Norway followed with 6.4% as in 2022, then the Netherlands, (4.5% in 2022) and the United States (4.4% in 2023). Portugal is the country where the ratio dropped the most in 2022, by one full percentage point to 3.2%, due to a drop in acquisitions combined with a sharp increase in the foreign population.

Figure 1.25. Acquisitions of citizenship as a percentage of foreign population, 2021-23



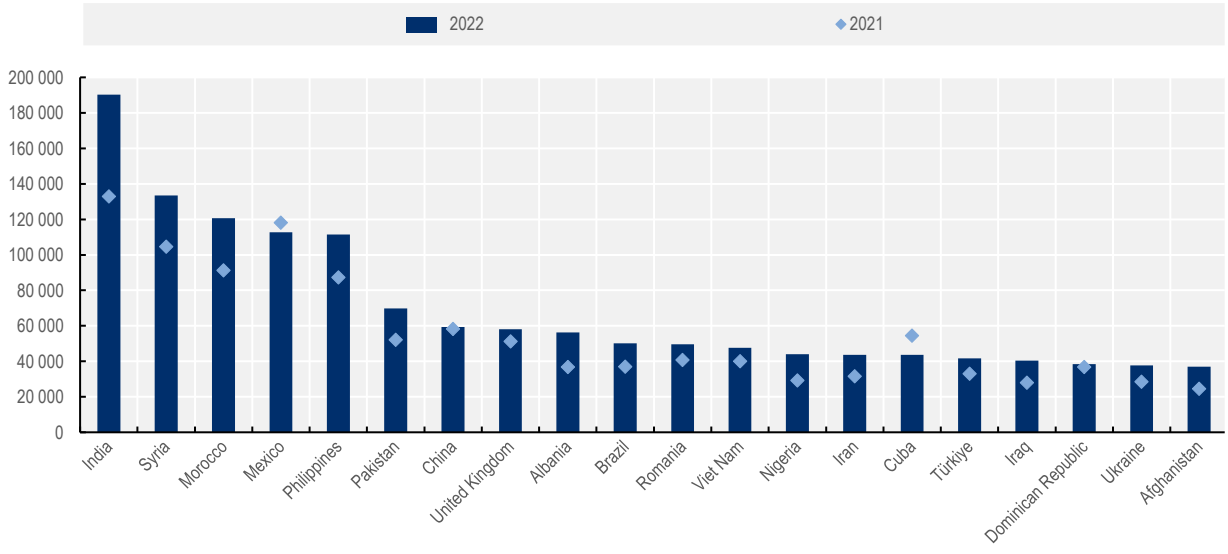
Note: The OECD average is the average of the countries featured in the figure above.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink https://stat.link/h31tjl

In 2022, more than 190 000 Indian nationals acquired the nationality of an OECD country, an increase of 60 000 compared to 2021 (+43%). This makes India the top country of origin in acquisition of citizenships in OECD countries and constitutes a record. This record figure was driven mainly by the tripling of the number of new Canadian citizens, which reached 60 000 in 2022. It will undoubtedly be surpassed in 2023 as a result of a further increase observed in Canada (to 79 000).

Syria remained the second country of origin in 2022, with 134 000 new citizens (+28% compared to 2021), followed by Morocco as 121 000 nationals became citizens of an OECD country (+32%). Most of them became Spanish (55 000), Italian (31 000) and French (19 000). Sharp increases were registered in 2022 for citizens of the Philippines (+28%, at 111 000 new citizens, of which 42 000 Canadians), Pakistan, (+34%, 70 000) and Albania (+53%, 57 000, of which 38 000 Italians).

Figure 1.26. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries: Top 20 countries of former nationality, 2022 and 2021



Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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Recent trends in labour market outcomes for migrants

Employment among migrants reached record high levels in 2023

Following the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment outcomes in OECD countries, particularly among migrants, economies have rebounded sharply since 2021. This is a trend that continued into 2023, with many countries seeing historically high levels of employment and low levels of unemployment (OECD, 2024[18]) (Annex Figure 1.A.2).

The labour market outcomes of migrants continued to improve in most OECD countries in 2023 (Table 1.8). The average employment rate of migrants in OECD countries increased from 71.4% in 2022 to 71.8% in 2023, with 22 out of 35 OECD countries (with data available for both 2022 and 2023) surpassing 2022 levels. Unemployment continued to decrease, reaching an average of 7.3% across the OECD in 2023, 0.3 percentage points lower than in 2022.

Table 1.8. Labour market situation of migrants in OECD countries in 2023

	2023		Change in 2023-22		Gap with the native-born in 2023	
	Percentages		Percentage points		Percentage points	
	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Australia	3.6	77.0	0.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.4
Austria	9.4	69.5	0.9	-0.7	5.7	-6.3
Belgium	9.1	61.4	-0.5	-0.1	4.4	-6.6
Canada	6.3	75.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	-0.1
Chile	7.3	76.5	0.5	1.0	-1.8	15.1
Colombia	6.1	66.2	-0.1	0.5	0.2	3.3
Costa Rica	7.3	65.2	-4.0	-1.7	-2.0	7.3
Czechia	3.5	79.5	0.9	-1.6	1.0	4.6
Denmark	8.5	71.9	0.9	-0.7	3.7	-5.4
Estonia	8.6	75.8	0.5	1.1	2.3	-0.5
Finland	13.7	67.7	2.5	-2.6	7.3	-7.1
France	11.0	62.4	-0.5	0.8	4.1	-7.1
Germany	5.4	69.3	-0.2	-0.5	2.9	-10.3
Greece	14.9	62.5	-4.1	1.6	4.1	0.8
Hungary	3.3	78.1	-0.7	-2.5	-0.9	3.4
Iceland	5.3	84.2	-1.3	1.3	2.1	0.6
Ireland	5.0	77.1	-0.1	0.0	0.8	4.2
Italy	10.3	64.0	-0.5	1.5	2.9	2.9
Japan[1]	5.0	77.3	..	..	1.0	0.7
Korea[2]	5.3	67.4	1.2	-0.4	2.6	-2.6
Latvia	7.7	70.4	-0.4	2.1	1.0	-1.2
Lithuania	8.6	71.7	-0.1	1.1	1.5	-1.5
Luxembourg	5.4	74.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	10.5
Mexico	5.0	51.8	-0.3	1.2	2.1	-12.0
Netherlands	5.8	71.6	0.0	1.3	2.6	-13.1
New Zealand	3.3	82.3	0.6	-0.4	-0.9	3.3
Norway	7.2	71.6	1.2	-1.5	4.5	-7.5
Poland	4.4	75.4	-1.4	-0.4	1.6	3.0
Portugal	8.3	76.6	0.2	-0.6	2.0	4.7
Slovak Republic	4.2	78.5	-1.0	0.2	-1.7	6.6
Slovenia	4.3	72.6	-1.5	2.8	0.8	0.1
Spain	16.5	65.1	-1.8	1.9	5.4	-0.4
Sweden	15.1	71.1	-0.9	2.4	10.0	-8.6
Switzerland	6.3	77.0	-0.6	1.7	3.4	-5.5
United Kingdom	5.1	76.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.7
United States	3.7	73.3	0.2	0.7	-0.2	3.1
OECD average	7.3	71.8	-0.3	0.3	2.1	-0.6
EU27	9.5	67.5	-0.6	0.8	4.0	-3.4

Note: Gap with the native-born refers to the difference between the corresponding rates of the foreign-born and native-born populations.
1. The data for Japan refer to 2020 instead of 2023 and are therefore excluded from OECD averages for 2023 (and related calculations).
2. Rates for Korea are estimated for the population aged 15-59 and refer to foreigners and immigrants who have been naturalised in the past 5 years, compared to nationals.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; Japan: Population Census, Korea: Economically Active Population Survey and Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force, Chile: Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN); Colombia: Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH); Costa Rica: Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO), Mexico: Encuesta Nacional de Ocupacion y Emploe (ENOE); United States: CPS.

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The increase in the immigrant employment rate was particularly high in some European countries, such as Slovenia (+2.8 percentage points) and Sweden (+2.4 percentage points). However, while those countries saw record levels of employment among the foreign-born, the native-born employment rate fell slightly (-1.2 and -0.4 percentage points).

Despite overall improvement in labour market outcomes, some European countries, particularly those receiving high levels of Ukrainian refugees, saw a decline in migrant employment rates in 2023. These include Germany (-0.5 percentage points), Poland (-0.4 percentage points) and Czechia (-1.6 percentage points), the top three destination countries for Ukrainian refugees, respectively (see Box 1.5 for more details on Ukrainians' employment in OECD destinations).

Many countries (20 out of 35 countries for which data is available) saw a reduction in the unemployment rate of immigrants, such as Greece (-4.1 percentage points), Costa Rica (-4.0 percentage points), and Spain (-1.8 percentage points). While these changes reflect better overall labour market conditions, the reduction in the foreign-born unemployment rate was significantly larger than for the native-born in these three countries. Fifteen out of thirty-five OECD countries saw concomitant increases in the employment rate and decreases in the unemployment rate from 2022 to 2023.

The favourable evolution of the labour market outcomes of migrants relative to the native-born population seen following the COVID-19 pandemic has slowed down compared to previous years. Migrants were disproportionately negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, their employment outcomes rebounded at a faster rate than those of the native-born and in 2022 had almost caught up with them (71.4% and 72% average employment rates across OECD countries for migrants and the native-born, respectively) (OECD, 2023[19]). In 2023, the gap stood at the same level of 0.6 percentage points, with both migrants and the native-born exhibiting slight increases in the employment rate (over +0.3 each).

In some countries, employment rates were considerably higher for migrants than for the native-born. This applies notably in Chile (+15.1 percentage points in favour of the foreign-born), Luxembourg (+10.5 percentage points), and Costa Rica (+7.3 percentage points). On the other hand, several Western and Nordic European countries showed particularly large employment gaps which favour the native-born, such as the Netherlands (-13.1 percentage points), Germany (-10.3 percentage points), and Sweden (-8.6 percentage points). In Germany, this gap has grown by +1.2 percentage points in the last year, which may partly be explained by a large inflow of Ukrainian refugees, but also by a rise in employment among the native-born. Further, Mexico also kept a sizeable migrant employment gap (-12 percentage points) compared with the native-born.

The migrant unemployment gap relative to the native-born was particularly large in European OECD countries, such as Sweden (+10.0 percentage points for the native-born), Finland (+7.3 percentage points), and Austria (+5.7 percentage points). These large gaps can partly be explained by the composition of the foreign-born populations in those countries, specifically their relatively large shares of humanitarian migrants with weak labour market attachment.

The labour force participation rate of migrants in OECD countries was stable in 2023 compared to 2022. On average, 77.4% of immigrants were active in the labour market in 2023, compared to 77.2% in 2022. Immigrant participation in the labour market exceeded that of the native-born by 1 percentage point, similar to the previous year. The highest participation rates among immigrants were recorded in Iceland (89.0%), New Zealand (85.0%), and Sweden (83.8%).

The labour market participation rate of immigrants was particularly high relative to that of the native-born in Chile (+14.9 percentage points), Luxembourg (+11.6 percentage points), and Portugal (+6.8 percentage points) (Annex Table 1.A.5). On the other hand, the participation rate of immigrants was lowest relative to that of the native-born in the Netherlands (-11.5 percentage points), Mexico (-11.2 percentage points), and Germany (-8.4 percentage points).

The increase in the employment rate of migrants in European OECD countries seems to have been largely driven by labour and family migrants, whose employment rates increased in most countries. The employment rate of humanitarian migrants decreased in several countries between 2021 and 2023. It fell by 13.4 percentage points (to 50% in 2023) in Spain, by 3.7 percentage points in Germany (to 48%) and by 2.8 percentage points in France (to 54%). These developments may again be explained by the recent arrivals of Ukrainian refugees, who have had limited time to integrate into local labour markets. The employment rate of humanitarian migrants in Poland (60.3%) in 2023 was much higher than that of countries such as France, Germany and Spain. Unfortunately, the employment rate is not available for 2021 for Poland due to small sample sizes.

The incidence of long-term unemployment – the share of the unemployed in unemployment for more than 12 months – declined among migrants in all but five of the 26 OECD countries for which data is available in 2022-23. Migrants are now only slightly more likely to be in long-term unemployment compared to their native-born counterparts, exhibiting long-term unemployment rates of 29.7% compared to 26.2%. In 2022, long-term unemployment stood at 32.8% among migrants and 28.8% among the native-born.

In most countries, the incidence of long-term unemployment for immigrants decreased at a faster rate than it did for the native-born, with the exception of some European countries including Austria, Belgium, Greece, Portugal and Sweden. The largest reductions in the incidence of immigrant long-term unemployment were seen in European countries, notably Lithuania (-10.2 percentage points), Norway (-7.4 percentage points), and Ireland (-7.3 percentage points). Overall in the EU27, from 2022 to 2023 the incidence of long-term unemployment improved for both migrant men and migrant women, but slightly more strongly for the latter (-3.0 percentage points and -4.9 percentage points, respectively).

Box 1.5. The labour market outcomes of Ukrainian refugees have improved in most countries

Refugees from Ukraine arriving to European countries have since 2022 been able to quickly enter into employment or self-employment through the EU's Temporary Protection Directive. Many non-EU OECD countries have also implemented similar provisions.

The extent to which Ukrainian refugees have been able to integrate into local labour markets has varied greatly between countries. Ukrainian refugees in certain Central and Eastern European countries, such as Poland, Lithuania and Estonia, fare particularly well on the labour market, exhibiting employment rates of over 50% in September 2023. The outcomes of Ukrainian refugees in countries such as Germany, Austria and Belgium are significantly lower but have picked up somewhat since 2022, with employment rates at 25% or lower more than a year following the start of the crisis. In Canada, the employment rate stood at an exceptionally high 71% in March 2023. Meanwhile, Japanese authorities reported that nearly 700 Ukrainian evacuees had found jobs in Japan within 18 months of displacement. A survey conducted by the Nippon Foundation estimated an employment rate of around 47% at the end of 2023.

Explanations for the differences in labour market integration between countries include the pre-existence of migration patterns and the presence of Ukrainian diaspora communities in host countries. These may influence the extent to which migrants integrate, as many Ukrainian refugees rely on pre-existing professional networks of earlier Ukrainian arrivals to find employment (OECD, 2023[20]). This may have contributed to skills mismatches, as their primary sectors of employment are of a lower-skilled nature (Table 2), despite Ukrainian refugees possessing a relatively high education level. In Canada, the high level of knowledge of English may have helped to facilitate workforce participation (Immigration Refugees and Citizenship Canada, 2023[21]). However, a significant proportion of country variations can also be explained by disparities in methodologies and reporting (EMN/OECD, 2024[22]).

Table 1.9. Estimated employment rates of refugees from Ukraine and main sectors of employment

	ER in Sept 2022	ER in Sept 2023	Main sectors of employment in 2023	Source
Austria	15%	21%	Accommodation and food services; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturing; administrative and support services; human health and social work	IOM
Belgium	11%	17%	Administrative and support services; agriculture, forestry and fishing; construction	Brussels, Flemish and Walloon employment services
Canada		71%	Sales and services; trades, transport and equipment operators; manufacturing and utilities	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Czechia	35%	48%	Machine and plant operators, assemblers; auxiliary and unskilled workers; craftsmen and repairmen	Labour Office of the Czech Republic
Estonia	42%	54%	Processing industry; administrative and support services; wholesale and retail trade	Statistics Estonia
Finland	22%	22%	Administrative and support services; agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing	VATT Dataroom register
France		32%	Accommodation and catering; construction; service and support activities	Ministry of Labour
Germany	19%	25%	Helpers; other services (including temporary work, horticulture and facility management), manufacturing	Federal Employment Agency
Greece	42%			
Ireland	27%	35%	Accommodation and food services; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturing	Central Statistics Office
Italy	31%	31%	Personal services; industry	Ministry of Labour
Japan		47%		
Latvia	30%	30%	Manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; accommodation and food services	Ministry of Welfare
Lithuania		66%	Transport and storage; manufacturing; construction	Lithuanian Employment Service
Luxembourg		41%	Cleaners and domestic helpers; waiters and barmen; administrative clerks	ADEM
Netherlands	44%	55%	Catering; logistics; agriculture	Central Bureau of Statistics
Poland		71%	Storage of goods; packaging activities; restaurants and other permanent catering establishments	UKR PESEL
Portugal		30%		
Slovenia	37%	33%		
Slovak Republic	23%	29%	Administrative services; professional, scientific, technical activities; accommodation and catering services	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
Spain		36%		
Sweden		56%		
United Kingdom		52%	Hospitality; manufacturing or construction (including mining and fuel).	UK Humanitarian Response Insight Survey
United States	21%			

Note: The "Source" columns refer to data on main sectors of employment. Employment rate sources are listed below. Employment rate data from Canada is from March 2023, the United Kingdom from May 2023, and the United States from September 2023.
Source: EMN/OECD (2024[22]), *Labour market integration of beneficiaries of temporary protection from Ukraine*, www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-issues/migration/OECD-EMN%20Inform_%20Labour-market-integration-of-beneficiaries-of-temporary-protection-from-Ukraine.pdf; Immigration Refugees and Citizenship Canada (2023[21]), *Rapid evaluation of the Ukraine response*, www.canada.ca/content/dam/ircc/documents/pdf/english/corporate/reports-statistics/evaluations/ukraine_en.pdf; Japan: Nippon Foundation survey data. United Kingdom: UK Humanitarian Response Insight Survey. United States: ACS.

Improvements in the labour market outcomes of migrants have largely been driven by women

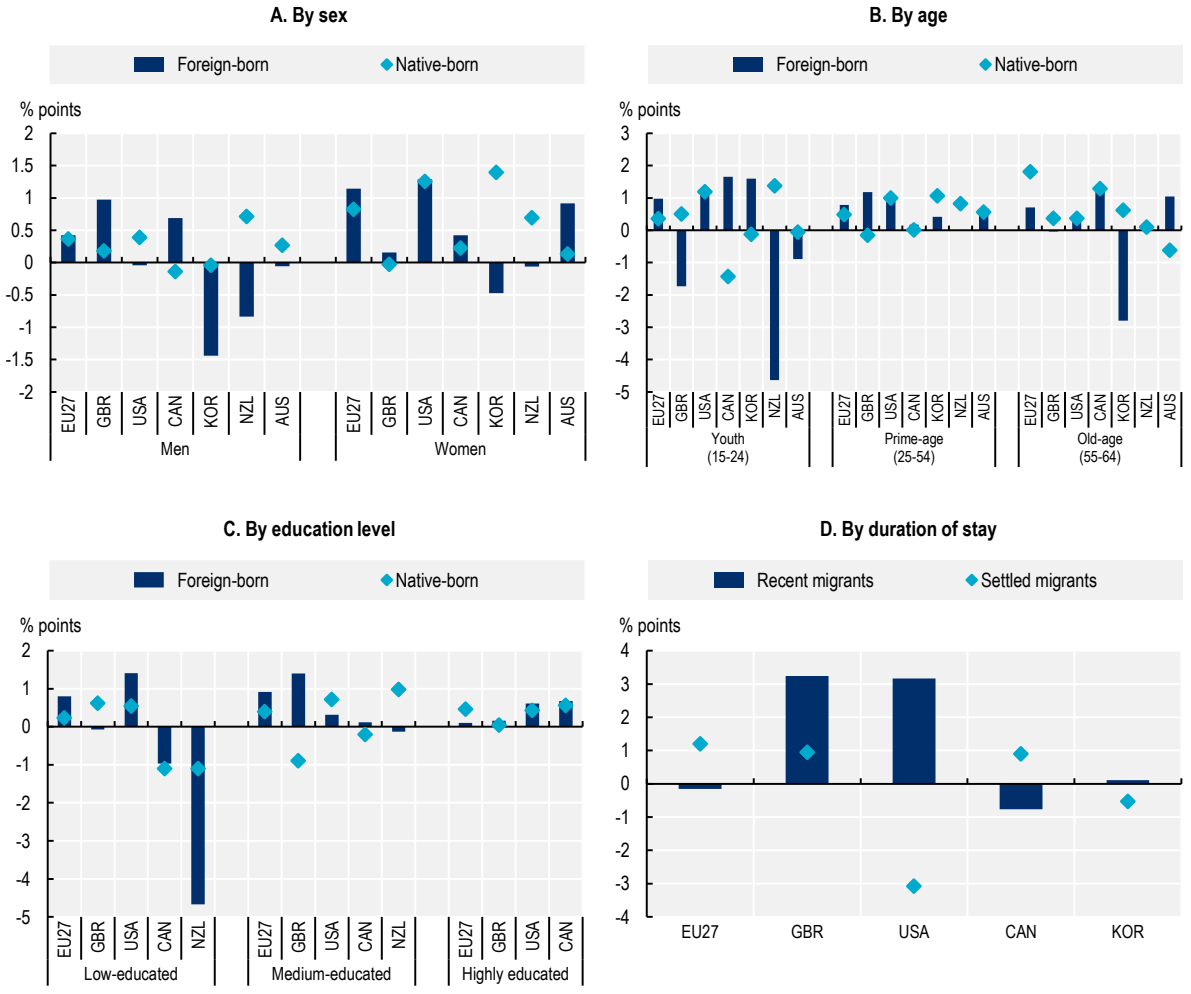
Figure 1.27 shows changes in employment rates by gender, age, level of education, and duration of stay in the EU27, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States. In most contexts, migrant women saw record employment rates.

While changes in the employment rate of native-born men were small, foreign-born men's employment rate slightly increased in the United Kingdom (+1.0 percentage point) and Canada (+0.7 percentage points), and slightly decreased in Korea (-1.4 percentage points) and New Zealand (-0.8 percentage points).

Among women, employment outcomes generally improved, in most cases exceeding improvements seen by men. The most significant increases in the employment rate of foreign-born women were seen in the EU27 (+1.1 percentage points), the United States (+1.3 percentage points), and Australia (+0.9 percentage points). In Korea and New Zealand, employment rates decreased slightly among female migrants (-0.5 percentage points and -0.1 percentage points, respectively).

In the EU27, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the United States, foreign-born women exhibited the highest employment rates on record. In the EU27 and Canada, employment among foreign-born men was also at record high levels. While gender gaps persist in the EU27 and all other countries for which data is available (Annex Figure 1.A.3), foreign-born gender gaps in employment in 2023 were the smallest on record in the United States (19.7%, -1.3 percentage points) and Australia (10.4%, -2.3 percentage points), and improved slightly in the EU27 (shrinking by 0.7 percentage points). In contrast, the foreign-born gender gap in employment increased in the United Kingdom (+0.8 percentage points) and Canada (+0.3 percentage points).

Figure 1.27. Changes in the employment rate by demographic group and place of birth in selected OECD countries, between 2022 and 2023



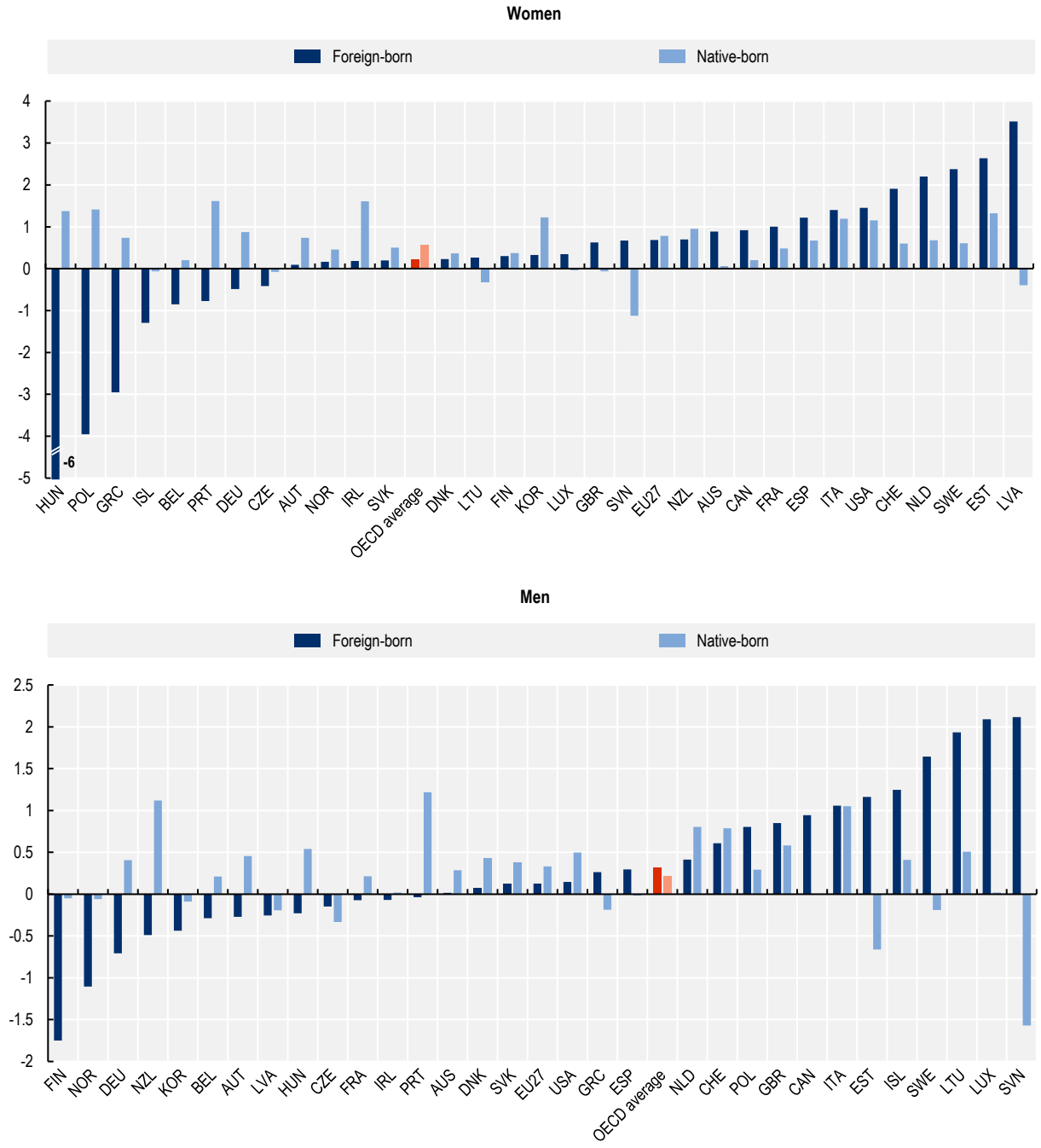
Note: The reference population is the working-age population (aged 15-64). Rates for Korea are estimated for the population aged 15-59 (Youth: 15-29; Prime-age: 30-49; Old-age: 50-59) and refer to foreigners and to immigrants who have been naturalised in the past five years, compared to nationals. "Low-educated" refers to individuals with less than upper secondary education, "Medium" refers to those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and "Highly" refers to individuals with tertiary education. Calculations have been made by the Secretariat using the adjusted series for the whole population provided by Eurostat.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; Korea: Economically Active Population Survey and Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force; United States: Current Population Surveys.

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Changes in the labour force participation rate of migrant women were heterogeneous across OECD countries (Figure 1.28). The largest increases in participation were observed in European countries such as Latvia (+3.5 percentage points), Estonia (+2.6 percentage points) and the Netherlands (+2.2 percentage points). Elsewhere in Europe, the participation rate of migrant women decreased significantly, notably in Hungary (-6.3 percentage points), Poland (-4.0 percentage points) and Greece (-3.0 percentage points). Non-European OECD countries observed limited changes in the participation rate of migrant women, the most significant of which was the United States (+1.5 percentage points).

Changes in participation among migrant men were much less pronounced across all countries, exceeding 2 percentage points in only two countries.

Figure 1.28. Change in the labour force participation rate between 2022 and 2023, by place of birth and gender, population aged 15 to 64



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

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Young migrants' outcomes on the labour market diverged across countries

Changes in the employment rate of young migrants, aged 15 to 24, were uneven across countries. The labour market situation of young migrants improved in Korea (+1.6 percentage points), Canada (+1.6 percentage points), the United States (+1.1 percentage points) and the EU27 (+1.0 percentage points) and did so at a faster rate than for the native-born, except for the United States. In contrast, the employment rate of young migrants declined in New Zealand (-4.6 percentage points), the United Kingdom (-1.7 percentage points) and Australia (-0.9 percentage points). In all three countries, native-born youth saw either improvements or similar outcomes relative to the year before.

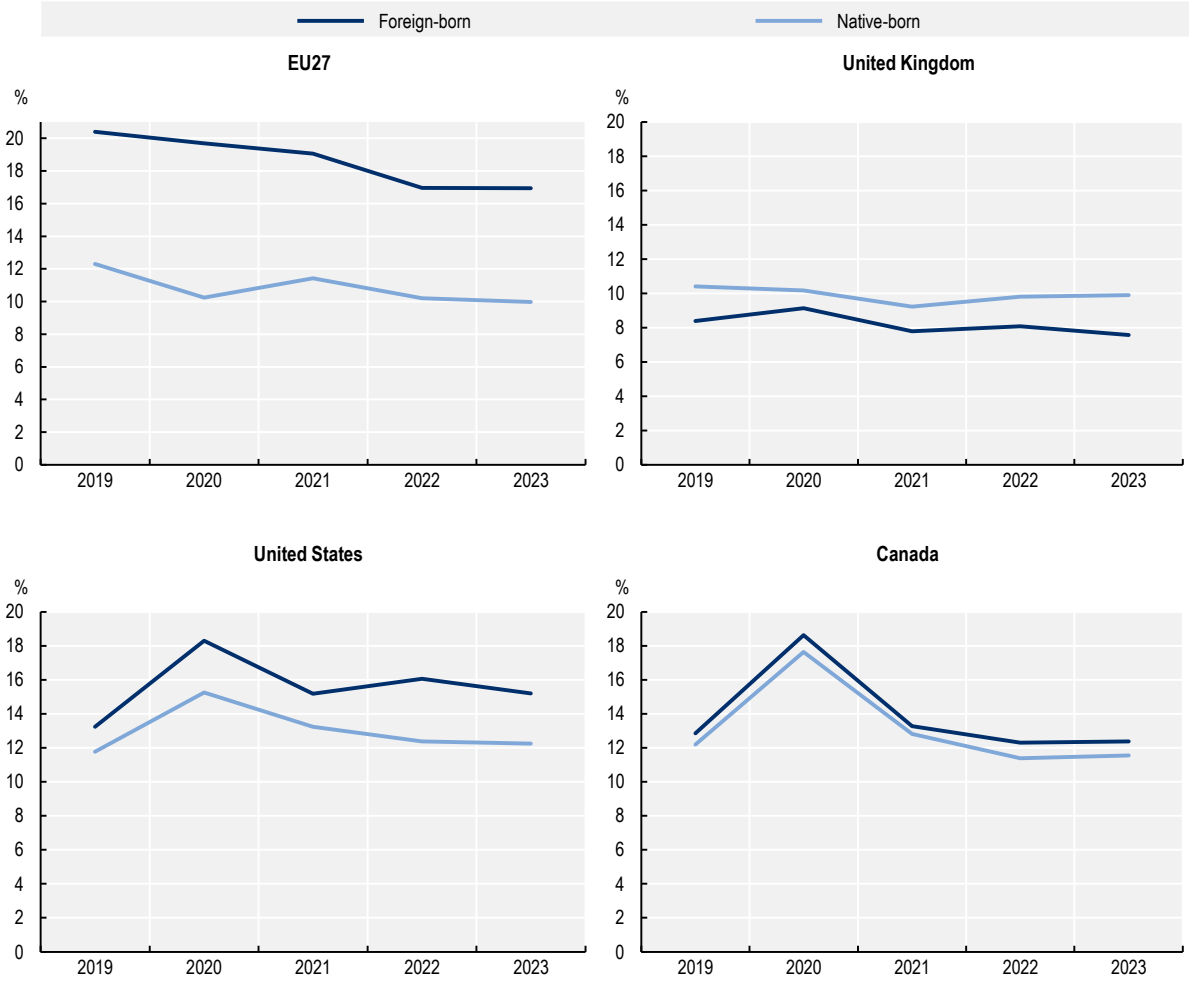
Gaps in the employment rate of young migrants relative to their native-born counterparts increased in several countries. The most significant gap, which grew by 2.2 percentage points in 2023, was in the United Kingdom, where young migrants were 11.8 percentage points less likely to be in employment than the young native-born. The gaps in Australia (6.7 percentage points) and New Zealand (5.2 percentage points) also grew, with a particularly large widening of 4.4 percentage points in New Zealand relative to 2022. Young migrants saw their employment rates improve relative to their native-born counterparts in the EU27 and Korea, countries in which migrants already had larger employment rates than the native-born, but also in Canada, where the gap decreased.

A prominent indicator of labour market exclusion among young people is the "NEET" rate, referring to the share of young people not in education, employment, nor training. NEET rates saw limited changes in OECD countries between 2022-23, and improvements made since the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic have slowed down (Figure 1.29). The largest reductions in the NEET rate among young migrants were observed in some European countries: Switzerland (-10.6 percentage points), Poland (-7.3 percentage points), and Italy (-4.4 percentage points). However, these improvements were matched by increases in the foreign-born NEET rate in other EU countries such as Portugal (+8.4 percentage points), Finland (+3.7 percentage points) and Germany (+2.0 percentage points).

The gap in NEET rates between foreign-born and native-born youth remains particularly large in the EU27 (+7.0 percentage points), even slightly increasing compared to the year before. Changes to the NEET rate gaps were however highly heterogenous in the EU27. Whereas countries like Poland and Switzerland saw reductions in the NEET gap between migrants and the native-born in 2022-23, increases in the gap were observed in Portugal, Finland and Germany. The United States (with a gap of +3.0 percentage points) and Canada (+0.8 percentage points) both saw slight reductions in the NEET gap in 2022-23. The United Kingdom remains an outlier in that the NEET gap favours the foreign-born (-2.3 percentage points), having slightly widened relative to 2022.

Figure 1.29. Share of young people not in education, employment or training ("NEET"), by place of birth, in selected OECD countries, 2019-23

Population aged 15-24



Note: Compulsory military service is excluded from the calculation. NEET rates of the native-born and foreign-born populations in the EU27 countries in 2019 and 2020 have been subject to adjustments for a break in series caused by a change in the methodology of the European Labour Force Survey in 2021. Calculations were made by the Secretariat taking into account the adjusted series for the whole population provided by Eurostat.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Canada and the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; United States: Current Population Surveys.

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Labour market outcomes improved across most regions of origin

Looking at employment outcomes by region of origin reveals contrasting patterns. For most regions of origin, however, the general trend was an improvement in labour market outcomes in 2023 over the preceding year.

The employment rates of migrants from Asia improved in most countries, particularly the EU27 overall (+1.8 percentage points) and the United States (+1.5 percentage points, which includes migrants from the Middle East). In Korea, employment rates remained relatively stable among Asian migrants, with the exception of migrants originating from China (-2.8 percentage points).

The labour market situation of migrants born in the Americas diverged depending on the host country. In Canada, migrants from other North American countries (including Mexico) saw a decline of 1.4 percentage points in the employment rate, whereas in the United States, an increase of 0.7 percentage points was observed for migrants from Mexico and a decrease of 2 percentage points for migrants from Canada. In the EU27, migrants from both North America (+1.8 percentage points) and Central and South America and Caribbean countries (+1.5 percentage points) observed large increases in the employment rate.

European migrants saw a general improvement in their labour market situation, particularly in Canada (+1.9 percentage point increase in the employment rate). In the United States however, their employment rate declined by 0.8 percentage points. In EU27 countries, a decline was observed in the employment rate of European migrants originating from outside the EU27/EFTA region (-0.9 percentage points), most likely driven by large inflows of Ukrainian refugees. This group was also the only one among regions of origin in EU27 countries which saw a reduction in labour force participation (-1.1 percentage points), which may be explained by the lower labour force participation rate of humanitarian and family migrants relative to other migrant categories, even though Ukrainian refugees are generally more active on the labour market than other humanitarian groups.

In all regions for which data is available, migrants from the Middle East had higher employment rates in 2023 than in the year before. The most significant improvements were observed in the United Kingdom (+3.0 percentage points, also including migrants from Central Asia) and the EU27 countries (+0.9 percentage points). In the United Kingdom, their participation rate jumped significantly, increasing by 7.8 percentage points relative to the year before. Migrants from North African countries in the United Kingdom however had a lower employment rate than the year before (-2.4 percentage points).

Migrants originating from Sub-Saharan Africa saw mixed outcomes across countries in 2023, unlike the general improvement observed for this group in the year prior. Notably, their employment rate declined in both Australia (-2.2 percentage points) and Canada (-0.9 percentage points). Their unemployment levels also jumped by 0.6 percentage points in both countries, above the general unemployment rate among the foreign-born. In the EU27 and the United Kingdom, this group saw a general improvement in employment and unemployment rates over the year.

Migrants born in Oceania generally saw improvements in their labour market situation, notably in Canada (+1.1 percentage points) and Australia (+0.9 percentage points). In both countries, their employment rates are higher than the average foreign-born employment rate.

Table 1.10. Employment, unemployment and participation rates by region of origin in selected OECD countries in 2022 and 2023, percentages

	Region of birth	Employment rate		Unemployment rate		Participation rate	
		2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Australia	Other Oceania	79.9	80.7	3.7	3.7	82.9	83.8
	Europe	79.8	80.7	2.8	2.6	82.1	82.8
	North Africa and the Middle East	58.8	59.2	8.3	7.8	64.1	64.2
	Sub-Saharan Africa	81.9	79.8	3.6	4.2	85.0	83.2
	Asia	76.8	77.0	3.5	3.6	79.6	79.8
	Americas	82.7	83.1	2.7	3.3	85.0	86.0
	Foreign-born (total)	76.5	77.0	3.6	3.6	80.0	79.9
	Native-born	77.5	77.3	3.9	3.9	80.6	80.4
Canada	Sub-Saharan Africa	74.6	73.7	7.9	8.5	81.0	80.5
	North Africa	71.7	71.8	9.4	8.8	79.2	78.7
	Middle East	66.9	67.3	8.6	9.1	73.3	74.0
	Asia	75.7	76.5	5.3	5.7	79.9	81.2
	Europe	78.3	80.2	4.7	4.9	82.1	84.3
	Oceania	78.6	79.7	4.3	4.7	82.2	83.7
	Other North America	71.7	70.3	6.8	6.7	77.0	75.4
	Central and South America and Caribbean	77.2	77.2	5.9	6.6	82.0	82.7
	Foreign-born (total)	75.2	75.8	5.9	6.3	79.9	80.9
	Native-born	75.8	75.8	5.0	5.1	79.8	79.9
EU27 countries	EU27 + EFTA	74.4	75.1	6.8	6.4	79.8	80.3
	Other European countries	66.2	65.3	8.2	8.1	72.2	71.0
	North Africa	53.2	54.4	16.9	16.3	64.0	65.0
	Sub-Saharan Africa	64.5	65.9	14.2	13.0	75.2	75.7
	Middle East	58.4	59.3	13.0	12.3	67.1	67.6
	North America	70.1	72.0	5.7	4.8	74.4	75.6
	Central and South America and Caribbean	68.0	69.4	14.6	13.3	79.6	80.1
	Asia	66.1	68.0	8.0	7.4	71.9	73.5
	Other regions	70.6	70.9	7.2	7.4	76.1	76.5
	Foreign-born (total)	66.8	67.5	10.1	9.5	74.3	74.6
	Native-born	70.3	70.9	5.6	5.5	74.5	75.1
United Kingdom	EU (excluding United Kingdom)	82.6	83.3	3.1	2.5	85.3	85.4
	Other European countries	71.2	71.8	7.0	8.3	76.6	78.3
	North Africa	60.2	57.8	12.9	14.4	69.2	67.5
	Sub-Saharan Africa	76.1	77.4	5.6	5.2	80.6	81.6
	Middle East and Central Asia	54.9	57.9	8.2	14.4	59.8	67.6
	North America	76.5	79.1	4.4	3.3	80.0	81.8
	Central and South America and Caribbean	76.2	74.6	7.2	8.9	82.1	81.9
	Asia	71.2	70.9	5.6	6.4	75.5	75.7
	Other regions	84.9	87.8	3.5	1.1	88.0	88.8
	Foreign-born (total)	75.8	76.3	4.9	5.1	79.7	80.4
	Native-born	75.5	75.6	3.5	3.8	78.3	78.6
United States	Mexico	70.8	71.5	3.5	3.9	73.4	74.4
	Other Central American countries	74.0	72.4	3.6	4.7	76.8	76.0
	South America and Caribbean	73.7	74.7	4.0	3.9	76.9	77.8
	Canada	74.7	72.7	2.4	2.9	76.6	74.9
	Europe	74.6	73.8	3.4	3.7	77.2	76.6
	Africa	74.3	76.6	5.1	3.7	78.3	79.6
	Asia and the Middle East	72.1	73.6	2.8	2.9	74.1	75.8
	Other regions	69.6	67.5	2.4	3.8	71.3	70.2
	Foreign-born (total)	72.6	73.3	3.5	3.7	75.2	76.1
	Native-born	69.4	70.2	3.9	3.8	72.2	73.0

	Region of birth	Employment rate		Unemployment rate		Participation rate	
		2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Korea	China (Ethnic Korean)	77.3	77.2	3.9	5.1	80.4	81.3
	China	37.6	34.8	7.3	8.4	40.5	38.0
	Viet Nam	54.5	54.4	5.1	7.5	57.4	58.8
	Other Asia	76.0	76.7	3.1	3.8	78.4	79.7
	Other regions	66.5	62.2	5.0	7.9	70.0	67.5
	Foreign-born (total)	67.6	67.4	4.1	5.3	70.7	71.2
	Native-born	69.3	69.9	2.9	2.7	71.4	71.9

Note: The population refers to working-age population (15-64) for the employment and participation rates and to active population aged 15-64 for the unemployment rate. Rates for Korea are estimated for the population aged 15-59 and refer to foreigners and to immigrants who have been naturalised in the past 5 years, compared to nationals. 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.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; Korea: Economically Active Population Survey and Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force; United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink https://stat.link/ejgyrz

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Annex 1.A. Supplementary tables and figures

Annex Table 1.A.1. Permanent-type flows to OECD countries by category, 2022 and 2023

Thousands and percentage change

	Work			Accompanying family			Family			Humanitarian			Free movement			Total		
	2022	2023	%	2022	2023	%	2022	2023	%	2022	2023	%	2022	2023	%	2022	2023	%
Australia	41.0	68.9	*68%*	48.0	73.4	*53%*	54.3	52.5	*-3%*	13.3	17.9	*34%*	14.0	25.9	*84%*	170.9	238.7	*40%*
Austria	3.3	5.0	*50%*	2.0	3.1	*57%*	12.6	13.0	*3%*	16.5	22.2	*35%*	58.6	61.7	*5%*	93.3	105.4	*13%*
Belgium	7.2	7.7	*6%*				33.3	33.8	*1%*	11.1	10.5	*-6%*	68.7	68.7	*0%*	120.4	120.8	*0%*
Canada	135.8	144.9	*7%*	119.8	127.8	*7%*	97.4	109.7	*13%*	74.3	75.1	*1%*				437.6	471.7	*8%*
Czechia	22.5	14.6	*-35%*				10.7	10.5	*-2%*	0.5	0.3	*-33%*	11.7	11.7	*0%*	45.6	37.5	*-18%*
Denmark	10.7	10.7	*0%*	6.8	5.7	*-16%*	5.5	6.0	*9%*	1.4	1.3	*-4%*	41.6	36.8	*-11%*	66.3	60.6	*-9%*
Estonia	5.5	3.5	*-37%*				3.2	2.2	*-32%*	1.4			3.5	3.0	*-14%*	13.5	8.6	*-36%*
Finland	13.1	12.2	*-6%*				16.5	21.2	*29%*	3.0	2.9	*-4%*	7.6	6.1	*-19%*	40.4	42.8	*6%*
France	59.0	59.3	*1%*				105.0	98.3	*-6%*	27.7	34.1	*23%*	71.3	75.2	*5%*	294.4	297.6	*1%*
Germany	89.9	93.3	*4%*				102.0	115.1	*13%*	150.0	170.3	*14%*	327.1	313.9	*-4%*	669.0	692.7	*4%*
Greece	5.6	11.8	*110%*				15.9	12.9	*-19%*	23.6	28.5	*21%*	4.8	6.7	*40%*	62.8	72.5	*16%*
Ireland	35.4	27.4	*-23%*	0.0			4.0	4.0	*0%*	1.9	2.9	*49%*	25.6	30.9	*21%*	66.9	65.2	*-3%*
Israel							7.8	5.6	*-29%*							74.7	46.0	*-38%*
Italy	55.8	31.8	*-43%*				123.3	127.3	*3%*	5.4	4.7	*-13%*	50.0	43.4	*-13%*	235.4	208.2	*-12%*
Japan	79.2	90.1	*14%*	37.5	39.6	*6%*	21.1	19.3	*-8%*	2.0	1.3	*-33%*				144.2	154.8	*7%*
Korea	5.7	12.9	*129%*	0.4	1.0	*166%*	11.9	16.0	*35%*	0.2	0.2	*0%*				57.8	87.1	*51%*
Lithuania	4.3	2.0	*-55%*				5.3	3.8	*-29%*	0.3	0.4	*20%*	0.4	0.8	*82%*	10.6	7.2	*-32%*
Luxembourg	3.6	3.8	*5%*				4.6	5.2	*12%*	1.2	1.1	*-9%*	17.8	17.3	*-3%*	27.2	27.4	*1%*
Mexico	10.3	8.2	*-21%*				32.8	33.6	*2%*	21.2	16.3	*-23%*				75.6	69.9	*-8%*
Netherlands	32.1	27.4	*-15%*				45.9	45.3	*-1%*	29.6	27.1	*-8%*	96.4	94.8	*-2%*	204.1	194.7	*-5%*
New Zealand	74.9	40.3	*-46%*	62.8	58.8	*-6%*	9.0	11.2	*24%*	3.6	5.7	*61%*	4.0	3.2	*-21%*	154.3	119.3	*-23%*
Norway	5.7	5.4	*-5%*		3.8		11.3	7.1	*-37%*	4.8	4.1	*-14%*	22.1	21.3	*-4%*	44.0	41.8	*-5%*
Portugal	53.2	55.1	*4%*				30.3	35.1	*16%*	0.7	0.3	*-54%*	30.1	30.1	*0%*	121.0	132.4	*9%*
Slovak Republic	18.9	19.5	*3%*				3.5	3.4	*-5%*	0.1	0.0	*-28%*	1.2	1.2	*0%*	24.3	24.6	*1%*
Slovenia	23.4	21.4	*-9%*				5.7	6.3	*10%*	0.2	0.2	*-24%*	2.4	3.3	*35%*	31.8	31.1	*-2%*
Spain	34.5	25.3	*-27%*	11.5	12.2	*7%*	59.2	100.2	*69%*	16.1	12.3	*-24%*	114.3	115.2	*1%*	324.0	364.1	*12%*
Sweden	17.7	15.7	*-11%*	14.1	12.4	*-12%*	20.2	22.7	*13%*	5.2	5.5	*5%*	32.6	30.8	*-5%*	89.8	87.1	*-3%*
Switzerland	3.1	2.8	*-7%*				20.1	21.6	*7%*	10.1	10.5	*4%*	96.4	109.3	*13%*	130.0	144.5	*11%*
United Kingdom	190.5	282.6	*48%*	131.0	261.0	*99%*	103.5	112.2	*8%*	24.0	65.3	*172%*				488.4	746.9	*53%*
United States	145.7	82.3	*-43%*	141.9	79.9	*-44%*	581.5	785.9	*35%*	92.0	126.3	*37%*				1 048.7	1 189.8	*13%*

Source: OECD International migration database.

StatLink https://stat.link/l2ew0y

Annex Table 1.A.2. 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 resident and seasonal worker programmes) Including renewals	**Seasonal workers:** Temporary resident (other employment); Seasonal Worker Programme (SWP); Pacific Labour Scheme; Pacific Australia Labour Mobility Scheme (PALM)		
	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.	Up to 2 years	
	Intra-company transferees: Temporary resident Skilled programme	Up to 4 years	
	Other workers: Temporary resident Skilled programme (except ICT); Temporary Resident (Other Employment) excluding "Australian Government Endorsed Events", "Invited for Other Social and Cultural Activity"; Entertainment; Family (Temporary); Religious Work		
Austria	**Seasonal workers:** Number of work permits issued (quota and out of quota workers)	Up to 9 months	
	Trainees: Temporary residence permits (Aufenhaltsbewilligungen [AB]) issued for ICT trainees	Up to 12 months	Uncapped
	Intra-company transferees: AB permits issued to ICT Managers and Specialists	Up to 12 months (renewable)	Uncapped
	Other workers: AB permit for Self-employed. NB permit for Specific cases of gainful employment – special managers Job rotation Researchers: Settlement permits (Niederlassungsbewilligung [NB]) for Researchers (and AB permits for Researchers, if any) Au pair: AB permits for Special cases of dependent gainful occupation – Au Pair Excludes: Posted workers, Artists, Volunteers/social service workers	Up to 12 months (renewable)	Uncapped
Belgium	**Working holidaymakers:** top 10 countries of origin (estimation)		
	Trainees (estimation)		
	Other workers: Au pair; Researchers		
Canada (TFWP and IMP programmes – initial permits)	**Seasonal workers:** Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programme (TFWP): effective entries	Not renewable	
	Working holidaymakers: International Experience Canada Working Holiday and International Youth Program (IMP)	Not renewable	Uncapped
	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	
	Other workers: Temporary Foreign Workers with LMIA (excl. Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programme – TFWP); International Mobility Program Participants (excl. Working Holiday (IEC); ICT; Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel; Spouses of skilled workers; Spouses of students; PR Applicants in Canada; Humanitarian reason; Haiti special measures)	IMP: varies Live-in caregivers: unlimited other TFWP: not renewable	Uncapped

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Czechia	**Seasonal workers:** Long-term visa for Seasonal employment	Up to 9 months, renewable	
	Intra-company transferees		
	Researchers		
	Other workers: Special work visa (for citizens of Ukraine and other selected nationalities) working in agriculture, food industry, forestry	Up to 1 year, not renewable	
Denmark	**Working holidaymakers:** Residence permits in the area of education – Working Holiday	Up to 12 months	
	Trainees: Residence permits in the area of education – Interns	Up to 18 months	
	Other workers: Work permits – Agriculture, Wage work in Greenland or Faroe Islands. Researchers: Work permits – Researchers and teachers Au pair: Residence permits in the area of education – Au pair	Up to 2 years (4 years for researchers) (renewable)	
Estonia	**Seasonal workers:** Registration of short-term employment as a seasonal worker	Up to 270 days in a 365-day period	Uncapped
	Intra-company transferees: Temporary residence permit – ICT (includes trainees, managers, specialists)	Up to 3 years (1 year for ICT trainees)	
	Other workers: Other registration of short-term employment (Under general conditions, Equipment installer/craftsman, Other)	Up to 365 days in a 455-day period	Uncapped
	Researchers: Temporary residence permit – Researcher	Up to 5 years	
Finland (Decisions on first residence permits)	**Seasonal workers:** Seasonal work visas; Seasonal work requiring a LM test	Up to 9 months	
	Trainees: Internship		
	Intra-company transferees: ICT; ICT (mobile)		
	Other workers: Volunteering; National researcher; Scientific research	Up to 12 months	
France (first residence permits issued – work contract or permits shorter than 1 year)	**Seasonal workers:** number of medical check-up (source: OFII)	Up to 9 months per year (3-year authorisation)	
	Working holidaymakers: *Programme vacances Travail*	Up to 12 months.	
	Trainees: *Stagiaires*	Up to 1 year initially (extension up to 3 years in total)	
	Intra-company transferees: Residence permits – *Salarié en mission / Salarié détaché ICT*	Up to 3 years.	
	Other workers: Researchers, au-pair, other residence permits	Up to 12 months (renewable)	
Germany (grants of first residence permits)	**Seasonal workers:** § 15a Abs.1 Nr. 1 BeschV (Saisonbeschäftigung – Arbeitserlaubnis bis 90 Tage)		
	Trainees: Berufsausbildung (§ 16a AufenthG)		
	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: "Au pair (§19c Abs. 1 AufenthG in conjunction with § 12 BeschV)"; European Voluntary Service (§ 19e AufenthG)		
Ireland	**Trainees:** Internship employment permit		
	Intra-company transferees: ICT Employment permit		
	Other workers: Contract for Services Employment permit; Exchange Agreement		

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Israel (entries excl. Palestinian workers, and stock of Jordanian daily workers working in uncapped sectors)	**Other workers:**		
	Construction: Jordanian workers (daily workers in capped sectors); Tel Aviv city rail project; Sea ports projects; Jordan Valley irrigation project; Foreign Construction Workers (bilateral agreements with Bulgaria, China, Moldova, Romania, Türkiye, Ukraine)	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 (entry visa data)	**Seasonal workers:** estimates from the Ministry of Interior	Up to 9 months	Capped
	Trainees: visa for study/training reasons – traineeship		Uncapped
	Working holidaymakers: "Vacanze lavoro" programme	12 months	Uncapped
	Intra-company transferees: estimates from the Ministry of Interior	Up to 3 years (1 year for ICT trainees)	Uncapped
	Other workers: estimates from the Ministry of Interior		Uncapped
Japan (New visas, excl. re-entry)	**Working holidaymakers:** Working holidaymaker visas		Capped for some nationalities
	Trainees: Trainees and Technical intern training		
	Intra company transferees		
	Other workers: Professor; Researcher; Instructor; Specified Skilled Worker; Designated activities – Researcher and IT engineer; Designated activities –Housekeeper; Designated activities – EPA candidates	1 to 5 years, renewable	Uncapped
Korea (Visas issued, incl. some re-entries)	**Industrial trainees:** Industrial trainees (D-3); general trainees (D-4)		
	Working holidaymakers: H-1		
	Intra-company transferees: D-7		
	Other workers: Speciality Occupations (E-5); Unskilled Employment (E-9); Visiting & Employment (H-2); Foreign Language Instructor (E-2); Research – (E-3); Professors (E-1)		
Lithuania (First issuances of temporary residence permits)	**Trainees:** intern at a scientific study institution		
	Intra-company transferees: Temporary residence permits – ICT		
	Other workers: Researchers Excluding "Workers in shortage occupations/whose work meets the needs of the labour market" (undetermined share of posted workers among this category)		
Luxembourg (first residence permit issuances)	**Trainees:** "Stagiaires"		
	Intra-company transferees: Transfert intragroupe – expert/cadre; employé-stagiaire; mobile expert cadre; Travailleur transféré; Mobilité à long terme du travailleur transféré – expert/cadre		
	Other workers: Posted workers; Researcher; Prestataire de service Communautaire; Volunteer; Au pair	Up to 12 months	

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
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		
Netherlands	**Intra-company transferees:** Single permit – Work/residence permit for ICT	Up to 3 years (up to 1 year for ICT trainees)	
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; Excluding religious trainees	Practical training for students not enrolled in New Zealand (or enrolled for 3 months maximum): up to 6 months; Apprentice jockeys: up to 4 years	Uncapped
	Other workers: *Skilled Migrant Programme;* *Skilled Work programme:* selected categories (ASEAN Special Work; Chef from Thailand; China Skilled Workers; China Special Work; Essential Skills; Essential Skills – Skill Level 1; Essential Skills – current employment; AEWV transitional; Accredited Employer); *Work to Residence Programme:* selected categories (Long Term Skill Shortage List Occupation; Talent (Accredited Employer)) *Exchange Work*		
Norway (Education and work permits)	**Seasonal workers:** Work permits – seasonal	Up to 6 months in a 12-month period. Not renewable	
	Working holidaymakers (from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan or Argentina)	Up to 1 year. Renewable for some nationalities for up to 2 years	Some capped
	Trainees: Education permit – Interns or guestworkers (Praktikant eller gjestearbeider)	Up to 6 or 12 months. Not renewable	
	Post doc: Education permit – Post-doc		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers: Other granted work permits for third-country nationals		
Poland	**Other workers:** Declarations >90 days; Total work permits (A, B, C, D, E); Notifications of entrusting work (March 2022 Law)		

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Slovak Republic	**Seasonal workers:** Foreign workers – Agriculture (Residence permit for the purpose of seasonal employment)	180 days within 12 months, renewable once	
	Trainees: Temporary residence – ICT – intern; Special activity – Internship as part of studies outside the Slovak Republic		
	Intra-company transferees: ICT Specialists and Managers		
	Researchers: Temporary residence – Research & Development		
	Other temporary workers: Temporary residence – Special activity – Teaching activity		
Slovenia	**Seasonal workers**: first permits issued (Eurostat)	Up to 6 or 7 months in a calendar year	
	Trainees: Ministry of Interior		
	Intra-company transferees: Temporary residence permits – ICT	Up to 1 year, Renewable	
	Other temporary workers: Temporary residence permits – Research work	Up to 1 year, Renewable	
Spain (first residence permits)	**Seasonal workers:** Residence of limited duration: salaried and self-employed; agriculture and selected other sectors; GECCO programme		
	Trainees: Residence of limited duration – Work-linked Training		
	Intra-company transferees: EU and national programmes		
	Other workers: Digital nomad; *Fixed-term residence:* Employment for others. Civil servants or military officials of foreign state administrations who come to Spain to carry out activities by virtue of co-operation agreements with the Spanish Administration; *Researchers* EU / national: agreement with research organisations (EU and national): Research staff; scientific and technical staff; Professor; *Temporary residence:* Employed, Self-employed, Exception to the work authorisation.		
Sweden (Temporary permits)	**Seasonal workers:** Berry pickers		
	Working holidaymakers: Working holiday visas (for citizens of Australia, Hong Kong (China), Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Korea)	Not renewable	
	Other workers: Researchers **Excluding:** Student looking for work; International exchange (Artist, Aupair, Intern, Youth exchange); Professional athlete/coach; Looking for work or starting a business		
Switzerland	**Trainees**: L permits (all durations)	Up to 18 months	Capped
	Other workers: Holders of L permit for Work (Third-country nationals) Researchers: Academic guests and sabbaticals – B and L permits (Third-country nationals) Postdoc: Doctorants et postdoctorants – B permits (estimated share of postdocs) (Third-country nationals)	Up to 12 months, renewable	Capped

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
United Kingdom (Entry clearance visas granted)	**Seasonal** Seasonal worker (previously Tier 5)	Up to 6 months	Capped
	Trainees: Study – Trainee doctors and dentists; Work – Graduate Trainee (Global Business Mobility)	Up to 12 months	
	Working holidaymakers: Youth Mobility Scheme (previously Tier 5)	Up to 24 months (multi-entry visa)	
	Intra-company transferees:		
	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)	
	Senior or Specialist Worker (Global Business Mobility)	Up to 5 years	
	Other workers: ECAA Businessperson; International Graduates Scheme; Overseas Domestic Worker; Private Servants in Diplomatic Households; Government Authorised Exchange (previously Tier 5); International Agreement (previously Tier 5); Secondment Worker (Global Business Mobility); Service Supplier (Global Business Mobility); UK Expansion Worker (Global Business Mobility)		
United States (non-immigrant visa statistics)	**Seasonal workers:** H-2A – Temporary worker performing agricultural services; H-2B – Temporary worker performing non-agricultural services	Up to 3 years	Capped as to H-2B
	Working holidaymakers: J-1 – Exchange visitor, Summer Work Travel Programme	Up to 4 months	Capped
	Trainees: H-3	Up to 2 years	
	Intra-company transferees: L-1 – Intra-company transferee (executive, managerial, and specialised personnel continuing employment with international firm or corporation)	Maximum initial stay of one year (3 years for L-1A employees). Extended until reaching the maximum limit of seven years (5 years for L-1B)	
	Other workers:		
	H-1B – Temporary worker of distinguished merit and ability performing services other than as a registered nurse (approvals)	Up to 3 years initially. Maximum limit of six years in total (with some exceptions)	Capped
	H-1B1 – Free Trade Agreement worker (Chile/Singapore)		
	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)	
	TN – NAFTA professional	Up to 3 years	

StatLink https://stat.link/5op6yk

Annex Table 1.A.3. Inflows of temporary labour migrants (selected categories) 2019-23

Destination	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023/22	2023/19
						change	
Seasonal workers							
AUS	14 457	4 540	14 573	24 270	21 022	-13%	45%
AUT	9 390	8 715	10 447	14 078	15 044	7%	60%
CAN	3 845	2 135	1 960	3 925	3 257	-17%	-15%
CZE	1 333	1 442	2 525	917	634	-31%	-52%
DEU	..	8	836	1 766	2 329	32%	..
ESP	12 169	18 708	15 496	15 389	13 084	-15%	8%
EST	4 569	3 200	4 692	2 508	1 107	-56%	-76%
FIN	11 496	13 301	15 892	6 588	3 747	-43%	-67%
FRA	10 285	5 991	11 210	13 201	11 620	-12%	13%
GBR	2 493	7 211	29 587	34 484	32 724	-5%	1 213%
ITA	4 205	1 805	1 974	3 229	6 481	101%	54%
KOR	..	..	548	8 181	25 539	212%	..
MEX	9 997	3 679	3 743	4 397	6 633	51%	-34%
NOR	3 414	2 363	1 402	2 860	3 109	9%	-9%
NZL	13 890	15 264	19 437	20 517	19 491	-5%	40%
SVK	1 191	986	1 029	1 264	1 065	-16%	-11%
SVN	120	22	98	98	98	0%	-18%
SWE	6 162	3 490	5 546	6 534	5 240	-20%	-15%
USA	307 609	275 797	421 750	421 833	446 078	6%	45%
Total	**416 625**	**368 658**	**562 745**	**586 039**	**618 303**	**6%**	**48%**
Working Holidaymakers (WHM)							
AUS	167 893	29 265	19 945	154 042	228 397	48%	36%
BEL	111	34	27	36	..	..	..
CAN	61 625	18 675	17 755	50 330	67 850	35%	10%
DNK	3 706	982	21	687	820	19%	-78%
ESP	985	..	..	..	..	..	..
FIN	..	..	..	30	77	157%	..
FRA	5 200	2 040	612	4 508	4 569	1%	-12%
GBR	20 107	7 965	8 313	16 886	22 750	35%	13%
ITA	142	47	39	94	94	0%	-34%
JPN	18 022	3 329	243	4 070	14 189	249%	-21%
KOR	2 677	875	318	2 039	3 231	58%	21%
NOR	237	172	156	453	22	-95%	-91%
NZL	59 199	14 835	903	74 907	45 252	-40%	-24%
SWE	2 052	1 582	399	..	..	..	..
USA	108 803	4 952	39 647	92 619	103 785	12%	-5%
Total	**450 759**	**84 753**	**88 378**	**400 701**	**491 037**	**23%**	**9%**
Trainees							
AUS	2 234	534	503	1 472	2 916	98%	31%
AUT	..	1	..	1	4	300%	..
BEL	211	38	31	42	61	48%	-71%
CHE	143	90	120	137	202	47%	41%
DEU	5 132	3 121	5 345	9 260	13 665	48%	166%

Destination	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023/22	2023/19
						change	
DNK	2 360	1 642	2 045	2 028	2 111	4%	-11%
ESP	..	1	2	2 496	27 892	1 017%	..
EST	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FIN	163	70	91	93	67	-28%	-59%
FRA	4 212	2 504	3 538	5 653	6 708	19%	59%
GBR	..	..	..	232	472	103%	..
IRL	33	20	25	43	55	28%	67%
ITA	355	110	281	490	490	0%	38%
JPN	207 494	87 455	23 646	185 225	198 810	7%	-4%
KOR	811	295	382	31 943	35 514	11%	4 279%
LTU	..	..	2	2	2	0%	..
LUX	48	29	35	64	92	44%	92%
NOR	221	48	1	18	63	250%	-71%
NZL	1 044	240	12	150	489	226%	-53%
SVK	6	2	1	3	1	-67%	-83%
SVN	..	..	5	5	5	0%	..
USA	1 037	305	558	722	902	25%	-13%
Total	**225 504**	**96 505**	**36 623**	**240 079**	**290 521**	**21%**	**29%**
			Intra-company transferees				
AUS	1 637	749	964	1 795	2 142	19%	31%
AUT	136	78	68	93	114	23%	-16%
BEL	197	67	..	..	..	..	..
CAN	11 660	4 690	9 670	15 160	12 240	-19%	5%
CHE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CZE	126	150	208	164	204	24%	62%
DEU	6 713	6 681	6 431	8 801	10 000	14%	49%
ESP	1 360	563	1 445	1 432	1 288	-10%	-5%
EST	17	20	5	4	2	-50%	-88%
FIN	29	15	15	28	44	57%	52%
FRA	3 613	1 475	1 764	2 939	2 882	-2%	-20%
GBR	27 138	8 823	12 893	20 663	15 524	-25%	-43%
IRL	1 243	937	503	1 651	1 693	3%	36%
ITA	199	69	203	252	283	12%	42%
JPN	9 964	3 188	497	7 798	8 443	8%	-15%
KOR	399	406	383	402	360	-10%	-10%
LTU	46	19	9	9	9	0%	-80%
LUX	225	89	157	178	181	2%	-20%
NLD	4 374	1 871	2 299	3 298	2 725	-17%	-38%
NOR	1 595	857	1 357	1 262	1 646	30%	3%
SVK	45	12	17	20	28	40%	-38%
SVN	18	8	15	15	15	0%	-17%
USA	77 014	18 635	39 352	80 653	71 102	-12%	-8%
Total	**147 748**	**49 402**	**78 255**	**146 617**	**130 925**	**-11%**	**-11%**

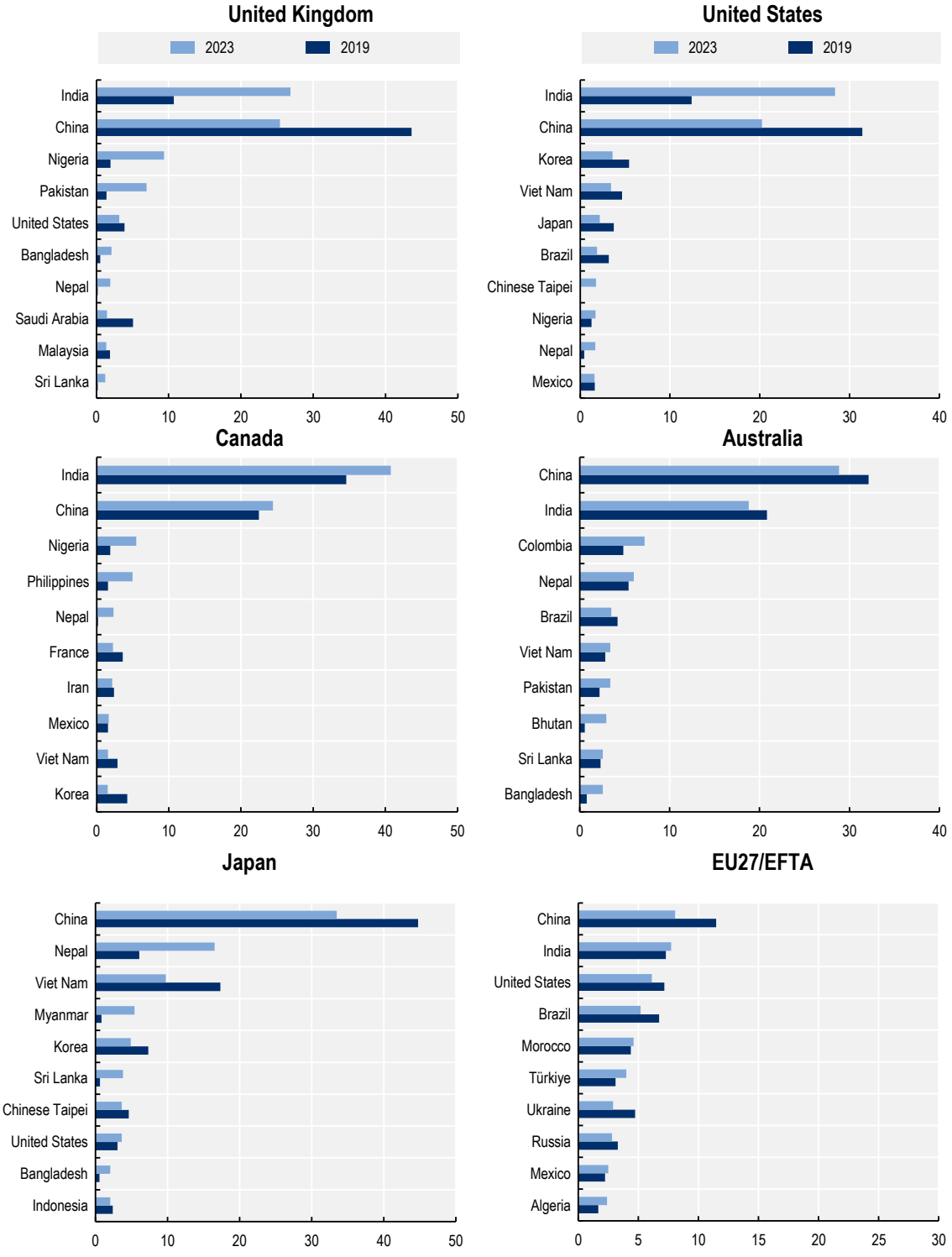
Destination	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023/22	2023/19
						change	
Other temporary workers							
AUS	81 252	28 792	23 803	68 759	112 189	63%	38%
AUT	904	655	1 067	1 184	1 339	13%	48%
BEL	1 057	888	910	1 098	1 650	50%	56%
CAN	59 970	27 735	48 350	85 837	158 201	84%	164%
CHE	3 278	2 456	3 448	3 470	3 787	9%	16%
CZE	485	544	903	461	365	-21%	-25%
DNK	3 821	3 156	4 376	5 326	4 630	-13%	21%
ESP	11 704	8 269	10 792	16 069	19 978	24%	71%
EST	23 295	15 939	23 713	17 855	5 092	-71%	-78%
FIN	1 091	894	1 096	1 326	1 413	7%	30%
FRA	12 752	7 505	10 668	13 636	20 472	50%	61%
GBR	31 447	12 887	19 049	28 111	28 641	2%	-9%
IRL	119	113	43	63	66	5%	-45%
ISR	68 400	26 000	41 600	67 800	81 300	20%	19%
ITA	2 742	1 392	2 189	3 515	3 515	0%	28%
JPN	8 638	6 796	5 937	27 308	51 351	88%	494%
KOR	104 743	42 917	57 481	117 886	127 622	8%	22%
LTU	32	18	23	24	38	58%	19%
LUX	476	446	566	645	741	15%	56%
MEX	14 546	10 336	19 032	19 802	22 673	14%	56%
NOR	3 380	2 006	2 269	3 137	3 309	5%	-2%
NZL	64 683	38 823	53 802	45 102	80 229	78%	24%
SVK	70	44	87	86	78	-9%	11%
SVN	..	33	69	78	113	45%	..
SWE	..	..	1 173	1 121	1 324	18%	..
USA	183 461	144 789	186 179	225 365	203 032	-10%	11%
Total	**682 346**	**383 433**	**518 626**	**755 064**	**933 148**	**24%**	**37%**

Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink https://stat.link/5aqn0s

Annex Figure 1.A.1. Inflows of international students by nationality to selected OECD countries

2023 top ten nationalities as a percentage of total inflows, 2019 and 2023



Note: Note: EU27/EFTA data compares 2022 to 2019. China includes Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong.
Source: OECD Database on International Migration and Eurostat.

StatLink https://stat.link/tpi1ju

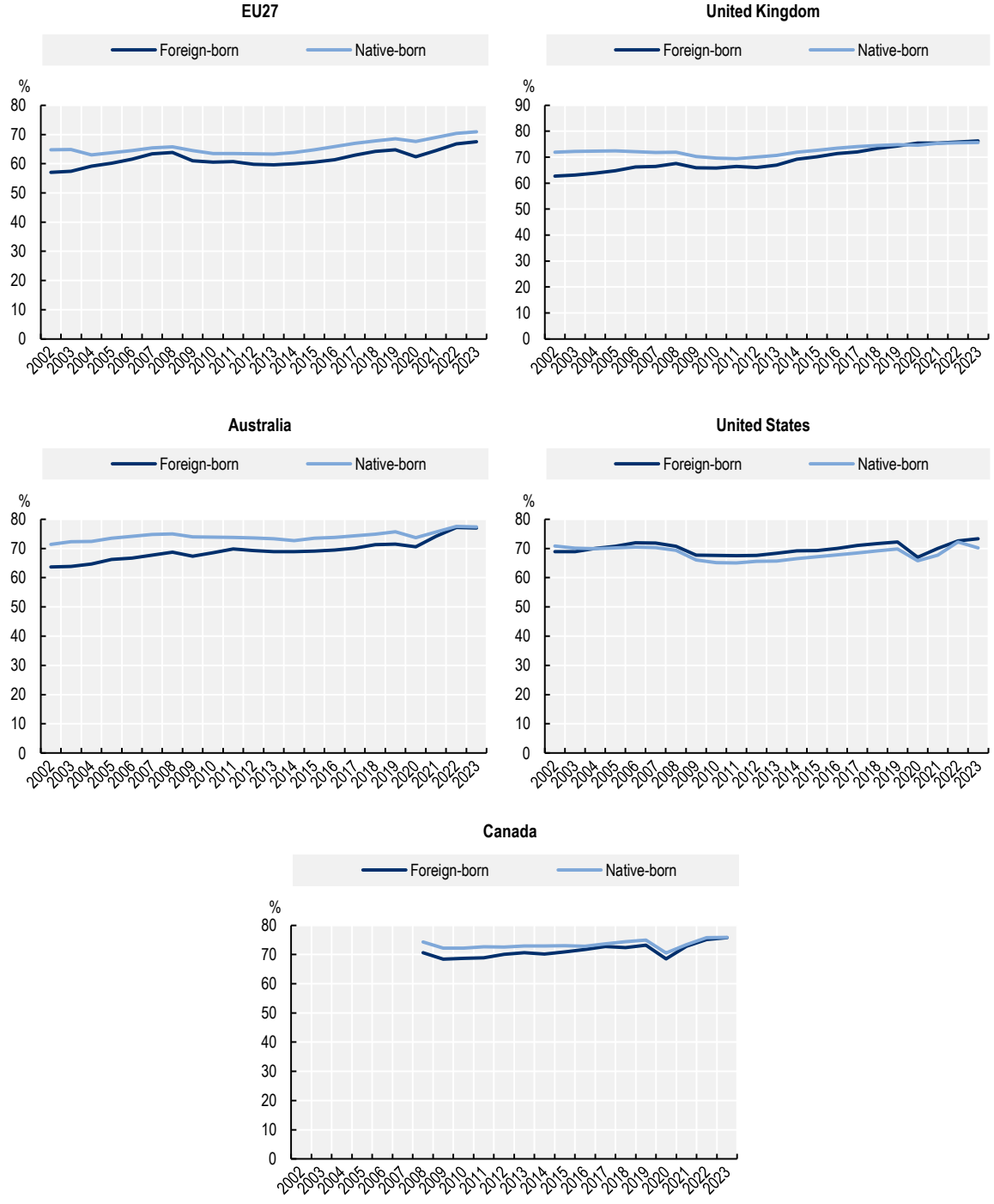
Annex Table 1.A.4. Top 50 countries of origin of new immigrants to the OECD, 2021-22

	Number 2021	Number 2022	Share in 2022 (%)	2022/21 absolute change (thousands)	2022/21 change (%)	Difference with 2021 rank	Expatriation rate (per '000 population) in 2022
India	411	557	6.4	146	35	-1	0.4
China	290	326	3.8	37	13	-1	0.2
Russia	112	268	3.1	156	139	11	1.8
Romania	247	268	3.1	20	8	-2	13.8
Colombia	102	218	2.5	117	115	12	4.3
Morocco	173	201	2.3	28	16	-2	5.4
Afghanistan	142	175	2.0	33	24	0	4.4
Mexico	130	165	1.9	35	27	1	1.3
Syria	143	164	1.9	22	15	-3	7.8
Brazil	119	157	1.8	38	32	1	0.7
Italy	134	152	1.8	19	14	-3	2.6
Germany	150	150	1.7	0	0	-7	1.8
Venezuela	96	148	1.7	52	54	7	5.2
Philippines	92	138	1.6	46	50	7	1.2
Poland	124	137	1.6	13	10	-5	3.6
Pakistan	113	122	1.4	8	7	-3	0.5
Türkiye	72	115	1.3	43	60	7	1.4
France	106	110	1.3	4	4	-2	1.7
United States	101	109	1.3	8	8	-1	0.3
Nigeria	71	100	1.2	29	41	5	0.5
Viet Nam	53	99	1.1	46	87	5	1.0
Iran	117	94	1.1	-23	-20	-10	1.1
Bulgaria	87	91	1.0	3	4	-1	13.1
United Kingdom	97	89	1.0	-7	-8	-5	1.3
Peru	42	89	1.0	47	111	10	2.7
Spain	74	79	0.9	5	7	-3	1.7
Bangladesh	50	68	0.8	19	37	2	0.4
Honduras	44	67	0.8	23	53	4	6.6
Albania	52	64	0.7	12	23	-2	22.4
Argentina	39	63	0.7	24	63	9	1.4
Cuba	43	59	0.7	17	39	3	5.3
Portugal	51	59	0.7	8	15	-4	5.7
Dominican Rep.	40	56	0.6	16	42	4	5.1
Nepal	27	55	0.6	28	105	20	1.8
Algeria	44	53	0.6	10	22	-2	1.2
Iraq	107	51	0.6	-56	-52	-21	1.2
Egypt	45	50	0.6	5	12	-6	0.5
Belarus	30	46	0.5	16	52	10	4.8
Hungary	39	45	0.5	6	15	-1	4.6
Netherlands	41	43	0.5	2	4	-4	2.5
Korea	35	43	0.5	8	24	0	0.8
Tunisia	33	43	0.5	10	31	2	3.5
Canada	34	41	0.5	7	19	-1	1.1
El Salvador	26	39	0.5	13	48	11	6.2
South Africa	23	36	0.4	13	54	13	0.6
Uzbekistan	50	36	0.4	-14	-27	-16	1.1
Ecuador	25	35	0.4	10	39	9	2.0
Croatia	35	35	0.4	0	1	-8	8.6
Georgia	23	34	0.4	11	46	10	9.0
Greece	28	33	0.4	5	18	-1	3.2

Note: Migration flows to Chile, Costa Rica, Greece and Ireland are not included. Migration flow series to Germany, Japan, Korea and Poland are adjusted to exclude short-term immigrants. 2022 migration flow data to Colombia are estimated.
Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink https://stat.link/jwz6st

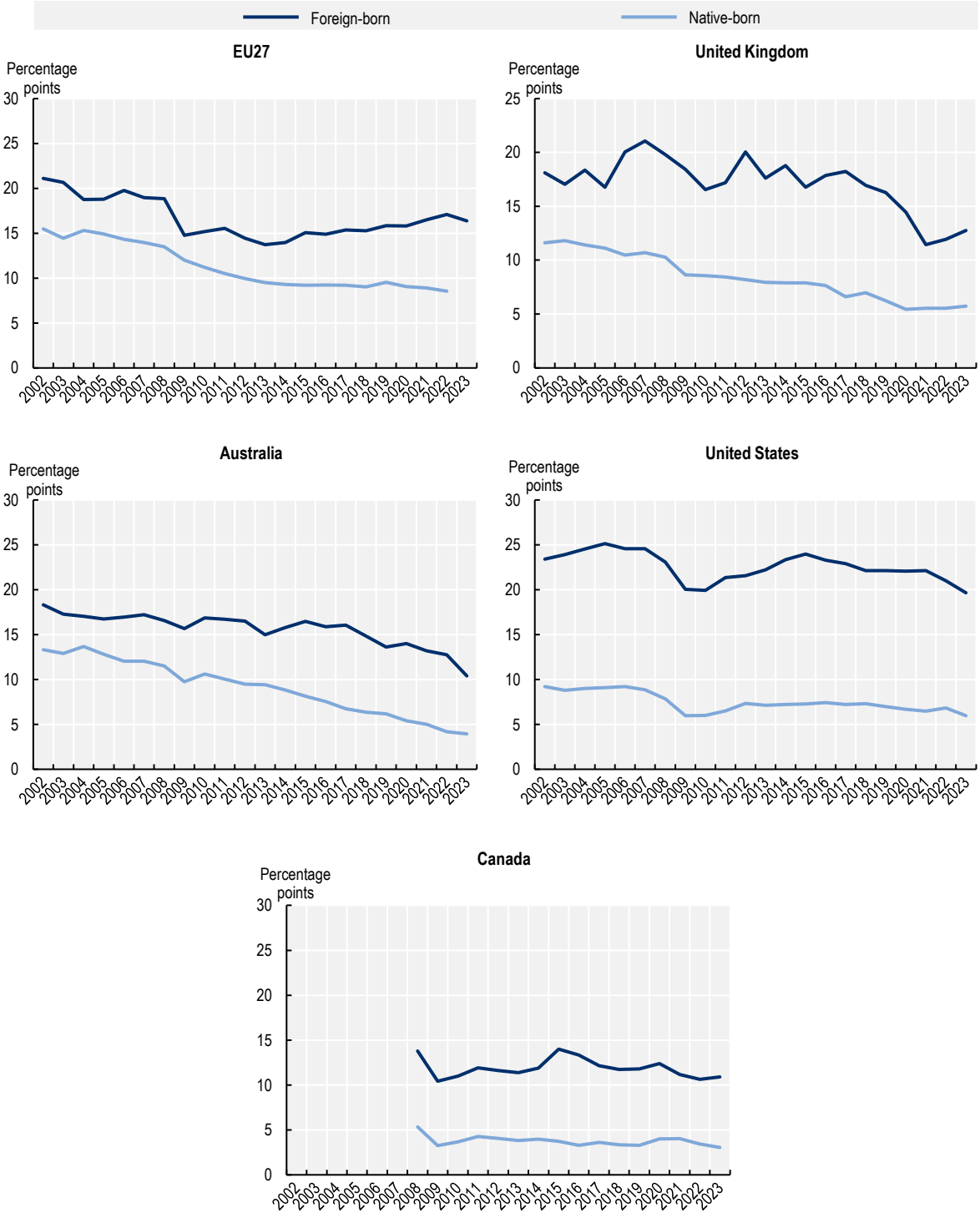
Annex Figure 1.A.2. Employment rates by place of birth, 2002-23



Note: The reference population is the working-age population (aged 15-64). In the EU27, years between 2010 and 2020 have been subject to adjustments for the break in series caused by the change in the methodology of the European Labour Force Survey in 2021. Calculations have been made by the Secretariat using the adjusted series for the whole population provided by Eurostat.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink https://stat.link/0g573z

Annex Figure 1.A.3. Evolution of the gender gap in employment rates, by place of birth, 2002-23



Note: The reference population is the working-age population (aged 15-64). In the EU27, years between 2010 and 2020 have been subject to adjustments for the break in series caused by the change in the methodology of the European Labour Force Survey in 2021. Calculations have been made by the Secretariat using the adjusted series for the whole population provided by Eurostat. Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink https://stat.link/26dpzf

Annex Table 1.A.5. Labour force participation in OECD countries in 2023

	Labour force participation rate (foreign-born)	Labour force participation rate (native-born)	Gap with the native-born
Australia	79.9	80.4	-0.6
Austria	76.7	78.7	-2.0
Belgium	67.5	71.4	-3.8
Canada	80.9	79.9	1.0
Chile	82.6	67.6	14.9
Colombia	70.5	66.8	3.7
Costa Rica	70.4	63.9	6.5
Czechia	82.4	76.8	5.6
Denmark	78.5	81.1	-2.6
Estonia	82.9	81.5	1.5
Finland	78.5	80.0	-1.5
France	70.1	74.6	-4.5
Germany	73.3	81.7	-8.4
Greece	73.4	69.2	4.2
Hungary	80.7	77.9	2.8
Iceland	89.0	86.4	2.6
Ireland	81.1	76.1	5.0
Italy	71.3	65.9	5.3
Japan[1]	81.4	79.8	1.6
Korea[2]	71.2	71.9	-0.7
Latvia	76.2	76.7	-0.5
Lithuania	78.4	78.8	-0.4
Luxembourg	79.2	67.6	11.6
Mexico	54.5	65.7	-11.2
Netherlands	76.0	87.4	-11.5
New Zealand	85.0	82.5	2.6
Norway	77.2	81.3	-4.1
Poland	78.8	74.4	4.4
Portugal	83.5	76.7	6.8
Slovak Republic	81.9	76.4	5.5
Slovenia	75.9	75.1	0.7
Spain	77.9	73.6	4.3
Sweden	83.8	84.1	-0.2
Switzerland	82.2	85.0	-2.8
United Kingdom	80.4	78.6	1.8
United States	76.1	73.0	3.1
EU27	74.6	75.1	-0.5
OECD average	77.4	76.2	1.1

Note: Gap with the native-born refers to the difference between the corresponding rates of the foreign-born and native-born populations.
1. The data for Japan refer to 2020 instead of 2023 and are therefore excluded from OECD average.
2. Rates for Korea are estimated for the population aged 15-59 and refer to foreigners and immigrants who have been naturalised in the past 5 years, compared to nationals.
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; Japan: Population Census, Korea: Economically Active Population Survey and Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force, Chile: Encuesta de Caracterizacion Socio-economica Nacional (CASEN); Colombia: Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH); Costa Rica: Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO), Mexico: Encuesta Nacional de Ocupacion y Emploe (ENOE); United States: CPS.

StatLink https://stat.link/reizw4

Annex Table 1.A.6. Employment of foreign-born persons by industry, 2023

	Agriculture and fishing	Mining, Manufacturing and energy	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Education	Health	Activities of households as employers	Admin. and ETO	Other services	Total foreign-born employed (thousands)	Foreign-born in total employment (%)
Australia	1.3%	11.0%	7.4%	11.8%	9.0%	6.7%	14.8%	-	9.0%	29.1%	14	30.3%
Austria	0.8%	19.4%	**10.8%**	15.4%	**10.8%**	6.1%	**4.8%**	-	10.4%	21.4%	977	24.9%
Belgium	0.6%	11.7%	**9.9%**	12.2%	**7.1%**	6.0%	8.0%	-	**21.7%**	22.7%	896	20.3%
Czechia	1.3%	**31.8%**	**12.7%**	**14.8%**	**6.6%**	4.8%	1.2%	0.6%	7.3%	18.9%	280	6.3%
Denmark	-	-	4.0%	**23.6%**	**13.2%**	**14.5%**	**20.2%**	-	**14.0%**	10.4%	152	6.5%
Estonia	-	**27.4%**	**10.5%**	11.4%	**5.9%**	9.6%	-	-	7.0%	**28.2%**	64	11.0%
Finland	-	14.1%	7.8%	9.6%	**10.1%**	**10.3%**	11.0%	-	**13.5%**	23.5%	228	10.3%
France	1.2%	10.7%	**11.1%**	12.6%	**8.6%**	7.5%	8.3%	**2.3%**	14.2%	23.4%	3 207	12.9%
Germany	-	**24.3%**	8.8%	14.2%	**8.5%**	5.1%	7.0%	-	11.7%	20.6%	7 642	21.0%
Greece	9.7%	**13.7%**	**16.3%**	13.8%	**17.1%**	**2.6%**	2.1%	**5.6%**	7.7%	11.2%	303	8.2%
Hungary	3.2%	**26.0%**	**13.1%**	11.4%	**4.7%**	10.9%	2.4%	-	9.4%	18.8%	139	3.3%
Iceland	-	**19.7%**	5.8%	13.1%	**11.9%**	14.9%	6.3%	-	10.5%	17.8%	35	19.6%
Ireland	-	13.5%	7.9%	19.1%	15.7%	8.9%	10.0%	-	8.5%	16.4%	443	23.7%
Israel	0.5%	**15.5%**	3.7%	**10.6%**	**3.2%**	8.5%	**16.1%**	5.3%	10.6%	26.0%	801	27.8%
Italy	**5.7%**	22.2%	**10.5%**	10.5%	**10.8%**	2.5%	3.1%	**13.0%**	7.1%	14.6%	3 202	15.4%
Japan	3.6%	39.9%	6.8%	11.2%	9.2%	3.9%	4.8%	2.2%	0.2%	18.2%	957	2.0%
Latvia	-	**21.9%**	**9.7%**	**17.9%**	**6.7%**	8.7%	-	-	6.8%	**28.3%**	61	8.2%
Lithuania	-	41.9%	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	58.1%	16	1.3%
Luxembourg	-	4.3%	**7.1%**	**10.9%**	**4.8%**	3.8%	5.2%	**2.2%**	21.9%	**39.8%**	165	60.7%
Netherlands	1.7%	**13.6%**	4.9%	17.1%	**7.3%**	7.1%	9.1%	-	**14.5%**	24.5%	1 206	15.0%
Norway	1.4%	11.9%	**11.5%**	11.0%	**9.5%**	8.6%	13.7%	-	**12.8%**	19.6%	516	21.7%
Poland	-	**27.8%**	**10.9%**	10.5%	**11.3%**	5.1%	-	-	8.3%	**26.2%**	245	1.6%
Portugal	2.3%	5.8%	**11.8%**	**18.1%**	**15.8%**	**11.1%**	**5.0%**	**5.3%**	10.5%	14.3%	434	10.7%
Slovak Republic	1.0%	21.4%	8.0%	19.5%	6.1%	4.0%	7.7%	-	9.3%	22.9%	23	1.0%
Slovenia	0.0%	**29.2%**	**19.7%**	11.1%	**7.3%**	4.5%	2.9%	0.0%	**10.6%**	14.6%	124	14.0%
Spain	**5.0%**	10.6%	**10.6%**	15.4%	**17.3%**	2.9%	3.1%	**9.9%**	8.2%	17.0%	4 181	22.2%
Sweden	0.5%	12.7%	5.3%	9.6%	**6.9%**	**14.6%**	**12.7%**	0.0%	13.3%	24.3%	1 042	23.8%
Switzerland	0.5%	**17.4%**	**8.1%**	13.3%	**7.3%**	7.1%	7.0%	**2.2%**	9.1%	28.0%	1 166	33.6%
United Kingdom	**0.3%**	8.2%	4.6%	10.6%	**5.6%**	8.9%	**16.5%**	**0.2%**	10.2%	**34.9%**	3 156	20.1%
United States	1.7%	11.7%	**12.0%**	12.0%	**9.0%**	5.9%	12.3%	**1.1%**	7.9%	**26.4%**	30 166	19.8%
EU27	2.3%	17.6%	**9.5%**	13.5%	**10.3%**	5.5%	**6.0%**	**3.9%**	11.1%	20.2%	25 559	15%
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining & manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, hotels & restaurants	Electricity, transport, communication & finance	Business, personal, public service & others						
Korea	7.0%	47.5%	10.6%	18.4%	3.0%	13.6%					869	3.6%

Note: A dash indicates that the estimate is not reliable enough for publication. ETO stands for extra-territorial organisations. The population refers to the employed population aged 15 to 64. Data for Australia and Japan refer to 2017 and 2020, respectively, and sector overrepresentation data is not available. Data for Israel and the Slovak Republic refer to 2020. Rates for Korea are estimated for the population aged 15-59 and refer to foreigners and to immigrants who have been naturalised in the past 5 years, compared to nationals.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Israel, the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; Japan: Population Census; Korea: Economically Active Population Survey and Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force; United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink https://stat.link/50b2ng

Notes

[1] Permanent-type migration data presented in this section include new entries but also in-country changes of status from a temporary to a permanent status. The terms “permanent-type migration”, “permanent inflows/immigration”, and “admissions” are used interchangeably.

[2] Humanitarian migration in OECD permanent-type migration flows include recognised refugees under the 1951 UNHCR convention or other forms of protection but do not include Ukrainians under the Temporary Protection Directive in the EU or similar schemes in other OECD countries.

[3] Excluded from the scope of this section are non-labour market related categories (sportspersons, religious workers, etc), temporary authorisations delivered pending grant of a permanent-type permit, and authorisations pending change of employment status (job seeker) or legal status (asylum seekers). Where programmes dedicated to Ukrainians fleeing war are included in mainstreamed temporary worker programme (as in Canada), these specific programmes are excluded.

2 Recent developments in migration policy

This chapter provides an overview of the changes in the immigration policies of OECD countries during the period 2023-24, with a particular focus on major trends and policy changes related to international students and digitalisation of migration processes.

In Brief

Key findings

- Record-high immigration levels in many OECD countries have placed pressure on migration systems. In response to high demand on public reception infrastructure, countries continue to tighten asylum legislation. Some of the main immigration destination countries have begun imposing restrictions on other legal migration pathways to curb net immigration and ease pressure on the housing market and on public services.
- However, recourse to foreign workers and international students to fill labour market and skill shortages and achieve other policy objectives requires countries to strike a balance to remain competitive destinations for foreign workers to support economic development and, in some cases, address demographic challenges.
- Several European OECD countries have introduced more stringent asylum legislation following a surge in asylum applications and irregular border crossings, and there is continued interest in externalising asylum processing.
- New milestones have been reached in regional co-operation in migration management. At the EU level, the Pact on Migration and Asylum was adopted following years of negotiation. In the Americas, countries made additional commitments to deepen their collaboration under the Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection.
- Digital technologies and tools are increasingly integrated into migration and asylum systems to improve efficiency and service delivery. These innovations help streamline processes, reduce administrative burdens and improve data accuracy, while providing guidance and integration services to enhance the user experience.
- International student mobility is facing increased scrutiny in 2023-24 as international student enrolment continues to increase. Many countries are experiencing student numbers far above pre-COVID levels in 2023. Consequently, major student destination countries are implementing more selective and restrictive measures to limit international student enrolment. These measures are a response to growing infrastructure pressures and aim to ensure the integrity of the student visa system.
- While some concerns have been raised regarding the capacity to sustain high international student enrolment, the retention of international students and their labour market integration continues to be an important policy objective of many OECD countries. Several countries have expanded measures such as post-study work opportunities and job-search visas to increase stay rates and facilitate transition to employment and labour market integration.

Major policy trends in 2023-24

The 2023-24 migration policy landscape is shaped by record inflows of migrants and asylum seekers. At national level, many OECD countries, particularly in Europe, are carrying out major reforms of migration and asylum systems to address strains on the capacity for migration reception and integration. At the same time, in many OECD countries the employment of foreign workers remains one of the main responses to significant labour shortages. For some countries with low unemployment and high vacancy rates, attracting and retaining talent remains a priority, while other countries are imposing stricter conditions for labour migration.

Labour migration is used to meet workforce needs but also to reduce net migration

Several major immigration countries in the OECD have recently introduced measures to limit labour migration. Canada is introducing, for the first time ever, a cap on the number of temporary residents in order to reduce their proportion from 6.2% to 5% of the population by 2027. This reduction will notably be driven by a reduction in the firm-level limit of Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) workers under the low-wage stream, where the limit for most firms will be reduced from 30% to 20%, except in the construction and healthcare sectors. At the same time, Canada aims to stabilise levels of permanent residence admissions, for which targets had been increasing in recent years, by setting targets at 485 000 in 2024 and 500 000 in 2025 and 2026. The United Kingdom announced several changes to the Skilled Worker (SW) route to reduce net migration, including restricting migrant care workers from bringing dependants, increasing the minimum earnings threshold from GBP 26 200 to GBP 38 700, and adjusting the individual occupation "going rate" thresholds in line with median full-time wage for equivalent jobs in 2023. In addition, the Shortage Occupation List will be transformed into an Immigration Salary List (ISL), ending the 20% going rate salary discount for shortage occupations. This measure will consequently reduce the number of jobs where it will be possible to sponsor someone for a Skilled Worker visa at less than the usual salary. New Zealand has tightened work visa rules in the Accredited Employer Work Visa (AEWV) scheme through the introduction of an English language requirement for migrants applying for low-skilled roles, a minimum skills and work experience threshold for most AEWV roles, and a reduction of the maximum continuous stay for most low skilled occupations (ANZSCO level 4 and 5) from 5 years to 3 years. Meanwhile, Australia set its permanent Migration Program targets at 185 000 for 2024-25, which is a reduction of 5 000 from the 2023-24 target of 190 000.

Conversely, there is a continued trend among other countries to relax their policies for highly skilled migrants – and in some cases, migrants with middle or lower skilled occupations – to tackle increasingly critical labour and skill shortages. Italy has introduced a new system for its migrant worker quota system, shifting away from annual quota announcement to three-year programming. In October 2023, Italy approved three-year admission quotas for labour migrants for 2023-25, setting the quotas at 136 000 for 2023, 151 000 for 2024 and 165 000 for 2025 which represents a sharp increase in annual quotas from previous years (69 700 in 2021 and 75 000 in 2022). To further address labour shortages, an additional 40 000 quotas for seasonal workers in the agriculture and hospitality sector was announced in August 2023, which concerns applications that had already been submitted under the 2022 annual quota announcement. In addition, Italy has extended the maximum duration of residence permits issued for permanent work, self-employment or family reunification from 2 to 3 years, and introduced the possibility for non-EU nationals to work immediately after entering Italy with a work visa, instead of having to wait for additional procedures. The Korean Government will expand the scope of the industries for which recruitment of non-professional temporary workers (E-9 visas) is possible. From 2024, these will include restaurants, mining and forestry. Foreign workers with E-9 visas will now also be able to legally work in businesses with fewer than five employees. Lithuania increased its labour migration quota for 2023 and 2024 to 40 250, up from 35 600 in 2022, for occupations experiencing labour shortages and streamlined the hiring process by removing the need for a labour market assessment. Japan announced a target of 820 000 admissions under its Specified Skilled Worker channel for mid-skilled workers between 2024 and 2029.

Other OECD countries have introduced measures specifically targeting highly skilled migrants. Sweden launched a new model for work permit applications to promote high-skilled migration, featuring improved services for employers recruiting highly qualified workers and specific units for international recruitment. Switzerland abolished the labour market test for highly qualified third-country nationals in sectors facing a skills shortage. Lithuania approved a FinTech Sector Development Plan (2023-28), which includes measures to recruit more IT specialists from third countries for high-value-added sectors. Estonia facilitated the hiring of high-skilled foreign workers through a revised salary threshold for highly skilled professionals and introduced incentives for high-growth companies to hire foreign workers. In December 2023, Australia

released its new migration strategy, which includes the introduction of a new 4-year temporary skilled worker visa, granting workers more time and opportunity to change employer and providing a clear pathway to permanent residence. Australia also introduced new streamlined pathways for top global talent.

Several OECD countries also concluded new bilateral agreements with origin countries, to promote labour mobility and ensure that immigrant workers have the required skills. Austria is planning to implement a Skills Mobility Partnership with India, Indonesia and the Philippines to address skilled labour shortages. In June 2023, Switzerland and the United Kingdom signed an Agreement on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications, which includes a transitional system until the end of 2024 and aims to establish a permanent framework for mutual recognition from 2025, pending Federal Assembly ratification. In March 2024, Italy and Tunisia signed an agreement to facilitate the entry of 12 000 Tunisian workers over three years to address workforce shortages in Italy. This agreement simplifies entry procedures and enables extended stays for Tunisian workers. Additionally, an agreement in April 2024 initiated a one-year pilot project "worker corridors" bringing 300 workers primarily from Libya. In 2023, Greece ratified a bilateral agreement with Egypt regarding the employment of seasonal workers in the agricultural sector, and regularised the status of 3 400 Bangladeshi migrants under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Bangladesh in February 2022. In July 2023, Japan signed a Memorandum of Co-operation with the Kyrgyz Republic regarding the Japanese Specified Skilled Worker System, to eliminate malicious intermediary organisations and enhance mobility from Kyrgyzstan to Japan. Germany and Kenya are set to finalise a bilateral agreement in September 2024 aimed at establishing a framework for co-operation on migration and labour mobility, to address labour shortages in Germany by facilitating migration procedures for skilled Kenyan workers while enhancing socio-economic development in Kenya through remittances and skill transfers. Israel has increasingly been using bilateral agreements and private channels to quickly recruit more foreign workers amid a significant drop in non-Israeli workers following the terrorist attacks on Israel by Hamas in October 2023 (Box 2.1). Furthermore, other initiatives and programmes have been set up or enhanced by destination countries on a unilateral basis, targeting nationals of specific countries, to facilitate and better monitor the mobility of workers. Specifically, Germany has indefinitely extended the Western Balkans Regulations, which were originally set to expire by the end of 2023. These regulations allow citizens of Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo,[1] the Republic of Northern Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia to obtain temporary work visas for Germany if they have a job offer from a German employer. The annual quota for these visas has been also doubled from 25 000 to 50 000. To strengthen Australia's Pacific partnerships, Australia launched in June 2024 a new permanent resident visa programme offering 3 000 slots for nationals from Pacific Island countries and Timor-Leste. The selected applicants must secure a formal ongoing job offer in Australia and meet basic English language, health and character requirements. In New Zealand, the cap for the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme has been increased by 500 to allow up to 19 500 workers from eligible Pacific countries to be employed in the 2023/24 season.

[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1 244/99 and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's declaration of independence.

Box 2.1. Recruitment of foreign workers in Israel following 7 October 2023

On 7 October 2023, there were about 310 000 non-Israeli workers employed in Israel, half Palestinian cross-border workers and half from other countries, comprising about 5% of total employment. About 156 000 Palestinians were employed in Israel, of which about 34 000 without a permit. 157 000 foreign workers were employed, about half in the home care sector and the remainder primarily in construction (27 000) and agriculture (24 000).

In the construction sector, non-Israeli workers comprised about one-third of total employees, and the clear majority of those working on construction sites. They comprised the majority in "wet work" jobs – metalwork, plastering, formwork and tiling – which are necessary at the start and end of the construction process. In the days which followed the terrorist attacks on Israel by Hamas on 7 October, a large part of the foreign workforce was withdrawn as almost all Palestinian cross-border workers were prohibited from entering and many foreign workers left the country. The effect was felt particularly in agriculture, where non-Israeli workers comprised half of the total workforce, and construction. The number of Palestinian workers in Israel fell to about 10 000 by the end of 2023.

Israel had been shifting recruitment of foreign workers away from private intermediation into Government-to-Government (G2G) channels governed by bilateral labour agreements with sending countries (BLAs). Construction workers are generally employed by manpower agencies or foreign contractors and recruited through BLAs and oversight of skills testing.

In the agricultural sector, an exception was allowed in November 2023 to recruit 5 000 workers through private agencies rather than BLAs. The quota for agricultural workers was increased by 10 000 in January 2024. The total quota rose to 70 000 in 2024.

Other quotas were increased: industry to 13 200, tourism to 6 800, trade and services to 6 400, and institutional nursing outside of homecare to 4 300.

In June 2024, the government established an overall quota of foreign workers at 3.3% of the population, or about 325 000. As a temporary measure, the quotas in each sector were allowed to be exceeded by up to 15%, subject to government approval in a fast-track (less than 48 hour) process. A new methodology was introduced to identify quotas for additional sectors. The government also indicated how to determine countries from which private recruitment would be allowed, and when private recruitment could occur from a country with which Israel has implemented a BLA. Pilots may be used to test the feasibility of private recruitment prior to authorising additional recruitment. Information measures are encouraged to reduce the risk of excessive recruitment fees being paid by workers.

The expansion of recruitment in the construction sector has not been simple. The testing procedures in place for construction workers have been strained by the sudden demand and a temporary provision for private recruitment of workers, with and without onsite testing, was put in place, alongside continued recruitment and testing in the framework of BLAs. By early June 2024, almost 30 000 workers had been screened in origin countries and almost 8 000 entered. The number of manpower companies tripled. Recruiting large numbers of workers from countries with which firms had only limited prior experience, or for new firms, has contributed to claims that some of the workers arrived without the appropriate skills and refusal by construction firms to employ them after arrival. In addition, providing housing to incoming workers has been a challenge.

Source: Bank of Israel Annual Report 2023, www.boi.org.il/publications/regularpublications/boi-reports/d2023/; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Construction and Housing, Government Resolutions.

OECD countries are adopting more stringent asylum policies

Several OECD countries in Europe have introduced restrictions in their asylum legislation to reduce the number of asylum applications and combat irregular migration, notably through stricter immigration reception measures. In Germany, a new law that came into effect in January 2024 is imposing longer detention periods, reduced access to social benefits and measures to facilitate deportation. Italy undertook a series of reforms of its asylum processing and reception system in 2023. The reforms include restrictions in the eligibility for international protection, reducing the grounds on which "Special protection" status, a complementary form of protection, can be granted. In addition, it is no longer possible for special protection beneficiaries to convert their document of stay into work permits, although they will still be entitled to work. Changes have also been made to the asylum reception system, extending the period of detention in state facilities, restricting services such as psychological support, legal aid and language courses in first reception centres, and preventing asylum seekers from accessing reception centres designed to combat social exclusion. The newly formed government in the Netherlands has announced several restrictions related to the asylum legislation, notably to abolish the possibility of obtaining a "permanent asylum residence permit" and automatic family reunification, stricter requirements for temporary residence permits, increased measures to deport rejected asylum seekers and a repeal of the asylum seeker dispersal law that aimed to distribute asylum seekers and refugees more evenly across the country.

As part of ongoing large-scale reforms of the migration system, Sweden and Finland are aiming to significantly reduce asylum applications. Sweden has introduced limitations to its asylum legislation in recent years, such as limited possibilities to obtain residence permits based on special grounds or exceptionally distressing circumstances (humanitarian grounds) and stricter maintenance requirements for family reunification for persons under subsidiary protection. The government has further launched an inquiry report to review the regulatory framework on asylum to adjust to the minimum level according to EU law, including ways to phase out permanent residence permits for refugees in favour of temporary permits for international protection. Similarly, the government in Finland has conducted a comprehensive review of the asylum application system in other EU member states to identify and adopt the most stringent provisions compatible with EU law. In early 2024, the government proposed a series of reforms, including shorter permits for international protection, a reduction in the reception allowance for asylum seekers and refugees to the legal minimum, and removing the possibility for asylum seekers and refugees to switch to a work or study visa. In addition, plans to establish a new border procedure system for certain asylum applicants is also under consideration. The system would be established at the border with Russia and at international airports and would prevent applicants from moving outside the assigned reception centre during the application procedure. A similar border application procedure has been proposed in the recent EU Migration and Asylum pact for asylum seekers from countries with low acceptance rates (Box 2.2).

In early June 2024, the Biden-Harris administration announced measures to limit entry and restrict asylum during times of high pressure on the southern US border. The measures were presented in the form of a presidential proclamation that temporarily suspended the entry of noncitizens across the southern border, excluding permanent residents, unaccompanied children, victims of a severe form of trafficking and other non-citizens with a valid visa; and in the form of a final rule by the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General. The rule generally restricts asylum eligibility for those who irregularly enter the country through the southern border. The measures will remain in effect until 14 days after weekly average border crossings fall below 1 500. Other OECD countries in the Americas have eased the conditions for those under international protection to help address labour shortages. Since 2022, Mexico has issued over 17 500 temporary visas to individuals seeking international protection to address labour shortages in the country, as well as introduced a pilot programme to expand labour pathways offering job opportunities and work permits to Haitian migrants. Colombia has announced a regularisation plan through special permits for parents and legal guardians of Venezuelan children with valid Temporary Protective Status.

Through Safe Mobility Offices (SMOs) in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Guatemala, the United States, together with Canada and Spain, allow individuals to apply for international protection or other pathways from a distance early in the migration cycle to deter irregular border crossings. Through recent agreements, the eligibility of the offices in Costa Rica and Guatemala were recently expanded to include applicants from additional nationalities present in these countries.

With Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine going into its third year, the EU Commission has submitted a proposal to extend temporary protection until 4 March 2026. Meanwhile, a number of OECD countries are promoting transition from temporary protection to other residence statuses such as employment. In several OECD countries, this has meant introducing options to transition into alternative pathways for displaced Ukrainians residing under different forms of temporary protection to facilitate long-term stay. Poland and Czechia have recently proposed new long-term pathways for displaced Ukrainians which would replace the temporary protection status for those eligible and willing to switch from temporary protection to long-term residence status. From beginning of 2025, Ukrainian citizens under temporary protection in Poland will be able to apply for a three-year residence card, provided that they meet certain conditions (including uninterrupted temporary protection status for one year prior to the application date). In Czechia, the government has proposed an amendment to the "lex Ukraine" legislation to allow economically active (economically independent and not in need of state assistance) Ukrainian citizens to obtain long-term residence permits. Austria is planning to extend its Red-White-Red Plus Card, a combined work and residence permit, to displaced Ukrainians who have worked in Austria for at least 12 months in the two years preceding the application. New Zealand has announced the creation of residence pathway for holders of the Special Ukraine Visa. The residence pathway will be available to visa holders where the principal applicant was granted a Special Ukraine Visa and travelled to New Zealand before 15 March 2024. Switzerland has decided to abolish the three-month waiting period to enter the labour market for people under temporary protection, to facilitate labour market integration of displaced Ukrainians.

2023-24 was also marked by a continued interest in the external processing of asylum applications. In November 2023, Italy and Albania signed a collaboration agreement with the aim to establish processing centres in Albania for asylum seekers rescued at sea by Italian vessels. The United Kingdom took one step further towards sending irregular migrants to Rwanda to have their asylum claims processed, by passing the Safety of Rwanda (Asylum and Migration) Act in April 2024. However, following the elections early July 2024, the new Prime Minster has indicated that the government will abolish the policy and terminate the agreement with Rwanda.

Continued regional co-operation in Europe and the Americas

The EU Pact on Migration and Asylum was adopted by the European Union (EU) in May 2024, following years of negotiation among member states over its exact content. The Pact aims to harmonise migration and asylum policies across member states and centres around four main pillars (Box 2.2). In mid-June, the EU Commission presented the joint implementation plan for the Pact, designed to serve as a template for national implementation plans, which will be rolled out over the next two years. This plan includes ten building blocks to operationalise the measures defined under the Pact's pillars.

Meanwhile, OECD countries in the Americas are deepening regional co-operation amid historic levels of migration and displacement. In May 2024, two years after more than 20 states across the Americas signed the Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection, Guatemala hosted the third Ministerial Meeting and side meetings to discuss ongoing co-operation and outline the agenda for the coming year. The focus remains on three main areas: addressing root causes and supporting migrant integration, expanding legal pathways, and strengthening humane enforcement. During the meeting, signatory countries made several commitments to continued co-operation, including a pledge by the United States to provide USD 578 million to support partner and host communities in responding to humanitarian needs, expanding pathways and supporting regularisation and integration. Additionally, the United States and Costa Rica announced a biometric data-sharing partnership and continued co-operation around Safe Mobility Offices (SMOs).

Box 2.2. The four pillars of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum

On 14 May 2024, the Council of the EU formally adopted the Pact on Migration and Asylum, which includes a set of rules managing migration and establishing a common asylum system at EU level. It aims at offering a comprehensive approach to strengthen and integrating key EU policies on migration, asylum, border management and integration.

The Pact is designed to strike a balance between border control and solidarity in refugee reception, and rests on four main pillars:

- Secure external borders
- Fast and efficient procedures
- Effective system of solidarity and responsibility
- Embedding migration in international partnerships

The implementation of the Pact will focus on faster border processing, to swiftly determine the correct procedure (asylum or return) via new screening procedures. Efficient returns with reintegration support will apply for those not eligible for international protection. The existing Eurodac database will be extended from an asylum database into a fully-fledged asylum and migration database to store and share information across EU countries. The **Eurodac asylum and migration database** will register everyone who enters the EU as an asylum seeker or an irregular migrant. Information that will be added to the database includes fingerprint, facial recognition and copies of identity and travel documents. The information will a priori be stored up to five years with extension up to 10 years for asylum applicants.

The Pact also sets out to create an effective and mandatory but more flexible needs-based solidarity mechanism, replacing the Dublin Regulation. The needs for relocation of asylum seekers across member states will be determined through an assessment of migratory pressures by the Commission, which will propose the number of relocations and financial solidarity contributions required for the upcoming year. Based on this, the Council will adopt a Council Implementing Act at the end of each year to establish the Solidarity Pool including the pledges that each Member State has made for each type of solidarity contribution. Contribution is mandatory, but countries will have the option to choose between several means of participation either through relocations, financial contributions or other solidarity measures (e.g. staff and in-kind support to other countries).

The Pact further implies closer co-operation with non-member countries and embed migration in international partnerships, to combat irregular migration and migrant smuggling while promoting legal pathways.

EU Member States will have until May 2026 to put the laws included in the Pact into practice.

Digital transformation and emerging technologies in migration management

In recent years, many OECD countries have been transitioning their immigration frameworks to digital systems, employing online platforms and digital tools to manage visa and residence permit applications and to expand and improve services. This shift is driven by the need to optimise resources and processes, enhance efficiency through automation and paperless procedures, reduce processing times, and improve user experience. While this digital transformation is a widespread trend among OECD countries, they are at varying stages of progress in their digitalisation journeys. Several countries have already fully transitioned their main immigration procedures to online formats or have digitalised most of their processes, including Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway and the

United Kingdom. Others, like Germany, Japan, Poland, Switzerland and the United States, have partially digitalised their systems. Meanwhile, countries such as Austria, Czechia, Iceland and the Slovak Republic still rely heavily on paper-based and in-person processes (Fragomen, 2024[1]). Despite these differences, there is a clear commitment across countries to digitalise immigration processes, supported by upgraded IT infrastructures and the integration of advanced tools like Artificial Intelligence (AI), sophisticated algorithmic models and blockchain technology.

This shift is reshaping how applications are managed and services are delivered across all aspects of immigration, including labour migration, international student mobility, asylum processing, border management as well as integration services. These efforts also address risk mitigation measures, particularly regarding the viability of automating decision-making tasks and safeguarding the confidentiality and protection of personal data. Notably, blockchain technology is being used to enable secure exchanges of sensitive information, connect various services and systems and improve information flows between authorities.

Digitalising migration systems can help optimise resources and reduce processing times

Countries are increasingly moving immigration processing procedures online and digitising official documents, simplifying the journey for applicants and enhancing the overall user experience. Germany has introduced a new digital platform that allows electronic submission of applications for various permits and provides real-time updates on application statuses. In March 2023, Portugal launched an online platform aimed at simplifying the residence permit application process for citizens from the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP) – Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and East Timor. This initiative eliminates the need for these individuals to queue for in-person appointments when applying for a resident permit. Ireland has similarly digitised much of its migration system, covering identity management, decision processing and customer service. The country has introduced a “register once, verify often” approach, leveraging a single platform for a comprehensive view of the customer application and profile.

In late 2023, Canada began the gradual implementation of a new one-stop shop for Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) programmes and services, providing a user-friendly interface for applications and real-time status updates. The move to online application can also be found at the Canadian provincial level: for example, the Province of Quebec in Canada transitioned to online applications for Quebec Acceptance Certificates and employer-validated job offers. Italy has fully digitised residence permit application and issuance, eliminating the need for physical documents and in-person visits. Lithuania responded to the influx of displaced persons from Ukraine by issuing digital temporary residence permits via its MIGRIS platform, eliminating in-person visits and physical ID cards. Poland has adopted digital identity documents, streamlined processes and enhanced security and convenience. Latvia has started modernizing the Unified Migration Information System software platform, enabling user-friendly e-services for residence permits and facilitating remote document submission.

In addition to partial or complete digitisation of immigration procedures, some OECD countries are enhancing their IT infrastructures by implementing AI and sophisticated algorithmic models to streamline processes and optimise resources and time, reserving human intervention for more complex case analysis and decision-making. Canada has expanded the use of an automation tool with a triage system for work permit extension applications, applied to the International Experience Canada (IEC) and Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) programmes. This tool sorts applications by complexity, automatically approving routine applications to expedite decision-making while maintaining human oversight for final decisions. Additionally, Canada is undertaking a comprehensive modernisation of its digital infrastructure under the Digital Platform Modernisation (DPM) program, which includes the replacement of the Global Case Management System with a new digital platform by the end of 2024, designed to optimise business processes. Finland introduced a new digital infrastructure to assist in decision-making and automate decisions for work- and study-based residence permits, citizenship, and the renewal of residence permits

and residence cards, leaving negative decisions and those requiring individual consideration to immigration officials. In recent years, France has significantly enhanced the digitalisation of its immigration procedures, particularly benefiting foreign students and those applying for the Talent Passport. Since 2021, the "Études en France" digital platform has centralised all administrative procedures for foreign students from the 69 eligible countries. Applicants can handle all aspects of enrolling in higher education online, including submitting applications, tracking progress, communicating with institutions and applying for visas. For the Talent Passport, aimed at highly skilled workers, researchers, artists, and entrepreneurs, the initial visa application can be submitted through the France-Visas website. Once in France, residence permit applications, renewals and status changes, such as from student permit to Talent Passport, can be handled online via the Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés (ANTS) website. In addition, the Ministry of Interior plans to implement an AI-based tool to detect fraud in uploaded documents.

Countries are investing in IT infrastructure to improve data management and exchange

To enhance interconnectivity between systems and improve data and information management across administrations, some OECD countries are modernising their IT infrastructure. Poland has developed a new integrated IT system with the main objective of improving data collection on foreigners through automated reporting processes, with a focus on automation and visual data presentation, to support migration management and facilitate policy making between the various government departments involved in migration management. One of the key features of this new system is the availability of dynamic, interactive dashboards for detailed data analysis, with a data visualisation that makes it easier to read and analyse trends or deviations, as well as a data analysis and self-service reporting tool.

In Portugal, as migration responsibility was concentrated in a new Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum in 2023, digitalisation of processes accelerated. Applications for residence permits for children under family reunification motives may be submitted digitally via an online portal, with more applications to go online in the future. In January 2023, Lithuania launched the National Data Governance Program to manage and exchange data on foreigners among state institutions and to enhance the oversight of legal migration and integration processes. This programme incorporates a specific task aimed at "Data management and exchange of data of beneficiaries of legal migration and international protection", focusing on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of handling and sharing pertinent information regarding individuals who benefit from legal migration and international protection.

New tools and matching mechanisms are enhancing the migrant journey and integration

Technologies are also enhancing services for immigrants in destination countries. Estonia launched the "Settling in Estonia" life-event service, a comprehensive digital adaptation journey accessible via the State Services Platform. This service offers newcomers centralised access to information, guidance, and support for residence registration, language learning, cultural integration, education, healthcare, driving, and social benefits. Canada has renewed its investments in online pre-arrival settlement services, and at province level Quebec has launched a new portal which gathers all French-language learning services in one place for new arrivals and other residents while British Columbia has launched a new online multi-language information hub for newly arrived immigrants.

AI is increasingly being integrated in labour market matching solutions, notably by providing career guidance to job seekers, matching them with suitable job opportunities by analysing their skills, experiences and preferences, or by predicting labour market trends such as which sectors will experience growth and which skills will be in demand (Brioscú et al., 2024[2]). Across OECD countries, Austria was the first to implement a generative AI solution for client use. The Austrian Labour Market Service (LMS) modernised its job-matching system by launching in January 2024 a ChatGPT-powered chatbot tool to assist jobseekers and LMS staff in career management and job-search orientation based on education, occupation and wages.

Increased use of digital technologies in asylum and irregular migration management

Digital technologies are also increasingly being integrated in European migration and asylum systems, particularly in border management, asylum processing and status monitoring. Estonia invested in digital infrastructure to enhance migration surveillance and ensure legal compliance. In 2023, the Migration Surveillance Database (MIGIS) and the Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) went live. MIGIS automates monitoring, aiding officials in enforcing residency laws and preventing misuse. Automated checks ensure officials stay updated on third-country nationals in Estonia, enabling prompt responses to irregular stay. ABIS uses artificial intelligence to compare biometric data, enhancing the reliability of identity verification procedures. Germany has been piloting a blockchain infrastructure, called FLORA, at the Centre for Arrival, Decision, and Return (AnkER) facility in Dresden since April 2021. This system manages national protection and Dublin procedures, streamlining the asylum process. IA technology is also used in Germany to identify and assess voices and language dialects in the asylum procedure (EMN/OECD, 2022[3]).

AI is not only enhancing the management of applications and the prediction of asylum flows but also aiding in the integration of refugees. One area is determining where best to refer resettled refugees, a task traditionally done by case workers, who take into account for example housing and job availability and existing communities. GeoMatch, an AI-driven matching tool developed by researchers at the Immigration Policy Lab (IPL) at Stanford University and ETH Zurich, launched its first pilot in Switzerland in 2020 and in the United States in 2023. This tool assists government agencies and nonprofit organisations in identifying the communities where refugee families are most likely to thrive, thereby directing them towards locations where positive integration outcomes will be more easily achieved. GeoMatch is designed to be integrated within existing institutional structures to provide additional information in the decision-making process alongside expert knowledge, rather than an automated decision-making tool.

Policies for international students

OECD countries have long valued international students for their contributions to the higher education sector and labour market in destination countries. Over the last decade, OECD countries have taken active measures to attract, support and retain international students (OECD, 2022[4]). Their importance was underscored by their relative decline and difficulties during the COVID-19 pandemic, prompting many countries to implement expansive policies to mitigate losses of international student revenues. These measures contributed to a relatively swift recovery in student numbers in 2021 and 2022 (OECD, 2023[5]). However, some major OECD student destination countries have recently been implementing stricter policies towards international students in response to increasing enrolment numbers, tight housing markets, pressure on public infrastructure and in some countries concerns over misuse. These policy shifts are aimed at regulating inbound student mobility, enhancing the quality of international education and addressing immigration concerns.

Countries implementing stricter entry rules must also take into account the growing importance of tuition fees from international students as a source of university funding, as well as the fact that international graduates constitute an important talent pool to help address skills shortages. Some OECD countries thus tend to focus more on selective criteria for attracting international students and on measures to retain them and facilitate their integration into the labour market.

Major student destination countries are moving to limit international student flows

Three of the top five student destination countries in the OECD are currently revising their policies towards international students to align with efforts to actively manage, regulate and restrict inbound student mobility. Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom have all experienced a surge in post-pandemic

international enrolment and shifts in the characteristics of incoming students and the institutions in which they are enrolled. This has led to significant policy shifts in relation to international students and the education sector in recent years.

In the United Kingdom, part of the record-high immigration numbers in 2022 could be explained by a fast-growing number of dependants of international students. Inflow of dependants, who enjoy work rights, increased by 750% between 2019 and 2023 (OECD, 2023[5]). Restrictions related to accompanying spouses came into force in January 2024. Students are no longer allowed to bring family members on dependant visas unless they are pursuing a postgraduate research programme.

Canada and Australia, the third and fourth top OECD receiving countries of new international students after the United Kingdom and the United States, have recently announced policies which represent sharp turns from prior efforts to increase international student numbers. In Australia, the changes are part of a wider reform of the migration system and respond to a recent review of the migration system which found that Australia had not focused enough on capturing the best and brightest international students and that the international student pool was underdelivering relative to its potential as a source of high performing skilled migrants. In the new migration strategy, the government also underlines the need to strengthen integrity in international education. To improve quality and integrity in international education, several changes to have been announced to increase standards for international students and education providers. The first reforms came into effect in early 2024 and include an increase in the financial capacity and English language requirements. Changes to the Graduate Visa – which allows international graduates to stay and search for work – have also been proposed. These changes would lower the maximum eligibility age from 50 years to 35 years and reduce the stay period to maximum 2 years for bachelor and master graduates (3 years for research master and PhD graduates).

Faced with increasing student numbers and a tight housing market, Canada has temporarily capped student permit applications for two years. The aim is to reduce the number of new international student permits issued to around 360 000 in 2024, 35% fewer than in 2023. Additionally, the financial requirement for a new study permit has more than doubled, from CAD 10 000 to CAD 20 635.

Other countries are following suit. After years of rapid growth of international student numbers and critical difficulty in providing student housing, the newly appointed government in the Netherlands has announced intentions to reduce international student numbers through a number of measures. These include limiting the number of programmes with instruction in English, capping the total number of international students and increasing tuition fees for non-EU international students. In response to these intentions, in early 2024, 14 universities presented a proposal on how to reduce the number of international students and preserve and strengthen Dutch language proficiency in higher education and research. In May 2024, the government presented a bill to the parliament with proposed legal changes to allow universities to limit international student enrolment.

Measures to strengthen integrity and to address fraud and misuse of the student visa system are also being implemented. Both Canada and Australia have announced enhanced verification processes for student applications, while the Swedish Migration Agency has presented a series of proposed measures to reduce the misuse of residence permits for studies, including increased language requirements, reinforced intention of study screenings and a streamlined system for higher education institutions to report non-completion of studies. In the United Kingdom, the government commissioned the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) to perform a “rapid review” of the Graduate visa, a two-year unsponsored work permit for overseas graduates of British universities, following concerns that the student route was being used to access the labour market rather than to pursue high-quality education. The review, which was presented in May 2024, did not however find evidence of widespread misuse.

The paradigm shift in student mobility policy observed in major English-speaking destination countries and the Netherlands is not representative across all the OECD. Indeed, other countries have accelerated their efforts to attract international students. Korea and Japan are increasingly internationalising their higher

education sectors due to a shrinking number of domestic students entering university amidst declining birth rates. Korea announced a plan to attract 300 000 international students by 2027, which would be a 30% increase from 2022 levels. The five-year plan includes easing visa rules, lowering financial requirements and fast-tracking residency status for STEM graduates. Japan has renewed its ambition to internationalise higher education after the decline in international student numbers during the COVID-19 pandemic, when entry to Japan was sharply restricted. Before the pandemic, Japan had successfully achieved its international student target of 300 000. The government's new aim is to reach 400 000 international students by 2033.

Denmark had significantly reduced the number of English-taught master programme places to cut the number of international students in 2021 but has now reversed its approach. In June 2023, the government announced the intention to increase international student mobility by providing a yearly increase of 1 100 additional study places in Master programmes taught in English between 2024 and 2028, and a yearly increase by 2 500 places from 2029 onwards. This change in course is largely driven by labour market demands, and the additional English-taught places will mainly be attributed to academic fields in line with Danish labour market needs.

Countries are becoming more selective in the efforts to attract students

International student policies are increasingly selective, targeting students in specific fields of study or from certain countries or regions. Australia, for example, has introduced specialised fast-track visa streams targeting students from certain nationalities and professions. Indian nationals graduating from Australian higher education institutions are exempt from most changes to the post-study work rights and continue to enjoy stay periods for up to three years for Bachelor (in STEM fields) and Master graduates and four years for PhD graduates. In addition, Australia and India have launched a mechanism for the mutual recognition of qualifications and a joint education strategy. Canada's Post-Graduation Work Permit Program (PGWP) is also under revision. Effective as of 15 February 2024, international students who complete a master programme of any duration are eligible for a three-year work permit, a change from the previous policy where the duration of the post-graduation work permit was based solely on the duration of the study program. However, stricter rules for PGWP eligibility will apply to other graduates, to address concerns regarding the quality of education and misuse in public-private partnership college programmes. As of May 2024, international students in a study programme that is part of a curriculum licensing arrangement are no longer eligible for a post-graduation work permit upon graduation.

As part of its plan to increase the number of international students, Korea is particularly focused on attracting students in STEM fields. This includes providing more scholarships, increasing quotas for students from countries that traditionally favour STEM subjects, such as India and Pakistan, and introducing a fast-track to residency status for STEM graduates.

Some countries are also targeting their attraction measures specifically at postgraduate (master's and doctoral) students. In Canada, open work permits for spouses are now only available for spouses of postgraduate students. Similarly, the United Kingdom is allowing dependents to join students only at the doctoral level or for research-based higher degrees. Sweden is implementing specific measures to attract postgraduate students, including facilitating the transition from studies to the labour market.

Tuition fees are under scrutiny

Tuition fees for international students are under scrutiny in several OECD countries. Norway recently introduced fees for international students from outside the EU/EEA/EFTA area. From the fall semester of 2023, universities and colleges must charge at least cost-covering tuition fees for new degree students from outside these regions, resulting in significantly fewer such students. Finland, which introduced higher tuition fees for non-EU/EEA students in 2017, is now proposing to introduce cost-covering tuition fees for

these students attending degree programmes in languages other than Finnish or Swedish. The rationale for the increase is to improve the finances of higher education institutions and encourage international students to remain in the country. Beneficiaries of temporary protection would be exempt from paying tuition fees. Additionally, the Finnish Government has proposed an application fee for citizens of non-EU and non-EEA countries to raise the quality of applications and ease the administrative burden on higher education institutions.

The Netherlands also plans to increase tuition fees for students from outside the EU as part of efforts to reduce student numbers. Meanwhile, Japan has recently decided to allow universities to charge higher fees for international students compared to domestic students. Until now, international and national students in Japan have been charged the same fees.

Retention of students remains an important policy objective to meet labour shortages

Despite a trend towards stricter control over international student enrolment in several OECD countries, governments continue to recognise the significant contributions of international students to the local economy and workforce. Policies aimed at increasing student retention and improving labour market integration, such as expanded post-study work opportunities and pathways to permanent residency, remain a priority for many OECD countries to address labour and skills shortages.

Several countries have made changes to the in-study work rights of international students. Employment during study can help gain valuable work experience in the destination country and is associated with higher retention after graduation. Germany and Korea have extended the number of hours that students are allowed to work, from 120 to 140 days per year in Germany and from 20 to 30 hours per week in Korea. Additionally, students in Germany can more easily change their purpose of stay prior to graduation. New Zealand has expanded the eligibility criteria for students to work during their studies, now allowing employment for all students enrolled in a full-time programme leading to a national qualification at Level 4 or higher.

Other countries have recently introduced measures to facilitate the transition from studies to the labour market. Switzerland is simplifying access to the labour market for non-EU/EFTA international master's and doctoral graduates from Swiss universities, allowing them to take up jobs in fields facing labour shortages through exemptions from quotas. As reported above, Canada has extended the length of the PGWP to three years for all graduates of master's degree programmes to facilitate the transition into the labour market. The United States has clarified and extended its rules for F-1 students, including the possibility for students in STEM fields to extend the Optional Practical Training (OPT) period to seek employment opportunities with startup companies. Denmark recently introduced rules allowing individuals whose residence permits are revoked to remain in the country to complete their studies if they are pursuing professions considered to be in demand in the labour market. Additionally, these individuals will be able to stay for a further six months after graduating to find a job.

Lithuania has increased the number of years following graduation during which international students can apply for temporary residence permits, from two to ten years. Sweden is considering measures to facilitate the transition of postgraduate students and researchers into the labour market by exempting them from salary thresholds and abolishing the requirement to leave the country to apply for a work permit.

In a different direction, Korea is testing whether its international student policy can be combined with its need for seasonal workers. A pilot programme allows parents of international students enrolled outside the Seoul metropolitan area to join their children and take up seasonal work in agriculture and fishing for three to eight months in the same area as the university. The pilot, set to run in 2024, is open to parents younger than 55 years old. Students must have been enrolled in a university outside of the Seoul metropolitan area for at least one year and have at least two years of studies remaining.

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3 Recent developments in migrant integration policy

This chapter offers an overview of the principal changes in integration policy within OECD countries during the period 2023-24, against the backdrop of geopolitical and economic instability, and the increasing numbers of humanitarian arrivals across the OECD. Alongside broader trends, such as the heightened focus on social integration and combating racism and discrimination, it places particular emphasis on initiatives aimed at tackling issues related to labour market integration and housing.

In Brief

Key messages

- Several OECD countries, including Iceland, Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia have revised or are developing broader integration strategies, reflecting both evolving migration trends and emerging challenges.
- Alongside new measures, the focus has recently been on improving capacity to deliver integration services to immigrant groups, with a focus on promoting active participation and improving access. This is pursued through various approaches, including improving reach to remote communities, digitalisation and targeting specific migrant groups.
- Enhanced civic integration activities are being promoted, focusing on identity, sense of belonging, anti-discrimination, attitudes, and values. Belgium and the Netherlands among others have revised their civic integration policies, with new requirements and responsibilities.
- The fight against discrimination and racism continues to be a top priority on policy agendas with new action plans and measures being put in place, especially in the European Union countries, with heightened concerns about antisemitism and Islamophobia.
- The renewed focus on citizenship laws continued, including in France, Germany, Korea and Sweden, extending a trend seen in recent years. Yet policy changes vary, reflecting their differing priorities.
- Increasing employment rates among foreign-born individuals is a priority across the OECD. Although overall employment outcomes for immigrants have improved over the last decade, they still lag behind those of native-born individuals, with specific challenges faced by humanitarian migrants and asylum seekers.
- Many OECD countries are promoting sustainable and skills-appropriate integration for migrants. To ensure newcomers' jobs are better aligned with their human capital, countries are enhancing skills recognition and validation, and investing in language training, upskilling, and reskilling.
- However, there is a recognition that these efforts should be balanced with swift entry into the labour market. New initiatives, such as Germany's Job-Turbo, aim to ensure that entry into the job market is not delayed until sufficient language proficiency is achieved.
- The shortage of affordable and accessible housing is a significant challenge for the OECD as a whole, but it disproportionately impacts immigrant communities due to additional barriers they may face, including information gaps, lack of necessary documentation, and discrimination.
- In response, governmental actors and other stakeholders in various OECD countries, including the Netherlands, Norway and the United States, have implemented legal amendments, new policies, and support measures to offer financial assistance and other forms of support to enhance housing access for immigrants.
- Although data availability poses a challenge, estimates suggest that migrants are frequently overrepresented among individuals experiencing homelessness. In many cases, migrants are more than twice as likely to experience homelessness, being particularly at high risk in Sweden, Finland, Italy, Spain and Colombia.
- The housing situation is particularly challenging in the context of providing reception for the increasing numbers of humanitarian arrivals across the OECD, prompting countries to collaborate with diverse stakeholders to improve reception capacities. Several OECD countries, such as Italy, Greece, Spain and the United Kingdom, increasingly rely on external service providers and private households and individuals.

Introduction

In recent years, OECD countries have experienced unprecedented levels of immigration, resulting in a diverse influx of new arrivals. These increasing inflows have occurred against a backdrop of growing geopolitical and economic instability, raising tensions in societies worldwide. Consequently, host countries have intensified their focus on various aspects of integration, covering all stages of the process from reception to naturalisation. The surge in arrivals has exacerbated structural housing challenges, while the diversity of newcomers has led to varied labour market outcomes, prompting countries to reconsider their approaches to labour market integration to improve participation and outcomes for all groups of immigrants. This chapter will delve deeper into these themes, alongside key developments in integration policy over the past few years.

Main developments in integration policy

Host countries are improving their capacity to reach a broader range of immigrant groups

While OECD countries continue to develop new measures, policies and strategies (see Box 3.1) to improve integration support for immigrants, a shared objective among many OECD countries is to reach target groups more effectively and deliver existing services in an accessible manner to a greater number of immigrants. This is pursued through various approaches, including ensuring the active participation of newcomers in integration activities, improving access in remote communities and remotely, as well as ensuring specific groups such as migrant children are receiving necessary attention.

Several countries are enhancing newcomers' responsibility to participate in integration programmes, often by making these programmes compulsory. Many OECD countries, including Austria, Denmark, Estonia and Lithuania, require humanitarian migrants to participate in integration and language learning programmes. Countries like Belgium and the Netherlands have recently expanded their obligation to a broader range of immigrant groups. With policy changes in 2023 in the Brussels-Capital Region, civic integration programmes are now mandatory for recent non-EU immigrants throughout Belgium. In other cases, integration programmes are no longer offered free of charge, as in Germany and Switzerland, in part to encourage immigrants' commitment. However, there are often cost exemption provisions for low-income individuals.

OECD countries are also looking to better reach specific target groups. In recent years, there has been an increasing focus on women, particularly migrant mothers (OECD, 2023[1]), but countries also seek to support the inclusion of migrant children and ensure they are not overlooked by integration activities. Schools and educational systems are generally recognised as effective vehicles for integration for immigrant children, particularly refugee children, boosting their future labour market prospects, social inclusion and emotional well-being (Cerna, 2019[2]), but this requires that migrant children are enrolled and actively participating in education.

Recent large-scale displacement crises impacting OECD countries have brought these target groups to the foreground. In Türkiye, the Ministry of Education reported that during the 2021-22 period, 65% of Syrian school-aged children were registered in schools. The enrolment rate varied by education level, with 75% in primary schools and 42% in high schools. Similarly, school enrolment of displaced Ukrainian students has been a major issue across European OECD countries (OECD, 2023[3]). In 2023, UNESCO conducted a mapping exercise in seven European host countries (Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania and the Slovak Republic) and found that the estimated gross enrolment rate for displaced Ukrainian children in primary and secondary education across these countries was 43%, with

individual country rates ranging from 4% to 59% (UNESCO, 2023[4]). This suggests that on average six out of ten displaced Ukrainian children were not at the time enrolled in host country schools.

To address these issues, different measures have been implemented to improve preschool and school enrolment of migrant children. In Sweden, new regulations require municipalities to inform caregivers about the purpose of preschool and children's right to attend. Municipalities must also reserve preschool spots for children recently arrived in Sweden. These regulations were applied starting July 2023. Norway has also implemented temporary changes to the Kindergarten Act to better respond to the Ukrainian refugee situation, simplifying the establishment of temporary kindergartens and decreasing fees. Additionally, grants have been increased to recruit more kindergarten teachers in urban areas with significant living condition challenges and to strengthen language development for minority-language children. Romania has expanded education opportunities for Ukrainian children by creating educational hubs within facilities, recognising them as valid educational environments, and providing specialist human resources for Ukrainian-language schooling in several counties. In Japan, the government issued guidelines to local governments to promote school enrolment of foreign children and ensure they do not miss the opportunity to attend school.

Other countries are looking to expand the reach of integration efforts to remote communities. Most immigrants tend to settle in major urban centres. These are also the areas with the strongest scale and scope of integration support structures. However, immigrants living outside these centres often have more limited access to integration services due to their location. To address this disparity, several countries have undertaken initiatives to extend integration services to regions beyond major urban centres, ensuring that diverse immigrant groups are effectively reached. The United States, for instance, is seeking to better reach remote and underserved communities, stressing the importance of collaboration between local, state, and federal governments in these efforts. In Korea, local governments are encouraged to apply for consulting services to improve immigrant integration efforts, receiving evaluations of their policies and guidance on future goals. Korea Immigration & Integration Program (KIIP) helps foreigners acquire essential knowledge of the Korean language and culture. KIIP courses are now also provided at remote workplaces, such as in the shipbuilding industry, rather than solely at designated facilities, to improve access.

Box 3.1. Several OECD countries are revising integration strategies

In recent years, several OECD countries have revisited their integration strategies, reflecting both evolving migration trends and emerging challenges. For example, Germany has reoriented its integration policies to provide broader access to integration measures. Since the beginning of 2023, all asylum seekers, regardless of their origin or employment status, can now participate in integration courses. Additionally, the new right of residence includes eligibility for these courses. On 1 May 2023, the federal government introduced the "low-income rule," granting cost exemptions for those receiving unemployment benefits or social assistance under the Fourth Regulation Amending the Integration Course Regulation.

Finland has renewed its core curriculum for integration training, emphasising language awareness, inclusion, and personalised career counselling. The new Integration of Immigrants Act, coming into effect in 2025, aims to improve integration efficiency and extend services to a broader immigrant population, including stay-at-home parents. This legislation also increases the responsibilities of municipalities in promoting integration. In April 2024, the government submitted an additional proposal to the parliament for further changes to the reform that would put a stronger emphasis on migrants' obligations in the process.

Conversely, Italy has tightened its integration measures for certain groups. Following the shipwreck in Crotone on 26 February 2023, the government enacted Decree-Law No. 20 of 2023, known as the "Cutro Decree". This decree, converted into Law No. 50 on 5 May 2023, focuses on controlling entry for workers and reducing irregular arrivals. In addition, it modifies the reception procedures and services available for asylum seekers, including the removal of legal assistance, psychological support and Italian language teaching in first reception centres.

Other countries, such as Iceland, Lithuania and Slovenia, are looking to expand integration efforts more broadly. In Iceland, in May 2024, a White Paper on Matters of Immigrants was released. It includes a draft policy proposed over a 15-year period. It sets out the government's future vision, along with objectives and concrete targets. It covers the following areas: Participation, equality, and diversity, including targets on civic participation and poverty; Information, access and services, including targets on information provision and support for youth with migrant parents; Communication and language, including targets on the quantity and quality of Icelandic language services.

In Slovenia, the Act amending the Foreigners Act requires the government to adopt a comprehensive strategy for integrating foreigners into the cultural, economic and social life of the country. Meanwhile, Lithuania is developing a strategic approach to integration as part of the Development Programme for 2021-30. Approved on 20 September 2022, this programme outlines analytical, regulatory, investment and communication activities to address emerging integration challenges.

Substantial changes are also underway in Poland. A roadmap for a new immigration policy is in development and is expected to pay much more attention to the inclusion of new arrivals, highlighting the need for enhanced integration measures to support the growing immigrant population.

Countries advance the digital transformation of integration services

Countries are also leveraging technology and digitisation to improve accessibility, enhance the user experience for immigrants, and remove barriers to participation and integration. In late 2023, Estonia introduced the "Settling in Estonia" life event service, a digital adaptation journey for newcomers available through the State Services Platform (eesti.ee). This service provides a centralised platform for accessing information and support on residence registration, language learning, cultural integration, education, healthcare, driving, and social benefits. By utilising this digital pathway, new immigrants can efficiently navigate their integration into Estonian society, ensuring a smoother transition and successful integration into their new community.

Germany has created the "Anerkennung in Deutschland" portal for recognising foreign professional qualifications. This platform includes the "Anerkennungs-Finder" search engine, available in 11 languages, offering a centralised resource for recognition procedures and contacts for relevant centres. The aim is to fully digitalise the associated procedures and, recently, the federal government started funding the digitalisation of the application processes through the platform, which is currently being piloted in six federal states for medical doctors.

Digitalisation efforts also apply to naturalisation. Canada has continued modernizing its citizenship provision, introducing digital services such as online applications in 2020 and electronic citizenship certificates in 2022. In June 2023, additional amendments were made to enhance processing efficiency, client service and programme integrity through electronic administration, automation and biometric information collection. In Ireland, from 16 October 2023, it became possible to apply for a certificate of naturalisation online, aligning with the broader goal of modernising the Irish immigration and integration system.

Social integration is gaining traction

The increasing diversity among migrant groups has raised public concerns across the OECD about potential differences in attitudes and values between foreign-born and native-born communities, which may impact social cohesion in host countries. In response, policies and measures have been developed to enhance the social integration of newcomers. Social integration generally encompasses non-economic aspects such as identity and sense of belonging, discrimination, attitudes and values and civic participation.

In recent years, OECD countries have been actively enhancing their civic integration activities. Belgium revised the Flemish civic integration policy to promote economic self-reliance, active social participation, Dutch language acquisition and knowledge of Flemish values. Key changes include a 40-hour social networking activity, compulsory registration with public employment services, a standardised social orientation test and a higher Dutch language proficiency requirement. As of September 2023, the mandatory programme is no longer free, with fees for Dutch courses, exams and social orientation lessons.

In Greece, the National Strategy for the Social Integration of Applicants and Beneficiaries of International Protection introduced a pre-integration process. This process includes learning Greek and becoming familiar with the European way of life, principles of democracy, gender equality, sports, and special programmes on disability, prevention of domestic violence and the fight against human trafficking. Several initiatives have emerged from this strategy. One example is the “Multaka: Intercultural Tours in Athens” pilot project, which ran from June 2022 to June 2023. This project gave migrants, refugees and native-born individuals with migrant parentage the opportunity to learn about Greek civilisation and history.

Finland has also transferred the civic integration obligation to municipalities, requiring them to provide multilingual civic orientation services starting in 2025. The aim is to offer immigrants essential information about Finnish society, living and working in Finland, and their rights and obligations in their native language or a well-understood language.

Civic integration activities are sometimes linked to broader naturalisation efforts. In the United States, the federal government continued issuing Citizenship and Integration Grants, totalling over USD 22 million to 65 organisations in 29 states in 2023. These grants support initiatives that promote civic integration by enhancing knowledge of English, US history and civics, and preparing immigrants for naturalisation. In addition to traditional programmes funding citizenship and English acquisition classes, the most recent grants include creative and innovative approaches to civic integration. These initiatives include a mobile citizenship clinic that brings services directly to low-income Spanish and Haitian Creole communities in Florida, and a comprehensive outreach and citizenship programme for senior immigrants in Maine. Moreover, new pop-up support centres have been established in various locations across the country to ensure new arrivals are well connected locally. The involvement of the private sector in these activities is seen as essential in fostering these local connections.

Fostering better local and social connections, as well as intergroup interactions, has emerged as a priority in other countries as well. In Luxembourg, since 2023, the term “intercultural living together” has replaced the concept of integration in the national context. Belgium has also implemented various activities in recent years to involve local communities. Within its integration policy framework, the Flemish Government launched the Plan “Living Together” in 2022, aimed at supporting local governments to promote living together in diversity. Building upon earlier programmes in Belgium, a new initiative called “Duo towards Inclusion” was introduced in the Walloon Region. This programme involves sponsorship, where a person voluntarily forms an individual relationship with a foreign person to foster intercultural exchange.

Canada’s Community Connections services continue to support locally based approaches that facilitate settlement and integration by addressing barriers and building welcoming and inclusive communities through activities such as conversation circles and learning activities for youth.

Despite the challenges in precisely defining social integration, a growing number of OECD countries, including Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland, have initiated specific surveys to measure social integration outcomes and are actively improving data collection in this field (OECD, 2024[5]). These efforts aim to establish a clearer understanding of the factors that facilitate or hinder progress in this area, both over time and across generations.

The fight against discrimination and racism remains high on policy agendas with renewed concerns about antisemitism and Islamophobia

The emphasis on social integration underscores the importance of viewing integration as a two-way process, also involving acceptance and equitable treatment by the host community. However, many immigrants encounter prejudice and discrimination, which can create significant barriers to their integration. In response, OECD countries have taken active steps to address discrimination and racism, aiming to foster inclusive societies where everyone can thrive.

In Australia, the government launched the Multicultural Framework Review in June 2023, which was completed in the spring of 2024. The aim of the review was to explore ways for the government and local communities to work together to support a cohesive multicultural society and to advance a prosperous future for all Australians. The findings provide recommendations for potential reforms and actions.

In November 2023, the Norwegian Government launched a new Action Plan Against Racism and Discrimination for 2024-27. This plan focuses on combating racism and discrimination in the labour market and in areas impacting young people in particular, such as education. Key measures include raising awareness among employers, enhancing diversity management, strengthening workplace rights and creating safer school environments. Diversity Advisers in schools will have expanded roles, and municipalities will receive support through funding, e-learning and regional gatherings to share experiences. Additionally, a review of the enforcement apparatus is planned to ensure effective responses to racism and discrimination.

In the European Union countries, most recent developments have emerged from the momentum created by the publication of the EU Anti-Racism Action Plan (2020-25) by the European Commission in September 2020. This plan emphasises an intersectional approach to anti-racism and anti-discrimination policies and the importance of monitoring. In the following years, many EU member states, including Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Poland, Spain and Sweden, have launched National Action Plans Against Racism (NAPARs).

Several countries are actively implementing new initiatives to combat racism and promote equality. In 2023, the Irish Government allocated funding to 24 NGOs and community organisations for projects aimed at combating racism and fostering racial equality and community cohesion. Germany has also undertaken several initiatives. In 2023, the “respekt*land – Antidiskriminierungsberatung für ganz Deutschland” (anti-discrimination advice for all of Germany) was launched by the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency. With a budget of up to EUR 5 million, this programme aims to expand the civil society network of advice centres and enhance support for discrimination cases. As part of the “Self-determined Networking, Remembrance, and Education” project, the Federal Anti-Racism Commissioner also supports initiatives to address racist and right-wing extremist attacks. The goal is to promote professional, accessible anti-racism advice through migrant organisations to better support affected individuals and enhance the documentation and monitoring of racist incidents.

In Spain, efforts are underway to improve co-ordination in combating discrimination and racism. This includes the European CISDO project (November 2022-24), co-ordinated by OBERAXE (the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia). This project involves stakeholders such as the National Hate Crimes Office, law enforcement agencies, academic institutions, local councils, and consultancy firms. It aims to enhance the training of police forces, promote co-operation between law enforcement and civil

society, provide better support for victims and generate scientific evidence on the effectiveness of learning networks in combating discriminatory incidents.

Despite these new action plans and initiatives, discrimination and racism remain pressing challenges. Following the Hamas' terrorist attacks on Israel on 7 October 2023, there has been a significant increase in antisemitism and Islamophobia in many OECD countries. In the United States alone, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) recorded 3 291 antisemitic incidents in the three months after 7 October, a 360% increase compared to the same period the previous year (ADL, 2024[6]). Similarly, the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) reported 3 578 complaints of anti-Muslim and anti-Palestinian discrimination and hate during the same period, marking a 180% rise from the previous year (CAIR, 2024[7]). In response to rising tensions, several OECD countries have introduced additional measures against antisemitism. Austria extended compulsory orientation and values courses for newcomers from one day to three days, including a new module on antisemitism. In Germany, the "respekt*land" initiative has been supplemented with a project to strengthen and expand advice on antisemitic incidents nationwide. In July 2024, Australia appointed a special envoy to combat antisemitism and announced plans to also appoint an envoy to address Islamophobia, aiming to preserve social cohesion amid rising tensions.

Citizenship laws continue to be updated and refined

The resurgence of interest in citizenship laws persists, marking a continued trend in recent years. Countries have adopted diverse policies, reflecting diverse priorities and responses to global migration trends.

Germany has eased access to citizenship. On 26 March 2024, Germany finalised the legislative process for a new citizenship law, which entered into force on 27 June 2024. This law reduces the residency period required for naturalisation from eight to five years, or even three years in exceptional cases. It also allows German citizens to hold multiple citizenships, a notable shift from previous restrictions. Additionally, children born to foreign nationals in Germany will receive citizenship at birth if at least one parent has resided in Germany for five years and holds permanent residency, down from the previous requirement of eight years. These changes aim to increase the uptake of German citizenship and make Germany a more attractive labour market for foreign talent.

Other countries have introduced changes aimed at specific groups. Australia has introduced pathways to naturalisation for New Zealand citizens. From 1 July 2023, New Zealand citizens who have been living in Australia for four years or more can directly apply for Australian citizenship without first obtaining a permanent visa. Meanwhile, Korea introduced a fast-track policy in 2023 to grant permanent residence or citizenship to outstanding foreign talent. This policy applies to foreign-born holders of a master's degree or doctorate from Korean institutions specialising in science and engineering. The previously lengthy process has been simplified to a three-step procedure, allowing eligible individuals to attain permanent residence or citizenship in just three years.

In some cases, these changes focus specifically on minors. In Belgium, the Nationality Code has been amended to simplify the process for stateless children. Legal recognition as a stateless person is no longer required to grant Belgian nationality to a child born in Belgium without nationality. Ireland has also made legislative changes impacting the naturalisation of minors. In 2023, the residency requirement for children born in Ireland to non-Irish parents was reduced from five years to three years. Additionally, there were adjustments in the assessment process for naturalisation applications on behalf of minors. Previously, the residency duration and good character of parents were considered, but now only the residency and good character of the child are assessed.

Finland and Sweden are also looking to tighten their citizenship laws. In Finland, proposed amendments to the Citizenship Act, submitted in April 2024, would extend the residency period required for Finnish citizenship from five to eight years. Only time spent in Finland under a residence permit would be

considered when calculating the residency period, excluding the time taken to process an asylum application.

On 29 May 2024, the Swedish Parliament adopted amendments to the Citizenship Law, establishing stricter requirements for obtaining citizenship through notification, primarily for children. These changes are expected to take effect in autumn 2024. Additionally, further changes are planned for the coming years, including new requirements for Swedish language skills. An inquiry launched in September 2023 will consider extending the residency period, imposing more stringent criteria for self-sufficiency and an honest lifestyle, requiring additional knowledge of Swedish society and culture, and mandating a declaration of loyalty.

OECD countries seek to balance speedy labour market entry with sustainable, skills-appropriate integration

Improving employment rates for foreign-born individuals is a priority

In the past decade, OECD countries have experienced an increase in various categories of migrants, each with diverse socio-economic integration trajectories and outcomes. OECD countries are welcoming rising numbers of labour migrants, who arrive with job opportunities or manage to secure them quickly. However, other migrant groups often face less favourable outcomes, with foreign-born individuals generally exhibiting lower employment rates. Across the EU, for instance, 65% of immigrants are employed, compared with 69% of the native-born population (OECD/European Commission, 2023[8]). The gaps are more marked for humanitarian migrants, who often encounter delays in entering the labour market and tend to have poorer labour market outcomes.

Countries' concerns about differences in immigrants' labour market outcomes have been further heightened by the inflows of displaced persons from Ukraine. While overall these arrivals have integrated into the labour market more quickly than other refugee groups in the past, their outcomes vary significantly by country. Employment levels of displaced persons from Ukraine reach 50-60% in some countries, while in others, they are just around 20% (EMN/OECD, 2024[9]). There are also significant skills mismatches hidden behind these figures.

On a positive note, immigrants' overall employment outcomes have improved over the last decade (OECD/European Commission, 2023[8]). While this improvement is partly driven by labour market conditions and better educational levels of newcomers, enhanced integration policies and support measures also play a role. This trend is encouraging many OECD countries to invest time and resources into labour market integration activities to improve employment rates of all immigrants.

France has made labour market integration one of the top priorities in the field of migration and integration. The overarching goal is to help foreign nationals become economically independent and self-sufficient, interact more with society, and fill job vacancies in short-staffed sectors through improved language training and employment support. Key efforts here include using the public employment service to assist with job-seeking, promoting the acquisition of new work experience, job preparation, learning French for professional purposes, and mentoring. Special actions are aimed at immigrant women in France, who face more challenges, including a 30% unemployment rate and lower participation in the labour market.

In Australia, AUD 17.8 million was allocated in 2023 to the Economic Pathways to Refugee Integration (EPRI) programme. This programme aims to increase employment rates for refugees and humanitarian entrants with lower skill levels and limited English proficiency. Services provided under the EPRI programme include work experience and on-the-job training, supplementary English and skills training, qualifications, case management, business mentoring and advice, and direct placement into ongoing employment.

Some countries are adopting sector-specific measures to address both labour market integration and labour shortages. Slovenia adopted amendments to the Act on Employment, Self-Employment, and Work of Foreigners on 7 April 2023, which, among other things, streamline employment in the health and social care sectors, particularly for employers established by the state, including health centres, homes for the elderly, occupational care centres and public social care institutions. Czechia has similarly introduced specific measures for the healthcare sector, particularly for Ukrainian health workers who face language barriers that prevent them from passing recognition examinations. These include implementing a temporary professional practice permit, allowing these workers to gain professional or practical experience for 12 months under direct supervision. This internship regime helps them improve their language skills, understand the Czech healthcare system and prepare for the examination. In Japan, the focus is on promoting employment for foreign workers in professional and technical fields through Employment Service Centres for Foreigners located in Tokyo, Aichi, Osaka and Fukuoka. These centres offer job consultation, placement and employment management support.

Policies and measures increasingly seek to promote skills-appropriate labour market integration

While enhancing labour market participation and employment rates is deemed crucial, an increasing number of OECD countries are implementing integration policies to ensure that newcomers' employment aligns with their skill levels. These measures aim to address skills mismatches and foster the development of migrants' human capital in ways that benefit host communities and local labour markets. However, the approaches to achieving these goals vary across countries and are concentrated in different areas.

Efficient recognition of skills and qualifications is an essential part of effective labour market integration. In practice, however, over the past 15 years, the number of individuals seeking recognition of diplomas acquired abroad has not significantly changed on average in European countries. Yet who have their qualifications recognised are three times more likely to find jobs that match their skills compared to those unable to navigate the complex, costly, or obscure recognition procedures (OECD, forthcoming[10]). There is a growing recognition among policy makers that improving these systems could thus help many individuals find appropriate employment.

In 2023, the Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education came into effect, supporting the UN Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4). Alongside enhancing higher education quality and increasing student mobility, it also aims to improve the recognition of academic credentials globally and to standardise recognition procedures. OECD countries party to this convention include Australia, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, the Slovak Republic, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

As it is a long-standing issue, OECD countries have put in place a variety of their own measures and policies to ease the recognition of skills and qualifications procedures for newcomers. In Quebec, Canada, the Foreign Credential Recognition Loan Program (PRTCE) offers financial assistance to organisations facilitating low-interest loans for individuals trained abroad. These loans help overcome financial barriers to diploma and professional qualification recognition in Quebec, supporting individuals in having their skills acknowledged. In Denmark, employers can request a "turbo assessment" of foreign diplomas from the Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science for specific recruitment processes. This free service, typically completed within five business days, evaluates formal diplomas and qualifications but does not consider professional experience or short courses. It is particularly useful for preselected candidates and salary determination but does not apply to regulated professions, for which the Agency directs applicants to the relevant authority.

Newer measures are being introduced as well. In Germany, the Service Centre for Professional Recognition (ZSBA) has been established under the Skilled Immigration Act, aimed at skilled workers who are still abroad, to start the recognition procedures before their arrival. Besides ensuring smoother labour

market transitions for potential migrants looking to move to Germany, the ZSBA reduces pressure on the competent authorities by providing counselling before and during the recognition procedure and has made processes more transparent. It was established as a temporary service, but the federal government is considering making it permanent by 2026. Another pilot programme was also launched in Germany, lasting until mid-2024, offering a "recognition grant" of up to EUR 600 (or up to EUR 3 000 for adaptation measures) for low-income workers.

Proficiency in the host-country language is crucial for leveraging the skills of newcomers and accessing skilled employment. Boosting language acquisition for improved labour market integration is a shared theme across the OECD. In Australia, the Department of Home Affairs approved 18 innovative projects from eight Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) service providers in 2022 to enhance client guidance and flexible English tuition delivery in community and work settings. These projects support employment pathways in sectors such as hospitality, beauty, horticulture, domestic assistance, public service, and social enterprises, with specific support for Afghan women, youth, survivors of trauma, and disengaged clients. Meanwhile, Sweden has increased funding for language training for employees in elderly care, following the COVID-19 pandemic which highlighted the need to strengthen Swedish language skills in this sector. In Lithuania, all third-country nationals can now apply to the Employment Service to learn the state language if their residence permit in Lithuania is valid for at least one year.

Several OECD countries are enhancing training, reskilling, and upskilling opportunities for new arrivals and foreign-born communities, with a particular focus on improving on-the-job and vocational training. In Switzerland, the "Préapprentissage d'intégration" (PAI, Pre-apprenticeship for Integration) programme aims to prepare migrants for a nationally certified apprenticeship over a one-year period, thereby accelerating and sustaining their socio-economic integration. Initially launched in 2018, the programme has been continuously improved. Since 2024, adolescents and young adults arriving in Switzerland who need training are systematically identified, informed, and connected with career guidance services soon after their arrival by population services or migration authorities. Once evaluated, those suitable for the PAI can participate and prepare for an apprenticeship.

In Germany, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research runs the "Berufliche Orientierung für Personen mit Flucht- und Migrationserfahrung " (BOFplus, Vocational Orientation for People with Refugee or Migration Experience) programme. Building on the experience of an earlier programme, this initiative, launched in 2024, prepares immigrants who are beyond compulsory school age and require special support and language assistance for vocational training through courses lasting up to 26 weeks. Participants receive technical language and subject-specific training, as well as individual social and professional support. Prospective participants have the opportunity to attend a preliminary orientation phase at the vocational training centre before committing to the programme.

Since 2023, the Danish Government has partnered with the Confederations of Danish Employers, the Danish Trade Union Confederation, and the National Associations of Local Governments to expand "The Efficient Job and Training Programme". This new agreement targets all refugees and family migrants aged 18-50 who have lived in Denmark for up to 20 years and face difficulties entering the labour market.

Some of the training and reskilling initiatives target specific groups of arrivals, such as displaced Ukrainians (OECD, 2024[11]). In October 2023, UNITAR launched "Bolstering Livelihoods: Digital Reskilling for Ukrainian Women Evacuees in Poland", funded by Japan. This six-month hybrid programme trained about 500 women in high-demand digital skills to boost employment prospects and income potential. It also guided participants in developing socially responsible digital start-ups and building leadership and entrepreneurial skills. In Czechia, UNICEF introduced the CESTY Initiative, a partnership designed to support displaced Ukrainian youth through three skills-building pathways: (1) paid internships and apprenticeships, (2) low-skilled labour with access to professional development and language acquisition, and (3) scholarships covering basic needs for full-time study. The project aims to connect 1 500 displaced

Ukrainian youth with these opportunities in 2024 through collaboration with the private sector. UNICEF plans to expand this initiative to other host countries.

The Ukrainian displacement crisis has prompted broader changes for all newcomers. A notable example is Germany's Job-Turbo initiative, launched in October 2023 to promote the labour market integration of displaced Ukrainians. This programme frames the labour market integration of all refugees as a multi-phase journey, where entry into the job market is not postponed until adequate language proficiency is achieved. Phase 1 involves arrival, orientation, and acquiring basic language skills through integration courses. Individuals who find jobs that do not require German skills can start work immediately. During Phase 2, the individual is expected to focus on entering the training and job market, as prolonged unemployment makes returning to work harder. Job centres and employment agencies connect integration course graduates with suitable employers. In this phase, refugees' skills and qualifications are also recorded, and further integration steps are established in integration agreements. Adherence to these plans is required to avoid benefit reductions. Phase 3 shifts to developing and consolidating skills, promoting sustainable employment and professional development. Companies are encouraged to employ refugees, even with limited German (below B2 level), and upskill them while they work, utilising support from the German state. Various funding options are available for recognising foreign vocational qualifications, including compensatory measures and additional language training support.

Switzerland is also looking into ways to improve the labour market integration of displaced persons from Ukraine, with the objective of achieving 40% employment by the end of 2024. To support these efforts, the Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP) has appointed a labour market integration counsellor tasked with strengthening relationships with the private sector. Additionally, the Federal Council plans to simplify the recognition of qualifications, promote registration with regional employment centres (RAVs), including exploring the possibility of making it a legal obligation, and improve the services offered there. Together with industry and academia, an employment platform tailored to the needs of refugees is being developed as well.

Housing challenges faced by immigrants across the OECD

Newcomers are particularly affected by housing affordability and availability, prompting different support measures

Access to affordable and accessible housing remains a major global challenge. Housing concerns are widespread among the OECD population. In 2022, on average across the OECD, 49% of those aged 30 to 54 and 38% of people aged 55 to 64 expressed some level of concern about finding and maintaining adequate housing. However, young adults aged 18 to 29 are particularly affected, with 60% indicating worries about housing (OECD, 2022[12]). Housing plays a crucial role in life, impacting personal health, well-being, education, leisure and work opportunities. It also absorbs a significant share of household income in OECD countries. In 2022, housing-related expenditure constituted the single-highest household expenditure item across the OECD, averaging around 22.5% of final household consumption expenditure for OECD countries (OECD, 2022[12]). These costs are also rising, often faster than incomes. From 1995 to 2021, the share of housing-related expenditure increased on average by 15% in the OECD, with notable variations across different countries. For instance, between 1995 and 2022, the share of housing expenditure in total household expenditure surged by over 80% in Ireland and by more than 50% in Spain (OECD, 2022[12]).

The reasons behind the current housing challenges within the OECD are multifaceted and stem from interconnected issues such as broader structural problems in the housing market, the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, high inflation, labour shortages in construction and the transition to low-carbon economies, all of which directly or indirectly impact the

housing sector (OECD, 2023[13]). The housing market has seen a decline in residential investments, largely driven by the increase in interest rates over the past two years. Between the first quarter of 2022 and the last quarter of 2023, residential investment fell by nearly 6.5% in the median OECD economy, with even larger declines observed in some G7 economies, including the United States (OECD, 2024[14]).

Immigrants frequently encounter distinct obstacles regarding housing, which affect their integration into host communities. Securing housing is vital for migrants, as it is often essential for obtaining employment and accessing services such as education, healthcare and social support. Yet newcomers often face numerous additional difficulties in finding housing, including information gaps, bureaucratic hurdles, missing documentation (such as proof of previous rent payments and references), limited access to financial and housing aid and discrimination, among other issues.

Consequently, 26% of immigrants live in substandard housing, compared to 20% of native-born individuals (OECD/European Commission, 2023[8]). More than one in six immigrants live in overcrowded conditions in both the OECD and the EU, a rate 70% higher than that of the native-born in the EU. Homelessness among migrants is also a challenge in several OECD countries (Box 3.2). At the same time, about one in five immigrants in the EU reports spending over 40% of their disposable income on rent, compared to roughly one in eight native-born individuals. Additionally, migrants are more likely to reside in overcrowded and substandard housing. Immigrants also have lower home ownership rates compared to their native-born counterparts. In the EU, immigrants are approximately half as likely to own their homes as native-born residents. The disparity is most pronounced in Southern Europe, Latin America and Korea.

Box 3.2. Estimates suggest that migrants are overrepresented among individuals experiencing homelessness in the OECD

Currently, comprehensive and comparable data on homelessness among migrants in the OECD is lacking, as fewer than half of OECD and EU countries include migrants in their national homelessness statistics (Table 3.1). Most OECD and EU countries do not report homelessness statistics disaggregated by migrant status, and those who do, often identify “migrants” on the basis of citizenship rather than country of birth.

There are various methodological challenges contributing to this situation. These include differences across countries in how migrants are defined in homelessness statistics, general methodological issues in measuring homelessness more broadly (such as the lack of a harmonised definition), and specific issues affecting migrants that can lead to their exclusion from official statistics. For example, data collection methods based on service points may not capture migrants who lack access due to their status.

Where data is available, estimates indicate that migrants tend to be significantly overrepresented among individuals experiencing homelessness. It is not uncommon that migrants are at least twice as likely to find themselves in this situation, especially in Colombia, Finland, Italy, Spain and Sweden. In Luxembourg, over 90% of beneficiaries of the “Winter Action Programme” for the homeless did not have Luxembourgian citizenship, with approximately half being nationals of an EU country. In Spain, around half of those using homeless services are not Spanish citizens. In Austria, the Netherlands and Sweden, more than 40% of individuals experiencing homelessness have a migration background or are non-citizens. Moreover, it is likely that official statistics on homelessness underestimate the proportion of migrants experiencing homelessness, so the actual overrepresentation could be even higher than those shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Share of migrants among people experiencing homelessness in OECD countries

Country	Share of migrants as percentage of total population experiencing homelessness	Estimated share of migrants among the homeless population relative to their population share	Year
Austria	Around 43% of people experiencing homelessness do not possess Austrian citizenship.	2.4	2020
Belgium	In Gent, 54% of people experiencing homelessness do not possess Belgian citizenship. In Liège, nearly 34% of people experiencing homelessness do not possess Belgian citizenship.	3.4 (Ghent), 1.7 (Liège)	2021
Canada	13% of people experiencing homelessness entered Canada as immigrants, refugees, or refugee claimants.	0.6	2022
Colombia	16% of people experiencing homelessness were born outside Colombia.	4.3	2021
Costa Rica	Around 21% of people experiencing homelessness do not possess Costa Rican citizenship.	2.1	2019
Denmark	22% of people experiencing homelessness do not possess Danish citizenship. Official data only include migrants with permanent residency. Data on homelessness among migrants without permanent residency are collected, but not reported.	2.2	2022
Finland	24% of the homeless population ''living alone'' does not possess Finnish citizenship or does not have Finnish or Swedish as a mother tongue. Official data only include migrants who are included in the population register.	4.4	2023
Germany	28% of people experiencing homelessness did not have German citizenship	2	2022
Ireland	Among people experiencing homelessness for whom information on citizenship is available (the non-response rate for this question was 53%), 35% do not possess Irish citizenship.	2.2	2022
Italy	38% of people experiencing homelessness did not have Italian citizenship.	4.4	2021
Luxembourg	Around 91% of the beneficiaries of the Winter Action Programme for the homeless did not have Luxembourgian citizenship. Of these, 47% of the beneficiaries were citizens of an EU country and around 44% were third-country citizens.	1.9	2023
Netherlands	42% of people experiencing homelessness were born outside the Netherlands. Among these, 34% were born outside of Europe and 8% were born in another European country.	1.6	2023
Norway	33% of people experiencing homelessness were born outside Norway. Of these, 4% were born in an EU country.	3	2020
Portugal	(1) Among people living rough (ETHOS 1), less than 10% do not possess the Portuguese citizenship in most regions (except in Algarve and Lisbon's metropolitan area, where 17% and 26% of people living rough do not possess Portuguese citizenship, respectively). (2) Among people living in temporary accommodation, in all regions, 32% do not possess the Portuguese citizenship with the exception of Alentejo, where 55% do not possess Portuguese citizenship.	(1) 0.9 (average) (2) 3.0 (average)	2022
Spain	50% of individuals using accommodation assistance centres and restoration centres do not possess Spanish citizenship.	4.4	2022
Sweden	43% of people experiencing homelessness were born outside Sweden.	5.1	2017
United Kingdom (England)	27% of people experiencing homelessness did not have UK citizenship. Out of these, 9% were EU nationals.	2.5	2023

Note: The estimated share of migrants among the homeless population relative to their population share builds on the same definition of "migrants" as that used in the national homelessness statistics in the second column. See the source below for information on the share of migrants as percentage of total population used to calculate the share of migrants among the homeless population relative to their population share.
Source: OECD (2024[15]), "Challenges to measuring homelessness among migrants in OECD and EU countries", https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/challenges-to-measuring-homelessness-among-migrants-in-oecd-and-eu-countries_b9855842-en.html.

StatLink https://stat.link/6jfxto

Many OECD countries are implementing measures to support foreign-born communities, including introducing action plans and legal amendments to improve housing conditions and access for immigrants. At the EU level, this is a strategic priority, with access to adequate and affordable housing for migrants being one of the actions in the European Commission's 2021-27 action plan on integration and inclusion.

In the Netherlands, the Good Landlordship Act, effective from 1 July 2023, sets rules for renting homes to migrants, including the mandatory separation of employment and rental contracts for migrant workers. Municipalities enforce these standards, and a policy plan has been developed to better support homeless EU citizens. Additionally, the National Action Plan for Student Accommodation aims to create 60 000 new student housing units by 2030. This plan encourages universities to arrange accommodations for first-year international students and demands greater transparency in rents charged by student accommodation providers. International students, who often pay more per room than Dutch students and face exclusion from student houses, are particularly vulnerable in the Dutch housing market.

In Norway, the government appointed the Commission on the Tenants Act in June 2023. This commission will assess current laws and suggest improvements to enhance tenant rights, secure fundamental security of tenure, and adapt the law to current circumstances. A key focus will be reducing discrimination in the housing market.

In some countries, immigrants are eligible for rent subsidies and support provided for all legal residents, such as in Denmark and Finland. Portugal also offers a range of national programmes aimed at ensuring access to decent housing for all legal residents, including immigrants. These programmes include the Affordable Rental Programme, Chave na Mão (Turnkey), and Reabilitar Para Arrendar (Rehabilitate to Rent).

Yet this is not always the case and a popular form of support in various OECD countries is providing immigrants targeted financial support. For instance, rental subsidies are a common measure. Colombia's Acogida programme, funded by the U.S. Department of State, offers a rent subsidy to Venezuelan migrants and vulnerable Colombians, facilitating access to safe housing. In the United States, different states and municipalities have programmes to help eligible newcomers. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Connecticut allocated USD 28 million in rental assistance programmes for immigrants who could not access other forms of federal and state rental relief. In Michigan, the Newcomer Rental Subsidy programme provides eligible refugee and newcomer households with up to USD 500 per month for 12 months, based on immigration status and household income. The Asylum Seekers Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ASERAP) provides rental assistance grants of up to USD 15 000 or 6 months of rental assistance, whichever is reached first, to asylum seekers in Illinois.

In rarer instances, financial support is provided to immigrants for buying homes. The Norwegian State Housing Bank offers loans and grants to individuals, municipalities and housing developers, with substantial increases in loan schemes in 2022 and 2023. A significant portion of this funding goes to municipal start-up loans, which help immigrants and others with long-term mortgage access issues to buy or adapt their homes. The loan scheme also supports municipalities in providing rental housing for disadvantaged people, including immigrants. In Poland, a temporary measure in July 2023 allowed foreigners living and paying taxes in the country to access the "2% Safe Mortgage" programme, which offers a fixed interest rate of 2% over 10 years for first-time home buyers, on the same terms as Polish nationals. This state-subsidised loan was available to individuals up to the age of 45 who did not own property in Poland. However, this programme was halted in January 2024.

Alongside financial support, there are schemes available to help immigrants overcome other barriers in the rental market, such as discrimination and lack of documentation. For example, the Australian Red Cross has been contracted by the Department of Home Affairs to deliver a programme that helps secure long-term accommodation for refugees in Western Australia, New South Wales, and the Australian Capital Territory. Refugees often struggle to find homes in the private rental market due to their initial income being provided by social benefits and their lack of rental history in Australia. The Red Cross acts as a mediator, preparing clients to be reliable and self-sufficient tenants.

Central governments are working with diverse stakeholders to improve reception capacities following unprecedented humanitarian arrivals

Asylum seekers and humanitarian migrants are generally afforded different reception conditions compared to other immigrants, including the provision of housing. These conditions vary by country and are influenced by factors such as the number of arrivals, the host country's socio-economic situation, national and regional demographic and security issues, the complexity of the asylum system and the manner of the immigrants' arrival. Meeting such obligations has become increasingly difficult due to the large numbers of asylum seekers arriving in the OECD, which have reached new unprecedented levels for two consecutive years.

In Europe, Russia's large-scale invasion against Ukraine has caused the largest displacement crisis since the Second World War, straining existing reception capacities (OECD, 2022[16]). Under the EU Temporary Protection Directive, beneficiaries of temporary protection in EU member states are entitled to suitable accommodation or housing, or means to obtain it. Initially, many fleeing Ukraine were housed by private hosts and households and in temporary shelters, but the transition to longer-term housing has been a major issue in many countries, including Belgium, Ireland and the Netherlands. Ireland, for instance, had to resort to using tented accommodation in 2023. The inflows from Ukraine, combined with a general surge in international protection applications, have put immense pressure on state accommodation services in Ireland, with no possibility of further upscaling reception capacity. As of 19 November 2023, 25 742 people were in accommodation provided by the International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS), up from 7 244 in December 2021. In the Netherlands, the government estimated a shortage of 38 000 reception places for asylum seekers in 2023.

Similar challenges can also be seen in the Americas. One in five forcibly displaced people globally resides in the Americas. The Venezuelan situation remains the most prominent, with 6.5 million out of 7.7 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants moving to neighbouring countries, particularly Colombia (2.9 million), where 60% of displaced persons live in overcrowded conditions. (OECD/UNHCR/IDB, 2024[17]). The unprecedented situation at the US-Mexico border has exacerbated the reception and housing crisis also in North America. The record number of arrivals has overwhelmed shelter systems in several major urban centres in the United States, including Chicago, Los Angeles and New York City, forcing many asylum seekers to sleep on the streets. The lack of reception capacities are particularly concerning given the notable rise in the number of migrant families with children among humanitarian arrivals, who are especially vulnerable.

Challenging conditions across the OECD have prompted host countries to explore alternative approaches for managing reception, including expanding the range of partners involved in service provision. Central governments have also reshaped their relationships with traditional partners, such as municipalities and local authorities, to enhance housing provision. Notably, central governments are seeking better regional and local dispersal of humanitarian migrants and asylum seekers throughout their territories. They are working with municipalities that receive fewer migrants to alleviate housing pressures in countries such as Finland, France, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland. In Sweden, for example, legal amendments were introduced to distribute Ukrainian refugees more evenly across the country, promoting burden-sharing and preventing segregation. Under this law, municipalities must provide housing for displaced persons, while the Swedish Migration Agency allocates them based on local labour market conditions, population size, and the number of newly arrived immigrants, unaccompanied minors, and asylum seekers already residing in the municipality.

More importantly, there is a growing reliance on external service providers for alternative forms of housing, including in countries like Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, Poland, Spain and the United States. In Italy, for instance, there is a significant trend towards privatisation in residential reception facilities. Between 2012 and 2021, the number of residential reception facilities in Italy increased by 67.5%, from 1 497 to 2 506

units. Private facilities dominate, with 2035 units providing 33 246 beds, which account for 76% of the total beds available in the Italian reception system.

Alongside commercial providers, the reliance on private households and individuals to increase reception capacities according to changes in need is increasingly common, including in Australia, Finland, Greece, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom. The Private Rented Sector Leasing Scheme Wales in the United Kingdom, for example, allows homeowners to rent out their properties to the local authorities, so they can house destitute locals and migrants – adding to the stock of decentralised housing. In the Netherlands, due to limited reception capacity, refugees can reside for three months with family, friends, or a Dutch host family while awaiting permanent housing in a municipality. An external evaluation also highlighted that besides reducing the pressures on housing, it had positive effects on learning the Dutch language and building a social network.

The reliance on housing in private settings and with host families was particularly notable during the early response to the Ukrainian displacement crisis. In 2022, Finland and Latvia estimated that around two-thirds of displaced persons were in temporary private accommodation, while in Belgium and Italy, this figure reached as high as 85-90% (OECD, 2022[16]). Given the large numbers, the European Commission (EC) launched the Safe Homes initiative in 2022 to provide targeted guidance to Member States, regional and local authorities, and civil society in organising private housing initiatives for those fleeing Ukraine in need of protection.

Acknowledging the financial burden of hosting arrangements, some governments have provided financial support to private hosts, including France, Poland, Czechia, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and the United Kingdom. Yet this support was not always without challenges. In Romania, the government observed that reimbursing expenses for hosting displaced persons became an attractive source of income for many property owners. This increased demand for housing in desirable areas, leading to reduced availability and higher rent costs in the open market. Consequently, Romanian citizens seeking similar housing faced significant challenges.

The involvement of various stakeholders helps address reception issues in the short term, but there is a pressing need for broader long-term housing solutions for both migrants and the general population. Increasing migrant inflows undeniably increase the pressure on social infrastructure assets in host countries, including state and community housing, schools, universities, hospitals, and medical facilities. If these pressures are not effectively managed, they could influence public opinion and exacerbate tensions within OECD countries. Vulnerable native populations often perceive themselves as being in direct competition with new arrivals, and immigrants are frequently blamed for resource shortages. This is particularly challenging in developed democratic countries, which have legal obligations to provide for refugees but may not always extend the same level of support to their own vulnerable populations.

Housing pressures are likely to shape public debates on immigration in the coming years. In Canada, for instance, increases in immigration are seen as one factor contributing to the pressure on accessible and affordable housing, particularly in larger centres where many newcomers settle. In 2024, a two-year temporary cap was introduced on the number of new study permits granted to foreign students, aimed specifically at easing pressure on housing.

Yet immigrants often play a crucial role in the construction industry, essential for building new homes. Between 2016 and 2018, migrants constituted 36% of all construction workers in the Netherlands, 31% in Canada, Sweden and Israel, 28% in the United Kingdom, and 26.5% in the United States (OECD, 2020[18]). During the same period, construction was the main sector of employment for migrants in Slovenia and the second most common sector in Finland, France, Greece and Italy. More generally, migrants are not the main cause of housing challenges across the OECD and, instead, can be part of the solution. However, proactive efforts by policy makers are essential to develop long-term solutions for housing and broader social infrastructure challenges in the OECD, thereby preventing public frustration and misplaced blame on immigrant communities.

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4 Migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries

Ana Damas de Matos (OECD), Yves Breem (OECD) and Anastasia Demidova (OECD)

This chapter provides an overview of migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries since the mid-2000s. It documents the increasing weight of migrants among entrepreneurs and their impact on innovation and job creation. The chapter examines whether entrepreneurship is a way for migrants to bypass difficulties in finding wage employment and how the emergence of digital platforms and new forms of work have changed migrant entrepreneurship. Finally, the chapter reviews policies in place across OECD countries to support migrant entrepreneurs.

In Brief

Key findings

- The public debate on the impact of migration on the labour market typically focusses on its impact on labour supply, that is the extent to which migrants compete for jobs with the native-born. However, immigrants are not only competing workers; they are also employers.
- In 2022, there were 10 million migrant entrepreneurs in the OECD. Immigrants accounted for 17% of the self-employed on average across OECD countries, up from 11% in 2006. The increase in the migrant population in the OECD explains 80% of the increasing share of migrants among entrepreneurs; while 20% was due to migrants being increasingly more likely to be self-employed.
- In two-thirds of OECD countries, immigrants are more likely to be self-employed than the native-born. In 2022, 13.8% of the foreign-born employed population was self-employed compared with 13.4% of the native-born, on average across 37 OECD countries. There are large differences across countries, however.
- Immigrants are substantially more likely to be self-employed than the native-born in Colombia (+7 percentage points), in Central and Eastern European countries (+5 percentage points), in Canada and the United States, as well as in Portugal and Spain (+3 to 4 percentage points). Conversely, immigrants are less likely to be self-employed in Japan and Korea (-3 percentage points and -14 percentage points), Greece and Italy (-5 to 6 percentage points), as well as Iceland (-7 percentage points).
- Job creation due to migrant entrepreneurship is significant. A simple calculation shows that, from 2011 to 2021, more than 3.9 million jobs were created through migrant self-employment in the 25 OECD countries with available data. This corresponds to 15% of the total employment growth in these years.
- A working age migrant creates 0.2 jobs on average through self-employment. In some countries, migrants create significantly more jobs, such as in Colombia (0.7), Czechia (0.3) or the United States (0.4).
- Migrant entrepreneurs create jobs in all sectors of activity but are over-represented among entrepreneurs in accommodation and food services and transport and storage in all OECD regions with available data.
- Immigrant firms are similar to those of the native-born in terms of innovation and R&D in countries with available data, such as Canada or the United States. Hence, immigrants tend to disproportionately contribute to innovation given their higher likelihood of being entrepreneurs.
- Immigrant contribution to employment is hindered by the fact that most entrepreneurs, both foreign and native-born, are own-account self-employed. Migrant entrepreneurs are more likely than native-born to be own-account self-employed in two-thirds of OECD countries, and this gap is neither explained by individual characteristics nor by the sector of activity.
- Immigrant self-employment remains a way to bypass difficulties in finding wage employment. In two-thirds of countries, newly self-employed immigrants are more likely to have been previously unemployed. Immigrants are also more likely to report having chosen self-employment due to difficulties in finding wage employment in OECD EU-EFTA countries.

- Furthermore, immigrants are more likely to exit self-employment than the native-born, and in particular more likely to exit to unemployment. In some countries, immigrants are over 50% more likely to exit self-employment than the native-born, including Greece, Austria, Denmark, Switzerland and Portugal.
- Immigrants are more likely than the native-born to participate in the gig economy and in platform work, according to recent evidence for Canada and the United States. A policy concern stemming from these new forms of work, for native and foreign-born alike, is that workers are declared as self-employed although in many cases their work conditions resemble closely those of employees.
- Only one-third of migrant entrepreneurs in the OECD are women. This is a similar share than among native-born entrepreneurs. In most countries, women migrant entrepreneurs are more likely than men to be own-account self-employed. Moreover, in the EU-EFTA, self-employed immigrant women are more likely to report they would prefer working as an employee. In some countries, this gap between immigrant and native-born women is particularly large, such as in Belgium or Switzerland.
- Almost all OECD countries have national programmes and initiatives to support migrant entrepreneurship. In contrast, few countries have services targeted at immigrants within their mainstream services to support entrepreneurship.
- Programmes that support migrant entrepreneurs through the different stages of business creation, through training, mentoring, legal advice and access to financing have emerged as good practice and are in place in several OECD countries, such as Italy or Ireland.
- In the last decade, following the main waves of humanitarian migration, OECD countries have put in place programmes to integrate humanitarian migrants through entrepreneurship. Examples include programmes targeted at Ukrainian women in Estonia and Venezuelan migrants in Colombia.
- In the public debate on the economic impact of migration, OECD countries should not underestimate the potential of migrants as business owners and ensure that migrants have access to adequate support to fulfil that potential.

Introduction

The discussion on the impact of migration on the labour market typically focusses on migration as an increase of labour supply. Migrants are additional workers who compete with the native-born for jobs. However, many migrants also open their own businesses creating jobs for themselves and for others.

The positive impact of migration on job creation and innovation through entrepreneurship has attracted the attention of OECD countries in the last decade. In the context of the global race for talent, most OECD countries have introduced migration streams for entrepreneurs and migration programmes to attract start-ups and high potential entrepreneurs from overseas (OECD, 2022[1]; 2023[2]). However, migrant entrepreneurs arriving through these dedicated channels are only a small share of all migrant entrepreneurs in OECD countries.

Migrant entrepreneurship encompasses a wide range of realities, from own-account workers to founders of large high-tech companies. While migrants are over-represented among the founders of the most successful firms in the OECD, choosing self-employment as a way to bypass difficulties in integrating in the host country labour market remains a reality for many migrants, particularly among the most vulnerable groups. In the past one to two decades, the world of work has changed significantly – with increased

digitalisation, the development of gig and platform work – further complexifying the realities of migrant entrepreneurship.

The aim of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive overview of migrant entrepreneurship across OECD countries in the last 16 years, from 2006, just before the financial crisis, to 2022, the recovery of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The first part of the chapter presents an overview of migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries and provides a profile of migrant entrepreneurs, relative to the native-born. The second section covers the economic contribution of migrant entrepreneurship, in terms of innovation and employment. The third section looks at the evidence on immigrant self-employment as a way to integrate into the host country labour market. The last section reviews legal barriers to migrant entrepreneurship as well as policies to support migrant entrepreneurs across OECD countries.

The scope of migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries

What is a migrant entrepreneur?

There is not a unique definition of entrepreneurship. Instead, there is a range of definitions of what an entrepreneur is. Narrowly defined, entrepreneurs are the founders of innovative new businesses that grow rapidly in both employment and output and thus drive national measures of economic growth.[1] However, more broadly defined, entrepreneurs are those "who start", that is the founders of any business regardless of size or outcome (Goetz et al., 2015[3]).

Some studies on migrant entrepreneurship focus on firms and define migrant firms as firms with an immigrant founder. These studies tend to use firm level data to study migrant firm creation rates and outcomes of new migrant firms (survival, employment and revenue growth, innovation, etc.). However, survey or administrative data at the firm level only have information on the firm's founders in a few cases. Recent research has matched several sources of administrative data to have more detailed information on firms' founders, including their country of birth. Unfortunately, such data has been mobilised only in a few countries, namely in the United States and Canada, and is hence not suited to cross country comparisons. See Annex 4.A for more information on data sources on migrant entrepreneurship.

Most studies on entrepreneurship, and in particular on migrant entrepreneurship, identify entrepreneurs as the self-employed (Fairlie and Lofstrom, 2015[4]). Data availability partly drives this choice. Information on self-employment is widely available in individual and household surveys. This allows studying the characteristics of the self-employed, their position and outcomes in the labour market. Many individual and household surveys, such as labour force surveys, collect information on the country of birth, allowing to identify self-employed migrants.

The concept of self-employment aggregates together significantly different activities, which may be more or less entrepreneurial, in the colloquial sense. A small business owner, an own-account professional or artisan, a tech start-up founder or a platform worker may all be self-employed. Whether self-employment is a good proxy for entrepreneurship is open to debate. The two concepts do not fully overlap. On the one hand, some cases of self-employment would not be considered entrepreneurs. For example, a self-employed business owner may have bought or inherited the business and not have founded it. On the other hand, some entrepreneurs are not self-employed. This may be the case of founders of large businesses who are also the main manager or director of the firm, and as such are considered employees.

The development of affordable digital tools and platforms and the emergence of new forms of work has further blurred the concept and measurement of self-employment. Starting a business has been made less costly by digital tools and platforms that allow reaching potential clients in an unprecedented manner. This has led to a spur in small scale entrepreneurship, sometimes part-time and as a secondary activity.

Although such activities are entrepreneurial in nature, they are not fully measured in standard data sources, such as household surveys.[2]

In addition, in the past decade, the emergence of digital platforms has led to the development of platform work,[3] in which digital platforms (apps or websites) facilitate the match between worker and client, irrespective of whether the work is digital or not. While for some workers, platform work is irregular, referred to as gig work,[4] and often not captured in usual surveys (Hardy, 2024[5]; Bracha and Burke, 2021[6]) for others, it is their main source of income. In these cases, workers will generally be considered self-employed, although in many cases their work conditions resemble closely those of employees. This has renewed concerns for policy makers over false self-employment.[5]

Measuring early stage entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship as secondary activity, and false self-employment associated with platform work are active areas of research. This will prove important also in better measuring, and hence understanding, migrant entrepreneurship given that recent evidence for some OECD countries shows that immigrants are more likely to participate in the gig economy and platform work (Picot and Ostrovsky, 2021[7]; Atkins, Brummet and Johnson, 2023[8]).

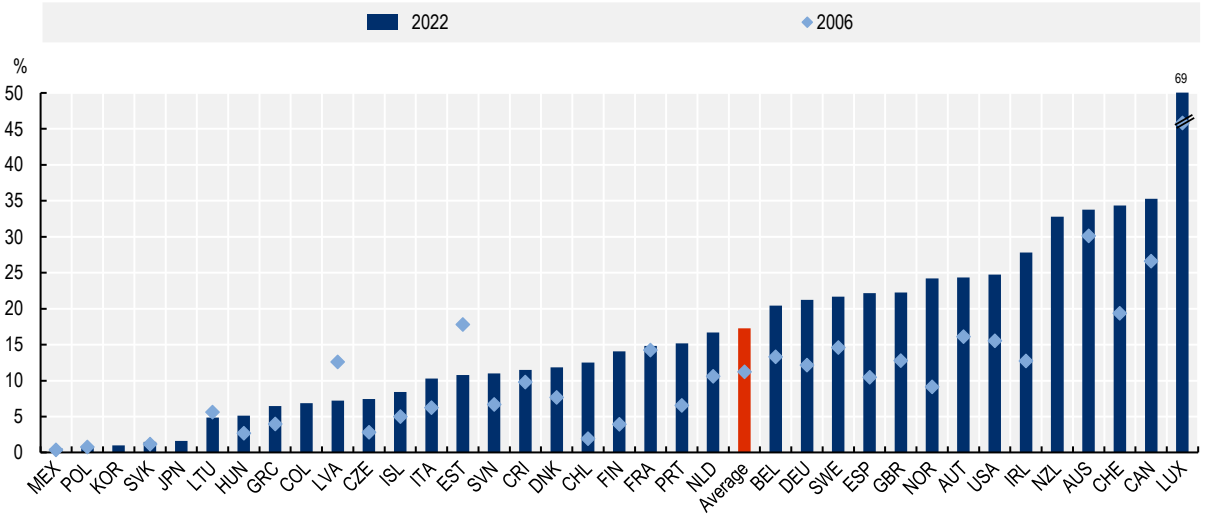
Most of the empirical analysis in this chapter is based on labour force surveys (LFS) of OECD countries and focuses on individuals who are self-employed as their main activity.[6] The LFS data offer several advantages. All OECD countries included use a common definition of self-employment as defined by the International Labour Organization.[7] The data allow identifying migrants and provide detailed information on the individuals' demographic characteristic as well as their labour market situation, in a comparable way across countries. To address the heterogeneity among the self-employed, the analysis also looks at different types of self-employment with and without employees, or incorporated and unincorporated. Furthermore, the analysis is complemented with recent literature on immigrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries based on alternative data sets and concepts.

Immigrants account for 17% of entrepreneurs in 2022 in OECD countries on average, up from 11% in 2006

In 2022, immigrants represented 16.6% of the self-employed population on average across OECD countries (Figure 4.1), whereas they accounted for 15.7% of the employed population. Immigrants are over-represented among the self-employed in 25 out of 36 OECD countries, relative to their share of the employed population (Annex Figure 4.B.1).

Figure 4.1. Immigrants account for 17% of the self-employed on average

Share of immigrants among the self-employed, 2006 and 2022, percentage



Note: Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019 instead of 2022.
Source: EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2006, 2019 and 2022; United States, Current Population Survey – Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) 2006 and 2022; Australia, Characteristics of Employment 2014 and 2022; Chile, Encuesta de Caracterización SocioEconómica Nacional (CASEN) 2009 and 2022; Colombia, Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH) 2022; Costa Rica, Encuesta Continua de Empleo (ECE) 2011 and 2022; Mexico, Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE) 2006 and 2022; Canada, Labour Force Survey (Canada LFS) 2006 and 2022; New Zealand, Labour Force Survey (New Zealand LFS) 2021; Japan, Census 2020; Korea, Immigrant's Living Conditions and Labour Force (SILCLF) 2021 & Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) 2021.

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Unsurprisingly, a large part (87%) of the cross-country differences in the share of foreign-born among the self-employed reflects the differences across countries in the share of immigrants among the employed population. The other part (13%) is driven by cross-country differences in the relative (foreign-born/native-born) likelihood of being self-employed. If immigrants in all countries had the same self-employment rate, and similarly all native-born across countries had the same self-employment rate, the variance in the share of the foreign-born among the self-employed would be 87% of the actual observed cross-country variance.

From 2006 to 2022, the share of immigrants among OECD entrepreneurs increased in virtually all countries. This was mainly due to the increase in the share of immigrants in the employed population. The share of immigrants in the employed population increased from 11% in 2006 to 16% in 2022, on average across the 27 OECD countries for which there are data in both years, accounting for five out of the 6 percentage point average increase in the share of immigrants among the self-employed.[8]

The increase in the immigrant self-employed population is large in absolute numbers. From 2006 to 2022, the number of self-employed immigrants increased by 50% or more in 20 countries and doubled or more in 13 countries (Annex Table 4.B.1). In 2022, there are an estimated 10 million self-employed immigrants in the OECD.

Immigrants are more likely to be self-employed than the native-born in two-thirds of OECD countries

In 2022, 13.8% of the foreign-born employed population was self-employed compared with 13.4% of the native-born, on average across 37 OECD countries (Table 4.1). Although the difference is on average small, there is substantial heterogeneity across countries. In 17 out of 37 countries, the absolute difference in self-employment rates between foreign and native-born is 2 percentage points and over.

Table 4.1. The self-employment gap varies widely across OECD countries

Self-employment rate, 2022, percentage

	Foreign-born	Native-born	Gap (FB-NB)
COL	46.2	38.8	7.4
SVK	19.9	14.3	5.6
HUN	16.0	10.6	5.4
CZE	19.8	15.0	4.8
USA	12.3	8.2	4.1
ESP	17.2	13.6	3.6
PRT	15.1	11.9	3.3
LUX	9.8	6.7	3.0
FIN	12.5	9.4	3.0
CAN	13.9	11.0	2.9
GBR	13.8	11.6	2.2
LTU	11.8	9.8	2.0
NLD	16.0	14.1	1.9
FRA	12.7	10.9	1.8
NOR	4.1	3.2	0.8
DNK	7.6	7.0	0.6
EST	10.1	9.6	0.5
DEU	7.8	7.3	0.5
AUS	16.3	15.9	0.4
MEX	24.7	24.3	0.4
CRI	23.8	23.6	0.2
CHE	12.5	12.4	0.2
BEL	14.2	14.0	0.2
AUT	8.9	8.9	0.0
IRL	10.2	10.4	-0.3
SVN	10.0	10.4	-0.4
NZL	16.2	16.6	-0.4
POL	12.3	12.9	-0.6
SWE	7.5	8.1	-0.6
ISR	10.7	11.3	-0.7
LVA	7.6	8.8	-1.2
CHL	23.4	25.6	-2.2
JPN	5.0	8.5	-3.5
GRC	16.4	21.0	-4.6
ITA	13.7	19.8	-6.1
ISL	4.8	11.6	-6.9
KOR	4.9	18.7	-13.8
OECD Average (37)	13.8	13.4	0.4

Source: EU-LFS 2022; United Kingdom, Labour Force Survey (UK LFS) 2021; CPS ASEC 2022; Australia, Characteristics of Employment 2022; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022; ENOE 2022; Canada LFS 2022; New Zealand LFS 2021; Israel, Labour Force Survey (Israel LFS) 2020; Japan, Census 2020; SILCLF 2021 & EAPS 2021.

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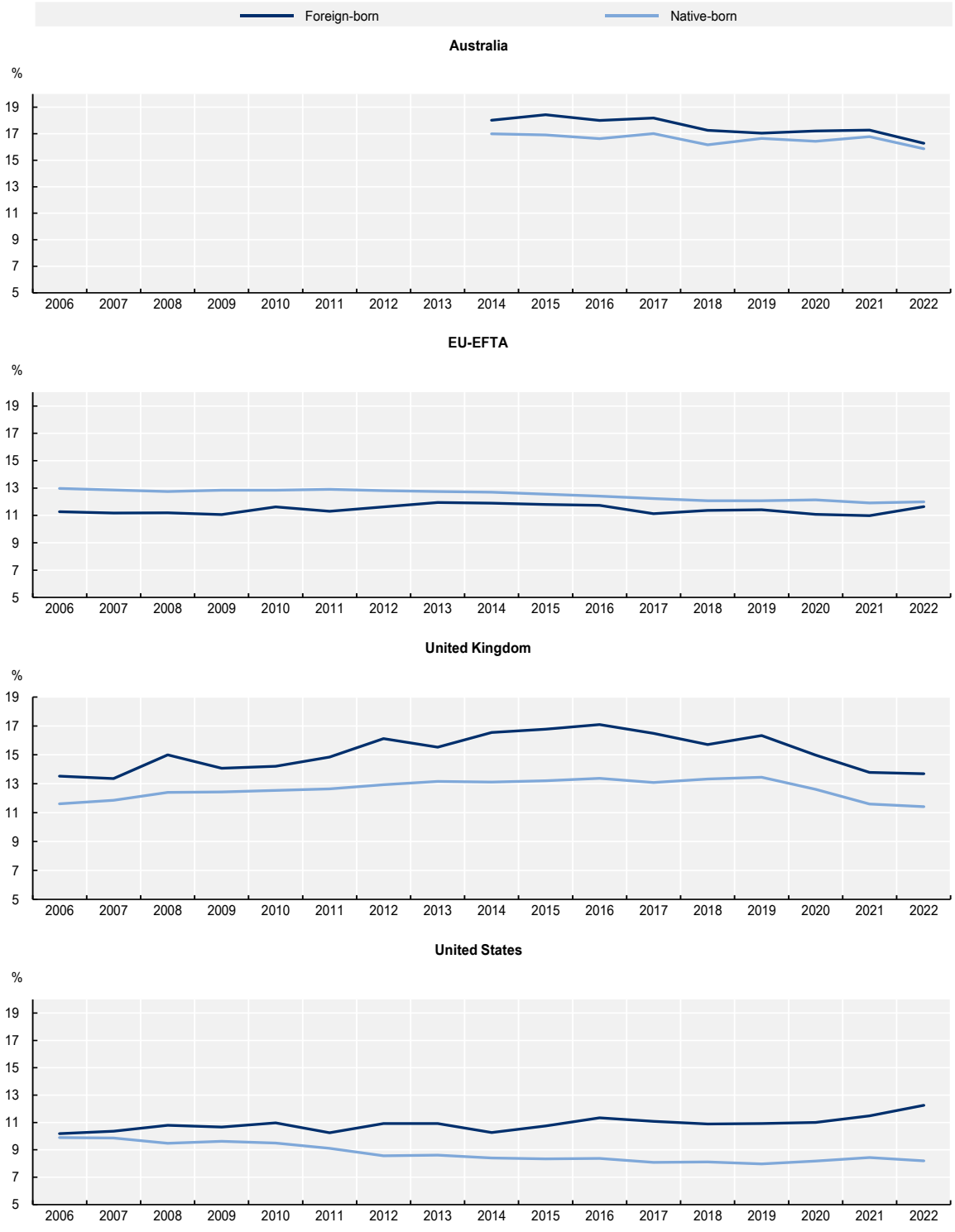
In approximately two-thirds of OECD countries, the self-employment rate is larger for the foreign-born than the native-born. The largest differences are in Colombia (+7 percentage points), in several Central and Eastern European countries – Czechia, Hungary, the Slovak Republic – (+5 percentage points) as well as Spain, and the United States (+3 to 4 percentage points). In Colombia, the self-employment rate of immigrants was 45%, the highest in the OECD, and 7 percentage points higher than that of the native-born. This high self-employment rate of immigrants is due to the high self-employment rate of Venezuelans in Colombia since Venezuelans represent approximately 90% of immigrants in Colombia. In other OECD Latin American countries, the self-employment rates of the foreign-born are on average high but similar to those of the native-born.

Conversely, immigrants are significantly less likely to be self-employed than the native-born in Japan and Korea, Greece and Italy as well as Iceland.[9] In Japan and Korea, the self-employment rate of immigrants is among the lowest in the OECD at approximately 5%. The gap relative to the native-born is particularly large in Korea where the self-employment rate of the native-born is high (18.7%). In Iceland, the self-employment rate of immigrants is similarly low. Iceland is a new destination country, mainly for *employed* labour migrants. In Greece and Italy, the self-employment rate of immigrants is higher (16.4% and 13.7%) but these are countries where the self-employment rate of the native-born is relatively high (21% and 19.8%).

From 2006 to 2022, the self-employment rates of the overall employed population have declined in Australia, the EU-EFTA and the United States (Figure 4.2). This trend has been documented in the literature on self-employment.[10] In the United States, the rate of business creation remained low throughout the 2010s until the COVID-19 pandemic (Decker and Haltiwanger, 2023[9]). In the EU, the decline has been shown to have been driven by an imbalance between labour market exits among older self-employed male workers and relatively low creation of new self-employment (European Commission, 2015[10]). In contrast in the United Kingdom, self-employment increased after the 2008/09 financial crisis until 2019. It then decreased sharply with the COVID-19 pandemic, driven by people flowing out of self-employment to become employees.[11]

The evolution of the self-employment rate of the foreign-born relative to that of the native-born differed across countries. While the gap in self-employment between foreign and native-born decreased slightly in Australia and in the EU-EFTA, it increased in the United States.

Figure 4.2. Self-employment rates over time, foreign- and native-born



Note: For the United Kingdom, data for the period 2006-18 is taken from the EU LFS, and for the period 2019-22 from the UK LFS.
Source: EU-LFS 2006-22; UK LFS 2019-22; CPS ASEC 2006-22; Australia, Characteristics of Employment 2014-22.

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Individual characteristics do not explain the differences in self-employment rates between foreign- and native-born

Immigrants are more likely to be self-employed than the native-born in most OECD countries (Table 4.1). To establish to which extent these differences are driven by differences in characteristics between the two groups, Table 4.2 presents the result of an *Oaxaca* decomposition of the self-employment rate. The difference in the self-employment rate between foreign and native-born is decomposed into an "explained" part that is due to differences in characteristics between the two populations (age, gender, education and household composition) and an "unexplained" part that is due to differences in the likelihood to be self-employed holding characteristics fixed.

In the five countries considered, the foreign-born are more likely to be self-employed than the native-born. The differences range from 3.6 percentage points in the United States to 0.4 percentage points in Germany.

Differences in characteristics (age, gender, education and household composition) (the term "Explained" in Table 4.2) account for 1.4 percentage points (that is 39%=1.4/3.6) of the observed difference in self-employment (3.6 percentage points) between the two groups in the United States and for 0.4 percentage points (that is 21%=0.4/1.9) in France.

In the other countries, differences in composition do not explain the higher self-employment rate of immigrants at all, as in the United Kingdom, and even attenuate differences between native and foreign-born propensities to self-employment, as in Germany and Spain.

Table 4.2. *Individual characteristics do not explain the differences in self-employment rates between foreign- and native-born*

Decomposition of the difference in self-employment rate between foreign- and native-born

	Germany	France	Spain	United Kingdom	United States
Native-born	7.4***	10.6***	13.9***	13.6***	8.1***
	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Foreign-born	7.7***	12.5***	16.1***	16.5***	11.6***
	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.2)
Difference (NB-FB)	-0.4**	-1.9***	-2.2***	-2.9***	-3.6***
	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.2)
Explained	0.2***	-0.4***	0.2*	0.0	-1.4***
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Unexplained	-0.6***	-1.5***	-2.4***	-3.0***	-2.1***
	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.3)

Note: Oaxaca decomposition based on linear probability models of the self-employment rate. Control variables are year fixed effects, age, gender, education, number of children in household. Data for the United Kingdom is for 2018-19.
Source: EU-LFS 2018-19 and 2021-22; CPS ASEC 2021-22.

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Which immigrants are most likely to be self-employed?

In OECD EU-EFTA countries, the self-employment rate of non-EU migrants is slightly lower than that of EU migrants

In OECD EU-EFTA countries, 65% of self-employed immigrants were born in a third country. The cross-country differences broadly reflect the differences in country of origin composition of host countries' migrant populations (Annex Figure 4.B.2).

Immigrants born in other EU-EFTA countries benefit from free mobility and face fewer barriers to entrepreneurship for several reasons, such as unrestricted access to the labour market and potentially easier access to financing. At the same time, free movement migrants are less likely to be pushed into self-employment given that they face fewer difficulties integrating into wage employment.

In OECD EU-EFTA countries, the self-employment rate of non-EU migrants (11.6) was marginally lower than the self-employment rates of both EU migrants (11.9) and the native-born (12.0) (Table 4.3). The self-employment rates of EU relative to non-EU migrants were particularly large in Greece, Portugal and Spain, as well as in Belgium and France. The self-employment rate of non-EU migrants is particularly large in Czechia and Hungary relative to the native-born.

Table 4.3. The self-employment rates of EU and non-EU immigrants are similar in the EU-EFTA

Self-employment rates, 2022, percentage

	Self-employment rate				
	Non-EU	EU	Native-born	Gap (Non-EU – NB)	Gap (EU – NB)
AUT	8.9	9.0	8.9	0.0	0.1
BEL	13.1	15.5	14.0	-0.9	1.5
CHE	13.8	11.6	12.4	1.5	-0.8
CZE	22.9	16.1	15.0	7.9	1.1
DEU	7.6	8.2	7.3	0.3	0.9
DNK	7.8	7.4	7.0	0.8	0.4
ESP	16.2	20.1	13.6	2.6	6.5
FIN	12.4	12.6	9.4	2.9	3.2
FRA	12.1	14.9	10.9	1.2	4.0
GBR	17.8	16.5	13.9	3.9	2.6
GRC	15.2	19.9	21.0	-5.7	-1.1
HUN	17.4	15.1	10.6	6.8	4.5
IRL	11.0	8.8	10.4	0.6	-1.6
ITA	13.6	13.7	19.8	-6.1	-6.1
LUX	9.1	9.9	6.7	2.4	3.2
NLD	16.4	15.1	14.1	2.3	1.0
PRT	14.5	17.3	11.9	2.6	5.4
SVN	8.8	15.2	10.4	-1.6	4.8
SWE	7.1	8.8	8.1	-1.1	0.7
EU-EFTA Total	11.6	11.9	12.0	-0.4	-0.1

Note: Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022.

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Immigrant women are less likely to be self-employed than immigrant men

Both foreign- and native-born women are under-represented among the self-employed. Women account for 35% of self-employed immigrants on average across OECD countries, and 36% of the self-employed native-born (Annex Figure 4.B.3). There is a larger variation across countries in the share of women among entrepreneurs for the foreign- than the native-born population.

The self-employment rate of immigrant women is lower than that of immigrant men in all countries, except Lithuania. This is also the case among the native-born: native-born women are less likely to be self-employed than native-born men in all countries. The self-employment rate of immigrant women was at 9% in 2022 on average across OECD countries, 6 percentage points lower than the rate for immigrant men (Table 4.4).

The difference in the self-employment rates between immigrant and native-born women are more modest in comparison, 0.9 percentage point on average across countries. The difference between the self-employment rate of foreign- and native-born (in absolute terms) are larger among men than among women.

In countries where immigrants are more likely to be self-employed than the native-born, this tends to be true both for men and women. In Canada, Colombia, Czechia, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States, both immigrant men and women are more likely to be self-employed than the native-born of the same gender. The differences are larger in most cases for men. Exceptions are Colombia and Portugal, where the self-employment foreign/native-born gap is larger for women than men.

Similarly, in countries where immigrants are the least likely to be self-employed relative to the native-born, this is the case both for men and women, although the differences tend to be larger again for men. This is the case in Greece, Italy and Iceland.

Table 4.4. There are large gender gaps in self-employment both for foreign- and native-born

Self-employment rates, 2022, percentage

	Men			Women		
	Foreign-born	Native-born	Gap (FB-NB)	Foreign-born	Native-born	Gap (FB-NB)
AUS	19.9	19.7	0.1	12.5	11.5	0.9
AUT	11.2	10.7	0.5	6.3	6.9	-0.6
BEL	19.3	17.0	2.4	8.3	10.8	-2.5
CAN	17.6	12.6	5.0	9.9	9.3	0.7
CHE	13.6	14.0	-0.4	11.2	10.6	0.6
CHL	24.2	26.9	-2.6	22.3	24.0	-1.7
COL	46.4	39.9	6.5	45.8	37.4	8.4
CRI	25.8	26.1	-0.3	21.2	20.0	1.1
CZE	24.5	18.7	5.8	14.0	10.5	3.5
DEU	9.2	9.2	0.0	6.0	5.3	0.7
DNK	9.8	9.2	0.6	5.2	4.7	0.5
EST	14.0	12.9	1.1	5.6	6.2	-0.5
GBR	21.8	17.4	4.4	12.0	10.0	2.0
GRC	18.5	25.6	-7.0	13.5	15.0	-1.5
ESP	20.9	16.8	4.1	13.4	10.1	3.4
FIN	18.3	12.0	6.3	5.6	6.9	-1.3
FRA	15.9	13.0	2.9	9.1	8.7	0.4
HUN	20.3	12.8	7.5	11.6	8.3	3.3
IRL	12.2	14.9	-2.7	7.8	5.8	2.1
ISL	6.4	14.7	-8.3	3.0	8.3	-5.3
ITA	16.9	23.5	-6.6	9.6	14.8	-5.2
LTU	9.8	11.5	-1.7	13.6	8.2	5.4
LUX	10.4	6.9	3.4	9.2	6.7	2.5
NLD	19.5	17.0	2.5	11.9	10.9	1.0
NOR	4.9	3.9	1.0	3.1	2.5	0.5
PRT	16.6	14.2	2.5	13.7	9.6	4.1
SWE	10.0	10.8	-0.8	4.5	5.1	-0.7
SVN	11.9	13.7	-1.8	7.3	6.6	0.8
USA	14.3	9.4	4.9	9.6	6.9	2.7

Note: Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022; CPS ASEC 2022; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022; Australia, Characteristics of Employment, 2022; Canada LFS 2022.

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The self-employment rate of the foreign-born is larger than that of the native-born at all education levels

Tertiary educated individuals, both foreign and native-born, are overrepresented among the self-employed. In 2022, 43% of the foreign-born self-employed were tertiary educated, on average across OECD countries, and 42% of their native-born counterparts (Annex Figure 4.B.4). Highly educated individuals, both foreign and native-born, are over-represented among the self-employed in almost all countries (Annex Figure 4.B.5).

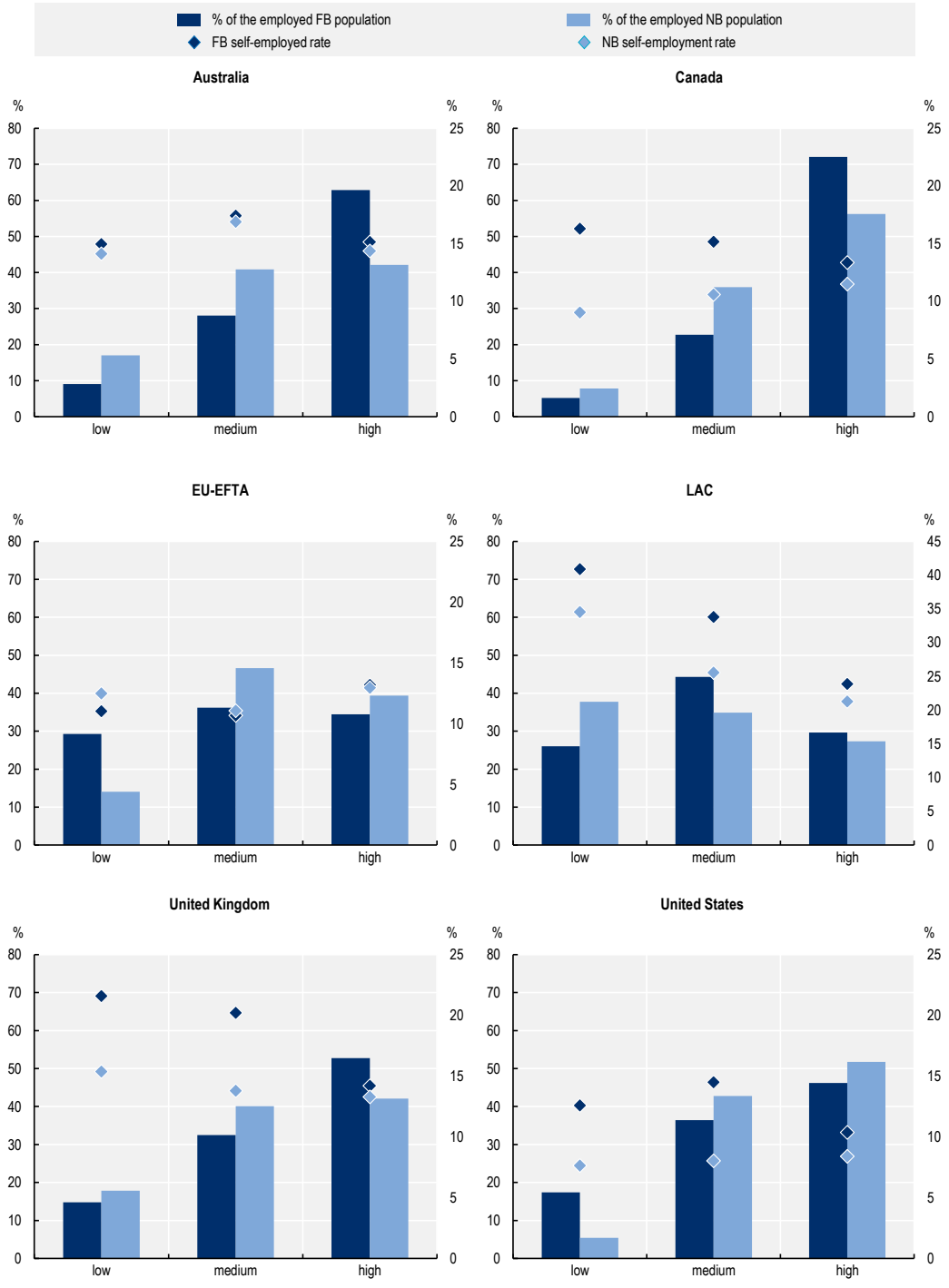
In OECD EU-EFTA countries and in Australia, the self-employment rate of immigrants is similar to that of the native-born at each education level (Figure 4.3). In the other OECD regions (Canada, OECD LAC countries, the United Kingdom and the United States), the self-employment rate of the foreign-born is larger than that of the native-born at all education levels.

It is at the lowest education level, that the self-employment rate of immigrants is largest relative to that of the native-born, which is consistent with immigrants being more likely to be pushed into self-employment. In Canada, low educated immigrants account for only 5% of all employed immigrants. However, their self-employment rate is high (16.3%) compared with that of the native-born (9%). Similarly, in the United Kingdom, the self-employment rate of low educated immigrants is 21.6% compared with 15.4% for the native-born. In OECD LAC countries, the self-employment rate is highest for the low educated population, and more so for the foreign-born (40.9% and 34.5%).

Highly educated immigrants are as likely to be self-employed as the native-born, or even marginally more likely, such as in Canada and the United States. In Canada, 13.4% of high-educated immigrants are self-employed, compared with 11.5% of the native-born; and 10.4% in the United States compared with 8.4% of the native-born. Businesses created by the highly educated have been shown to be more likely to be high value firm creation.

Figure 4.3. The self-employment rate of the foreign-born is larger than that of the native-born at all education levels

Self-employment rate of the foreign- and native-born by education group, 2022



Note: Left-axis: weight of each group among the employed population (%). Right-axis: self-employment rate (%). The self-employment rate of the foreign-born (or native-born) is the weighted average of the self-employment rate by education level (the diamonds), where the weights are the percentage of the employed population in each education group (the bars). Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022; CPS ASEC 2022; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022; ENOE 2022; Canada LFS 2022.

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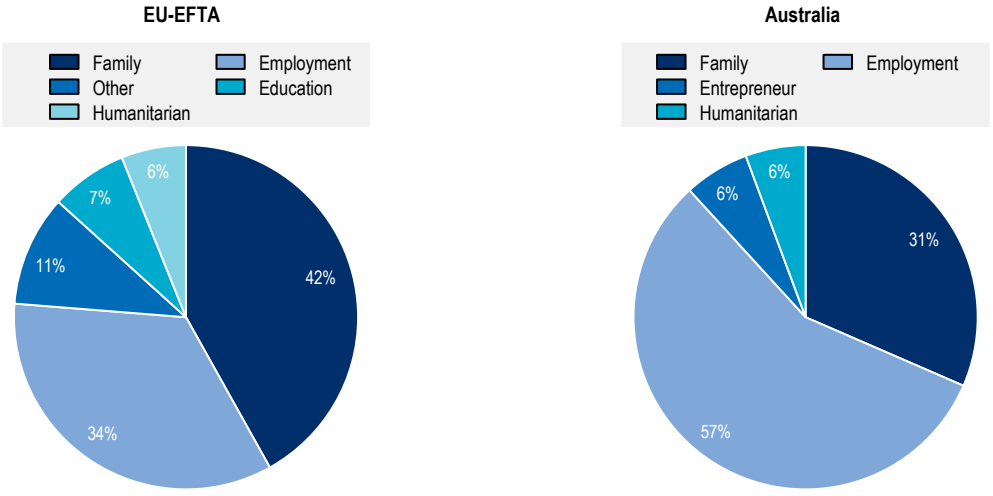
Most migrant entrepreneurs migrated for reasons other than work

Most self-employed immigrants did not move to the host country for work reasons in OECD EU-EFTA countries (Figure 4.4). Across OECD EU-EFTA countries, 39% of immigrant entrepreneurs moved to their host country for family reasons, while 32% did so for employment reasons. A small proportion of immigrant entrepreneurs also migrated to study (7%) and only 6% arrived for humanitarian reasons. This distribution is similar to that of the total employed immigrant population in OECD EU-EFTA countries. In the same period, 44% of employed immigrants moved to the host country for family reasons, 32% for work reasons, 8% for humanitarian reasons and 7% for studying.

Migration channels specific for entrepreneurs play a limited role in immigrant entrepreneurship. Australia is one of the few countries that publishes detailed entry visa data for its permanent immigrant population. Among those who ran a business in 2016 in Australia, only 6% came on an entrepreneur/investor or business visa. The vast majority (57%) of immigrant entrepreneurs in Australia originally migrated on a work visa. Labour migration is the main reason for immigration to Australia, in contrast to OECD European countries. Family migrants also represent 31.5% of immigrant entrepreneurs in 2016, while beneficiaries of international protection represent only 5.6%. The Australian case confirms the importance of family migration in immigrant entrepreneurship.

Figure 4.4. Most migrant entrepreneurs migrated for reasons other than work

Reason for, or category of, migration of self-employed migrants, 2016 (Australia) and 2021 (EU-EFTA), percentage



Note: The EU-EFTA average excludes Iceland, as no EU-LFS data is available for Iceland for 2021.
Source: EU-LFS 2021; Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset (ACMID) 2016.

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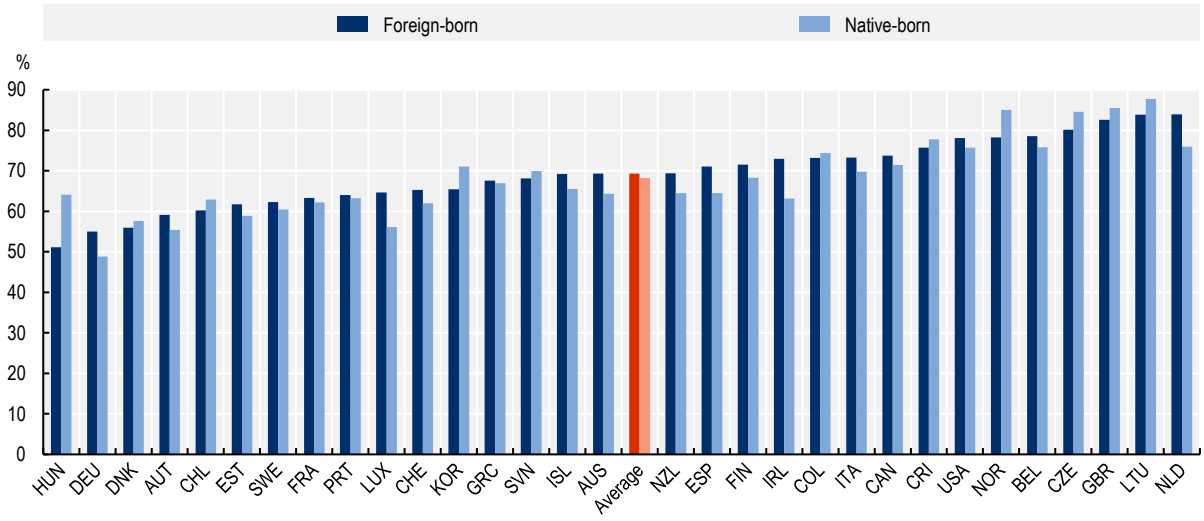
Immigrants are over-represented among own-account workers and unincorporated self-employed

In all OECD countries, most self-employed have no employees. For the native-born, the share varies substantially from 50% to close to 90%. In over three-quarters of the countries, immigrants are more likely than the native-born to be self-employed without employees (Figure 4.5). Furthermore, women, both native and foreign-born, are on average 12 percentage points more likely to be own-account self-employed than men.

The share of self-employed without employees has increased in the past 15 years for foreign- and native-born, both for men and women, in OECD EU-EFTA countries as well as the United Kingdom (Figure 4.6). This was also the case in Canada where the share of self-employed migrants without employees increased from 65.7% in 2006 to 73.7% in 2022, and that of the native-born increased from 64.9% to 71.4%.

Figure 4.5. Most self-employed are own-account self-employed

Share of own-account self-employed, 2022, percentage

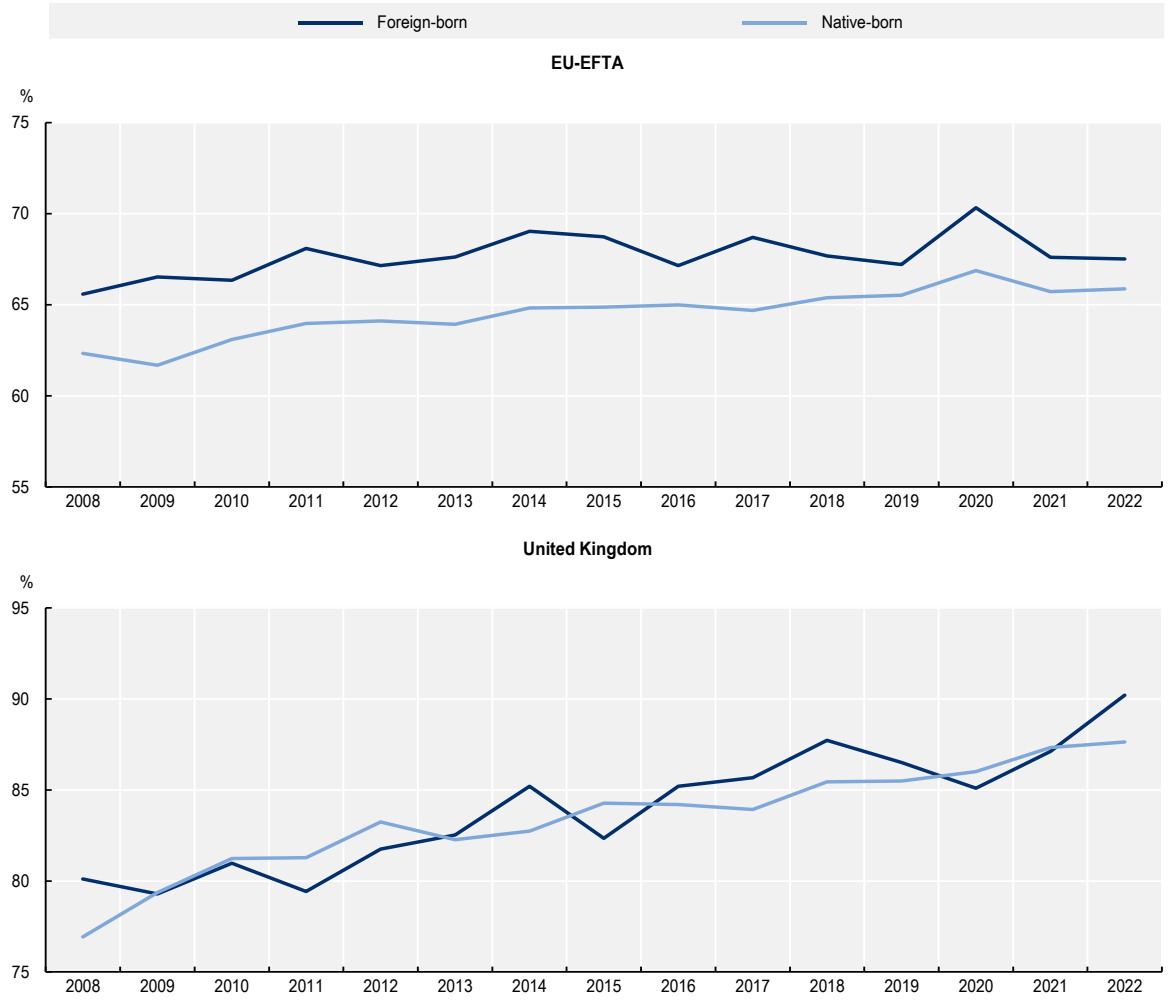


Note: The share is the number of self-employed without employees divided by the total number of self-employed. Data for the USA is for 2014 19 from Lee et al. (2023[11]) based on CPS Outgoing Rotation Groups. Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022; Australia, Work-Related Training and Adult Learning 2020 21; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022; Canada LFS 2022; SILCLF 2021 & EAPS 2021; New Zealand LFS 2021.

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Figure 4.6. The share of own-account self-employed has increased

Share of own-account self-employed, 2008-22, percentage



Note: For the United Kingdom, data for the period 2008-18 is taken from the EU LFS, and for the period 2019-22 from the UK LFS.
Source: EU-LFS 2008-22; UK LFS 2019-22.

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To understand whether the differences in the self-employment rate between foreign- and native-born (presented in Table 4.1) are driven by self-employment with or without employees, Table 4.5 provides a decomposition of the self-employment rate. The self-employment rate equals the share of the employed population that is own-account self-employed, i.e. without employees, plus the share of the employed population that is employer self-employed, i.e. with employees. This distinction speaks, at least indirectly, to the drivers of self-employment. The self-employed without employees are more likely to be self-employed by "necessity", and the self-employed with employees represent a higher value-added job creation (see also sections The economic contribution of immigrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries and immigrant self-employment: A strategy to integrate into the labour market?).

Immigrants are more likely to be self-employed without employees than the native-born but less likely to be self-employed with employees in most countries (Table 4.5). In Germany or the Netherlands, the self-employment rate of immigrants is larger than that of the native-born, and the difference is due to immigrants

being more likely to be self-employed without employees. In these countries, immigrants are less likely than the native-born to be self-employed with employees. In contrast, in Columbia, Czechia, Hungary or the United Kingdom, immigrants are more likely to be self-employed, both with and without employees, than the native-born. This finding holds controlling for individual characteristics as well as sector of activity (see section on The economic contribution of immigrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries).

Table 4.5. Immigrants are more likely to be own-account self-employed than the native-born in most countries

Self-employment rate, with and without employees, 2022, percentage

	Without employees			With employees			
	Foreign-born	Native-born	Gap	Foreign-born	Native-born	Gap	Total Gap
Group A: Foreign-born are **more likely** to be self-employed, to have no employees and to have employees							
CAN	10.3	7.8	2.4	3.7	3.1	0.5	2.9
COL	33.8	28.9	4.9	12.4	10.0	2.4	7.4
CZE	15.9	12.7	3.2	3.9	2.3	1.6	4.8
ESP	12.2	8.8	3.5	5.0	4.8	0.2	3.6
FIN	8.9	6.4	2.5	3.5	3.0	0.6	3.0
FRA	8.1	6.7	1.3	4.7	4.1	0.6	1.9
GBR	14.2	11.9	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.4
HUN	8.2	6.8	1.4	7.8	3.8	4.0	5.4
LTU	9.9	8.6	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.7	2.0
LUX	6.3	3.8	2.5	3.4	3.0	0.5	3.0
NOR	3.2	2.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8
Group B: Foreign-born are **less likely** to be self-employed, to have no employees and to have employees							
CHL	13.7	15.9	-2.2	9.0	9.4	-0.3	-2.5
GRC	11.0	14.1	-3.1	5.3	6.9	-1.7	-4.8
ISL	3.3	7.6	-4.3	1.5	4.0	-2.5	-6.9
ITA	10.0	13.8	-3.8	3.7	6.0	-2.3	-6.1
KOR	3.1	12.2	-9.1	1.6	5.0	-3.3	-12.4
SWE	4.6	4.9	-0.3	2.8	3.2	-0.4	-0.7
Group C: Other							
CRI	18.0	18.2	-0.3	5.8	5.2	0.6	0.3
AUT	5.3	4.9	0.3	3.6	4.0	-0.3	0.0
BEL	11.1	10.6	0.5	3.0	3.4	-0.4	0.2
CHE	8.2	7.7	0.5	4.4	4.7	-0.3	0.2
DEU	4.2	3.6	0.7	3.4	3.7	-0.3	0.4
EST	6.2	5.6	0.6	3.9	3.9	-0.1	0.5
NLD	13.4	10.7	2.7	2.6	3.4	-0.8	1.9
SVN	6.8	7.3	-0.4	3.2	3.1	0.1	-0.4
NZL	11.2	10.7	0.5	4.9	5.9	-1.0	-0.4

Note: The self-employment rate equals the self-employment rate without employees *plus* the self-employment rate with employees. The total foreign-born/native-born gap is the gap in the self-employment rate reported also in Table 4.1. Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019, therefore the sum of the self-employment rates with and without employees does not equal the self-employment rate in Table 4.1
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022; Canada LFS 2022; Australia, Work-Related Training and Adult Learning 2020-21.

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Another distinction among the self-employed population is whether the business of the self-employed is incorporated, or unincorporated. An incorporated business is its own separate legal entity which means

limited legal and financial liability of the business owner. Incorporated self-employment may be a better proxy for higher value-added entrepreneurship than self-employment (Levine and Rubinstein, 2016[12]). This second distinction is only available in the data for Australia, Canada, the United States and the LAC countries. In Australia, the share of unincorporated self-employed migrants among all employed migrants is similar to that of the native-born (8.8% in 2020/21). In Canada, the United States, as well as Chile and Costa Rica, the share of unincorporated self-employed is larger among immigrants than the native-born.[12]

Immigrants account for a large share of the self-employed in some sectors

Migrant entrepreneurs work in a wide range of sectors (Table 4.6). In OECD EU-EFTA countries, the top three sectors in which migrant entrepreneurs have their businesses are wholesale and retail trade (16%), construction (16%), and accommodation and food services (12%). Native-born entrepreneurs are more likely to work in professional, scientific and technical activities (16% compared with 10% for immigrants), and less likely to work in construction (14%) relative to the foreign-born.

Table 4.6. The top sectors of activity of migrant entrepreneurs are wholesale and retail trade, construction and accommodation and food services

Distribution of self-employed across sectors, 2022, percentage

	AUS		CAN		EU-EFTA		GBR		LAC		USA	
	Foreign-born	Native-born	Foreign-born	Native-born	Foreign-born	Native-born	Foreign-born	Native-born	Foreign-born	Native-born	Foreign-born	Native-born
Wholesale and retail trade	8.7	8.9	10.3	8.3	16.5	17.2	8.8	8.0	25.1	29.9	12.6	12.7
Construction	16.9	24.0	13.2	16.9	16.3	13.8	15.0	22.0	10.4	10.6	24.4	16.8
Accommodation and food services	6.6	3.3	5.5	2.2	11.8	5.4	5.4	3.4	13.2	9.6	5.4	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	13.6	14.6	17.5	18.0	10.4	15.9	10.7	12.7	2.6	5.0	7.6	14.6
Other service activities	6.3	9.3	5.9	9.2	6.8	6.8	5.2	7.7	12.8	10.5	7.3	8.5
Human health and social work	12.4	9.2	10.3	13.0	6.4	8.6	7.1	7.4	2.5	2.9	5.8	9.0
Administrative and support service	8.2	6.9			5.7	3.9	8.4	7.5	4.7	3.7	12.2	7.0
Transport and storage	10.7	4.5	14.4	3.7	5.6	3.5	17.0	4.5	10.1	8.6	12.0	5.5
Manufacturing	4.8	4.9	1.9	2.5	4.8	8.4	3.8	4.8	8.7	11.9	2.9	4.3
Information and communication	1.1	1.9	3.2	6.1	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	2.1
Other	10.7	12.6	17.8	20.2	11.1	11.9	14.4	17.4	8.8	6.6	9.2	16.6

Note: For Canada, the Administrative and support services sector is suppressed for reasons of confidentiality. Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022; CPS ASEC 2022; Australia, Characteristics of Employment 2022; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022; ENOE 2022; Canada LFS 2022.

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In Australia, Canada, OECD Latin American countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, migrant entrepreneurs are similarly over-represented in the Accommodation and food services. In contrast with

other host countries, in Australia and in the United Kingdom, a more similar share of immigrant and native-born entrepreneurs work in Professional, scientific and technical activities.

Among women entrepreneurs, the distribution across sectors differs. Almost no self-employed women work in construction, nor in transportation and storage. However, self-employed immigrant women are also over-represented relative to native-born women in Accommodation and food services (12.6% compared with 6.4% in EU-EFTA OECD countries) as well as other services (16.4% compared with 13.9% in EU-EFTA OECD countries).

Immigrants account for a large share of all self-employed in a few sectors of activity (Annex Table 4.B.2). Over one-quarter of all self-employed in accommodation and food services in the EU-EFTA are immigrants, as well as over one-third in the United States and over half in Australia and Canada. Similarly, immigrants account for 21% of all self-employed in the transport and storage sector in the EU-EFTA, 42% in the United States, 57% in Australia and 68% in Canada. The share of immigrants among entrepreneurs in these sectors are well above the share of immigrants in the self-employed population.

The economic contribution of immigrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries

Immigrants play an outsized role as founders of some of the most innovative firms in the OECD

There is evidence that immigrant entrepreneurs are over-represented among founders of some of the most innovative and successful firms in the OECD. In the United States, in 2022, the four most valuable private venture backed companies had immigrant founders as well as three of the ten most valuable public companies globally, founded in the United States (Chodavadia et al., 2024[13]). Immigrants have also been shown to be over-represented among founders of firms in the 2017 Fortune 500 ranking, the largest firms in the United States (Azoulay et al., 2022[14]), and among founders of unicorn firms, that is privately owned firms valued at USD 1 billion or more, in the United States (Anderson, 2022[15]) and Germany (Startup Verband, 2023[16]). Immigrants are also over-represented among founders in Silicon Valley's technology businesses (Saxenian, 2002[17]), among founders of engineering and technology companies, and more recently among top AI firms in the United States (Anderson, 2023[18]).

The contribution of immigrants to innovation is more similar to that of the native-born when considering all firms in the economy

The over-representation of immigrant founders among the most successful and innovative companies attracts a lot of attention in the media and public opinion given the disproportionate role of these firms in terms of revenue and employment. However, these are exceptional firms, and it is not straightforward to generalise the role of immigrant entrepreneurs in these firms to a more representative population of firms in the economy.

A systematic evaluation of the contribution of immigrant entrepreneurs to innovation across OECD countries is limited by data availability. Ideally, one would need data on measures of innovation at the firm level linked to the characteristics of the founder of the firm. In the absence of such data, this section first compares the prevalence of immigrant and native-born entrepreneurs in sectors of activity associated with innovation, and then complements these results with a review of recent country-specific evidence on the role of migrant entrepreneurs in innovation.

Whether firms created by immigrants contribute to increased innovation in the host country partly depends on the level of research and development (R&D) occurring in immigrant firms. A first approximation of R&D activity of entrepreneurs is the sector of activity they operate in. The OECD Taxonomy of Economic Activities Based on R&D Intensity classifies sectors in five groups (from lowest to highest) according to

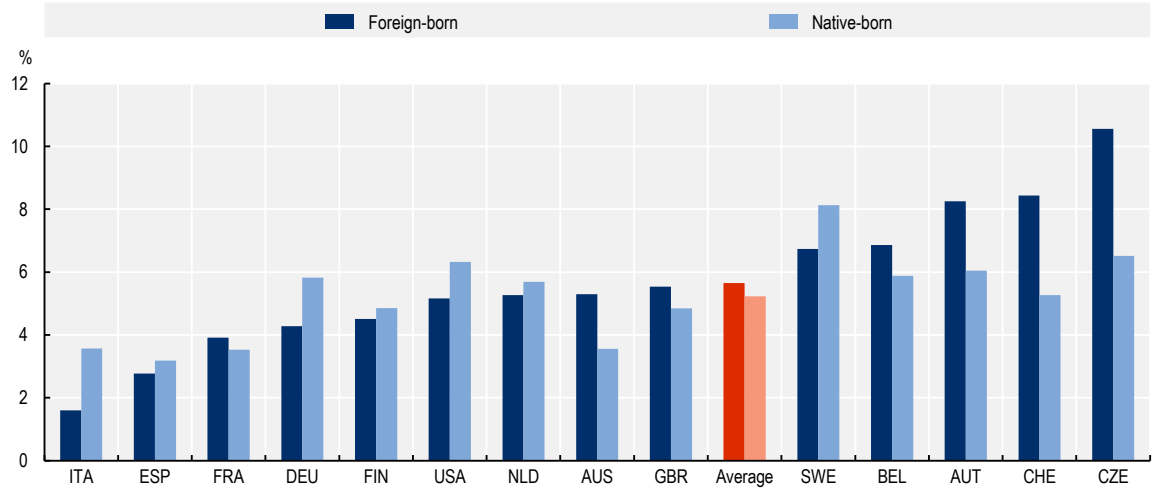
their level of R&D intensity, which is estimated as the ratio of R&D to value added within the sector (Galindo-Rueda and Verger, 2016[19]).[13]

Only a small share of self-employed individuals (5%) carry out their activities in high and medium-high R&D intensity sectors (the two highest levels of the OECD taxonomy).[14] Immigrants are slightly more likely than the native-born to be self-employed in high R&D intensity sectors on average across the 14 OECD countries considered in this estimation (5.6% compared with 5.2%) (Figure 4.7). In Austria, Czechia and Switzerland, the foreign-born self-employed are the most likely to work in high R&D intensity sectors (7% to 10%). In the United States, the share of self-employed working in high R&D sectors is lower for the foreign than the native-born (5.2% compared with 6.3%). However, immigrants are more likely to be self-employed than the native-born. The share of self-employed in high-R&D among the total employed population in the United States is the same for immigrants and the native-born (1.2% and 1.1%).

This estimation includes all self-employed individuals including the unincorporated self-employed, often with no employees, who are less likely to work in sectors with high levels of R&D and innovation.[15] Restricting only to the self-employed with incorporated firms, the share of self-employed working in high and medium-high R&D sectors increases to 7% both for the native-born (7%) and foreign-born (7.3%) in the United States.[16] For Canada, Picot and Ostrovsky (2021[20]) show that incorporated immigrant entrepreneurs are more likely than Canadian-born to work in high and medium-high intensity R&D sectors according to the same OECD Taxonomy in 2016. Ten percent of the foreign-born entrepreneurs work in these sectors, compared with 6.4% of the adult children of immigrants and 5.3% of the population with no immigrant parent or grandparent.

Figure 4.7. Only a small share of foreign- and native-born self-employed carry out their activities in high and medium-high R&D intensity sectors

Share of self-employed working in high and medium-high intensity R&D sectors, 2021-22, percentage



Note: Share of self-employed individuals whose activities are in high and medium-high intensity industries following the OECD taxonomy in Galindo-Rueda and Verger (2016[19]). Data for the United Kingdom is for 2018-19.
Source: EU-LFS 2018-19 and 2021-22; CPS ASEC 2021-22; Australia, Education and Work 2021-22.

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Recent research on migrant entrepreneurship in some OECD countries has mobilised detailed firm-level data to study innovation and investment in R&D in immigrant and native-born owned firms. Overall,

immigrant firms are similar to those of the native-born in terms of innovation and R&D. In Canada, Germany and the United States, immigrant firms perform at least as well if not better than firms of the native-born.

In the United States, firms with at least one immigrant owner are on average more innovative along most of the innovation measures considered, including reported firms' innovation activities, research and development, trademarks, and patents (Brown et al., 2019[21]; Lee et al., 2023[11]; Chodavadia et al., 2024[13]).[17] Previous research based on a survey of 1 300 high-tech companies, found little difference between firms with and without immigrant founders (Hart and Acs, 2011[22]).

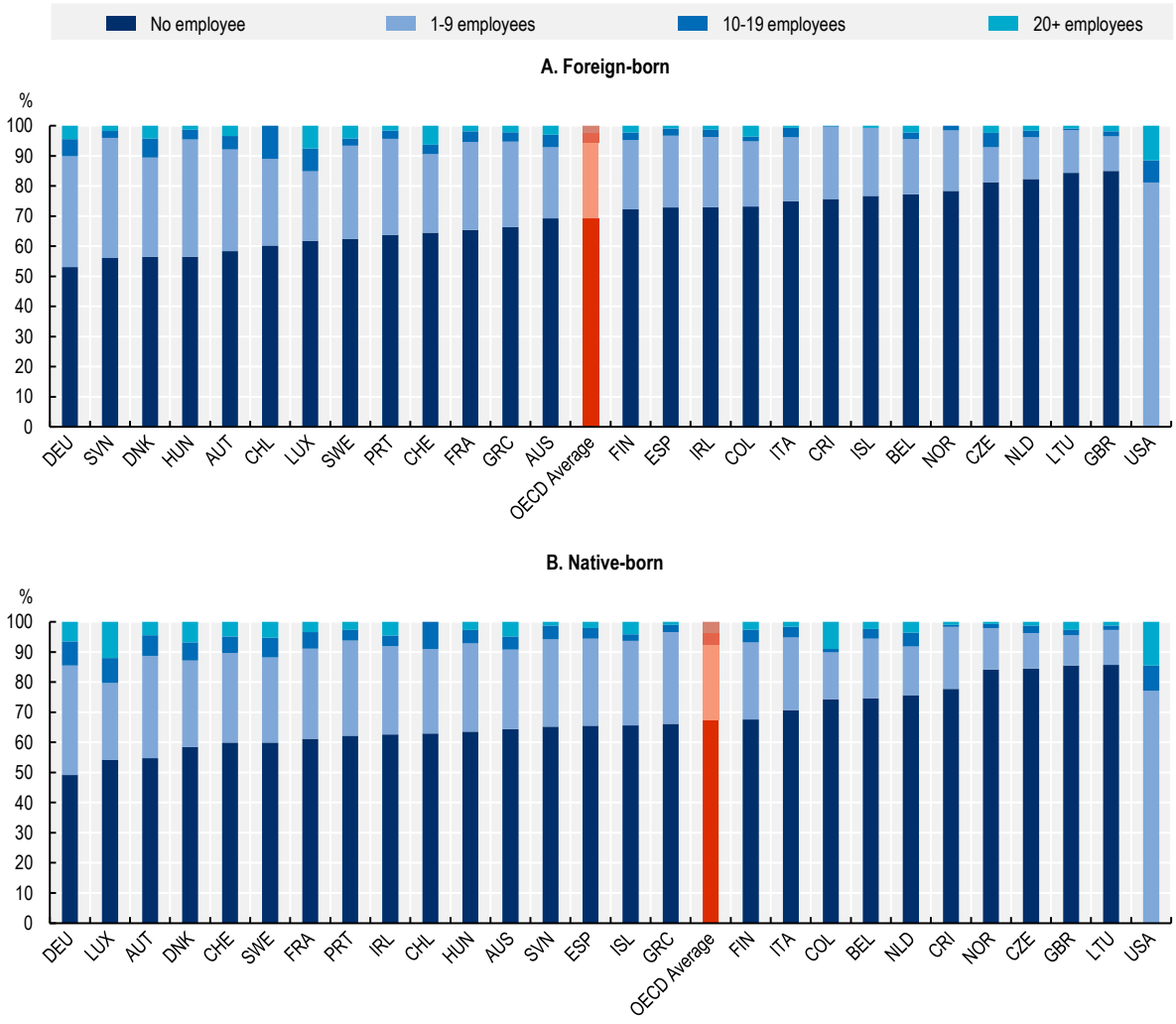
Similarly, for Canada, Ostrovsky and Picot (2020[23]) compare innovation of immigrant and native-born owned SMEs,[18] and find little difference between the two groups. In immigrant owned firms, there was marginally more product and process innovation, but there was no difference in the use of intellectual property.

The contribution to employment of migrant entrepreneurship is sizeable

By being self-employed, immigrants create their own job as well as potentially other jobs as their activity expands. A preliminary key fact to keep in mind before turning to the comparison of the contribution to employment of migrant and native-born entrepreneurs is that most self-employed, both foreign and native-born, have no employees (as shown earlier in this chapter – see section on the scope of migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries). Furthermore, only a small share of the self-employed, native and foreign-born, have ten employees and over (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8. Less than 10% of entrepreneurs employ 10 or more employees

Distribution of the self-employed according to number of employees, 2021-22, percentages



Note: Data for the United States is for 2022-23 because the firm size variable indicates how many employees worked for the respondent during the preceding calendar year. Data for the United Kingdom is for 2018-19. Size categories are different for CHL (no employee, 1-8 employees, 9+ employees), COL (no employee, 1-9 employees, 10-18 employees, 19+ employees), CRI (no employee, 1-8 employees, 9-18 employees, 19+ employees), USA (1-9 employees, 10-24 employees, 25+ employees) and EU-LFS 2017-19 (no employee, 1-10 employees, 11-19 employees, 20+ employees).

Source: EU-LFS 2018-19 and 2021-22 (except for DNK, IRL, ISL, SVN, PRT, 2017-19); CPS ASEC 2022-23; Australia, Work-Related Training and Adult Learning 2020-21; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022.

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A working age migrant creates 0.2 jobs through self-employment on average across 27 OECD countries

The number of jobs created through self-employment of immigrants depends on different margins. First, it depends on the likelihood of immigrants to be self-employed. Second, it depends on how many jobs the self-employed create. This in turn depends on the share of the self-employed that actually hire employees and on how many these hire. Table 4.7 presents a lower bound estimation of the number of jobs created per immigrant in the working age population (column A) and decomposes it in these different margins.[19] See Annex 4.A for details on the estimation.

For each immigrant in the working age population 0.20 jobs are attributed to immigrant self-employment on average across the 27 countries in the analysis (column A). The estimation is almost identical for the native-born at 0.21 jobs per working age individual (Annex Table 4.B.4). There are however differences across countries.

In a majority of countries, there are fewer jobs created through migrant than native-born self-employment (column A). This is because, in many countries – such as Australia, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden – migrants are less likely to be self-employed than the native-born, self-employed migrants are less likely to have employees, and when they do they have fewer of them. But even in countries in which migrants are more likely to be self-employed than the native-born (column B), they are more likely to have no employees (column C1) or have fewer employees (column C2). This is for example the case of Finland, France or Spain.

Some exceptions are Columbia, Czechia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. In these countries, there are more jobs created by immigrant self-employment because immigrants are more likely than the native-born to be self-employed (column B). Among the self-employed, immigrants are more likely to have employees in Colombia, Czechia, Hungary and the United Kingdom, but not in Luxembourg, Portugal, nor the United States. The average number of employees per employer is lower for immigrants than native-born, with the exception of Czechia (column C2).

These findings are in line with the rich recent literature for the United States on the contribution of immigrant entrepreneurs to employment, based on various data sources both at the individual and firm level. The emerging story from this literature is that immigrants contribute disproportionately to employment creation. This is driven by their higher propensity to be entrepreneurs. While there is evidence that self-employed immigrants are less likely than the native-born to be employers (Lee et al., 2023[11]) and that immigrant firms are on average smaller than native-born firms (Pekkala Kerr and Kerr, 2020[24]; Lee et al., 2023[11]), immigrant entrepreneurs still have an outsized contribution to employment creation because they are more likely to create firms at any given firm size (Azoulay et al., 2022[14]).

For Canada, research using administrative linked employer employee data shows that while immigrants are more likely to be self-employed than the native-born, they are similarly likely to be entrepreneurial in terms of opening incorporated firms with employees (Green et al., 2023[25]).

Job creation through migrant entrepreneurship is particularly large in Colombia, relative to other countries but similar to that of the native-born population. Migrant entrepreneurship is Venezuelan entrepreneurship given that over 90% of migrants in Colombia are displaced Venezuelans. The high job creation of Venezuelan migrants is in line with recent evidence for Colombia. A survey of approximately 11 000 entrepreneurs targeting Venezuelan migrants and returning Colombians showed in December 2023 that 59% of migrant businesses created at least one additional job and 39% created two or more additional jobs.[20]

Table 4.7. The number of jobs created by migrants varies widely across OECD countries

Number of jobs created through self-employment per immigrant in the working age population, 2021-22

	Jobs created by self-employed population divided by working age population	Self-employed population divided by working age population	Number of jobs created by self-employed population divided by self-employed population	Share of self-employed that have employees	Average number of jobs created by self-employed population with employees
	A	B	C	C1	C2
AUS	0.25	11.23	2.24	30.72	5.05
AUT	0.15	6.06	2.46	41.65	4.51
BEL	0.15	7.91	1.85	22.76	4.73
CHE	0.26	9.02	2.83	35.50	6.16
CHL	0.28	16.76	1.68	39.79	4.21
COL	0.59	28.60	2.05	26.85	4.93
CRI	0.17	13.64	1.27	24.30	2.11
CZE	0.33	15.93	2.07	18.69	6.73
DEU	0.15	5.37	2.83	46.97	4.89
DNK	0.16	5.75	2.86	43.56	5.28
ESP	0.16	9.71	1.65	27.13	3.41
FIN	0.16	8.39	1.93	27.72	4.34
FRA	0.15	7.70	2.00	34.59	3.90
GBR	0.20	12.23	1.66	15.02	5.37
GRC	0.17	8.36	2.02	33.65	4.05
HUN	0.25	12.85	1.97	43.52	3.23
IRL	0.12	6.65	1.75	27.34	3.73
ISL	0.08	5.72	1.35	23.69	2.47
ITA	0.13	8.06	1.67	25.01	3.66
LTU	0.10	7.61	1.37	15.58	3.36
LUX	0.24	6.79	3.49	38.24	7.51
NLD	0.17	10.38	1.68	17.73	4.86
NOR	0.04	2.74	1.35	21.65	2.63
PRT	0.20	10.40	1.94	36.20	3.61
SVN	0.13	6.71	2.00	43.92	3.27
SWE	0.12	4.93	2.39	37.57	4.70
USA	0.41	8.70	4.72	33.59	3.28
Avg	**0.20**	**9.56**	**2.11**	**30.85**	**4.30**

Note: A=B*C=B*[(1-C1)+C1*C2], For the United States it is not possible to distinguish between self-employed with and without employees using CPS data. Therefore, the number of incorporated companies is used as a proxy for the number of self-employed that have employees for columns C1 and C2. Data for the United Kingdom is for 2018-19. See Annex 4.A.

Source: EU-LFS 2018-19 and 2021-22 (except for DNK, IRL, ISL, SVN, PRT, 2017-19); CPS ASEC 2022-23; Australia, Work-Related Training and Adult Learning 2020-21; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022.

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Self-employed migrants are less likely to have employees, and have fewer of them when they do

The evidence presented earlier in this chapter shows that self-employed foreign and native-born work in different industries, and firm size differs across industries. Firms are on average larger in manufacturing than in retail trade, for example.

However, the differences in the likelihood of being an own-account worker or in firm size between foreign and native-born are not driven by differences in the sector of activity. In EU-EFTA countries, immigrants are on average 5 percentage points less likely to have employees than the native-born. Controlling for sector of activity does not explain this gap (the gap controlling for industry increases to 7 percentage points for EU-EFTA countries) (Annex Table 4.B.5). The higher propensity of immigrant self-employed to have employees in Hungary, Lithuania and Slovenia is also not driven by the sectors they work in.

Similarly, among self-employed employers, immigrants are 5.4 percentage points less likely to have 10 or more employees in EU-EFTA countries. This pattern is observable for all EU-EFTA countries except Hungary, where foreign-born entrepreneurs are more likely to have 10 or more employees than the native-born. The difference between foreign and native-born entrepreneurs is not driven by the sectors of activity they work in.

Furthermore, socio demographic characteristics do not fully explain the differences between foreign and native-born self-employed in the likelihood of being employers or having 10 and more employees. While men and more educated self-employed are more likely to be both employers and having more employees, differences in the composition of the foreign- and native-born populations do not explain the lower likelihoods of immigrants.

Immigrant self-employment: A strategy to integrate into the labour market?

There is a variety of reasons that motivate individuals to start their own businesses. These may be pull factors (such as an idea for a new business or the willingness to have more freedom in working hours) or push factors such as difficulties in finding paid employment and integrating into the labour market. These two broad reasons to select into self-employment are referred to in the literature as *opportunity vs. necessity entrepreneurship* (Fairlie and Fossen, 2020[26]).

Disentangling these two motivations to start a business is important in the context of understanding immigrant entrepreneurship. A concern is that immigrants have poorer labour market outcomes than the native-born in most OECD countries (OECD/European Commission, 2023[27]) and this may lead them to choose self-employment as a way to bypass difficulties in the host country labour market.

There is no perfect way to empirically distinguish opportunity and necessity entrepreneurship, especially in a cross-country setting (Box 4.1). This section first presents recent evidence from OECD countries, based on different measures, on self-employment as necessity entrepreneurship. Conversely, there is also evidence that immigrants face barriers to entering into self-employment.

Box 4.1. Measuring opportunity vs. necessity entrepreneurship in a cross-country setting

This box presents four measures used in the literature to distinguish two main types of entrepreneurship. These are often referred to as necessity vs. opportunity, or choice vs. necessity, or subsistence self-employment vs. entrepreneurship with growth potential.

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) directly asks respondents about their motivations to start a business. A question in the GEM survey asks directly: “Are you involved in this start-up to take advantage of a business opportunity or because you have no better choices for work?” However, the GEM does not allow to identify immigrants as it does not systematically ask about the country of birth (Annex 4.A).

A second measure is the distinction between own-account self-employed vs. employer self-employed. Many labour force surveys across the OECD ask about the number of employees of the self-employed, or at least the size of the establishment or firm that the individual works at, including the self-employed. Own account workers are more likely to be *necessity* self-employed.

A third distinction is between incorporated vs. unincorporated self-employed. Unincorporated self-employed are thought as being more likely to be necessity entrepreneurs. The information on whether the self-employed are incorporated is available in labour force surveys in Australia, Canada, the United States, some Latin American OECD countries but not in European OECD countries.

Finally, the status in the labour market before entering into self-employment is also used as a proxy for the reason to start a business. Individuals who are initially unemployed before starting businesses are defined as “necessity” entrepreneurs, and individuals who are wage/salary workers, enrolled in school or college, or are not actively seeking a job are defined as “opportunity” entrepreneurs (Fairlie and Fossen, 2020[26]). This disaggregation requires panel data to have information on the labour market status of the individual over time, or at least a retrospective question on the labour market status of the individual before entering self-employment, or some fixed period earlier (typically one year). This information is available in some of the labour force surveys of OECD countries.

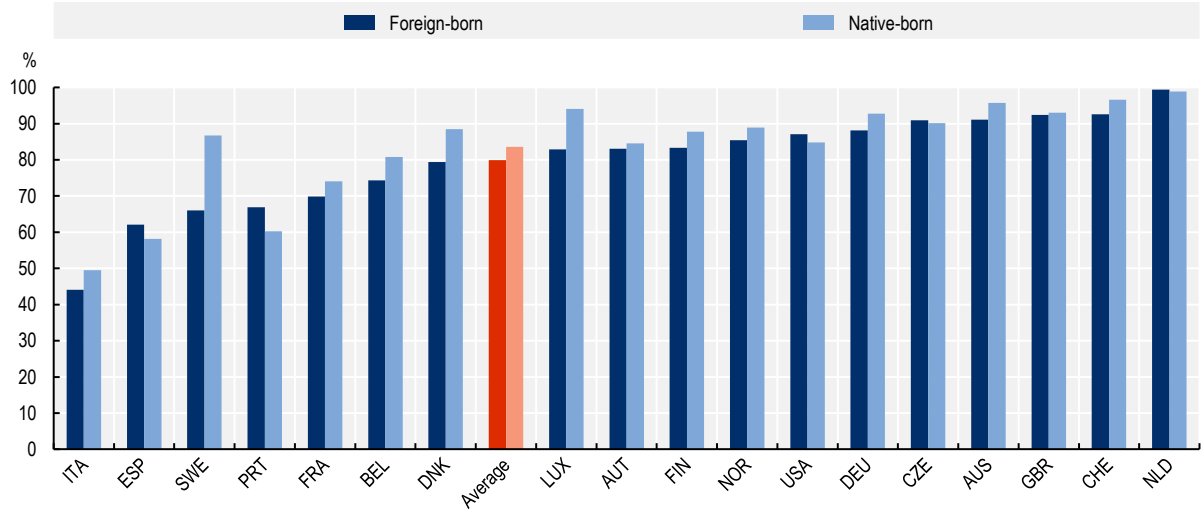
Immigrant self-employment remains a way to bypass difficulties in wage employment

A minority of new entrepreneurs, both foreign and native-born, were unemployed before becoming self-employed. On average across the OECD countries included in this exercise, approximately 80% of the newly self-employed were previously in education, out of the labour market or in wage employment (Figure 4.9), 20% were unemployed. The opportunity share of the native-born is 4 percentage points higher than that of immigrants on average (82.6% compared with 78.3%). However, these aggregate results hide significant differences across countries.

In two-thirds of countries, newly self-employed immigrants are more likely to have been previously unemployed and may therefore be considered necessity entrepreneurs. The gaps are particularly large in Sweden (+21 percentage point), Denmark (+13 percentage points), Luxembourg (+13 percentage points). In contrast, in Spain, Portugal and the United States, the shares are similar and these are countries where the self-employment rate of immigrants is high relatively to that of the native-born.

Figure 4.9. Opportunity share of new entrepreneurs

2017-19

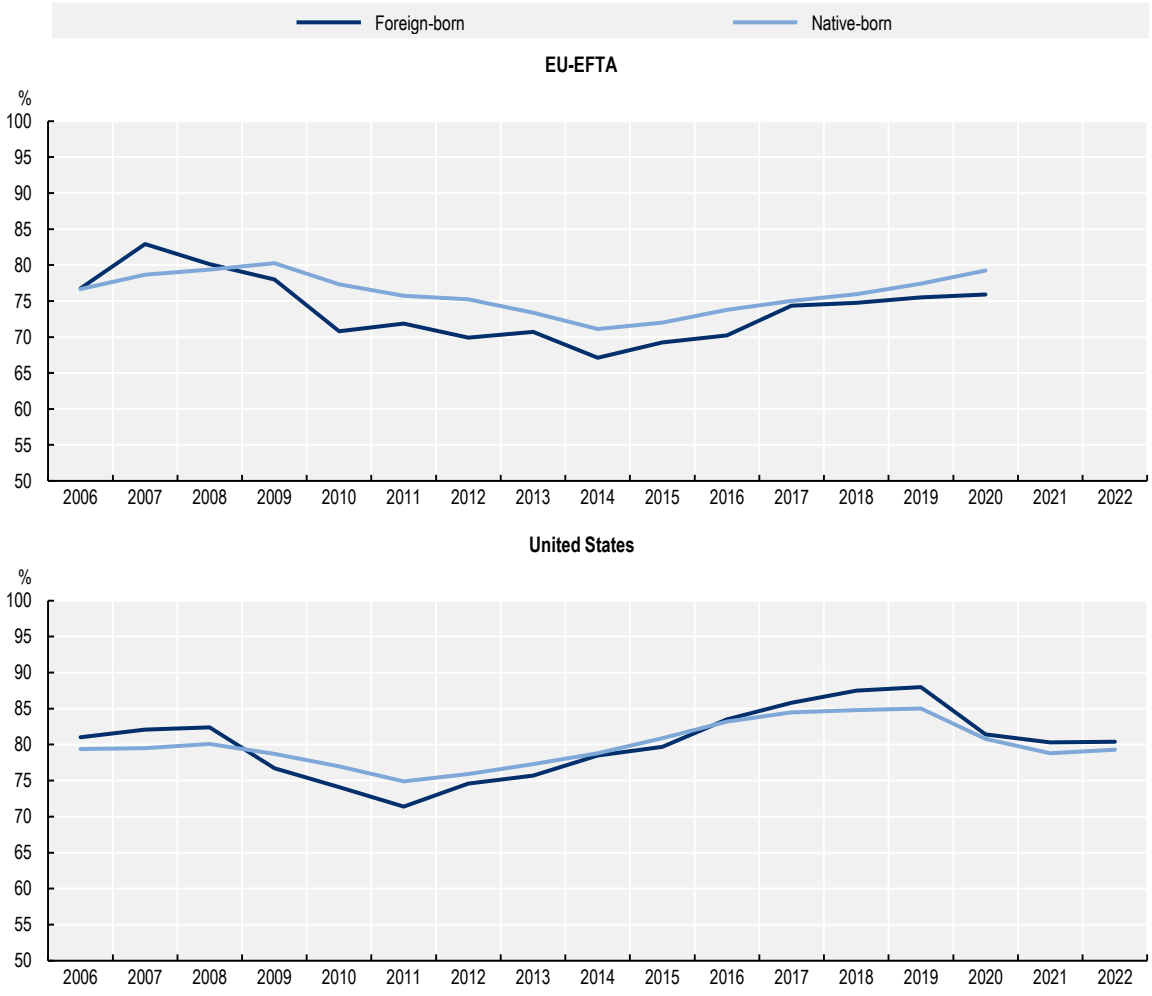


Note: The opportunity share is defined as the percentage of new entrepreneurs who created their business out of choice (coming out of employment, school, or other labour market status) instead of necessity (coming from unemployment).
Source: EU-LFS 2017-19; CPS 2017-19; Australia, Participation, Job Search and Mobility 2017-19.

StatLink https://stat.link/ya7lvd

The opportunity share of entrepreneurs is procyclical both for the foreign and native-born, indicating that in favourable labour market conditions, there is less necessity entrepreneurship, i.e. that the self-employed are less likely to come from unemployment (Figure 4.10). This is in line with the literature. The opportunity rate decreased both for foreign and native-born following the financial crisis in 2008/09 and then again with the COVID-pandemic in 2020 in the United States. Similar to other labour market outcomes, there is more variance in the opportunity share of immigrants than that of the native-born.

Figure 4.10. The opportunity share of new entrepreneurs is procyclical for both native- and foreign-born



Note: Starting in 2021, there is no information in the EU-LFS on the individual's activity one year prior to the interview. Hence, it is not possible to calculate the opportunity share for European OECD countries since 2021.
Source: EU-LFS 2006-20. Data for the United States is from Fairlie, R. (2024[28]) "Indicators of Entrepreneurial Activity: 2023", https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4708111.

StatLink https://stat.link/cqygkb

The 2017 ad hoc module on self-employment in the EU-LFS offers direct insights into the choice of immigrants and the native-born to become self-employed. The results indicate that although self-employment is a choice for most individuals, immigrants are more likely to report choosing self-employment out of necessity. In OECD EU-EFTA countries,15% of immigrant self-employed chose to be self-employed because they could not find a job as an employee, compared with 8% of the native-born (Table 4.8).

Furthermore, 19% of immigrant self-employed in the EU-EFTA in 2017 would rather be in wage employment, compared with 16% of the native-born (Figure 4.11), indicating difficulties in finding wage employment for immigrants. A higher share of the immigrant than native-born self-employed would rather be an employee in all countries in the analysis, except for Czechia, Portugal and Spain.

Table 4.8. Immigrants are more likely to report choosing self-employment out of necessity

Self-reported reasons for becoming self-employed, EU-EFTA, 2017, percentages

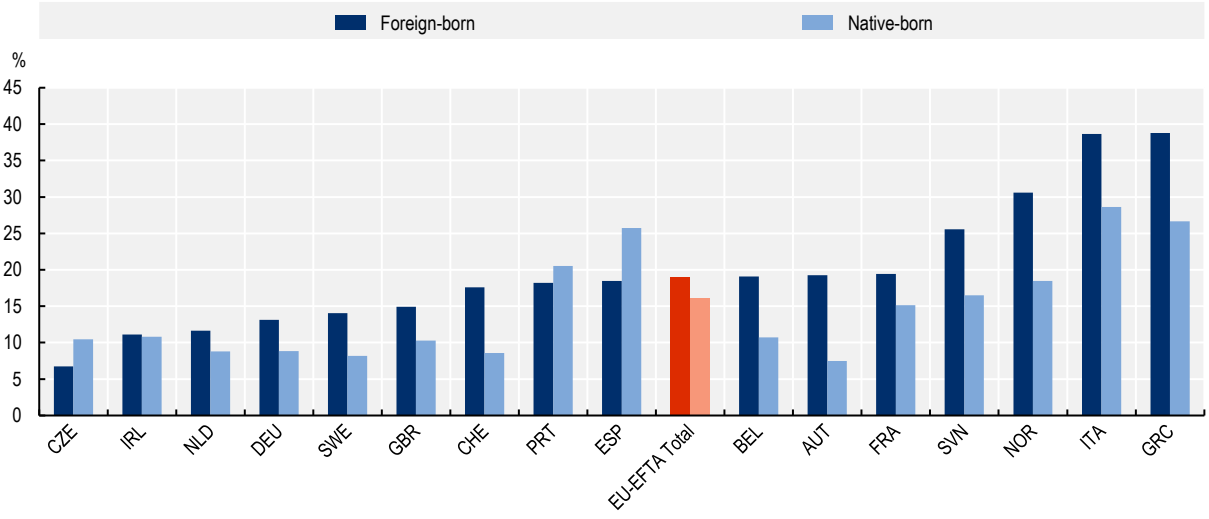
	Foreign-born	Native-born
Suitable opportunity	22.8	25.9
Wanted to be self-employed for other reason	17.7	19.8
Usual practice in the field	17.0	15.0
Could not find a job as an employee	15.1	8.4
Wanted to be self-employed because of flexible working hours	15.1	12.3
Not planned, but started working as self-employed for another reason	5.7	5.0
Continued the family business	5.0	11.4
Former employer requested self-employment	1.7	2.2

Source: EU-LFS ad hoc module 2017.

StatLink https://stat.link/d2z1rg

Figure 4.11. More foreign than native-born self-employed wish to work as an employee

Share of self-employed who report they would prefer being in dependent employment, EU-EFTA, 2017, percentages



Source: EU-LFS ad hoc module 2017.

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The concern on self-employment as necessity is more pressing for immigrant groups that have more difficulties integrating into the labour market. Recent evidence for OECD countries has focussed on these groups. For example, refugees in the United Kingdom and in Canada are more likely to become self-employed out of necessity (Kone, Ruiz and Vargas-Silva, 2020[29]; Green et al., 2016[30]).

Immigrant women also face more barriers in the labour market and are as a consequence more likely in some contexts to be self-employed. In the EU-EFTA, self-employed immigrant women are more likely to report they would prefer working as an employee than self-employed native-born women (20% compared with 18%) or foreign-born men (18%). In some countries, this gap between immigrant and native-born women is particularly large. For example, in Belgium, 24% of immigrant self-employed women declare they would prefer working as employees compared with 13% of native-born women (EU-LFS ad hoc module 2017). In Switzerland, the shares are 23% and 9%. In the context of the large inflows of Ukrainian women

to European OECD countries in 2022/23, self-employment was also an integration pathway. For example, Andrejuk (2018[31]) studies the necessity self-employment of Ukrainian women in Poland.

Another example is irregular migrants. Amuedo-Dorantes, Lofstrom and Wang (2021[32]) show for the United States that increased immigration enforcement within the country led to an increase in the number of Mexican immigrants (including migrants with irregular status) moving into self-employment to avoid increased controls.

However, durably integrating into the labour market through self-employment requires immigrant businesses to survive or be a stepping stone to wage employment. Immigrants are more likely to enter into self-employment but also more likely to exit from self-employment (Table 4.9). Immigrants are more likely than the native-born to exit self-employment in all but 2 of the countries with available data. The exceptions are Czechia and Slovenia. In 7 out of the 17 countries, immigrants are over 50% more likely to exit self-employment than the native-born, including Greece, Austria, Denmark, Portugal and Switzerland.

Table 4.9. Immigrants are more likely to enter as well as exit self-employment

Flows into and out of self-employment, EU-EFTA, 2017-19

	Entry into self-employment		Exit out of self-employment	
	Foreign-born	Native-born	Foreign-born	Native-born
AUS	11.5	6.9	6.8	5.8
AUT	12.1	8.3	10.1	5.5
BEL	8.8	5.9	4.8	3.5
CHE	30.3	26.1	11.8	6.7
CZE	5.7	6.3	4.3	4.4
DEU	13.7	9.6	6.5	4.2
DNK	7.9	5.7	8.0	4.4
ESP	9.1	5.8	12.9	11.6
FIN	19.8	16.0	14.1	10.8
FRA	11.2	12.1	17.8	13.5
GBR	17.9	15.7	8.5	7.6
GRC	4.4	1.9	4.8	2.5
ITA	11.3	7.0	6.7	4.8
LUX	21.5	19.9	14.7	11.6
NOR	19.0	12.6	11.7	11.1
PRT	12.5	8.2	8.5	4.9
SVN	3.5	6.3	4.1	4.8
Average	13.5	10.8	9.5	7.2

Note: The flows into self-employment are calculated as the number of newly self-employed (i.e. those who were not yet self-employed in the previous year) divided by the total number of self-employed in the current year. The flows out of self-employment are calculated as the number of formerly self-employed (i.e. those who were self-employed in the previous year but no longer in the current year) divided by the total number of self-employed in the previous year.
Source: EU-LFS 2017-19.

StatLink https://stat.link/nys2i4

Immigrant women are more likely to enter but also to exit self-employment than both native-born women and immigrant men in almost all countries with available data. The flow into self-employment was 16% for immigrant women compared with 13% for native-born women, on average across ten European OECD countries with reliable sample sizes. Similarly, the flow out of self-employment was 12% compared with 8%.

A higher share of exits are to unemployment for immigrants than for the native-born. In the EU-EFTA, 28% of foreign-born who were self-employed in the previous year became unemployed in the period 2017-19, compared with 19% of the native-born. In Belgium, immigrants were also shown to be more likely than the native-born to become unemployed or leave the labour force after a period in self-employment (Lens, 2022[33]). This evidence supports the idea that immigrants are also pushed out of self-employment, and that entry into self-employment does not guarantee longer-term integration into the labour market.

Immigrants are more likely to participate in the gig economy and more likely to be false self-employed

Participation in the gig economy and platform work is a way to supplement household income in times of unemployment or when starting an uncertain new entrepreneurial activity. Immigrants in OECD countries are more at risk of unemployment and difficulties in integrating into the labour market (OECD/European Commission, 2023[27]). Hence, gig work may be an option to integrate the labour market. Little evidence exists so far on the participation of immigrants in gig and platform work. Identifying gig and platform work in standard data sources is challenging.

Evidence for Canada shows that immigrants are over-represented among participants in the gig economy. Based on tax records, an estimated 10.8% of all male immigrant workers who have been in Canada for less than five years participated in the "gig economy" in 2016, compared with 6.1% of male Canadian-born workers (Picot and Ostrovsky, 2021[7]). Furthermore, based on a special module of the Canadian LFS conducted in 2023, 57.5% of individuals who provided either personal transport or delivery services through an app or platform are immigrants. This is a large over-representation relative to their share among the working age population.

Evidence for the United States, based on a new nationally representative survey on Entrepreneurship in the Population (EPOP) indicates that Black and Hispanic workers, including immigrants, are more likely to participate in the gig economy than non-Hispanic White workers (Atkins, Brummet and Johnson, 2023[8]). For example, 26% of Hispanics were classified as gig workers in a broad sense, based on whether the respondent uses a platform to co-ordinate payment for foods or services, compared with 16% of non-Hispanic White workers. Moreover, 11% of Hispanic workers declared gig work as primary job, compared with 5% of Non-Hispanic White workers. The EPOP survey asks only about ethnicity of the respondents and does not have information on the country of birth.

A concern relative to platform work is whether workers are declared as self-employed although in many cases their work conditions resemble closely those of employees. The question is whether immigrants are more likely to be in false self-employment than the native-born. For OECD EU-EFTA countries, data from a special ad hoc module of the LFS on entrepreneurship from 2017 suggests they are.

First, self-employed immigrants are less likely to decide on their working hours. Twenty-eight percent of the self-employed immigrants do not decide freely about their working hours in the EU-EFTA countries, compared with 21% of the native-born.

Second, self-employed immigrants are more likely to have only one client or one dominant client (19% compared with 16% of the native-born), among those who have clients, in the EU-EFTA. This difference holds in most individual EU-EFTA countries. An exception is Czechia.

Policies to support immigrant entrepreneurs in OECD countries

While immigrants are more likely to be pushed into self-employment, there is also evidence that they are more likely to face barriers to set up their businesses. In OECD EU-EFTA countries, for example, more immigrant employees than native-born would like to be self-employed: 13% compared with 9%, according

to data from the 2017 EU-LFS ad hoc module on self-employment. The main reason stated for not becoming self-employed in the main job for both foreign and native-born is financial insecurity (41% for both groups). However, immigrants report more difficulties in getting financing to set up their business (21% vs. 17%).

OECD countries have various tools at their disposal to support immigrant entrepreneurship. Governments may mainstream their entrepreneurship support to immigrants or have dedicated services to support immigrant entrepreneurship specifically. Dedicated services vary in scope and focus: entrepreneurship courses, legal and administrative support, incubators, etc. They also vary in the target immigrant group: immigrants at different stages of engagement in business creation, or immigrant groups that are the target of other integration measures: recently arrived immigrants, refugees, immigrant women.

This section first reviews the legal constraints on immigrant entrepreneurship. Not all immigrants may become entrepreneurs in the host country. Second, it reviews the different types of support measures to immigrant entrepreneurs in place across OECD countries.[21]

Which immigrants can start new businesses in OECD countries?

A first barrier to migrant entrepreneurship is that of legal constraints. Not all immigrants have the right to establish a new business. First, immigrants need to have a legal status in the country to start a business in formal employment. Second, not all immigration statuses allow immigrants to start a business. In many cases, the immigration status of labour migrants is conditional on dependent employment, which restricts their option to open their own business. Similarly, asylum seekers and international students are other categories of migrants that have often restricted labour market access across OECD countries. Box 4.2 presents recent research showing in specific settings how legal constraints that do not allow migrants to create their businesses are in fact binding.

Box 4.2. Recent research showing that legal constraints weigh on migrant entrepreneurship

Legal status in the host country

Having a legal status in the country is a precondition for creating a business in the host country. A study on the effects of the mass regularisation of Venezuelans in Colombia in 2018 shows that obtaining a visa led to a 12-fold increase in the number of registered Venezuelan entrepreneurs (Bahar, Cowgill and Guzman, 2022[34]).

Visa rules

A recent study for the United States showed that immigrant scientists and engineers tend to remain in salaried employment commensurate with their qualifications after their arrival. High-skilled immigrants tend to work in the United States under a H1-B visa, which is for dependent employment only. However, once the immigration status constraint is lifted (i.e. once immigrants obtain a green card), they become more likely to set up their own businesses than similar native-born workers (Agarwal, Ganco and Raffiee, 2022[35]).

Table 4.10 summarises the access to self-employment for the main immigrant categories that may not have full access to the host country labour market: labour migrants, asylum seekers, and international students during their studies. In most OECD countries, labour migrants may not start their businesses under their current visa or permit (except for holders of entrepreneur or investor visas). They first need to change their immigration status to one that allows for business creation such as an entrepreneur permit, a self-employment permit or a permit that allows for unrestricted access to the labour market (such as a

family permit or permanent residence). This is because most labour permits are sponsored by an employer and are conditional on dependent employment with a specific employer or in some cases restricted to an occupation or sector.

There are some exceptions. In OECD EU countries, third-country nationals under the EU Blue Card Directive encouraged member states to allow for the possibility of exercising a (subsidiary) self-employed activity in parallel with their activity in order to promote innovative entrepreneurship. In Estonia, Finland, Greece, Latvia, Mexico and the Netherlands, immigrants under a work permit are allowed to become self-employed without changing status. Under specific circumstances, opening a business is also possible for labour migrants in Japan and the United States, or is facilitated in Korea and Türkiye. In Australia and Canada, labour migrants (referred to as economic migrants) may be accepted in the host country directly with permanent residence, and hence have full access to the labour market. In the case of Canada, some migrants also have an open permit that provides unrestricted access to the labour market.

Asylum seekers may create their own business in approximately half of the OECD countries. In these countries, once asylum seekers are allowed to work in the host country, they are also allowed to become self-employed. In most cases, there is a waiting time after the asylum application is lodged and access to the labour market is authorised. However, in some cases, asylum seekers have access to dependent employment but not to self-employment. This is for example the case in the Slovak Republic.

International students are allowed to work alongside their studies in most OECD countries (OECD, 2022[36]). In almost all cases, there are restrictions on how much international students may work (typically they are allowed part-time work), and in some cases what jobs they may hold, whether on-campus or off-campus for example. The right to work does not always extend to self-employment. In approximately half the OECD countries, international students are not allowed to create their businesses alongside their studies.

After graduating, international students may change their status to a visa or permit that allows for self-employment, such as an entrepreneur visa, if they satisfy the conditions for such status. In EU OECD countries, the Students and Researchers Directive allows students and researchers to stay in the host country for up to 9 months after the completion of research or studies, for the purpose of job-searching or entrepreneurship. Many other OECD countries also allow graduates to remain in the host country to look for a job, for up to two years in some cases (OECD, 2022[37]). During this time, graduates may also start their own business, except for Ireland. They then need to apply for a status that allows for self-employment.

Table 4.10. Migrants' legal right to create own business according to immigration status

	Labour migrants	Asylum seekers	International students
AUS	Yes and No • Migrants sponsored by an employer on some temporary visas are subject to restrictions on their employment.	No • But may be granted the right to work on a bridging visa.	Yes • Working restrictions apply to International Student visa holders (capped at 48 hours per fortnight during term time).
AUT	No	No	No
BEL	No (Brussels) • Flanders: No status change needed but need professional card.	No (Brussels) Yes (Flanders)	No • Except if mandatory internship (Flanders).
CAN	Yes and No • Foreigners with open work permits might be able to start a business but not with employer-specific work permits.	Yes	Yes
CHE	No	No	No
COL	No	No	No
CRI	No	Yes	No
DEU	No	No	No
DNK	No	No	No
EST	Yes	Yes	Yes
FIN	Yes	Yes • After 3-6 months	Yes • Students have right to work approx. 30 hours a week and also to start business.
FRA	No	No	No
GBR	No	Yes	No
GRC	Yes • Not allowed to own a general partnership.	Yes • Not allowed to own a general partnership.	Yes • Not allowed to own a general partnership.
IRL	No	Yes • After 6 months when granted access to labour market.	No
ISR	No	No	No
JAP	No • But may apply for permission to engage in activities other than those permitted under their status of residence.	No	No
KOR	Yes • Establishing a business is permitted without changing visa type, but the operation and management of the business are restricted until switching to an entrepreneur visa.	Yes	Yes
LUX	No	-	No
LVA	Yes • After the registration of a business a person shall receive a new residence permit card with a remark "BUSINESS".	Yes	Yes
MEX	Yes	Yes	Yes
NLD	Yes	Yes	Yes
NOR	No	No	No

	Labour migrants	Asylum seekers	International students
NZL	-	-	No
POL	No • Exception: US citizens and Ukrainian citizens that reside and hold a work permit in Poland.	No	Yes
SVK	No	No • Access to employment after 6 months, but not self-employment.	Yes
SVN	Yes	Yes	Yes
SWE	No	Yes	Yes
TUR	Yes • Some facilities are provided to qualified investors and qualified labour force. (e.g. such as not applying capital quota).	Yes • Work permit under the Regulations on the Employment of International Protection Applicant.	Yes • Same restrictions than for dependent employment. Undergraduate international students can apply for a work permit after the completion of the first year of their education and can work part-time. Less restrictive conditions for graduate students.
USA	Yes and No • In some limited situations for non-immigrants. An intracompany transferee may secure a visa to open a new office for the foreign employer. A non-immigrant either of extraordinary ability or working in a specialty occupation may, in certain circumstances, open a business.	Yes	Yes • Students who qualify for work authorisation due to economic hardship as a result of emergent circumstances or optional practical training may, in certain circumstances, open a business.

Source: Policy questionnaire on Migrant Entrepreneurship (2023).

StatLink https://stat.link/0v5nq9

Some OECD countries facilitate the access of immigrants to their mainstream services that support entrepreneurship

All OECD countries have services to support entrepreneurship as a source of employment, innovation and economic growth. In many OECD countries, there is a dedicated national agency (such as the Austrian Business Agency or the Netherlands Enterprise Agency for example). In other countries, support to entrepreneurship is provided by innovation agencies, chambers of commerce or public employment services.

One option to support migrant entrepreneurship is to facilitate access to these mainstream services to immigrants. This is done by offering services in multiple languages and having trained staff, or specific units, able to help immigrants overcome barriers linked to lack of knowledge on host country legal and administrative procedures or specificities linked to their immigration status. This form of support to migrant entrepreneurship is one of the suggestions set forth by the European Commission in its Action Pan on Integration and Inclusion (Box 4.3).

Box 4.3. Support to migrant entrepreneurship in the EU

Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-27

In EU OECD countries, support to migrant entrepreneurs through easier access to financing, training and advice is part of the objectives of the Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-27 of the European Commission. The Commission supports this objective by fostering inclusive mentoring schemes and by providing support for inclusive entrepreneurship under InvestEU, the EU programme to boost investment, innovation and job creation in Europe in 2021-27.

The European Commission recommends that Member States encourage migrant entrepreneurship through tailored training and mentoring programmes. It also encourages Member States to both open up mainstream entrepreneurship support structures to migrants and to include entrepreneurship in integration programmes.

Source: European Commission (2020), Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-27, https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/system/files_en?file=2020-11/action_plan_on_integration_and_inclusion_2021-2027.pdf.

Services to facilitate immigrants' access to mainstream services on entrepreneurship are however not common in OECD countries (Table 4.11). A first possible level of support is to provide targeted information for immigrants (e.g. Switzerland, Belgium) and to provide information in foreign languages. In Belgium, Hub.Brussels, the agency that promotes entrepreneurship in the Brussels region, has an inclusive focus and provides information sessions in different languages.

The introduction of start-up and entrepreneurship visas in OECD countries in the past years has led to the development of entrepreneurship support to new, or candidate, startup visa holders. In many cases, this support is provided by, or together with, the mainstream entrepreneurship services. In some OECD countries, the support is not only for startup visa candidates from abroad but also for immigrants already in the country wishing to start an innovative firm, whether they will apply for a startup visa or not. This is the case in Austria, Flanders or the Netherlands.

Entrepreneurship support is particularly useful in countries in which it is more complex to start a business. For example, in New Zealand, which tops the World Bank Ease of Doing Business ranking, there is no specific support for immigrants already in the country wishing to set up a business.[22] However, the support provided by the different government agencies and ministries is very practical and inclusive. Similarly in Estonia, support for entrepreneurship, and migrant entrepreneurship in particular, is developed and accessible.

Finally, in Colombia and the United States, the national entrepreneurship agencies services have dedicated services for vulnerable populations. In Colombia, iNNpulsa Colombia has a programme (*Nucleo E)* to support entrepreneurship of vulnerable populations including migrants. In the United States, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) has a Council on Underserved Communities (CUC), including immigrants. Moreover, the Minority Business Development Agency in the United States also covers a broader spectrum than the immigrant population. It is an agency of the Department of Commerce dedicated to promoting the growth and productivity of businesses run by ethnic minorities, thus including immigrant entrepreneurs as well as many native-born entrepreneurs with no direct migrant background.

Dedicated services to immigrants also exist at local level, such as the Vienna Business Agency (Wirtschaftsagentur). This one-stop shop offers business start-up advice for immigrants or people with an immigrant background in 17 different languages, and offers workshops, coaching, individual advice and information on financing options in Vienna. Most of these agencies do not stop at business start-up, but also offer a wide range of services to help the business grow, as in Gaziantep, Türkiye (Box 4.4).

Table 4.11. National support available for migrant entrepreneurs in OECD countries

	Services targeted at immigrants within National Agencies that promote entrepreneurship	Entrepreneurship support through integration support
AUS	No	• National initiatives supported by the Department of Home Affairs that may support migrant entrepreneurs (e.g. one targets Refugees with low skill levels and low English language proficiency)
AUT	• Austrian Business Agency provides various services for Red-White-Red card holders • Support through Federal Economic Chamber and regional chambers of commerce	• Introduction programme (support services are openly available online via ABA)
BEL	• VLAIO (Flanders) provides information and advice for foreigners • Hub Brussels holds information sessions in different languages	• Jumpstarters (Flanders) • Integration courses, in Flanders and Brussels Region
CAN	No	No
CHE	No • But available specific information for migrants (Innosuisse, chambers of commerce, representations abroad)	No
COL	• Núcleo E programme of iNNpulsa Colombia that targets vulnerable populations, including migrants	• Integration programme • Programmes targeted at Venezuelan refugees (see Box 4.5)
CRI	No	-
DEU	No	• Programme „Wir gruenden in Deutschland“. Administrative support for migrant entrepreneurship (including immigration), information and connection with other services. • Programme “The Migrant Accelerator” Mentoring programme for entrepreneurs with a migrant background • “STAGE – for international FEMpreneurs” project: platform and networking of women entrepreneurs with a migrant background • Guide “Starting a Business in Germany”. The guide supports especially skilled workers and potential company founders from abroad as well as refugees in their start-up in Germany. • Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action “BMWK business start-up portal www.existenzgruendungsportal.de/Navigation/EN/Home/home.html
DNK	No	• Programme targeted at Ukrainian women WeStart
EST	No	• International House of Estonia has a business consultation for newcomers • Integration course (targets all newcomers) Settle in Estonia • Entrepreneurship programme in collaboration with the Refugee Council • Entrepreneurship development programme for Ukrainians
FIN	No	• Introduction programme – targeted at those entitled to integration plan (may include modules for business creation but practical arrangements vary)
FRA	No	• Introduction programme – targeted at all newcomers
GBR	No	No
GRC	No	• *Migrant Integration Centers*
IRL	No	No
ISR	• Entrepreneurship division, Ministry of Aliyah	• Integration programme – targeted at all newcomers
JAP	• Project for Facilitation of Acceptance of Foreign Entrepreneurs in National strategic Special Zones	Project to Promote Foreign National Entrepreneurial Activities
KOR	No	• Introduction programme • KOTRA is implementing an initiative to support entrepreneurship for migrants
LUX	No	• House of Entrepreneurship; Refugees and third-country nationals

	Services targeted at immigrants within National Agencies that promote entrepreneurship	Entrepreneurship support through integration support
LVA	No	• Introduction programme – targeted at all newcomers; the Integration and Inclusion Agency provides complex services (including individual consultations) to third country nationals who received the right to reside in Latvia
MEX	No	• Introduction programme – targeted at newcomers, migrant women, return migrants
NLD	• Netherlands Point of Entry (NPE) within RVO (Netherlands Enterprise Agency) has migrant entrepreneurship initiatives	• Introduction programme for newcomers
NOR	No	• Introduction programme: Entrepreneurship training is one of the standardised non-mandatory modules that municipalities can offer to refugees participating in the introduction programme • Charge (offers programmes to empower migrant entrepreneurs with networks and knowledge)
NZL	No • But the MBIE also provides advice and support to businesses, including providing a wealth of information and services that help them engage with the(?) government more easily. www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/business/support-for-business/	No
POL	No	• Orientation centres
SVK	No	No
SVN	No	No
SWE	No	• Introduction programme
TUR	No	No
USA	No • But the U.S Small Business Administration (SBA) has a Council on Underserved Communities (CUC), including immigrants	• Targets Resettled refugees, minorities • Programmes for entrepreneurs including parole, temporary nonimmigrant visas, and permanent residency

Source: Policy questionnaire on Migrant Entrepreneurship (2023).

StatLink https://stat.link/r24w7c

Box 4.4. The Syrian Desk of the Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce in Türkiye

Following the large inflows of Syrian nationals fleeing the war in 2016 to Türkiye, Syrian entrepreneurship soared in the country. Many Syrians, after obtaining their temporary protection permits, tried to recreate their businesses in the host country (in sectors as varied as catering services or manufacturing industries). The city of Gaziantep soon realised that many Syrian refugees had no knowledge of the Turkish language or of the country's rules on setting up a business.

As a result, the Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce set up a Syrian desk in 2016. This desk aims to respond to the common problems faced by new Syrian entrepreneurs. It supports them in their administrative dealings with the authorities, and shares all useful information in the life of a business during workshops and seminars in Arabic: responses to calls for tender, access to banking services, taxation, right of residence, etc. The counter also offers training courses to enhance entrepreneurial skills (language courses, marketing, communication, quality management, foreign trade), exchanges with the Turkish business world and dedicated services to improve company performance.

Source: World Bank Group (2023[38]), *Advancing Refugee Entrepreneurship*.

Most countries promote entrepreneurship through integration programmes

Rather than offering services dedicated to immigrants within agencies promoting entrepreneurship, some OECD countries have opted instead to create services to support entrepreneurship within agencies dedicated to immigrant integration, or by offering entrepreneurship modules within their introduction or integration courses (Table 4.11).

In Greece and Portugal there are services dedicated to entrepreneurship in immigrant integration centres. In Greece, the Migrant Integration Centres set up in 11 municipalities, support labour market integration of third country nationals, including support on setting up a business (legal and financial advice, coaching, networking opportunities, etc.). In Portugal, the one-stop shop for immigrants that brings together all government services needed for immigrant reception and integration includes an entrepreneurship assistance desk. This desk co-ordinates programmes to help develop entrepreneurial projects (10-week courses), as well as personalised follow-up for migrant entrepreneurs.

Israel is the only OECD country that has an agency to promote exclusively immigrant entrepreneurship. Under the responsibility of the Entrepreneurship Division of the Ministry of Aliyah and Absorption, the country offers five business centres for new permanent immigrants and returning residents, whose unique mission is to assist potential entrepreneurs newly arrived in the country to set up and develop their businesses. The centre's advisors provide advice on marketing, technology use, financing and taxation in five different languages. They help with the preparation of the business model and business plan, the search for financing, etc., and invite participation in numerous workshops on topics as varied as marketing, pricing policy, ways of selling, and the best ways to advertise (especially on social media).

In most OECD countries, introduction programmes are the main gateway to integration for newly arrived immigrants. An introduction programme offers newly-arrived immigrants or targeted groups of immigrants (often humanitarian migrants) various training courses and measures covering a range of integration needs – primarily language courses, but also integration into the labour market and the host country society (OECD, 2023[39]). The idea is in this case to promote entrepreneurship as a way to integrate in the labour market. These modules may be part of the main programme, or an optional module which in some cases may also be taken later on, such as in Estonia.

Entrepreneurship modules vary in their content (Table 4.12). Almost all of the OECD countries that offer business start-up modules as part of their introduction programmes offer legal and regulatory advice, and share information on general entrepreneurial support programmes (open to all, regardless of origin) during the session. Access to finance is addressed in two-thirds of the countries. Networking opportunities and mentoring and coaching are also offered as part of introduction programmes in two-thirds to three-quarters of countries.

Table 4.12. Content of business creation modules in immigrant integration programmes

Countries that have a module on business creation in their integration programme only

	Legal and regulatory advice	Advice on accessing financing	Information on mainstream business support programmes	Networking opportunities	Mentoring or coaching
AUT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
BEL Flanders	Y	N	Y	N	N
BEL Brussels	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
EST	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FIN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FRA	Y	Y	Y	N	N
GRC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ISR	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KOR	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
LVA	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MEX	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NLD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NOR	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
POL	Y	N	N	N	N
SWE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note: In Finland, in practice, the modules vary at the regional level.
Source: Policy questionnaire on Migrant Entrepreneurship (2023).

StatLink https://stat.link/j0i34o

There is a wealth of initiatives and smaller scale programmes to support migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries

There is a wealth of initiatives and smaller scale programmes to support migrant entrepreneurship in OECD countries. These fill in the void in countries in which there are no measures nor programmes at the national level to support migrant entrepreneurship. Or complement the existing offer by focusing on specific support measures or target populations.

The increase in the number of available support measures is not without challenges. Programmes and initiatives differ widely in quality of services offered and there is seldom any programme evaluation done which would allow scaling up the most successful ones. Furthermore, the fragmentation of support measures hinders their visibility among the immigrant target group. Recent projects at the European level (MAGNET, ATHENA)[23] have shown that the landscape of support to migrant entrepreneurs is indeed highly fragmented. Support measures for migrant entrepreneurship may be broadly grouped around four axes: developing the entrepreneurial skills of immigrants; learning about the host country legal framework and business regulations; coaching, mentoring and networking; and improving access to financing. Some

programmes combine several support measures. We present below three programmes among those with the most complete support and broadest target groups.

The CNA World-Dedalo (Italy) is a longstanding migrant entrepreneurship support programme, first established in Turin in 2000 and which has since expanded to 25 other cities in Italy. The programme is co-ordinated by the Turin office of Italy's Confederazione Nazionale dell'Artigianato e della Piccola e Media Impresa (CNA, National Confederation of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sised Enterprises). The Turin Chamber of Commerce and the Sanpaolo Bank support CNA Turin in carrying out the project.

The CNA World-Dedalo programme consists of counselling and support services and a training programme for both starting and already operating entrepreneurs. The support services offer legal advice both on business regulation and on immigration laws. Furthermore, the programme offers support for migrant entrepreneurs to open a bank account and access financing. The programme has set up a credit guarantee consortium (Consorzio Fidi), whose main activity is to act as guarantors for banks and facilitate access to loans for migrant entrepreneurs (OECD, 2019[40]).

The Capacity Entrepreneurship Programme Zurich (Switzerland) was established in 2015. It is a comprehensive programme offering training and access to an incubator to anyone from a non-European background. Selected candidates are supported by mentors and coaches from the region with experience in startups and connections in the local entrepreneurial environment. The support includes developing the business model, help with understanding the Canton's legal requirements, finding partners and investors, and integration into the local business network.

In Ireland, Technological University Dublin launched an entrepreneurship training programme for immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers in 2023. The programme targets migrants who already have a business idea but have not implemented yet. This is a small programme – there were 54 participants in the 2023 pilot edition – that provides complete support. The initiative offers 12 lectures on the different stages of setting up a business project, followed by four weeks in which students have to set up and submit a business plan supported by a mentor. Migrants whose final business proposals are considered sustainable will be eligible to make a presentation for potential funding. The programme is funded by the Higher Education Authority and the mentoring is supported by Open Doors Initiative.[24]

Some programmes target migrant groups who face more challenges in setting up their businesses and in integrating into the labour market more broadly. In the last ten years, there has been a sharp increase in the number of initiatives that promote entrepreneurship as a pathway for refugees to integrate into the labour market, namely following the main refugee waves to OECD countries in this period, from Syria, Venezuela and Ukraine. Box 4.5 presents some of these programmes.

Some recent programmes in OECD countries provide targeted support to migrant women entrepreneurs. Women are significantly under-represented among entrepreneurs and face specific barriers to entrepreneurship, such as differences in financial resources, differential access to external resources, society's different expectations of women and the unequal impact of policies and rules governing entrepreneurship (OECD/European Commission, 2023[41]). A concern is that immigrant women face a double penalty in the labour market.

In the EU context, a recent transnational project, ATHENA (Approaches to valorise high entrepreneurial potential of migrant women to contribute to their social and economic integration),[25] ran from January 2021 to April 2023 in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Italy and Spain, and was funded by the EU Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) programme. Some of the outputs of the project were good practice reports and practical manuals for support providers. The project also provided direct support to 251 immigrant women entrepreneurs and support 67 organisations in strengthening their support offers.

Recent initiatives targeted at migrant women emphasise networking and the importance of mentoring and role models. In Belgium (Flanders), the SheDIDIT project started in 2018 provides a platform for migrant women wishing to embark on a business project. Participants are supported in their project by mentors or

coaches who are also women entrepreneurs with a migrant background. The *Springboard programme* run by the Norwegian NGO Diversify also offers training and mentoring for people of immigrant origin wishing to set up their own business, with a focus on women. Set up in September 2023, "STAGE – for international FEMpreneurs" project is a networking platform bringing together female entrepreneurs with immigrant backgrounds and is part of the German action plan on "More women entrepreneurs for our SMEs". Finally, in Estonia, a recent initiative supported refugee women from Ukraine, as the majority of displaced adults from Ukraine were women (Box 4.5).

Box 4.5. Selected initiatives to support entrepreneurship targeted at humanitarian migrants

In the past decade, many diverse programmes and initiatives to support entrepreneurship of humanitarian migrants were introduced in OECD countries. Some are public initiatives at the national or local level while others are developed by the civil society. Below are some examples of programmes targeted at refugees in OECD countries. For more case studies, see for example (OECD, 2019[40]; OECD/European Commission, 2021[42]; OECD/European Commission, 2023[41]).

Startup Refugees (Finland)

In Finland, the Startup Refugees association offers a 10-week course in various languages aimed at new arrivals (immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers) wishing to set up their own business project. The course explains how to turn an idea into a concrete project, how to develop a base of future consumers, how to get a better grasp of financial calculations, and how to deal with Finnish bureaucracy. Startup Refugees has helped more than 1 000 immigrant entrepreneurs in Finland to develop their project since their foundation in 2016.

Singa (France)

In France, the SINGA association since 2012 has been developing programmes to connect newly arrived refugees and immigrants with members of the host community on the basis of common interests, professional affinities and shared passions. In 2016, SINGA inaugurated the space KIWANDA – *la Fabrique des "interpreneurs",* located in the heart of Paris, and which welcomes immigrant project leaders and native entrepreneurs with migration-related projects. Meetings take place in this space, which also contributes to the development of the social and professional network of new arrivals wishing to set up their own business. At the same time, the association has developed pre-incubation (2 months) and incubation (6 months) programmes. These programmes raise awareness of entrepreneurship (innovative or otherwise) in 8 cities across France. Since 2016, they have supported 20 projects a year. In parallel, SINGA Paris now offers 9-month acceleration programmes for 7 to 8 candidates per year. SINGA offers tailor-made support in the following areas: financing and fund-raising strategy, marketing and growth, communication, HR strategy and softskills development support, essential steps in structuring a developing business in the midst of scaling up.

Initiatives to support entrepreneurship of displaced Ukrainians

The war of aggression of Russia against Ukraine had displaced 5 million Ukrainians to OECD countries as of June 2024. OECD countries were proactive in facilitating access to the labour market to this population, including access to self-employment. Poland for example opened an exception to allow for self-employment of Ukrainians holding a work permit (Table 4.10). Some countries also introduced programmes to support entrepreneurship of this population. Some examples are below.

Hub IVDK (Denmark)

Denmark's entrepreneurship promotion agency, IDVK (Entrepreneurship Denmark), has set up the IVDK Hub, an entrepreneurship support programme for Ukrainians, which has benefited over 1 000 entrepreneurs since its inception. The programme comprises three workshops of ten modules each, with each module offering different levels of experience (beginner, intermediate, experienced). Candidates can structure their curriculum according to their own needs, this flexibility allowing them to go at their own pace, focusing on the modules they deem most relevant to their knowledge.

WeStart (Denmark)

In Denmark, Startup Ukraine, Google and the Danish entrepreneurs' organisation have set up the WeStart programme. This free 6-week training course is aimed at 50 Ukrainian women with temporary status. The course covers topics such as setting up a business, financing, business strategy, attracting consumers online and the transition to a marketing strategy.

Empowering Women entrepreneurship programme (Estonia)

The Empowering Women Entrepreneurship Programme Estonia 2023 supported hundreds of Ukrainian women displaced by Russia's war of aggression. Under the direction of the Estonian Refugee Council and the Garage48 association, this initiative offered comprehensive entrepreneurship training followed by 6 months of mentoring, including psychological support.

Initiatives to support entrepreneurship of displaced Venezuelans in Colombia

Colombia currently hosts over 2 million displaced Venezuelans. Most of the active Venezuelans are self-employed. In this context, several initiatives were introduced in the past years to support refugee entrepreneurship.

In Colombia, 60 Venezuelan entrepreneurs living in the department of Nariño were supported to set up their own businesses after receiving grants from the Norwegian Refugee Council, via the SENA (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje) entrepreneurship promotion agency. These entrepreneurs have invested in a variety of sectors, including gastronomy, carpentry, garment manufacturing and healthcare.

The Oportunidades para Emprender initiative was developed by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, iNNpulsa Colombia and USAID Colombia's Opportunities Without Borders project. The first phase of the initiative was to launch a large survey to understand and identify the needs of enterprises led by Venezuelan migrants, Colombian returnees, to then respond more effectively to support the creation and/or strengthening of businesses. The aim is then to connect migrant entrepreneurs with existing entrepreneurship initiatives of iNNpulsa Colombia, USAID's Opportunities Without Borders Project among others.

Conclusion

The weight of immigrants among entrepreneurs has increased significantly in OECD countries over the past 15 years. In 2022, 17% of the self-employed in OECD countries on average were migrants, up from 11% in 2006. This increase was driven both by the increase in the migrant population and by the increase in the self-employment rate of immigrants relative to the native-born.

This increase translated into significant job creation. There are an estimated additional 0.2 jobs in the economy per additional migrant in the working age population through entrepreneurship, on average across 25 OECD countries. This is similar than for the native-born but given the large migrant flows to

OECD countries of the past years, a back of the envelope calculation suggests that migrant entrepreneurship added 4 million jobs to these 25 OECD economies from 2011 to 2021.

While immigrants are over-represented among the founders of some of the most successful firms in the OECD, in practically all countries immigrant firms are smaller than those of the native-born, with similar demographic characteristics and operating in the same sectors. Better understanding how migrant and native-born firms develop over time is crucial to design policies capable of addressing the potential difficulties and growth constraints faced by migrant entrepreneurs. Unfortunately, there is not enough research on the paths of migrant firms in OECD countries. An exception is the United States and Canada where the linking of different sources of administrative data has been mobilised to address this question.

Furthermore, immigrants are more likely than the native-born to be own-account workers, to be in false self-employment and recent evidence from some OECD countries indicates they are also more likely to participate in the gig economy. Monitoring migrants' participation in the gig economy and platform work and how it interacts with the usual measures of self-employment and unemployment will also be key to ensure that migrants fully integrate in the host country labour market in a sustainable way.

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Annex 4.A. Data and methodology

Data sources to measure migrant entrepreneurship

Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) surveys

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) is an international initiative that aims at measuring entrepreneurship activities and attitudes around the world through annual surveys of the adult population (ages 18 and older) (OECD/European Commission, 2021[42]). GEM surveys cover about 100 countries, including 28 OECD countries. The survey collects information on individuals' attitudes towards entrepreneurship, their pre-start-up activities, their work on the initial phase of their firm, their involvement in the established phase of the firm and in business closures. Although the data contains detailed information on individual characteristics of entrepreneurs, the country of birth is collected in a few countries only. The 2012 GEM survey included a special module on migrant entrepreneurship. This special module has not been implemented again since. Nevertheless, a few countries (Germany for example) collect this data annually.

Individual and household surveys

Individual and household surveys are a popular data source to study entrepreneurship, mainly because of the ease of access and broad availability of data, which allows for highly comparable results across countries. These surveys typically record self-employment status. The availability of detailed demographics and socio-economic background information on the self-employed individual, including country of birth, is a significant advantage of this type of data. A major drawback is the lack of information available about the firms individuals work in. Some surveys report the size of firms, although this is not available for all countries. Further information on firm outcomes is not available.

Surveys or administrative data at the firm level

Unlike individual or household surveys, surveys at the firm level have the advantage of providing much more detailed information on the basic characteristics of firms, and on their outcomes, such as sales, income, and number of employees. However, there is often little to no information available on the owner or founder of the firm. In particular, the country of birth of the owner or founder is often not available, which makes this type of data unsuitable for studying migrant entrepreneurship. In recent years, efforts have been made to link firm-level data with other sources of administrative data in order to obtain a more comprehensive picture of entrepreneurship. For the United States, the Longitudinal Business Database (LBD) has been matched with tax records and the Census to provide information both on firm outcomes and on the founders of the firm (defined as the top earners in the first years of the firm) (Kerr and Kerr, 2017[43]; Azoulay et al., 2022[14]). For Canada, personal tax records have been matched to firm tax records and to administrative records of new permanent residents upon arrival in Canada to study migrant entrepreneurship and migrant firms (Green et al., 2016[30]; Picot and Ostrovsky, 2021[7]).

Methodology to estimate a lower bound of the number of jobs created through self-employment per immigrant and native-born in the working age population

Table 4.7 presents a lower bound estimate of the number of jobs created per foreign-born and per native-born in the working-age population and decomposes it into different margins.

The number of jobs created can be decomposed into the share of self-employed in the working age population and the average number of jobs that each self-employed creates (A=B*C):

$$\frac{\textit{Jobs created by FB self-employed population}}{\textit{FB working age population}} = \frac{\textit{FB self-employed population}}{\textit{FB working age population}} \times \textit{Average number of jobs created per self-employed}$$

In addition the average number of jobs created per self-employed depends on the share of the self-employed who have employees and how many jobs the latter create (C=1*(1-C1)+C1*C2)

$$\textit{Average number of jobs created per self-employed} =$$

$$\left[\left(1-\frac{\textit{FB self-employed with employees}}{\textit{FB self-employed population}}\right)*1+\frac{\textit{FB self-employed with employees}}{\textit{FB self-employed population}} \times \textit{Average number of jobs per self-employed with employees}\right]$$

So that:

$$\frac{\textit{Jobs created by FB self-employed population}}{\textit{FB working age population}} = \frac{\textit{FB self-employed population}}{\textit{FB working age population}} \times$$

$$\left[\left(1-\frac{\textit{FB self-employed with employees}}{\textit{FB self-employed population}}\right)+\frac{\textit{FB self-employed with employees}}{\textit{FB self-employed population}} \times \textit{Average number of jobs per self-employed with employees}\right]$$

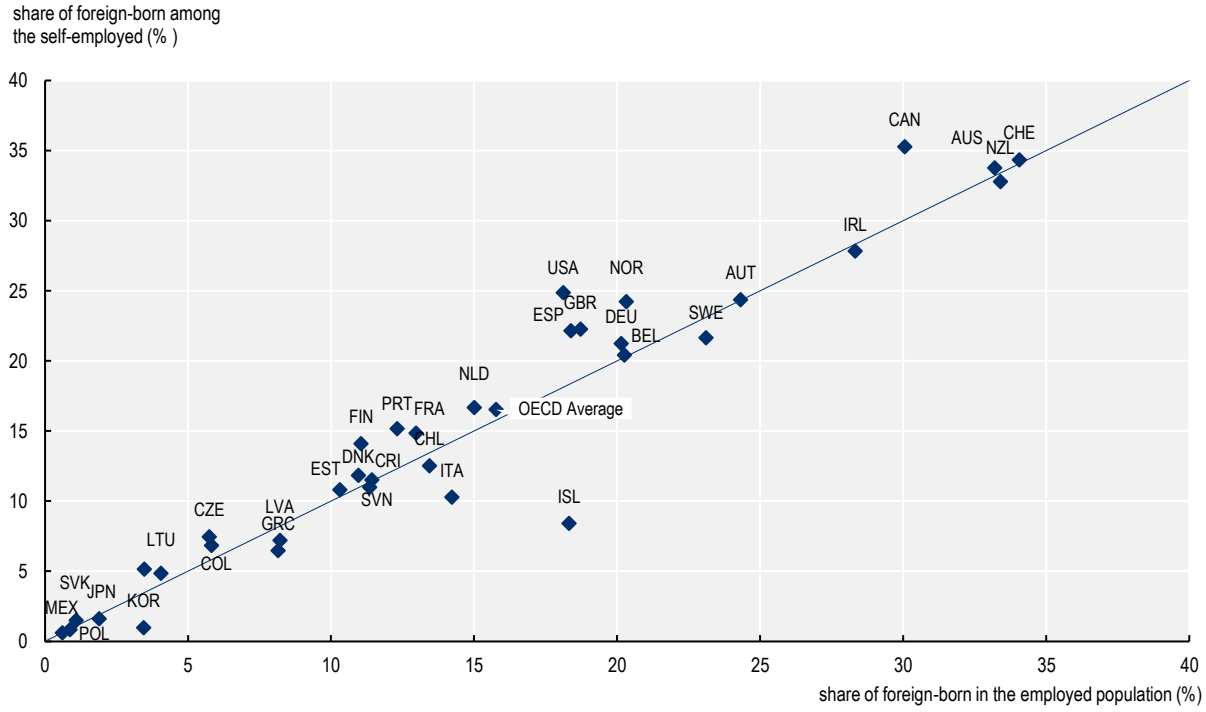
To estimate the number of jobs created by the self-employed (including their own job), the lower bound of the firm size interval is used and the job of the self-employed is added. This means that if a self-employed has no employees, it is considered that he or she created one job, if the firm has 1-9 employees, 2 jobs were created, if the firm has 10-19 employees, 11 jobs were created and if the firm has 20+ employees, 21 jobs were created. This example is based on the firm size intervals reported in the EU-LFS. It will differ for other countries depending on the intervals used to report firm size.

A limitation of this approach arises from the fact that most labour force surveys report firm size as the number of people working for the local unit, rather than the entire firm. Consequently, if an entrepreneur has a firm comprising multiple units, the number of jobs created by this firm will be underestimated.

Annex 4.B. Additional figures and tables

Annex Figure 4.B.1. Share of immigrants among entrepreneurs vs. share of immigrants in the employed population

2022 (or latest available)



Note: In Luxembourg, the share of immigrants among entrepreneurs is 69% and 57% among the working age population. Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022; CPS ASEC 2022; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022; ENOE 2022; Canada LFS 2022; Australia, Characteristics of Employment 2022; New Zealand LFS 2021; Japan, Census 2020; SILCLF 2021 & EAPS 2021.

StatLink https://stat.link/45p8mt

Annex Table 4.B.1. Number of self-employed immigrants

In thousands, 2006 (or earliest available) and 2022 (or latest available)

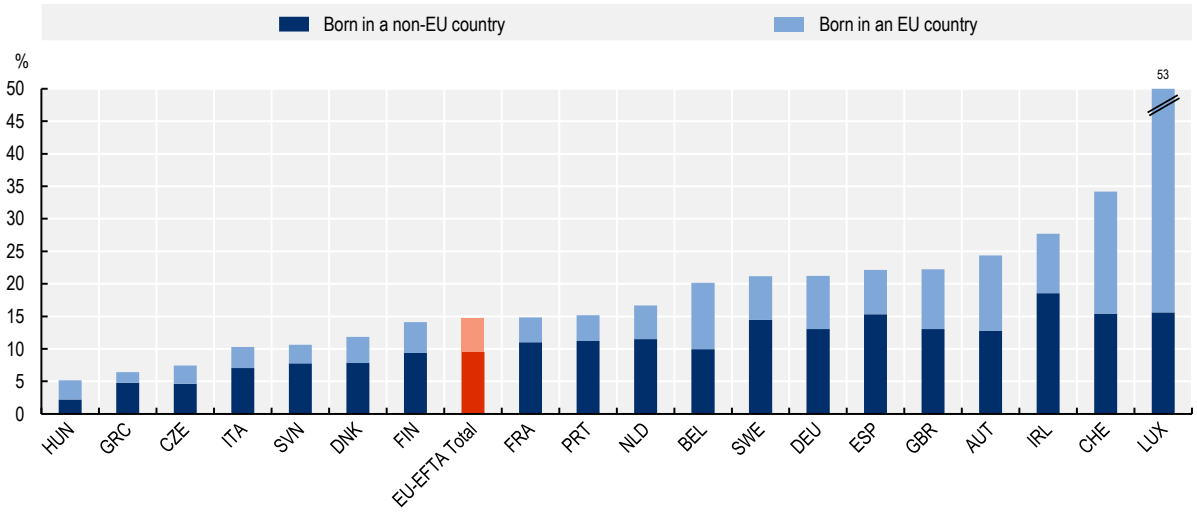
	2006	2022	change 2022/06
AUS	599.2	732.8	1.2
AUT	49.9	91.4	1.8
BEL	68.0	139.8	2.1
CAN	575.5	774.5	1.3
CHE	84.6	191.1	2.3
CHL	22.7	249.4	11.0
COL		494.4	
CRI	29.3	50.6	1.7
CZE	19.9	55.7	2.8
DEU	451.1	638.9	1.4
DNK	14.8	23.5	1.6
ESP	296.7	610.2	2.1
EST	7.8	6.4	0.8
FIN	8.9	33.6	3.8
FRA	282.6	446.4	1.6
GBR	423.0	1 003.4	2.4
GRC	38.0	47.6	1.3
HUN	11.1	24.5	2.2
IRL	28.4	68.2	2.4
ISL	0.9	1.7	1.8
ITA	310.2	419.6	1.4
JPN		55.3	
KOR		35.6	
LTU	5.4	6.1	1.1
LUX	5.6	18.1	3.3
LVA	7.0	4.9	0.7
MEX	31.2	72.3	2.3
NLD	96.2	217.5	2.3
NOR	13.1	22.0	1.7
NZL		133.5	
POL	10.3	16.1	1.6
PRT	43.5	85.2	2.0
SVK	3.2	5.4	1.7
SVN	4.7	10.5	2.3
SWE	55.7	84.8	1.5
USA	2 093.8	3 232.8	1.5

Note: Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2006, 2019 and 2022; CPS ASEC 2006 and 2022; Australia, Characteristics of Employment 2014 and 2022; CASEN 2009 and 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2011 and 2022; ENOE 2006 and 2022; New Zealand LFS 2021; Israel LFS 2020; Japan, Census 2020; SILCLF 2021 & EAPS 2021.

StatLink https://stat.link/n5whg4

Annex Figure 4.B.2. Share of EU and non-EU migrants among the self-employed

2022 (or latest available)



Note: Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022.

StatLink https://stat.link/fcgpb0

Annex Table 4.B.2. Share of immigrants among the self-employed by sector of activity

Percentages, 2022 (or latest available)

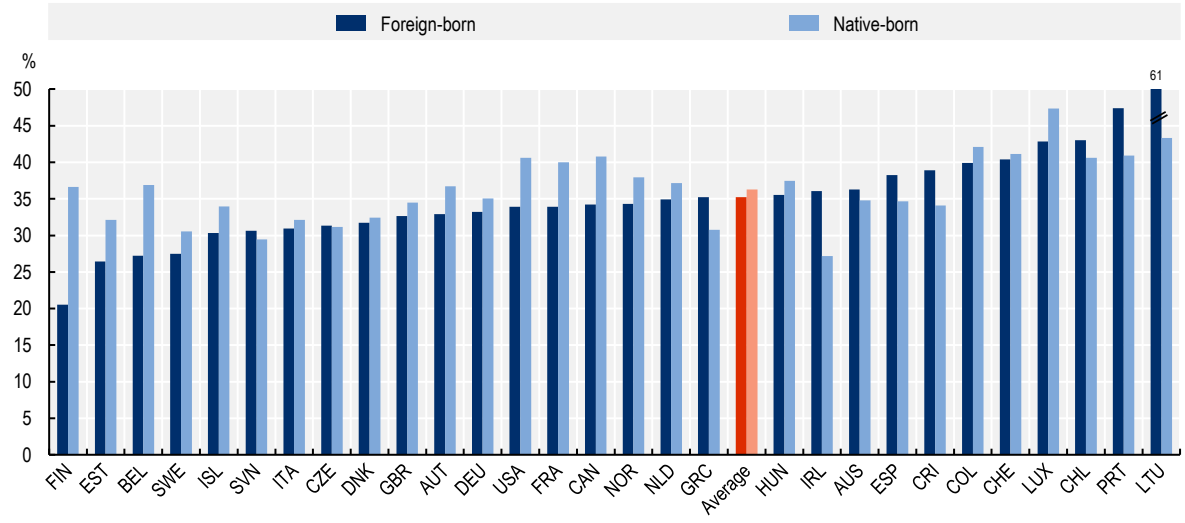
	AUS	CAN	EU-EFTA	GBR	LAC	USA
Wholesale and retail trade	35.0	**40.3**	14.1	**24.0**	3.4	24.6
Construction	27.9	29.9	**16.8**	16.3	4.0	**32.5**
Accommodation and food services	**52.0**	**58.1**	**27.0**	**31.6**	**5.5**	**38.2**
Professional, scientific and technical activities	33.8	34.7	10.1	19.4	2.1	14.8
Other service activities	27.2	26.0	11.3	21.5	4.9	17.4
Human health and social work	**42.6**	30.1	8.8	18.3	3.6	18.4
Administrative and support service	**39.6**		**20.1**	**24.3**	**5.1**	**36.5**
Transport and storage	**56.9**	**68.2**	**21.5**	**52.0**	4.8	**42.1**
Manufacturing	35.2	29.2	14.5	16.4	3.0	22.1
Information and communication	25.3	22.3	14.5	21.1	7.1	8.3
Total	35.5	35.3	14.6	22.3	4.1	24.9

Note: Top ten sectors of activity only. Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Percentages are in bold if immigrants are over-represented in the sector, that is if the share of immigrants among the self-employed in the sector is larger than the share of immigrants among the total self-employed population.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022; CPS ASEC 2022; Australia, Characteristics of Employment 2022; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022; ENOE 2022; Canada LFS 2022.

StatLink https://stat.link/buvcat

Annex Figure 4.B.3. Share of women among foreign- and native-born entrepreneurs

2022 (or latest available)

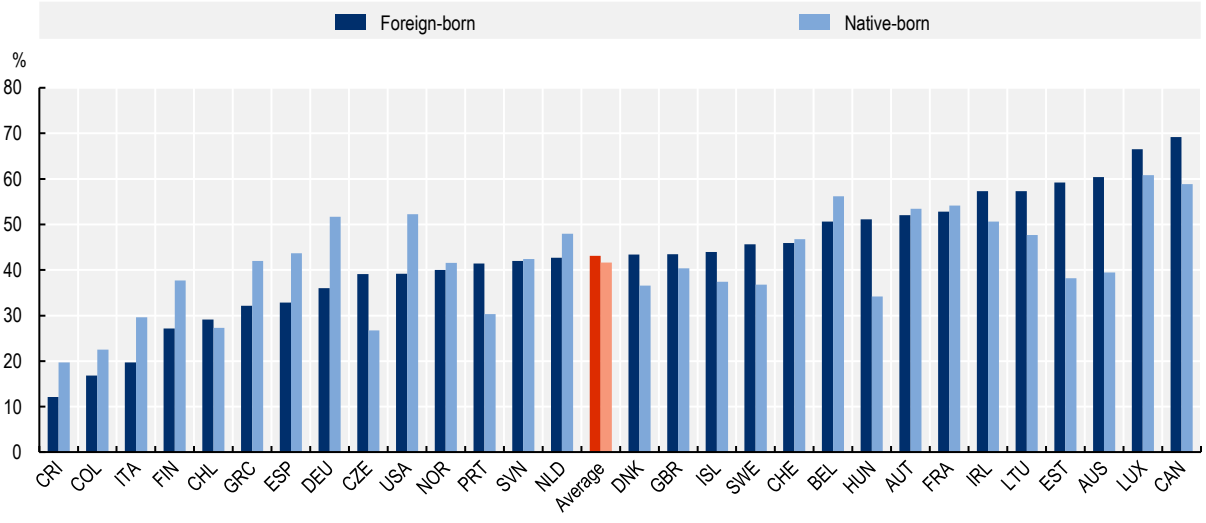


Note: Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022; CPS ASEC 2022; Australia, Characteristics of Employment 2022; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022; Canada LFS 2022.

StatLink https://stat.link/vyhmqf

Annex Figure 4.B.4. Share of highly educated among foreign- and native-born self-employed

2022 (or latest available)



Note: Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022; CPS ASEC 2022; Australia, Education and Work 2022; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022; Canada LFS 2022.

StatLink https://stat.link/nzrwgh

Annex Table 4.B.3. Determinants of self-employment

Linear Probability Models, 2021-22 (or latest available)

	Native-born and Foreign-born						Foreign-born					
	EU-EFTA (1)	Germany (2)	France (3)	Spain (4)	UK (5)	US (6)	EU-EFTA (7)	Germany (8)	France (9)	Spain (10)	UK (11)	US (12)
Foreign-born	**0.000**	**0.005****	**0.015*****	**0.025*****	**0.030*****	**0.022*****						
	(0.001)	**(0.002)**	**(0.005)**	**(0.006)**	**(0.004)**	**(0.003)**						
Age 25-34	0.036***	0.006***	0.059***	0.052***	0.051***	0.031***	0.034***	0.014***	0.061***	0.050***	0.071***	0.036***
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.011)	(0.008)
Age 35-44	0.068***	0.034***	0.079***	0.092***	0.087***	0.064***	0.063***	0.033***	0.075***	0.097***	0.106***	0.071***
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.012)	(0.009)
Age 45-54	0.088***	0.067***	0.078***	0.128***	0.120***	0.084***	0.083***	0.055***	0.081***	0.144***	0.133***	0.089***
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.009)
Age 55-64	0.112***	0.088***	0.115***	0.159***	0.158***	0.097***	0.098***	0.061***	0.123***	0.160***	0.180***	0.086***
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.020)	(0.016)	(0.009)
Female	-0.063***	-0.038***	-0.051***	-0.066***	-0.080***	-0.028***	-0.058***	-0.037***	-0.075***	-0.058***	-0.087***	-0.045***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.007)	(0.004)
Medium education	-0.001	0.001	0.016***	-0.004	0.002	-0.008**	-0.004	-0.008**	0.017	0.014	0.004	0.018***
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.012)	(0.007)
High education	0.027***	0.052***	0.051***	-0.018***	-0.012***	-0.015***	0.035***	0.035***	0.068***	0.030**	-0.031***	-0.006
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.011)	(0.014)	(0.011)	(0.007)
Number of children in the HH	0.008***	0.008***	0.004***	0.020***	0.015***	0.006***	0.008***	0.007***	0.011***	0.024***	0.023***	0.005**
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.002)
5-9 years residence							0.011***	0.012**	0.005	0.021	0.039***	-0.027**
							(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.012)	(0.012)
10+ years residence							0.026***	0.037***	0.022	0.011	0.032***	-0.011
							(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.009)	(0.011)
Africa							-0.054***	-0.033***	-0.088***	-0.059***	-0.057***	-0.079***
							(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.020)	(0.011)	(0.013)
Asia							0.024***	-0.005	-0.033**	0.280***	-0.014	-0.070***
							(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.016)	(0.033)	(0.009)	(0.011)
Latin America							-0.062***	0.003	-0.093***	-0.067***	-0.015	-0.049***
							(0.006)	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.011)
US, Canada, Oceania							0.052***	0.065***	-0.043	0.130*	-0.016	-0.054***
							(0.012)	(0.022)	(0.041)	(0.070)	(0.017)	(0.020)
Constant	0.035***	0.025***	0.021***	0.064***	0.076***	0.044***	0.012**	0.020***	0.069***	0.052**	0.080***	0.120***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.017)	(0.024)	(0.015)	(0.016)
R^2	0.035	0.030	0.019	0.029	0.035	0.019	0.039	0.021	0.043	0.090	0.041	0.019
Observations	1 604 316	180 535	51 331	66 703	72 191	141 975	171 772	29 633	6 129	7 268	11 941	24 713

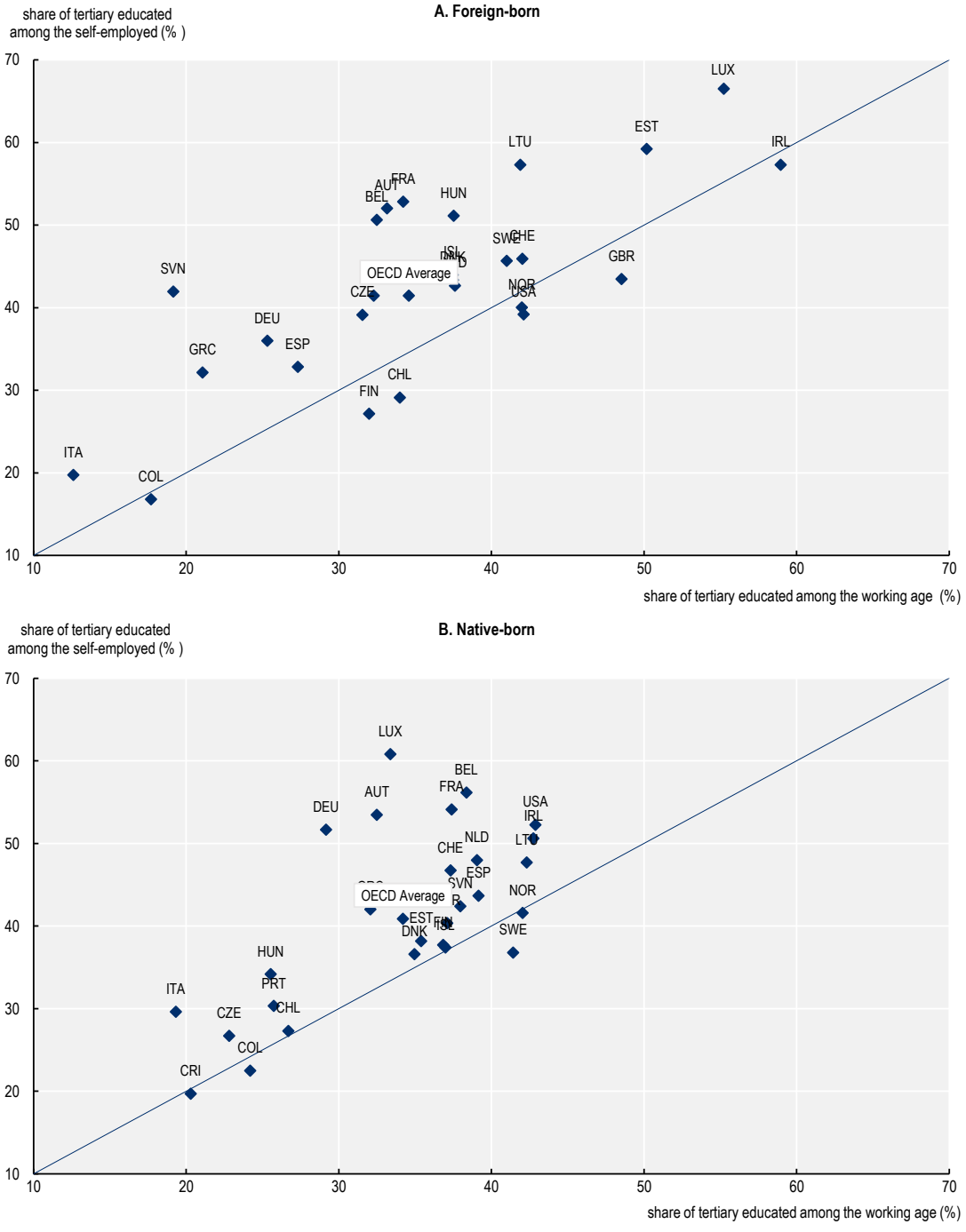
Note: Year fixed effects are included in all models; country fixed effects are included in models (1) and (7). Data for the United Kingdom is for 2018-19.

Source: EU-LFS 2018-19 and 2021-22; CPS ASEC 2021-22.

StatLink https://stat.link/u3b8fv

Annex Figure 4.B.5. Share of highly educated among entrepreneurs vs. share of highly educated in the working age population

2022 (or latest available)



Note: Data for the United Kingdom is for 2019.
Source: EU-LFS 2019 and 2022; CPS ASEC 2022; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022.

StatLink https://stat.link/4gm8uz

Annex Table 4.B.4. Number of jobs created through self-employment per native-born in the working age population

2021-22 (or latest available)

	Jobs created by self-employed population divided by working age population	Self-employed population divided by working age population	Number of jobs created by self-employed population divided by self-employed population	Share of self-employed that have employees	Average number of jobs created by self-employed population with employees
	A	B	C	C1	C2
AUS	0.33	12.41	2.67	35.67	5.69
AUT	0.19	6.40	2.91	45.24	5.23
BEL	0.18	9.10	1.99	25.41	4.90
CHE	0.28	9.81	2.82	40.04	5.54
CHL	0.30	14.38	2.09	37.11	3.95
COL	0.62	20.91	2.98	25.64	8.72
CRI	0.18	12.61	1.45	22.23	3.03
CZE	0.18	11.35	1.61	15.53	4.95
DEU	0.20	5.76	3.46	50.83	5.84
DNK	0.16	4.93	3.31	41.49	6.58
ESP	0.18	8.79	2.05	34.48	4.05
FIN	0.16	7.16	2.20	32.37	4.70
FRA	0.18	7.18	2.52	38.87	4.92
GBR	0.18	10.17	1.81	14.53	6.55
GRC	0.21	11.96	1.75	33.85	3.21
HUN	0.18	7.75	2.28	36.49	4.50
IRL	0.20	7.60	2.58	37.70	5.19
ISL	0.21	8.87	2.34	34.45	4.88
ITA	0.22	11.49	1.92	29.31	4.15
LTU	0.10	6.74	1.51	14.33	4.53
LUX	0.20	4.55	4.49	45.92	8.60
NLD	0.27	11.58	2.34	24.33	6.49
NOR	0.03	2.44	1.42	15.80	3.66
PRT	0.18	7.93	2.23	37.84	4.26
SVN	0.15	7.30	2.04	34.83	3.99
SWE	0.19	6.42	2.99	40.04	5.97
USA	0.30	5.82	5.10	45.52	3.03
Avg	**0.21**	**8.94**	**2.48**	**32.96**	**5.08**

Note: A=B*C=B*[(1-C1)+C1*C2], For the United States it is not possible to distinguish between self-employed with and without employees using CPS data. Therefore, the number of incorporated companies is used as a proxy for the number of self-employed that have employees for columns C1 and C2. Data for the United Kingdom is for 2018-19. See Annex 4.A.

Source: EU-LFS 2018-19 and 2021-22 (except for DNK, IRL, ISL, SVN, PRT, 2017-19); CPS ASEC 2022-23; Australia, Work-Related Training and Adult Learning 2020-21; CASEN 2022; GEIH 2022; ECE 2022.

StatLink https://stat.link/6woypr

Annex Table 4.B.5. Immigrants are less likely to have employees, and have fewer of them when they do

Linear probability model of the probability that the self-employed have no employees and that the self-employed with employees have 10 or more employees, EU-EFTA, 2017-19

	No employees			More than ten employees		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Foreign-born	0.054***	0.073***	0.067***	-0.054***	-0.043***	-0.037***
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Age 25-34			-0.092***			-0.028*
			(0.006)			(0.016)
Age 35-44			-0.165***			0.010
			(0.006)			(0.016)
Age 45-54			-0.191***			0.015
			(0.006)			(0.016)
Age 55-64			-0.177***			0.009
			(0.006)			(0.016)
Female			0.086***			-0.053***
			(0.003)			(0.003)
Medium education			-0.044***			0.028***
			(0.003)			(0.004)
High education			-0.109***			0.115***
			(0.004)			(0.005)
Sectors fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant	0.509***	0.439***	0.641***	0.182***	0.143***	0.086***
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.008)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.017)
R2	0.022	0.073	0.091	0.036	0.056	0.071
Observations	475 149	475 149	475 149	163 421	163 421	163 421

Note: The estimations are those of a linear probability model. In the first three columns, the dependent variable is a binary variable that equals 1 if the self-employed individual has no employees; 0 if he/she does have employees. In the last three columns, the dependent variable is a binary variable that equals 1 if the self-employed with employees has 10 or more employees; 0 if he/she has fewer than 10 employees.
Source: EU-LFS 2017-19.

StatLink https://stat.link/3i1ret

Notes

[1] According to the OECD-Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Programme, an entrepreneur is an individual who seeks to generate value, through the creation or expansion of economic activity, by identifying and exploiting new products, processes or markets (Ahmad and Seymour, 2008[44]).

[2] See for example Katz and Krueger (2019[50]) for the United States.

[3] The OECD/EU/ILO definition of digital platform employment refers to activities associated with producing goods or services completed through or on a digital platform, when the digital platform or app controls and/or organises essential aspects of the work, such as controlling access to clients or facilitating the payment (OECD/ILO/European Union, 2023[46]).

[4] Gig work is a form of employment characterised by short-term jobs or tasks which does not guarantee steady work and where the worker must take specific actions to stay employed. According to the UNECE definition, gig workers are people who accept short-term tasks, projects, or jobs; are paid per unit of work delivered; have no assurance of steady employment and must make specific efforts on their own to obtain each task, project, or job (UNECE, 2022[49]).

[5] Dependent self-employment refers to self-employed workers who are operationally or economically dependent on another person or business such as a main client, a supplier, or an app. There is no international definition of false self-employment. In most countries, self-employment will be considered to be false self-employment if in addition to the worker being dependent on a single client (i.e. dependent self-employment), he/she also has little freedom in deciding over working hours, the way work is carried out, the place of work, etc (OECD, 2018[45]).

[6] As in most of the literature, the agricultural sector is excluded from the analysis.

[7] According to the ILO definition, self-employment jobs are jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits, or the potential for profits, derived from the goods and services produced (where own consumption is considered to be part of profits).

[8] If the self-employment rates of immigrants and native-born in each country had remained the same in 2022 than they were in 2006, the share of immigrants among the self-employed in 2022 would have been 16.1% on average across the 27 countries for which we have data both for 2006 and 2022, instead of the actual 17%. The average share of immigrants among the self-employed in these countries in 2006 was 10.7%.

[9] For Italy, Brunetti and Zaiceva (2023[47]) find that immigrants are less likely to be self-employed than the native-born and that this gap remains despite controlling for a variety of factors, including access to credit, importance of migrant networks, easiness of doing business, and expenditures on services for migrants.

[10] See for example: www.bls.gov/spotlight/2016/self-employment-in-the-united-states/home.htm; www.stlouisfed.org/on-the-economy/2022/jul/self-employment-returns-growth-path-pandemic; Atalay, Kim and Whelan (2014[48]); European Commission (2015[10]).

[11] www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/understandingchangesinselfemploymentintheuk/january2019tomarch2022.

[12] In 2022, the share of unincorporated self-employed among all employed for foreign and native-born are: 6.7% and 6% in Canada, 15.4% and 14.8% in Chile, 21.3% and 20.9% in Costa Rica, 8.5% and 5% in the United States.

[13] According to this taxonomy, high intensity R&D sectors are Pharmaceuticals; Computer, electronics and optical products; Scientific research and development. Medium-high R&D intensity sectors are: Other transport equipment; Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; Machinery and equipment n.e.c.; Chemicals and chemical products; Electrical equipment; Publishing activities; IT and other information services.

[14] As a comparison, approximately 10% of workers were employed in high or medium-high R&D sectors on average in OECD European countries in 2022, double the percentage among the self-employed.

[15] The distinction between incorporated and non-incorporated self-employment is not available in the EU-LFS. For France, using an alternative data source third-country nationals are shown to be under-represented among founders of innovative and high intensity R&D firms. The differences between the groups remain small.

[16] Based on firm survey data for the United States and a different classification of innovative sectors, Lee et al. (2023[11]) and Brown et al. (2019[21]) find similar results. Immigrant firms are also more likely to be in the high-tech sector (sectors with either a large STEM workforce or high R&D) compared to firms with no foreign-born owner. The share of firms in the high-tech sector is small both for the foreign and native-born (6.4% and 4.9%).

[17] These studies are based on the Annual Survey on Entrepreneurs (Brown et al., 2019[21]; Lee et al., 2023[11]) and on the Annual Business Survey matched with the Linked Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) database (Chodavadia et al., 2024[13]).

[18] This study is based on the Survey on Financing and Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (2011, 2014, 2017),

[19] The data available on the number of employees corresponds to the establishment size and is available only in brackets (under 10, 10-19, 20-49, 50-249, 250+ for example for European countries). The calculation assumes that the number of employees is the lower bound of the interval.

[20] www.innpulsacolombia.com/portfolio/encuesta-revela-que-el-59-de-los-emprendimientos-liderados-por-migrantes-en-colombia-estan-generando-al-menos-1-empleo-a-poblacion-colombiana-o-venezolana/.

[21] Unless cited otherwise, data and policy evidence were collected via a questionnaire on migrant entrepreneurship, from November 2023.

[22] There is specific support for immigrants applying for the entrepreneur resident visa or entrepreneur work visa from abroad.

[23] www.migrantacceleration.eu; https://athenaproject.net/.

[24] The 2024 edition of the course was funded by Broadlake, entrepreneurial investors.

[25] https://athenaproject.net/.

5 Country notes: Recent changes in migration movements and policies

Australia

Foreign-born population – 2023	31% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 8.2 million, 51% women	Evolution since 2013: +28%	United Kingdom (14%), India (9%), China (9%)

In 2022, Australia received 171 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 0.3% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 8% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 24% labour migrants, 60% family members (including accompanying family) and 8% humanitarian migrants. Around 189 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 250 300 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

India, China and Nepal were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, India registered the strongest increase (18 000) and Viet Nam the largest decrease (200) in flows to Australia compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 69%, to reach around 33 000. The majority of applicants came from Iran (4 400), Viet Nam (3 000) and India (2 400). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Iran (2 500) and the largest decrease nationals of Malaysia (-41). Of the 66 000 decisions taken in 2023, 28% were positive.

Emigration of Australian citizens to OECD countries increased by 29% in 2022, to 22 000. Approximately 23% of this group migrated to New Zealand, 19% to the United Kingdom and 18% to the United States.

For 2023-24, the Australian Government set the permanent Migration Program at 190 000. The focus of the programme is on addressing the ongoing and evolving skills shortages in Australia and attracting migrants with specialist skillsets. In the Migration Strategy, the government committed to developing a principles-based, multi-year planning model for permanent migration, to improve collaboration with states and territories and enable a better planning effort to meet strategic, structural and long-term challenges. The key principles to guide the model were endorsed at the inaugural Ministerial Migration Roundtable in December 2023.

In August 2023, the Australian Government announced 20 000 places in the 2023-24 Humanitarian Program, representing the highest intake since 2012-13.

In October 2023, the Australian Government issued its response to the Rapid Review into the Exploitation of Australia's Visa System (the Nixon Review). The review identified gaps and weaknesses in the system and formulated a list of recommendations. In response to these recommendations, the government is progressing a range of measures, including the reprioritisation of an immigration compliance function and the strengthening of the integrity of the migration advice industry.

In December 2023, Australia released the new Migration Strategy, which outlines significant reforms to the country's migration system. The Migration Strategy places a particular emphasis on the following areas: targeted skilled migration and the establishment of new streamlined pathways for top global talent; higher standards for international students and education providers; visa settings to tackle worker exploitation and protect wages and conditions; support for regional Australia to facilitate fast access to skilled workers; and a new approach to migration planning to help return migration back to pre-pandemic levels and to get the right skills in the right places. The reform agenda will be implemented in accordance with a phased plan.

The first reforms affecting international students were announced in late 2023 with many reforms now implemented. The Genuine Temporary Entrant (GTE) requirement for Student visas was replaced by the Genuine Student (GS) requirement, and the minimum English language requirement was increased, to incentivise applications from genuine students. From 1 July 2024 a range of reforms have also been introduced in the temporary graduate visa programme to identify those graduates with the skills and capability to succeed in the Labour market.

On 25 November 2023 pathways to permanent residence for temporary skilled sponsored workers were expanded, which will provide employers and holders of temporary skilled visas with more certainty. Furthermore, Australia is building a new temporary skilled migration system to address skills needs and enhance worker mobility for temporary migrants in the labour market.

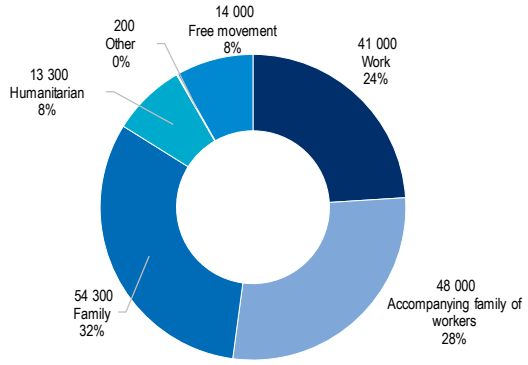
To strengthen Australia's Pacific partnerships, the government committed to a new permanent resident visa programme for nationals of Pacific Island countries and Timor-Leste. The new Pacific Engagement Visa (PEV) aims to boost permanent migration from the Pacific and encourage greater cultural, business, and educational exchange. It will offer permanent residence for up to 3 000 nationals of participating countries annually, who will be randomly selected through a ballot. The first ballot opened in June 2024.

For further information: www.homeaffairs.gov.au/

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Australia

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Australia



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, UNHCR)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	154 040	+ 672%
Seasonal workers	24 270	+ 67%
Intra-company transfers	1 800	+ 86%
Other temporary workers	68 760	+ 189%

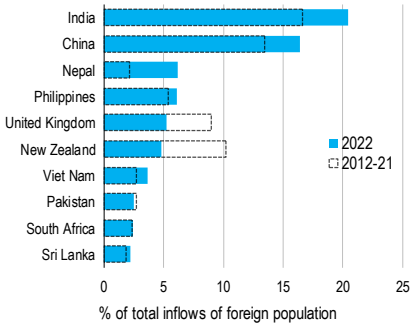
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	189 030	+ 219%
Trainees	1 470	+ 193%

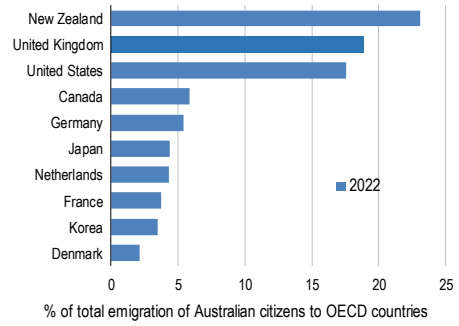
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	32 550	+ 69%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Australian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



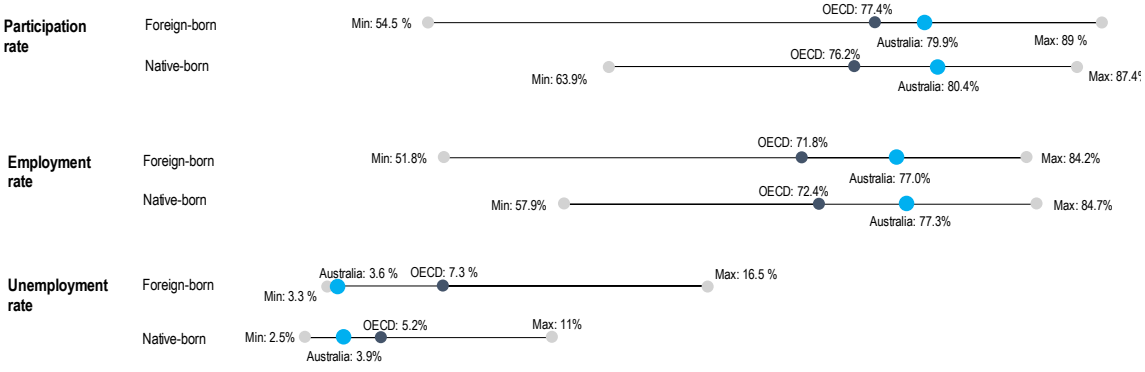
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	24.7	+3.6
Natural increase	3.9	-0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	20.8	+4.0

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	1 636	+25.2	0.1
Outflows (2023)	10 265	+56.8	0.6

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/vilq34

Austria

Foreign-born population – 2023	22% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 2 million, 51% women	Evolution since 2013: +45%	Germany (13%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (9%), Türkiye (8%)

In 2022, Austria received 93 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 22% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 63% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 4% labour migrants, 16% family members (including accompanying family) and 18% humanitarian migrants. Around 4 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 15 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 305 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 38% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Germany and Romania were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (76 000) in flows to Austria compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -49%, to reach around 56 000. The majority of applicants came from Syria (21 000), Afghanistan (7 700) and Türkiye (7 700). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Türkiye (2 400) and the largest decrease nationals of India (-19 000). Of the 37 000 decisions taken in 2023, 62% were positive.

Emigration of Austrian citizens to OECD countries decreased by -7% in 2022, to 15 000. Approximately 39% of this group migrated to Germany, 20% to Switzerland and 11% to Türkiye.

From January 2023 the federal shortage occupations list for Red-White-Red (RWR) cards was extended to 98 occupations. For 2024, another 12 occupations were added to the federal list, including professional drivers of public transport vehicles, due to an amendment of the Foreign Labour Act in 2023. In addition, a variety of regional shortage occupations were listed for several provinces due to local socio-economic and demographic situations. Non-EU nationals who legally reside and hold formal qualifications in health or social care professions acquired in Austria were exempted from work permit requirement for those professions via a special regulation issued by the Minister of Labour and Economy in January 2024. The annual quota for seasonal work was also raised in 2024. In March 2024 the Strategic Committee for recruiting international skilled labour (composed of all relevant stakeholders) was established at the Ministry of Labour and Economy based on a decision of the Austrian Federal Government.

Austria signed Memoranda of Understanding with the Philippines in 2023 and with Indonesia in 2024 to promote skills development and skills-based mobility to combat skilled labour shortages. Both MoU also provide for establishing joint committees composed of skills mobility experts.

In 2023, Austria's increased intra-governmental approach helped achieve milestones on migration and return co-operation with partner countries. Following a sharp increase in asylum claims from Moroccans, Austria set up a Joint High-Level Working Group on Migration with Morocco. The two countries signed a non-binding "Meeting Record" on return, also establishing key procedures to identify and return persons irregularly residing in Austria and facilitating co-operation in the fight against illegal migration and migrant smugglers, while also enhancing the dialogue on legal migration.

In view of the large number of illegal border crossings from Serbia, Austria is negotiating with Serbia about its visa regulations; by July 2024, Serbia had re-introduced visas for Tunisia, Burundi and India. Austria and Iraq signed a Joint Declaration of Intent on migration in July 2023, ensuring co-operation in all relevant fields of return and readmission.

In 2023, the Federal Government signed a Comprehensive Migration and Mobility Partnership with India, designed to better inform skilled workers, students and researchers, as well as their family members and school pupils, of existing opportunities for regular migration, and to enhance co-operation on legal migration as well as return. The procedures established in the agreement have contributed to a significant decrease of irregular migratory flows from India.

A decision by the Austrian Constitutional Court of December 2023 concluded that the independence of legal advice to asylum-seekers was not guaranteed by the Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services and requested an amendment of the law by 1 July 2025. However, it confirmed that the organisational structure of the Agency is fully in line with the constitution.

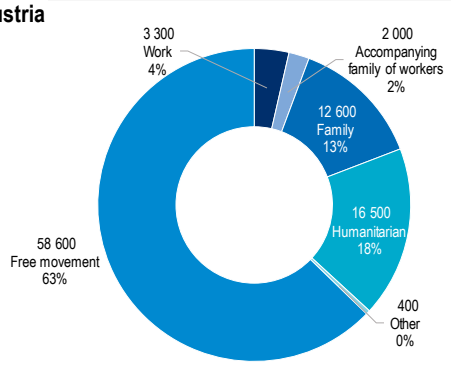
In anticipation of EU and Austrian Federal Parliament elections and for some provinces, a political debate opened on introduction of a "refugee card" for asylum seekers, which would prevent transfer of basic income support to source countries.

For further information: www.migration.gv.at | www.bmaw.gv.at | www.bmi.gv.at

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Austria

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Austria



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	14 080	+ 35%
Intra-company transfers	90	+ 37%
Other temporary workers	1 180	+ 11%

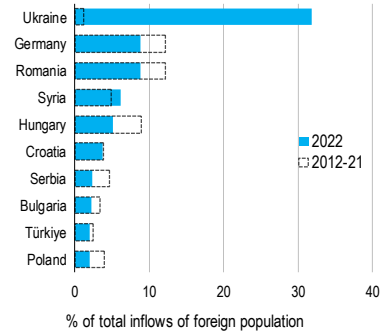
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	4 060	+ 1%
Trainees	1	..

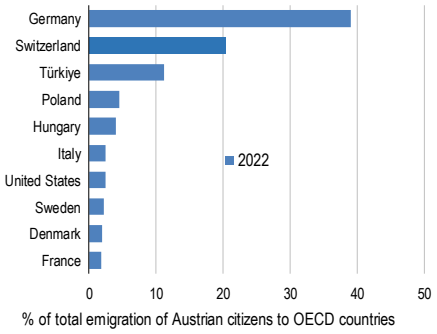
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	55 630	- 49%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Austrian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



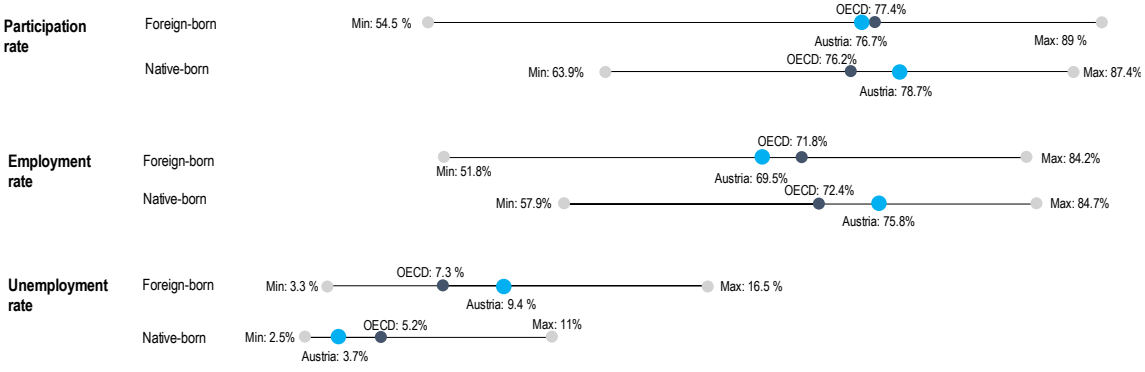
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	5.9	-8.0
Natural increase	-1.3	-0.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	7.2	-7.9

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	3 306	+10.2	0.6
Outflows (2023)	8 234	+15.6	1.6

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/ihdkmu

Belgium

Foreign-born population – 2023	19% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 2.2 million, 51% women	Evolution since 2013: +30%	Morocco (11%), France (9%), Netherlands (6%)

In 2022, Belgium received 120 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 7.4% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 57% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 6% labour migrants, 28% family members (including accompanying family) and 9% humanitarian migrants. Around 9 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 1 200 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 215 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 24% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Romania and France were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (48 000) and France the largest decrease (100) in flows to Belgium compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -8.8%, to reach around 29 000. The majority of applicants came from Syria (3 900), the West Bank and Gaza Strip (3 000) and Afghanistan (2 500). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Türkiye (800) and the largest decrease nationals of Afghanistan (-3 200). Of the 28 000 decisions taken in 2023, 45% were positive.

Emigration of Belgian citizens to OECD countries increased by 3% in 2022, to 28 000. Approximately 27% of this group migrated to France, 21% to Spain and 12% to the Netherlands..

The reception network for asylum seekers has been struggling to accommodate new demand since mid-2021; not all asylum seekers have been able to be immediately accommodated by the reception network due to a lack of places. The Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum-Seekers (Fedasil) undertook several measures in response to the reception crisis, such as the recruitment of extra staff and the opening of new centres. In 2023, 14 new reception centres were opened, of which seven managed directly by Fedasil. In 2024, nine new reception centres opened in Gand and Ypres.

Fedasil has redoubled its efforts to set up one-stop shops to improve information and refer migrants in precarious situations to the appropriate services (medical, health, administrative, legal, etc.). An information point with such an approach, managed by Fedasil and in collaboration with Caritas, opened its doors in Brussels in September 2023 to all migrants, regardless of their legal status. A similar project is currently under development and will be in operation in Charleroi.

A number of new policies were introduced in Belgium regarding recruitment of non-EEA workers to address skills shortages. The Flemish Region changed its labour migration authorisation process to streamline the admission process while encouraging utilisation of the resident labour force in the Region, affecting notably third-country nationals. Starting 1 May 2024, the new policy is motivated by the partial implementation of the EU Blue Card and ICT Directives, the reinforcement of the concentric model of labour migration, and in preventing fraud and abuses.

Key changes include the requirement for employers to provide documents attesting an individual's qualifications, competencies and experience for medium-skilled shortage occupation applications. Additionally, only labour market test applications for professions on VDAB (public employment service) shortage occupations list will be accepted, and employers undergoing a labour market test process must now publish their vacancies on both the EURES (European Employment Network) and VDAB websites for a minimum of nine weeks, up from of six weeks.

The revised EU Blue Card Directive (2021/1 883) and the corrections to the implementation of the EU Intracompany Transferees (ICTs) Directive (2014/66) have been partially implemented. These include allowing professional experience to replace academic qualifications for IT sector and ICT managers and some specialists, raising the salary threshold to 130% of the average income (EUR 60 621 annual taxable salary in 2024), and allowing employees to change employers within the first 12 months of employment without applying for a new work permit.

The Brussels-Capital Region enacted new economic migration legislation, effective from 1 October 2024. This reform introduces a stricter salary definition to enhance eligibility for work permits, modifies the labour market testing system, establishes a Shortage Occupation regime, expands exemptions for work permits, and simplifies the process for changing employers under the EU Blue Card scheme.

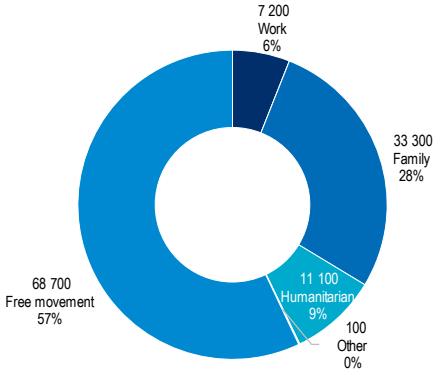
Belgium's special expatriate tax regime was changed in 2024. It now applies only to gross incomes exceeding EUR 75 000 annually (with exemptions for researchers). Other former beneficiaries are now considered tax residents.

For further information: www.dofi.ibz.be | www.emploi.belgique.be | www.myria.be | www.statbel.fgov.be

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Belgium

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Belgium



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	40	+ 34%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	1 100	+ 21%

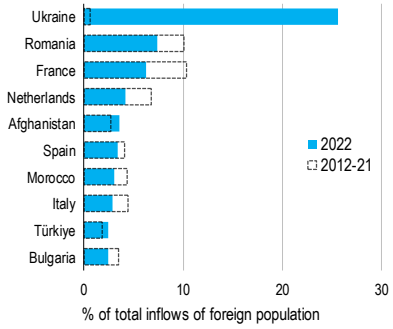
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	9 000	+ 0%
Trainees	40	+ 34%

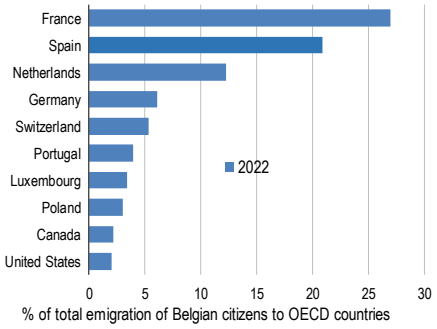
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	29 305	- 9%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Belgian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



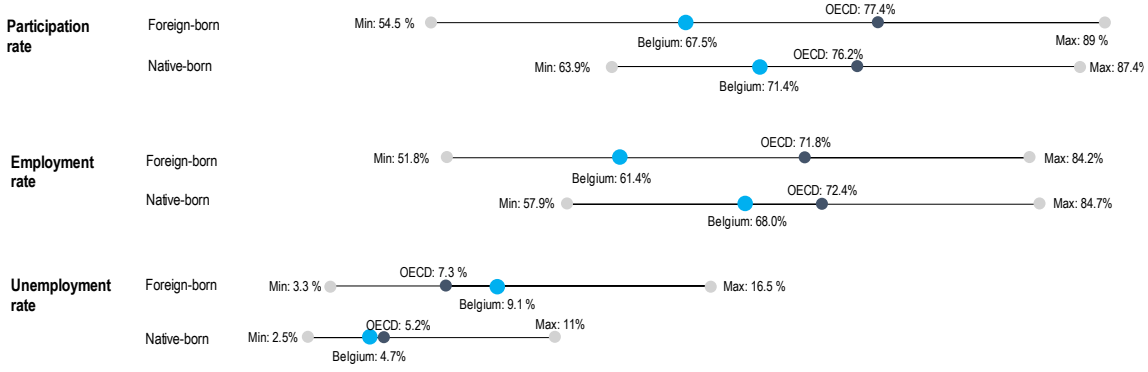
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	7.6	-3.1
Natural increase	0.0	+0.2
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	7.6	-3.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	14 478	+7.8	2.3
Outflows (2023)	10 149	+44.3	1.6

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/slgzw7

Bulgaria

Foreign-born population – 2022	3.3% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.2 million, 49% women	Evolution since 2013: +162%	Russia (16%), Türkiye (9%), Germany (8%)

In 2022, 7 900 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Bulgaria (excluding EU citizens), 23% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 42% labour migrants, 15% family members (including accompanying family), 11% who came for education reasons and 31% other migrants. Around 1 000 short-term permits were issued to international students and 1 300 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 10 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 59% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Syria, Türkiye and Germany were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Syria registered the strongest increase (1900) and North Macedonia the largest decrease (-200) in flows to Bulgaria compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 11%, to reach around 22 000. The majority of applicants came from Syria (12 000), Afghanistan (5 900) and Morocco (2 600). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Syria (3 800) and the largest decrease nationals of Ukraine (-1 300). Of the 8 740 decisions taken in 2023, 66% were positive.

Emigration of Bulgarian citizens to OECD countries increased by 5% in 2022, to 91 000. Approximately 45% of this group migrated to Germany, 14% to the Netherlands and 9% to Spain.

Political instability in Bulgaria, related to the frequent change of governments in 2022 and 2023, prevented the creation of an effective migration policy addressing the internal and external economic and political challenges. The only anchor of political agreement was the accession of Bulgaria to the Schengen area, so that migration policy has largely been about fulfilling the conditions for entry.

Changes to the legislation in 2023 focus on harmonisation with the latest EU requirements regarding the entry and residence of foreigners, ensuring the exchange of information with other countries, and using information systems for better control of the movement of persons from third countries. As an external border of the EU, Bulgaria continues to suffer pressure from illegal migration and has sought to strengthen border control.

In August 2023, amendments in the Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria Act were adopted, aiming to ensure the implementation of legal acts of the European Union. They harmonise texts in Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria Act with the requirements of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the fields of border checks, police co-operation and judicial co-operation in criminal matters. They also establish an entry and exit system to register details on entry, exit, and rejection of entry for third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States.

In May 2023 the government adopted a National Plan for Capacity Development, Border Management and Return of Illegally Staying Third-Country Nationals, with the main focus the borders with Türkiye and Serbia. The measures adopted included: new border road infrastructure; improved equipment for border surveillance; more border police.

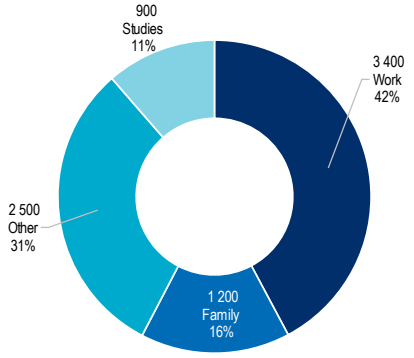
The Labour Migration and Labour Mobility Act was amended twice in 2022-23 to facilitate entry to the labour market for refugees with high professional qualifications from Ukraine, Russia and Moldova. Procedures for Blue Card applications, allowing holders to work freely for another employer in Bulgaria after 12 months in the country, were streamlined.

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
2022 (Source: Eurostat)

Bulgaria



Temporary migration
(Source: Eurostat)

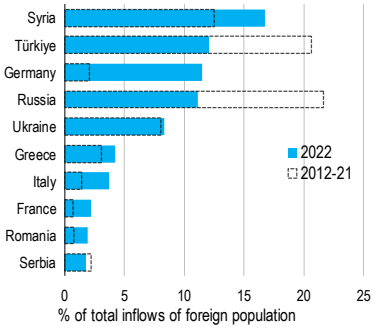
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Employment reasons	1 270	+ 2%
Family reasons	4 120	+ 72%
Education reasons	1 020	+ 48%
Other reason	1 490	+ 50%

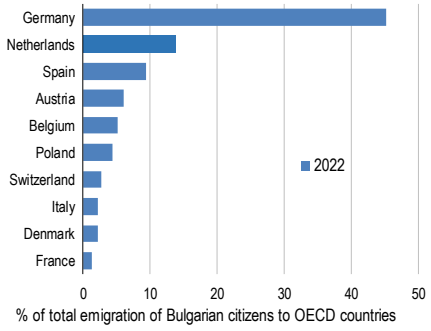
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	22 390	+ 11%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Bulgarian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



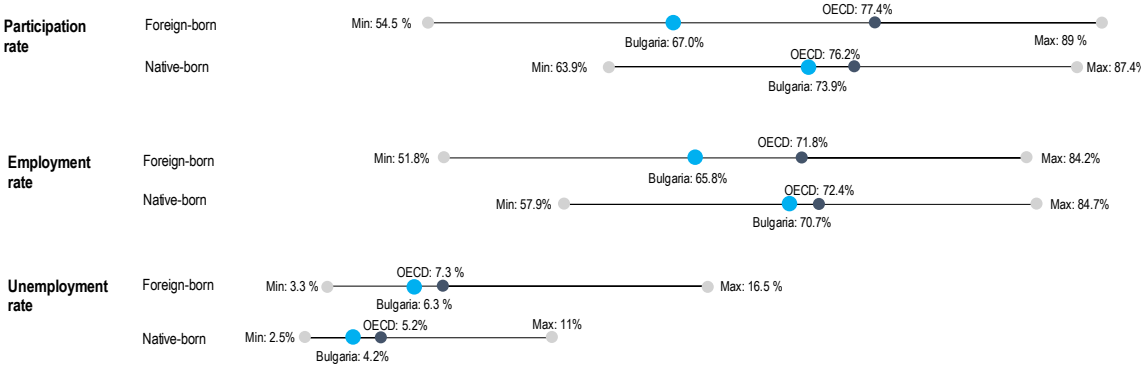
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	-0.3	+58.6
Natural increase	-6.8	+2.6
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	6.4	+55.9

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	2 480	+22.0	2.4
Outflows (2023)	174	-7.4	0.2

Labour market outcomes
2023 exc. for unemployment rate (2022), all compared to 2023 OECD averages



StatLink https://stat.link/kx8yln

Canada

Foreign-born population – 2021	22% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 8.4 million, 48% women	Evolution since 2013: +19%	China (11%), India (11%), Philippines (9%)

In 2022, Canada received 438 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 8% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 31% labour migrants, 50% family members (including accompanying family) and 17% humanitarian migrants. Around 275 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 155 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

India, China and Afghanistan were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Afghanistan registered the strongest increase (15 000) and India the largest decrease (-9 700) in flows to Canada compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 55%, to reach around 147 000. The majority of applicants came from Mexico (24 000), India (12 000) and Nigeria (9 300). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Mexico (7 500) and the largest decrease nationals of Haiti (-5 600). Of the 66 000 decisions taken in 2023, 60% were positive.

Emigration of Canadian citizens to OECD countries increased by 19% in 2022, to 41 000. Approximately 47% of this group migrated to the United States, 7% to Mexico and 7% to the United Kingdom.

Canada's 2024-26 Immigration Levels Plan follows the trajectory outlined in 2023-25, aiming to admit 485 000 permanent residents in 2024, and 500 000 in both 2025 and 2026. The focus remains on immigration's contribution to economic growth, with 60% of permanent admissions in 2025 allocated to the economic class, and to support Francophone communities outside of Quebec.

To address pressures on welcoming capacity (including housing) and ensure sustainability, Canada will, for the first time in the 2025-27 Levels Plan, integrate targets for temporary residents, aiming to reduce their proportion of the population from 6.2% in 2023 to 5% over three years. International students and temporary foreign workers are directly affected.

A temporary cap on new study permit applications is being implemented to stabilise growth of the international student population. For 2024, ~550 000 study permit application spaces were split among provinces and territories, which distributed spaces among designated learning institutions. Financial requirements for new study permit applications have increased (e.g. CAD 20 635 for a single applicant) and will be updated annually. Open work permits for spouses are now limited to those accompanying students in master's and doctorate programmes, certain professional programmes at universities, and select projects. Off-campus working hours have been limited to 24 hours per week.

Study programmes part of curriculum licensing arrangements (private colleges licensed to deliver the curriculum of an associated public college), which had expanded the intake of international students, are no longer Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) eligible. Graduates of master's degree programmes shorter than two years are now eligible for three-year PGWPs.

From May 2024, the firm-level limit of Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) workers under the low-wage stream for most firms will be reduced from 30% to 20%, except in the construction and healthcare sectors. Labour Market Impact Assessments (LMIAs) will be valid for 6 months instead of 12 months. Canada is also reviewing the International Mobility Program to strengthen alignment with federal priorities, international commitments, and labour market objectives.

Measures to attract more French-speaking migrants into Francophone communities outside of Quebec include a new Francophone immigration policy, an expanded Welcoming Francophone Communities initiative, and implementation of the Action Plan for Official Languages. Regional programmes also have targeted streams to attract French-speaking candidates. Building on achieving a 4.4% target of French-speaking permanent residents outside Quebec in 2022, the Levels Plan sets new annual targets: 6% in 2024, 7% in 2025, and 8% in 2026. In addition, a Rural Community Immigration Pilot and a Francophone Community Immigration Pilot will launch in late 2024.

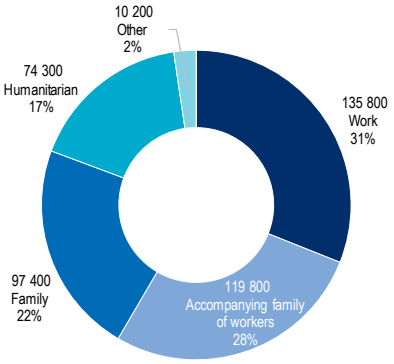
Canada had new measures in response to migration challenges. In the Americas, Canada will welcome up to 11 000 new permanent residents through a family-based humanitarian programme for Colombians, Haitians and Venezuelans. A new family-based permanent humanitarian pathway was created for Sudanese and non-Sudanese nationals who resided in Sudan when the conflict began in April 2023. In addition, Canada announced a new temporary resident pathway for extended family members of Canadian citizens and permanent residents in Gaza.

For further information: www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship.html

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Canada

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Canada



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, UNHCR)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	50 330	+ 183%
Seasonal workers	3 930	+ 100%
Intra-company transfers	15 160	+ 57%
Other temporary workers	85 840	+ 78%

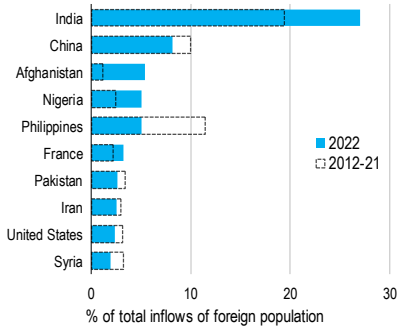
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	275 390	+ 28%
Trainees	..	..

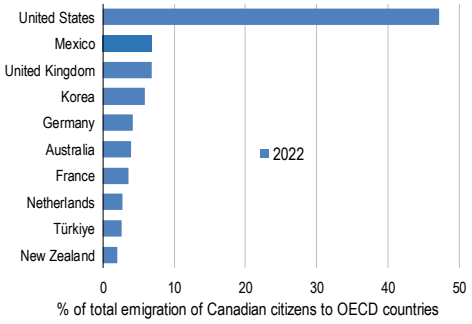
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	146 730	+ 55%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Canadian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



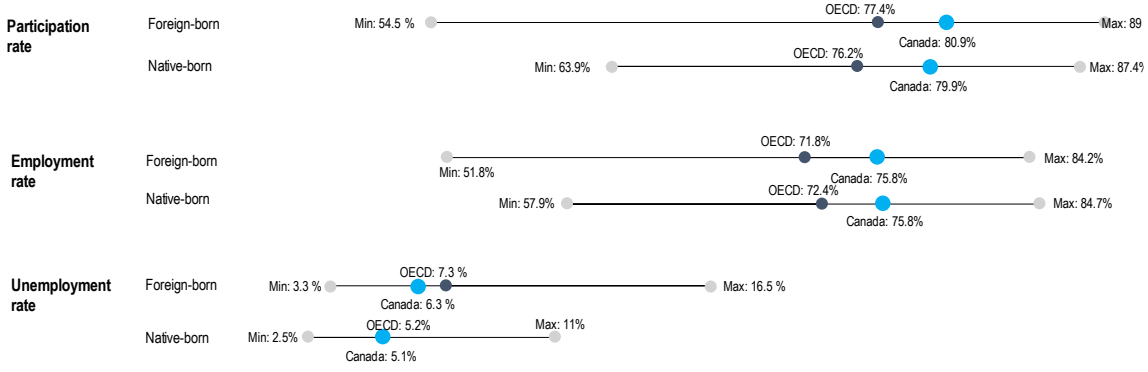
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	29.8	+11.1
Natural increase	0.7	-0.5
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	29.1	+11.6

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	847	-1.9	0.0
Outflows (2023)	8 593	+3.2	0.4

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/98y04z

Chile

Foreign-born population – 2023	8.3% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 1.6 million, 49% women	Evolution since 2013: +291%	Venezuela (33%), Peru (15%), Colombia (12%)

Venezuela, Colombia and Peru were the top three nationalities of newcomers granted temporary residence in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Venezuela registered the strongest increase (+66 000) in temporary flows to Chile compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -28%, to reach around 3 600. The majority of applicants came from Venezuela (2 300), Colombia (800) and Cuba (200). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Cuba (29) and the largest decrease nationals of Venezuela (-1 200). Of the 2 830 decisions taken in 2023, 7% were positive.

Emigration of Chilean citizens to OECD countries increased by 26% in 2022, to 17 000. Approximately 45% of this group migrated to Spain, 10% to the United States and 7% to Germany.

Chile established its first National Policy on Migration and Foreigners (PNME), which outlines a long-term strategy, objectives and measures. The PNME, which entered into force on 26 December 2023, is structured in 10 thematic axes, considers 28 measures of immediate application, and a series of bills to reform the previous legal framework.

A number of measures concerned cost waivers. For example, the Chilean Government subscribed to an agreement with their Bolivian counterparts in September 2023 that will establish zero payment for temporary residency applications of Bolivian nationals, among other measures.

In a similar vein, the National Migration Service and the National Agency for Research and Development reached an agreement in October to facilitate the issuance of residence permits for foreign PhD students and researchers.

In January 2024, the Ministry of Education and the National Migration Service presented an updated policy for foreign children and adolescents studying in Chile which includes 5 strategic axis and 12 new lines of action to guarantee migrants' right to education.

In the context of this new framework, the National Migration Service launched in May 2024 the Intercultural Mediation Programme for the Integration and Inclusion of migrants. The objective of the project is to train municipal officials as intercultural mediators to promote coexistence and to prevent and resolve conflict in spaces of cultural diversity.

Addressing irregular migration continued being a priority for the Chilean Government. Along these lines, a national biometric registration process was put in place in June 2023 for all foreigners who entered through unauthorised border crossings and had self-reported to the police authority.

Likewise, a new bill to criminalise irregular entry was approved in on 17 January 2024. If enacted, it would allow for short prison sentences or large fines as a punishment for unlawful border crossing. Additionally, the modification includes provisions for preventive imprisonment when the identity of the foreigner is unknown. The bill is currently under review by a specialised commission in the Senate.

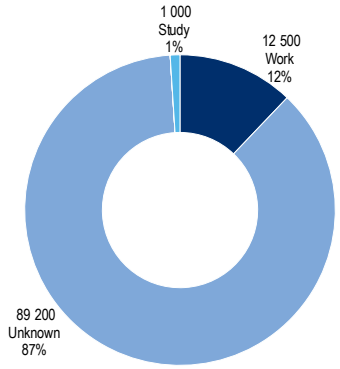
On 5 February 2024, a new law came into effect that modifies the conditions to be considered a refugee, and the removal and return procedures for irregular entries. Under the new regulation, only migrants who come directly from the territory where their life and liberty are threatened would be considered refugees. Grounds for removal were also extended to cover irregular entries within 10km from the border, among other modifications. This new law increases the possibility of deportation and grounds for denying the granting of asylum status.

For further information: www.extranjeria.gob.cl | www.serviciomigraciones.cl/en/home/

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Chile

Long-term and temporary immigration flows
2018 (Source: OECD)

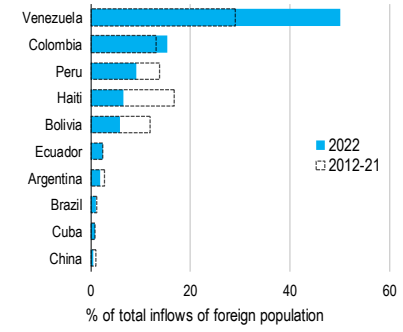
Chile



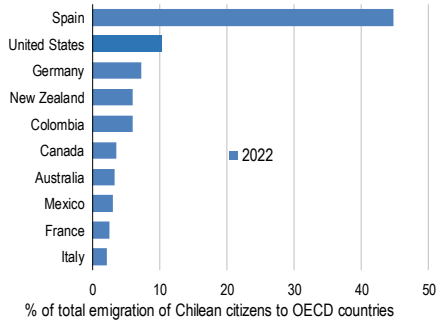
Asylum seekers
(Source: UNHCR)

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	3 625	- 28%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Chilean citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



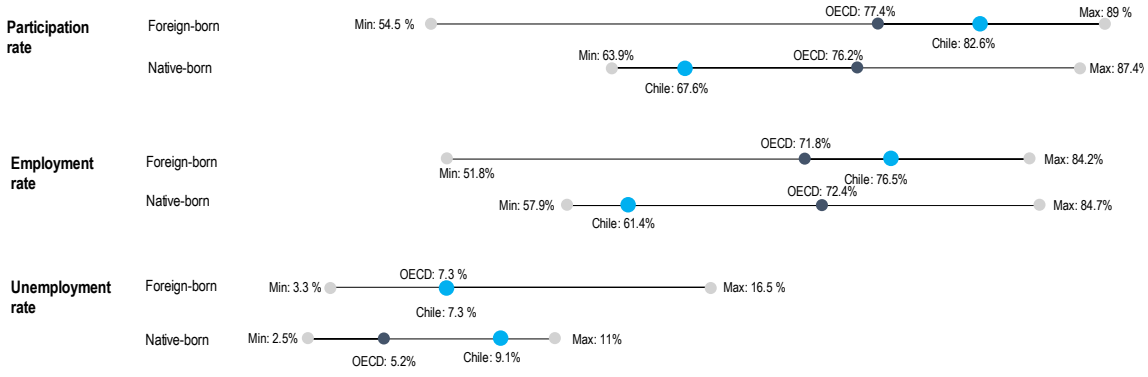
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	5.4	+0.4
Natural increase	2.5	+0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	2.9	+0.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	70	+0.6	0.0
Outflows (2023)	682	+0.9	0.2

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/sjeqyp

China

Foreign-born population – 2020 (UNDESA)	0.1% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.9 million, 39% women	Evolution since 2015: +6%	Viet Nam (44%), Korea (21%), Brazil (8%)

In 2023, a total of 712 000 residence permits were issued, including 237 000 work-related permits (33%) and 208 000 study permits (29%). In terms of temporary migration, in 2023, 2.3 million foreign visitors entered China visa-free; 2.2 million entered with tourist visas; 2.1 million entered with business visas; 175 000 entered with APEC Business Travel Cards; 27 000 entered with short-term study visas; and 107 000 entered with visitor visas. Very sharp year-on-year increases were recorded for all these categories.

10.4 million foreign travellers entered China in 2023, according to statistics released by the National Immigration Administration (NIA). 13.1 million foreign travellers were inspected during the first quarter of 2024, four times the number inspected in the first quarter of 2023.

To address new situations and demands associated with China's post-COVID-19 pandemic opening, the NIA has implemented a range of policies and measures regarding exit-entry services. These include visa exemptions for regional entry and transit, as well as port visas.

Additionally, the NIA has implemented five measures as of 11 January 2024, aimed at simplifying the process for foreign nationals seeking to visit China. There are relaxed conditions for applying for port visas at major hub airports. Foreign travellers meeting prescribed criteria are exempt from border inspection procedures when transiting to a third country or region at any of the nine designated hub airports (e.g. Beijing Capital International Airport). Foreign nationals already in China may apply for visa extensions, renewals, and reissuance at the nearest local public security agency. Foreign nationals already in China may apply for a multiple-entry visa. Lastly, foreign nationals now need to provide fewer types of materials for visa applications: foreign nationals whose accommodation registration records, business licenses, and other information can be checked through shared information systems are now exempt from presenting physical certificates when applying for visas.

On 1 December 2023, the NIA officially issued and launched the new version of the Foreign Permanent Resident ID Card of the People's Republic of China (the "Five-Star Card"), which can be used independently as the personal identity document of the cardholder without the need to present their passport.

Starting from 9 October 2023, new features were added to the NIA's government service website. These features allow foreigners to make online inquiries, schedule appointments for visa extensions, renewals, reissuances, and for stay and residence permits, as well as check the status of their applications online.

The introduction of a unilateral visa-free policy for ordinary passport holders from France, Germany, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Spain in December 2023 saw entries increase by 29% compared with the previous month.

From 17 November 2023, the scope of China's 72/144-hour visa-free transit policy has been expanded to 54 nationalities. When in transit to a third country (region) via 41 ports in 19 provinces, including Beijing and Shanghai, visitors may apply for a visa-free stay in the specified area to engage in short-term activities such as tourism and temporary business visits.

International student enrolment has not fully recovered from prolonged pandemic-related closures and visa cancellations. China partially reopened to degree-programme students in mid-2022. While for the academic year 2021/22, there were 114 000 new entrants compared to 93 000 in 2020/21, overall enrolment slightly decreased from 256 000 to 253 000.

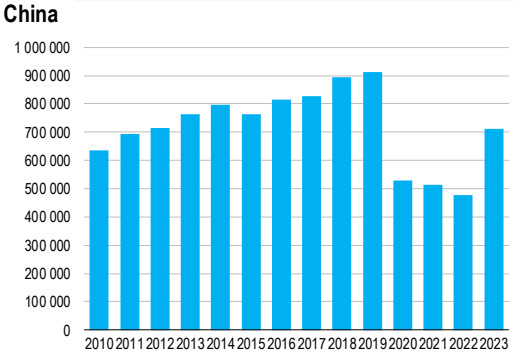
At the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) summit held in November 2023, China announced a goal of hosting 50 000 US students over the next five years; there were about 350 US students in China in 2023.

According to a report by the Center for China and Globalization (CCG), China has been the largest source of international students in the United States for 15 consecutive years. Over the 2022-23 academic year, there were 289 000 Chinese students studying in the United States According to Ministry of Education statistics, the number of Chinese students studying abroad increased from 524 000 in 2021 to 661 000 in 2022, and it is expected to recover to pre-COVID-19 levels (703 500 in 2019).

For further information: https://en.nia.gov.cn

Key figures on immigration and emigration – China

Long-term immigration flows
(Source: National Immigration Administration)



Temporary migration
(Sources: UIS, UNHCR)

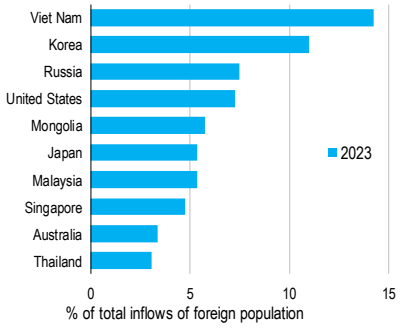
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	210 903	- 5%

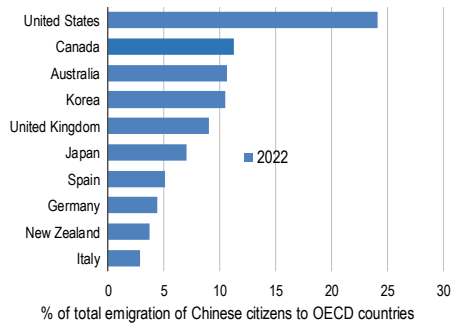
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	144	- 50%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Chinese citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	-1.8	-0.9
Natural increase	-2.0	-0.9
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.1	-0.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	49 500	-2.9	0.3
Outflows (2023)	20 237	-8.7	0.1

StatLink https://stat.link/jtzxn5

Colombia

Foreign-born population – 2020 (UNDESA)	3.8% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 1.9 million, 50% women	Evolution since 2015: +1 095%	Venezuela (93%), the United States (1%), Ecuador (1%)

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 4.7%, to reach around 5 800. The majority of applicants came from Venezuela (5 600), Cuba (100) and Ecuador (25). The largest decrease nationals of Cuba (-100). Of the 4 630 decisions taken in 2023, 1% were positive.

Emigration of Colombian citizens to OECD countries increased by 115% in 2022, to 218 000. Approximately 79% of this group migrated to Spain, 10% to the United States and 2% to Germany.

Since January 2023, Venezuelan nationals who have applied for a Temporary Protection Permit (PPT) in Colombia can obtain a "PPT In-Process Certificate (certificado de trámite PPT), giving them access to public and private services such as healthcare and education. It also allows them to enter and exit Colombia during the processing of the application, but does not allow them to work in Colombia during that time.

In April 2024, the Government of Colombia announced that it would welcome a large number of Venezuelan migrants living in Colombia with a Special Permit to Stay for legal representatives or guardians of children and adolescents holding a Temporary Protection Permit (PPT) issued before 12 August 2022. Holders of the permits will be able to access employment and other rights, favouring their integration.

In December 2023, several steps were taken to implement a new Protocol for Attention to Unaccompanied Minors. Actions in the protocol include the following: periodic verification tours of the country's airports; pre-flight reports in collaboration with foreign airline providers to identify in advance the presence of children; added steps of screening in international lounges and at the tax desk; constant communication with airlines with an emphasis on end destinations in North America; workshops and training for airport staff; and an information campaign aimed at preventing the risks association with the irregular migration of unaccompanied children and adolescents.

In December 2023, Migración Colombia implemented administrative and technological measures to comply with a recent law intended to safeguard the integrity of minors when leaving the country. Namely, this includes the foregoing of the requirement of a permission from both parents in cases where a parent is registered in the Register of Unpaid Child Support Debtors (REDAM).

In June 2023, Migración Colombia began a strategy to raise awareness and prevent xenophobia against Venezuelan migrants, starting with several municipalities in the Boyacá department. Security and co-ordination councils were held between stakeholders such as mayors, police, the national army, family police stations and other local authorities. In parallel, immigration officials carried out document verification processes and held awareness days among citizens, through the delivery of information flyers and talks against xenophobia.

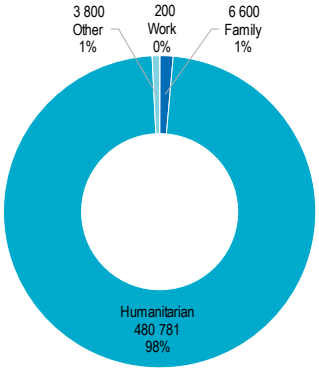
In January 2024, Migración Colombia launched the Observatory of Migrations, Migrants and Human Mobility (Observatorio de Migraciones, Migrantes y Movilidad Humana). The observatory is tasked with producing useful and quality data on migration issues, in order to be widely disseminated to citizens and other audiences. It will also promote dialogue with civil society, researchers, academia and state entities to generate joint proposals that serve as input for migration policy.

For further information: www.migracioncolombia.gov.co/

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Colombia

Long-term immigration flows
2019 (Source: OECD)

Colombia



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, UNHCR)

Temporary labour migration

	2019	2019/18
Working holidaymakers	230	+ 14%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	130	- 4%
Other temporary workers	21 000	- 3%

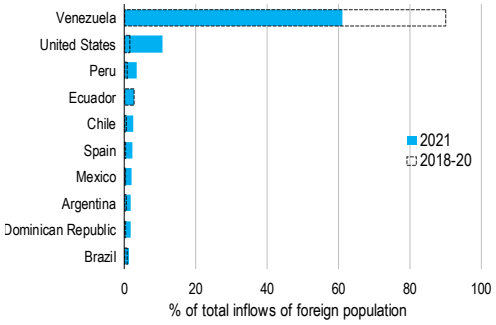
Education

	2019	2019/18
International students	4 060	- 13%
Trainees	..	..

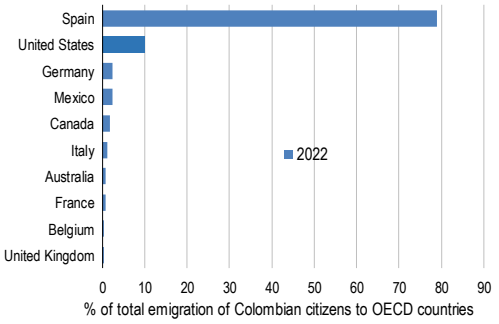
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	5 790	+ 5%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Colombian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



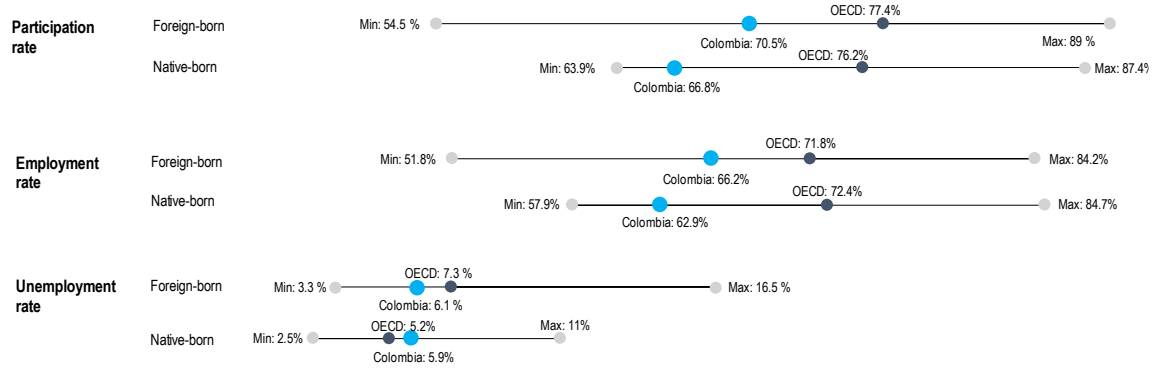
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	10.3	-0.7
Natural increase	7.4	+0.6
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	2.9	-1.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	10 112	+6.9	2.8
Outflows (2023)	433	-3.6	0.1

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/bpu9q2

Costa Rica

Foreign-born population – 2020 (UNDESA)	10.3% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.5 million, 49% women	Evolution since 2015: +26%	Nicaragua (67%), Venezuela (5%), Colombia (5%)

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -73%, to reach around 35 000. The majority of applicants came from Nicaragua (28 000), Cuba (2 800) and Venezuela (1 800). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Cuba (1 700) and the largest decrease nationals of Nicaragua (-91 000). Of the 22 000 decisions taken in 2023, 13% were positive.

Emigration of Costa Rican citizens to OECD countries increased by 2% in 2022, to 3 500. Approximately 62% of this group migrated to the United States, 8% to Germany and 7% to Mexico.

Costa Rica has long been an important transit and destination country for refugees and migrants in Latin America. However, in recent years Costa Rica has experienced a substantial rise in the number of asylum applications and irregular migrants it receives, placing additional pressure on the country's migration system. In response, Costa Rica's migration policy in the past year has predominantly focused on the regulation of migration from Central and South America.

As part of these measures, Costa Rica has established a temporary "special migration category" for nationals of Cuba, Venezuela and Nicaragua who had previously sought asylum and whose applications were pending or rejected. The temporary special category permits those who withdraw their asylum application to obtain a temporary residence and work permit for a period of two years.

In June 2023, Costa Rica and the United States reached a joint agreement on opening "Safe Mobility Offices" (SMOs) in Costa Rica, allowing nationals of Nicaragua and Venezuela who were physically present and registered as refugees in Costa Rica on or before 12 June 2023, to apply directly to migrate legally to the United States. The agreement is meant to expand safe routes for migrants and eliminate the scenario of irregular migration, preventing people from becoming victims of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

In September 2023, a state of emergency was declared by the President due to an increasing number of migrants entering Costa Rica irregularly. In October 2023, the General Immigration Directorate (DGME) published a resolution that reinstates the requirement for foreign nationals applying for initial residence permits to register with the consulate of their home country in Costa Rica before they can apply for their digital immigration identity document (DIMEX).

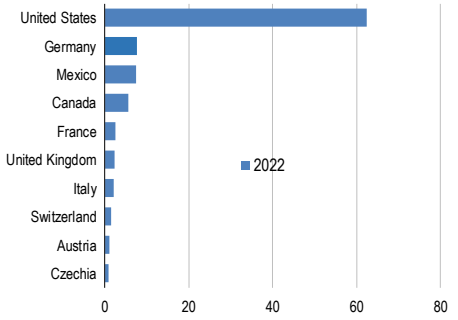
At the end of October 2023, Costa Rica and Honduras reciprocally reinstated the visa-free entry for nationals of the other country after the visa requirement had been introduced in both countries at the beginning of October.

In May 2024, Costa Rica and the United States signed two Memoranda of Understanding during the Third Ministerial Meeting on the Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection in Guatemala. The first memorandum established a new biometric data exchange partnership, which aims to improve the collection and comparison of biometric data in Costa Rica and strengthen the country's border management. The second memorandum outlined increased co-operation between the two countries in the fight against human trafficking. During the Ministerial Meeting, Costa Rica and the United States also announced that the SMOs operating in Costa Rica will extend their eligibility to Ecuadorian nationals.

For further information: www.migracion.go.cr

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Costa Rica

Emigration of Costa Rican citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



% of total emigration of Costa Rican citizens to OECD countries

Temporary migration
(Sources: UIS, UNHCR)

Education

	2021	2021/20
International students	2 904	+ 9%

Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	34 645	- 73%

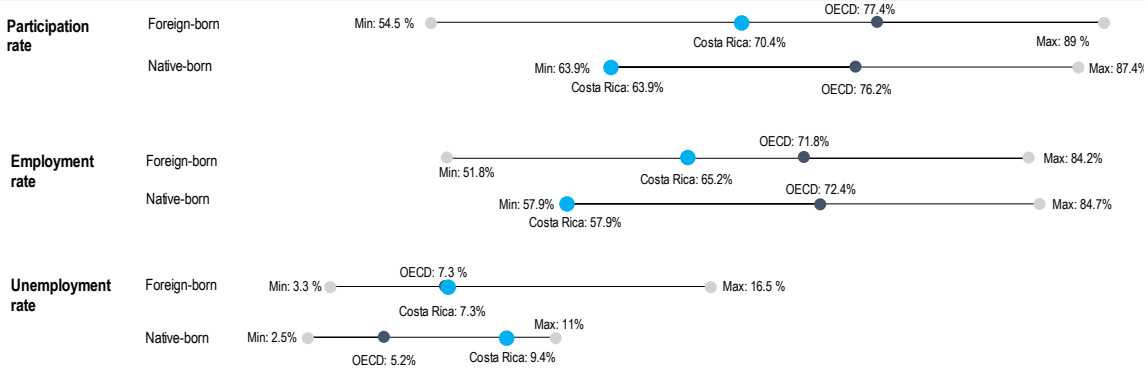
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	4.7	-5.1
Natural increase	5.2	+0.5
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-0.5	-5.6

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	662	+6.7	0.8
Outflows (2023)	536	-4.6	0.6

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/ofepju

Czechia

Foreign-born population – 2023	7.3% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.8 million, 51% women	Evolution since 2013: +97%	Ukraine (58%), Slovak Republic (12%), Russia (5%)

In 2022, Czechia received 46 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -29% compared to 2021. This figure comprises 26% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 49% labour migrants, 23% family members (including accompanying family) and 1% humanitarian migrants. Around 7 400 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 1 500 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 73 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 35% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, the Slovak Republic and Russia were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase and the Slovak Republic the largest decrease in flows to Czechia compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -15%, to reach around 1 100. The majority of applicants came from Türkiye (200), Uzbekistan (100) and Ukraine (100). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Uzbekistan (35) and the largest decrease nationals of Ukraine (-100). Of the 1 050 decisions taken in 2023, 32% were positive.

Emigration of Czech citizens to OECD countries increased by 4% in 2022, to 14 000. Approximately 33% of this group migrated to Germany, 12% to Austria and 9% to Switzerland.

The mass arrival of Ukrainians – the number of Ukrainians increased by 440 000 in 2022 – has led to repeated legislative instruments starting with the 2022 “Lex Ukraine”. On 13 September 2023, the latest amendment was approved by the government, to allow Ukrainian refugees to extend the period of their temporary protection in Czechia until the end of March 2025. Vulnerable persons with temporary protection may remain in free mass accommodation facilities beyond the usual 150 days subject to certain conditions. From September 2024, all displaced Ukrainians will be able to stay a maximum of 90 days in mass accommodation facilities.

Czechia governs labour migration through quotas for issuance of long-term visas at different consulates, in categories defined in the programmes for economic migration. In December 2023, the government increased quotas, from 50 000 in 2023 to 70 000 for 2024. Employee Card application quotas rose for some countries (Mongolia from 1 000 to 3 170 per year, and for the Philippines from 2 300 in 2022 to 5 300, with a later increase to 10 300 in May 2024). North Macedonia, Armenia and Georgia are now also included in all programmes. 2024 also saw a resumption of economic migration from Ukraine and an expansion of eligibility. Ukrainian citizens can be included in the Key and Scientific Personnel Program and the Highly Qualified Employee Program (1 000 for 2024) not only if they are resident in Ukraine and authorised to travel according to Ukrainian regulations but also if they hold temporary or international protection in another EU Member State or reside in another country on a long-term or permanent basis. Ukrainian citizens are also eligible for the Qualified Employee Programme (12 100 for 2024) if they reside outside of Ukraine for less than two years.

The specific criteria for migrant founders of start-ups were modified to allow simpler documentation: a “pitch deck” or other documents may substitute a business plan, and the list of incubators and technology investors was expanded.

Proposed amendments to the Employment Act are under discussion to provide highly qualified migrants with better conditions, as well as a registered employer scheme. A previous proposal for a points-based system to offer longer duration permits and family reunification has been scaled back and replaced by priority processing.

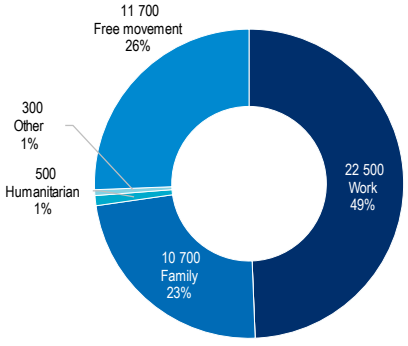
The Czech Digital Nomad Visa was implemented in July 2023. It is available for citizens of certain countries (Australia, Japan, Canada, Korea, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States) as well as from Chinese Taipei. It is limited to IT and STEM professionals earning at least 1.5 times the average gross annual salary. It is either for those employed by firms with at least 50 employees or freelancers with three years work experience and a trade license (which allows them to work for Czech clients). The permit issued is valid for up to one year, although the recipient can bring accompanying family and apply for other permits.

For more information: www.mvcr.cz | www.mpsv.cz | www.cizinci.cz

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Czechia

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Czechia



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	920	- 64%
Intra-company transfers	160	- 21%
Other temporary workers	460	- 49%

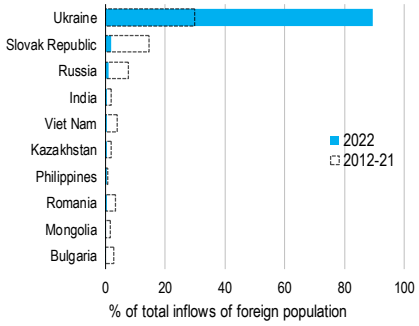
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	7 450	+ 49%
Trainees	..	..

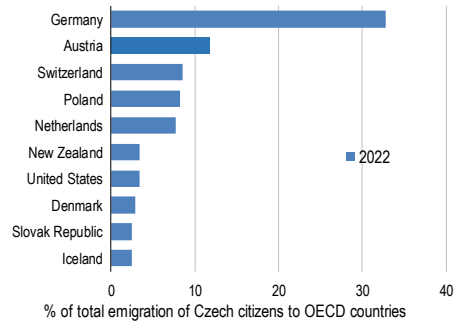
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	1 135	- 15%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Czech citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



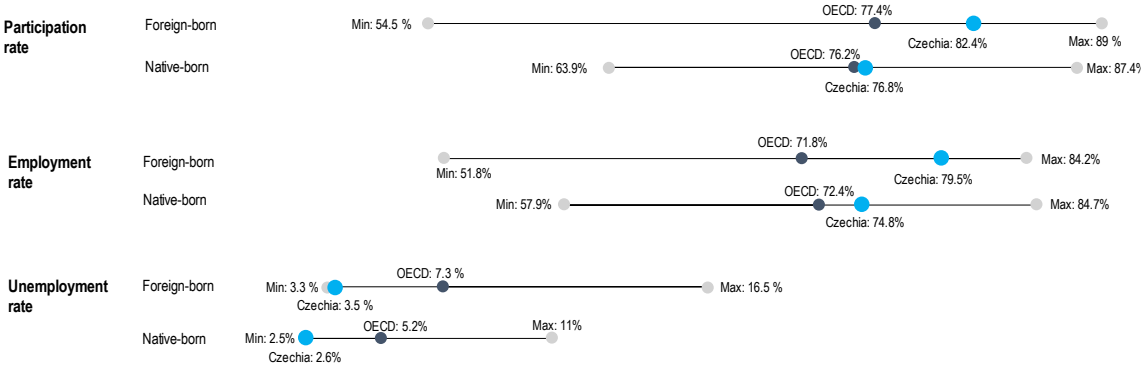
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	6.7	-22.4
Natural increase	-2.0	-0.2
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	8.7	-22.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	4 466	+7.6	1.3
Outflows (2023)	5 792	+46.8	1.7

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/hjyqm8

Denmark

Foreign-born population – 2023	11.8% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.7 million, 51% women	Evolution since 2013: +53%	Poland (7%), Ukraine (6%), Romania (5%)

In 2022, Denmark received 66 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 36% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 63% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 16% labour migrants, 19% family members (including accompanying family) and 2% humanitarian migrants. Around 8 900 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 8 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 43 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 39% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Romania and Germany were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (29 000) and Lithuania the largest decrease (-300) in flows to Denmark compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -47%, to reach around 2 400. The majority of applicants came from Syria (500), Afghanistan (400) and Eritrea (200). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Syria (100) and the largest decrease nationals of Ukraine (-2000). Of the 1 600 decisions taken in 2023, 62% were positive.

Emigration of Danish citizens to OECD countries decreased by -13% in 2022, to 9 200. Approximately 19% of this group migrated to Sweden, 14% to Spain and 13% to Norway.

On 4 June 2024, the Danish Parliament adopted an amendment to the Aliens Act to simplify the use of the work schemes for companies in Denmark, while increasing flexibility for foreign workers. Third-country nationals with a residence and work permit based on the Researcher Scheme, or the Fast Track Scheme's pay limit track, researcher track, education track and short-term track, are now exempted from the requirement that their salary be paid to a Danish bank account; others have 180 days instead of 90 days to open their bank account. Only accredited companies with at least ten full-time employees in Denmark and meeting certain requirements can use the Fast Track Scheme. It is now possible to change residence and work schemes within the same job without having to interrupt employment.

On the same date, the parliament created a new residence scheme based on educational attachment. Certain foreign nationals who lose their grounds for residence and who are enrolled at or are undergoing education in an area where there is a labour shortage may remain. Upon completing the educational programme, a residence permit for a maximum of 6 months in order to seek employment will be granted.

New rules effective on 17 November 2023 allow foreign employees of foreign companies affiliated with a Danish company with at least 50 employees to work in Denmark for short periods (15 days per period, twice within 180 days) without a work permit. At least 14 days outside Denmark must pass between work periods. Workers must be legally allowed to enter and stay in Denmark. In specific sectors, the exemption applies only to managerial or highly skilled roles.

Changes in family reunification rules for spouses became effective 1 July 2024. Spouses will now meet the integration requirement through five years of full-time employment or by passing a language test equivalent to CEFR A2/B1. The financial guarantee for reunification is reduced to DKK 57 000. The rules for permanent residence permits now bar applicants charged or indicted with certain crimes from obtaining a permit. This also affects family reunification applications (except family of refugees).

Denmark's job and training programme, integrationsgrunduddannelse (igu), launched in 2016 to integrate refugees into the labour market, has been extended until 2028. The programme targets migrants aged 18 to 50 who arrived in the past 20 years under refugee or family reunification schemes, including those from Ukraine and Afghanistan. The two-year programme combines school and practical training, managed by municipalities and employers, with "language buddies" supporting language learning. Refugees receive trainee wages and qualify for unemployment insurance, while employers receive financial incentives.

In January 2024, a new inter-ministerial working group has been set to review Danish language courses for adults. Five Ministries are represented and will have to report to the government by the second quarter of 2025 at the latest.

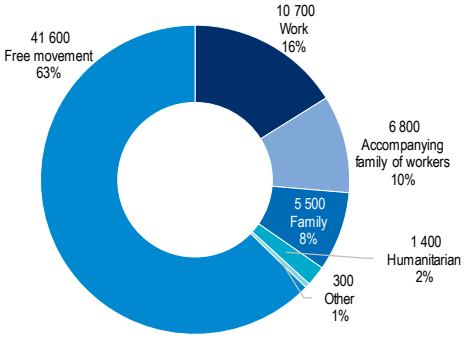
In April 2024, border control with Germany was temporarily reintroduced for six months in order to be able to effectively counter the significant threat to public policy and internal security caused by terrorist threats.

For further information: www.uim.dk (in Danish) | www.nyidanmark.dk

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Denmark

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Denmark



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	690	+3 171%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	5 330	+ 22%

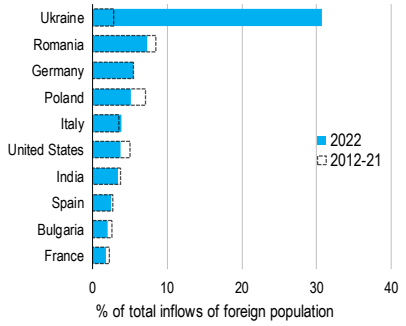
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	8 910	+ 88%
Trainees	2 030	- 1%

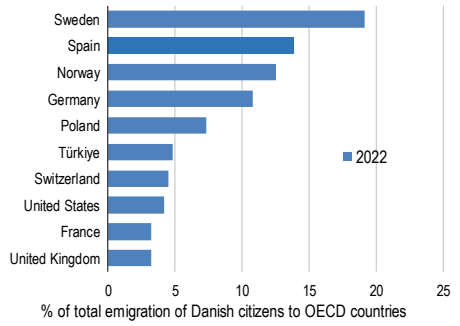
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	2 380	- 47%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Danish citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



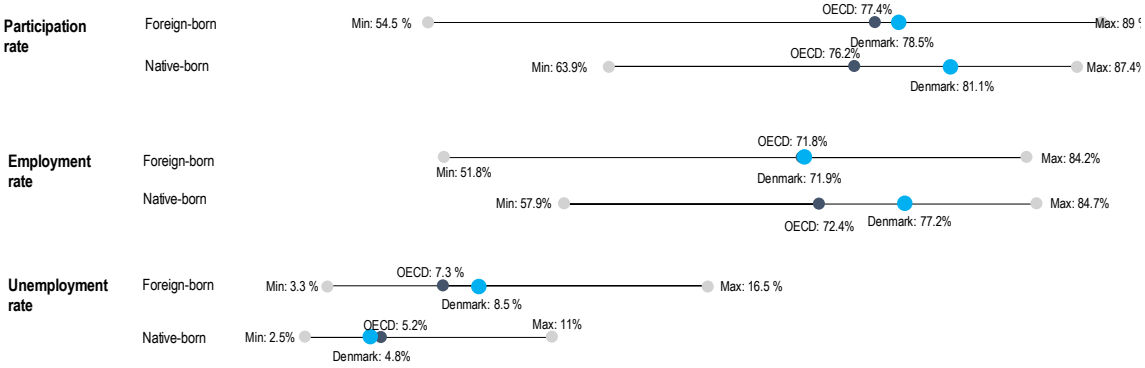
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	4.8	-5.2
Natural increase	-0.2	+0.0
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	5.0	-5.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	1 429	+14.6	0.4
Outflows (2023)	4 312	+11.8	1.1

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/3fnok6

Estonia

Foreign-born population – 2023	17.7% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.2 million, 55% women	Evolution since 2013: +18%	Russia (47%), Ukraine (25%), Belarus (4%)

In 2022, Estonia received 14 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 15% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 26% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 40% labour migrants, 24% family members (including accompanying family) and 10% humanitarian migrants. Around 600 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 20 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 59 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, compared to 3 000 in 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Russia and Latvia were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (30 000) and Germany the largest decrease (-87) in flows to Estonia compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 35%, to reach around 4 000. The majority of applicants came from Ukraine (3 800), Russia (75) and Belarus (20). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Ukraine (1 200) and the largest decrease nationals of Russia (-100). Of the 3 990 decisions taken in 2023, 97% were positive.

Emigration of Estonian citizens to OECD countries decreased by -15% in 2022, to 4 200. Approximately 43% of this group migrated to Finland, 10% to Germany and 9% to Sweden.

In 2023, Estonia continued to amend its labour migration policies to facilitate hiring foreign workers and address labour shortages. The Aliens Act amendments, effective 1 January 2023, introduced a new short-term employment residence permit, which is exempt from the immigration quota. Moreover, adjustments were made to salary thresholds for highly skilled professionals, and incentives for hiring foreign workers were introduced for growth companies as defined by law, aiming to retain such companies in Estonia and boost the development of the technology sector.

Investments were made in digital infrastructure to enhance migration surveillance and ensure legal compliance. In 2023, the Migration Surveillance Database (MIGIS) and the Automated Biometric Identification System database (ABIS) went live. MIGIS automates surveillance, aiding officials in enforcing residency laws and preventing misuse. Automated checks ensure up-to-date awareness of third-country nationals staying in Estonia, increasing the ability to react to misuse or irregular stays promptly. ABIS allows to compare biometric data using artificial intelligence, thereby increasing the reliability of identity verification procedures.

In 2022, following Russia's large-scale invasion of Ukraine, Estonia implemented various entry restrictions and suspended visa services for Russian and Belarusian citizens. In 2023, a waiver was approved to enable Russian and Belarusian students, doctors, and researchers who were in Estonia before the war to apply for a new residence permit. This waiver is contingent upon passing all required Estonian language exams or completing an Estonian-language curriculum with proficiency at least at level B2. Academic staff are exempt from this language requirement.

Various developments are linked to fostering social cohesion and integration of foreigners in Estonia. In the Estonian Welfare Development Plan 2023-30, numerous anti-discriminatory and diversity-supportive objectives aim to enhance inclusivity and ensure equal opportunities within the welfare system. These goals encompass initiatives targeting discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, and other factors. Additionally, the plan underscores the significance of fostering diversity and promoting social cohesion through inclusive policies and practices that address the diverse needs of all individuals within society.

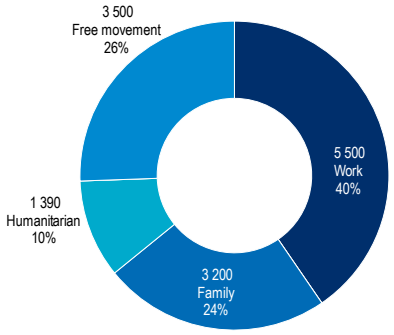
Estonia also launched the "Settling in Estonia" life event service, a newly digitalised adaptation journey for newcomers. This service, accessible via the State Services Platform (eesti.ee), offers a comprehensive pathway for new immigrants to navigate various aspects of settling into life in Estonia. It provides a centralised platform where newcomers can access information, guidance, and support related to residence registration, language learning, cultural integration, education, healthcare, driving, and social benefits.

For further information: www.kul.ee | www.siseministeerium.ee | www.politsei.ee | www.emn.ee

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Estonia

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Estonia



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	2 510	- 47%
Intra-company transfers	4	- 20%
Other temporary workers	17 850	- 25%

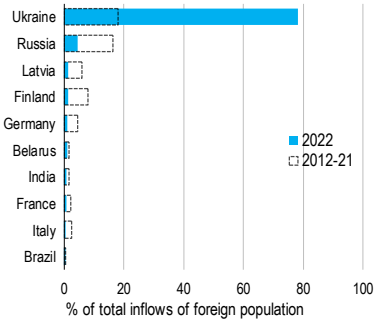
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	630	- 48%
Trainees	..	..

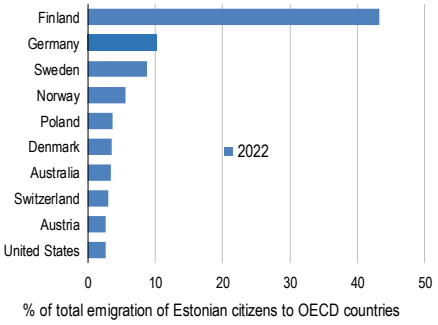
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	3 980	+ 35%

Inflows of top 5 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Estonian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



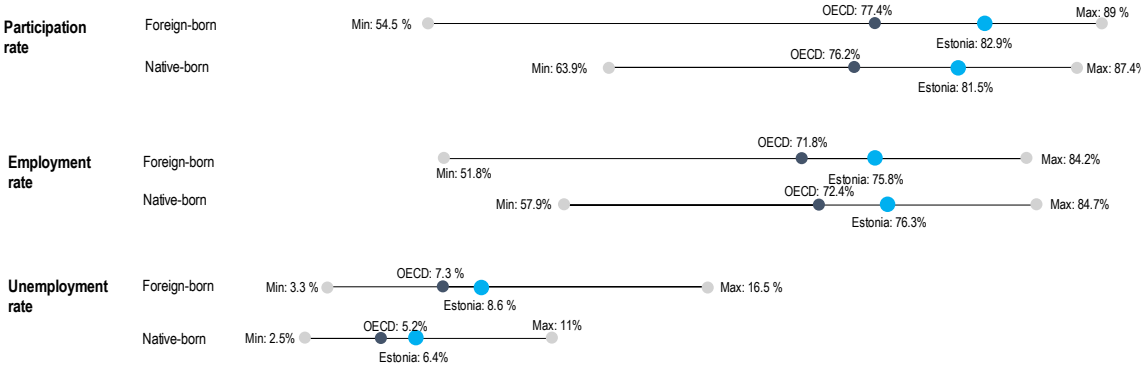
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	6.4	-18.9
Natural increase	-3.7	+0.5
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	10.1	-19.4

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	487	+3.7	1.2
Outflows (2023)	295	-11.1	0.7

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/gqbz7d

Finland

Foreign-born population – 2023	8.6% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.5 million, 48% women	Evolution since 2013: +67%	Former USSR (13%), Estonia (10%), Sweden (7%)

In 2022, Finland received 40 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 31% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 19% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 32% labour migrants, 41% family members (including accompanying family) and 8% humanitarian migrants. Around 8 400 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 8 100 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 31 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 32% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Russia, the Philippines and India were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Russia registered the strongest increase (3 300) and Estonia the largest decrease (-500) in flows to Finland compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -7.7%, to reach around 4 500. The majority of applicants came from Somalia (800), Syria (700) and Russia (300). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Somalia (600) and the largest decrease nationals of Russia (-800). Of the 2 360 decisions taken in 2023, 54% were positive.

Emigration of Finnish citizens to OECD countries increased by 5% in 2022, to 9 500. Approximately 19% of this group migrated to Sweden, 15% to Spain and 11% to the Netherlands.

The Finnish Government decided to close the eight crossing points on its eastern border with the Russian Federation on 14 December 2023 after receiving over 1 300 asylum seekers from different countries. Application for international protection at border crossing points between the two countries is no longer possible, and the Finnish Government is set to draft a law to restrict “instrumentalised migration through asylum seekers”.

The Government of Finland presented changes to the reform of the Integration Act in April 2024 expected to enter into force by January 2025, which gives municipalities a bigger role in the provision of integration services to migrants. The changes include reducing the time allocated for the central government to reimburse municipalities for services related to the integration of refugees.

In April 2024 the Government of Finland submitted different proposals on migration reforms to Parliament, including an amendment to the Citizenship Act that would extend the period of residence required to acquire Finnish citizenship from five to eight years. Additionally, they presented amendments to prohibit asylum seeker applicants from switching to a work-based or education procedure to apply for a residence permit. They also presented to Parliament a proposal to temporarily reduce the reception and spending allowance for asylum seekers and refugees to the legal minimum amounts and to reduce the length of residency permits for refugees to three years instead of four years.

Regarding international students from outside the EEA, the Ministry of Education and Culture appointed a working group to prepare for an increase in tuition fees. This working group will draft a proposal for amendments on the Universities Act and the Universities of Applied Sciences Act, to raise tuition fees and reduce possibilities of circumventing the obligations to pay them.

The Canada-Finland Youth Mobility Agreement came into effect in 2024. There are three categories for persons between 18 and 35 under this program: Working Holiday, International Co-op (internship) and Young Professional.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment is preparing an amendment to be sent to Parliament, which would allow work permit holders to work in other jobs in the same sector and in sectors that have been identified as suffering from a labour shortage. It would also require employers to notify Finnish Immigration Services of the end of an employment relationship with someone with a work-based residence permit. The ministry has also appointed a working group tasked to improve the employment, competence and working life participation of special groups in Finland, including immigrants.

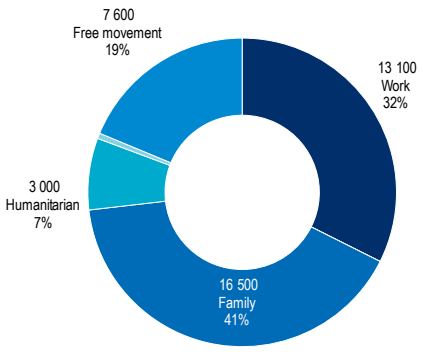
Until 2023, Finland allowed non-EEA tourist-visa holders, mostly from Thailand, to pick wild berries and sell them for income, but stopped this practice. In 2024, only employees and entrepreneurs could enter. Following a study, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment will amend the Seasonal Workers Act and Decree, to require employment contracts for berry pickers, to ensure minimum wage among other objectives. Simplified procedures and lower permit costs will apply for short-term berry pickers relative to other employees.

For further information: www.tem.fi/en/labour-migration-and-integration | www.migri.fi.

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Finland

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Finland



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	30	..
Seasonal workers	6 590	- 59%
Intra-company transfers	30	+ 87%
Other temporary workers	1 330	+ 21%

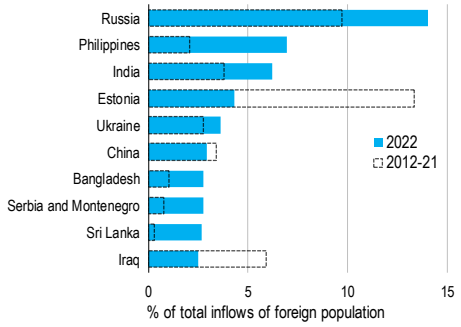
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	8 380	+ 44%
Trainees	90	+ 2%

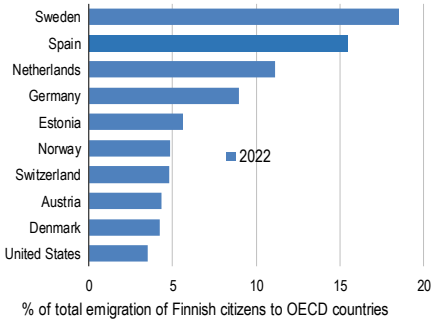
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	4 465	- 8%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Finnish citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



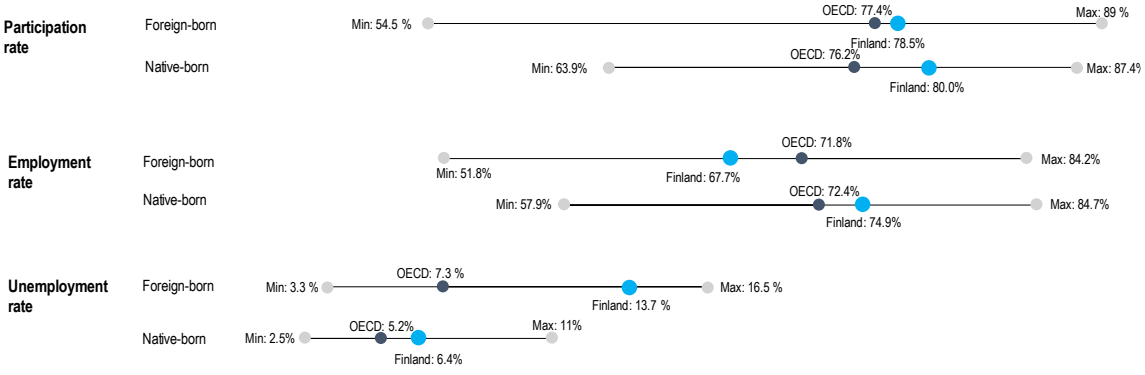
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	7.1	+4.3
Natural increase	-3.2	+0.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	10.4	+4.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	679	+2.6	0.2
Outflows (2023)	1 013	+1.0	0.3

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/xzwbcj

France

Foreign-born population – 2023	13.8% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 8.9 million, 52% women	Evolution since 2013: +18%	Algeria (16%), Morocco (12%), Portugal (7%)

In 2022, France received 294 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 10% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 24% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 20% labour migrants, 36% family members (including accompanying family) and 9% humanitarian migrants. Around 98 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 40 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 337 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 9% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Morocco registered the strongest increase (4 800) and Spain the largest decrease (-1 200) in flows to France compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 5.5%, to reach around 145 000. The majority of applicants came from Afghanistan (17 000), Guinea (11 000) and Türkiye (9 800). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Guinea (4 300) and the largest decrease nationals of Afghanistan (-5 700). Of the 133 000 decisions taken in 2023, 31% were positive.

Emigration of French citizens to OECD countries increased by 4% in 2022, to 110 000. Approximately 16% of this group migrated to Switzerland, 15% to Spain and 13% to Canada.

In January 2024, a new law was passed to better control immigration and improve integration. The law allows undocumented workers with proof of 12 months' work in a job in short supply over the last 24 months, and three years of residence, to apply for regularisation on their own, without requiring their employer to file the application on their behalf. Penalties for employers hiring undocumented workers have increased. A new four-year "talent – medical and pharmacy professions" residence permit was introduced. A minimum language level was introduced for obtaining a first multi-annual permit (A2 level) and was raised for obtaining residence (B1) and naturalisation (B2). The law also aims to speed up asylum procedures by consolidating relevant services at territorial level and reducing litigation from 12 to three standard procedures. A file for unaccompanied minors suspected of having committed a criminal offence was created. Deportation proceedings may now apply to foreigners who entered before age 13. In April 2024, a decree was adopted to provide for the fingerprint file to be interconnected with eight other French and European files. Measures such as immigration quotas, tightening family reunification conditions, conditioning certain rights to length of residence were rejected by the Constitutional Council.

To meet the new language requirements defined by the law, an initial scheme for enhanced language training towards level A2 now targets signatories of the Republican Integration Contract (CIR) and is currently being tested in selected French Departments. New arrivals who demonstrate achieving A1 level (previously exempt from language training) are now prescribed a 200-hour course to achieve A2 level. Similarly, people who previously received between 100 and 600 hours of training to reach A1 level now receive a further 200 hours to reach A2 level. As a follow-up of a recent experimentation, a 400-hour vocational language training package is offered in two French regions to CIR signatories who already have an A1 level in oral or written skills, and who have a professional project that will enable them to enter the job market quickly.

In 2023, the list of digitalised permit applications has been extended to first issuances and extensions of additional residence permit categories, including "Private and family life – Vulnerabilities" for foreign nationals who are victims of human trafficking, beneficiaries of a protection order, and foreign minors entrusted to the child welfare service. In 2023, French authorities simplified posted worker notification requirements to reduce the burden placed on employers when using the system.

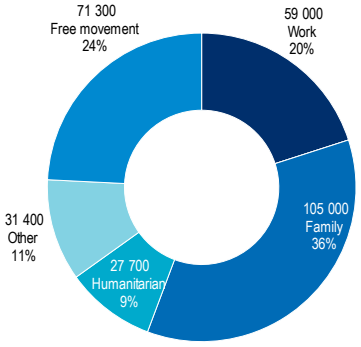
In 2023, the Ministry of the Interior continued to roll out its comprehensive, individualised support programme for beneficiaries of international protection. This program, called "AGIR", aims to provide systematic support in employment, housing and access to public services. By 2024, the programme is due to be rolled out nationwide.

For further information: www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr | www.ofii.fr

Key figures on immigration and emigration – France

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

France



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	4 510	+ 637%
Seasonal workers	13 200	+ 18%
Intra-company transfers	2 940	+ 67%
Other temporary workers	13 640	+ 28%

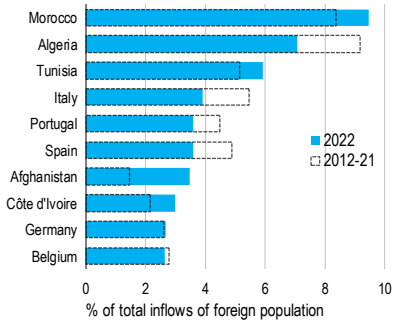
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	98 260	+ 14%
Trainees	5 650	+ 60%

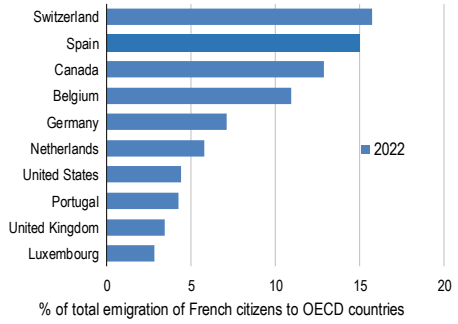
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	145 210	+ 6%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of French citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



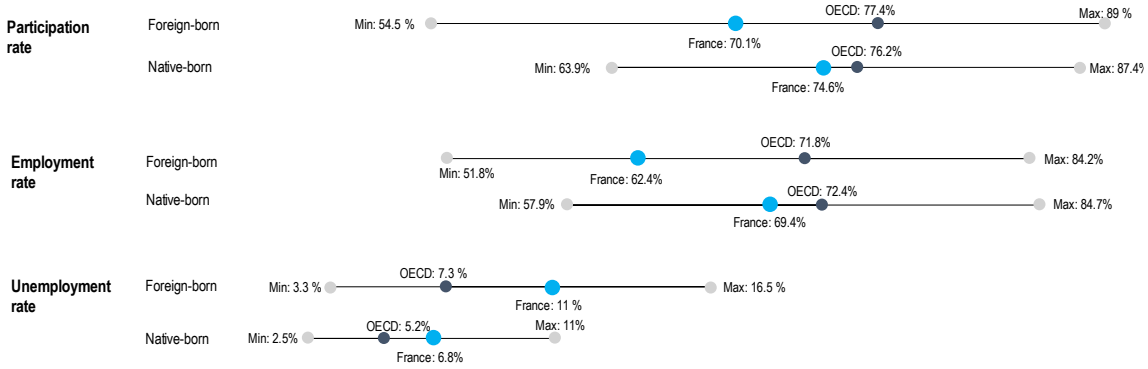
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	3.4	+0.2
Natural increase	0.7	-0.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	2.7	+0.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	34 786	+2.5	1.1
Outflows (2023)	15 866	+3.9	0.5

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/d130vs

Germany

Foreign-born population – 2023	18.2% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 15.2 million, 50% women	Evolution since 2013: +51%	Poland (10%), Türkiye (9%), Russia (7%)

In 2022, Germany received 669 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 25% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 49% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 13% labour migrants, 15% family members (including accompanying family) and 22% humanitarian migrants. Around 65 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 20 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 489 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 14% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Romania and Poland were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase and Croatia the largest decrease in flows to Germany compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 51%, to reach around 329 000. The majority of applicants came from Syria (103 000), Türkiye (61 000) and Afghanistan (51 000). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Türkiye (37 000) and the largest decrease nationals of Iraq (-4 000). Of the 217 000 decisions taken in 2023, 62% were positive.

Emigration of German citizens to OECD countries increased by 0.8% in 2022, to 150 000. Approximately 16% of this group migrated to Switzerland, 14% to Austria and 12% to Poland.

Germany's Law on the Immigration of Skilled Workers, which aims to facilitate labour migration from third countries, has been implemented in three stages. The first stage, effective from November 2023, lowered salary thresholds and expanded eligibility for the EU Blue Card. Furthermore, family reunification was facilitated for EU Blue Card holders using long-term mobility. It also removed restrictions tying workers with recognised vocational or university qualifications to specific job fields for which their training qualifies them, except in regulated professions. The second stage, which came into force in March 2024, removed the requirement to have a foreign qualification formally recognised by a German authority (for non-regulated professions) in order to acquire a visa – and subsequently a residence permit for certain purposes, extended work rights and the validity of student permits. It also eased some rules on permanent residence and family reunification. A further reform, the introduction of a one-year job-seeker permit, known as the "Opportunity Card", took effect in June 2024.

In addition, the Western Balkans Regulation, set to expire at the end of 2023, has been extended, and its annual visa quota doubled from 25 000 to 50 000. This regulation allows citizens from the Western Balkans to obtain work visas for any type of employment if they have a binding job offer from a German employer.

At the same time, the country has implemented measures to curb irregular migration and enforce deportation rules more consistently. A new law, which came into force in December 2023, designates Moldova and Georgia as safe countries of origin. The asylum procedure for nationals from these countries is accelerated in the sense that an appeal against the administrative decision has no suspensive effect and a shortened time limit for filing an appeal is statutory. Furthermore, in January 2024, the German Parliament passed the Repatriation Improvement Act. The law removes the one-month notice requirement for deportations, except for families with young children, and extends the maximum period of detention prior to deportation from 10 to 28 days. It gives the authorities greater powers to locate people to be deported and simplifies the deportation of criminals, human traffickers and members of criminal organisations. In addition, the law extends the period for which asylum seekers receive reduced welfare payments from 18 months to three years and reduces the waiting period for employment eligibility from nine months to six months for those in reception centres.

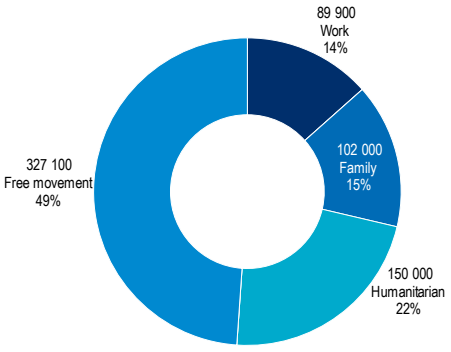
In the area of integration, the German Parliament passed a law to simplify the naturalisation process, which came into force in June 2024. The law reduces the minimum residence requirement from eight to five years (or up to three years in exceptional cases) and allows German citizens to hold multiple citizenships, which was previously only possible under certain circumstances. Additionally, Germany has intensified its efforts to combat discrimination. In 2023, the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (FADA) received EUR 5 million to support civil society initiatives and establish a civil society network of counselling centres for victims of discrimination across the country.

For further information: www.bmas.de | www.bamf.de | www.arbeitsagentur.de | www.bmi.bund.de

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Germany

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Germany



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	1 770	+ 111%
Intra-company transfers	8 800	+ 37%
Other temporary workers	..	..

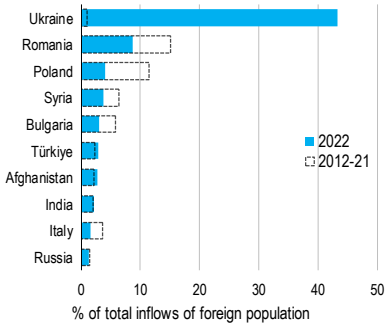
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	64 640	+ 21%
Trainees	9 260	+ 73%

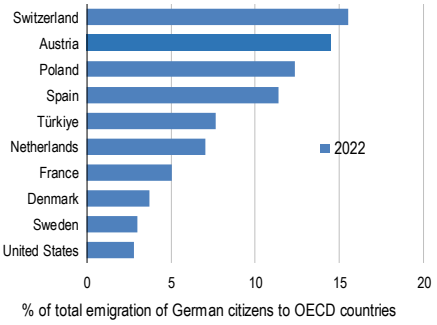
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	329 120	+ 51%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of German citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



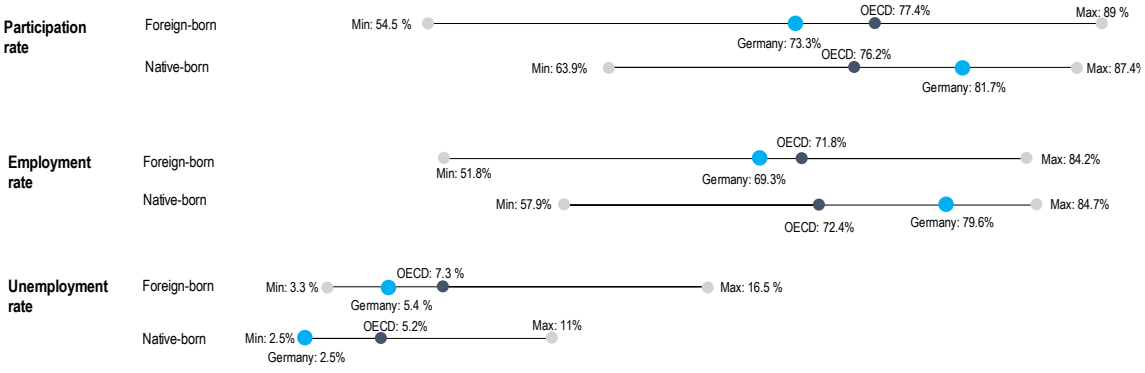
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	4.0	-9.4
Natural increase	-4.0	-0.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	8.0	-9.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	20 431	+7.5	0.5
Outflows (2023)	24 055	+4.2	0.5

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/zlu0be

Greece

Foreign-born population – 2023	11.3% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 1.2 million, 54% women	Evolution since 2013: -8%	Albania (48%), Georgia (7%), Russia (5%)

In 2022, 59 000 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Greece (excluding EU citizens), 24% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 10% labour migrants, 27% family members (including accompanying family), 2% who came for education reasons and 62% other migrants. Around 300 short-term permits were issued to third-country students. In addition, 22 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 64% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 99%, to reach around 58 000. The majority of applicants came from Syria (14 000), Afghanistan (8 800) and the West Bank and Gaza Strip (6 700). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Syria (9 600) and the largest decrease nationals of Pakistan (-600). Of the 40 000 decisions taken in 2023, 62% were positive.

Emigration of Greek citizens to OECD countries increased by 18% in 2022, to 33 000. Approximately 36% of this group migrated to Germany, 19% to the Netherlands and 6% to Switzerland.

Following the general elections in June 2023, a new set of migration policy priorities were introduced: ensure border protection in line with international and European obligations, promote social cohesion and integration of migrants, address labour shortages in key sectors through organised legal migration, combat smuggling of migrants, and enhance return and sustainable reintegration.

The new Migration Code (Law 5 038/2023) entered into force on 31 March 2024. The new Code simplifies a number of procedures and enhances efficiency through digitalisation. It reduces the number of residence permit types as well as documentary requirements for permit renewals. Initial permit duration was raised from two to three years. An important provision concerns second-generation migrants born in Greece, who are now entitled to receive 10-year residence permits (up from the previous maximum five years), with full access to the labour market.

The application process for the EU Blue Card was simplified and the right to apply extended to third country workers with a visa-exempt status or on C Visa (short-stay). The minimum contract duration requirement was lowered from nine to six months.

By legislative amendment (art.193, law 5078/2023), a time-limited opportunity for regularisation was offered to undocumented workers who were residing in Greece for at least 3 years before 30 November 2023, continue to reside in the country and have been offered a valid job offer. This opportunity is available until 31 December 2024. By the end of May 2024, 19 600 applications have been submitted, 10 000 of which had been processed and approved by early July 2024.

Further initiatives undertaken include a bilateral agreement with Egypt, ratified in January 2023, to facilitate seasonal migration in the agricultural sector. The agreement covers 5 000 workers in the first pilot year of implementation (2024). Additionally, an MoU with Bangladesh entered in force in September 2022. It includes provisions for granting residence permit to up to 15 000 Bangladeshi nationals already residing in Greece, the admission of 4 000 workers per year to work in the agricultural and other sectors of the economy, as well as provisions on promoting efficient return. The government intends to conclude more bilateral agreements with key partner countries, to respond to labour market needs and combat irregular migration.

In March 2024, the Minister of Migration and Asylum presented a plan for the introduction of a “Talent Visa” and a “Tech Visa” aimed at attracting third-country graduates. The one-year Tech Visa will allow the holder to work, change employers or become self-employed during the visa period without additional authorisation. The Talent Visa will be open to tertiary-level students who graduated in the last five years, without a Greek language proficiency requirement, provided they are proficient in English.

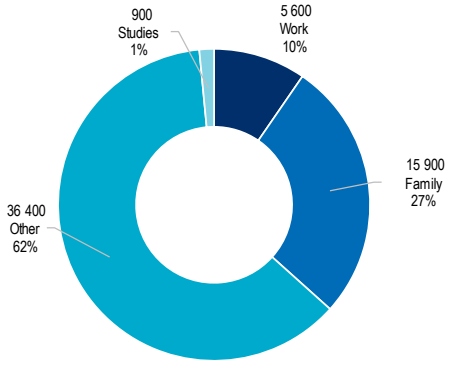
In April 2024, the eligibility threshold for the real estate investment “Golden Visa” was raised to between EUR 400 000 and EUR 800 000, depending on the region, and the number of properties a single investor can acquire in a given area is now limited.

Further information: www.migration.gov.gr | www.astynomia.gr | www.statistics.gr

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Greece

Grants of long-term residence permits
2022 (Source: Eurostat)

Greece

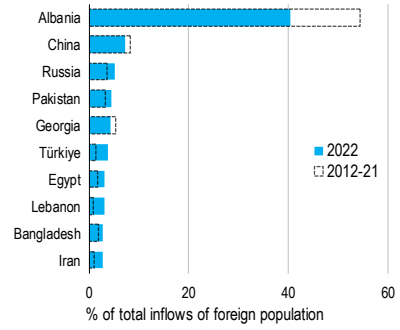


Temporary migration
(Source: Eurostat)

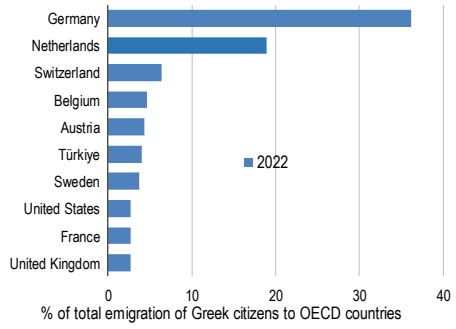
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	57 900	+ 99%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(First permits - Non-EU countries, Source: Eurostat)



Emigration of Greek citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



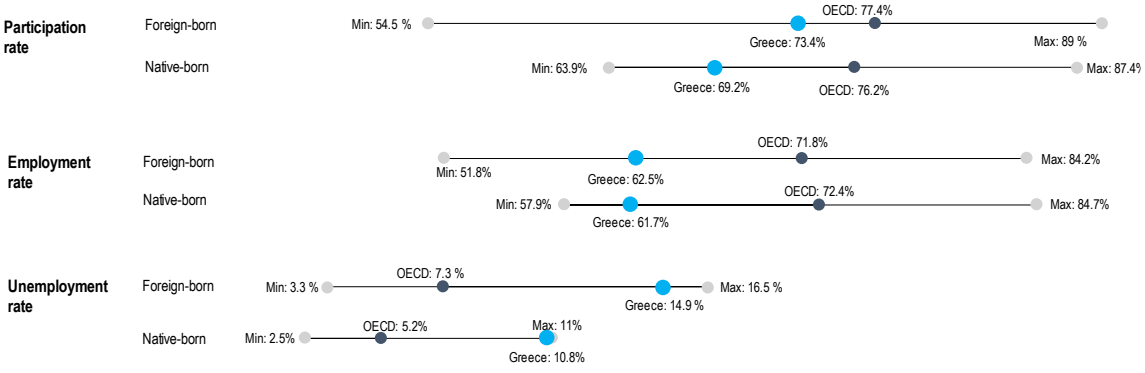
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	-1.6	+2.8
Natural increase	-5.4	+0.7
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.8	+2.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	542	-9.8	0.2
Outflows (2023)	2 983	+1.6	1.3

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/pre7sg

Hungary

Foreign-born population – 2023	6.3% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.6 million, 49% women	Evolution since 2013: +53%	Romania (32%), Ukraine (13%), Germany (7%)

In 2022, 55 000 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Hungary (excluding EU citizens), 25% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 73% labour migrants, 9% family members (including accompanying family), 12% who came for education reasons and 5% other migrants. Around 3 400 short-term permits were issued to international students and 7 100 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 42 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 10% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Germany and India were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, the Philippines registered the strongest increase (1 400) and the Slovak Republic the largest decrease (-800) in flows to Hungary compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -33%, to reach around 30. The majority of applicants came from Russia (10) and Azerbaijan (5). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Russia (5). Of the 35 decisions taken in 2023, 71% were positive.

Emigration of Hungarian citizens to OECD countries increased by 18% in 2022, to 45 000. Approximately 36% of this group migrated to Germany, 28% to Austria and 9% to the Netherlands.

Hungary's new immigration law came into force on 1 January 2024, with implementation from 1 March 2024. The new law significantly overhauls the immigration system, changing several work-related permits and introducing stricter notification requirements for employers. Key changes include a set of new work permit types, separating permits for highly skilled workers from those for lower-skilled migrant workers, as well as a new permit for investors. The residence permit for "other purposes", which covered many different grounds, has been abolished.

There are four different types of permits for migrant workers. The migrant worker's residence permit is one of them. It can only be granted for a reduced set of roles: approximately 300 occupations are on an ineligible list, and the employer must be a registered preferential employer or registered certified temporary-work agency. These permits are valid for two years, with one 12-month extension possible. Upon expiry a new application is required, and employment is not allowed while awaiting the new permit. These workers may not transfer to other types of permits, do not become eligible for permanent residence, and cannot request family reunification.

Employers of migrant workers must not only notify the immigration authority of the start and end dates of employment, but are now required to ensure that the migrant worker leaves Hungary following the termination of their employment. For three of the types of permits, failure of employers to comply with their obligation for the migrant workers to leave Hungary, leads to a fine of HUF 5 million (about EUR 12 800).

A new "Hungarian Card" is available for highly skilled talent with relevant higher education qualifications or engagement in sports or the performing arts. This permit exists alongside the EU Blue Card (which remains unchanged, implementing the possibility for professional experience in certain information technology roles to replace education qualifications, as foreseen in the recast EU Directive), and seeks to address talent shortages in specific sectors, including engineering and information technology. The Hungarian Card is valid for three years and allows for indefinite renewal, change of immigration status including access to permanent residence, and family reunification.

Hungary has also relaunched its investor visa programme through the "guest investor" residence permit. The programme follows a previous scheme that ended in 2017, and grants work and residence rights for 10 years (renewable once). Eligible types of investment include a five-year investment of EUR 250 000 in a specific investment fund or EUR 500 000 in residential real estate, or a donation of EUR 1 million into a higher education institution.

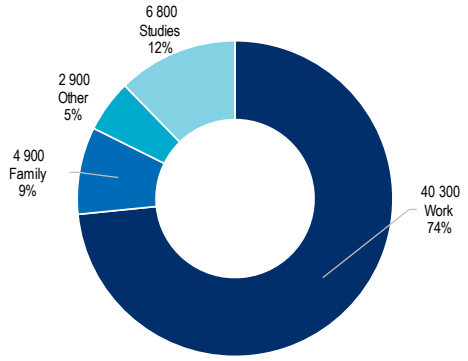
Migrants now have three instead of 12 months from issuance of entry visas to collect their residence permits. Starting in 2025, certain applications, e.g. for permanent residence permits or extensions to migrant worker permits, require fulfilment of the "social coexistence" requirement, proved by passing a Hungarian history and culture exam. The law includes a number of further regulation changes concerning study permits, posted workers, and other notification and documentation details. As of March 2024, several implementation rules have been announced.

For further information: http://oif.gov.hu/index.php?lang=hu

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Hungary

Grants of long-term residence permits
2022 (Source: Eurostat)

Hungary



Temporary migration
(Source: Eurostat)

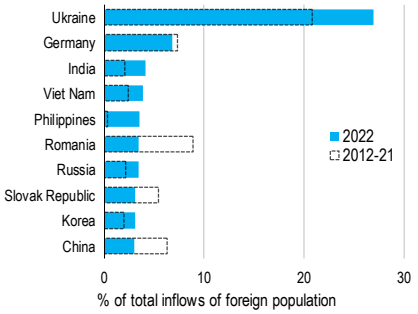
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Employment reasons	7 110	- 1%
Family reasons	580	- 60%
Education reasons	3 400	+ 3%
Other reason	2 730	+ 15%

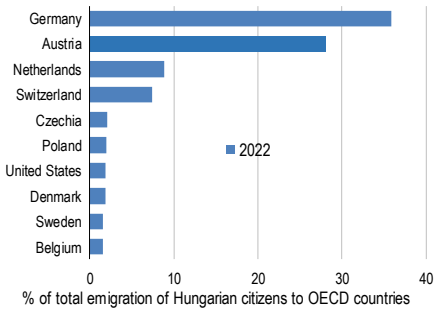
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	30	- 33%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Hungarian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



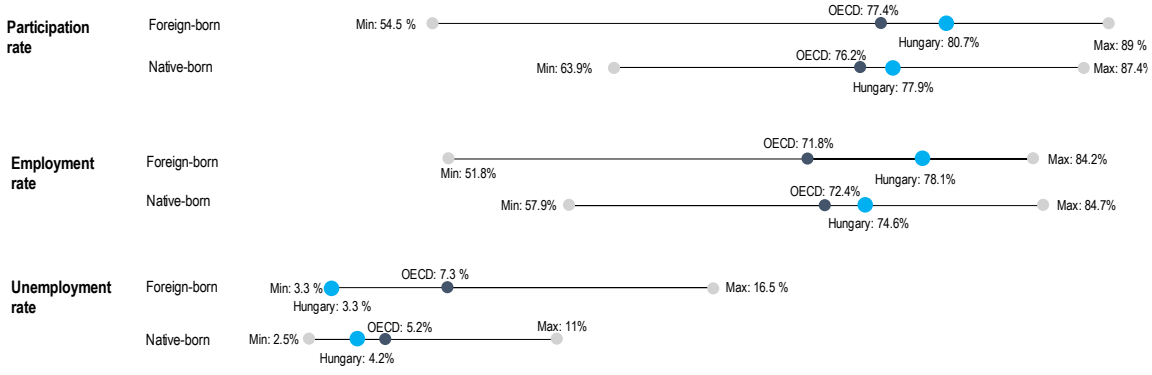
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	-1.6	+7.7
Natural increase	-4.3	+0.6
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	2.7	+7.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	4 680	+19.3	2.2
Outflows (2023)	1 425	+18.3	0.7

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/5qutk8

Iceland

Foreign-born population – 2023	22% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.1 million, 46% women	Evolution since 2013: +132%	Poland (28%), Lithuania (5%), Denmark (5%)

In 2022, 1 700 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Iceland (excluding EU citizens), 83% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 2% labour migrants, 16% family members (including accompanying family), 6% who came for education reasons and 76% other migrants. Around 500 short-term permits were issued to international students and 600 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration).

Poland, Ukraine and Romania were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (2 200) and the United States the largest decrease (-81) in flows to Iceland compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -9.1%, to reach around 4 100. The majority of applicants came from Ukraine (1 600), Venezuela (1 600) and the West Bank and Gaza Strip (200). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Venezuela (400) and the largest decrease nationals of Ukraine (-700). Of the 1 540 decisions taken in 2023, 21% were positive.

Emigration of Icelandic citizens to OECD countries increased by 3% in 2022, to 2 100. Approximately 38% of this group migrated to Denmark, 21% to Sweden and 12% to Norway.

In October 2023, the Nordic Ministers responsible for immigration matters entered into co-operation on return with three joint initiatives on reintegration and readmission. The first initiative allows Nordic migration and return attachés to co-ordinate and support assisted voluntary returns from Nordic countries to countries of origin. The second focuses on returning individuals who do not have the right to remain in the EU and the Schengen area with joint Nordic return operations in collaboration with Frontex. The last project concerns co-operation with IOM in providing services to stranded irregular migrants in North Africa.

In January 2024, the Ministry of Justice published a draft bill on the establishment of closed residential facilities. The bill allows the government to place in closed residential facilities those foreigners who must, or may have to, leave the country (in cases where a decision is being processed by government).

In February 2024, the Government of Iceland agreed on increased co-ordination and action across government in immigration matters. It builds on four pillars, each including concrete actions. The first focuses on services for immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers, with several actions to improve efficiency and access to information. The second pillar concerns equal opportunities in Icelandic society, with actions focusing on establishing a comprehensive integration policy and increasing the supply of Icelandic language education. The third pillar aims to better use migrants' skills, with a focus on bridging courses and a revision of residence permits. The last pillar concerns co-ordination across levels of government, including a focus on the collection and processing of information and data.

In February 2024, the activation of Article 44 of the Foreign Nationals Act, No. 80/2016 was extended by one year, in line with the extension of the EU's Temporary Protection Directive.

In the area of integration, a Green Paper on the Matters of Immigrant and Refugees was released in October 2023, the first of its kind. It presents an initial status assessment of integration policy in Iceland, based on work carried out by a Minister-nominated steering group to draft a policy in the field of integration. An open consultation on the contents of the Green Paper followed.

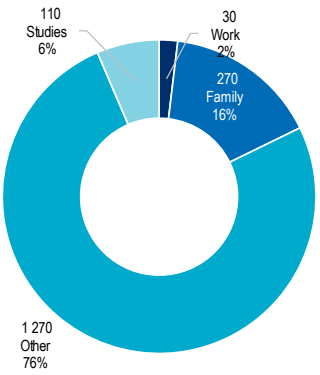
In May 2024, a White Paper on Matters of Immigrants was released, based on challenges identified in the Green Paper. It includes a draft policy proposed over a 15-year period. It sets out the government's future vision, three objectives and 17 targets, along with a preliminary assessment of their impact. The three objectives are the following: Participation, equality and diversity, including targets on civic participation and poverty; Information, access and services, including targets on information provision and support for youth with migrant parents; Communication and language, including targets on the quantity and quality of Icelandic language services.

For further information: www.stjornarradid.is | www.utl.is | www.vinnumalastofnun.is | www.hagstofa.is

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Iceland

Grants of long-term residence permits
2022 (Source: Eurostat)

Iceland



Temporary migration
(Source: Eurostat)

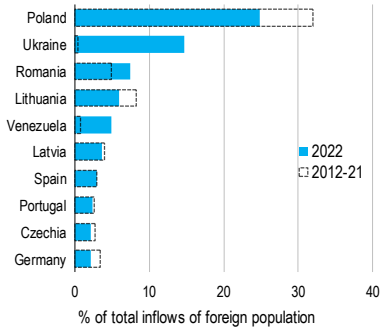
Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Employment reasons	350	+ 7%
Family reasons	320	+ 15%
Education reasons	510	+ 12%
Other reason	10	- 27%

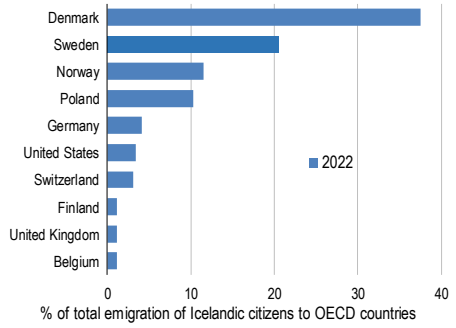
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers (2018)	4 120	- 9%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Icelandic citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



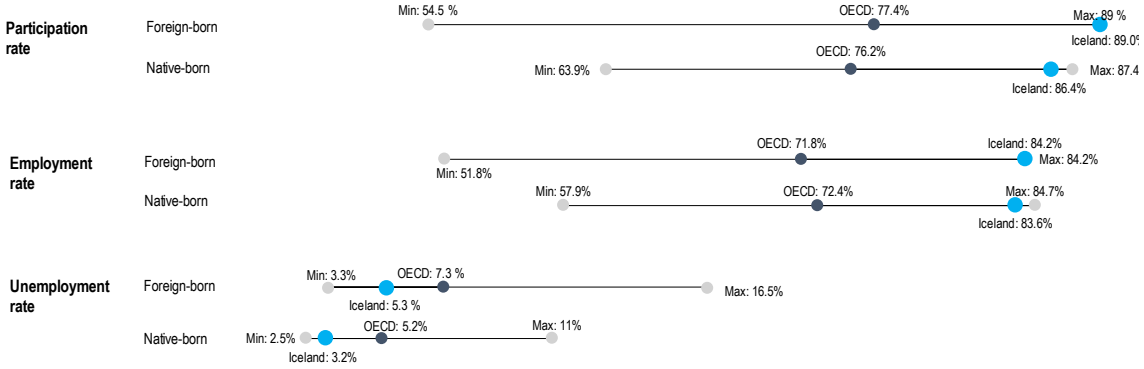
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	28.4	-1.7
Natural increase	4.4	+0.0
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	24.0	-1.7

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	206	+7.7	0.7
Outflows (2023)	452	+28.0	1.5

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/neq5lm

Ireland

Foreign-born population – 2022	20.3% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 1 million, 51% women	Evolution since 2013: +31%	United Kingdom (28%), Poland (10%), India (6%)

In 2022, Ireland received 67 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 74% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 38% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 53% labour migrants, 6% family members (including accompanying family) and 3% humanitarian migrants. Around 18 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 1 800 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 45 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 630% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -3.1%, to reach around 13 000. The majority of applicants came from Nigeria (2 100), Algeria (1 500) and Afghanistan (1 100). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Nigeria (1 000) and the largest decrease nationals of Georgia (-1 700). Of the 3 850 decisions taken in 2023, 83% were positive.

Emigration of Irish citizens to OECD countries decreased by -6% in 2022, to 19 000. Approximately 19% of this group migrated to Spain, 13% to Australia and 12% to the Netherlands.

The Employment Permits Bill 2022 was passed in June 2024 and contains several significant labour migration policy changes. Spouses and partners of General Employment and Intra-Corporate Transferee permit holders are now allowed to work without having to obtain a separate work permit, if they are already in Ireland. Current and future permit holders whose spouses or partners are not in Ireland will still need to apply for family reunification after 12 months. Family reunification waiting times are the subject of an ongoing review of the Non-EEA Family Reunification Policy.

Work permit holders will be allowed to change jobs once they have accomplished an initial period of 9 months with their employer, instead of 12 months previously, and without having to reapply.

The Bill will also provide for a Seasonal Employment Permit to allow short-term employment permits to cover short-stay and recurrent employment situations in sectors where this type of employment occurs. The labour market test for General Employment Permits (GEPs) was revised. In order to facilitate movements of employees, a more streamlined process for the transfer of employment permits between employers was introduced.

Separately, the list of occupations eligible for employment permits was expanded (11 added to the Critical Skills Occupations List and 32 eligible for a GEP). The Employment Permit application salary requirement for most GEP holders rose to EUR 34 000 (+4 000) in January 2024, that for Critical Skills to EUR 38 000 (+6 000) and that for ICT and Contract for Services to EUR 46 000 (+6 000). A roadmap for future increases was also published. Several occupations eligible for GEP have seen their quotas extended.

The Immigrant Investor Programme (IIP), which was a pathway to residency for non-EEA nationals on the basis of long-term investment, was closed to new applicants in February 2023.

Several requirements for naturalisation were amended in 2023. Applicants will now be allowed more days out of Ireland in the year preceding the application (70 instead of 42; an additional exceptional 30-day absence may also be allowed). Rules for children born in Ireland to non-Irish parents were also relaxed. Naturalisation applications also moved online.

Further developments in 2024 included changes to entitlements for beneficiaries of temporary protection; Ireland's opt-in to the non-Schengen measures of the EU Migration Pact; work towards developing a Single Permit Application procedure; and changes to allow spouses of GEPs permission to work.

In March 2024, the government announced a new Comprehensive Accommodation Strategy for International Protection applicants. The aim is to address the accommodation shortages, reduce the reliance on private providers and reinforce the power of the State.

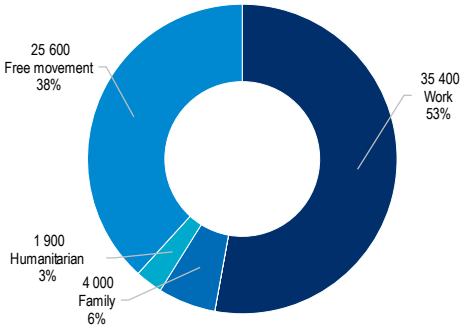
Following a rise in hate crimes and far-right-led riots in December 2023, new legislation to strengthen the law on hate speech and to provide for new hate crime offences featured in public debate in the first part of 2024. The Criminal Justice (Incitement to Violence or Hatred and Hate Offences) Bill 2022 is currently before the Senate and will update the existing law on incitement to hatred that has been in place since 1989.

For further information: www.irishimmigration.ie | www.ria.gov.ie | www.enterprise.gov.ie

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Ireland

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Ireland



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	1 650	+ 228%
Other temporary workers	60	+ 47%

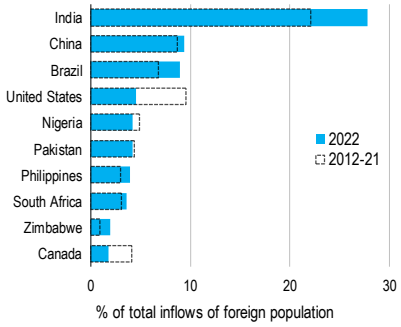
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	17 650	+ 58%
Trainees	40	+ 72%

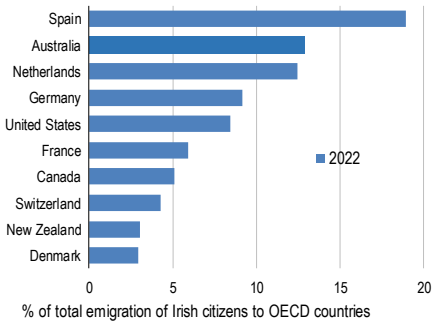
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	13 220	- 3%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(First permits - Non-EU countries, Source: Eurostat)



Emigration of Irish citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



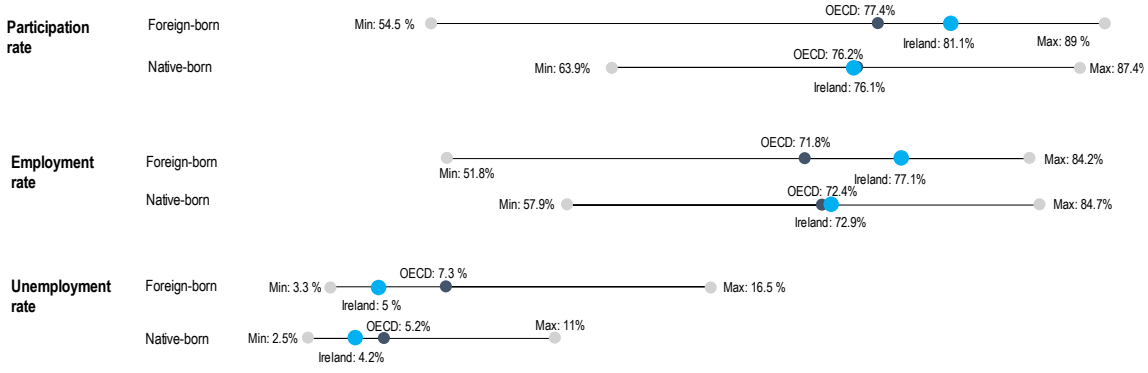
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	13.6	-27.3
Natural increase	3.7	-0.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	10.0	-27.2

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	424	-2.7	0.1
Outflows (2023)	2 318	+8.8	0.4

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/04vu5m

Israel

Foreign-born population – 2023	20.2% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 1.8 million, 55% women	Evolution since 2013: 0%	Former USSR (51%), Morocco (7%), the United States (6%)

In 2022, Israel received 75 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 190% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 90% under the Law of Return and 10% family members (including accompanying family). An additional 68 000 permits were issued to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

Russia, Ukraine and the United States were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Russia registered the strongest increase (38 000) and France the largest decrease (-1 400) in flows to Israel compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 74%, to reach around 6 800. The majority of applicants came from Russia (1900), India (800) and Belarus (700). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Russia (900) and the largest decrease nationals of Philippines (-21). Of the 6 850 decisions taken in 2023, 0.4% were positive.

Emigration of Israeli citizens to OECD countries increased by 8% in 2022, to 9 800. Approximately 39% of this group migrated to the United States, 16% to Germany and 9% to Canada.

2022 saw a spike in permanent migration under the Law of Return due largely to Russian citizens and, to a lesser extent, Ukrainian citizens arriving. While the Israeli Government took measures in 2022 to facilitate migration from Ukraine of persons eligible for the Law of Return, most of the incoming migrants were Russians. 2023 saw the flow of Ukrainians drop by 86% and the inflow of Russians decline by 26%. The total still largely exceeds the average inflow during the previous decade.

The Ministry of Immigrant Absorption in 2022 focused mostly on integration of Ukrainian, Russian and Ethiopian immigrants. The budget increased in 2023 following record expenditures in 2022 related to the unanticipated inflows. In July 2023, a Government Decision extended the policy for integration of Israeli citizens of Ethiopian origin and budgeted NIS 10 million (EUR 2.5 million). The initiatives focus on education, higher grade military service, employment, and other measures such as anti-discrimination, cultural awareness and trust-building.

All COVID-19 restrictions on foreign workers entering Israel were lifted in May 2023. In the face of growing demand for temporary foreign workers, the sectors of employment expanded. Nursing homes, hotels and technology industries received their first quotas in 2022 and expanded in 2023. Quotas for construction were increased from 22 000 to 30 000 in 2023 and for agriculture from 31 200 to 40 200. No future reduction of quotas was announced. Other quotas were created in 2023 for infrastructure projects.

Israel has a programme for agricultural students from developing countries. In 2020, the quota for these students – who are employed in practical training for 11 months in agricultural activities – was separated from the total agricultural worker quota. Trainees earn at least minimum wage.

In July 2023, the High Court cancelled the legislation imposing automatic deductions of foreign workers' departure withholding for those who do not leave at visa expiration. The Court gave the government six months to amend the legislation such that the deduction mechanism is proportionate to the right to property.

The quota for Palestinian daily cross-border workers was raised to 143 680 in June 2023, its highest level ever, although the number of permit-holders was lower, about 106 000. From January 2023, employers must pay salaries to Palestinian cross-border workers directly to their bank accounts.

Following Hamas' terrorist attacks on Israel on 7 October 2023, the government suspended admission of most Palestinian cross-border workers and made a number of changes to the rules for temporary foreign workers, extending permit validity, allowing increased flexibility in employer changes and authorising recruitment outside of bilateral labour agreements.

In 2022, the government adopted a multi-year implementation plan of the national plan for the fight against human trafficking 2022-26, included in the state budget for 2023-24.

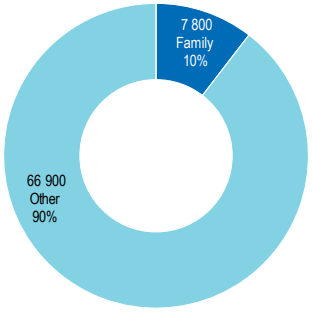
In January 2024, the government extended the non-refoulement policy concerning Ukrainians not eligible for the Law of Return in Israel, through the end of 2024, including non-enforcement of the prohibition concerning employment of foreigners without work permits, as it pertains to the above Ukrainians.

For further information: www.gov.il/en

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Israel

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Israel



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, UNHCR)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	67 800	+ 63%

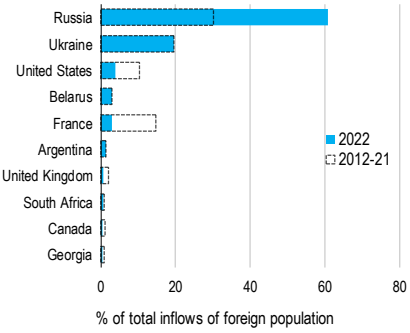
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	..	..
Trainees	..	..

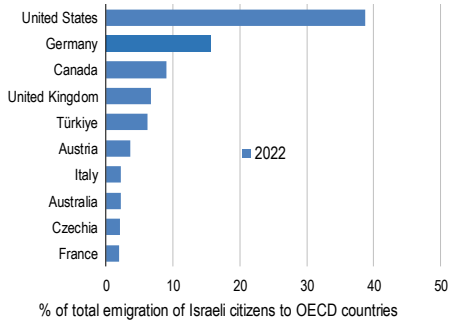
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	6 815	+ 74%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Israeli citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



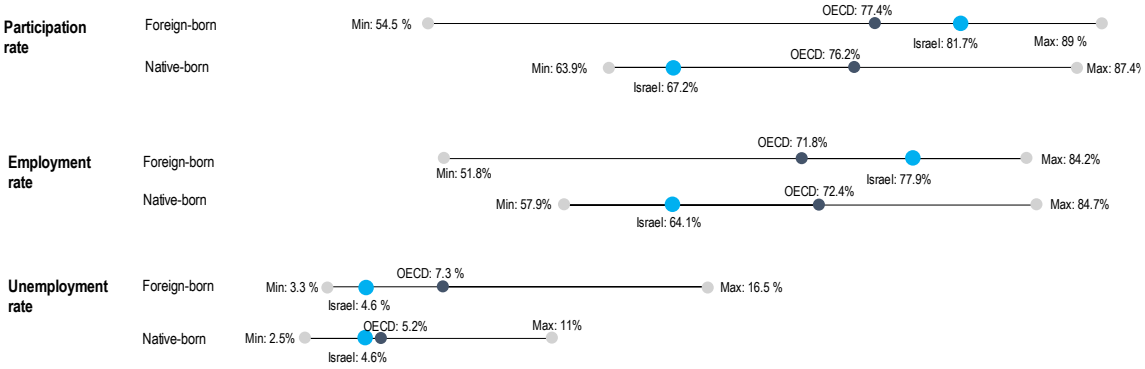
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	21.5	+1.7
Natural increase	13.7	-0.2
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	7.8	+1.9

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	6 552	-7.0	1.3
Outflows (2023)	6 357	-16.5	1.2

Labour market outcomes
2021 compared to 2023 OECD averages



StatLink https://stat.link/vz6rgc

Italy

Foreign-born population – 2023	10.9% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 6.4 million, 53% women	Evolution since 2013: +13%	Romania (14%), Albania (8%), Former USSR (8%)

In 2022, Italy received 235 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 15% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 21% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 24% labour migrants, 52% family members (including accompanying family) and 2% humanitarian migrants. Around 25 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 7 600 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 133 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 23% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Romania, Ukraine and Albania were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (21 000) and Nigeria the largest decrease (-200) in flows to Italy compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 69%, to reach around 131 000. The majority of applicants came from Bangladesh (23 000), Egypt (18 000) and Pakistan (17 000). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Egypt (9 300) and the largest decrease nationals of Georgia (-200). Of the 46 000 decisions taken in 2023, 48% were positive.

Emigration of Italian citizens to OECD countries increased by 14% in 2022, to 152 000. Approximately 32% of this group migrated to Spain, 14% to Germany and 12% to Switzerland.

Italy implemented a series of legislative measures on migration in 2023. Overall, these measures comprise a tightening of Italy's migration policies, with stricter and more restrictive approaches to immigration and asylum, but also some facilitations for admission of workers.

A new decree-law effective March 2023 modified regulations for vessels engaged in search-and-rescue operations in territorial waters. Building on earlier decrees, Law No. 50 of 5 May 2023 adopted a range of state-controlled instruments to facilitate the entry of workers while discouraging irregular arrivals through smuggling routes, including changes to the asylum procedure and the reception system. A subsequent decree in October 2023 introduced further restrictions. The reforms include limits to eligibility for international protection, establishing a procedure "for patently unfounded claims" and creating a list of countries deemed safe. For applicants from these countries, the regulation reverses the burden of proof and permits an accelerated asylum procedure at the border. The "Special Protection" status, a complementary form of protection used to cover various grounds after the Humanitarian protection permit was abolished in late 2018, is now only applicable to migrants whose fundamental rights might be violated in their country of origin. It can no longer be converted to a residence permit for employment. The new law also modifies the asylum reception system and associated integration measures, limiting stays of asylum seekers at reception centres and the range of support services offered to them. Unaccompanied minors may now convert their permits only to study permits, job seeking or work permits with a maximum validity of one year. In November 2023, Italy made an agreement with Albania providing for the opening and management of two centres in Albania to detain people rescued at sea by Italian ships.

To address labour shortages, an additional 40 000 quota for seasonal workers in the agriculture and hospitality sector was announced in August 2023. In October 2023, Italy approved three-year admission quotas for labour migrants for 2023-25, setting the quotas at 136 000 for 2023, 151 000 for 2024 and 165 000 for 2025. This is a sharp increase from previous quotas (69 700 in 2021 and 75 000 in 2022). The maximum duration of residence permits issued for permanent work, self-employment or family reunification has been extended from two to three years after the first renewal. As of July 2023, a legal amendment allows non-EU nationals to work immediately upon receiving a work visa and after entering Italy, before signing the residence contract. The change also applies to holders of an EU Blue Card, an Intra-Company Transfer, an EU Intra-Company Transfer and seasonal workers.

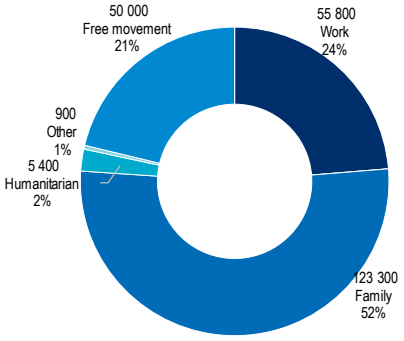
A March 2024 agreement signed between Italy and Tunisia commits to facilitate entry of 12 000 Tunisian workers over three years to address shortages in the Italian workforce. An earlier agreement also provides for a simplified entry procedure for Tunisian nationals, and the possibility of extended stay for Tunisian workers. An agreement signed in April 2024 launched a one-year pilot project for "worker corridors", which would bring 300 workers, primarily from Libya.

For further information: www.lavoro.gov.it/ | www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Italy

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Italy



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	90	+ 141%
Seasonal workers	3 230	+ 64%
Intra-company transfers	250	+ 24%
Other temporary workers	3 520	+ 61%

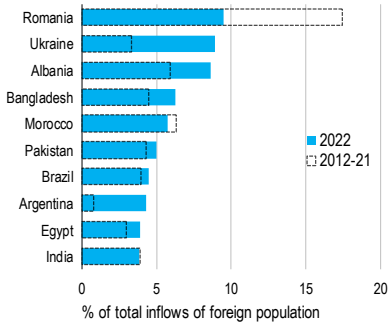
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	25 050	+ 43%
Trainees	490	+ 74%

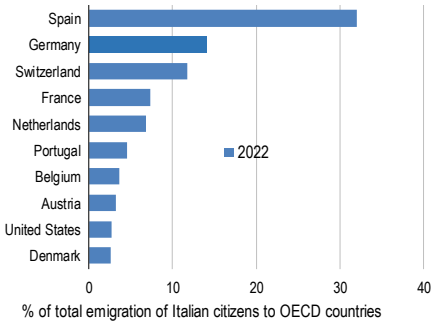
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	130 565	+ 69%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Italian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



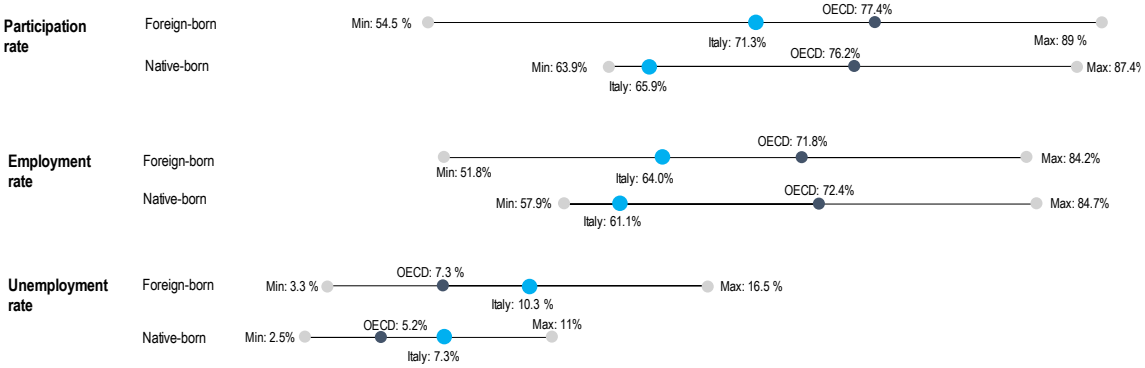
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	-0.1	+0.5
Natural increase	-4.8	+0.7
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.6	-0.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	12 053	+14.5	0.5
Outflows (2023)	12 227	+5.5	0.5

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/it5f6p

Japan

Foreign population – 2023	2.5% of the population	Main nationalities:
Size: 3.1 million, 50% women	Evolution since 2013: +51%	China (25%), Viet Nam (16%), Korea (13%)

In 2022, Japan received 144 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 150% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 55% labour migrants, 41% family members (including accompanying family) and 1% humanitarian migrants. Around 167 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 224 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

Viet Nam, China and Indonesia were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Viet Nam registered the strongest increase (104 000) in flows to Japan compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 270%, to reach around 14 000. The majority of applicants came from Sri Lanka (3 800), Türkiye (2 400) and Pakistan (1 100). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Sri Lanka (3 300) and the largest decrease nationals of Myanmar (26). Of the 8 920 decisions taken in 2023, 15% were positive.

Emigration of Japanese citizens to OECD countries increased by 12% in 2022, to 22 000. Approximately 19% of this group migrated to Germany, 19% to the United States and 8% to the Netherlands.

Japan enacted new legislation in June 2024 that will replace the Technical Internship Training Programme (TITP) with a new programme. The new programme aims to secure and develop foreign human resources in fields facing labour shortages at the level of the Specified Skilled Worker-1 which leads to a potential pathway to permanent resident. The new programme, unlike TITP, allows workers to switch employer within the same job category if they meet certain requirements, and takes measures to counteract excessive fees charged by sending organisations in the countries of origin. The programme will start in 2027.

The fields covered by the Specific Skilled Worker System (the SSWS), introduced in 2019, have been successively expanded to a total of 16 industries in 2024. The latest fields to be included are Automobile transportation business, Railway, Forestry and Wood industry. While SSW-1 status is designed to work for limited duration (five years), SSW-2 is designed to work without a limit on the number of extensions of period of stay, sponsor family dependents, and eventually apply for permanent residence. Tests for SSW-2 have been gradually expanding.

In July 2023, Japan signed a Memorandum of Co-operation (MoC) with the Kyrgyz Republic on the SSWS. The Kyrgyz Republic is the 16th country to sign a MoC since the launch of the system in 2019.

Japan introduced a status for Digital Nomads in 2024. The duration of stay is up to 6 months. Foreigners must be employed abroad or self-employed and make use of information and communication technology as part of their position. Eligibility requirements include being a national of a visa-exempt country that has a bilateral tax agreement with Japan; earning a minimum annual income of JPY 10 million (USD 68 300); and holding private medical health insurance.

The Act on the Accrediting of Japanese-Language Institutes (JLIs) came into force in April 2024 to improve the quality of language teaching to foreign nationals residing in Japan. The changes include a new accreditation system of JLIs based on the quality of education, overseen by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), as well as a credentialing system of Japanese language teacher through an examination and a practical training. Previously, JLIs were not accredited by MEXT.

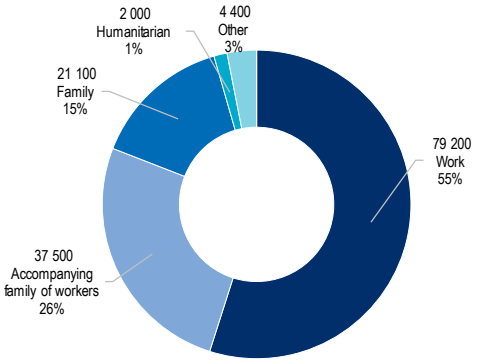
The Immigration Services Agency (ISA) relaxed the conditions for international graduates from certain vocational schools in Japan to obtain a residence status after their studies. International graduates need to find employment in a field closely related to their studies in order to remain in Japan. The relevance of job duties to the graduate's major will be judged more "flexibly", as has been the practice for university graduates and postgraduates. In addition, foreign graduates of certain vocational schools and junior colleges in Japan who are highly proficient in the Japanese language and wish to work in Japan in a different field from their major will be granted a specific "designated activities" visa.

Further information: www.mhlw.go.jp/english | www.isa.go.jp/en | www.moj.go.jp

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Japan

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Japan



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, UNHCR)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	4 070	+1 575%
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	7 800	+1 469%
Other temporary workers	27 310	+ 360%

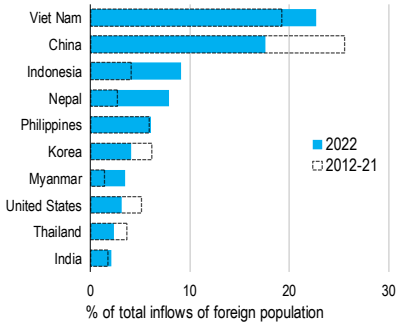
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	167 130	+1 334%
Trainees	185 230	+ 683%

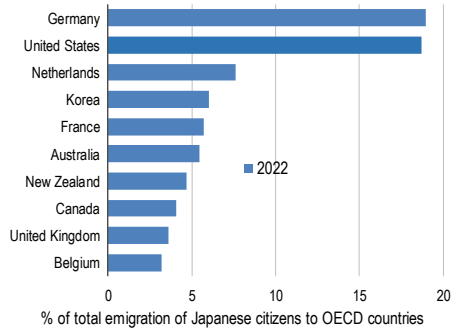
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	13 825	+ 267%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Japanese citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



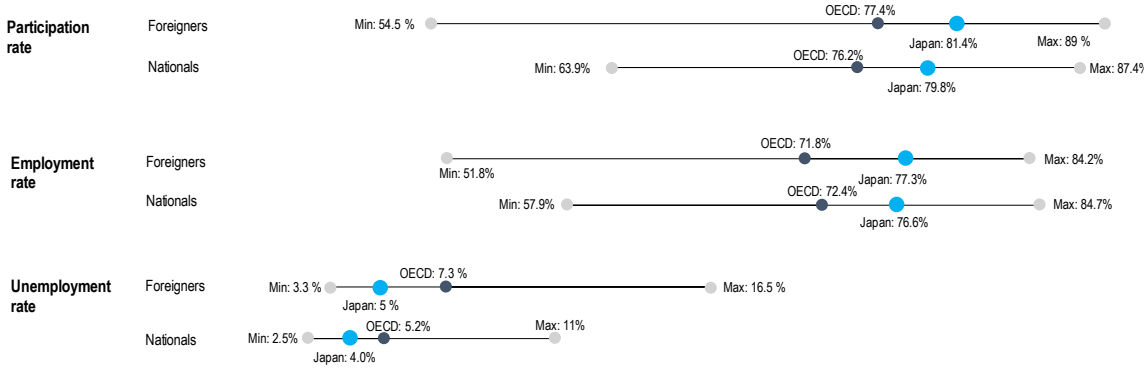
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	-4.8	-0.3
Natural increase	-6.7	-0.9
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.9	+0.5

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	4 687	-13.3	0.1
Outflows (2023)	5 934	+31.0	0.1

Labour market outcomes - Foreign population
2020 compared to 2022 OECD averages



StatLink https://stat.link/pk6zg1

Korea

Foreign population – 2023	3.8% of the population	Main nationalities:
Size: 2 million, 45% women	Evolution since 2013: +110%	China (40%), Viet Nam (10%), the United States (4%)

In 2022, Korea received 58 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 20% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 10% labour migrants, 21% family members (including accompanying family) and 0.3% humanitarian migrants. Around 57 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 160 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

China, Viet Nam and Thailand were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Viet Nam registered the strongest increase (34 000) in flows to Korea compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 63%, to reach around 19 000. The majority of applicants came from Russia (5 800), Kazakhstan (2 100) and China (1 300). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Russia (4 700) and the largest decrease nationals of Türkiye (-600). Of the 13 000 decisions taken in 2023, 2% were positive.

Emigration of Korean citizens to OECD countries increased by 26% in 2022, to 43 000. Approximately 37% of this group migrated to the United States, 13% to Canada and 11% to Japan.

Admission quotas for non-professional E-9 workers in 2024 were set at 165 000, 45 000 more than in 2023. Of these, 21 500 are allocated for re-entry. The majority, over 95 000, are dedicated to the manufacturing sector. The remaining are distributed to: Shipbuilding (5 000), Construction (6 000), Service (13 000), Agriculture (16 000), and Fishery (10 000).

The Korean Government will expand the scope of E-9 industries in 2024, to include restaurants, mining, and forestry. Foreign workers with E-9 visas will now also be able to legally work at businesses with fewer than five employees. A pilot programme with the Philippines will bring 100 domestic workers under E-9 visas.

Other policy measures aim to ease workforce shortages in certain industries. Since January 2023, Work and Visit (H-2) visa holders have been allowed to work in all food service establishments (previously allowed only in selected establishments such as Korean restaurants). In May 2023, the Ministry of Justice also allowed those with F-4 visas to work as kitchen assistants, servers, and fast-food workers.

Starting July 2023, the Ministry of Justice increased the number of hours D-2 student visa holders could work from 20 hours a week to 25 (30 hours a week for those who meet the language certification requirement).

Additionally, Tajikistan has been designated as the 17th country allowed to send E-9 workers to Korea. The Korean Government will establish an Employment Permit System centre in Tajikistan to begin hosting Tajik nationals on E-9 visas starting in 2025.

In February 2024, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice jointly announced the results of their annual evaluation of universities' and colleges' international programmes, which aim to tackle issues related to the unlawful extended stay of foreign students and to support Korea's target of attracting 300 000 foreign students by 2027. Based on the 2023 evaluation, the number of certified institutions and language studies programmes increased from 120 to 134 and from 75 to 90, respectively. However, 20 degree programmes and 20 language training programmes were restricted from issuing visas for one year. The government also announced a pilot scheme for parents of international students in regional areas to come to work in seasonal agriculture or fisheries for up to eight months a year in the region where their offspring are enrolled.

In September 2023, the KRW 7.18 billion (USD 5.5 million) budget for foreign worker support centres was cut, resulting in their closure. As the budget and governance were revised, nine HQ centres reopened to provide essential services to foreign workers starting from the first quarter of 2024.

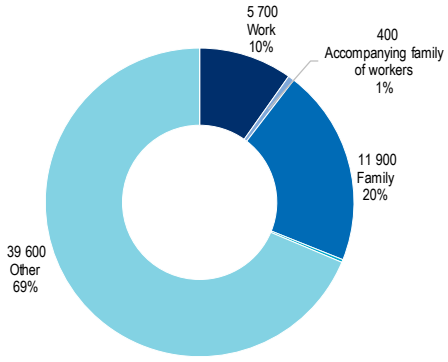
The Skilled Worker Points System (E-7-4), which allows E-9, E-10, H-2 visa holders to have their skills verified and acquire a renewable longer-term status, was expanded from September 2023, to allow foreigners with four years residence in Korea and certain language skills to be recommended by their employers to apply for the E-7-4 visa. Recipients must then work at least two years for that firm.

For further information: www.eps.go.kr | www.immigration.go.kr

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Korea

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Korea



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, UNHCR)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	2 040	+ 541%
Seasonal workers	8 180	+1 393%
Intra-company transfers	400	+ 5%
Other temporary workers	117 890	+ 105%

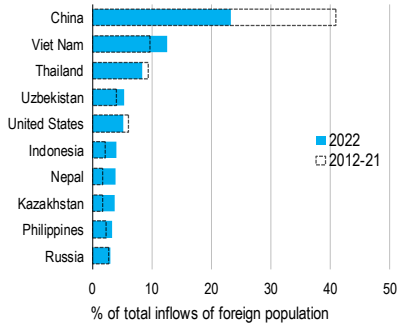
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	57 200	+ 48%
Trainees	31 940	+8 262%

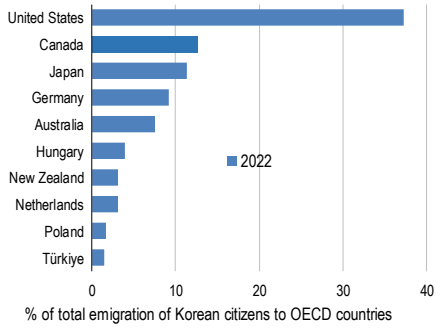
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	18 825	+ 63%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Korean citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



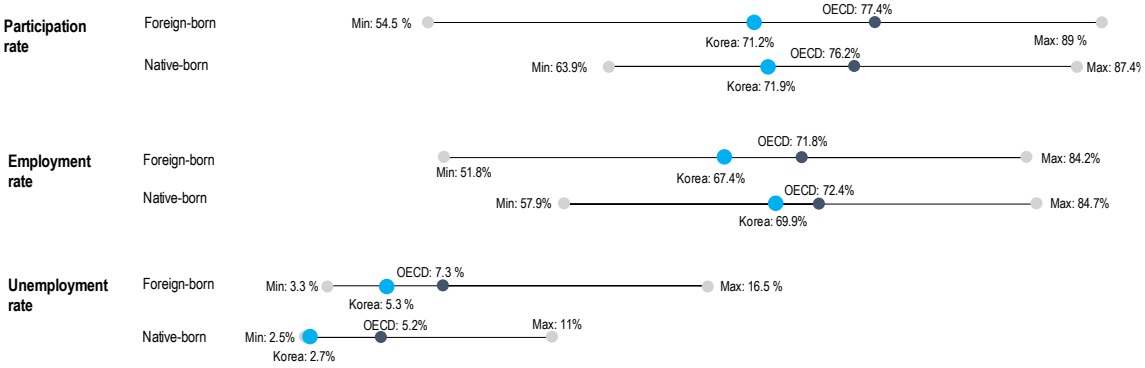
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	1.6	+2.5
Natural increase	-2.4	+0.0
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	4.0	+2.5

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	7 653	-2.1	0.4
Outflows (2023)	10 332	+20.6	0.6

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/burz3x

Latvia

Foreign-born population – 2023	13.1% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.2 million, 59% women	Evolution since 2013: -14%	Russia (42%), Ukraine (22%), Belarus (15%)

In 2022, 4 800 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Latvia (excluding EU citizens), -11% compared to 2021. This figure comprises 43% labour migrants, 17% family members (including accompanying family), 29% who came for education reasons and 11% other migrants. Around 600 short-term permits were issued to international students and 1 500 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 3 300 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 48% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Russia and India were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Viet Nam registered the strongest increase (500) and Ukraine the largest decrease (-500) in flows to Latvia compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 200%, to reach around 1 600. The majority of applicants came from Syria (300), Afghanistan (300) and Iran (200). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Syria (300) and the largest decrease nationals of Russia (-75). Of the 270 decisions taken in 2023, 44% were positive.

Emigration of Latvian citizens to OECD countries increased by 6% in 2022, to 12 000. Approximately 24% of this group migrated to Germany, 14% to the Netherlands and 10% to Norway.

In 2022, several changes to the Immigration Law were enacted, restricting the entry and stay of citizens from the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus. The amendments passed in September 2022 declared that permanent residence permits held by Russian citizens who were previously Latvian citizens or non-citizens would be invalidated as of 1 September 2023. To be eligible to continue their stay in the Republic of Latvia, these individuals must pass a language test (level A2) and apply for either a new permanent residence permit or long-term European Union resident status. In April 2023, additional amendments were introduced to facilitate this transition and accommodate possible delays in the application review process, considering the relatively high number of impacted persons (up to 25 000). Further amendments were approved later in the year to extend the language exam period for permanent residency by two years, provided obliged parties had attempted to pass the test. In February 2024, the Constitutional Court upheld the constitutionality of the proficiency requirements.

In June 2023, Latvia introduced amendments to the Repatriation Law aimed at preventing the misuse of residence permits by individuals lacking genuine ties to the country and safeguarding internal security. These changes halted residence permit issuance for individuals with Latvian or Livonian ancestry but lacking meaningful ties to Latvia, including no regular contact with relatives, no prior visits to Latvia despite European travel, and no proof of planned future in Latvia. This measure aimed to align residence permit issuance with the law's original intent of facilitating repatriation for Latvian descendants genuinely seeking connection with their homeland, rather than solely for the purpose of utilising Schengen travel benefits or other reasons, such as evading mobilisation campaigns by the Russian Federation.

In June 2023, amendments to the Immigration Law were approved to implement changes to the EU Blue Card following the recast of the Directive, giving EU Blue Card holders more rights in relation to employment and mobility in the EU.

In December 2023 requirements were eased for economic operators who plan to employ third-country workers in Latvia in non-regulated professions.

In January 2024 the minimum wage required for foreigners who have received the right to employment were adjusted. In all sectors of the economy, the minimum wage will be the average wage in the sector or the minimum wage.

In response to heightened border security concerns due the rising numbers of irregular and attempted crossings along the Latvian – Belarusian border, Latvia approved amendments to the Law on the State Border and the State Border Guard Law, granting border authorities additional power to prevent irregular entries. Moreover, a strengthened border security regime was put in place in selected administrative territories from 11 August 2023, to 12 September 2024.

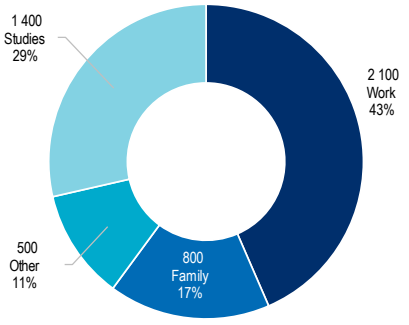
Concurrently, Latvia embarked on initiatives to improve services for foreign nationals. In 2023, the Society Integration Foundation began developing the One-Stop Agency (OSA) for foreigners, providing comprehensive support to third-country nationals and international protection recipients relocating to Latvia.

For further information: www.pmlp.gov.lv | www.csp.gov.lv | www.emn.lv

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Latvia

Grants of long-term residence permits
2022 (Source: Eurostat)

Latvia



Temporary migration
(Source: Eurostat)

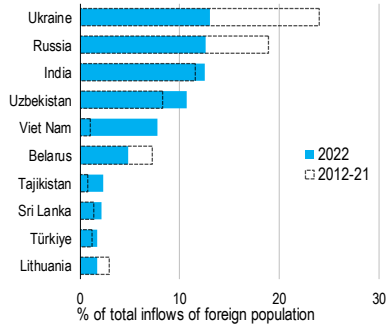
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Employment reasons	1 480	+ 50%
Family reasons	1 410	+ 36%
Education reasons	630	+ 90%
Other reason	520	+ 16%

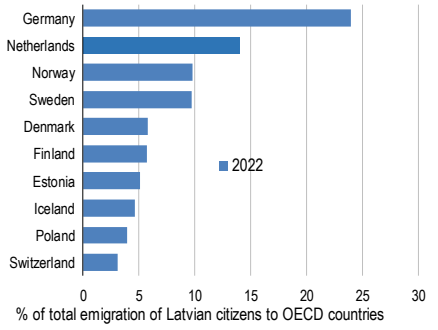
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	1 625	+ 198%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Latvian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



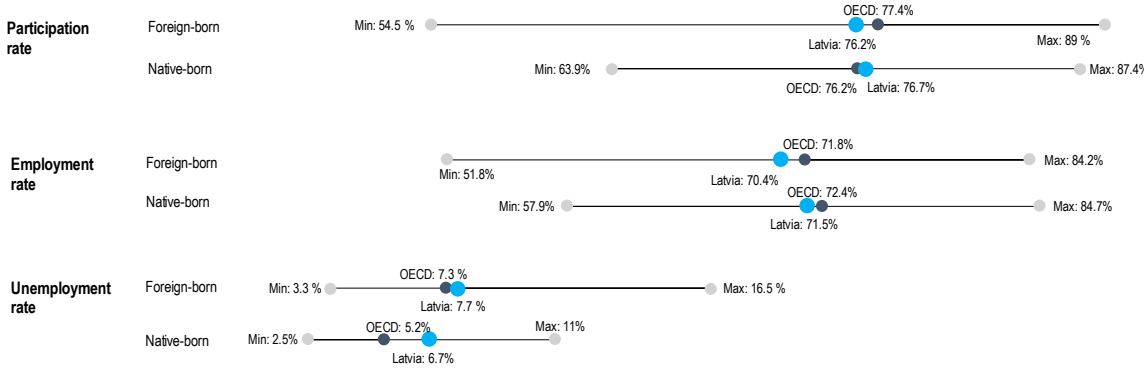
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	-5.9	-9.8
Natural increase	-7.2	+0.7
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	1.3	-10.4

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	1 228	-5.1	2.8
Outflows (2023)	597	-3.7	1.4

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/8v3osb

Lithuania

Foreign-born population – 2023	8.5% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.2 million, 53% women	Evolution since 2013: +65%	Russia (27%), Ukraine (25%), Belarus (23%)

In 2022, Lithuania received 11 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 80% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 4% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 41% labour migrants, 50% family members (including accompanying family) and 3% humanitarian migrants. Around 2 700 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 35 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 6 400 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 46% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Belarus and Russia were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (55 000) and Nigeria the largest decrease (-48) in flows to Lithuania compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -44%, to reach around 500. The majority of applicants came from Belarus (300), Russia (50) and Syria (30). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Uzbekistan (10) and the largest decrease nationals of Belarus (-100). Of the 550 decisions taken in 2023, 74% were positive.

Emigration of Lithuanian citizens to OECD countries increased by 3% in 2022, to 18 000. Approximately 18% of this group migrated to Germany, 15% to Norway and 12% to Spain.

Several changes have been implemented to enhance the efficiency of the migration management system and to facilitate labour migration. As of January 2023, amendments to the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners now allow all foreigners to apply for a temporary residence permit from outside Lithuania. This process is facilitated through an external service provider selected by the state, simplifying the procedure, and eliminating the need for obtaining Schengen or national visas first. The goal is to streamline immigration processes, ensuring accessibility without reliance on the country's diplomatic network. Consequently, processing times for issuing or renewing temporary residence permits have been reduced. Starting in July 2023, certain categories of foreigners, such as full-time students, foreign lecturers, researchers, workers in shortage occupations, and those with work permits issued by the Employment Service, are now required to obtain temporary residence permits instead of national visas. This change aims to alleviate various administrative burdens and create more favourable conditions for affected immigrants.

Lithuania raised its immigration quota for 2023 and 2024 to 40 250 for occupations listed as experiencing a shortage of workers. This was an increase from 35 600 in 2022. These places are distributed across services, construction, industry, and agriculture. Associated procedures have also been simplified, enabling employers to expedite the hiring of foreign workers in shortage sectors, including removing the need for a labour market need assessment.

On 27 June 2023, Lithuania approved its FinTech Sector Development Plan (2023-28), which includes measures to expand the recruitment of ICT specialists from third countries for high-value-added sectors and to improve the Lithuanian Migration Information System (MIGRIS).

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine continues to have a significant impact on migration management in Lithuania. A state of emergency was declared on 24 February 2022, which lasted until 2 May 2023. During this period, emergency measures impacting migration management included enhancing border security to deter irregular crossings, tightening the visa regime for Russian and Belarusian nationals, and imposing restrictions on the entry of Russian nationals into Lithuania. Following the end of the state of emergency, legislative measures were implemented to retain some of the emergency provisions.

Separately, a country-wide extreme situation due to a mass influx of foreigners, first declared in July 2021, remained in effect throughout 2023. In 2023, the criteria under which an extreme situation can be declared in the future was expanded.

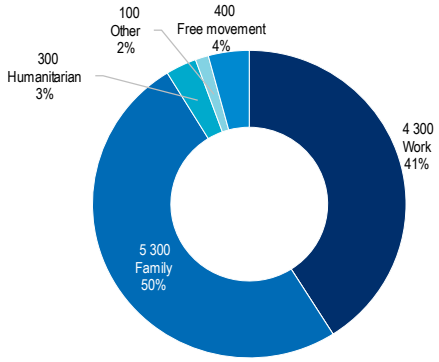
The influx of displaced persons from Ukraine has prompted internal procedural enhancements. In January 2023, Lithuania began issuing digital temporary residence permits via MIGRIS, eliminating the need for in-person visits or physical ID cards. The new National Data Governance Program was also launched in response to these inflows to facilitate data management and exchange regarding foreigners among state institutions.

For further information: www.migracija.lt | www.stat.gov.lt | www.emn.lt

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Lithuania

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Lithuania



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	10	+ 0%
Other temporary workers	20	+ 4%

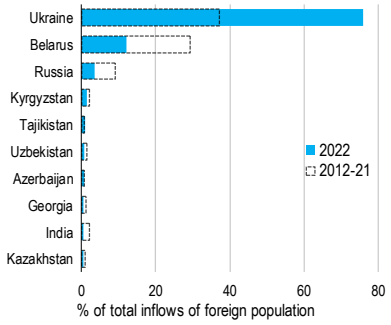
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	2 720	+ 7%
Trainees	2	+ 0%

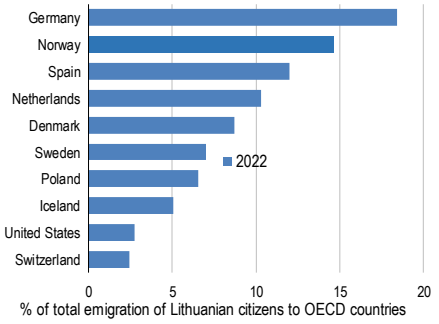
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	510	- 44%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Lithuanian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



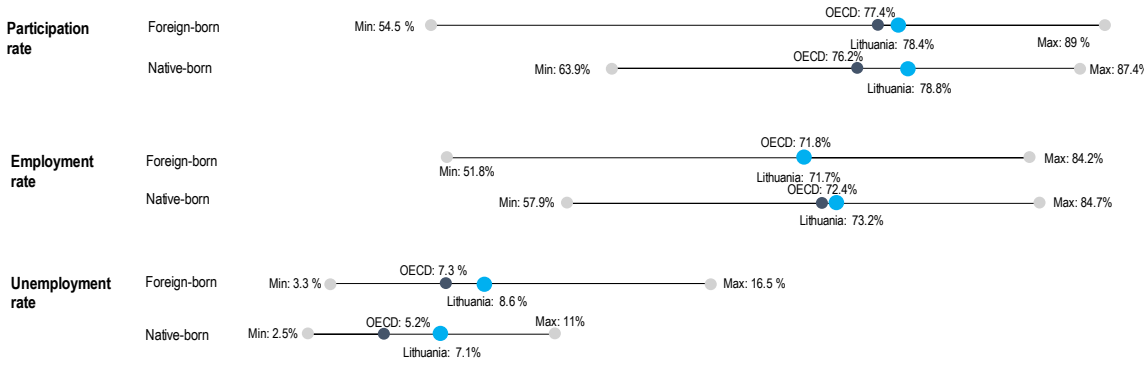
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	10.0	-8.1
Natural increase	-5.7	+1.7
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	15.7	-9.8

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	977	+32.7	1.3
Outflows (2023)	545	-4.0	0.7

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/fbxd9m

Luxembourg

Foreign-born population – 2023	51.2% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.3 million, 49% women	Evolution since 2013: +48%	Portugal (22%), France (13%), Belgium (6%)

In 2022, Luxembourg received 27 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 12% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 65% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 13% labour migrants, 17% family members (including accompanying family) and 4% humanitarian migrants. Around 400 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 900 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 48 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 9% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Portugal and France were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (4 100) and France the largest decrease (-500) in flows to Luxembourg compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 8.7%, to reach around 2 600. The majority of applicants came from Syria (800), Eritrea (500) and Afghanistan (100). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Sudan (100) and the largest decrease nationals of Syria (-300). Of the 1 340 decisions taken in 2023, 68% were positive.

Emigration of Luxembourg citizens to OECD countries remained stable in 2022, to 4 600. Approximately 42% of this group migrated to Germany, 33% to France and 10% to Belgium.

On 21 April 2023, several amendments were introduced to the Immigration Act to be aligned with the 2008 EU Return Directive, by introducing the concept of “removal”. It clarifies that third-country nationals (TCNs) illegally residing in Luxembourg but having a residence permit in another member state have 72 hours to return to that member state. Clarifications and modifications to the risk of absconding were introduced. It also indicates in which cases the removal decision must be accompanied with an entry ban. Another amendment expanded the cases when administrative detention can be applied to a TCN who has to be removed. Conditions of obtaining a residence permit for private reasons were clarified. The residence permit for humanitarian reasons of exceptional gravity can also be granted to illegally staying TCNs.

The Law of 18 January 2023 –, which entered into force on 1 July 2023 – approved the Revision to the Luxembourg Constitution to recognise the right of asylum at constitutional level.

The Law of 20 July 2023 amended the Asylum Law aligning it with the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), providing clarity on assessing risk of absconding and on return decisions affecting AIPs and BIPs.

On 7 August 2023, amendments were introduced to the Immigration Law regarding the conditions of entry into Luxembourg aligning it with the implementation of ETIAS and the EES. To mitigate existing labour shortages, talent attraction measures and administrative simplification were introduced. TCNs are exempted from the requirement to obtain a work permit for any service of less than 3 months. For self-employed, the condition of presence on the territory for the exercise of the business activity is added. The duration of the resident permit for private reasons for job search or business creation increased to 12 months. TCNs with a family member residence permit can access the labour market directly. Checks and verifications on illegal employment can now also be carried out with work permits.

The Law of 7 August 2023 amended the Labour Code, forbidding the employment of legally staying third country nationals without a work permit. The normal fines are applied but also the retroactive payment of unpaid social security contributions and taxes. Also, fines have increased and the aggravating circumstances already in force for human trafficking are now applicable to the employment of illegally staying TCNs. The Reception Law was amended by abolishing the market test for applicants for international protection when applying for a temporary occupation permit.

The Law of 23 August 2023 changed its approach to integration, substituting with the term “intercultural living together”. This law amended the Law on Nationality, replacing the “reception and integration contract” with the “Citizen’s pact”.

The Law of 14 July 2023 created a School Integration and Welcoming Service to better address social inequalities and to facilitate the provision of information on the educational offer available to incoming pupils and parents.

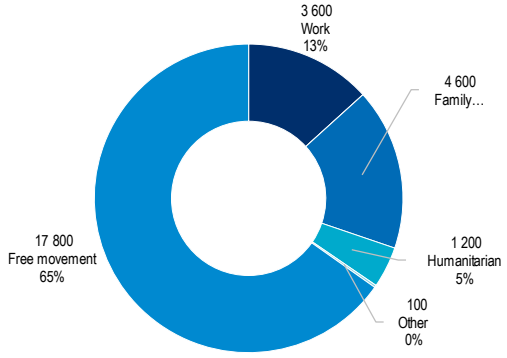
The Law of 29 March 2023 allows foreigners holding a legitimation card to vote in local elections.

For further information: www.guichet.public.lu | www.ona.gouvernement.lu | www.integratioun.lu

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Luxembourg

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Luxembourg



Temporary migration
(Sources: Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	180	+ 13%
Other temporary workers	650	+ 14%

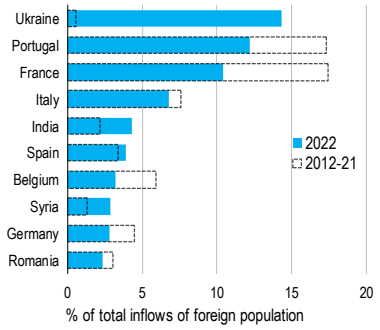
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	400	+ 11%
Trainees	60	+ 83%

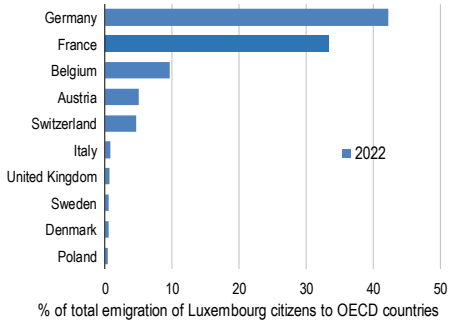
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	2 615	+ 9%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Luxembourg citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



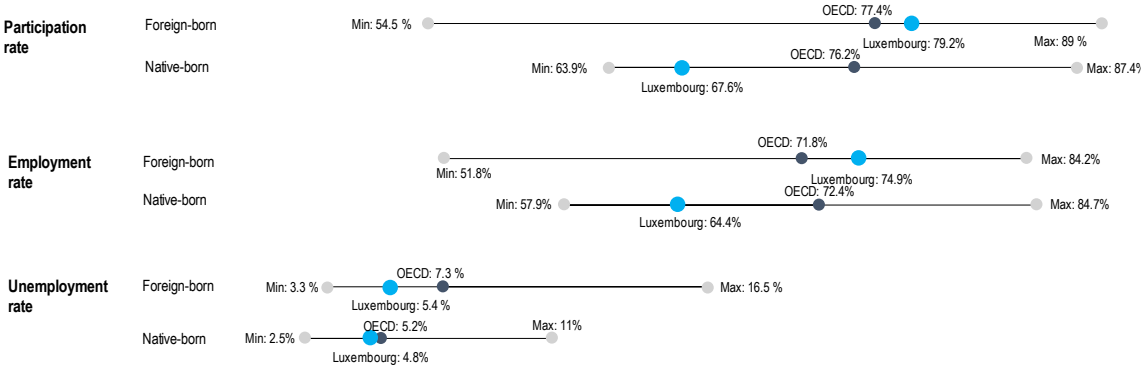
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	16.9	-6.7
Natural increase	2.8	-0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	14.0	-6.5

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	2 336	+5.1	2.7
Outflows (2023)	17 991	+10.8	21.0

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/flcrp2

Mexico

Foreign-born population – 2020	1% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 1.2 million, 49% women	Evolution since 2012: +24%	United States (66%), Guatemala (5%), Spain (2%)

In 2022, Mexico received 76 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 12% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 14% labour migrants, 43% family members (including accompanying family) and 28% humanitarian migrants. Around 7 100 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 24 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

Honduras, Venezuela and the United States were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Guatemala registered the strongest increase (2 000) and Venezuela the largest decrease (-1 100) in flows to Mexico compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 19%, to reach around 141 000. The majority of applicants came from Haiti (44 000), Honduras (42 000) and Cuba (18 000). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Haiti (27 000) and the largest decrease nationals of Venezuela (-9 400). Of the 55 000 decisions taken in 2023, 37% were positive.

Emigration of Mexican citizens to OECD countries increased by 27% in 2022, to 165 000. Approximately 84% of this group migrated to the United States, 5% to Spain and 3% to Canada.

As of 19 September 2023, the COVID-19-related concession, which suspended deadlines for all immigration-related processes under the jurisdiction of the National Immigration Institute for foreign nationals with temporary or permanent residence status in Mexico, ended.

In January 2023, the National Immigration Institute in Mexico (INM) increased the government processing fees for residence permits, resident cards, renewals, exit permits, regularisations, and citizenship applications, among other processes. New processing fees for Temporary Residence Visas for Remunerated Activities, Family Reunification Visas, and Corporate Registrations (first-time and updates/renewals) were introduced. Previously, applications for these types of processes were free of charge; in the case of these visas, the INM used to charge only for the issuance of resident cards, not for the application.

Passport holders of Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom are now eligible to use self-service automated kiosks available at the international airports in Mexico City and Cancun to expedite entry procedures. Previously, this system was only available to passport holders of Mexico, Canada, Spain and the United States.

Brazil and Mexico agreed in 2023 to establish a reciprocal system of electronic visas, with a shared goal of gradually reaching visa waiver agreements in the future. According to the announcement, the reciprocal use of e-visas will enable Brazilian and Mexican citizens to apply for visitor visas for tourism and business purposes in both countries without the need to visit a consulate.

The Government of Mexico has opened a new Mexican consular post in Mumbai to accommodate the increasing volume of visa applications from Indian nationals seeking to travel to Mexico. It will also provide services for Mexican nationals in India, among other services.

From March 2024, partly in response to loss of life in a fire at the Ciudad Juárez immigration station, significant changes are being made in the management of migratory flows in the country. The Intersecretarial Commission for Comprehensive Assistance in Migration Matters is developing a new comprehensive human mobility strategy. To achieve this, multiple spaces in the south of the country are being repurposed to assist the foreign population with physical and mental health services, obtaining immigration regularisation documents and international protection, access to social programmes, employment opportunities, among others.

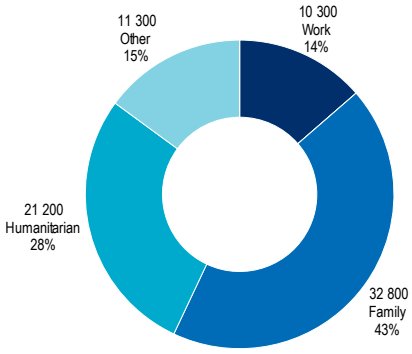
The National Migration Institute (INM) is working with other levels of government to address the increase in irregular migratory flow on the Mexico's railway system. Measures included the installation of humanitarian rescue points on major railway routes. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE) has been requested to carry out diplomatic efforts so that the governments of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and Nicaragua accept the assisted return by air of their compatriots.

For further information: www.politicamigratoria.gob.mx | www.comar.gob.mx

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Mexico

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Mexico



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, UNHCR)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	4 400	+ 17%
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	19 800	+ 4%

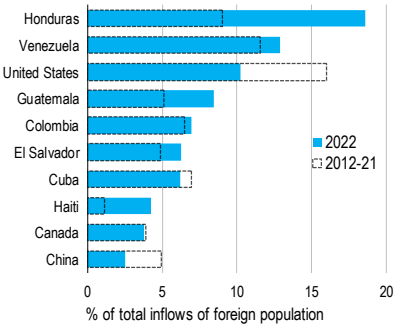
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	7 140	+ 55%
Trainees	..	..

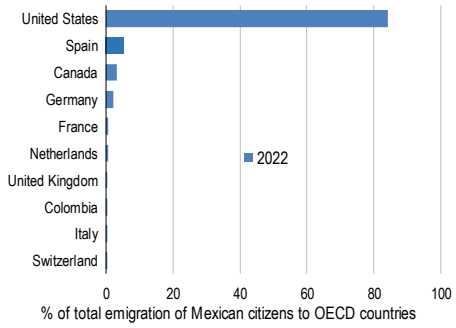
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	140 980	+ 19%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Mexican citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



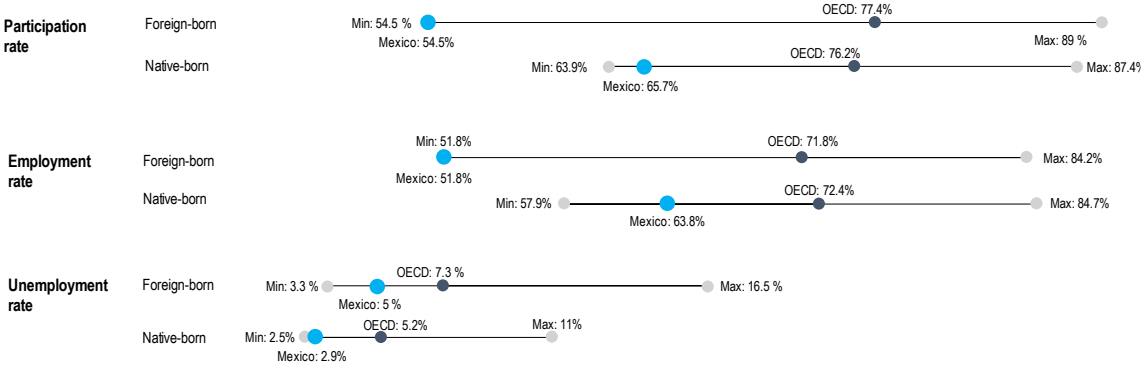
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	8.8	+1.2
Natural increase	3.5	-0.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	5.2	+1.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	66 239	+7.8	3.7
Outflows (2023)	1 056	+19.5	0.1

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/i6k4au

Netherlands

Foreign-born population – 2022	15.8% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 2.8 million, 52% women	Evolution since 2013: +44%	Türkiye (8%), Former USSR (7%), Poland (7%)

In 2022, the Netherlands received 204 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 19% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 47% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 16% labour migrants, 22% family members (including accompanying family) and 15% humanitarian migrants. Around 23 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 3 300 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 173 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 13% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Poland and Syria were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (103 000) and Germany the largest decrease (-600) in flows to the Netherlands compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 8%, to reach around 38 000. The majority of applicants came from Syria (13 000), Türkiye (2 900) and Eritrea (2 300). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Eritrea (1 000) and the largest decrease nationals of Afghanistan (-2 100). Of the 18 000 decisions taken in 2023, 81% were positive.

Emigration of Dutch citizens to OECD countries increased by 5% in 2022, to 43 000. Approximately 20% of this group migrated to Spain, 19% to Belgium and 13% to Germany.

The government has initiated various measures to better protect migrant workers from the risk of exploitation. A draft law to regulate the mandatory certification of employment agencies is due to enter into force in 2026. To check that migrants are living in safe conditions, since October 2022 all labour migrants who register as a non-resident can also opt to have their address and other contact details entered in the Personal Records Database. As of 2023, this data is provided to authorised users and municipalities.

The Good Landlordship Act, which came into effect on 1 July 2023 aims at combatting undesirable practices in renting, such as discrimination. Specific rules for renters and renting agencies apply for the protection of labour migrants. One such rule is the separation of labour and rental contracts.

In 2023 the government prepared legislation to control the inflow of international students. The number of international students tripled from 2005 to 2022, to 115 000, comprising 40% of university enrolment. In November 2023, the Minister of Education requested that institutions for higher education develop a plan to meet government concerns, in anticipation of legislation. In 2024, the group of government-funded universities and universities of applied sciences released their lists of measures, reducing intake of international students, English-language programmes, and improving Dutch language proficiency. Another plan, the National Action Plan for Student Housing, came into force in 2022 and aims to combat the student housing shortage by 2030. The plan includes the creation of more support for international students, for instance through increased transparency regarding rents charged for student accommodation.

Since 2019 the tax relief measure which applies to highly skilled migrants has been adjusted. The five-year exemption from taxation on 30% of salary was capped at EUR 223 000 (adjusted annually) and the exemption rate set to decline over the course of five years. From 2024 onwards the tax relief measure will be limited to 30% of the salary in the first 20 months, 20% in the second 20 months and 10% in the last 20 months.

The decision period in the asylum procedure has been extended at the end of August 2022 from 6 to 15 months. The problem of acute shortages of reception facilities for asylum seekers and housing for asylum migrants with a residence permit continues. In order to ensure sufficient reception capacity, Parliament adopted the Distribution Act in October 2023 and the Senate voted in favour in early 2024. In July 2023, the Rutte IV coalition cabinet resigned due to mutual disagreements about reducing asylum applications in the Netherlands in order to solve the capacity problem with regard to the reception of migrants seeking asylum.

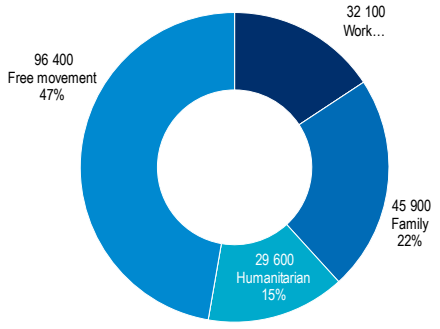
In October 2023 regulations for school boards in primary and secondary education, that could impede schools from organising sufficient educational capacity for migrant children, were relaxed (Temporary Newcomer Facilities Act). Conditions for access to citizenship have been relaxed for stateless children born in the Netherlands in an amendment to the Dutch Nationality Act.

For further information: www.government.nl.

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Netherlands

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Netherlands



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	3 300	+ 43%
Other temporary workers	..	..

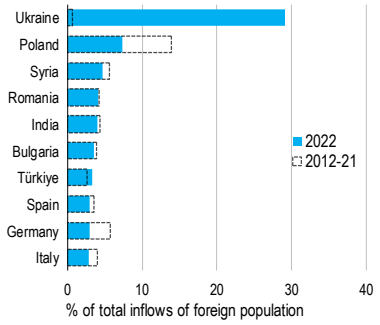
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	21 870	+ 12%
Trainees	..	..

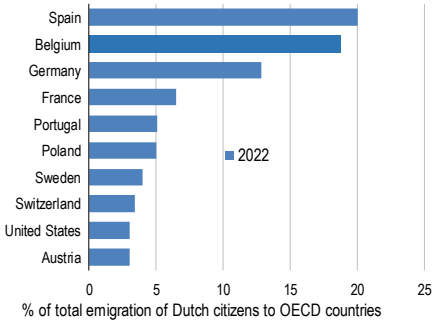
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	38 370	+ 8%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Dutch citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



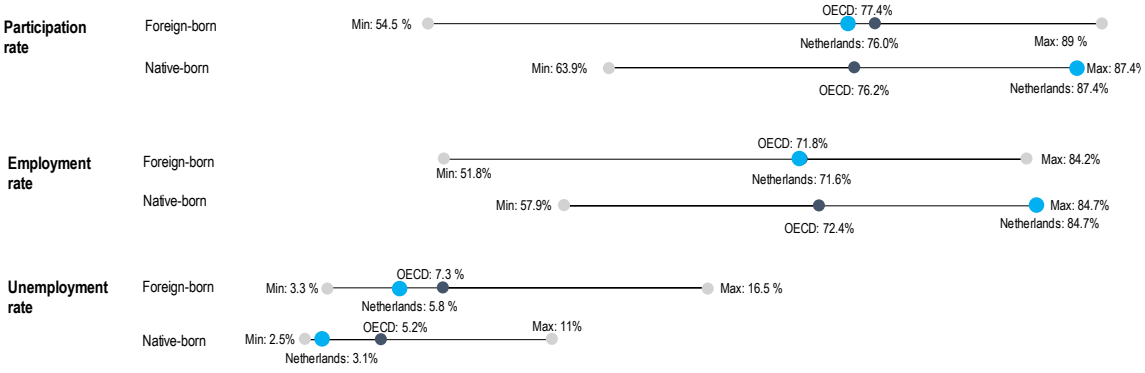
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	7.4	-5.1
Natural increase	-0.3	-0.2
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	7.6	-5.0

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	2 652	+11.9	0.2
Outflows (2023)	16 738	+8.8	1.5

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/m08l7f

New Zealand

Foreign-born population – 2018	26.6% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 1.3 million, 51% women	Evolution since 2012: +32%	United Kingdom (21%), China (10%), India (9%)

In 2022, New Zealand received 154 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 340% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 3% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 49% labour migrants, 47% family members (including accompanying family) and 2% humanitarian migrants. Around 10 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 141 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

India, the Philippines and China were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, India registered the strongest increase (10 000) and Samoa the largest decrease (400) in flows to New Zealand compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 410%, to reach around 1 700. The majority of applicants came from India (700), China (400) and Malaysia (200). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of India (600) and the largest decrease nationals of Ukraine (-4). Of the 610 decisions taken in 2023, 31% were positive.

Emigration of New Zealand citizens to OECD countries increased by 80% in 2022, to 15 000. Approximately 72% of this group migrated to Australia, 8% to the United Kingdom and 5% to the United States.

New Zealand has seen an increasing number of student visa applications, with 2023 numbers close to pre-pandemic volumes, however, decline rates have increased in response to increased risk. The 2023 report commissioned by Education New Zealand found that international education's contribution to the New Zealand economy could return to pre-pandemic levels by 2030 despite its drastic decrease (from NZD 3.7 billion in 2019 to NZD 0.8 billion in 2022).

In November 2023, the maximum duration of an Accredited Employer Work Visa (AEWV) was extended from three years to five years to align with the introduction of the five-year maximum continuous stay for AEWV holders. Upon reaching the end of their maximum continuous stay, they must leave New Zealand for 12 months before they can get another AEWV. In April 2024, the maximum continuous stay and visa duration was reduced for most lower skilled roles from five to three years.

New Zealand has tightened work visa rules in response to what the Minister of Immigration declared as "unsustainable net migration" levels. On 7 April 2024, changes were announced to the AEWV. These include higher work experience and qualification requirements, such as the introduction of an English language requirement for migrants applying for low-skilled roles, and a minimum skills and work experience threshold for most AEWV roles.

The Skilled Migrant Category Resident Visa criteria changed on 9 October 2023. The changes include a simplified points system that sets a clearer threshold for qualifying for skilled residence, and the removal of application processing limits under the category. Under the simplified points system, applicants are required to have a skilled job offer in New Zealand and meet the specified threshold of one of three skill proxies: income, recognised qualification, or occupational registration.

In January, the 2024 reopening dates for capped Working Holiday Schemes (WHS) were confirmed. Applications are open until the quota is filled, at which point the scheme will close until 2025. There are a total of 33 schemes with a total cap of 29 150 and a further 13 uncapped WHSs.

In September 2023, the government announced a wide range of changes to New Zealand's workforce and immigration pathways. Six roles were announced to be added to the Green List (Highly Skilled Roles) in April 2024. The Recognised Seasonal Employer cap was raised by 500 to 19 500 for the 2023/24 season. The Recovery Visa closed to new applicants from 23 September 2023.

In August 2023, a residence pathway was announced for people who hold a Special Ukraine Visa and arrived in New Zealand before 15 March 2024. The Ukrainian Resident Visa opened on 16 March 2024 and will remain open for two years. Those who do not wish to apply for residency can continue to apply for Special Ukraine Visas.

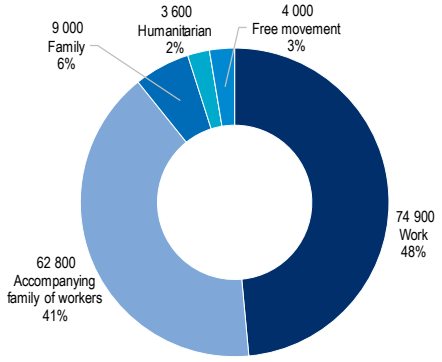
In May 2024, the Immigration (Mass Arrivals) Amendment Act was passed. It addressed gaps in existing provisions intended to enable the safe and humane management of an irregular maritime mass arrival group.

For further information: www.immigration.govt.nz/

Key figures on immigration and emigration – New Zealand

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

New Zealand



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, UNHCR)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	74 910	+8 195%
Seasonal workers	20 520	+ 6%
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	45 100	- 16%

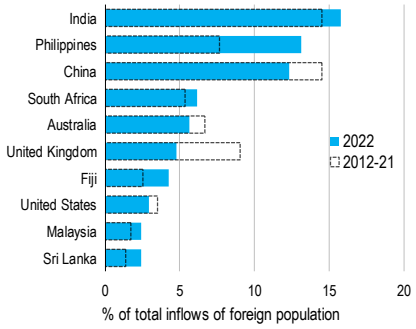
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	10 290	+1 156%
Trainees	150	+1 150%

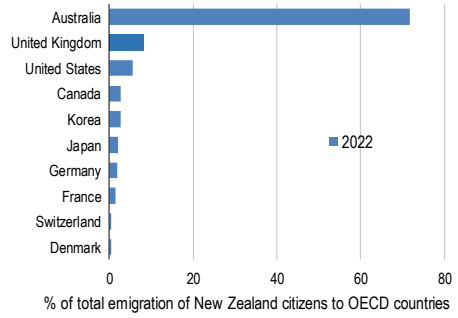
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	1 720	+ 413%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of New Zealand citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



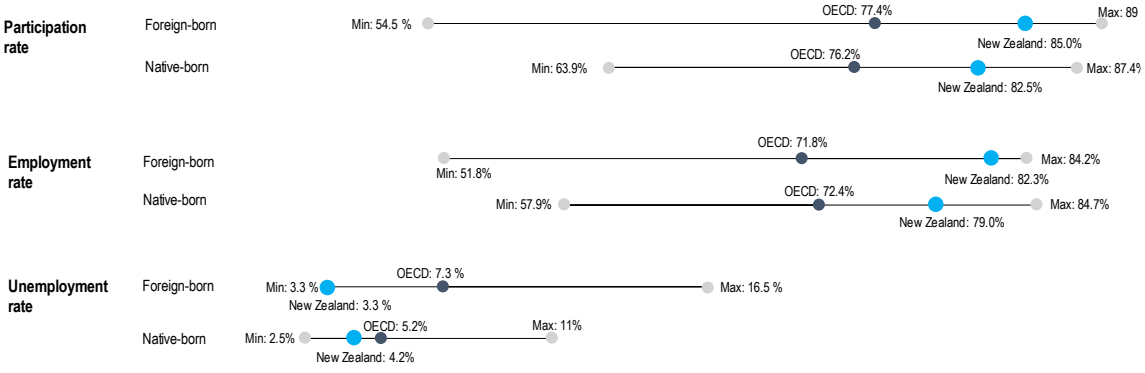
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	25.0	+23.8
Natural increase	3.7	-0.8
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	21.2	+24.6

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	816	+41.4	0.3
Outflows (2023)	1 035	+16.5	0.4

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/qi2bfx

Norway

Foreign-born population – 2023	17.5% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 1 million, 48% women	Evolution since 2013: +44%	Poland (11%), Sweden (5%), Lithuania (4%)

In 2022, Norway received 44 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 15% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 50% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 13% labour migrants, 26% family members (including accompanying family) and 11% humanitarian migrants. Around 4 200 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 7 700 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

Ukraine, Poland and Lithuania were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase and Poland the largest decrease in flows to Norway compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 10%, to reach around 5 100. The majority of applicants came from Syria (1 500), Ukraine (1 000) and Türkiye (500). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Türkiye (300) and the largest decrease nationals of Afghanistan (-200). Of the 2 900 decisions taken in 2023, 75% were positive.

Emigration of Norwegian citizens to OECD countries decreased by -13% in 2022, to 8 100. Approximately 22% of this group migrated to Denmark, 21% to Spain and 17% to Sweden.

Due to a shortage of high-skilled labour, the government maintained the increase of the annual quota for skilled workers from outside the EU/EFTA member countries to 6 000 residence permits in 2023.

From the fall semester of 2023, universities and colleges have charged at least cost-covering tuition fees from new degree students from outside the EU and EFTA. This has resulted in significantly fewer such students at master level (-59%).

In March 2024, the au pair scheme was discontinued, as a measure against social dumping. In the scheme, a third country citizen between 18 and 30 years old could be granted a residence permit as an au pair for up to two years provided that the purpose of the stay was cultural exchange and that the contract with the host family satisfied certain requirements.

In December 2023, requirements for accommodation for those seeking temporary collective protection, were tightened. People who apply for temporary collective protection in Norway and who need accommodation in asylum reception centres are offered accommodation in the National Arrivals Centre in Råde, as opposed to other decentralised centres. High-standard accommodation will be used more restrictively, to avoid that accommodation becomes an attraction factor.

In December 2023, the Ministry of Justice announced that foreign nationals who have been granted protection in Norway can lose their residence permit if they return to the country from which they have fled. This also applies to Ukrainians with temporary collective protection.

In June 2023, temporary exception rules were introduced to the Tenants Act, partly to accommodate the high arrival numbers of displaced persons from Ukraine. The rules give the possibility to enter into an agreement on letting a holiday home as residence for a minimum period of one year, in contrast to three years in the ordinary regulation. The exception applies until July 2024.

The government proposed new amendments to the Integration Regulations to boost participation in the labour market. The Integration programme will have more work-related elements, stricter conditions for its extension, and an option for municipalities to not offer the programme to people who have found a job. Ukrainians who have already completed upper secondary education will be offered at least 15 hours of work-oriented activities per week as part of the programme. Alternatively, work-oriented activities shall account for 50% of the programme time.

As of July 2023, the Norwegian language training for persons with temporary protection can be extended if the participant needs it to reach a minimum level of Norwegian. The duration of the extension depends on the participant's level of education, with those with an upper secondary degree entitled to an extension of six months, and those without an upper secondary degree entitled to an extension of two years.

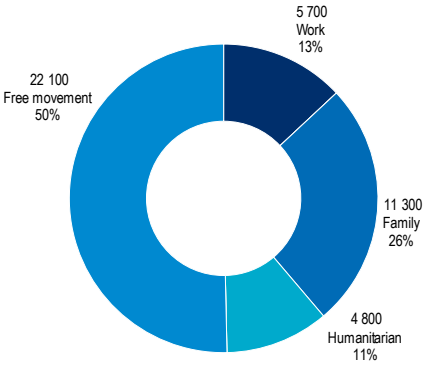
In August 2023, all second-grade pupils were included in the municipal out-of-school care – part-time participation in which is free – which had already included all first-grade pupils since 2022. From August 2024, the scheme will be extended to third-grade pupils.

For further information: www.udi.no | www.imdi.no | www.regjeringen.no

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Norway

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Norway



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	450	+ 190%
Seasonal workers	2 860	+ 104%
Intra-company transfers	1 260	- 7%
Other temporary workers	3 140	+ 38%

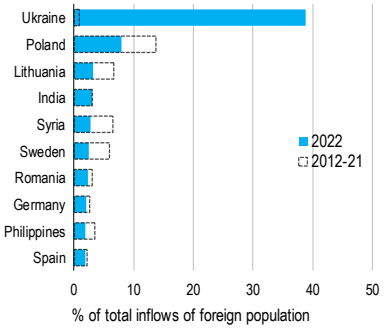
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	4 220	+ 24%
Trainees	18	+1 700%

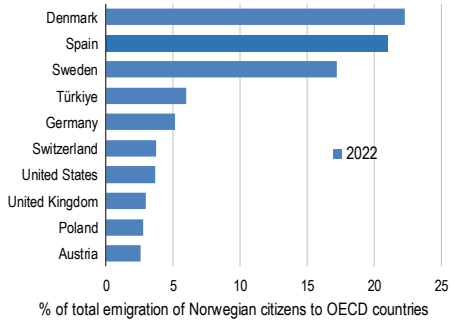
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	5 135	+ 10%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Norwegian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



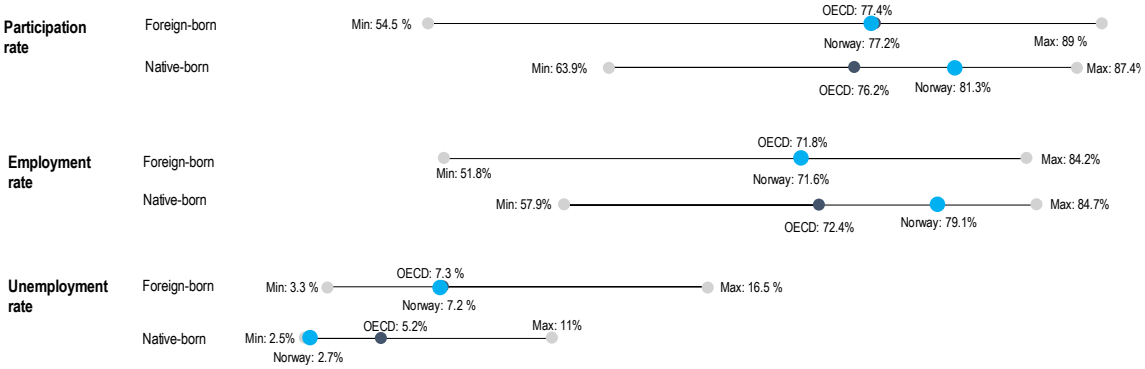
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	11.1	-0.6
Natural increase	1.5	+0.5
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	9.6	-1.0

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	599	-4.8	0.1
Outflows (2023)	4 546	+0.9	0.9

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/1ji87a

Poland

Foreign-born population – 2023	2.2% of the population	Main countries of birth (2020, UNDESA):
Size: 1 million, 59% women	Evolution since 2013: +49%	Ukraine (34%), Germany (12%), Belarus (12%)

In 2022, 152 000 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Poland (excluding EU citizens), 99% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 69% labour migrants, 11% family members (including accompanying family) and 20% other migrants. Around 33 000 short-term permits were issued to international students and 342 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 92 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 58% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Ukraine, Belarus and Germany were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Ukraine registered the strongest increase (31 000) and Germany the largest decrease (-6 100) in flows to Poland compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 0.3%, to reach around 7 700. The majority of applicants came from Belarus (3 500), Ukraine (1 600) and Russia (1 000). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Belarus (600) and the largest decrease nationals of Russia (-400). Of the 6 520 decisions taken in 2023, 71% were positive.

Emigration of Polish citizens to OECD countries increased by 11% in 2022, to 137 000. Approximately 40% of this group migrated to Germany, 19% to the Netherlands and 5% to Spain.

With the lifting of the state of the epidemic emergency on 31 July 2023, the special arrangements for foreigners introduced in connection with the pandemic came to an end. This ended the extension by law of visas, residence and work permits, of employment on the basis of an employer's declaration of entrusting work to a foreigner, of the right to perform work under conditions other than those specified in a seasonal work permit as well as to perform seasonal work only on the basis of having previously worked legally in Poland. Foreigners and their employers must again apply for all relevant documents legalizing residence and work. From April 2023, Ukrainians under temporary protection may stay in that status or apply for a temporary residence permit for work or business purposes. After obtaining the latter permits, they lose temporary protection, but the way is open for further legalisation of their stay.

In September 2022 Poland ceased allowing Russian citizens to enter for economic, tourist, sports and cultural purposes, as well as to enter the European Union through its territory. However, they may be granted a Polish visa for humanitarian reasons if this is justified. From 28 October 2022, it is not possible to employ a Russian citizen on the basis of the simplified procedure; the Polish employer must obtain a work permit for a foreigner. In October 2023, the government introduced temporary controls, lasting to March 2024, at the border with the Slovak Republic, owing to the large number of migrants illegally crossing into Poland to continue their journey to Western Europe. In December 2023, the Minister of the Interior and Administration amended the regulation on visas for foreigners, to make it more difficult for the Belarusian authorities to identify and persecute holders of the Card of the Pole.

New legislative changes concerning the employment of foreigners have facilitated their access to the Polish labour market. Foreigners with a specific attestation of knowledge of the Polish language may be employed in a civil service position in which the work performed does not involve direct or indirect participation in the exercise of public authority and functions aimed at protecting the general interests of the State.

In June 2023, the range of accepted documents for proving B1-level knowledge of the Polish language, required for the EU Long-term resident permit, was expanded. Recognition of foreign qualifications for certain occupations was facilitated in 2022, including for Ukrainian miners, doctors, dentists, nurses and midwives. Teleworkers from abroad meeting certain conditions were made exempt from work permit requirements.

Provisions were made in April 2023 to ensure the application of EU Regulations on the use of the Schengen Information System for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals and on the establishment, operation, and use of the Schengen Information System.

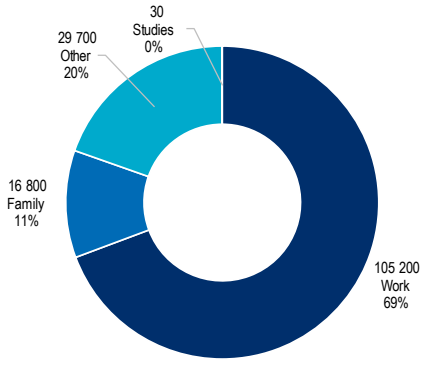
Following the change of government in December 2023, a draft new document on Poland's migration policy by the inter-ministerial Committee for Migration is expected in 2024.

For further information: migrant.info.pl | www.emn.gov.pl | www.mos.cudzoziemcy.gov.pl/en

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Poland

Grants of long-term residence permits
2022 (Source: Eurostat)

Poland



Temporary migration
(Source: Eurostat)

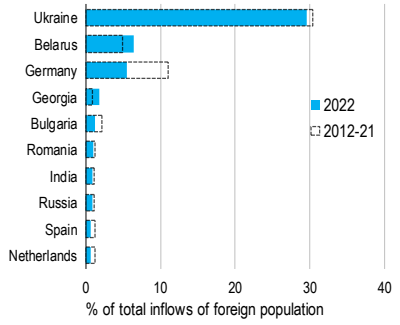
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Employment reasons	342 010	- 54%
Family reasons	2 170	+ 18%
Education reasons	33 310	- 27%
Other reason	170 960	+ 77%

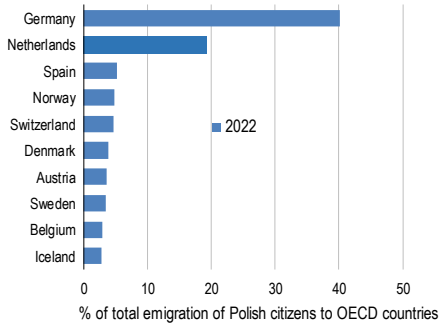
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	7 720	+ 0%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Polish citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



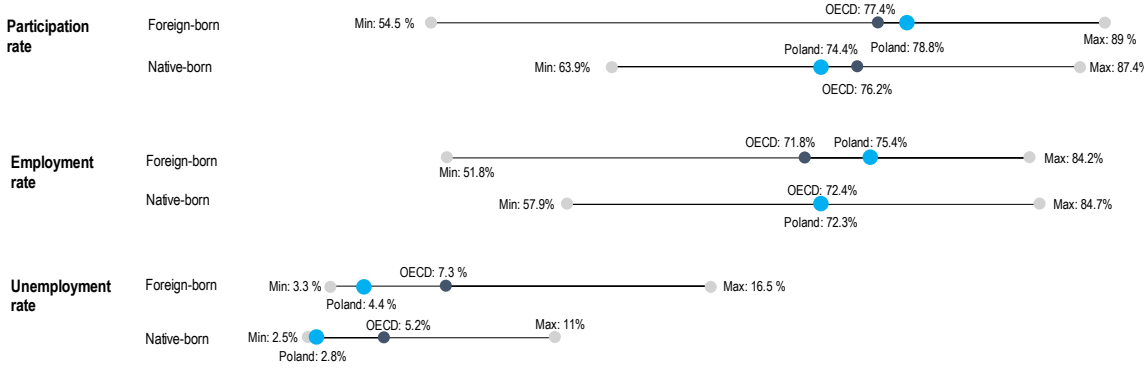
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	-3.6	+0.1
Natural increase	-3.7	+0.2
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.1	-0.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	7 127	+10.8	0.9
Outflows (2023)	11 494	+5.1	1.4

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/bc5p7s

Portugal

Foreign-born population – 2022	10.8% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 1.1 million, 53% women	Evolution since 2013: +21%	Brazil (25%), Angola (14%), France (9%)

In 2022, Portugal received 121 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 29% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 25% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 44% labour migrants, 25% family members (including accompanying family) and 0.6% humanitarian migrants. Around 9 700 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students. In addition, 57 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 57% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Brazil, India and Italy were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Brazil registered the strongest increase (8 900) and France the largest decrease (-63) in flows to Portugal compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 31%, to reach around 2 600. The majority of applicants came from the Gambia (300), Afghanistan (300) and Colombia (300). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Colombia (200) and the largest decrease nationals of India (-100). Of the 440 decisions taken in 2023, 71% were positive.

Emigration of Portuguese citizens to OECD countries increased by 15% in 2022, to 59 000. Approximately 19% of this group migrated to Spain, 17% to France and 16% to Switzerland.

A new Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum (AIMA) was created in 2023. The Agency, with the mandate of implementing public policies on migration and asylum while ensuring human rights protection, succeeds the High Commission for Migration (ACM), and the Immigration and Border Service (SEF), whose police functions were dispersed among other security forces and services.

Following the creation of the new Agency, efforts to increase the digitalisation of processes were stepped up. Applications for family reunification residence permits for families with school aged children may be submitted digitally via the AIMA's online portal since as of 2024. More applications will be eligible for online applications in the future.

Changes to the rules on the residence by investment programme ("Golden Visa") came into effect in October 2023, abolishing the possibility for foreigners to obtain a residence permit by purchasing real estate worth at least EUR 500 000 (or 350 000 if built at least 30 years prior or located in an urban rehabilitation area), or transferred EUR 1.5 million to a Portuguese bank account. The other pathways of the residence by investment programme (for example, investments that create ten jobs or more or investment into research activities) remain unchanged. The new Action Plan for Migration foresees, within the scope of this investment programme, residence permits granted for social investment – in reception infrastructure and equipment, integration projects and support to immigrants in vulnerable conditions.

Following the implementation of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) Mobility Agreement signed in 2021, CPLP citizens are eligible for a residence permit that allows an initial stay of up to one year, renewable for consecutive two-year periods. The application process was streamlined in 2023. CPLP citizens may apply for the residence permit online through a dedicated website and permits are issued within 72 hours. Eligible applicants include the estimated 150 000 CPLP citizens living in Portugal who hold a visa or who applied for other residence permits but whose requests are pending due to processing backlogs. The permit does not grant free movement in the Schengen Area but the government plans efforts to address this issue.

A Strategic Plan for Learning Portuguese as a Foreign Language was presented by AIMA, for the period 2024-27. The plan contains 5 strategic axes, 39 measures and 68 activities, and integrates two 2-year operational plans. It was created through public consultation and contributions from public and private entities.

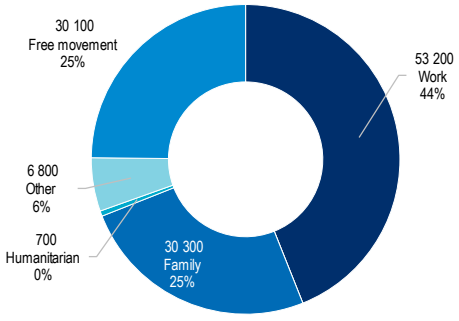
The new government formed in April 2024 launched an Action Plan for Migration approved by the Council of Ministers in June 2024. The plan contains 41 measures in four main areas: regulating migration; attracting foreign talent; integration; and institutional reorganisation. Among the main measures are the repeal of the "expression of interest" mechanism through which third-country nationals could apply for a residence permit to work or self-employment in Portugal. A second measure aims to reduce the backlog of an estimated 400 000 residence permit applications and renewals. In the meantime, residence permits due to expire in 2023 are considered valid until 30 June 2025.

For further information: www.aima.gov.pt

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Portugal

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Portugal



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..

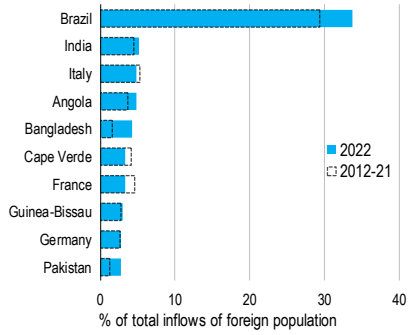
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	9 690	- 11%
Trainees	..	..

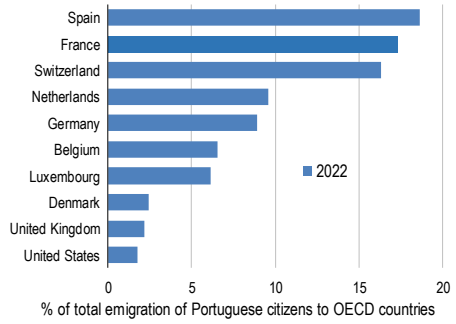
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	2 600	+ 31%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Portuguese citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



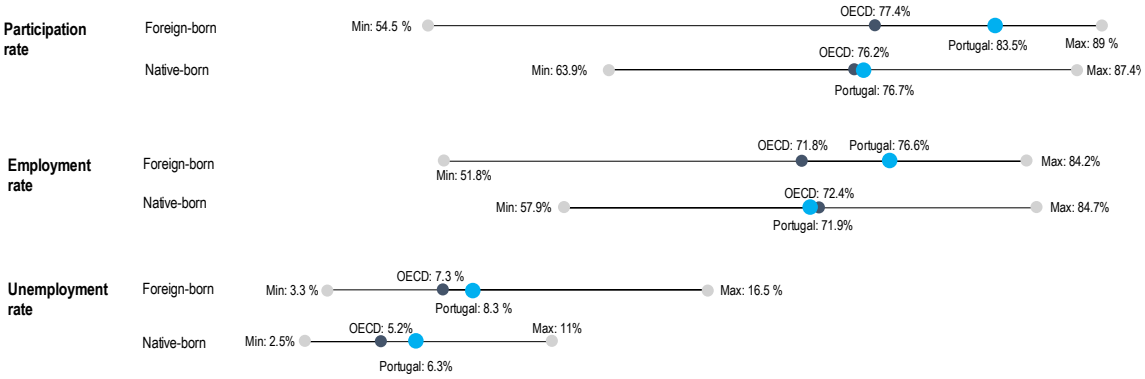
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	11.6	-4.2
Natural increase	-3.1	+0.8
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	14.7	-5.0

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	11 179	+2.6	3.9
Outflows (2023)	315	+22.0	0.1

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/ve8sw2

Romania

Foreign-born population – 2021	3.6% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.7 million, 46% women	Evolution since 2012: +309%	Moldova (40%), Italy (11%), Spain (9%)

In 2022, 36 000 new immigrants obtained a residence permit longer than 12 months in Romania (excluding EU citizens), 56% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 76% labour migrants, 10% family members (including accompanying family), 9% who came for education reasons and 4% other migrants. Around 1 500 short-term permits were issued to international students and 3 700 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 33 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 79% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -18%, to reach around 9 900. The majority of applicants came from Bangladesh (2 800), Syria (1900) and Pakistan (1 200). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Bangladesh (1 400) and the largest decrease nationals of Ukraine (-4 300). Of the 6 190 decisions taken in 2023, 16% were positive.

Emigration of Romanian citizens to OECD countries increased by 9% in 2022, to 268 000. Approximately 36% of this group migrated to Germany, 18% to Spain and 12% to Italy.

In 2023 several legal instruments reflected Romania's efforts to manage migration in compliance with European norms, while addressing specific domestic and international dynamics. The Action Plan for 2023-24, under the 2021-24 National Immigration Strategy, includes facilitation of legal migration and addressing labour market deficits while also attracting students and researchers from abroad. Regulatory efforts focused on aligning Romanian legislation with European regulations, including identity card security, and enhancing data exchange and co-operation with Schengen member states to improve national security, border management, and law enforcement. In accordance with recommendations from the European Commission, a new law regarding the organisation and functioning of the National System under the Schengen Information System was designed to align Romania's legal framework with European regulations regarding data exchange and co-operation with Schengen member states. Romania joined the Schengen area in March 2024, with air and maritime border checks lifted, while land border checks remain in place.

Guidelines were established for representatives managing unaccompanied foreign minors seeking international protection. A government decision in April 2023 lays down the amount, conditions and mechanism for giving support and humanitarian assistance to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of armed conflict in Ukraine with a later amendment clarifying the regime for foreign minors.

The Romanian Government has taken steps to address the labour shortages in diverse sectors. This includes increasing annual quotas and streamlining administrative procedures. The annual admission quotas for work permits were set at 100 000 in 2022, 2023 and again in 2024. The quota for 2022 fully subscribed in December of that year and the quota for 2023 was also fully exhausted. Demand from employers exceeds the quota. In 2023, there were about 124 000 applications for employment permits, down from 138 000 in 2022. However, the quota exceeds actual admissions because, until 2024, it included changes of employer as well as admissions, and because many authorisations never lead to entry due to long delays, refusals and abandon of the visa procedure.

From 2024, initial residence permit duration for work permit holders will be two years maximum, up from one year. Staff at the General Inspectorate for Immigration was expanded in November 2023 in part to address the increase in residence permit procedures.

The government announced the launch of an initiative under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan to develop a programme for attracting highly specialised human resources from abroad (including Romanian expatriates) to engage in research, development and innovation activities in Romania. A simplified procedure was introduced for issuing free practice permits for doctors from EEA member states who work temporarily in Romania. The maximum number of working hours authorised for international students was raised from 4 hours/day to 6 hours/day in February 2024.

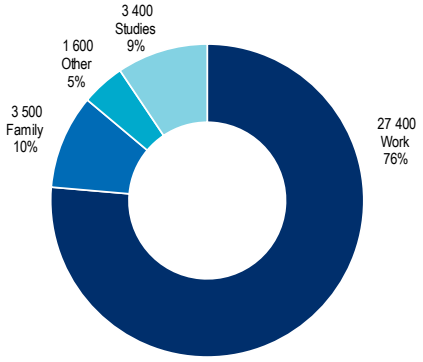
Romania signed bilateral social security agreements with the United States, Italy and Montenegro in 2022-23. It signed Memoranda of Understanding on labour and social security with Nepal in October 2023 and with Viet Nam in January 2024.

For further information: igi.mai.gov.ro/

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Romania

Grants of long-term residence permits
2022 (Source: Eurostat)

Romania



Temporary migration
(Source: Eurostat)

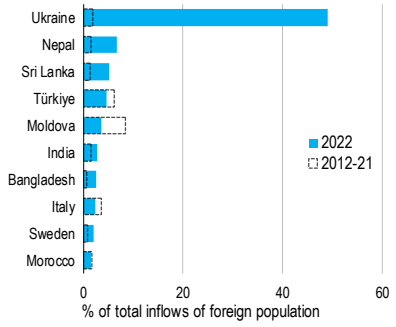
Temporary migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Employment reasons	3 680	+ 34%
Family reasons	730	+ 6%
Education reasons	1 480	+ 8%
Other reason	440	+ 4%

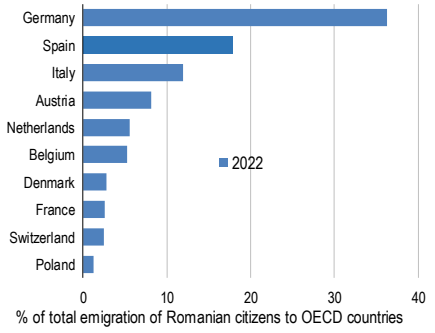
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	9 875	- 18%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Romanian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



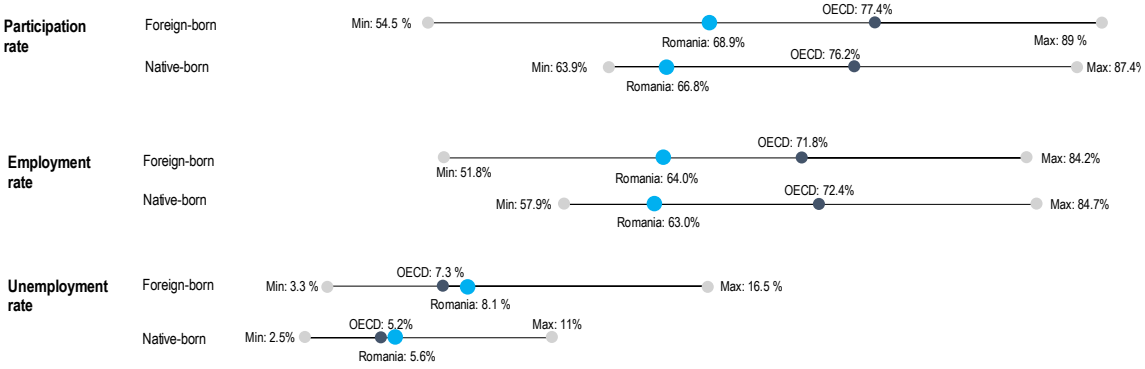
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	0.5	-0.1
Natural increase	-4.7	+0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	5.2	-0.4

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	9 693	+10.4	2.8
Outflows (2023)	1 424	+47.2	0.4

Labour market outcomes
2023 exc. for unemployment rate (2022), all compared to 2023 OECD averages



StatLink https://stat.link/ufy610

Slovak Republic

Foreign-born population – 2023	3.9% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.2 million, 50% women	Evolution since 2013: +31%	Czechia (46%), United Kingdom (7%), Ukraine (6%)

In 2022, the Slovak Republic received 24 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), -9.6% compared to 2021. This figure comprises 5% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 78% labour migrants, 15% family members (including accompanying family) and 0.2% humanitarian migrants. Around 3 400 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 1 400 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 60 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 320% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Czechia, Hungary and Ukraine were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Viet Nam registered the strongest increase (44) and Hungary the largest decrease (-100) in flows to the Slovak Republic compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -26%, to reach around 400. The majority of applicants came from Türkiye (100), Bangladesh (60) and Ukraine (20). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Türkiye (55) and the largest decrease nationals of Ukraine (-100). Of the 170 decisions taken in 2023, 44% were positive.

Emigration of Slovak citizens to OECD countries increased by 32% in 2022, to 27 000. Approximately 24% of this group migrated to Czechia, 20% to Germany and 18% to Austria.

In October 2023, migrants with a contract in an occupation on a shortage list, and whose nationality was one of 17 non-EU countries, may apply for a National Visa which grants employment rights. The visa is valid one year and is renewable. The government has announced efforts to accelerate the processing of applications for work permits. Legislative changes in the labour migration framework after January 2023 also subjected the Intracompany Transfer category to Labour Office approval of the vacancy.

In March 2022, as a result of the war in Ukraine, the Slovak Government allowed permanent residency in the Slovak Republic to: Ukrainian nationals and their family members; foreigners who are not Ukrainian nationals and possess international protection on Ukrainian territory; foreign nationals who are not nationals of Ukraine and have permanent residency there granted before 24 February 2022 and are unable to return under safe and stable circumstances to their country or region of origin.

In June 2022 changes to asylum law, relating to the integration of asylum seekers and foreigners granted subsidiary protection, included financial assistance, counselling and accelerated entry to the labour market. This was followed in September 2022 by increases to the housing allowance for asylum seekers with temporary status, lasting until February 2023. Provisioning of such housing allowances was prolonged once again through December 2023. Persons holding endorsement on temporary refuge expiring at the end of 2022 had their status automatically prolonged to 4 March 2024 and subsequently to 4 March 2025. The housing allowances were prolonged through 2024. An employer in the Slovak Republic may hire a third country national who has been given temporary refugee status, in both contractual and non-contractual form.

Currently entry to the Slovak Republic is allowed to all persons fleeing the war in Ukraine. Entry is possible for persons who do not have a valid travel document (biometric passport), although they must apply for temporary refuge or asylum. Persons without a valid passport may be admitted based on other documents. An unaccompanied child may be placed in a selected facility. After crossing the border, residents of Ukraine receive humanitarian aid, from both governmental and non-governmental organisations, including temporary refuge, accommodation, food, healthcare, hygiene and access to the labour market. After crossing the border, refugees are asked to visit a large-capacity centre for advice.

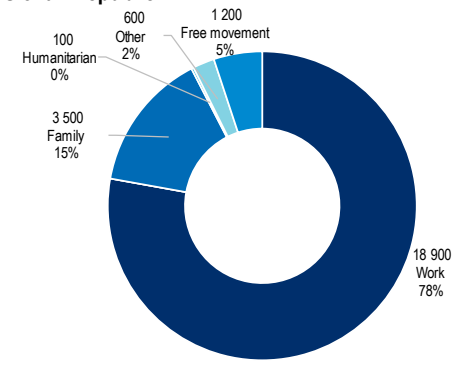
Following parliamentary elections in September 2023, the new government introduced temporary restoration of control at the internal border with Hungary as a response to the increasing secondary transit migration from the so-called Western Balkan route. Apprehensions of illegal migrants decreased significantly. These controls were cancelled on 22 January 2024.

For further information: www.minv.sk

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Slovak Republic

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Slovak Republic



Temporary migration
(Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	1 260	+ 23%
Intra-company transfers	20	+ 18%
Other temporary workers	90	- 1%

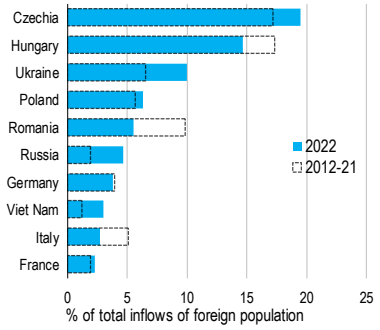
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	3 370	+ 27%
Trainees	3	+ 200%

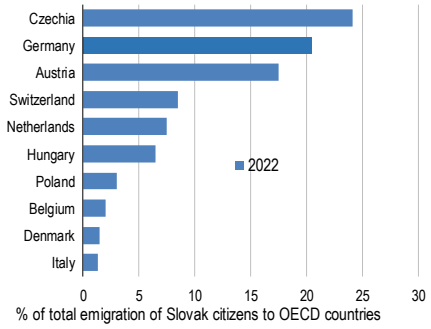
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	375	- 26%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Slovak citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



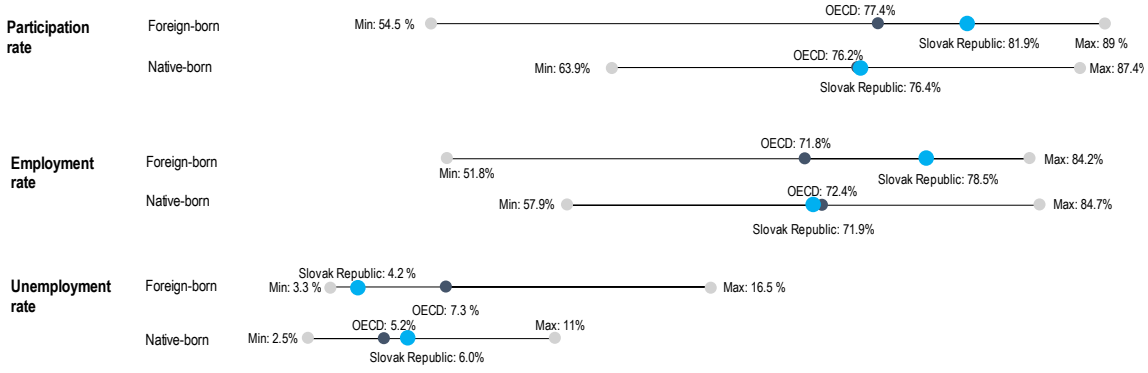
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	-0.8	+0.3
Natural increase	-1.0	+0.3
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	0.3	+0.1

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	2 239	-3.3	1.7
Outflows (2023)	539	+47.1	0.4

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/r4wvm1

Slovenia

Foreign-born population – 2023	14.6% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 0.3 million, 42% women	Evolution since 2013: +33%	Bosnia and Herzegovina (54%), Croatia (18%), Serbia (14%)

In 2022, Slovenia received 32 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 10% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 8% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 74% labour migrants, 18% family members (including accompanying family) and 0.6% humanitarian migrants. Around 2 700 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 200 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 27 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 110% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and North Macedonia were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Bosnia and Herzegovina registered the strongest increase (1 200) and Italy the largest decrease (-100) in flows to Slovenia compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 8%, to reach around 7 200. The majority of applicants came from Morocco (5 700), Algeria (400) and Pakistan (100). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Morocco (5 400) and the largest decrease nationals of Afghanistan (-1 100). Of the 300 decisions taken in 2023, 44% were positive.

Emigration of Slovenian citizens to OECD countries decreased by -2% in 2022, to 4 500. Approximately 35% of this group migrated to Austria, 24% to Germany and 15% to Switzerland.

In response to labour and skills shortages, Slovenia reformed its immigration legislation in 2023 to remove administrative barriers and streamline immigration processes. Amendments were introduced to the Foreigners Act and the Employment, Self-employment and Work of Foreigners Act to attract and retain labour migrants from outside the EU. The changes to the Foreigners Act simplify the issuance and renewal of temporary residence permits by allowing permit cards to be served by post and enabling fingerprints to be stored for up to five years for permit extensions. Additionally, the amendments facilitate the process of changing jobs or employers, now requiring only approval from the Employment Service. Furthermore, verification of workers' self-sufficiency conditions will only occur at the time of issuing and renewing work permits, eliminating the need for periodic checks.

Changes have also been introduced to the requirements for knowledge of the Slovenian language in procedures for extending a temporary residence permit due to family reunification for family members of third-country nationals. The requirement of knowledge of the Slovenian language at the entry level A1 is replaced by knowledge at the subsistence level. This condition shall apply in full from November 2024. Each participant in language courses is also entitled to a one-time free test of knowledge of the Slovenian language.

Amendments to the Employment, Self-employment and Work of Foreigners Act aimed to accelerate labour market integration and facilitate the employment of foreign workers in certain sectors. The time required for applicants of international protection to access the labour market was reduced from nine months to three months. The amendments also ease the hiring process for employers in the health and social care sector.

Additionally, the government announced plans for further amendments to the Foreigners Act, which will include the transposition of the new EU Blue Card Directive into national law and measures to facilitate mobility within EU Member States. Beneficiaries of international protection and seasonal workers will be eligible for an EU Blue Card.

On 21 October 2023, Slovenia reintroduced temporary border controls at its internal Schengen borders with Croatia and Hungary due to an increased threat of terrorism. This measure was later extended several times and is in place through 21 December 2024.

To attract highly skilled entrepreneurs, particularly in the high-tech sector, the Slovenian Government has announced its intention to introduce a start-up visa as part of its forthcoming start-up strategy.

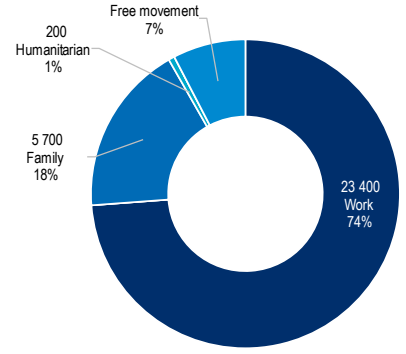
The government Working Group to prepare the Migration Strategy of Slovenia, overseen by the Ministry of Interior and comprising different public and civil society actors, met from January 2023. It sent the migration strategy to the government in late March 2024, when it was approved and adopted. The Strategy has four objectives: external action on the causes of migration; legal migration for employment; protection of life and addressing forced displacement; and addressing the potential impact of migration on internal security.

For further information: www.stat.si | www.gov.si/en/news | www.infotujci.si

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Slovenia

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Slovenia



Temporary migration
(Source: OECD)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	100	+ 0%
Intra-company transfers	20	+ 0%
Other temporary workers	80	+ 13%

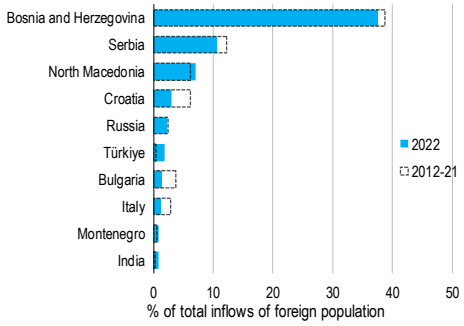
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	2 740	+ 62%
Trainees	5	+ 0%

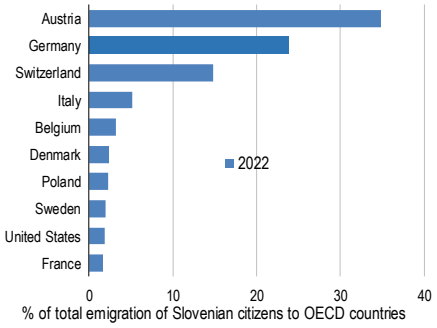
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	7 185	+ 8%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Slovenian citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



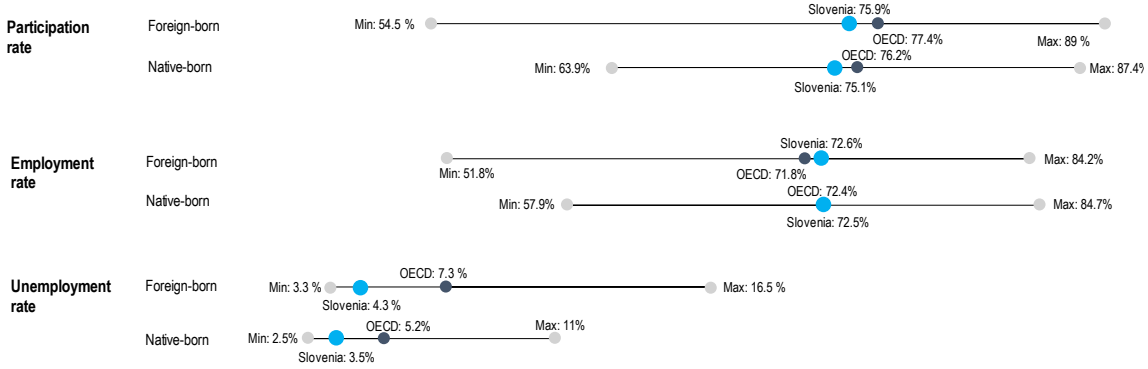
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	3.3	-1.3
Natural increase	-2.1	+0.2
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	5.4	-1.5

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	887	+13.8	1.3
Outflows (2023)	486	+18.3	0.7

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/psakn5

Spain

Foreign-born population – 2023	17.3% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 8.2 million, 52% women	Evolution since 2013: +33%	Morocco (13%), Colombia (9%), Romania (7%)

In 2022, Spain received 324 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 27% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 35% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 11% labour migrants, 22% family members (including accompanying family) and 5% humanitarian migrants. Around 49 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 35 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 150 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 70% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

Colombia, Morocco and Ukraine were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Colombia registered the strongest increase (108 000) and the United Kingdom the largest decrease (-15 000) in flows to Spain compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 38%, to reach around 160 000. The majority of applicants came from Venezuela (60 000), Colombia (53 000) and Peru (14 000). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Colombia (18 000) and the largest decrease nationals of Morocco (-800). Of the 90 000 decisions taken in 2023, 59% were positive.

Emigration of Spanish citizens to OECD countries increased by 7% in 2022, to 79 000. Approximately 18% of this group migrated to Germany, 13% to the Netherlands and 13% to France.

In May 2023, Spain transposed the EU Blue Card Directive on the entry and residence of third-country nationals for highly qualified employment. The EU Blue Card is now available to individuals with an employment contract of at least six months, earning between one and 1.6 times the average gross annual salary, and is valid for the duration of the contract plus three months, up to a total of three years. Spain has also expanded eligibility and extended the validity period of its national residence permit for highly qualified professionals to up to three years.

In June 2023, reforms to enhance work and study conditions for international students took effect. These changes grant automatic work permits to highly educated students, increase the permitted working hours, and remove the three-year residency requirement to convert student permits into work permits. Additionally, students can now stay in Spain for up to 24 months post-graduation to seek employment or start a business. Furthermore, in August 2023, Spain´s bilateral education agreement with the United Kingdom came into effect, exempting students from the United Kingdom from general entrance exams to Spanish universities. Another bilateral agreement with Argentina, which came into force in February 2023, supports youth mobility, allowing young people to volunteer and take up casual employment in both countries.

In July 2023, the Spanish Supreme Court annulled a provision of a Royal Decree that ended the temporary residence status of foreigners who had been absent from Spain for more than six months in a year. This ruling allows those affected to renew their temporary residence status.

Spain stepped up its efforts to reduce irregular migration and promote orderly and safe migration. In the area of international protection, the country established a disciplinary framework to regulate the conditions under which reception rights can be reduced or revoked. Furthermore, in August 2023, the General Directorate for Humanitarian Attention and Social Inclusion of Immigrants announced grants for voluntary assisted return projects. The grants support programmes to facilitate the return and sustainable reintegration of third-country nationals to their countries of origin, including the development of entrepreneurial skills.

In July 2023, Spain adopted a new integration plan, the “Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia (2023-27)”. The framework aims to promote the integration and inclusion of migrants and to combat racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance.

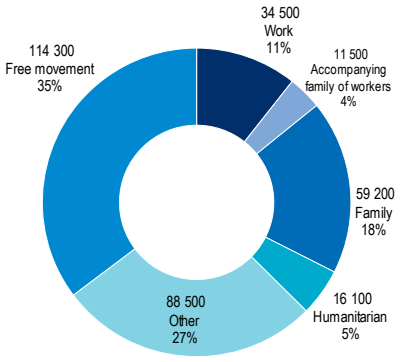
In April 2024, Spain signed a new social security agreement with the United States to improve social security protection for people who have worked in both countries.

For further information: www.inclusion.gob.es

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Spain

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Spain



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	15 390	- 1%
Intra-company transfers	1 430	- 1%
Other temporary workers	16 070	+ 49%

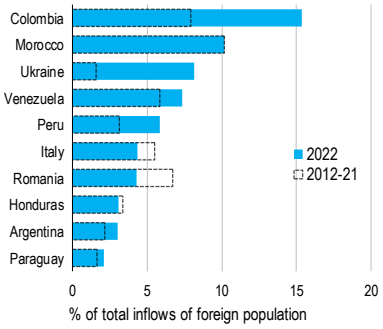
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	49 250	+ 18%
Trainees	2 500	#########

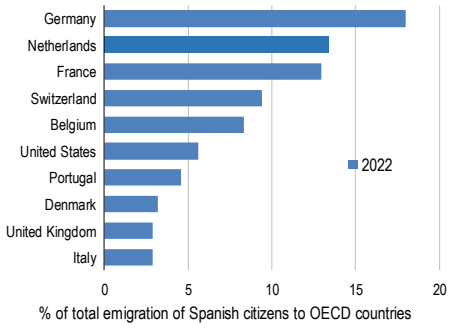
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	160 470	+ 38%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Spanish citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



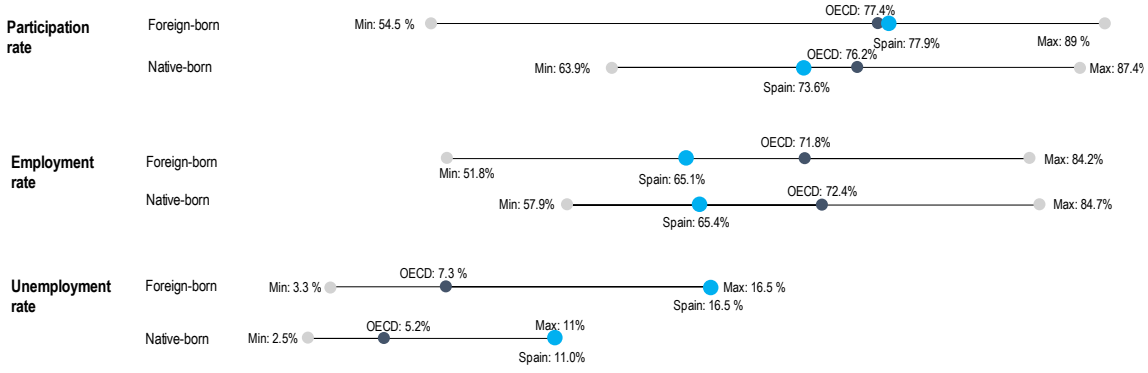
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	10.9	-2.8
Natural increase	-2.4	+0.4
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	13.2	-3.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	9 377	-2.2	0.6
Outflows (2023)	567	+39.8	0.0

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/g3k6qb

Sweden

Foreign-born population – 2023	20.3% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 2.1 million, 50% women	Evolution since 2013: +46%	Syria (9%), Iraq (7%), Finland (6%)

In 2022, Sweden received 90 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 18% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 36% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 20% labour migrants, 38% family members (including accompanying family) and 6% humanitarian migrants. Around 9 900 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 7 700 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 71 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 22% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

India, Poland and Germany were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, India registered the strongest increase (2 000) and Denmark the largest decrease (53) in flows to Sweden compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -32%, to reach around 9 000. The majority of applicants came from Syria (900), Uzbekistan (700) and Afghanistan (600). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Dem. Rep. of the Congo (100) and the largest decrease nationals of Ukraine (-1 400). Of the 19 000 decisions taken in 2023, 27% were positive.

Emigration of Swedish citizens to OECD countries increased by 4% in 2022, to 21 000. Approximately 19% of this group migrated to Spain, 12% to Germany and 10% to Norway.

Amid ongoing broad migration policy reform, the Swedish Government is reviewing the current labour migration framework to introduce more stringent conditions for low-skilled labour migration while promoting and attracting high-skilled labour migration. A new maintenance requirement came into force in November 2023, corresponding to 80% of the median salary. In early 2024, a government inquiry presented its report with further proposed changes to the labour migration legislation. The proposed measures include a salary threshold (with a possibility for exemptions for certain occupations and for recent graduates), a complete ban of issuing work permits for certain occupations where widespread misuse occurs, an increase in the EU Blue Card validity period from two to four years, greater flexibility regarding in-country applications for certain residence permits, and abolishment of the possibility to apply for a work visa following rejection of an asylum application, without having to leave Sweden first. These proposals are still at the early stage of the legislation process and will tentatively come into force in mid-2025.

To promote high-skilled labour migration, the Migration Agency has launched a new model for work permit applications, featuring improved services for employers recruiting highly qualified workers and specific units for international recruitment. High-skilled workers can now expect to receive a decision within 30 days if presenting a complete application. To reduce processing times for work and student permit applications, the Migration Agency has launched a pilot scheme to digitally verify passports. Previously, an applicant had to present his or her passport in person at a consular post or at the Migration Agency. This scheme currently applies to nationals of 22 countries but is expected to expand in the future.

In December 2023, stricter conditions for family reunification and restricted possibilities for residence permits on humanitarian grounds came into force. The age limit for refusing a residence permit on grounds of personal ties has been raised from 18 to 21 years, and the possibilities for exemption from the maintenance requirement in family member immigration for persons eligible for subsidiary protection have been limited.

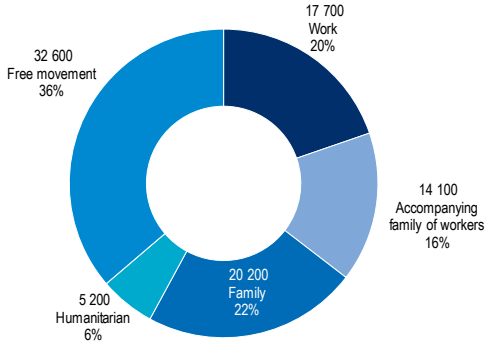
Further reforms to the migration system are in the pipeline. In June 2024 the Swedish Parliament approved a new goal for Sweden's integration policy as proposed by the government. Government inquiries have been commissioned to introduce stricter conditions to obtain Swedish citizenship, review the regulatory framework on asylum to adjust to the minimum level according to EU law, review the student permit system and propose measures to attract and retain doctoral students and researchers. To conclude, there is also an additional government inquiry that will propose changes to the orientation course on Swedish society and traditions offered to newly arrived refugees and their family members.

For further information: www.migrationsverket.se | www.regeringen.se

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Sweden

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Sweden



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	6 530	+ 18%
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	1 120	- 4%

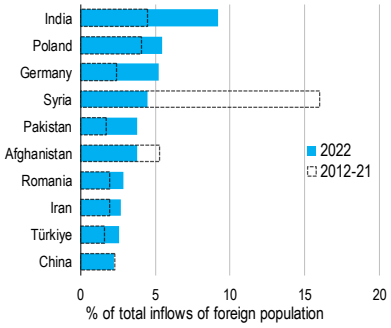
Education (non-EU citizens)

	2022	2022/21
International students	9 890	+ 16%
Trainees	..	..

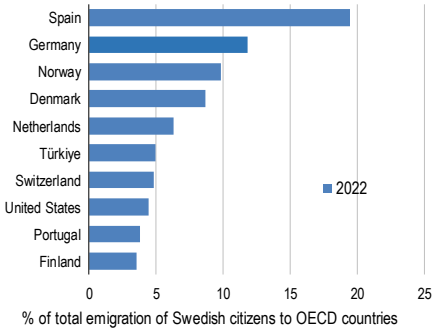
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	8 960	- 32%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Swedish citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



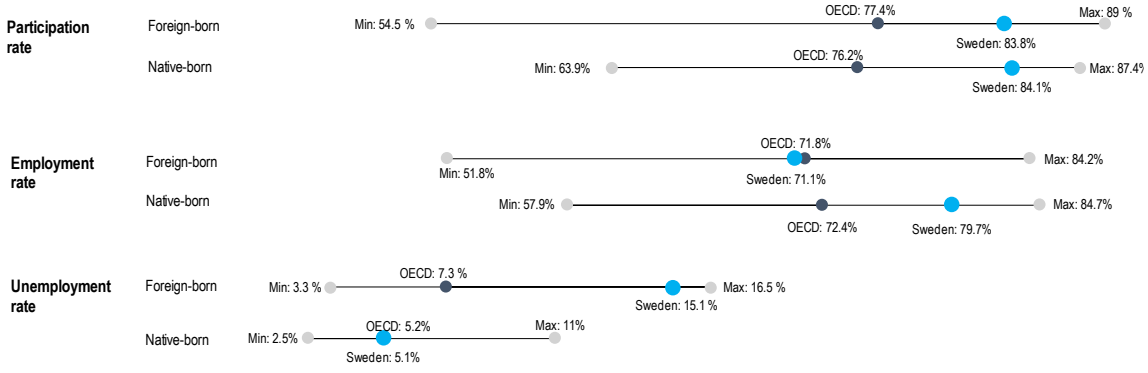
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	2.9	-3.7
Natural increase	0.5	-0.5
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	2.3	-3.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	3 690	+12.2	0.6
Outflows (2023)	3 899	+6.4	0.7

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/4tne9m

Switzerland

Foreign-born population – 2023	31.2% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 2.7 million, 51% women	Evolution since 2013: +23%	Germany (14%), Italy (10%), Portugal (7%)

In 2022, Switzerland received 130 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 19% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 74% immigrants benefitting from free mobility, 2% labour migrants, 15% family members (including accompanying family) and 8% humanitarian migrants. Around 6 300 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 3 600 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

Germany, Italy and France were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Germany registered the strongest increase (2 700) and the United States the largest decrease (-200) in flows to Switzerland compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 16%, to reach around 27 000. The majority of applicants came from Türkiye (6 600), Afghanistan (5 900) and Eritrea (1 900). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Türkiye (2 000) and the largest decrease nationals of Afghanistan (-1 100). Of the 15 000 decisions taken in 2023, 86% were positive.

Emigration of Swiss citizens to OECD countries decreased by -11% in 2022, to 9 400. Approximately 23% of this group migrated to Spain, 20% to Germany and 8% to Austria.

In 2023, Switzerland relaxed the rules applicable to highly qualified third-country nationals, by abolishing the labour market test for workers in sectors facing a skills shortage. The relaxations concern specific professional fields such as managers, analysts and health specialists. The legal obligation for employers to advertise job vacancies within the Regional Placement Offices, in force since 2018, is maintained in sectors of activity where the national unemployment rate exceeds 5%.

The Federal Council adopted a report in March 2024 setting out specific training and labour market priorities for better mobilising the workforce potential of women and older workers living in Switzerland. Measures will help well-educated family reunification immigrants integrate into the labour market.

In June 2022, Switzerland and Quebec (Canada) signed an agreement on the mutual recognition of professional qualifications. It initially covers five professions: social workers, dental hygienists, dental technicians, medical radiology technicians and midwives. In June 2023, Switzerland and the United Kingdom signed a new Agreement on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications, providing for a transitional system until the end of 2024. The new agreement should provide a permanent framework for mutual recognition of professional qualifications from 2025, following ratification by the Federal Assembly.

In November 2023, Switzerland decided to maintain the safeguard clause provided for in the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons for Croatian nationals coming to work in Switzerland in 2024, leaving in place quotas for short- and long-term residence permits. Full freedom of movement for Croatian nationals will be in force in 2025.

In 2023 migration-related bilateral agreements as part of Switzerland's cohesion contribution to the EU were signed with Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Romania, Czechia and Hungary, to come into force by 2029. Depending on the programme, this could be in the areas of economic, social and cultural integration or in the fight against human trafficking. Projects in the areas of asylum and infrastructure as well as voluntary return and reintegration were implemented in Greece, Italy, Spain, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Bulgaria and Hungary in 2023.

In April 2022, the Federal Council launched Programme S (Support measures for people with protection status S) to encourage the integration of people with protection status. In November 2023, the Federal Council set a target of increasing the employment of people seeking protection from Ukraine with measures implemented in collaboration with the social partners and the cantons. Temporary employment or self-employment is possible immediately after being granted the protection status of residence (without a waiting period).

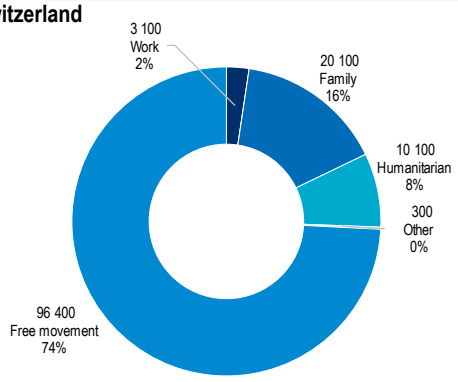
Since the beginning of March 2023, return decisions made under the Federal Act on Foreign Nationals and Integration (LEI), including those made after an asylum application has been examined, as well as those resulting from criminal expulsion, have been recorded in the Swiss central migration information system (Symic). In some cases, these decisions are reported in the Schengen Information System (SIS) if they are valid for the entire Schengen area.

For further information: www.sem.admin.ch

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Switzerland

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

Switzerland



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, Eurostat)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..
Other temporary workers	3 470	+ 1%

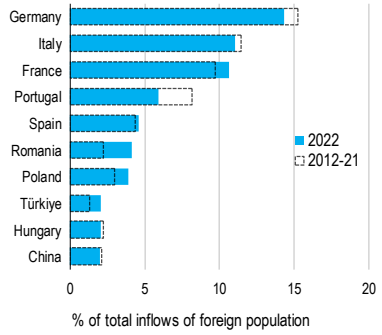
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	6 270	+ 3%
Trainees	140	+ 14%

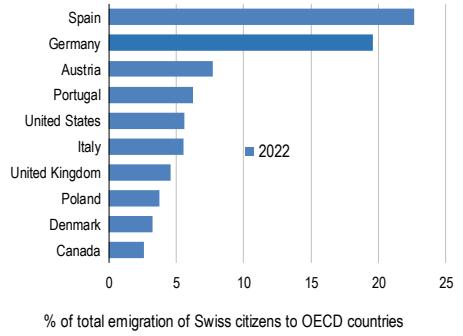
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	26 895	+ 16%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Swiss citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



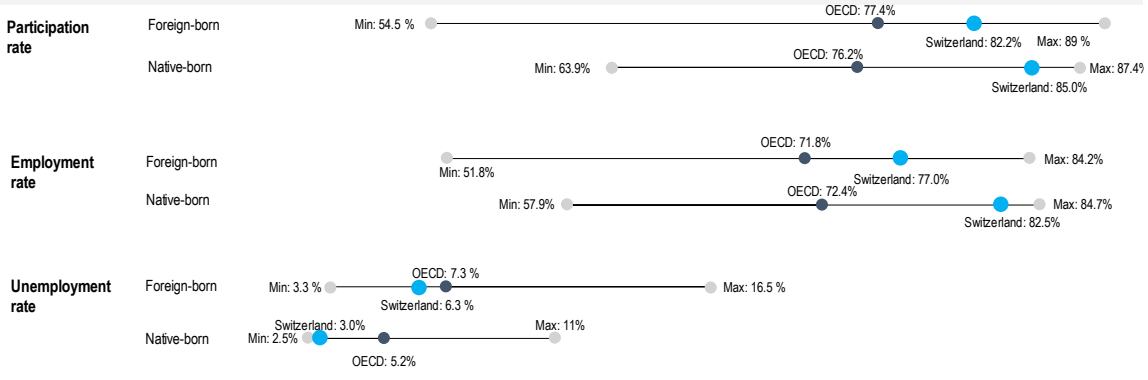
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	16.4	+7.7
Natural increase	0.9	+0.0
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	15.4	+7.6

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	3 266	+6.3	0.4
Outflows (2023)	35 659	+6.3	4.0

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/2hv4u0

Türkiye

Foreign-born population – 2023	3.5% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 3 million, 53% women	Evolution since 2014: +106%	Bulgaria (11%), Germany (11%), Syria (10%)

Russia, Ukraine and Iran were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, Russia registered the strongest increase (68 000) and Iraq the largest decrease (-55 000) in flows to Türkiye compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -43%, to reach around 19 000. The majority of applicants came from Afghanistan (13 000), Iraq (2 800) and Iran (1 400). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Iran (300) and the largest decrease nationals of Ukraine (-6 400). Of the 81 000 decisions taken in 2023, 12% were positive.

Emigration of Turkish citizens to OECD countries increased by 61% in 2022, to 115 000. Approximately 50% of this group migrated to Germany, 11% to the Netherlands and 6% to the United States.

In 2022-23, migration policy mainly focused on Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTP), recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and managing the consequences of a major earthquake.

Policy debates relating to SuTP continued to focus on their integration in Türkiye, return prospects, and resettlement options in third countries. While options for integration and return are included in policy provisions, Türkiye also strongly supports resettlement in third countries. In 2023, the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) announced plans for a new comprehensive national strategy for harmonisation of policies relating to people under international protection including SuTP.

The combination of COVID-19 followed rapidly by the economic crisis in Türkiye strongly deteriorated the material conditions of people under international protection. While SuTP cannot access all types of financial assistance provided to Turkish citizens by the Ministry of Family and Social Services, some are able to receive Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and complementary ESSN cash assistance, funded by the European Union and implemented by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), although this is far below the average monthly financial needs of a household in Türkiye.

Following the increase in 2022 of the real estate investment threshold for investors to acquire citizenship (from USD 250 000 to 400 000), the minimum property value threshold for foreigners to acquire residency was raised from USD 75 000 to 200 000 in October 2023.

A decline in the number of foreigners holding residence permits may be associated with stricter review for renewal of visitor permits. Permits fell to 887 000 in 2020, rose to 1.35 million in 2022 before declining from May 2023 to 1.1 million at the end of 2023. Family, study and work permits were stable; the decline was entirely in the short-stay figures. This also affected Russians, for whom Türkiye has since 24 February 2022 been a major receiving country. The number of Russians with residence permits doubled in the year to March 2023, to 158 000, but fell below 100 000 by March 2024.

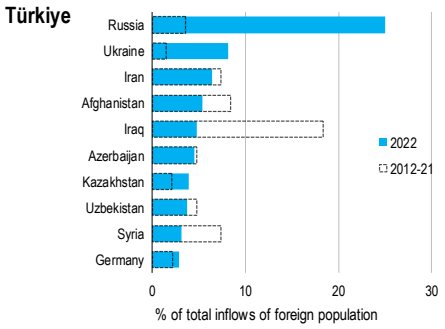
On 23 December 2023, visa exemptions were introduced to the United States, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Canada, Saudi Arabia and Oman. Angola was added to the annotated visa countries on 1 January 2024. In April 2024, Türkiye abolished the visa exemptions for citizens of Tajikistan.

An agreement with Germany created a simplified visa procedure for individuals affected by the February 2023 earthquake, allowing temporary stay there for Turks and Syrians with relatives in Germany.

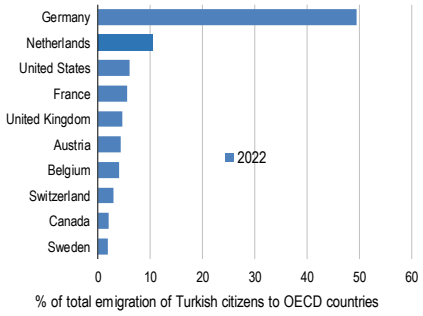
For further information: www.goc.gov.tr

Key figures on immigration and emigration – Türkiye

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of Turkish citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



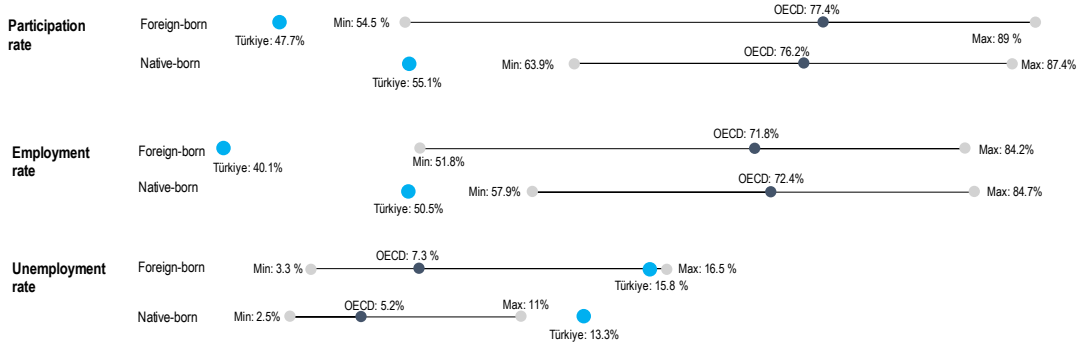
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	1.1	-6.0
Natural increase	5.1	-1.1
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	-4.0	-4.8

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	868	+25.1	0.1
Outflows (2023)	951	+30.1	0.1

Labour market outcomes
2020 compared to 2023 OECD average



StatLink https://stat.link/8oeyhi

United Kingdom

Foreign-born population – 2022	15.4% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 10.4 million, 52% women	Evolution since 2012: +27%	India (9%), Poland (7%), Pakistan (5%)

In 2022, the United Kingdom received 488 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status and free mobility), 32% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 39% labour migrants, 48% family members (including accompanying family) and 5% humanitarian migrants. Around 476 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 100 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants (excluding intra-EU migration). In addition, 111 000 intra-EU postings were recorded in 2022, a 190% increase compared to 2021. These posted workers are generally on short-term contracts.

India, China and Nigeria were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, India registered the strongest increase (49 000) and China the largest decrease (-21 000) in flows to the United Kingdom compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants decreased by -5.6%, to reach around 84 000. The majority of applicants came from Afghanistan (9 300), Iran (7 400) and Pakistan (5 300). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Pakistan (2 700) and the largest decrease nationals of Albania (-12 000). Of the 125 000 decisions taken in 2023, 52% were positive.

Emigration of the United Kingdom citizens to OECD countries decreased by -7% in 2022, to 89 000. Approximately 21% of this group migrated to Spain, 13% to Australia and 12% to the United States.

The UK Government in 2023 and 2024 (until the General Election in July 2024) has continued its focus on policy changes to deliver a secure and efficient border system, prioritising national safety and prosperity. The primary legislative efforts focused on reducing historically high levels of net migration, and on stopping undocumented migration, notably those arriving across the Channel in small boats. For 2023, net migration figures for the United Kingdom were estimated at 685 000, and the number of irregular arrivals detected amounted to 36 700 (down 33% from 2022) of which 29 400 were small boat arrivals (down 36% on 2022).

From late 2023 to early 2024, the UK Government brought in five key changes aimed at reducing net migration: (i) restrictions on most international students from being able to bring their dependents (partners and children) (ii) removal of adult social care workers ability to bring dependants on their visa; (iii) increase of the baseline minimum salary to be sponsored for a Skilled Worker visa from GBP 26 200 to GBP 38 700; (iv) limitation of the list of jobs (Immigration Salary List) for which it is possible to sponsor someone for a Skilled Worker visa at a reduced minimum salary; (v) increase in the minimum income normally required to sponsor for a spouse/partner visa from GBP 18 600 per year to GBP 29 000 (and further rise to GBP 38 700 by early 2025).

In 2023, the UK Parliament passed the Illegal Migration Act which changed the law so that individuals arriving in the United Kingdom illegally are not able to stay, and will instead be detained and promptly removed, either to their home country or to a safe third country. It aims to deter illegal entry to the United Kingdom including those made by small boat across the Channel, speed up the removal of those individuals with no right to remain, curtail the abuse of modern slavery safeguards to block removals, and commit to resettle a specific number of the most vulnerable refugees in the United Kingdom every year.

Underpinning this, in 2022, the United Kingdom had entered a migration and economic development partnership with Rwanda to relocate individuals who arrived in the United Kingdom illegally to Rwanda for consideration of their asylum claims under Rwandan law and operational processes. Following a series of legal challenges, the Supreme Court found that the principle of relocating individuals to a safe third country for consideration of their asylum claim was compliant with the Refugee Convention, but ultimately concluded that deficiencies in the Rwandan asylum system caused a real risk of refoulement. The UK Government then passed the Safety of Rwanda (Asylum and Immigration) Act in April 2024. It sets out, in law, that Rwanda is to be treated as a generally safe country for the purpose of relocating migrants for the consideration of their asylum claims. Operational activity to detain individuals commenced in April 2024.

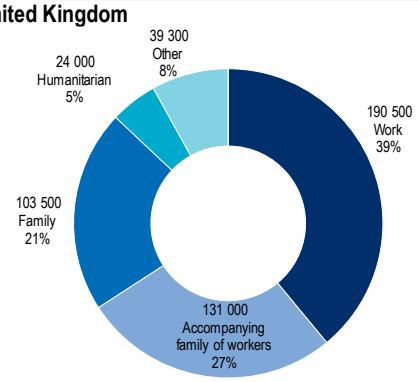
Following the General Election in July 2024, policy changes in a number of these domains are expected.

For further information: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office | www.gov.uk/government/collections/migration-statistics

Key figures on immigration and emigration – United Kingdom

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

United Kingdom



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, UNHCR)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	16 890	+ 103%
Seasonal workers	34 480	+ 17%
Intra-company transfers	20 660	+ 60%
Other temporary workers	28 110	+ 48%

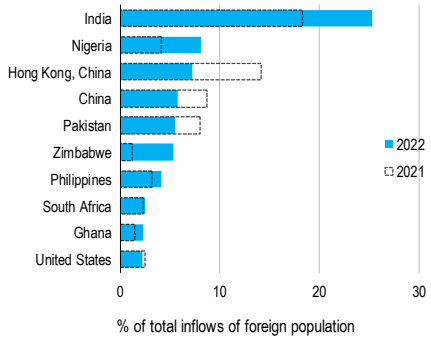
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	476 080	+ 30%
Trainees	230	..

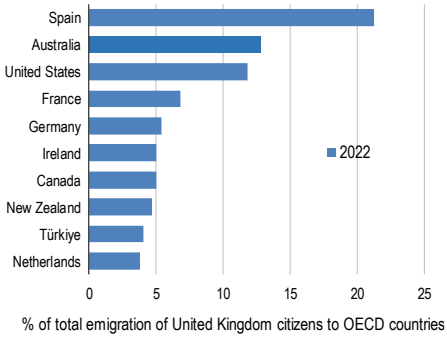
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	84 415	- 6%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of United Kingdom citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



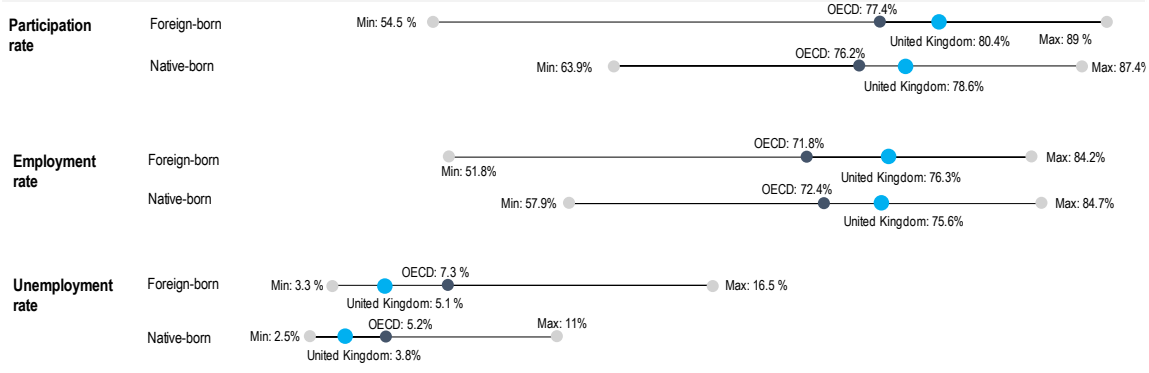
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	7.4	-1.2
Natural increase	0.2	-0.0
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	7.2	-1.3

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	4 487	+13.2	0.1
Outflows (2023)	11 570	+6.0	0.3

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/i21tr0

United States

Foreign-born population – 2023	14.5% of the population	Main countries of birth:
Size: 49.1 million, 51% women	Evolution since 2013: +19%	Mexico (24%), India (7%), China (5%)

In 2022, the United States received 1 049 000 new immigrants on a long-term or permanent basis (including changes of status), 26% more than in 2021. This figure comprises 14% labour migrants, 69% family members (including accompanying family) and 9% humanitarian migrants. Around 409 000 permits were issued to tertiary-level international students and 821 000 to temporary and seasonal labour migrants.

Mexico, India and China were the top three nationalities of newcomers in 2022. Among the top 15 countries of origin, India registered the strongest increase (33 000) in flows to the United States compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the number of first asylum applicants increased by 61%, to reach around 1 176 000. The majority of applicants came from Venezuela (185 000), Colombia (128 000) and Cuba (99 000). The largest increase since 2022 concerned nationals of Colombia (96 000) and the largest decrease nationals of Cuba (-58 000). Of the 320 000 decisions taken in 2023, 20% were positive.

Emigration of the United States citizens to OECD countries increased by 9% in 2022, to 109 000. Approximately 11% of this group migrated to Spain, 10% to Canada and 9% to the United Kingdom.

Reducing barriers to legal migration and promoting integration of newcomers continue to be priorities for the United States. Following the end of Title 42, which allowed US officials to turn away on the border with Mexico on the grounds of preventing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, in May 2023, new policies to manage irregular migration were put in place. The authorities issued the Circumvention of Lawful Pathways rule which states that migrants who cross the border without authorisation after traveling through another country will be presumed ineligible for asylum. Exceptions exist for those who initiated a lawful process, presented themselves at a port of entry with an appointment or have been denied asylum in the third country, and for unaccompanied children.

Also in May 2023, Immigration and Customs Enforcement announced a new process for family units crossing the Southwest Border. The Family Expedited Removal Management programme places families under electronic monitoring and expedites removal for those who cannot show grounds for asylum.

Through a June 2024 Proclamation, the Administration suspended entry of noncitizens across the southern border during periods of high border crossings, with exceptions for particularly vulnerable migrants.

In June 2023, Safe Mobility Offices (SMOs) opened in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Guatemala, jointly run with UNHCR and IOM. This is part of a co-operation strategy with countries in the region to provide lawful migration pathways, through family reunification, employment sponsorship or as refugees.

Regarding visa procedures, changes to the H-1B visa lottery for speciality workers were implemented beginning in March 2024. The lottery will be based on individual beneficiaries rather than registrations, preventing employers from flooding the system by submitting multiple registrations for the same beneficiary. In January 2024, the Department of State launched a pilot programme that will allow 20 000 people to renew their H-1B visa without having to return to a consulate in their home country. The Department of State also announced the expansion of eligible applicants for the visa interview waiver.

For humanitarian migrants, in January 2023, the Department of State launched the Welcome Corps Private Sponsorship program, which allows U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents to sponsor and support refugees under the condition that they can raise USD 2 425 per refugee, pass a background check and submit an assistance plan. In March 2024, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services announced the implementation of a simplified process to provide evidence of employment authorisation to eligible refugees admitted to the United States, with the aim of reducing waiting times from months to weeks.

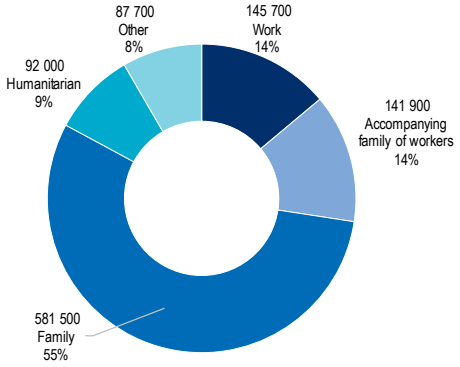
Since February 2024, the White House designated Palestinians in the United States for Deferred Enforced Departure, which protects them from being removed for 18 months and makes them eligible for employment authorisation. Already in January 2023, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) implemented a safe and lawful parole process for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans with US-based supporters allowing them to travel to the United States and apply for employment authorisation. Likewise, in July 2023, DHS implemented a family reunification parole process for Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

For further information: www.whitehouse.gov/priorities | www.dhs.gov | www.uscis.gov | www.state.gov

Key figures on immigration and emigration – United States

Long-term immigration flows
2022 (Source: OECD)

United States



Temporary migration
(Sources: OECD, UNHCR)

Temporary labour migration

	2022	2022/21
Working holidaymakers	92 620	+ 134%
Seasonal workers	421 830	+ 0%
Intra-company transfers	80 650	+ 105%
Other temporary workers	225 370	+ 21%

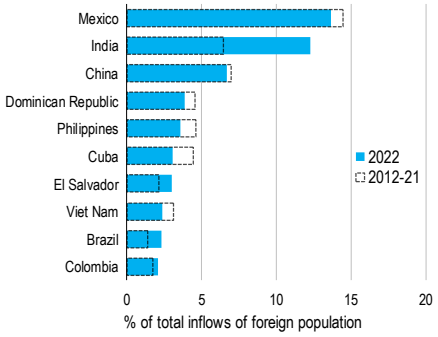
Education

	2022	2022/21
International students	409 160	+ 3%
Trainees	720	+ 29%

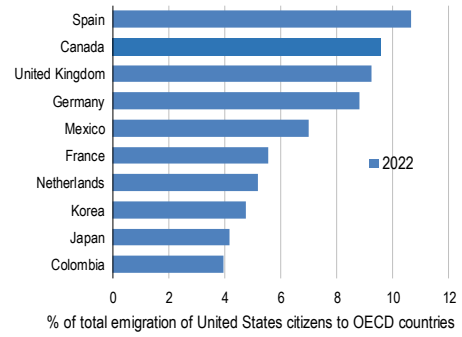
Humanitarian

	2023	2023/22
Asylum seekers	1176 050	+ 61%

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
(national definition)



Emigration of United States citizens to OECD countries
(national definition)



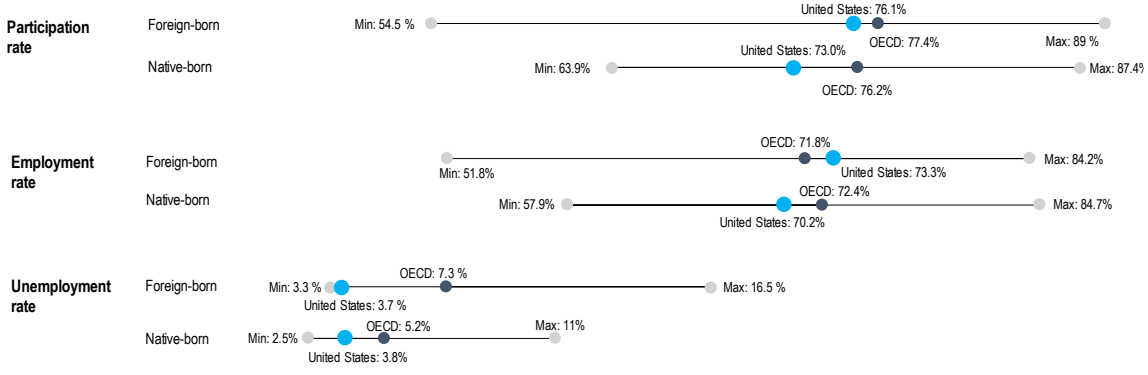
Components of population growth

	2023 Per 1 000 inhabitants	2023/22 difference
Total	4.9	+1.2
Natural increase	1.5	+0.8
Net migration plus statistical adjustments	3.4	+0.4

Annual remittances

	Million current USD	Annual change %	Share in GDP %
Inflows (2023)	7 519	+1.2	0.0
Outflows (2023)	85 757	+5.0	0.3

Labour market outcomes
2023



StatLink https://stat.link/ya3qoj

Annex A. Statistical annex

Inflows and outflows of foreign population

A.1. Inflows of foreign population into OECD countries

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

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

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

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

B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality

Metadata relative to Tables A.6 and B.6. Acquisitions of nationality

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. 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 2012-22 or 2013-23.

- 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 (https://www.oecd.org/en/data/datasets/oecd-databases-on-migration.html).
- 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. Australia and New Zealand 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

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Australia	236.0	244.8	233.9	223.7	218.5	224.2	186.6	155.8	137.5	153.8	217.4
Austria	125.6	135.2	154.3	198.7	158.7	139.3	131.7	135.0	121.3	139.5	246.3
Belgium	116.1	105.5	106.3	128.8	106.1	109.2	119.7	129.5	101.6	122.4	192.0
Canada	257.8	259.0	260.3	271.8	296.7	286.4	321.0	341.1	184.6	406.0	437.6
Chile	65.2	84.4	83.5	101.9	135.5	207.2	339.4	254.1	153.8	96.7	251.2
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	104.5	217.9	225.8	74.8	40.7	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	15.7	6.6	8.6	9.2	7.8	..	..	..
Czechia	28.6	27.8	38.5	31.6	34.8	43.5	55.9	63.3	53.8	67.3	347.7
Denmark	49.6	56.0	64.5	75.4	71.2	66.4	64.6	61.9	48.0	57.3	101.2
Estonia	1.1	1.6	1.3	7.4	7.7	9.1	9.7	11.0	10.3	12.5	42.4
Finland	23.3	23.9	23.6	21.4	27.3	23.7	23.1	24.2	23.3	28.0	42.5
France	..	249.2	236.9	240.5	243.6	246.2	259.9	268.5	208.5	250.4	284.9
Germany	965.9	1108.1	1342.5	2016.2	1719.1	1384.0	1383.6	1345.9	994.8	1139.8	2481.0
Greece	32.0	31.3	29.5	34.0	86.1	80.5	87.3	95.4	63.4	28.7	62.6
Hungary	20.3	21.3	26.0	25.8	23.8	36.5	49.3	55.3	43.8	49.1	55.5
Iceland	2.8	3.9	4.3	5.0	7.9	11.8	11.5	9.5	7.7	8.5	15.4
Ireland	37.2	41.0	43.7	49.3	53.9	57.2	61.9	61.7	56.5	35.0	91.8
Israel	16.6	16.9	24.1	27.9	26.0	26.4	28.1	33.2	19.7	25.5	74.7
Italy	321.3	279.0	248.4	250.0	262.9	301.1	285.5	264.6	191.8	243.6	336.5
Japan	303.9	306.7	336.5	391.2	427.6	475.0	519.7	592.0	220.6	80.0	561.8
Korea	300.2	360.5	407.1	372.9	402.2	452.7	495.1	438.2	233.1	220.6	412.9
Latvia	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.4	5.1	6.5	6.6	4.6	6.4	7.3
Lithuania	2.5	3.0	4.8	3.7	6.0	10.2	12.3	19.7	22.3	21.1	81.0
Luxembourg	19.4	19.8	21.0	22.6	21.6	23.2	23.4	25.2	21.0	23.8	29.9
Mexico	18.2	63.0	43.5	34.4	35.9	32.8	38.7	40.5	58.4	68.5	74.1
Netherlands	115.7	122.3	139.3	159.5	182.2	183.9	191.0	215.2	170.6	208.1	359.3
New Zealand	71.7	75.4	90.7	101.5	104.0	103.4	104.2	124.7	54.5	28.2	88.8
Norway	70.0	66.9	61.4	59.1	58.5	49.8	44.4	44.6	30.8	46.6	83.3
Poland	47.1	46.6	32.0	86.1	107.0	128.0	137.6	163.2	163.5	224.2	335.3
Portugal	38.5	33.2	35.3	37.9	46.9	61.4	93.2	129.2	118.1	111.3	143.1
Slovak Republic	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.8
Slovenia	12.3	11.6	11.3	12.7	13.8	15.5	24.1	40.5	25.5	32.5	36.8
Spain	272.5	248.4	264.5	290.0	352.2	454.0	560.0	666.0	415.2	752.3	1120.5
Sweden	82.6	95.4	106.1	113.9	143.0	125.0	114.4	98.2	65.8	74.4	86.5
Switzerland	143.8	155.4	152.1	150.4	143.1	137.8	140.1	140.6	137.0	141.5	162.4
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	273.9	364.6	466.9	578.5	242.5	615.1	399.6
United Kingdom	236.4	297.6	357.7	390.2	374.9	317.7	317.7	356.1	199.9	369.0	488.4
United States	1031.6	990.6	1016.5	1051.0	1183.5	1127.2	1096.6	1031.8	707.4	740.0	1018.0

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of Table A.2.

StatLink https://stat.link/t56x78

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Australia (permanent)

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
India	27.8	38.1	39.6	34.7	38.6	40.0	33.1	32.6	24.5	26.4	44.5	47
China	26.2	29.2	28.5	29.4	30.9	31.1	27.7	27.2	20.1	21.0	35.7	55
Nepal	2.5	4.0	4.4	4.2	5.1	4.4	3.0	3.8	4.7	6.8	13.4	52
Philippines	12.8	11.0	10.3	11.9	12.0	12.1	10.9	9.2	8.5	9.8	13.3	58
United Kingdom	27.0	23.1	23.8	22.2	19.0	17.6	14.1	13.3	10.8	9.9	11.4	47
New Zealand	44.3	41.2	27.3	22.4	19.7	12.6	15.2	14.2	4.7	4.3	10.4	46
Viet Nam	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.1	7.8	8.0	59
Pakistan	3.9	3.6	5.7	8.0	7.0	6.8	6.3	4.7	3.8	4.7	5.5	42
South Africa	8.0	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	5.4	51
Sri Lanka	5.7	5.3	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.4	3.2	4.8	49
Iran	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.7	4.4	50
Malaysia	5.4	5.6	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.7	60
Brazil	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.6	53
Korea	5.0	5.4	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.2	57
United States	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.2	54
Other countries	55.1	58.4	63.4	60.9	58.2	70.4	51.6	25.7	36.5	41.0	46.9	
Total	**236.0**	**244.8**	**233.9**	**223.7**	**218.5**	**224.2**	**186.6**	**155.8**	**137.5**	**153.8**	**217.4**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Austria

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	78.4	67
Germany	17.8	17.7	16.8	17.0	16.1	16.2	17.0	18.3	19.0	19.4	21.7	49
Romania	13.4	13.5	20.7	17.5	16.7	17.9	19.2	20.3	17.5	17.9	21.7	42
Syria	0.9	1.7	7.4	22.6	9.0	6.7	2.1	1.6	3.7	13.4	15.1	23
Hungary	13.1	14.9	14.5	14.4	13.3	13.1	12.6	12.1	10.1	9.6	12.5	46
Croatia	2.0	4.2	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.5	7.2	8.4	9.2	41
Serbia	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.6	44
Bulgaria	3.6	3.9	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.7	4.4	4.5	5.6	44
Türkiye	4.1	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.1	4.9	37
Poland	7.1	7.3	6.9	6.1	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.9	37
Italy	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8	43
Slovak Republic	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.6	49
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.1	42
Russia	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.5	56
India	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	3.3	28
Other countries	38.0	39.2	42.9	76.4	57.3	40.4	37.3	38.3	31.0	36.1	46.2	
Total	**125.6**	**135.2**	**154.3**	**198.7**	**158.7**	**139.3**	**131.7**	**135.0**	**121.3**	**139.5**	**246.3**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Belgium

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	49.2	62
Romania	10.0	8.7	11.3	10.6	10.9	11.9	13.4	14.3	11.3	13.0	14.2	37
France	12.4	12.6	12.0	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.7	12.0	11.3	11.9	12.0	53
Netherlands	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.9	7.6	8.1	48
Afghanistan	2.1	1.1	1.1	7.5	2.6	1.6	2.2	3.8	3.2	6.2	6.9	17
Spain	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.5	5.8	6.6	49
Morocco	5.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.8	4.7	5.3	5.9	55
Italy	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.5	48
Türkiye	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	4.7	33
Bulgaria	4.0	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	43
Poland	7.7	6.6	5.8	5.3	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.3	3.4	4.0	48
West Bank and Gaza Strip	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	2.8	2.6	0.7	1.7	3.9	35
Portugal	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.9	43
Syria	0.5	1.0	2.8	10.4	4.7	5.5	3.6	2.8	1.7	3.3	3.6	30
India	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.8	3.5	47
Other countries	46.5	40.9	38.5	49.3	39.2	40.6	46.2	51.0	37.6	44.9	55.4	
Total	**116.1**	**105.5**	**106.3**	**128.8**	**106.1**	**109.2**	**119.7**	**129.5**	**101.6**	**122.4**	**192.0**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Canada (permanent)

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
India	30.9	33.1	38.3	39.5	39.8	51.7	70.0	85.6	42.9	127.9	118.2	48
China	33.8	34.9	25.2	20.2	28.1	31.6	31.3	31.8	17.6	33.3	35.6	54
Afghanistan	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.9	1.7	8.6	23.8	51
Nigeria	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.5	10.9	12.6	6.4	15.6	22.1	51
Philippines	34.3	29.5	40.0	50.8	41.8	40.9	35.1	27.8	11.0	18.0	22.1	55
France	6.3	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.0	4.6	12.7	14.2	47
Pakistan	11.2	12.6	9.1	11.3	11.3	7.7	9.5	10.8	6.2	8.5	11.6	50
Iran	7.5	11.3	16.8	11.7	6.5	4.7	5.5	6.1	3.8	11.3	11.1	51
United States	7.9	8.5	8.5	7.5	8.4	9.1	10.9	10.8	6.4	12.0	10.4	49
Syria	0.6	1.0	2.1	9.9	34.9	12.0	12.0	10.1	4.9	5.6	8.5	47
Eritrea	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	4.6	4.7	5.7	7.0	2.6	5.4	7.7	46
Brazil	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.8	4.0	5.3	3.7	11.4	7.3	52
Morocco	3.9	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.4	47
Cameroon	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.0	1.6	2.6	6.3	53
Algeria	3.8	4.3	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.1	6.2	46
Other countries	106.1	102.8	97.7	96.9	99.1	98.7	108.2	114.7	65.6	127.2	126.2	
Total	**257.8**	**259.0**	**260.3**	**271.8**	**296.7**	**286.4**	**321.0**	**341.1**	**184.6**	**406.0**	**437.6**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Chile

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Venezuela	0.8	1.0	2.3	7.4	21.9	65.9	122.8	135.8	69.0	48.4	114.4	..
Colombia	12.1	16.7	15.4	19.5	26.9	28.5	28.1	21.7	16.1	14.9	40.2	..
Peru	18.9	18.9	19.8	24.7	25.5	24.7	26.5	17.8	11.4	8.9	35.1	..
Haiti	1.1	1.2	2.2	6.4	23.0	42.1	108.7	32.2	28.6	6.3	..	..
Bolivia	10.8	23.6	21.6	19.8	14.8	20.1	27.1	19.6	11.7	5.7	..	..
Ecuador	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.8	4.3	5.8	6.1	4.6	3.1	2.3	..	..
Argentina	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.2	3.5	5.8	2.7	1.9	..	..
Brazil	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.5	0.9	..	..
Cuba	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	2.0	2.7	2.6	1.3	0.8	..	..
China	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.5	..	..
Spain	2.1	4.1	3.4	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	..	..
Dominican Republic	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.4	0.7	0.5	..	..
Mexico	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	..	..
United States	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	..	..
Paraguay	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	..	..
Other countries	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	..	..
Total	**65.2**	**84.4**	**83.5**	**101.9**	**135.5**	**207.2**	**339.4**	**254.1**	**153.8**	**96.7**	**251.2**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Colombia

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2021 (%)
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	..	88.9	201.7	206.6	63.7	24.8	..	
United States	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.7	3.1	1.6	4.3	..	
Peru	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.4	..	
Ecuador	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	4.5	4.7	2.3	1.1	..	
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	..	
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	..	
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	..	
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	..	
Dominican Republic	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	..	
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	..	
France	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	..	
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	..	
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	..	
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	..	
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	..	
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	2.7	3.1	1.5	2.5	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**104.5**	**217.9**	**225.8**	**74.8**	**40.7**	**..**	

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Czechia

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	5.9	3.7	8.4	5.5	5.8	10.3	16.7	22.8	21.1	32.1	311.0	60
Slovak Republic	4.8	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.7	5.8	7.2	7.0	6.4	47
Russia	3.2	3.1	4.9	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.7	3.3	56
India	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	2.0	35
Viet Nam	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	55
Kazakhstan	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	46
Philippines	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.4	41
Romania	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	36
Mongolia	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	45
Bulgaria	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	31
Moldova	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	33
Hungary	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	42
Türkiye	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	27
United States	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	48
Poland	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	46
Other countries	7.8	7.9	9.4	8.2	9.3	11.0	14.0	15.8	11.1	12.5	12.3	
Total	**28.6**	**27.8**	**38.5**	**31.6**	**34.8**	**43.5**	**55.9**	**63.3**	**53.8**	**67.3**	**347.7**	**58**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Denmark

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.9	31.1	67
Romania	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.2	4.4	6.8	7.5	31
Germany	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.1	5.6	54
Poland	4.2	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.2	4.8	5.2	37
Italy	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.9	42
United States	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	1.4	1.5	3.8	66
India	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.1	1.7	2.1	3.5	46
Spain	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.5	46
Bulgaria	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.0	34
France	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	50
Sweden	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	52
Norway	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	62
Lithuania	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.6	35
China	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	56
Iran	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	51
Other countries	20.2	23.9	28.8	39.1	34.3	28.1	25.5	24.1	18.7	19.3	26.0	
Total	**49.6**	**56.0**	**64.5**	**75.4**	**71.2**	**66.4**	**64.6**	**61.9**	**48.0**	**57.3**	**101.2**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Estonia

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.0	33.2	62
Russia	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.9	54
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	32
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	39
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	45
Belarus	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	0.4	35
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	0.3	39
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	..	0.3	39
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	..	0.2	39
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.2	50
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..	0.2	41
Türkiye	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	0.2	33
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.2	19
Nigeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	0.2	55
Romania	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.2	31
Other countries	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.9	5.7	3.1	
Total	**1.1**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**7.4**	**7.7**	**9.1**	**9.7**	**11.0**	**10.3**	**12.5**	**42.4**	**57**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Finland

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Russia	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.7	6.0	49
Philippines	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.9	64
India	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.6	47
Estonia	6.0	5.9	4.7	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.8	39
Ukraine	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.5	44
China	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	47
Bangladesh	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	35
Serbia and Montenegro	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	..	1.2	32
Sri Lanka	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	47
Iraq	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.2	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	45
Viet Nam	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	51
Pakistan	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	37
Afghanistan	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	44
Türkiye	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	37
Iran	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	49
Other countries	9.5	9.8	11.0	10.6	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.2	11.4	13.5	17.1	
Total	**23.3**	**23.9**	**23.6**	**21.4**	**27.3**	**23.7**	**23.1**	**24.2**	**23.3**	**28.0**	**42.5**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – France

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Morocco	19.8	20.0	18.1	18.4	18.8	19.1	20.8	22.5	17.5	22.2	27.0	41
Algeria	23.7	23.6	22.0	22.4	21.8	21.8	22.6	21.8	17.9	18.4	20.2	52
Tunisia	11.3	11.6	10.8	10.5	11.3	11.9	14.2	15.0	11.5	13.2	16.9	44
Italy	..	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.9	13.6	14.4	14.6	11.5	9.7	11.2	48
Portugal	..	18.8	14.7	11.6	12.4	8.3	8.0	7.6	6.0	7.7	10.2	49
Spain	..	13.7	12.9	12.4	10.7	10.9	12.7	10.5	8.2	11.4	10.2	52
Afghanistan	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.7	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.4	8.6	9.9	21
Côte d'Ivoire	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.3	6.8	6.6	8.8	8.5	44
Germany	..	7.7	6.4	7.1	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.7	4.5	5.8	7.6	54
Belgium	..	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.4	6.8	5.3	6.7	7.5	50
Guinea	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.4	4.7	5.8	7.9	7.2	35
Romania	..	6.1	8.1	10.1	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.1	7.0	47
Türkiye	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.0	5.3	6.3	34
United Kingdom	..	10.4	9.3	9.8	11.6	10.0	9.3	8.7	3.3	2.8	6.1	50
United States	3.1	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.6	3.0	5.4	6.0	57
Other countries	82.1	102.8	98.9	102.7	104.1	109.0	112.5	119.0	91.1	110.6	123.2	
Total	**151.6**	**249.2**	**236.9**	**240.5**	**243.6**	**246.2**	**259.9**	**268.5**	**208.5**	**250.4**	**284.9**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Germany

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	8.2	8.3	13.5	15.8	13.3	13.1	14.2	15.8	11.8	12.4	1073.2	64
Romania	120.5	139.5	198.7	221.4	222.3	230.6	252.0	245.0	198.4	202.7	217.0	34
Poland	177.8	190.4	192.2	190.8	160.7	149.7	143.6	128.6	101.9	94.4	100.2	35
Syria	8.5	19.0	69.1	309.7	179.4	76.4	49.0	44.1	31.1	58.8	92.3	27
Bulgaria	60.2	60.9	80.1	86.3	83.0	81.6	85.7	87.4	76.2	75.7	76.6	38
Türkiye	26.2	23.2	22.1	23.7	28.6	33.7	40.6	43.8	30.4	41.9	72.2	30
Afghanistan	8.6	9.1	12.9	84.9	75.8	12.5	12.5	13.0	14.1	40.1	68.5	34
India	18.1	19.5	22.4	26.1	27.7	29.5	33.7	39.1	20.5	34.1	53.4	38
Italy	36.9	47.5	56.7	57.2	52.6	51.5	53.3	50.4	36.6	34.8	37.9	41
Russia	18.8	31.4	20.6	21.6	23.1	18.1	18.2	18.8	11.6	13.7	32.6	52
Hungary	54.5	60.0	58.8	58.1	51.6	48.1	43.9	36.7	28.4	27.7	30.1	35
Croatia	12.9	25.8	46.1	61.0	62.1	58.6	57.7	48.4	33.1	28.5	25.0	36
Serbia	22.1	27.3	38.4	39.7	22.9	24.5	25.6	26.2	20.5	23.1	24.6	34
North Macedonia	11.3	14.4	15.6	24.8	14.3	18.2	18.5	20.4	12.7	17.2	23.0	44
Iran	8.2	8.3	7.1	17.2	23.0	13.7	19.4	16.2	9.0	13.0	22.0	44
Other countries	373.2	423.6	488.3	778.0	678.7	524.2	515.6	512.1	358.5	421.6	532.2	
Total	**965.9**	**1108.1**	**1342.5**	**2016.2**	**1719.1**	**1384.0**	**1383.6**	**1345.9**	**994.8**	**1139.8**	**2481.0**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Greece

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
EU	..	15.0	16.0	16.5	16.6	17.2	16.7	13.8	7.5	3.3	4.7	53
Non-EU	..	16.3	13.5	17.5	69.5	63.3	70.6	81.6	55.9	25.4	58.0	49
Total	**..**	**31.3**	**29.5**	**34.0**	**86.1**	**80.5**	**87.3**	**95.4**	**63.4**	**28.7**	**62.6**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Hungary

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	6.3	16.7	21.2	8.9	15.4	14.9	59
Germany	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	47
India	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.3	25
Viet Nam	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.1	2.1	46
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.9	35
Romania	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	34
Russia	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.9	50
Slovak Republic	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.0	2.5	1.7	53
Korea	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	22
China	1.1	2.2	4.7	3.5	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	42
Serbia	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.9	2.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	21
Türkiye	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	26
Mongolia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.1	47
United States	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	44
Iran	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	45
Other countries	6.9	7.5	9.1	9.3	9.4	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.7	14.5	15.9	
Total	**20.3**	**21.3**	**26.0**	**25.8**	**23.8**	**36.5**	**49.3**	**55.3**	**43.8**	**49.1**	**55.5**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Iceland

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Poland	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.9	4.5	3.9	2.8	2.0	2.0	3.8	35
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	60
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	21
Lithuania	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	22
Venezuela	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	43
Latvia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	19
Spain	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	42
Portugal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	31
Czechia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	49
Germany	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	65
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	55
Italy	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	40
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	41
Philippines	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	75
France	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	51
Other countries	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.2	
Total	**2.8**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**5.0**	**7.9**	**11.8**	**11.5**	**9.5**	**7.7**	**8.5**	**15.4**	**42**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Ireland

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
EU	..	23.8	26.8	29.4	28.9	28.5	32.3	30.3	18.8	17.2	29.3	48
Non-EU	..	18.3	20.3	22.5	27.2	22.7	32.8	30.1	23.9	29.7	100.4	58
Total	**..**	**43.0**	**47.9**	**52.9**	**57.2**	**52.1**	**66.4**	**61.6**	**43.6**	**47.0**	**129.7**	**56**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Israel

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Russia	3.5	4.0	4.6	6.6	7.0	7.1	10.5	15.8	6.6	7.6	45.5	49
Ukraine	2.0	1.9	5.7	6.9	5.8	7.0	6.4	6.2	2.9	3.1	14.7	61
United States	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.5	3.0	53
Belarus	..	..	..	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	..	0.6	1.0	2.2	51
France	1.7	2.9	6.5	6.6	4.2	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.6	2.2	51
Argentina	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	52
United Kingdom	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	51
South Africa	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	50
Canada	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	53
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	51
Brazil	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	52
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	50
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	59
Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	51
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	48
Other countries	5.6	4.6	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.1	3.1	3.2	
Total	**16.6**	**16.9**	**24.1**	**27.9**	**26.0**	**26.4**	**28.1**	**33.2**	**19.7**	**25.5**	**74.7**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Italy

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Romania	81.7	58.2	50.7	46.4	45.2	43.5	40.1	39.2	28.7	28.4	31.8	55
Ukraine	11.5	12.8	9.7	9.3	8.7	7.9	7.7	6.6	5.2	8.7	29.9	72
Albania	14.1	12.2	11.4	11.5	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.2	17.2	22.1	29.1	48
Bangladesh	10.1	10.5	12.7	12.4	10.7	14.6	13.4	11.8	7.8	14.6	21.1	22
Morocco	19.6	19.6	17.6	15.0	14.7	15.7	16.9	20.3	12.5	15.4	19.4	45
Pakistan	8.8	7.8	9.6	11.4	14.7	15.0	13.2	9.9	9.7	14.3	16.7	16
Brazil	5.7	5.0	5.0	7.0	10.5	15.7	18.0	20.6	8.7	8.2	15.1	52
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.2	4.3	2.2	6.1	14.6	50
Egypt	8.6	9.8	8.7	7.4	6.6	7.7	7.4	9.0	5.7	7.9	13.1	26
India	11.2	10.8	11.1	11.2	10.0	7.7	11.1	12.0	7.3	11.3	13.0	45
Peru	5.6	4.3	2.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.7	4.8	8.7	62
China	20.5	17.6	15.8	14.9	12.4	11.3	10.0	10.8	4.9	6.2	8.2	51
Tunisia	5.4	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.9	3.3	5.0	7.8	34
Georgia	1.7	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	4.6	7.6	91
Nigeria	6.7	6.3	5.3	8.9	14.7	23.3	17.9	5.7	7.2	7.6	7.5	42
Other countries	109.3	96.9	82.1	86.9	94.6	115.4	102.4	83.2	67.7	78.3	93.1	
Total	**321.3**	**279.0**	**248.4**	**250.0**	**262.9**	**301.1**	**285.5**	**264.6**	**191.8**	**243.6**	**336.5**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Japan

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Viet Nam	19.5	31.7	43.0	65.9	77.5	98.6	123.3	148.2	71.1	24.2	127.9	..
China	107.8	93.9	99.7	101.9	104.9	112.1	117.1	133.9	46.3	15.3	99.0	..
Indonesia	9.3	9.6	11.8	14.3	16.8	19.6	23.2	28.8	13.7	2.3	51.3	..
Nepal	4.8	8.3	11.5	13.4	14.1	14.5	13.0	13.1	4.2	1.5	44.5	..
Philippines	15.4	16.4	19.9	24.0	26.2	29.6	31.3	34.7	12.7	4.9	34.4	..
Korea	25.7	24.2	21.1	22.6	25.6	28.0	32.4	33.9	8.3	2.9	23.1	..
Myanmar	1.5	2.1	3.3	5.2	6.1	7.6	8.1	11.6	6.2	1.4	19.5	..
United States	21.0	21.1	22.0	21.5	22.2	22.0	22.9	24.1	6.2	5.2	17.6	..
Thailand	15.4	15.4	14.3	14.5	15.4	16.4	17.1	17.9	6.4	1.6	13.1	..
India	5.6	5.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.9	9.6	11.0	3.7	1.3	11.7	..
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.5	2.2	3.1	4.7	5.6	4.0	3.3	2.9	0.8	9.9	..
Brazil	5.8	4.8	6.1	9.1	12.8	14.2	15.8	16.6	4.1	2.3	9.5	..
Chinese Taipei	6.6	6.6	7.7	10.8	12.2	13.7	14.9	16.3	4.2	1.3	9.4	..
Cambodia	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.0	6.3	3.7	0.5	8.8	..
United Kingdom	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.7	1.5	1.1	6.4	..
Other countries	57.3	58.0	58.8	67.8	71.0	73.7	74.9	84.6	25.3	13.5	75.8	
Total	**303.9**	**306.7**	**336.5**	**391.2**	**427.6**	**475.0**	**519.7**	**592.0**	**220.6**	**80.0**	**561.8**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Korea

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
China	127.8	179.3	193.8	177.8	166.5	157.8	170.2	139.4	97.0	95.5	95.9	54
Viet Nam	24.7	22.2	28.0	30.2	40.1	48.0	56.0	61.3	28.0	17.4	51.7	46
Thailand	13.8	18.3	48.3	20.1	28.5	71.5	80.3	53.3	8.7	5.2	34.7	60
Uzbekistan	11.4	12.3	12.9	14.2	16.2	18.5	18.8	26.0	8.0	13.1	22.2	32
United States	28.9	26.6	24.5	22.7	21.8	19.8	21.2	20.8	21.3	17.0	21.5	60
Indonesia	8.3	11.8	10.5	8.5	9.0	6.9	10.7	9.8	3.4	3.1	16.7	12
Nepal	6.9	6.0	6.8	6.5	8.7	8.6	9.8	8.8	3.0	1.0	16.0	15
Kazakhstan	1.1	1.1	1.4	3.5	7.7	13.4	15.7	12.5	3.5	6.1	15.6	39
Philippines	9.9	12.0	10.7	9.9	9.5	9.0	10.1	9.1	2.9	1.8	13.6	27
Russia	2.7	2.8	3.2	6.8	15.0	18.6	18.7	18.0	6.7	7.3	12.3	49
Cambodia	9.5	10.5	9.5	9.6	10.2	9.5	8.7	9.9	3.5	4.6	12.0	32
Mongolia	5.7	4.3	4.0	8.3	8.2	11.8	10.2	8.7	7.1	3.8	10.8	52
Myanmar	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.2	6.7	6.3	7.4	5.9	1.9	1.5	10.2	15
Sri Lanka	4.7	5.3	4.8	5.5	7.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	1.2	1.4	7.7	5
Bangladesh	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.8	1.1	1.0	7.3	10
Other countries	38.9	40.7	41.2	41.0	44.2	46.4	49.9	47.7	35.8	40.8	64.7	
Total	**300.2**	**360.5**	**407.1**	**372.9**	**402.2**	**452.7**	**495.1**	**438.2**	**233.1**	**220.6**	**412.9**	**44**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Latvia

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	..	..	0.5	..	..	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.0	..
Russia	..	..	1.3	..	..	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	..
India	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	..
Viet Nam	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	..
Belarus	..	..	0.3	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	..
Tajikistan	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	..
Sri Lanka	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	..
Türkiye	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Lithuania	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Germany	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Georgia	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	..
Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	..
Other countries	..	..	1.6	..	..	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.8	
Total	**3.7**	**3.5**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**3.4**	**5.1**	**6.5**	**6.6**	**4.6**	**6.4**	**7.3**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Lithuania

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.6	4.3	5.7	8.9	9.3	6.3	61.5	43
Belarus	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.7	3.3	6.4	7.3	8.3	9.8	27
Russia	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.8	27
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	5
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	1
Uzbekistan	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	1
Azerbaijan	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	..
Georgia	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	8
India	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	13
Kazakhstan	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	12
Moldova	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	6
Türkiye	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	10
Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	14
Nigeria	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	21
Philippines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13
Other countries	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.6	
Total	**2.5**	**3.0**	**4.8**	**3.7**	**6.0**	**10.2**	**12.3**	**19.7**	**22.3**	**21.1**	**81.0**	**38**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Luxembourg

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.3	68
Portugal	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.6	44
France	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.1	44
Italy	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	38
India	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.3	46
Spain	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	44
Belgium	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	42
Syria	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	32
Germany	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	49
Romania	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	50
Russia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	53
Brazil	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	59
Poland	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	53
Greece	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	49
United States	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	48
Other countries	4.8	5.2	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.5	7.2	8.1	6.3	6.9	8.6	
Total	**19.4**	**19.8**	**21.0**	**22.6**	**21.6**	**23.2**	**23.4**	**25.2**	**21.0**	**23.8**	**29.9**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Mexico

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Honduras	0.4	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.6	7.9	12.4	13.8	..
Venezuela	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.4	6.3	7.4	11.0	10.6	9.6	..
United States	4.0	14.4	9.4	7.1	6.8	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.3	6.9	7.6	..
Guatemala	0.5	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.5	4.3	6.3	..
Colombia	1.4	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.9	5.2	5.2	..
El Salvador	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.6	4.0	4.6	..
Cuba	1.8	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.7	5.1	5.1	4.6	..
Haiti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.5	3.1	..
Canada	0.8	3.5	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.8	..
China	0.8	5.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	..
Argentina	0.9	3.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	..
Spain	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	..
Brazil	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	..
Russia	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	..
Nicaragua	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	..
Other countries	4.5	15.6	10.2	7.6	7.8	6.9	6.5	7.4	9.9	8.9	9.1	
Total	**18.2**	**63.0**	**43.5**	**34.4**	**35.9**	**32.8**	**38.7**	**40.5**	**58.4**	**68.5**	**74.1**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Netherlands

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	104.5	65
Poland	18.3	20.4	23.8	23.0	23.1	23.8	25.5	27.3	24.4	25.1	26.3	43
Syria	0.1	0.6	6.9	17.3	25.1	15.3	5.3	5.7	5.7	11.9	17.1	42
Romania	2.5	2.5	4.6	4.3	5.2	7.5	9.4	11.8	10.7	12.9	14.8	40
India	4.0	4.5	5.1	6.1	7.2	8.6	10.6	12.3	5.9	9.8	14.6	45
Bulgaria	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.9	9.2	9.2	10.4	12.5	42
Türkiye	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.5	6.6	5.2	7.3	12.1	44
Spain	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.9	6.5	7.6	6.3	8.9	10.6	48
Germany	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.6	9.4	10.5	10.9	11.7	10.4	11.1	10.5	57
Italy	3.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	6.5	7.6	8.5	9.4	7.7	9.1	10.3	51
France	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.0	5.9	6.3	54
Greece	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.0	5.2	6.3	42
Russia	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.6	6.1	54
China	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.8	7.5	4.4	6.0	6.1	58
Portugal	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.2	4.4	5.7	43
Other countries	49.7	53.9	57.0	64.6	73.6	73.3	78.9	88.0	65.7	76.0	95.6	
Total	**115.7**	**122.3**	**139.3**	**159.5**	**182.2**	**183.9**	**191.0**	**215.2**	**170.6**	**208.1**	**359.3**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – New Zealand

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
India	8.6	9.1	16.2	19.5	14.7	14.0	14.3	15.1	9.2	3.7	14.0	54
Philippines	4.2	4.5	6.5	8.4	8.2	9.1	9.1	10.6	3.1	2.2	11.7	45
China	10.6	11.2	13.7	15.8	17.3	16.3	15.7	16.1	4.6	3.2	10.9	46
South Africa	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.4	5.8	5.8	7.0	12.2	3.9	1.0	5.5	50
Australia	4.7	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.5	3.3	3.4	5.0	50
United Kingdom	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.1	9.6	4.8	2.5	4.2	48
Fiji	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.9	1.2	0.4	3.8	45
United States	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.4	2.9	1.3	2.6	50
Malaysia	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.9	0.4	2.1	60
Sri Lanka	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.2	2.1	49
Samoa	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	34
France	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.7	1.4	0.2	1.5	46
Korea	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.4	0.3	1.4	60
Germany	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.3	1.3	58
Brazil	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.1	1.1	47
Other countries	18.0	18.9	21.0	21.4	22.8	22.7	23.9	29.6	13.6	7.2	19.7	
Total	**71.7**	**75.4**	**90.7**	**101.5**	**104.0**	**103.4**	**104.2**	**124.7**	**54.5**	**28.2**	**88.8**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Norway

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	32.3	63
Poland	11.5	10.5	9.9	8.2	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	3.7	8.1	6.6	36
Lithuania	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.8	3.1	2.6	37
India	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.3	2.6	45
Syria	0.4	0.8	2.1	4.0	11.2	7.0	3.8	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.4	48
Sweden	5.7	5.3	4.6	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	43
Romania	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	35
Germany	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	51
Philippines	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.6	77
Spain	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.5	46
Latvia	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	38
Denmark	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	46
Pakistan	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	46
United States	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	50
Italy	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	39
Other countries	30.2	28.6	25.8	26.6	24.6	21.4	18.8	21.0	13.6	18.9	22.6	
Total	**70.0**	**66.9**	**61.4**	**59.1**	**58.5**	**49.8**	**44.4**	**44.6**	**30.8**	**46.6**	**83.3**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Poland

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2021 (%)
Ukraine	11.8	11.9	7.8	45.2	63.8	79.0	88.7	108.4	111.0	154.8	..	46
Belarus	2.6	2.3	1.4	3.2	3.5	6.2	7.9	9.1	8.1	17.2	..	45
Georgia	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.9	4.1	4.3	5.9	..	18
India	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.8	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.3	..	29
Russia	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.5	..	51
Viet Nam	4.0	2.8	2.0	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.1	..	42
Moldova	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.9	..	34
China	2.9	3.0	1.6	3.8	3.9	4.2	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	..	44
Türkiye	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.0	..	24
Uzbekistan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	..	10
Korea	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	..	34
Philippines	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	..	45
Azerbaijan	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	..	20
Germany	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	..	22
Armenia	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	..	39
Other countries	15.4	16.7	12.0	18.0	18.4	19.2	17.7	19.2	17.4	19.6	..	
Total	**47.1**	**46.6**	**32.0**	**86.1**	**107.0**	**128.0**	**137.6**	**163.2**	**163.5**	**224.2**	**335.3**	**43**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Portugal

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Brazil	11.7	6.7	5.6	5.7	7.1	11.6	28.2	48.8	42.2	39.5	48.3	52
India	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	4.1	6.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	21
Italy	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	3.1	5.3	7.0	7.9	4.5	5.3	7.0	45
Angola	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.9	4.5	4.8	4.6	6.9	52
Bangladesh	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	6.2	15
Cape Verde	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.7	51
France	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.7	46
Guinea-Bissau	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.9	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.2	37
Germany	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.9	4.0	47
Pakistan	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.0	4.0	21
Nepal	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	4.2	5.0	3.9	2.8	3.9	40
Spain	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.6	47
United States	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.3	49
United Kingdom	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	3.1	3.8	5.1	8.4	13.2	0.4	3.0	43
Sao Tome and Principe	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	51
Other countries	12.4	12.1	14.3	14.5	17.7	20.1	21.4	24.0	19.1	22.9	29.1	
Total	**38.5**	**33.2**	**35.3**	**37.9**	**46.9**	**61.4**	**93.2**	**129.2**	**118.1**	**111.3**	**143.1**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Slovak Republic

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Czechia	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	53
Hungary	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	36
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	56
Poland	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	36
Romania	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	34
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	52
Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	28
Viet Nam	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	46
Italy	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	23
France	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	32
Austria	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	26
Bulgaria	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
Spain	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	48
Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
Croatia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46
Other countries	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	
Total	**2.9**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**3.8**	**3.6**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**42**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Slovenia

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.7	4.8	6.2	11.7	16.5	9.7	12.6	13.8	28
Serbia	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	3.2	6.0	2.9	3.6	3.9	27
North Macedonia	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.6	34
Croatia	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	43
Russia	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	52
Türkiye	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	6
Bulgaria	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	26
Italy	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	38
Montenegro	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	35
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	14
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	57
Germany	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	48
United States	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	25
Ukraine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	50
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	31
Other countries	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.9	9.4	6.4	9.9	11.1	
Total	**12.3**	**11.6**	**11.3**	**12.7**	**13.8**	**15.5**	**24.1**	**40.5**	**25.5**	**32.5**	**36.8**	**28**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Spain

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Colombia	10.0	8.7	8.5	9.4	22.6	34.1	53.3	76.8	51.4	64.5	172.2	54
Morocco	22.4	20.5	20.0	23.8	29.7	39.8	60.9	72.9	44.9	99.5	113.7	36
Ukraine	3.7	3.3	5.7	8.8	6.9	7.8	8.2	8.1	4.2	9.9	91.6	65
Venezuela	4.6	4.7	7.2	10.5	18.5	31.6	47.1	58.1	29.7	37.4	82.5	54
Peru	5.6	4.8	4.7	5.3	8.0	13.9	19.3	28.6	18.1	26.1	65.2	55
Italy	12.0	12.2	14.9	18.6	21.7	28.8	31.3	33.4	21.3	42.1	48.8	47
Romania	27.3	22.8	29.7	28.8	28.6	31.0	29.1	27.0	15.7	47.5	48.0	49
Honduras	5.3	4.3	5.7	7.6	10.9	18.3	23.4	29.1	18.7	19.9	34.6	63
Argentina	3.6	3.8	4.2	5.0	6.4	8.8	11.1	17.9	10.7	20.8	33.9	52
Paraguay	4.8	3.8	4.2	4.7	7.2	8.4	9.3	12.0	6.5	10.4	23.5	59
Russia	7.6	8.4	8.2	7.0	6.2	7.0	8.1	9.0	4.7	13.0	20.3	55
Brazil	6.4	5.1	5.6	7.1	9.7	12.5	15.5	16.5	8.7	12.8	20.2	57
United Kingdom	16.4	14.1	14.2	15.0	18.5	21.2	24.0	29.4	29.5	33.9	19.0	47
Cuba	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.9	8.0	11.3	14.2	6.4	12.0	18.2	52
Ecuador	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.3	6.8	8.8	9.3	10.7	5.8	12.8	18.0	50
Other countries	131.5	121.4	122.2	128.2	144.7	173.9	198.8	222.5	138.7	289.8	310.8	
Total	**272.5**	**248.4**	**264.5**	**290.0**	**352.2**	**454.0**	**560.0**	**666.0**	**415.2**	**752.3**	**1 120.5**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Sweden

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
India	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.2	5.7	7.3	7.4	4.0	6.0	8.0	45
Poland	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.2	2.5	3.2	4.7	35
Germany	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.4	4.5	52
Syria	4.7	11.7	21.7	28.0	49.0	20.9	13.9	6.0	3.2	3.6	3.9	54
Pakistan	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.4	3.2	3.3	43
Afghanistan	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.4	4.1	11.3	9.6	7.9	2.6	2.2	3.3	54
Romania	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.5	36
Iran	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.0	2.3	52
Türkiye	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	43
China	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	54
Denmark	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	47
Finland	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	56
Italy	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	43
Netherlands	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.7	49
Russia	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	54
Other countries	47.7	54.5	54.5	54.9	61.2	61.6	57.2	51.9	36.2	38.6	41.4	
Total	**82.6**	**95.4**	**106.1**	**113.9**	**143.0**	**125.0**	**114.4**	**98.2**	**65.8**	**74.4**	**86.5**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Switzerland

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Germany	27.1	26.6	23.8	22.1	20.9	19.7	20.2	19.9	19.2	20.6	23.3	44
Italy	13.6	17.5	17.8	18.2	18.1	15.5	16.5	15.9	16.5	15.5	18.0	39
France	11.4	13.5	13.8	14.8	13.8	14.1	13.8	14.0	15.7	14.9	17.3	42
Portugal	18.6	19.9	14.9	12.6	10.1	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.6	7.6	9.6	40
Spain	6.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.4	6.0	7.4	45
Romania	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.4	4.5	4.8	5.2	6.7	43
Poland	3.3	2.9	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	6.3	40
Türkiye	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.4	48
Hungary	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	42
China	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	55
India	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.2	47
Croatia	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.2	36
Austria	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	43
Afghanistan	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.4	3.0	30
United States	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	52
Other countries	44.6	46.9	48.5	50.2	49.4	48.8	49.4	49.3	45.3	46.2	48.9	
Total	**143.8**	**155.4**	**152.1**	**150.4**	**143.1**	**137.8**	**140.1**	**140.6**	**137.0**	**141.5**	**162.4**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – Türkiye

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Russia	..	..	..	..	6.4	7.3	13.8	17.3	15.3	31.5	99.8	44
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	6.5	6.3	5.9	6.6	4.1	8.5	32.5	68
Iran	..	..	..	..	15.5	17.8	31.9	42.4	13.4	67.0	25.8	51
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	27.9	37.7	45.0	47.2	22.9	34.1	21.5	31
Iraq	..	..	..	..	70.9	97.1	110.3	83.8	28.8	74.3	19.2	47
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	15.3	20.9	23.2	26.6	9.0	27.1	18.2	49
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	3.6	4.3	7.4	10.0	9.0	20.2	15.7	55
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	9.0	17.9	15.2	25.1	14.5	40.0	15.1	63
Syria	..	..	..	..	25.7	28.2	39.0	43.2	14.7	37.0	12.6	58
Germany	..	..	..	..	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.4	7.6	13.2	11.5	46
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	8.4	20.3	34.9	80.0	17.9	24.5	8.9	54
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	6.0	9.0	9.1	10.0	5.2	11.8	6.6	62
Egypt	..	..	..	..	4.1	8.6	13.5	12.5	4.3	13.4	5.6	43
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.5	2.7	4.5	2.7	11.9	5.0	38
Jordan	..	..	..	..	1.7	2.9	8.0	11.3	3.6	11.7	4.6	38
Other countries	..	..	..	..	63.1	76.4	98.0	148.7	69.6	189.0	97.1	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**273.9**	**364.6**	**466.9**	**578.5**	**242.5**	**615.1**	**399.6**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table B.1. Inflows of foreign population by nationality – United States (permanent)

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Mexico	146.0	135.1	133.2	158.3	173.5	170.1	161.6	155.7	100.0	107.0	138.7	..
India	64.7	67.3	76.3	62.8	63.0	59.1	58.9	53.8	45.8	92.6	125.1	..
China	84.6	74.4	78.3	76.6	84.5	74.3	67.8	62.3	41.7	49.7	68.1	..
Dominican Republic	41.2	41.2	43.7	50.0	59.9	58.1	57.0	49.4	29.7	24.1	39.5	..
Philippines	56.9	54.3	49.2	56.0	52.2	48.7	46.9	45.6	25.2	27.5	36.3	..
Cuba	32.4	31.8	45.9	53.6	65.6	64.5	75.5	39.4	15.1	21.6	31.3	..
El Salvador	16.1	18.2	19.2	19.4	23.1	24.9	28.1	27.5	17.8	18.6	30.5	..
Viet Nam	27.6	26.5	29.4	30.4	40.1	37.9	33.4	39.2	29.5	16.1	23.8	..
Brazil	11.2	10.8	10.2	11.2	13.5	14.7	15.1	19.4	16.3	18.0	23.6	..
Colombia	20.4	20.7	17.7	16.8	18.0	17.4	17.1	19.3	11.7	15.0	21.4	..
Venezuela	9.4	9.5	8.2	9.0	10.6	11.6	11.5	15.2	11.5	13.7	20.0	..
Canada	20.6	21.0	18.5	20.1	20.3	18.8	16.1	17.8	14.5	15.3	19.3	..
Honduras	6.9	8.9	8.1	9.2	13.1	11.3	13.7	15.8	8.2	10.0	16.9	..
Guatemala	10.3	10.1	10.2	11.7	12.8	13.1	15.5	13.3	7.8	8.8	16.8	..
Jamaica	20.4	19.1	18.7	17.4	22.9	21.7	20.2	21.5	12.7	13.2	16.3	..
Other countries	463.0	441.6	449.9	448.5	510.3	481.0	458.4	436.7	319.8	288.8	390.3	
Total	**1031.6**	**990.6**	**1016.5**	**1051.0**	**1183.5**	**1127.2**	**1096.6**	**1031.8**	**707.4**	**740.0**	**1018.0**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/t56x78.

Table A.2. Outflows of foreign population from selected OECD countries

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Austria	74.4	74.5	76.5	80.1	89.0	89.6	91.7	90.0	79.4	84.6	103.0
Belgium	60.4	69.7	64.9	59.8	61.8	58.6	56.8	46.5	52.0	59.1	54.7
Czechia	16.7	27.2	16.1	15.0	13.4	14.4	16.2	17.5	26.8	18.2	16.9
Denmark	29.1	29.7	30.4	30.6	37.4	41.5	45.4	52.4	41.7	31.9	42.3
Estonia	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.4	4.3	3.9	6.2	5.5	5.5	4.3
Finland	4.2	4.2	5.5	6.7	7.5	6.8	7.6	7.2	6.6	5.2	6.5
Germany	578.8	657.6	765.6	859.3	1083.8	885.5	923.6	961.3	746.2	746.5	935.5
Greece	59.4	55.0	51.2	53.4	51.8	49.7	53.1	49.5	44.3	45.3	45.7
Hungary	9.9	13.1	10.8	10.4	10.5	12.9	24.4	27.9	48.0	46.3	29.6
Iceland	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	3.6	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.8	4.5	5.1
Ireland	33.3	33.0	30.0	27.5	29.1	34.0	28.0	25.9	28.2	31.2	32.0
Italy	38.2	43.6	47.5	44.7	42.6	40.6	40.2	57.5	38.9	64.1	50.7
Japan	219.4	213.4	212.9	223.5	233.5	259.2	292.1	333.6	173.0	140.0	191.1
Korea	290.0	268.1	270.5	301.0	325.0	348.7	365.1	425.6	361.6	263.3	244.6
Latvia	4.7	3.4	1.4	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.8
Lithuania	2.6	3.3	3.5	7.6	4.3	2.6	3.2	4.8	7.8	6.4	10.3
Luxembourg	8.6	8.9	9.5	10.4	11.3	11.6	11.6	13.0	12.0	12.9	14.0
Netherlands	80.8	83.1	83.4	85.2	89.9	96.4	102.8	109.9	113.2	100.6	124.8
New Zealand	41.5	37.3	35.7	37.0	38.9	45.3	47.0	55.1	39.2	44.0	43.7
Norway	21.3	25.0	23.3	27.4	30.7	26.6	24.5	17.6	19.9	26.0	23.1
Poland	68.9	49.5	68.6	89.5	40.1	45.8	43.0	43.9	57.5	72.9	65.9
Portugal	2.5	3.0	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	2.3	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.4
Slovak Republic	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	6.2	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.9	8.5	11.9	2.6	3.1
Spain	389.3	459.0	320.0	249.2	237.5	282.0	230.3	220.2	183.1	541.3	390.8
Sweden	26.6	24.6	26.4	31.3	23.5	23.4	24.1	25.3	26.7	22.8	20.6
Switzerland	65.9	70.0	69.2	73.4	77.6	79.1	80.7	80.0	70.3	74.4	73.7
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	178.0	253.6	323.9	245.4	342.7	184.0	327.4
United Kingdom	165.0	170.0	171.0	164.0	195.0	222.0	203.0	202.0	..	..	..

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata in the following table.

StatLink https://stat.link/ks0yqj

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	*Inflows:* 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 Home Affairs.
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 a period that is of at least 3 months (up to 2009) or of at least 12 months (from 2010). *Outflows:* Up to 2009: Departures and automatic write-offs. From 2010: Changes of usual residence for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.	Both series include breaks in 2010 and in 2011, and data for the year 2019 are provisional.	Population Register, Eurostat.
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 (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.	Estimations for the years 2017 and 2018.	Register of residence permits, Department of Foreigners and Migration, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security.
Colombia	Inflows of all foreign nationals who entered Colombia in the given year and subsequently stayed for at least 90 days.		Migration Colombia, Ministry of External Relations.
Czechia	*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 six months. *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:* 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 included from 2013 onwards are extracted from the permanent census. *Outflows:* Departures of usual residents for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.		*Inflows:* Ministry of the Interior and INSEE. *Outflows:* Eurostat.
Germany	*Inflows:* Foreigners who had previously no registered address in Germany and intending to stay at least one week in the country. *Outflows:* Deregistrations from population registers of persons who move out of their address without taking a new address in the country and administrative deregistrations.	Includes asylum seekers living in private households. Excludes inflows of ethnic Germans *(Aussiedler)*.	Central Population Register, Federal Statistical Office.
Greece	*Inflows:* Permits valid for more than 12 months delivered to third country nationals. *Outflows:* Departures of usual residents for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.		Hellenic Statistical Authority (HAS) until 2020, Eurostat for 2021 Outflows: 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 on, includes 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 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. *Outflows:* The estimates 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. Figures for Table B.1. are based on Eurostat figures.	Central Statistics Office. Eurostat.
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.
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.

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
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.	This data is based on Stats NZ migration flows data calculated using the 12/16 month rule. This data is provisional until 16 months after the fact; for this reason we will continue to provide updated figures for both the reporting year and the previous year. For more information see www.stats.govt.nz/methods/defining-migrants-using-travel-histories-and-the-1216-month-rule	Statistics New Zealand.
Norway	*Inflows:* Foreigners holding a residence or work permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 6 months. Include EU/EFTA foreigners. *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	*Inflows:* 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. *Outflows:* Departures of usual residents for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.		*Inflows:* Office for Foreigner. *Outflows:* Eurostat.

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Portugal	*Inflows:* 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. *Outflows:* Departures of usual residents for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.		*Inflows:* Immigration and Border Control Office (SEF); National Statistical Institute (INE); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (before 2008). *Outflows:* Eurostat.
Slovak Republic	*Inflows and outflows:* Includes permanent, temporary, and tolerated residents.		Register of Foreigners, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	*Inflows and outflows:* Persons who immigrated/emigrated to Slovenia from abroad and have usual residence in Slovenia (intend to stay for a year or more).		Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS). Eurostat.
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.
Türkiye	*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.		Turkish Statistical Institute.
United Kingdom	*Inflows:* OECD Secretariat calculation based on entry clearance data. Outflows: Non-British citizens leaving the United Kingdom.		Home Office.
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 and Montenegro. Some statements may refer to nationalities/countries of birth not shown in this annex but available on line at: https://data-explorer.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 in OECD countries

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Australia	11 740	8 965	12 305	27 685	36 295	28 840	27 405	19 220	14 155	19 305	32 550
Austria	17 500	25 700	85 520	39 905	22 470	11 610	11 010	13 415	37 830	109 800	55 630
Belgium	12 080	14 130	39 065	14 290	14 055	18 160	23 140	12 930	19 605	32 140	29 305
Canada	10 330	13 655	16 560	23 620	47 845	55 375	58 340	19 045	23 360	94 375	146 730
Chile	245	280	615	2 280	5 635	5 775	770	1 675	2 500	5 055	3 625
Colombia	225	710	405	405	610	2 675	10 620	11 920	15 940	5 530	5 790
Costa Rica	1 120	1 365	2 190	4 485	6 320	27 970	59 180	21 125	108 425	129 480	34 645
Czechia	500	915	1 240	1 205	1 140	1 360	1 575	795	1 060	1 335	1 135
Denmark	7 230	14 565	20 855	6 070	3 140	3 495	2 645	1 435	2 015	4 505	2 380
Estonia	95	145	225	150	180	90	100	45	75	2 940	3 980
Finland	2 995	3 495	32 150	5 295	4 350	2 955	2 455	1 455	1 365	4 835	4 465
France	60 475	58 845	70 570	76 790	91 965	126 580	138 290	81 735	103 810	137 605	145 210
Germany	109 580	173 070	441 900	722 365	198 310	161 930	142 510	102 580	148 235	217 775	329 120
Greece	7 860	7 590	11 370	49 875	56 950	64 985	74 915	37 860	22 660	29 135	57 900
Hungary	18 570	41 215	174 435	28 215	3 120	635	470	90	40	45	30
Iceland	170	160	360	1 100	1 065	730	805	625	865	4 530	4 120
Ireland	940	1 440	3 270	2 235	2 910	3 655	4 740	1 535	2 615	13 645	13 220
Israel	2 600	225	7 535	15 045	15 345	16 260	9 445	1 885	1 925	3 915	6 815
Italy	25 720	63 655	82 790	121 185	126 560	53 440	35 005	21 340	45 200	77 200	130 565
Japan	3 260	4 995	7 575	10 900	19 650	10 495	10 375	3 935	2 415	3 770	13 825
Korea	1 570	2 880	5 690	7 520	9 925	16 125	15 430	6 665	2 330	11 540	18 825
Latvia	185	365	330	345	355	175	180	145	580	545	1 625
Lithuania	250	385	275	415	520	385	625	260	3 905	905	510
Luxembourg	990	1 030	2 360	2 065	2 325	2 225	2 200	1 295	1 370	2 405	2 615
Mexico	1 275	1 510	3 410	8 760	14 585	29 610	70 365	41 205	131 420	118 735	140 980
Netherlands	9 815	21 780	43 035	19 285	16 090	20 465	22 540	13 720	24 755	35 530	38 370
New Zealand	275	270	335	380	430	425	540	435	415	335	1 720
Norway	11 475	10 970	30 505	3 275	3 385	2 550	2 205	1 340	1 615	4 650	5 135
Poland	13 975	5 610	10 255	9 785	3 005	2 405	2 765	1 510	6 240	7 700	7 720
Portugal	505	445	870	710	1 015	1 240	1 735	900	1 350	1 980	2 600
Slovak Republic	290	230	270	100	155	155	215	265	330	505	375
Slovenia	240	355	260	1 265	1 440	2 800	3 615	3 465	5 220	6 645	7 185
Spain	4 290	5 460	14 610	15 570	33 040	52 745	115 190	86 385	62 065	116 150	160 470
Sweden	49 355	75 090	156 195	22 385	22 225	18 110	23 150	13 630	9 055	13 210	8 960
Switzerland	19 440	22 130	38 120	25 875	16 670	13 535	12 600	9 765	13 295	23 130	26 895
Türkiye	44 795	87 800	133 305	78 595	126 050	83 795	56 415	31 335	29 255	33 245	19 015
United Kingdom	29 875	32 345	39 970	39 355	34 435	38 485	44 465	36 025	56 465	89 395	84 415
United States	84 400	121 160	172 740	261 970	331 700	254 300	301 070	250 940	188 860	730 400	1 176 050
OECD Total	**566 235**	**824 935**	**1 663 470**	**1 650 755**	**1 275 265**	**1 136 545**	**1 289 100**	**853 930**	**1 092 620**	**2 093 925**	**2 724 505**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the Tables B.3.

StatLink https://stat.link/og27ea

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Australia

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Iran	967	260	816	2 971	5 075	744	1 069	1 289	846	1 916	4 408
Viet Nam	128	262	217	772	1 263	812	959	1 165	764	721	2 979
India	1 163	958	644	1 117	1 299	1 813	2 495	1 762	833	1 562	2 410
China	1 568	1 531	1 444	1 914	6 638	6 586	5 058	2 296	1 975	1 540	2 366
Afghanistan	370	125	542	2 563	1 478	453	697	346	1 138	1 542	1 988
Stateless	361	59	197	721	1 917	141	355	406	233	671	1 481
Pakistan	1 104	826	627	1 334	1 404	657	801	495	392	881	1 418
Sri Lanka	806	172	778	2 662	2 184	451	836	534	432	1 149	1 165
Indonesia	190	151	213	318	510	618	752	605	384	705	1 004
Malaysia	209	681	2 771	7 258	7 983	9 791	7 065	4 010	2 149	1 030	989
Vanuatu	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	71	..	642	948
Tonga	88	69	35	55	66	70	222	400	..	621	887
Thailand	22	38	112	204	301	1 481	919	636	515	474	746
Myanmar	58	32	26	60	208	27	74	156	499	549	703
Philippines	63	63	75	93	190	318	671	363	..	175	632
Other countries	4 641	3 738	3 808	5 638	5 773	4 878	5 434	4 687	3 993	5 125	8 428
Total	**11 738**	**8 965**	**12 305**	**27 685**	**36 295**	**28 840**	**27 407**	**19 221**	**14 153**	**19 303**	**32 552**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Austria

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Syria	1 991	7 660	24 720	8 640	7 255	3 300	2 675	5 080	16 130	19 585	20 635
Afghanistan	2 589	4 915	24 840	11 520	3 525	1 765	2 585	2 825	8 050	24 445	7 715
Türkiye	302	165	190	310	260	175	245	280	875	5 240	7 655
Morocco	516	220	670	935	205	90	110	705	1 850	8 625	6 740
Pakistan	1 037	330	2 890	2 415	1 445	160	255	145	1 315	7 900	1 410
Bangladesh	278	100	700	290	125	95	205	215	980	1 085	1 395
Somalia	433	1 150	2 040	1 505	655	475	600	615	1 575	1 715	1 360
Egypt	184	95	175	200	130	85	45	165	955	1 550	1 180
India	339	265	370	415	310	195	295	140	870	19 855	1 145
Russia	2 841	1 485	1 340	1 235	1 035	690	550	360	365	715	810
Iraq	468	1 050	13 225	2 725	1 345	650	605	625	955	900	760
Iran	595	725	3 380	2 400	950	1 050	660	310	405	585	635
Nepal	..	15	40	55	25	10	5	0	15	125	450
Stateless	..	1 295	2 000	1 065	755	390	245	355	715	595	445
Tunisia	225	135	150	125	70	35	55	145	500	13 060	335
Other countries	5 705	6 095	8 790	6 070	4 380	2 445	1 875	1 450	2 275	3 820	2 960
Total	**17 503**	**25 700**	**85 520**	**39 905**	**22 470**	**11 610**	**11 010**	**13 415**	**37 830**	**109 800**	**55 630**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Belgium

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Syria	965	2 635	10 295	2 235	2 625	2 770	2 730	1 320	1 765	3 215	3 935
West Bank and Gaza Strip	..	10	10	140	815	2 420	2 320	455	1 200	2 500	2 965
Afghanistan	910	805	7 730	2 225	995	1 045	2 245	2 310	5 155	5 760	2 535
Türkiye	195	135	185	650	465	785	1 000	585	560	1 620	2 400
Eritrea	55	790	335	330	665	725	1 155	805	1 505	1 880	2 130
Guinea	1 010	665	635	720	750	1 000	830	455	535	725	1 160
Cameroon	360	350	280	255	350	355	390	270	400	695	1 100
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1 090	610	630	500	550	405	520	385	275	815	990
Burundi	130	65	255	270	235	400	620	320	480	2 720	745
Russia	780	535	535	410	390	355	405	220	170	500	730
Somalia	155	280	2 010	725	295	380	765	600	935	640	690
Georgia	210	280	195	185	415	640	500	210	485	840	660
Moldova	10	15	15	5	5	5	5	170	435	910	660
Colombia	10	0	5	20	65	155	365	170	170	470	580
Côte d'Ivoire	100	100	95	120	135	160	170	100	110	160	420
Other countries	6 100	6 855	15 855	5 500	5 300	6 560	9 120	4 555	5 425	8 690	7 605
Total	**12 080**	**14 130**	**39 065**	**14 290**	**14 055**	**18 160**	**23 140**	**12 930**	**19 605**	**32 140**	**29 305**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Canada

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mexico	110	65	99	256	1 446	3 156	5 061	1 776	2 292	16 620	24 132
India	223	298	374	580	1 487	4 524	5 150	1 564	1 705	4 273	11 520
Nigeria	455	597	820	1 565	5 459	9 599	3 976	646	326	1 892	9 253
Türkiye	183	182	262	1 106	2 163	1 820	1 548	312	842	9 196	6 578
Colombia	585	540	683	821	1 347	2 571	3 040	974	1 441	7 833	6 237
Iran	216	167	156	302	694	2 483	3 663	689	1 396	4 768	5 961
Haiti	334	348	306	634	7 329	1 403	1 374	1 056	755	11 194	5 585
Pakistan	643	790	912	1 165	1 640	2 031	2 059	684	521	2 649	5 334
Kenya	32	46	53	59	127	292	334	110	72	390	5 076
Bangladesh	151	323	210	288	470	813	731	194	235	862	4 474
Afghanistan	368	422	463	624	738	634	437	190	337	1 340	3 739
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	279	301	274	417	559	1 167	1 312	274	235	1 371	3 703
Uganda	32	48	82	108	205	443	461	100	80	701	3 657
Venezuela	31	164	255	566	1 176	1 254	1 199	289	485	1 929	3 061
Sri Lanka	228	196	232	210	390	524	664	267	228	1 181	2 739
Other countries	6 459	9 168	11 379	14 919	22 615	22 661	27 330	9 920	12 410	28 175	45 680
Total	**10 329**	**13 655**	**16 560**	**23 620**	**47 845**	**55 375**	**58 339**	**19 045**	**23 360**	**94 374**	**146 729**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Chile

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Venezuela	..	..	14	246	1 345	1 666	226	394	2 065	3 430	2 266
Colombia	224	238	490	1 803	2 516	1 157	252	670	98	821	809
Cuba	..	..	17	56	1 603	2 764	272	531	158	183	212
Ecuador	..	..	7	20	8	..	..	..	..	..	101
Peru	..	..	..	13	5	..	..	..	36	..	50
Ukraine	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	25
Other countries	20	37	87	142	158	188	20	80	141	527	163
Total	**244**	**280**	**615**	**2 280**	**5 635**	**5 775**	**770**	**1 675**	**2 498**	**5 057**	**3 626**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Colombia

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Venezuela	21	47	119	316	575	2 592	10 479	11 832	15 811	5 184	5 613
Cuba	64	430	227	54	24	41	24	57	111	233	108
Ecuador	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	7	23	25
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	15
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	5
Türkiye	..	..	..	19	7	27	..	5	..	..	5
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bolivia	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Haiti	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	5
Other countries	127	233	54	11	4	15	118	21	5	28	0
Total	**223**	**710**	**405**	**405**	**610**	**2 675**	**10 621**	**11 920**	**15 939**	**5 530**	**5 791**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Costa Rica

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Nicaragua	..	15	38	66	78	23 138	31 624	9 416	101 962	119 425	28 469
Cuba	162	167	129	89	172	42	1 856	1 644	344	1 095	2 839
Venezuela	31	130	280	1 423	3 175	2 884	2 626	742	2 928	5 634	1 830
Colombia	624	524	583	669	778	533	1 137	377	789	1 492	1 039
Honduras	73	80	82	149	225	188	436	129	325	353	85
Russia	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	24	344	75
El Salvador	163	303	801	1 471	1 644	1 059	1 149	152	335	367	65
Ecuador	..	5	..	..	5	5	5	..	44	80	38
Peru	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	47	49	32
Stateless	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Dominican Republic	..	6	..	..	..	..	67	21	41	88	21
Haiti	..	9	7	68	62	..	92	73	902	77	14
China	..	..	..	..	5	12	153	60	113	66	13
Guatemala	13	8	6	9	26	13	37	8	76	44	13
Nepal	8	52	78	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other countries	48	66	186	489	145	91	19 998	8 498	497	368	73
Total	**1 122**	**1 365**	**2 190**	**4 485**	**6 320**	**27 970**	**59 180**	**21 127**	**108 427**	**129 482**	**34 643**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Czechia

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Türkiye	10	0	5	25	25	35	20	25	35	220	185
Uzbekistan	5	5	5	15	10	90	65	35	25	75	110
Ukraine	70	420	565	355	295	280	215	240	265	205	105
Russia	40	25	30	50	40	70	80	30	15	135	95
Viet Nam	35	50	55	55	60	75	120	40	50	105	95
Moldova	10	5	15	5	15	10	40	45	55	70	90
Georgia	10	10	15	45	110	140	190	85	185	70	45
Syria	70	105	130	65	70	30	35	20	30	45	45
Belarus	15	20	15	10	15	10	10	60	35	40	35
Kazakhstan	15	0	10	15	35	30	95	20	10	15	30
Afghanistan	10	15	25	35	15	20	20	5	175	60	30
Myanmar	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	0	5	20	25
Azerbaijan	0	5	5	50	120	35	35	30	0	15	20
Nigeria	10	15	15	20	10	10	15	5	5	20	15
Tunisia	..	0	0	5	5	10	5	5	10	25	15
Other countries	195	235	350	450	310	510	630	150	160	215	195
Total	**500**	**915**	**1 240**	**1 205**	**1 140**	**1 360**	**1 575**	**795**	**1 060**	**1 335**	**1 135**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Denmark

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Syria	1 685	7 200	8 580	1 255	765	600	490	340	320	370	480
Afghanistan	410	305	2 215	1 110	170	115	90	70	555	375	440
Eritrea	85	2 275	1 705	250	295	675	480	165	380	195	200
Iran	360	275	2 745	315	145	195	135	80	65	120	125
Russia	965	495	170	70	45	80	60	30	15	105	120
Ukraine	40	135	95	95	40	45	35	20	10	2 065	100
Stateless	335	1 135	1 685	490	120	140	200	75	60	75	85
Morocco	145	205	175	325	300	175	155	100	65	100	65
Türkiye	15	15	25	15	35	25	25	35	35	60	60
Georgia	65	105	100	70	70	405	65	35	45	95	60
Iraq	95	145	1 470	435	130	120	115	55	65	100	55
Tunisia	70	55	45	50	20	40	15	15	20	40	50
Somalia	920	695	255	250	85	105	160	40	40	40	40
Sudan	50	90	50	35	15	15	15	5	15	5	35
Algeria	115	120	95	150	80	70	40	45	25	35	30
Other countries	1 875	1 315	1 445	1 155	825	690	565	325	300	725	435
Total	**7 230**	**14 565**	**20 855**	**6 070**	**3 140**	**3 495**	**2 645**	**1 435**	**2 015**	**4 505**	**2 380**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Estonia

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ukraine	..	55	95	5	10	15	5	0	5	2 610	3 775
Russia	15	15	15	10	15	10	30	15	10	215	75
Belarus	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	30	20
Afghanistan	..	0	10	5	5	0	5	0	15	15	15
Türkiye	..	0	0	5	0	0	20	5	10	10	10
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Cuba	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
Georgia	10	5	10	5	10	0	5	0	0	10	10
Uzbekistan	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5
Tajikistan	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Pakistan	10	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	5
Moldova	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Other countries	55	65	90	120	130	50	35	20	30	30	20
Total	**95**	**145**	**225**	**150**	**180**	**90**	**100**	**45**	**75**	**2 940**	**3 980**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Finland

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Somalia	195	405	1 975	425	100	155	140	180	140	190	805
Syria	150	145	875	600	740	105	95	55	85	135	690
Russia	215	125	165	175	395	455	285	95	70	1 095	345
Türkiye	55	40	55	100	110	285	360	80	125	175	325
Afghanistan	170	195	5 190	685	305	135	125	190	225	215	310
Iraq	760	800	20 400	1 080	1 000	565	270	475	150	185	230
Yemen	5	5	60	65	60	50	70	15	15	35	150
Iran	145	90	615	140	90	230	95	25	30	95	150
Nigeria	200	155	155	160	95	90	105	35	55	90	120
Georgia	15	35	15	20	120	70	60	5	50	65	90
Nicaragua	..	0	0	0	0	25	30	5	35	55	85
Ethiopia	25	30	80	35	20	20	10	10	15	45	75
Pakistan	30	40	55	95	30	25	15	15	15	35	65
China	5	15	15	50	25	15	40	5	15	10	65
India	5	5	25	180	10	10	5	5	0	5	55
Other countries	1 020	1 410	2 470	1 485	1 250	720	750	260	340	2 405	905
Total	**2 995**	**3 495**	**32 150**	**5 295**	**4 350**	**2 955**	**2 455**	**1 455**	**1 365**	**4 835**	**4 465**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – France

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Afghanistan	525	575	2 410	6 015	6 600	11 885	11 685	10 000	16 005	22 585	16 860
Guinea	2 450	2 190	2 040	2 645	4 130	7 985	7 045	4 690	5 250	6 200	10 545
Türkiye	1 685	1 400	1 015	1 010	1 290	2 110	4 110	3 095	4 965	10 005	9 795
Côte d'Ivoire	970	950	1 270	1 675	3 620	6 465	6 725	4 635	6 210	5 915	9 620
Bangladesh	3 070	2 655	3 345	2 440	2 620	4 045	6 705	4 615	6 200	10 555	9 525
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	5 265	5 195	3 800	3 385	3 805	4 225	4 545	3 120	2 750	6 760	8 940
Georgia	2 455	1 370	1 085	870	1 895	7 405	7 985	1 805	4 580	8 905	6 125
Sudan	840	1 950	5 315	6 085	4 680	2 980	2 120	1 355	2 210	2 520	5 610
Russia	4 685	3 620	2 865	1 775	2 215	3 285	3 340	1 600	970	2 600	4 125
Sri Lanka	2 325	2 165	1 405	1 275	1 305	1 750	1 970	1 020	905	1 995	3 550
Ukraine	120	1 395	1 625	525	530	755	1 175	2 110	2 240	1 770	3 430
Pakistan	1 735	2 135	1 805	1 835	1 500	3 070	4 610	3 555	3 730	3 765	3 275
Haiti	1 475	1 860	3 185	5 290	5 600	2 245	4 720	2 830	2 620	1 885	2 935
Syria	1 305	2 830	4 625	4 765	4 695	3 540	3 010	1 730	1 815	2 150	2 690
Albania	5 015	2 845	3 220	6 945	11 425	8 555	8 510	2 010	4 885	5 690	2 655
Other countries	26 555	25 710	31 560	30 255	36 055	56 280	60 035	33 565	38 475	44 305	45 530
Total	**60 475**	**58 845**	**70 570**	**76 790**	**91 965**	**126 580**	**138 290**	**81 735**	**103 810**	**137 605**	**145 210**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Germany

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Syria	11 850	39 330	158 655	266 250	48 970	44 165	39 270	36 435	54 905	70 975	102 930
Türkiye	1 520	1 565	1 500	5 385	8 025	10 160	10 785	5 780	7 065	23 940	61 180
Afghanistan	7 735	9 115	31 380	127 010	16 425	9 945	9 520	9 900	23 275	36 360	51 275
Iraq	3 960	5 345	29 785	96 115	21 930	16 330	13 740	9 845	15 605	15 175	11 150
Iran	4 425	3 195	5 395	26 425	8 610	10 855	8 405	3 120	2 695	6 320	9 385
Georgia	2 335	2 875	2 780	3 450	3 080	3 765	3 330	2 050	3 685	7 965	8 415
Russia	14 885	4 410	5 255	10 985	4 885	3 940	3 145	1 700	1 440	2 850	7 665
Somalia	3 785	5 530	5 125	9 850	6 835	5 075	3 570	2 605	3 650	3 940	5 300
Eritrea	3 615	13 200	10 875	18 855	10 225	5 570	3 520	2 560	3 170	3 925	4 115
Venezuela	10	5	20	90	205	405	725	555	390	1 820	3 730
Guinea	1 260	1 150	660	3 460	3 955	2 870	2 420	1 270	880	1 320	3 300
Colombia	25	20	5	55	60	135	450	350	325	1 380	3 280
North Macedonia	6 210	5 615	9 085	4 835	2 465	1 245	1 115	410	2 330	2 755	3 105
Pakistan	4 100	3 970	8 200	14 485	3 670	2 210	2 175	1 015	1 255	1 595	2 635
India	1 220	1 615	1 835	3 500	1 305	830	550	300	185	720	2 485
Other countries	42 645	76 130	171 345	131 615	57 665	44 430	39 790	24 685	27 380	36 735	49 170
Total	**109 580**	**173 070**	**441 900**	**722 365**	**198 310**	**161 930**	**142 510**	**102 580**	**148 235**	**217 775**	**329 120**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Greece

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Syria	470	730	3 325	26 630	16 305	13 145	10 750	7 415	2 945	4 280	13 865
Afghanistan	1 185	1 550	1 545	4 295	7 480	11 820	23 665	11 100	3 195	4 085	8 770
West Bank and Gaza Strip	40	65	55	850	1 305	1 515	2 140	1 260	760	2 895	6 720
Iraq	130	130	575	4 770	7 870	9 640	5 590	1 465	990	2 030	6 080
Somalia	120	105	95	125	230	715	2 270	1 530	1 485	1 985	2 840
Türkiye	25	30	40	180	1 820	4 820	3 795	1 590	1 910	1 395	2 650
Egypt	285	230	230	260	810	915	1 695	710	775	1 335	2 160
Pakistan	1 325	1 125	1 505	4 420	8 345	7 185	6 420	3 515	3 415	2 555	1 965
Eritrea	155	245	135	415	320	330	305	200	140	630	1 810
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	145	80	110	225	1 085	1 450	3 570	1 850	565	465	1 255
Sierra Leone	30	20	25	40	45	85	120	75	90	880	1 190
Sudan	120	315	115	45	85	80	90	50	55	455	970
Yemen	..	10	35	95	195	310	275	130	60	560	935
Georgia	515	300	295	585	985	1 340	1 460	750	545	365	905
India	75	35	45	65	170	210	370	255	220	490	690
Other countries	3 240	2 620	3 240	6 875	9 900	11 425	12 400	5 965	5 510	4 730	5 095
Total	**7 860**	**7 590**	**11 370**	**49 875**	**56 950**	**64 985**	**74 915**	**37 860**	**22 660**	**29 135**	**57 900**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Hungary

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Russia	10	10	15	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	10
Azerbaijan	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other countries	18 560	41 200	174 415	28 210	3 115	635	470	85	40	40	15
Total	**18 570**	**41 215**	**174 435**	**28 215**	**3 120**	**635**	**470**	**90**	**40**	**45**	**30**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Iceland

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ukraine	..	..	10	10	10	30	10	5	0	2 350	1 625
Venezuela	..	..	0	0	0	15	180	105	355	1 220	1 570
West Bank and Gaza Strip	..	..	5	15	15	25	20	120	90	230	215
Nigeria	2	..	5	20	10	35	50	35	50	65	115
Syria	5	..	40	35	30	40	20	60	65	90	80
Somalia	1	..	5	20	30	50	35	40	40	100	75
Iran	1	..	15	20	25	30	35	15	20	35	50
Iraq	6	..	30	70	110	110	135	110	60	70	45
Colombia	..	..	0	0	0	5	10	5	15	40	45
Afghanistan	4	..	20	25	15	45	45	30	90	65	40
Türkiye	..	..	0	0	5	5	10	0	0	15	35
Georgia	3	..	0	40	290	30	20	5	0	20	15
Peru	..	..	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	15
Libya	2	..	0	0	5	5	0	10	0	20	15
Albania	..	..	110	225	255	90	45	10	10	15	10
Other countries	148	160	120	620	265	215	185	75	70	195	170
Total	**172**	**160**	**360**	**1 100**	**1 065**	**730**	**805**	**625**	**865**	**4 530**	**4 120**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Ireland

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Nigeria	130	140	185	175	185	250	385	210	450	1 105	2 080
Algeria	50	75	80	65	80	95	95	70	135	1 765	1 455
Afghanistan	30	25	125	120	75	95	105	70	200	850	1 105
Somalia	10	15	15	30	20	55	135	165	335	1 570	1 095
Georgia	15	20	40	75	300	450	635	35	330	2 705	1 050
Zimbabwe	70	85	95	190	260	280	445	80	145	975	765
Pakistan	90	290	1 350	235	195	240	205	85	55	240	620
South Africa	30	50	55	95	105	200	315	80	115	445	485
Bangladesh	30	100	285	55	60	55	60	30	35	160	445
Botswana	..	5	5	0	15	10	25	5	70	370	345
Egypt	15	5	15	15	35	35	40	20	25	340	280
Ukraine	10	50	45	20	15	5	10	0	5	420	215
Syria	35	25	75	245	545	330	85	45	55	100	195
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	70	75	60	65	95	100	75	35	25	185	175
Morocco	5	5	0	10	15	15	25	30	30	180	175
Other countries	350	475	840	840	910	1 440	2 100	575	605	2 235	2 735
Total	**940**	**1 440**	**3 270**	**2 235**	**2 910**	**3 655**	**4 740**	**1 535**	**2 615**	**13 645**	**13 220**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Israel

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Russia	5	..	..	395	635	2 772	4 477	325	53	1 012	1 864
India	..	..	..	..	322	671	636	189	268	279	751
Belarus	..	..	..	..	103	376	667	165	8	319	688
Moldova	..	..	..	302	332	436	242	75	193	218	348
Sri Lanka	..	..	160	..	430	540	446	134	174	151	292
China	5	..	..	..	52	40	248	88	405	185	272
Türkiye	..	..	..	5	41	169	322	89	128	159	256
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	72	356	190	38	18	111	204
Ghana	..	..	112	83	99	99	208	15	12	78	189
Ethiopia	..	..	292	127	195	136	133	43	28	68	171
Colombia	5	..	..	..	21	127	212	85	16	143	166
South Africa	..	..	42	..	151	145	178	31	..	62	163
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	94	138
Kenya	..	..	..	..	23	47	30	5	6	35	110
Philippines	..	..	..	..	..	15	20	..	62	122	101
Other countries	2 587	225	6 929	14 133	12 869	10 331	1 437	566	556	880	1 100
Total	**2 602**	**225**	**7 535**	**15 045**	**15 345**	**16 260**	**9 446**	**1 886**	**1 927**	**3 916**	**6 813**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Italy

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bangladesh	460	4 525	6 010	6 570	12 125	4 165	1 340	2 275	6 635	14 590	23 195
Egypt	905	680	560	775	810	740	805	360	2 680	8 835	18 175
Pakistan	3 175	7 095	10 275	13 470	9 470	7 445	7 305	4 960	6 880	11 370	16 685
Tunisia	500	465	295	330	445	1 005	705	1 000	6 360	5 365	7 515
Peru	15	20	35	40	120	750	2 445	735	570	3 000	7 485
Côte d'Ivoire	235	1 480	3 080	7 435	8 380	1 685	405	500	1 015	1 580	7 040
Burkina Faso	70	285	410	820	900	205	55	60	210	250	5 660
Morocco	305	310	575	1 545	1 860	1 875	1 510	475	1 575	2 785	5 085
Guinea	155	935	1 675	6 040	7 795	1 455	150	185	390	640	3 305
Mali	1 715	9 760	5 420	6 305	7 495	2 075	185	320	810	795	3 050
Georgia	105	90	130	195	540	1 155	970	495	1 335	3 240	3 040
Cameroon	70	185	330	1 985	1 995	495	175	185	355	585	2 130
Colombia	50	70	40	90	210	580	875	540	380	1 765	2 080
Nigeria	3 170	9 690	17 755	26 550	24 950	5 510	1 255	855	1 300	1 805	1 960
Afghanistan	2 050	3 105	3 975	2 830	1 010	495	590	640	5 235	2 100	1 900
Other countries	12 740	24 960	32 225	46 205	48 455	23 805	16 235	7 755	9 470	18 495	22 260
Total	**25 720**	**63 655**	**82 790**	**121 185**	**126 560**	**53 440**	**35 005**	**21 340**	**45 200**	**77 200**	**130 565**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Japan

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sri Lanka	345	485	469	938	2 226	1 551	1 530	..	..	502	3 778
Türkiye	658	845	926	1 143	1 198	563	1 331	..	..	445	2 406
Pakistan	241	212	295	289	469	720	971	..	..	238	1 062
India	165	225	229	470	603	549	730	..	..	172	934
Cambodia	..	..	67	..	772	961	1 321	..	..	578	888
Nepal	544	1 293	1 768	1 451	1 451	1 713	1 256	..	..	130	697
Bangladesh	190	284	244	242	438	542	662	..	..	230	538
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	473
Myanmar	380	434	808	650	962	656	788	..	..	298	324
Afghanistan	..	26	14	..	..	..	24	..	..	182	259
Nigeria	68	86	154	..	77	98	120	..	..	56	193
Thailand	..	136	83	..	65	40	..	..	..	..	184
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	..	21	24	..	35	29	..	..	..	28	178
Cameroon	99	70	67	..	98	203	234	..	..	84	175
Senegal	..	..	23	..	75	49	223	..	..	74	135
Other countries	570	878	2 404	5 717	11 181	2 821	1 185	3 936	2 413	545	1 599
Total	**3 260**	**4 995**	**7 575**	**10 900**	**19 650**	**10 495**	**10 375**	**3 936**	**2 413**	**3 772**	**13 823**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Korea

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Russia	..	7	27	324	692	1 916	2 829	1 064	45	1 038	5 750
Kazakhstan	..	..	45	539	1 223	2 496	2 236	603	36	2 456	2 094
China	46	360	401	1 062	1 413	1 199	2 000	311	301	772	1 282
Malaysia	..	..	5	6	448	1 236	1 438	452	..	140	1 205
India	..	40	295	218	691	1 120	959	420	148	1 278	1 189
Mongolia	5	..	..	34	199	450	200	86	40	159	836
Türkiye	5	5	..	11	42	158	320	171	16	1 188	564
Uzbekistan	..	9	82	145	43	146	235	168	64	265	477
Pakistan	275	396	1 143	809	667	1 120	790	303	131	349	476
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	27	92	71	112	86	41	49	206	372
Tunisia	..	18	22	16	25	73	73	25	..	79	364
Bangladesh	45	62	388	335	383	608	491	435	233	304	334
Egypt	97	568	812	1 002	741	870	114	718	117	288	322
Nepal	90	84	236	217	149	175	291	260	108	178	318
Ethiopia	68	18	34	92	62	75	76	74	51	120	262
Other countries	922	1 313	2 173	2 618	3 076	4 371	3 291	1 535	989	2 718	2 981
Total	**1 553**	**2 880**	**5 690**	**7 520**	**9 925**	**16 125**	**15 429**	**6 666**	**2 328**	**11 538**	**18 826**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Latvia

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Syria	15	35	5	150	140	5	5	10	0	15	345
Afghanistan	0	15	35	35	15	5	5	10	70	110	305
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	60	210
India	0	0	0	20	5	5	15	5	5	10	165
Iraq	0	20	85	5	5	20	5	5	350	50	65
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	55
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	45
Russia	5	10	10	25	25	50	25	10	30	120	45
Bangladesh	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	40
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Azerbaijan	0	0	5	5	5	15	35	10	15	25	25
Belarus	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	45	55	65	25
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Sri Lanka	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	20	20
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Other countries	165	280	185	90	150	65	75	40	35	65	215
Total	**185**	**365**	**330**	**345**	**355**	**175**	**180**	**145**	**580**	**545**	**1 625**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Lithuania

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Belarus	5	10	15	10	35	15	15	80	245	400	280
Russia	30	35	35	50	80	50	275	65	115	140	50
Syria	5	5	5	165	170	15	15	5	110	60	30
Afghanistan	45	70	30	30	15	20	10	10	115	40	25
Sri Lanka	..	0	0	5	20	15	0	5	65	10	15
Tajikistan	..	5	5	20	50	120	205	40	35	45	15
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	10
Cuba	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	10
Iran	..	0	0	0	0	15	5	0	75	10	10
South Sudan	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
India	10	5	10	0	0	0	5	0	65	5	5
Armenia	5	0	5	15	25	10	5	5	0	0	5
Azerbaijan	5	20	15	5	5	25	10	0	5	5	5
Türkiye	0	0	0	5	20	20	15	15	30	5	5
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Other countries	145	235	155	105	95	75	60	30	3 040	180	35
Total	**250**	**385**	**275**	**415**	**520**	**385**	**625**	**260**	**3 905**	**905**	**510**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Luxembourg

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Syria	25	95	635	330	405	280	375	360	445	1 045	785
Eritrea	5	40	45	115	230	410	565	255	320	450	490
Afghanistan	15	5	220	60	40	180	170	100	115	185	130
Sudan	5	5	5	15	30	65	40	15	40	15	130
Venezuela	..	0	0	0	0	10	65	45	35	85	125
Türkiye	5	10	20	15	10	45	60	45	25	90	75
Colombia	..	0	0	0	0	5	10	10	10	20	70
Algeria	40	40	25	75	160	75	75	35	20	30	65
Guinea	5	5	5	20	35	50	40	25	15	30	65
Cameroon	5	10	10	20	15	15	25	20	25	20	55
Morocco	25	10	15	75	205	90	45	25	15	25	50
Tunisia	50	40	20	40	100	90	30	20	15	30	40
Iraq	25	15	545	180	140	185	130	65	55	20	35
Ethiopia	5	5	10	15	25	30	25	10	35	25	35
Albania	70	90	130	220	130	40	55	20	10	25	30
Other countries	710	660	675	885	800	655	490	245	190	310	435
Total	**990**	**1 030**	**2 360**	**2 065**	**2 325**	**2 225**	**2 200**	**1 295**	**1 370**	**2 405**	**2 615**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Mexico

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Haiti	14	24	16	47	436	82	5 536	5 964	51 827	17 153	44 239
Honduras	529	768	1 560	4 119	4 272	13 631	30 093	15 469	36 361	31 092	41 936
Cuba	101	81	37	43	796	212	8 683	5 758	8 319	18 095	18 386
El Salvador	308	418	1 475	3 488	3 708	6 186	8 999	4 053	6 037	7 806	6 118
Guatemala	46	52	102	437	676	1 383	3 778	3 005	4 149	5 269	6 111
Venezuela	..	41	57	361	4 042	6 344	7 665	3 292	6 223	14 915	5 518
Brazil	..	..	..	5	5	5	552	372	3 836	2 594	3 678
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	5	418	808	6 970	885	3 489
Colombia	40	11	26	44	96	204	558	501	1 275	2 490	2 566
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	541	1 744
Ecuador	5	..	5	20	23	22	78	85	245	1 241	1 574
Nicaragua	20	24	28	70	62	1 246	2 232	802	2 919	8 984	1 363
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	58	184	1 069	1 244
Dominican Republic	5	5	..	5	5	10	34	32	200	1 423	440
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	..	..	..	5	..	5	221	128	209	327	259
Other countries	207	86	104	116	464	275	1 332	877	2 658	4 851	2 314
Total	**1 275**	**1 510**	**3 410**	**8 760**	**14 585**	**29 610**	**70 363**	**41 204**	**131 418**	**118 735**	**140 979**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Netherlands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Syria	2 230	8 750	18 640	2 865	2 965	2 960	3 675	4 070	8 385	12 645	13 030
Türkiye	45	45	55	235	480	1 300	1 250	990	2 460	2 685	2 860
Eritrea	850	3 835	7 390	1 865	1 590	1 410	500	370	770	1 365	2 345
Yemen	35	30	50	45	170	530	645	410	1 190	2 430	1 980
Somalia	965	350	260	155	125	135	220	200	905	1 455	1 805
Algeria	30	15	45	980	890	1 270	1 210	995	1 105	1 205	1 560
Iraq	535	615	3 010	960	845	745	620	335	745	670	1 495
Iran	595	505	1 885	885	720	1 870	1 535	370	265	700	1 125
Morocco	60	55	80	1 270	980	1 065	1 060	775	905	720	885
Sudan	115	180	235	190	260	270	200	155	135	195	810
Afghanistan	455	450	2 550	1 025	320	325	435	390	3 010	2 730	670
Nigeria	130	225	215	195	245	560	2 105	635	415	520	655
Moldova	5	5	10	15	340	830	1 205	30	40	205	650
Pakistan	105	185	155	160	180	310	395	265	445	875	640
Colombia	10	10	5	35	35	45	160	105	185	520	590
Other countries	3 650	6 525	8 450	8 405	5 945	6 840	7 325	3 625	3 795	6 610	7 270
Total	**9 815**	**21 780**	**43 035**	**19 285**	**16 090**	**20 465**	**22 540**	**13 720**	**24 755**	**35 530**	**38 370**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – New Zealand

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
India	..	18	21	31	43	49	66	43	140	68	677
China	21	23	23	64	76	103	91	60	68	66	396
Malaysia	..	5	7	11	10	18	36	38	11	34	234
Sri Lanka	41	29	23	13	30	42	50	25	29	21	65
Pakistan	18	24	24	14	18	28	12	..	5	14	45
Colombia	..	5	14	8	6	9	14	12	6	..	32
Afghanistan	7	9	9	6	27	7	32	13	5	13	29
Myanmar	5	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	17	12	18
Iran	22	11	19	15	19	20	32	14	..	..	16
Ukraine	..	7	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	18	14
Türkiye	12	9	7	20	34	8	13	8	..	..	14
Sudan	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	13
Nepal	5	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	13
Philippines	..	..	..	5	10	6	11	11	9	..	11
Bangladesh	6	5	17	14	27	12	21	7	12	5	8
Other countries	138	115	171	174	120	103	156	199	114	86	136
Total	**275**	**270**	**335**	**380**	**430**	**425**	**539**	**435**	**416**	**337**	**1 721**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Norway

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Syria	850	1 980	10 535	540	1 000	415	535	540	585	1 575	1 545
Ukraine	25	130	90	25	30	35	25	10	5	750	1 030
Türkiye	60	45	80	80	160	770	360	85	100	210	530
Eritrea	3 210	2 805	2 785	545	840	220	180	150	185	310	320
Afghanistan	680	550	6 910	365	135	90	95	55	250	500	255
Colombia	5	0	0	10	15	10	35	25	45	150	185
Russia	325	175	110	60	45	50	80	25	10	250	185
Venezuela	..	5	0	10	10	20	20	15	30	90	105
Stateless	530	785	1 100	150	130	75	125	65	30	70	85
Iran	250	95	1 310	115	85	110	70	45	30	70	80
Somalia	1 630	760	495	140	45	45	30	20	15	30	55
Ethiopia	280	365	655	155	85	40	40	20	35	55	50
Georgia	65	35	30	10	35	30	25	10	5	40	40
Sudan	585	790	360	45	40	40	25	10	5	15	40
Iraq	165	165	2 935	205	140	95	50	35	30	35	40
Other countries	2 815	2 285	3 110	820	590	505	510	230	255	500	590
Total	**11 475**	**10 970**	**30 505**	**3 275**	**3 385**	**2 550**	**2 205**	**1 340**	**1 615**	**4 650**	**5 135**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Poland

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Belarus	25	20	20	35	30	25	30	385	2 130	2 880	3 515
Ukraine	35	2 150	1 575	595	300	225	215	95	115	1 505	1 625
Russia	11 935	2 065	6 985	7 435	2 120	1 600	1 770	495	340	1 350	970
Türkiye	15	0	15	65	45	55	115	70	100	90	225
Egypt	35	10	10	10	15	20	15	10	15	165	145
India	5	5	5	5	10	15	20	5	15	45	130
Afghanistan	45	30	15	20	25	40	55	120	1 595	245	125
Syria	255	105	285	40	40	25	25	35	125	85	115
Tajikistan	5	105	525	830	85	35	80	45	95	95	110
Iran	10	15	5	15	10	30	35	10	60	85	85
Somalia	25	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	55	10	55
Iraq	30	25	55	40	40	65	30	40	1 280	350	50
Turkmenistan	5	15	0	10	0	10	10	0	10	40	40
Ethiopia	0	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	10	5	35
Yemen	..	0	10	0	0	10	5	10	30	45	35
Other countries	1 550	1 055	750	685	275	245	350	185	265	705	460
Total	**13 975**	**5 610**	**10 255**	**9 785**	**3 005**	**2 405**	**2 765**	**1 510**	**6 240**	**7 700**	**7 720**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Portugal

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gambia	5	0	5	25	20	20	175	150	65	165	315
Afghanistan	..	0	5	20	30	5	20	10	595	250	305
Colombia	5	5	0	5	0	20	15	5	10	85	255
Senegal	35	5	10	25	25	20	70	80	45	90	195
Angola	..	15	20	30	120	225	305	115	45	55	155
Israel	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	125
Morocco	15	25	20	5	10	30	35	85	115	110	120
Guinea-Bissau	20	5	0	5	10	50	155	90	50	50	115
India	..	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	80	230	90
Guinea	80	10	35	50	45	70	120	80	50	35	85
Pakistan	25	25	65	25	20	50	10	5	15	90	80
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	10	10	25	40	160	130	85	25	10	60	60
Nigeria	35	5	5	5	10	20	60	35	15	25	55
Venezuela	0	5	0	15	35	40	95	15	15	25	55
Algeria	..	0	5	10	20	5	15	5	15	45	45
Other countries	275	335	670	450	505	555	570	200	225	665	545
Total	**505**	**445**	**870**	**710**	**1 015**	**1 240**	**1 735**	**900**	**1 350**	**1 980**	**2 600**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Slovak Republic

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Türkiye	5	0	0	0	5	5	5	20	10	75	130
Bangladesh	..	5	5	0	5	0	15	15	5	55	60
Ukraine	5	20	15	15	5	0	5	0	0	150	20
Morocco	..	0	0	0	5	0	5	40	105	70	20
Afghanistan	85	75	25	10	25	30	85	50	90	15	20
Pakistan	10	5	5	15	10	10	5	5	10	15	15
North Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Russia	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	0	0	35	10
Armenia	20	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	10
Iraq	5	5	170	10	10	15	0	0	0	0	10
Nepal	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	5
Syria	15	35	5	10	10	10	5	35	10	10	5
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	5
Cuba	0	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	5
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other countries	140	85	35	40	65	65	70	100	95	65	40
Total	**290**	**230**	**270**	**100**	**155**	**155**	**215**	**265**	**330**	**505**	**375**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Slovenia

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Morocco	10	5	5	40	40	170	720	1 215	160	370	5 745
Algeria	15	0	0	40	190	470	1 010	275	80	85	410
Pakistan	20	20	25	105	140	775	520	490	490	555	130
Russia	15	5	5	5	5	30	10	5	10	100	120
India	..	0	0	5	5	35	25	20	35	850	110
Afghanistan	15	70	45	410	575	455	415	740	2 590	1 205	100
Ukraine	..	15	10	0	0	0	0	5	0	195	90
Tunisia	5	0	0	10	15	40	130	30	55	70	75
Cuba	5	5	0	5	10	0	30	0	40	605	70
Syria	55	90	15	270	90	155	60	55	90	40	45
Bangladesh	5	5	0	0	5	60	175	150	265	825	40
Ghana	..	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	25	115	25
Türkiye	10	10	5	60	100	65	65	55	275	200	25
West Bank and Gaza Strip	5	0	0	5	10	20	45	10	25	5	20
Nepal	..	0	0	0	5	25	0	10	55	130	20
Other countries	80	125	150	310	250	495	410	405	1 025	1 295	160
Total	**240**	**355**	**260**	**1 265**	**1 440**	**2 800**	**3 615**	**3 465**	**5 220**	**6 645**	**7 185**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Spain

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Venezuela	35	115	585	3 960	11 390	19 070	40 305	28 065	15 655	45 225	60 000
Colombia	50	90	120	610	3 150	8 465	28 880	27 180	11 100	35 515	53 040
Peru	5	5	10	30	255	525	3 965	5 145	2 235	8 850	14 255
Honduras	40	50	150	385	1 155	2 400	6 730	5 465	2 195	2 970	3 655
Cuba	50	15	40	80	140	355	1 295	1 485	1 065	1 335	3 025
Morocco	40	85	395	335	520	1 280	2 470	945	6 440	3 765	2 980
Nicaragua	5	5	10	20	80	1 360	5 840	3 680	1 195	2 040	2 695
Senegal	45	30	30	45	235	435	720	665	3 145	1 255	2 145
Russia	50	60	85	170	345	630	760	445	365	660	1 615
El Salvador	25	60	135	415	1 225	2 240	4 715	2 475	815	1 455	1 325
Argentina	..	0	0	10	20	55	270	410	275	700	1 250
Mali	1 450	585	215	210	300	650	1 190	1 440	4 470	1 625	1 240
Syria	710	1 495	5 720	2 920	4 120	2 725	2 315	330	1 060	690	1 130
Ecuador	10	10	10	10	35	50	210	275	240	625	1 105
Paraguay	..	0	5	10	20	60	350	365	235	700	1 000
Other countries	1 775	2 855	7 100	6 360	10 050	12 445	15 175	8 015	11 575	8 740	10 010
Total	**4 290**	**5 460**	**14 610**	**15 570**	**33 040**	**52 745**	**115 190**	**86 385**	**62 065**	**116 150**	**160 470**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Sweden

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Syria	15 905	30 315	50 890	4 710	5 250	2 615	5 015	1 760	1 815	1 580	945
Uzbekistan	280	280	285	220	280	665	965	720	160	615	695
Afghanistan	2 705	2 880	41 190	2 145	1 245	615	745	850	915	770	615
Türkiye	140	155	220	690	825	440	635	395	480	445	490
Ukraine	155	1 280	1 335	545	460	500	835	515	410	1 785	430
Iran	1 015	800	4 270	935	905	1 095	985	580	255	390	430
Eritrea	4 565	11 055	6 515	740	1 540	750	1 155	1 205	535	520	415
Colombia	15	25	20	120	190	325	490	150	115	545	390
Iraq	815	1 745	20 190	2 045	1 475	1 065	940	765	445	405	240
Peru	5	15	5	15	90	120	200	100	35	295	230
Russia	875	710	495	260	315	300	305	110	155	665	220
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	60	55	30	35	25	50	40	50	60	100	200
Uganda	260	200	95	65	50	80	90	80	30	90	180
Azerbaijan	300	295	315	165	235	330	270	125	75	210	180
Nicaragua	15	25	20	30	70	275	360	120	35	240	160
Other countries	22 245	25 255	30 320	9 665	9 270	8 885	10 120	6 105	3 535	4 555	3 140
Total	**49 355**	**75 090**	**156 195**	**22 385**	**22 225**	**18 110**	**23 150**	**13 630**	**9 055**	**13 210**	**8 960**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Switzerland

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Türkiye	370	265	385	475	770	925	1 225	1 130	2 245	4 680	6 635
Afghanistan	865	730	7 800	3 185	1 180	1 125	1 350	1 630	2 960	6 940	5 860
Eritrea	2 490	6 825	9 860	5 040	3 155	2 495	2 500	1 635	1 725	1 595	1 880
Algeria	715	335	285	520	515	710	780	935	960	1 305	1 740
Morocco	975	665	370	795	420	440	320	370	510	490	1 565
Syria	1 850	3 770	4 650	2 040	1 810	1 195	945	755	905	1 165	1 340
Somalia	550	770	1 215	1 530	795	510	360	260	395	450	600
Tunisia	1 565	665	285	215	180	245	125	135	170	380	545
Georgia	565	400	365	395	615	805	530	205	335	660	515
Iran	180	115	570	530	280	455	490	255	260	465	480
Iraq	350	280	2 285	1 250	545	520	490	270	495	455	415
Guinea	305	205	260	885	785	205	115	65	75	80	405
Sri Lanka	455	905	1 775	1 315	730	500	475	340	270	285	405
Côte d'Ivoire	85	50	80	340	345	75	35	30	30	20	365
Russia	370	150	175	150	120	135	115	55	65	240	290
Other countries	7 750	6 000	7 760	7 210	4 425	3 195	2 745	1 695	1 895	3 920	3 855
Total	**19 440**	**22 130**	**38 120**	**25 875**	**16 670**	**13 535**	**12 600**	**9 765**	**13 295**	**23 130**	**26 895**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – Türkiye

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Afghanistan	8 726	15 652	63 443	34 775	67 352	53 029	35 042	22 606	21 926	19 400	13 068
Iraq	25 280	50 510	55 574	28 763	44 500	19 959	15 532	5 875	4 961	4 083	2 776
Iran	5 897	8 202	11 383	12 115	9 186	6 387	3 558	1 425	1 032	1 140	1 416
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 131	713
Other countries	4 892	13 436	2 905	2 942	5 012	4 420	2 285	1 428	1 337	1 492	1 044
Total	**44 795**	**87 800**	**133 305**	**78 595**	**126 050**	**83 795**	**56 417**	**31 334**	**29 256**	**33 246**	**19 017**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – United Kingdom

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Afghanistan	1 456	1 755	2 850	3 115	1 960	2 105	2 135	1 546	3 088	10 872	9 307
Iran	2 967	2 500	3 715	4 835	3 095	4 005	5 464	4 199	10 446	9 183	7 397
Pakistan	4 576	3 975	3 365	3 775	3 195	2 625	2 566	1 525	1 159	2 582	5 273
India	1 111	920	1 325	2 055	1 820	1 685	1 910	1 046	1 125	3 248	5 253
Bangladesh	1 246	920	1 320	2 255	2 005	1 465	1 364	876	887	3 468	4 258
Türkiye	267	295	255	430	515	805	1 266	794	748	2 008	4 255
Iraq	450	910	2 650	3 735	3 355	3 660	3 901	3 281	7 721	6 295	3 985
Albania	1 641	1 970	2 000	1 885	1 860	2 610	3 970	3 071	4 754	15 925	3 898
Eritrea	1 431	3 290	3 755	1 265	1 125	2 210	1 927	2 604	5 019	3 275	3 870
Syria	2 020	2 355	2 795	1 570	785	920	1 374	1 746	3 895	4 534	3 772
Sudan	834	1 615	3 020	1 445	1 840	1 785	1 784	2 153	2 385	3 191	3 453
Viet Nam	465	400	620	820	1 155	1 280	1 584	982	1 844	990	2 304
Sri Lanka	2 280	1 715	1 410	1 250	960	620	759	402	329	1 108	2 016
Brazil	25	20	25	40	35	70	202	205	137	651	1 857
China	1 085	1 115	770	1 005	1 065	1 240	1 483	829	486	869	1 384
Other countries	8 021	8 590	10 095	9 875	9 665	11 400	12 776	10 768	12 443	21 194	22 134
Total	**29 875**	**32 345**	**39 970**	**39 355**	**34 435**	**38 485**	**44 465**	**36 027**	**56 466**	**89 393**	**84 416**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

Table B.3. New asylum requests by nationality – United States

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Venezuela	882	3 117	7 369	18 312	29 926	27 483	25 664	23 530	27 020	138 597	185 344
Colombia	631	817	1 058	1 767	3 204	2 678	3 334	3 852	11 263	32 189	128 129
Cuba	185	169	135	147	770	1 579	9 155	9 497	12 879	157 226	99 426
Nicaragua	259	353	387	518	857	1 527	5 474	3 736	4 724	33 080	90 791
Haiti	1 879	2 196	2 220	3 969	8 643	4 112	3 945	7 116	10 038	41 864	75 861
India	1 633	3 395	3 650	6 162	7 435	9 440	10 607	5 599	4 886	21 415	51 353
Honduras	3 165	6 798	14 255	19 470	28 806	24 435	39 466	30 815	19 596	43 190	49 088
Mexico	10 077	13 987	19 294	27 879	26 065	20 026	22 525	15 402	12 135	18 850	44 980
Peru	284	429	509	826	838	616	588	394	517	5 398	44 131
Guatemala	4 865	9 098	16 419	25 723	35 318	33 073	51 502	36 490	23 008	39 522	43 073
Russia	950	1 115	1 714	2 158	2 936	1 900	2 595	2 775	3 831	18 197	42 846
China	12 295	13 716	15 092	19 868	17 374	9 426	10 267	10 144	4 418	8 982	35 533
Ecuador	1 848	3 545	3 732	4 423	3 884	2 386	2 748	3 378	5 625	21 220	34 005
Brazil	311	506	916	1 454	2 625	2 282	2 798	4 593	4 915	25 334	28 290
El Salvador	5 692	10 093	18 883	33 620	49 459	33 391	33 619	23 352	14 913	27 147	24 833
Other countries	23 287	51 826	67 107	95 674	113 560	79 946	76 783	70 267	29 092	98 188	198 368
Total	**68 243**	**121 160**	**172 740**	**261 970**	**331 700**	**254 300**	**301 070**	**250 940**	**188 860**	**730 399**	**1 176 051**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/og27ea.

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 rounded to the nearest 0 or 5 for all countries, while the latter are only rounded where the source data is. 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.

Germany: Germany has a pre-registration system (EASY system). Asylum requests officially registered and presented in this section may be lower than the pre-registrations in the EASY system (1.1 million in 2015).

EU countries and United Kingdom until 2020: 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, Montenegroand/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 (https://popstats.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/).

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

Thousands and percentages

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Australia	6 409	6 570	6 730	6 912	7 139	7 333	7 533	7 653	7 502	7 682	8 176
% of total population	28.0	28.2	28.5	28.8	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.0	29.1	29.5	31.1
Austria	1 365	1 415	1 485	1 595	1 656	1 697	1 729	1 765	1 798	1 842	1 976
% of total population	16.1	16.6	17.3	18.3	18.9	19.2	19.5	19.8	20.2	20.6	22.1
Belgium	1 724	1 751	1 786	1 849	1 881	1 920	1 973	2 056	2 080	2 126	2 249
% of total population	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.4	16.6	16.8	17.2	17.8	18.0	18.3	19.3
Canada	7 029	7 156	7 287	7 541	7 714	7 896	..	..	8 362	..	..
% of total population	20.2	20.3	20.5	21.0	21.2	21.5	..	..	22.0	..	..
Chile	416	442	465	..	746	..	1 300	1 475	1 502	1 564	1 625
% of total population	2.4	2.5	2.6	..	4.1	..	6.9	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.3
Colombia	.	.	159.4	.	.	.	.	1905.4	..	..	..
% of total population	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	..	..
Costa Rica	.	.	412	.	.	.	.	521	..	..	..
% of total population	..	..	8.5	..	..	..	..	10.2	..	..	..
Czechia	387	396	416	433	465	468	507	534	570	453	764
% of total population	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.4	4.3	7.3
Denmark	456	476	501	541	571	592	608	614	618	641	698
% of total population	8.1	8.4	8.8	9.5	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.9	11.8
Estonia	199	197	195	194	193	196	198	199	198	201	235
% of total population	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	17.7
Finland	285	304	322	337	358	373	387	404	421	442	477
% of total population	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.6
France	7 591	7 715	7 847	8 028	8 099	8 200	8 429	8 522	..	8 651	8 942
% of total population	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.2	..	13.4	13.8
Germany	10 047	10 401	10 792	11 392	12 609	13 043	13 457	13 682	13 641	14 166	15 197
% of total population	12.3	12.7	13.2	13.9	15.3	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.4	17.0	18.2
Greece	1 280	1 265	1 243	1 220	1 251	1 278	1 307	1 348	1 362	1 198	1 173
% of total population	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.8	13.0	11.5	11.3
Hungary	424	448	476	504	514	537	565	594	598	613	649
% of total population	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3
Iceland	35	37	39	42	47	55	61	67	69	72	82
% of total population	11.0	11.4	11.9	12.6	13.7	15.7	17.2	18.3	18.7	19.3	22.0
Ireland	779	790	805	810	845	879	914	948	983	1 017	..
% of total population	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.8	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3	..
Israel	1 835	1 821	1 817	1 818	1 812	1 811	1 809	1 812	1 797	1 793	1 835
% of total population	24.0	23.4	22.9	22.5	22.0	21.6	21.2	20.9	20.4	20.0	20.2
Italy	5 696	5 737	5 805	5 907	6 054	6 175	6 069	6 161	6 262	6 161	6 417
% of total population	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.9
Latvia	279	271	265	259	251	246	242	237	230	224	241
% of total population	13.7	13.4	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.0	13.1
Lithuania	140	137	136	130	127	131	138	153	165	169	232
% of total population	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.9	6.1	8.5
Luxembourg	226	238	249	261	271	281	291	302	310	319	334
% of total population	42.1	43.3	44.2	45.2	45.8	46.6	47.4	48.2	48.8	49.5	51.2
Mexico	991	940	1 007	..	..	1 075	..	1 212	..	..	..
% of total population	0.9	0.8	0.8	..	..	0.9	..	1.0	..	..	..
Netherlands	1 928	1 953	1 996	2 057	2 137	2 216	2 299	2 400	2 451	2 551	2 777
% of total population	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.8	14.0	14.5	15.8

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
New Zealand	1 002	1 050	1 108	1 169	1 231	1 272	..	..	..	..	..
% of total population	22.6	23.5	24.3	25.3	26.2	26.6	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	664	705	742	772	800	822	842	868	878	898	957
% of total population	13.1	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.3	16.6	17.5
Poland	625	620	612	626	652	696	761	849	902	951	933
% of total population	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2
Portugal	915	937	959	980	1 002	1 024	1 046	1 067	1 089	1 105	..
% of total population	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	..
Slovak Republic	173	175	178	182	186	190	194	198	202	227	227
% of total population	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.9
Slovenia	233	235	238	241	245	250	265	282	293	295	309
% of total population	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.6	13.3	13.8	13.9	14.6
Spain	6 175	5 958	5 891	5 918	6 025	6 199	6 539	6 997	7 215	7 365	8 204
% of total population	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.9	14.8	15.2	15.5	17.3
Sweden	1 473	1 533	1 604	1 676	1 784	1 877	1 956	2 020	2 047	2 091	2 144
% of total population	15.3	15.8	16.4	16.9	17.8	18.6	19.1	19.6	19.6	19.9	20.3
Switzerland	2 218	2 290	2 355	2 416	2 480	2 519	2 553	2 590	2 630	2 672	2 734
% of total population	27.6	28.1	28.6	29.0	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.7	31.2
Türkiye	..	1 460	1 592	1 777	1 924	2 278	2 669	2 610	3 141	3 243	3 003
% of total population	..	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.5
United Kingdom	7 860	8 064	8 482	8 988	9 369	9 388	9 482	9 539	9 614	10 031	10 311
% of total population	12.3	12.5	13.0	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.9	15.2
United States	41 344	42 391	43 290	43 739	44 525	44 729	44 933	44 258	45 273	47 331	49 060
% of total population	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.2	13.5	14.0	14.5

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the Tables B.4. The percentage of total population is based on the UN and Eurostat estimates of the total population and may differ from national estimates.

StatLink https://stat.link/r5any7

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Australia

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
United Kingdom	1 220.2	1 216.3	1 209.1	1 202.1	1 197.2	1 190.0	1 182.0	1 177.2	1 160.6	1 144.6	..	49
India	378.5	411.2	449.0	489.4	538.3	593.3	665.4	724.1	712.0	753.5	..	46
China	524.9	561.7	606.7	658.2	706.4	748.2	766.0	746.0	691.9	713.0	..	55
New Zealand	585.4	583.7	575.4	568.2	572.3	577.5	582.9	584.5	584.0	586.0	..	49
Philippines	218.9	230.2	241.1	252.7	265.3	276.9	294.2	308.4	308.2	320.3	..	61
Viet Nam	219.9	228.5	235.6	243.2	251.9	259.7	268.1	275.9	274.8	281.8	..	56
South Africa	172.2	174.9	177.4	180.5	185.6	189.7	195.1	200.9	202.7	206.7	..	50
Malaysia	138.4	139.4	143.4	152.9	165.0	174.5	177.5	178.8	174.0	176.2	..	53
Italy	200.7	200.4	198.5	195.8	190.8	185.3	179.6	174.8	167.6	161.6	..	49
Nepal	34.8	42.9	50.2	59.0	73.9	95.0	119.1	132.4	130.3	151.1	..	45
Sri Lanka	110.7	115.1	119.7	124.5	128.4	132.2	137.5	142.7	140.1	145.4	..	48
United States	100.8	102.7	104.7	105.8	108.8	110.1	111.0	113.2	113.5	112.6	..	52
Korea	97.9	101.9	106.6	111.6	114.8	116.7	116.4	112.0	107.1	108.8	..	55
Germany	123.1	120.8	119.1	116.7	115.7	113.9	111.6	110.4	107.1	104.7	..	53
Iraq	61.4	66.5	70.9	74.7	84.6	88.4	94.6	101.0	101.0	104.2	..	49
Other countries	2 221.3	2 274.2	2 322.4	2 377.0	2 442.9	2 495.2	2 548.7	2 590.2	2 551.0	2 611.2	..	
Total	**6 408.7**	**6 570.2**	**6 729.7**	**6 912.1**	**7 142.0**	**7 346.5**	**7 549.7**	**7 672.5**	**7 525.9**	**7 681.7**	**8 175.6**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Austria

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Germany	205.9	210.7	215.0	219.9	224.0	227.8	232.2	237.8	244.9	251.6	258.6	52
Bosnia and Herzegovina	151.7	155.1	158.9	162.0	164.3	166.8	168.5	170.5	172.4	174.3	176.7	50
Türkiye	159.2	160.0	160.0	160.2	160.4	160.3	159.7	159.6	159.1	159.1	161.1	48
Romania	73.9	79.3	91.3	98.7	105.6	113.3	121.1	128.8	134.2	138.3	145.0	51
Serbia	130.9	132.6	134.7	137.1	139.1	141.9	143.2	144.4	144.4	143.9	144.3	52
Hungary	48.1	55.0	61.5	67.7	72.4	75.8	79.0	81.9	83.9	85.3	88.9	54
Ukraine	8.8	9.4	10.7	11.9	12.7	13.4	14.0	14.8	15.4	16.5	80.4	67
Poland	63.2	66.8	69.9	72.2	73.8	75.1	75.6	76.1	76.6	76.5	77.1	51
Syria	4.2	5.2	12.3	33.6	41.6	47.0	48.5	49.7	52.3	63.0	73.9	34
Croatia	39.0	39.8	41.7	43.3	44.5	45.2	46.7	48.1	50.6	53.5	56.5	50
Slovak Republic	30.0	32.6	35.5	38.0	40.0	41.5	42.7	43.8	44.9	45.8	47.0	62
Afghanistan	13.6	18.2	20.3	36.6	44.7	44.4	43.1	42.2	42.2	43.0	44.9	36
Russia	29.4	30.2	31.7	33.0	33.9	34.4	34.7	35.2	35.8	36.6	40.5	61
Italy	26.2	27.7	29.3	31.2	32.3	33.3	34.1	35.1	35.9	36.4	37.5	45
Bulgaria	17.0	18.5	21.6	23.8	25.7	27.4	29.2	31.1	32.2	33.0	34.6	54
Other countries	363.6	373.5	390.2	425.4	441.5	449.8	456.2	466.0	472.7	485.7	508.8	
Total	**1 364.8**	**1 414.6**	**1 484.6**	**1 594.7**	**1 656.3**	**1 697.1**	**1 728.6**	**1 765.3**	**1 797.6**	**1 842.4**	**1 975.9**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Belgium

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Morocco	201.9	204.8	208.1	211.2	214.1	217.4	221.0	226.5	229.7	233.6	238.9	50
France	179.2	180.8	182.2	183.7	184.5	184.9	186.1	189.2	191.0	191.9	194.2	54
Netherlands	127.4	127.9	128.5	129.4	129.8	130.0	130.7	131.6	131.8	132.8	134.9	50
Italy	119.5	119.7	120.0	120.1	119.7	119.1	119.1	119.5	118.3	117.1	116.8	49
Romania	52.7	57.9	65.2	71.7	77.3	83.5	90.9	99.9	104.7	108.0	113.8	45
Türkiye	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.5	99.1	100.1	102.0	102.6	104.1	107.9	47
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	83.1	83.5	83.6	84.1	84.4	84.9	85.4	86.4	86.7	87.1	87.9	55
Former USSR	51.5	51.1	51.8	51.2	51.7	53.1	54.6	58.5	58.2	59.5	85.8	62
Germany	83.2	82.4	81.5	81.1	80.6	80.2	80.2	80.2	79.8	79.6	79.9	54
Poland	67.8	70.9	73.4	75.5	76.3	76.9	77.4	78.2	77.5	76.6	77.3	57
Spain	42.8	44.7	46.0	47.0	47.2	47.9	48.9	50.5	51.7	53.5	55.9	53
Bulgaria	23.9	26.1	28.7	31.3	32.9	34.8	36.9	40.4	42.6	44.5	47.0	50
Former Yugoslavia	44.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.8	46.9	44.9	45.1	45.6	50
Syria	7.2	8.1	10.9	21.3	25.1	30.0	33.1	35.7	36.4	38.7	42.0	42
Afghanistan	11.5	11.7	12.8	20.4	22.1	22.9	24.2	28.2	30.0	35.4	41.6	27
Other countries	529.9	539.7	551.9	580.0	593.6	612.7	640.8	682.7	694.0	718.2	779.2	
Total	**1 724.4**	**1 750.8**	**1 786.1**	**1 849.3**	**1 880.8**	**1 920.5**	**1 973.0**	**2 056.4**	**2 079.8**	**2 125.7**	**2 248.6**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Canada

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2021 (%)
China	..	..	..	858.2	..	..	..	..	929.7	..	..	45
India	..	..	..	668.6	..	..	..	..	898.1	..	..	50
Philippines	..	..	..	588.3	..	..	..	..	719.6	..	..	42
United Kingdom	..	..	..	499.1	..	..	..	..	464.1	..	..	49
United States	..	..	..	253.7	..	..	..	..	256.1	..	..	45
Pakistan	..	..	..	202.3	..	..	..	..	234.1	..	..	51
Italy	..	..	..	236.6	..	..	..	..	204.1	..	..	50
Iran	..	..	..	154.4	..	..	..	..	182.9	..	..	50
Viet Nam	..	..	..	169.3	..	..	..	..	182.1	..	..	45
Jamaica	..	..	..	138.3	..	..	..	..	145.4	..	..	44
Korea	..	..	..	123.3	..	..	..	..	138.4	..	..	46
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	132.0	..	..	..	..	136.2	..	..	49
Poland	..	..	..	146.5	..	..	..	..	135.0	..	..	45
Portugal	..	..	..	139.5	..	..	..	..	128.8	..	..	49
Germany	..	..	..	145.8	..	..	..	..	126.5	..	..	48
Other countries	..	..	..	3 085.0	..	..	..	..	3 480.5	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**7 540.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**8 361.5**	**..**	**..**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Chile

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	83.0	..	342.4	464.7	471.9	492.1	532.7	50
Peru	157.7	..	..	..	187.8	..	227.5	235.6	240.9	250.5	250.9	52
Colombia	19.1	..	..	..	105.4	..	153.1	167.5	170.3	184.1	189.5	52
Haiti	..	..	..	..	62.7	..	179.1	180.5	182.0	182.4	184.7	37
Bolivia	30.5	..	..	..	73.8	..	109.6	121.7	127.4	138.2	148.1	52
Argentina	64.9	..	..	..	66.5	..	73.8	76.3	77.8	79.2	79.3	49
Ecuador	21.9	..	..	..	27.7	..	37.5	40.2	40.8	43.5	44.6	51
Brazil	11.2	..	..	..	14.2	..	17.4	18.5	19.1	19.8	20.2	55
Dominican Republic	..	..	..	..	11.9	..	17.8	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.6	59
Spain	12.1	..	..	..	16.7	..	18.5	19.0	19.4	19.3	19.4	45
Cuba	..	..	..	..	6.7	..	15.7	18.0	19.4	19.5	19.1	42
United States	10.9	..	..	..	12.3	..	14.5	15.0	14.2	14.8	14.8	47
China	6.6	..	..	..	10.1	..	13.4	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.1	42
Mexico	..	..	..	..	5.8	..	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.7	55
Germany	7.1	..	..	..	5.7	..	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	52
Other countries	..	..	..	..	56.1	..	66.6	70.2	71.3	72.7	73.4	
Total	**415.5**	**441.5**	**465.3**	**..**	**746.4**	**..**	**1 300.0**	**1 474.7**	**1 502.0**	**1 564.2**	**1 625.1**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Colombia

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2020 (%)
Venezuela	..	..	55.9	..	..	..	..	1 780.5	..	..	..	50
United States	..	..	19.0	..	..	..	..	20.8	..	..	..	45
Ecuador	..	..	16.4	..	..	..	..	19.2	..	..	..	49
Spain	..	..	11.9	..	..	..	..	17.1	..	..	..	43
Argentina	..	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	40
Peru	..	..	5.1	..	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	39
Mexico	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	45
Chile	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	4.7	..	..	..	42
Brazil	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	4.7	..	..	..	52
Italy	..	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	3.2	..	..	..	34
France	..	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	3.2	..	..	..	39
Panama	..	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	3.1	..	..	..	49
Cuba	..	..	2.1	..	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	..	37
Germany	..	..	2.1	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	..	39
Costa Rica	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	50
Other countries	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	25.3	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**159.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**1 905.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Costa Rica

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2020 (%)
Nicaragua	..	..	292.2	..	..	..	..	350.9	..	..	..	50
Venezuela	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	28.2	..	..	..	49
Colombia	..	..	21.3	..	..	..	..	25.5	..	..	..	48
El Salvador	..	..	13.9	..	..	..	..	16.7	..	..	..	53
United States	..	..	12.7	..	..	..	..	15.2	..	..	..	41
Panama	..	..	11.4	..	..	..	..	13.7	..	..	..	47
Cuba	..	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	6.9	..	..	..	45
Honduras	..	..	3.9	..	..	..	..	4.7	..	..	..	54
Peru	..	..	3.8	..	..	..	..	4.5	..	..	..	46
China	..	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	44
Mexico	..	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	3.7	..	..	..	51
Guatemala	..	..	2.7	..	..	..	..	3.2	..	..	..	47
Spain	..	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	2.6	..	..	..	42
Italy	..	..	2.1	..	..	..	..	2.6	..	..	..	36
Germany	..	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	..	40
Other countries	..	..	29.9	..	..	..	..	35.8	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**411.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**520.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Czechia

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Ukraine	99.8	94.2	100.7	104.1	110.3	107.5	122.9	136.8	156.6	154.2	442.9	54
Slovak Republic	80.3	84.7	89.3	94.0	98.9	102.4	106.6	110.1	112.7	86.0	88.3	49
Russia	29.2	30.6	32.7	33.7	36.2	33.4	35.1	35.3	39.3	34.4	37.2	58
Viet Nam	46.2	45.9	45.5	45.6	46.6	46.1	47.2	47.7	48.0	32.5	33.0	47
Poland	18.4	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.4	19.7	20.3	20.7	19.6	13.2	13.2	58
Moldova	6.3	6.2	6.8	7.3	8.3	8.3	9.5	10.5	11.4	9.2	10.8	42
Bulgaria	7.7	8.5	9.3	10.1	11.2	12.6	14.2	15.6	16.2	9.7	10.1	38
Kazakhstan	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.5	8.4	7.3	8.3	55
Romania	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.1	7.1	8.0	9.1	9.9	10.5	6.3	6.5	32
United States	3.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	7.7	7.6	7.6	5.6	6.2	5.0	6.5	44
Belarus	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.4	51
India	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.0	6.3	30
Mongolia	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.8	6.4	7.3	8.0	8.1	5.4	6.0	51
China	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.8	5.0	5.3	50
United Kingdom	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.0	7.0	7.6	4.7	5.0	21
Other countries	66.5	71.8	76.0	79.8	87.7	89.5	97.9	101.7	107.1	69.2	78.4	
Total	**387.3**	**396.2**	**416.5**	**433.3**	**465.1**	**467.6**	**507.1**	**533.6**	**570.1**	**453.4**	**764.2**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Denmark

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Poland	29.9	32.0	34.5	37.1	39.1	40.6	41.5	41.5	41.9	44.2	46.9	47
Ukraine	6.4	6.7	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.8	11.1	12.1	12.3	13.4	38.8	61
Romania	12.9	15.7	18.7	21.9	24.3	26.3	28.5	29.4	30.3	34.1	38.2	42
Germany	28.7	28.7	28.7	29.1	29.6	29.8	30.3	30.6	30.9	32.4	35.0	52
Syria	4.0	5.8	11.6	24.1	33.6	35.4	35.9	35.5	35.7	35.3	34.9	44
Türkiye	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.9	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.5	34.1	48
Iraq	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.6	21.9	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0	46
Iran	13.3	14.1	14.9	15.6	16.0	16.8	17.1	17.2	17.6	18.0	19.1	44
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.4	51
United Kingdom	12.5	12.8	13.0	13.4	14.1	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.2	35
India	6.3	6.7	7.4	8.5	9.8	10.7	11.8	12.8	12.7	13.7	16.0	45
Norway	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	64
Sweden	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.1	60
Pakistan	12.3	12.9	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.8	48
Afghanistan	11.6	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.7	46
Other countries	219.8	229.5	239.4	256.0	267.7	278.2	286.1	289.6	290.3	302.7	320.1	
Total	**456.4**	**476.1**	**501.1**	**540.5**	**570.6**	**591.7**	**607.6**	**614.4**	**617.8**	**640.9**	**698.0**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Estonia

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Russia	138.5	136.4	129.2	126.2	122.9	120.6	118.1	115.9	113.1	110.2	109.5	63
Ukraine	21.7	21.5	21.8	22.4	22.7	23.2	24.0	25.0	26.4	28.6	59.3	54
Belarus	11.6	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	59
Latvia	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.7	48
Finland	2.4	2.3	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	40
Kazakhstan	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	57
Germany	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.7	45
Lithuania	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	54
Azerbaijan	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	41
Georgia	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	47
United Kingdom	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	..	..	1.8	32
Moldova	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	..	..	1.7	38
India	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	..	..	1.6	31
United States	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	..	..	1.4	39
France	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	..	..	1.4	34
Other countries	8.1	8.2	10.3	11.2	12.1	14.8	16.7	18.3	24.9	27.0	22.3	
Total	**199.0**	**196.9**	**194.7**	**193.9**	**192.6**	**196.3**	**198.1**	**199.0**	**198.2**	**200.6**	**234.7**	**56**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Finland

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Former USSR	52.3	53.7	54.7	55.6	56.5	56.7	57.1	58.1	59.0	60.6	63.9	60
Estonia	35.0	39.5	42.7	44.5	45.7	46.0	46.2	46.0	46.2	46.9	47.2	49
Sweden	31.6	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.4	32.7	32.9	33.4	33.7	33.9	48
Iraq	8.4	9.3	10.0	10.7	13.8	16.3	17.9	19.0	20.1	20.9	21.7	37
Russia	10.0	11.1	12.0	12.8	13.7	14.2	14.9	15.7	16.6	17.8	20.5	53
China	8.3	8.9	9.4	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.4	11.9	12.6	13.5	14.5	56
Somalia	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.2	49
Thailand	8.1	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.5	78
India	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.4	9.4	11.6	43
Viet Nam	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.6	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.4	10.1	10.9	54
Türkiye	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.2	8.8	9.2	10.1	35
Iran	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.9	9.8	45
Philippines	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.2	6.9	9.8	66
Afghanistan	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.8	8.5	9.3	38
Former Yugoslavia	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.2	42
Other countries	90.2	96.7	104.3	111.5	120.1	127.7	135.0	143.3	151.6	162.5	178.9	
Total	**285.5**	**304.3**	**322.0**	**337.2**	**357.5**	**372.8**	**387.2**	**404.2**	**420.8**	**442.3**	**476.9**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – France

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2020 (%)
Algeria	1 363.9	1 368.4	1 375.3	1 383.7	1 386.4	1 390.3	1 386.2	1 397.4	..	..	..	51
Morocco	924.0	935.4	953.5	967.2	981.2	992.1	1 009.6	1 019.5	..	..	..	51
Portugal	633.2	642.1	648.1	648.1	644.2	624.2	614.2	614.2	..	596.3	600.7	50
Tunisia	387.6	393.9	397.8	403.7	410.7	415.6	427.8	427.0	..	..	..	46
Italy	327.6	325.0	323.9	322.7	322.0	314.9	315.4	315.4	..	308.7	313.1	51
Spain	283.4	284.6	286.2	285.2	284.1	275.8	274.1	274.1	..	275.6	262.9	55
Germany	211.6	209.9	208.3	206.4	204.3	198.3	190.3	190.3	..	200.9	196.1	57
Belgium	149.7	151.2	152.7	154.1	155.6	154.3	163.6	163.6	..	153.7	170.0	54
United Kingdom	168.0	167.0	166.5	165.6	165.0	162.3	163.6	163.6	..	..	..	51
Senegal	124.1	127.7	132.7	137.3	143.6	148.4	156.3	158.9	..	..	..	47
Comoros	40.3	42.5	45.0	108.4	131.4	137.6	143.3	149.7	..	..	..	55
Madagascar	122.3	124.7	127.1	134.8	137.9	140.3	141.3	149.8	..	..	..	60
Côte d'Ivoire	99.9	104.4	109.0	114.6	120.5	127.5	133.7	143.5	..	..	..	52
Romania	96.7	108.8	117.3	124.6	131.9	135.7	141.2	141.2	..	144.9	148.3	52
Viet Nam	119.0	118.4	117.9	117.0	115.9	116.0	116.0	117.0	..	..	..	57
Other countries	2 539.7	2 611.3	2 686.1	2 754.9	2 764.3	2 866.3	3 052.1	3 096.5	..	..	..	
Total	**7 590.9**	**7 715.1**	**7 847.5**	**8 028.2**	**8 098.9**	**8 199.7**	**8 428.7**	**8 521.8**	**..**	**8 651.1**	**8 942.1**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Germany

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Poland	1 147.0	1 203.0	1 253.0	1 328.0	1 460.0	1 553.0	1 668.0	1 638.0	1 459.0	1 552.0	1 578.0	54
Türkiye	1 292.0	1 313.0	1 343.0	1 362.0	1 321.0	1 194.0	1 319.0	1 339.0	1 285.0	1 313.0	1 320.0	49
Russia	950.0	959.0	936.0	954.0	955.0	1 057.0	1 076.0	1 076.0	955.0	1 017.0	1 051.0	57
Syria	42.0	53.0	70.0	141.0	453.0	620.0	711.0	721.0	873.0	891.0	1 016.0	42
Kazakhstan	728.0	728.0	725.0	735.0	735.0	909.0	946.0	926.0	831.0	938.0	968.0	53
Romania	422.0	460.0	484.0	545.0	653.0	670.0	779.0	813.0	746.0	816.0	866.0	51
Ukraine	205.0	210.0	214.0	211.0	222.0	255.0	269.0	264.0	260.0	253.0	521.0	65
Italy	371.0	417.0	425.0	439.0	506.0	467.0	508.0	522.0	516.0	528.0	515.0	39
Bosnia and Herzegovina	148.0	148.0	157.0	164.0	171.0	263.0	289.0	304.0	334.0	333.0	385.0	50
Afghanistan	83.0	90.0	101.0	111.0	176.0	179.0	209.0	233.0	250.0	276.0	337.0	39
Iraq	75.0	88.0	97.0	104.0	151.0	193.0	233.0	245.0	252.0	281.0	299.0	43
Croatia	205.0	208.0	219.0	254.0	305.0	242.0	278.0	297.0	280.0	301.0	294.0	50
Bulgaria	91.0	96.0	119.0	146.0	214.0	226.0	264.0	269.0	229.0	280.0	290.0	51
Greece	211.0	221.0	233.0	256.0	281.0	264.0	298.0	294.0	292.0	279.0	265.0	46
Serbia	174.0	180.0	185.0	183.0	187.0	205.0	207.0	223.0	228.0	228.0	260.0	51
Other countries	3 903.0	4 027.0	4 231.0	4 459.0	4 819.0	4 746.0	4 403.0	4 518.0	4 851.0	4 880.0	5 232.0	
Total	**10 047.0**	**10 401.0**	**10 792.0**	**11 392.0**	**12 609.0**	**13 043.0**	**13 457.0**	**13 682.0**	**13 641.0**	**14 166.0**	**15 197.0**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Greece

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Albania	..	337.7	..	312.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	45.1	..	43.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	..	43	..	35.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	40.9	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	25.7	..	26.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	27.2	..	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	..	10.7	..	16.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	..	18	..	16.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	..	7.7	..	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	16.6	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	10.9	..	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	12.5	..	9.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	5.3	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	..	9.8	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moldova	..	4.9	..	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	111.5	..	80.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**727.5**	**..**	**648.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Hungary

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Romania	190.9	198.4	203.4	208.4	206.3	207.4	207.1	210.4	208.0	207.4	208.2	51
Ukraine	28.8	33.3	42.0	50.2	55.8	61.6	68.5	72.2	71.5	74.5	82.2	51
Germany	27.3	29.2	30.2	31.7	32.4	33.6	34.4	37.9	39.0	42.6	46.3	49
Serbia	27.1	30.0	32.4	34.0	34.7	39.4	42.2	43.0	41.0	41.5	42.3	44
Former USSR	14.1	13.5	13.2	13.3	12.7	14.6	23.4	27.6	27.1	28.5	29.2	52
Slovak Republic	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.9	20.3	20.5	21.3	21.2	21.4	60
United Kingdom	5.6	6.8	7.9	9.4	11.2	12.9	14.6	16.7	18.0	19.3	20.5	46
China	9.9	11.1	14.8	18.2	17.5	18.2	17.0	17.8	16.8	16.0	16.6	48
Austria	8.1	8.8	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.5	13.0	14.0	15.0	46
Former Czechoslovakia	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.8	8.6	9.5	9.9	58
United States	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.8	47
Viet Nam	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.1	5.1	6.3	7.4	7.1	7.9	48
Italy	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.3	38
Netherlands	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.5	44
India	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.9	5.3	29
Other countries	67.3	70.2	75.3	79.9	83.2	86.9	94.0	100.9	102.9	106.4	122.7	
Total	**424.2**	**447.7**	**476.1**	**504.3**	**514.1**	**536.6**	**565.1**	**594.3**	**597.6**	**612.7**	**649.2**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Iceland

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Poland	9.4	10.2	11.0	12.0	13.8	17.0	19.2	20.5	20.6	20.9	23.1	42
Lithuania	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.9	36
Denmark	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	50
Romania	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.2	29
United States	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	49
Ukraine	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.7	60
Latvia	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	31
Philippines	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	66
Germany	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	63
Sweden	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	51
United Kingdom	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	40
Thailand	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	74
Spain	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	42
Norway	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	51
Portugal	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	34
Other countries	9.3	9.7	10.3	11.1	12.5	14.9	17.1	19.2	18.9	21.0	24.6	
Total	**35.4**	**37.2**	**39.2**	**42.0**	**46.5**	**54.6**	**61.4**	**66.8**	**67.4**	**71.8**	**82.2**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Ireland

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
United Kingdom	..	..	..	277.2	..	..	..	..	..	289.1	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	115.2	..	..	..	..	..	106.1	..	..
India	..	..	..	21.0	..	..	..	..	..	56.6	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	28.7	..	..	..	..	..	42.5	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	..	39.6	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	34.2	..	..
United States	..	..	..	28.7	..	..	..	..	..	34.2	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	16.6	..	..	..	..	..	20.6	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	20.3	..	..
Philippines	..	..	..	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	..
China	..	..	..	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	18.5	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	18.4	..	..
Moldova	..	..	..	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	16.2	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	15.9	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	15.7	..	..
Other countries	..	..	..	190.1	..	..	..	..	..	269.7	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**810.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**1 017.4**	**..**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Israel

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Former USSR	862.4	858.7	859.4	863.1	867.1	873.3	882.2	895.6	891.0	886.7	942.9	56
Morocco	147.2	145.4	143.1	140.9	138.8	136.1	133.2	130.3	126.9	123.8	120.5	54
United States	86.2	88.0	90.5	92.6	94.6	96.9	98.8	101.4	103.5	103.4	109.1	52
Ethiopia	84.6	85.9	85.6	85.7	85.5	87.0	86.9	87.5	88.6	90.6	92.1	51
France	44.2	46.3	51.1	57.0	60.1	62.6	64.0	65.3	66.5	68.8	69.8	54
Romania	87.0	84.0	80.8	77.8	74.8	71.8	68.8	66.0	63.2	60.6	57.8	56
Iraq	58.5	56.8	54.9	53.0	51.1	49.3	47.4	45.4	43.4	41.3	39.1	54
Iran	47.4	46.7	46.0	45.2	44.4	43.5	42.7	41.8	40.9	40.0	39.1	52
Argentina	36.8	36.3	36.0	35.6	35.4	35.1	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.5	35.8	53
United Kingdom	23.0	23.2	23.5	24.0	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.1	26.0	52
Tunisia	28.8	28.4	28.6	28.3	27.7	27.1	26.4	25.6	24.9	24.4	23.8	55
Poland	45.0	42.2	39.7	37.2	34.8	32.6	30.5	28.6	26.8	25.1	23.3	58
Türkiye	24.1	23.4	22.8	22.1	21.6	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.2	18.5	17.8	53
India	17.4	17.5	18.0	18.0	17.8	17.9	18.1	17.9	17.8	18.1	17.8	53
Germany	20.2	19.7	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.8	16.3	16.1	15.6	58
Other countries	222.2	218.7	217.9	218.4	216.3	214.7	212.6	210.1	208.1	214.0	204.6	
Total	**1 835.0**	**1 821.0**	**1 817.0**	**1 817.5**	**1 812.4**	**1 811.2**	**1 808.9**	**1 812.2**	**1 797.3**	**1 792.9**	**1 835.3**	**55**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Italy

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Romania	1 000.1	1 004.6	1 016.0	1 024.1	1 036.0	1 033.0	984.5	979.1	913.2	901.0	902.3	60
Albania	432.7	440.1	446.6	449.7	458.2	467.9	463.0	478.3	505.3	507.8	534.1	49
Former USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	448.2	462.8	454.9	483.5	81
Morocco	409.6	418.1	424.1	428.9	434.5	437.8	432.4	442.4	457.0	456.0	472.6	46
China	191.3	197.1	200.4	212.2	220.1	223.7	218.3	222.4	259.1	228.6	235.0	50
Germany	220.0	216.3	214.3	211.6	210.4	209.0	205.5	204.7	198.3	198.3	201.0	56
Switzerland	191.5	194.9	194.0	192.8	192.1	191.7	190.4	190.1	187.3	187.7	187.9	54
Former Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185.7	188.9	181.0	181.7	50
India	126.8	134.1	139.1	149.5	155.6	157.8	154.4	160.6	172.0	170.2	180.4	41
Bangladesh	87.5	95.4	105.5	111.3	119.5	128.5	125.9	129.5	146.7	148.4	165.9	26
Egypt	105.5	106.7	108.9	112.8	117.7	121.8	120.9	127.5	137.3	138.8	150.4	31
Pakistan	77.1	83.4	89.5	97.8	108.9	116.7	117.9	121.5	135.0	134.8	146.7	25
Philippines	135.4	141.1	143.2	145.5	147.8	148.5	140.8	141.6	149.0	144.3	146.5	60
Brazil	108.9	102.5	100.0	104.8	111.8	121.8	129.4	140.7	128.9	121.0	133.4	63
Peru	113.0	114.1	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.7	110.4	112.0	117.3	117.0	125.5	62
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 077.2	2 104.1	2 071.1	2 170.5	
Total	**5 695.9**	**5 737.2**	**5 805.3**	**5 907.5**	**6 054.0**	**6 175.3**	**6 069.0**	**6 161.4**	**6 262.2**	**6 161.0**	**6 417.2**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Latvia

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Russia	146.3	140.7	136.4	131.8	126.9	122.4	117.8	113.8	109.5	104.8	101.5	64
Ukraine	35.7	34.7	34.1	34.0	33.0	32.5	32.6	32.4	31.7	31.4	51.9	56
Belarus	51.5	50.0	48.6	47.2	45.5	43.9	42.6	41.3	39.8	38.5	37.1	67
Lithuania	17.9	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.8	12.2	63
Kazakhstan	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	56
United Kingdom	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	43
Uzbekistan	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	35
Estonia	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	54
Germany	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	51
Azerbaijan	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	40
India	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	21
Moldova	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	47
Georgia	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	42
Ireland	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	44
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	37
Other countries	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.5	9.1	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.6	11.4	
Total	**279.2**	**271.1**	**265.4**	**258.9**	**251.5**	**246.0**	**241.8**	**237.0**	**230.1**	**223.6**	**241.1**	**59**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Lithuania

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Russia	..	60.1	58.5	54.9	52.3	50.5	49.1	48.3	47.2	60.9	63.2	58
Ukraine	..	12.4	12.3	11.3	12.4	15.4	19.6	25.7	30.6	17.9	58.8	54
Belarus	..	35.4	33.6	31.1	30.0	30.8	32.2	36.0	39.6	41.5	53.9	46
United Kingdom	..	3.3	4.3	5.2	5.0	5.4	6.3	8.0	9.1	11.2	12.1	49
Latvia	..	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.9	6.9	57
Kazakhstan	..	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	6.1	6.7	52
Norway	..	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.0	50
Ireland	..	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.0	50
Uzbekistan	..	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.2	30
Germany	..	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.1	48
Kyrgyzstan	..	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	18
Azerbaijan	..	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	26
Poland	..	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	63
Tajikistan	..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	19
Moldova	..	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.2	35
Other countries	..	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.3	14.2	10.6	12.6	
Total	**140.0**	**137.4**	**136.0**	**129.7**	**127.4**	**131.0**	**138.2**	**152.6**	**165.2**	**168.8**	**231.8**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Luxembourg

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Portugal	..	..	..	..	72.5	72.8	73.2	73.3	73.1	72.9	72.4	48
France	..	..	..	..	39.0	40.6	41.9	43.2	44.0	44.8	45.0	46
Belgium	..	..	..	..	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.3	21.4	21.3	21.2	46
Italy	..	..	..	..	17.0	17.7	18.4	19.0	19.3	19.8	20.3	42
Germany	..	..	..	..	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8	52
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.7	53
Spain	..	..	..	..	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.1	48
Romania	..	..	..	..	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.3	58
Brazil	..	..	..	..	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.8	59
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.7	43
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	5.7	68
Poland	..	..	..	..	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	58
India	..	..	..	..	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.2	46
China	..	..	..	..	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	56
Russia	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.0	65
Other countries	..	..	..	..	68.6	72.8	77.4	82.6	86.8	91.9	98.7	
Total	**226.1**	**237.7**	**248.9**	**260.6**	**270.7**	**280.8**	**291.2**	**301.7**	**309.6**	**319.0**	**333.6**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Mexico

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
United States	..	..	739.2	..	..	799.1	..	797.3	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	..	..	42.9	..	..	32.4	..	56.8	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	22.6	..	..	19.7	..	20.8	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	18.7	..	..	27.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	..	..	15.7	..	..	24.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	14.7	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras	..	..	14.5	..	..	18.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	12.8	..	..	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
El Salvador	..	..	10.6	..	..	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	9.8	..	..	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	8.6	..	..	14.2	..	9.1	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	**..**	**..**	69.4	**..**	**..**	81.5	**..**	328.3	**..**	**..**	**..**	
Total	**991.2**	**939.9**	**1 007.1**	**..**	**..**	**1 074.8**	**..**	**1 212.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Netherlands

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Türkiye	196.5	195.1	192.7	191.0	190.8	192.0	194.3	198.0	200.0	205.0	215.7	49
Former USSR	51.8	53.7	56.4	59.1	62.2	66.6	72.1	78.9	82.5	89.0	186.4	62
Poland	86.5	96.2	108.5	117.9	126.6	135.6	145.2	155.2	164.2	173.5	183.0	52
Suriname	184.1	182.6	181.0	179.5	178.6	178.2	178.3	178.8	178.4	177.9	177.9	56
Morocco	168.2	168.5	168.6	168.5	168.7	169.2	170.5	172.2	172.7	173.4	175.3	50
Germany	121.8	120.5	119.1	118.6	118.8	119.5	120.6	122.0	122.5	124.0	124.6	58
Syria	7.7	9.5	17.9	38.5	65.9	81.8	86.7	91.9	97.4	108.4	124.5	43
Indonesia	132.0	129.2	126.4	123.5	120.8	117.9	115.1	112.5	108.8	106.1	103.8	57
China	59.8	61.3	62.5	64.4	66.0	68.3	71.0	74.1	73.5	75.6	78.5	57
India	20.7	22.2	24.3	27.0	30.6	35.3	41.2	48.2	49.2	55.1	65.9	45
Belgium	51.9	52.8	54.0	55.3	56.9	58.6	60.2	61.8	63.5	64.9	65.9	53
United Kingdom	47.8	48.4	49.1	50.2	51.7	53.4	55.8	59.0	61.1	60.9	60.9	45
Former Yugoslavia	52.5	52.5	52.6	52.7	53.1	53.5	54.3	55.6	56.0	57.3	58.6	53
Bulgaria	18.2	18.3	20.1	21.9	23.7	26.4	29.9	34.7	38.8	43.5	49.0	48
Iraq	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.9	43.1	43.9	44.8	45.4	45.9	46.4	47.3	44
Other countries	687.6	702.0	722.4	747.5	779.6	815.5	858.7	911.5	936.6	989.7	1 059.6	
Total	**1 927.7**	**1 953.4**	**1 996.3**	**2 056.5**	**2 137.2**	**2 215.9**	**2 298.7**	**2 399.8**	**2 451.2**	**2 550.8**	**2 777.0**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – New Zealand

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2018 (%)
United Kingdom	..	255.0	..	..	..	..	265.5	..	..	..	..	49
China	..	96.4	..	..	..	..	144.2	..	..	..	..	55
India	..	67.2	..	..	..	..	117.3	..	..	..	..	42
Australia	..	62.7	..	..	..	..	75.8	..	..	..	..	53
South Africa	..	54.3	..	..	..	..	71.4	..	..	..	..	51
Philippines	..	37.3	..	..	..	..	67.6	..	..	..	..	52
Fiji	..	52.8	..	..	..	..	62.3	..	..	..	..	51
Samoa	..	50.7	..	..	..	..	55.5	..	..	..	..	51
Korea	..	26.6	..	..	..	..	31.0	..	..	..	..	54
United States	..	22.1	..	..	..	..	27.7	..	..	..	..	54
Tonga	..	22.4	..	..	..	..	26.9	..	..	..	..	48
Malaysia	..	16.4	..	..	..	..	19.9	..	..	..	..	54
Netherlands	..	19.9	..	..	..	..	19.3	..	..	..	..	50
Germany	..	12.9	..	..	..	..	16.6	..	..	..	..	57
Sri Lanka	..	9.6	..	..	..	..	14.3	..	..	..	..	47
Other countries	..	195.5	..	..	..	..	256.4	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**1 001.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**1 271.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Norway

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Poland	76.9	84.2	91.2	96.1	97.6	98.6	99.1	101.5	102.5	105.9	107.8	37
Sweden	47.8	48.6	49.2	49.1	48.3	47.9	47.7	47.7	47.8	48.2	48.5	49
Lithuania	28.6	33.0	35.9	37.4	37.7	38.4	39.4	40.7	41.4	42.1	42.5	42
Ukraine	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	37.0	64
Syria	2.0	3.1	5.5	9.7	20.8	27.4	30.8	32.0	32.8	34.4	36.2	42
Germany	27.8	27.9	28.2	28.2	28.0	27.8	28.0	28.4	28.7	29.4	29.9	49
Somalia	23.7	25.9	27.0	28.3	28.7	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	47
Philippines	17.8	19.5	20.6	21.4	22.2	23.1	24.1	25.1	25.0	24.8	26.0	75
Eritrea	10.1	12.4	14.8	17.7	20.1	21.9	22.7	23.2	23.6	24.5	24.8	43
Denmark	23.8	24.4	25.3	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.3	47
Thailand	16.4	17.3	18.0	18.9	20.1	21.1	22.0	22.8	23.3	23.6	24.2	81
Iraq	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.5	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.4	44
Pakistan	18.6	19.0	19.4	19.7	20.1	20.6	20.9	21.3	21.6	22.2	23.0	48
United Kingdom	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.7	20.3	20.8	21.4	21.7	38
Russia	16.2	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.3	18.7	18.9	19.0	20.7	67
Other countries	309.8	327.3	343.7	357.0	366.9	376.5	387.0	403.5	409.3	420.5	439.0	
Total	**663.9**	**704.5**	**741.8**	**772.5**	**799.8**	**822.4**	**841.6**	**867.8**	**878.2**	**898.2**	**956.8**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Poland

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2020 (%)
Ukraine	..	..	204.1	..	..	..	..	272.6	..	..	..	57
Germany	..	..	75.4	..	..	..	..	100.7	..	..	..	49
Belarus	..	..	75.0	..	..	..	..	100.2	..	..	..	56
Lithuania	..	..	49.8	..	..	..	..	66.6	..	..	..	57
Russia	..	..	37.7	..	..	..	..	50.3	..	..	..	59
United Kingdom	..	..	34.1	..	..	..	..	45.6	..	..	..	42
France	..	..	25.8	..	..	..	..	34.5	..	..	..	51
United States	..	..	13.5	..	..	..	..	18.0	..	..	..	45
Italy	..	..	9.8	..	..	..	..	13.1	..	..	..	41
Ireland	..	..	7.5	..	..	..	..	10.0	..	..	..	44
Belgium	..	..	5.2	..	..	..	..	6.9	..	..	..	43
Spain	..	..	4.8	..	..	..	..	6.4	..	..	..	43
Kazakhstan	..	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	6.1	..	..	..	49
Czechia	..	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	6.0	..	..	..	48
Austria	..	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	45
Other countries	..	..	49.3	..	..	..	..	65.9	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**604.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**807.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Portugal

Thousands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2021 (%)
Brazil	139.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271.2	..	56
Angola	162.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157.0	..	56
France	94.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.3	..	54
Mozambique	73.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.3	..	55
Cape Verde	62.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.3	..	56
Venezuela	25.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.0	..	56
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.6	..	54
United Kingdom	19.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.0	..	48
Germany	28.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.2	..	52
Guinea-Bissau	29.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.1	..	49
Switzerland	16.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.9	..	49
Sao Tome and Principe	18.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.4	..	58
Spain	16.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.2	..	55
India	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.4	..	28
Romania	23.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.6	..	52
Other countries	154.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184.6	..	
Total	**871.8**	**915.3**	**937.0**	**958.7**	**980.4**	**1 002.1**	**1 023.9**	**1 045.6**	**1 067.3**	**1 089.0**	**1 105.4**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Slovak Republic

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Czechia	88.6	88.2	88.0	87.8	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.2	88.2	106.4	104.9	54
United Kingdom	4.2	4.8	5.5	6.3	7.2	8.1	9.1	10.2	11.0	14.4	14.8	47
Ukraine	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.1	13.2	13.3	57
Hungary	17.7	17.3	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	13.1	12.6	53
Austria	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.9	6.1	47
Germany	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.9	5.5	5.8	45
Romania	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	5.7	5.7	41
Poland	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	5.0	5.0	57
Serbia	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	4.1	4.1	36
Italy	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.4	34
United States	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.3	47
Russia	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	61
Viet Nam	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0	40
Ireland	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.2	49
France	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.1	46
Other countries	16.1	17.1	18.1	19.5	21.0	22.2	23.3	24.4	25.5	37.0	37.3	
Total	**172.6**	**174.9**	**177.6**	**181.6**	**186.2**	**190.3**	**194.4**	**198.4**	**201.9**	**227.3**	**227.0**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Slovenia

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	152.6	152.6	158.7	163.9	167.3	37
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.7	60.7	58.9	58.0	57.2	51
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.3	42.3	42.4	43.2	44.4	39
North Macedonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.8	23.8	24.3	25.6	26.7	40
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.4	23.4	24.0	24.4	24.6	50
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8	10.8	11.6	12.1	12.4	50
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.0	10.9	45
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	3.1	3.3	10.1	10.8	64
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.8	7.0	50
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	4.1	4.6	5.4	6.4	56
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.7	49
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	47
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	49
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	51
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	48
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.6	55.5	62.8	68.4	72.2	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**411.3**	**411.3**	**427.7**	**449.2**	**460.7**	**42**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Spain

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Morocco	740.1	712.5	699.9	696.8	699.5	713.8	752.2	803.8	828.0	852.5	1 026.4	42
Colombia	366.0	353.2	347.5	347.2	361.5	386.1	431.1	499.2	541.6	564.9	715.7	57
Romania	715.0	670.1	646.2	627.8	611.9	595.7	587.1	579.3	568.9	542.4	538.7	52
Venezuela	156.3	154.3	160.5	174.0	199.4	245.0	311.8	383.5	415.3	438.6	518.9	54
Ecuador	452.4	429.4	416.4	409.4	408.2	408.7	411.9	418.9	420.8	423.2	430.8	54
Argentina	264.0	255.3	251.8	252.1	255.5	261.0	272.8	296.0	309.5	333.3	373.1	50
Peru	193.6	186.9	184.8	185.8	190.5	200.5	216.8	241.5	255.5	265.4	322.4	56
United Kingdom	321.1	314.4	306.0	300.3	296.8	288.4	290.2	304.0	316.9	319.7	293.7	49
France	208.4	205.4	203.7	204.4	205.7	207.9	211.9	216.1	219.2	223.7	215.3	51
Cuba	124.0	127.5	131.1	134.8	139.0	145.0	155.4	169.8	174.2	184.2	198.6	54
Ukraine	80.8	78.8	81.6	88.3	92.5	96.8	101.8	106.9	108.3	108.5	197.2	62
Dominican Republic	152.9	154.1	156.9	159.7	164.3	170.5	176.9	183.7	186.6	189.8	193.7	59
China	160.5	155.7	155.7	158.7	161.9	165.9	171.5	176.7	176.1	171.1	192.3	54
Bolivia	174.3	157.5	150.7	148.3	148.6	150.2	153.1	156.6	157.7	158.5	183.7	59
Honduras	37.2	37.9	41.3	47.4	56.8	73.4	95.2	121.4	137.8	142.9	177.6	69
Other countries	2 028.1	1 965.2	1 957.1	1 983.3	2 032.5	2 089.9	2 199.1	2 339.4	2 398.2	2 446.6	2 626.1	
Total	**6 174.7**	**5 958.3**	**5 891.2**	**5 918.3**	**6 024.5**	**6 198.8**	**6 539.0**	**6 996.8**	**7 214.9**	**7 365.3**	**8 204.2**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Sweden

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Syria	27.5	41.7	67.7	98.2	149.4	172.3	186.0	191.5	193.6	196.1	197.8	44
Iraq	127.9	128.9	130.2	131.9	135.1	140.8	144.0	146.0	146.4	146.8	146.8	46
Finland	163.9	161.1	158.5	156.0	153.6	150.9	147.9	144.6	140.3	136.6	133.1	61
Poland	75.3	78.2	81.7	85.5	88.7	91.2	92.8	93.7	93.8	95.1	98.4	52
Iran	65.6	67.2	68.4	69.1	70.6	74.1	77.4	80.1	81.3	83.1	85.5	48
Somalia	44.0	54.2	57.9	60.6	63.9	66.4	68.7	70.2	70.2	70.1	69.5	50
Afghanistan	21.5	25.1	28.4	31.3	34.8	44.0	52.0	58.8	60.9	62.8	65.7	36
Former Yugoslavia	69.3	68.6	67.9	67.2	66.5	65.9	65.1	64.3	63.4	..	61.6	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	56.6	56.8	57.3	57.7	58.2	58.9	59.4	60.0	60.2	60.2	60.3	50
Türkiye	45.1	45.7	46.1	46.4	47.1	48.3	49.9	51.7	52.6	54.0	56.0	45
Germany	48.7	49.0	49.4	49.6	50.2	50.9	51.1	51.4	51.4	53.0	55.6	52
India	19.4	20.6	21.9	23.2	25.7	29.7	35.2	40.6	42.8	47.4	54.0	46
Eritrea	13.7	16.6	21.8	28.6	35.1	39.1	42.3	45.7	47.2	48.3	49.2	45
Thailand	35.6	37.0	38.1	38.8	39.9	41.2	42.4	43.6	44.3	45.1	45.6	78
Norway	42.9	42.5	42.3	42.1	42.1	42.0	41.7	41.6	41.1	40.6	40.3	55
Other countries	616.3	640.2	665.9	690.1	723.6	761.5	799.6	835.8	857.3	951.4	925.0	
Total	**1 473.3**	**1 533.5**	**1 603.6**	**1 676.3**	**1 784.5**	**1 877.1**	**1 955.6**	**2 019.7**	**2 046.7**	**2 090.5**	**2 144.3**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Switzerland

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Germany	337.4	343.6	348.1	350.5	352.2	353.4	355.3	357.4	360.5	364.5	371.1	50
Italy	244.7	251.3	258.3	263.3	267.3	267.9	268.8	268.9	270.0	271.1	272.7	44
Portugal	199.2	211.5	218.7	222.3	223.1	220.9	217.7	214.1	210.7	207.3	203.8	46
France	141.4	146.8	153.1	158.6	162.5	166.3	169.4	172.8	178.5	183.3	188.6	49
Türkiye	77.4	77.9	78.2	78.7	79.2	79.8	80.4	81.6	82.8	84.5	87.3	47
North Macedonia	55.1	57.0	59.2	61.4	64.3	66.9	69.3	72.3	74.8	77.4	80.3	48
Spain	59.8	64.1	67.1	68.9	69.4	68.9	68.6	68.3	69.0	69.9	71.0	49
Serbia	60.1	62.9	63.4	64.6	65.3	65.7	65.9	66.8	67.2	67.4	67.6	52
Austria	59.7	59.9	60.0	60.1	59.8	59.6	59.2	58.8	58.5	58.2	58.2	58
Bosnia and Herzegovina	53.2	54.1	55.4	56.4	56.9	57.1	57.4	57.7	57.8	57.7	58.1	53
Poland	26.2	28.1	31.6	34.7	36.7	38.7	40.8	42.9	44.8	46.9	50.6	52
Brazil	34.4	35.5	36.6	37.8	39.1	40.9	42.5	44.0	45.4	46.8	48.5	69
United Kingdom	44.2	44.8	45.2	45.2	45.0	45.3	45.7	46.3	47.4	47.6	47.4	46
United States	35.4	35.9	36.3	36.6	37.0	37.6	38.6	39.0	40.0	40.9	41.7	52
Romania	15.1	16.8	18.3	19.5	21.4	23.1	24.3	27.1	29.8	32.5	36.3	57
Other countries	775.2	799.4	825.4	857.8	900.8	926.9	949.5	971.9	993.2	1 016.5	1 050.6	
Total	**2 218.4**	**2 289.6**	**2 354.8**	**2 416.4**	**2 480.0**	**2 519.1**	**2 553.4**	**2 590.0**	**2 630.4**	**2 672.4**	**2 733.9**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – Türkiye

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Bulgaria	..	382.1	378.7	374.0	366.2	362.7	361.9	365.1	358.5	351.7	344.6	55
Germany	..	259.1	263.3	272.7	277.9	281.9	292.4	316.6	330.3	337.2	333.7	53
Syria	..	66.1	76.4	98.1	109.4	163.8	217.9	225.4	276.9	304.1	293.2	49
Iraq	..	52.2	97.5	146.1	199.7	283.8	313.8	285.7	327.9	284.9	229.3	49
Afghanistan	..	33.8	38.7	59.3	78.7	115.2	142.4	153.9	180.5	186.3	167.4	42
Iran	..	30.2	36.2	47.5	53.8	80.2	108.5	89.4	155.0	151.3	139.0	52
Russia	..	30.3	34.5	37.8	37.4	47.2	57.0	64.3	86.8	161.5	126.9	58
Turkmenistan	..	19.9	24.9	30.3	45.2	71.2	136.9	97.3	130.3	123.6	118.2	54
Azerbaijan	..	46.1	52.8	64.2	71.2	85.3	97.8	85.0	107.1	110.2	113.9	59
Uzbekistan	..	29.6	36.1	43.7	52.1	63.2	78.0	72.7	109.9	106.0	101.6	63
Kazakhstan	..	19.3	21.5	23.1	21.6	29.5	36.2	41.1	58.8	67.9	67.9	58
Ukraine	..	16.2	20.5	23.4	23.9	26.0	29.8	29.0	35.9	63.8	55.3	73
Saudi Arabia	..	12.6	14.6	17.3	25.6	41.3	53.2	49.8	55.7	58.9	55.3	47
France	..	28.1	28.5	33.3	35.3	33.9	37.5	39.5	46.0	46.4	40.7	52
Netherlands	..	32.0	32.3	34.1	34.1	34.6	35.7	38.6	41.5	42.2	40.4	53
Other countries	..	402.2	435.7	472.6	491.9	558.8	669.5	656.6	840.5	846.6	775.8	
Total	**..**	**1 459.8**	**1 592.4**	**1 777.3**	**1 923.9**	**2 278.5**	**2 668.6**	**2 610.0**	**3 141.4**	**3 242.7**	**3 003.2**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – United Kingdom

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2021 (%)
India	746	733	784	807	809	862	837	847	896	..	..	49
Poland	650	764	783	883	907	889	827	746	682	..	..	56
Pakistan	476	419	510	525	523	529	533	519	456	..	..	46
Ireland	400	346	372	391	398	380	358	364	412	..	..	55
Germany	343	279	252	299	299	309	305	310	347	..	..	56
Romania	151	162	220	264	340	410	434	370	329	..	..	48
Nigeria	202	170	206	212	190	205	207	219	312	..	..	53
South Africa	224	201	178	200	245	235	255	229	298	..	..	52
Italy	142	159	168	188	220	237	246	240	280	..	..	47
China	116	118	114	209	226	210	198	211	245	..	..	56
Bangladesh	184	187	198	220	247	259	259	251	223	..	..	45
United States	216	186	158	179	163	159	174	168	196	..	..	57
Portugal	114	111	141	141	142	132	149	175	170	..	..	51
France	128	127	174	146	164	178	183	169	169	..	..	54
Australia	117	123	131	131	135	142	145	155	165	..	..	50
Other countries	3 651	3 979	4 093	4 193	4 361	4 252	4 372	4 566	4 434	..	..	
Total	**7 860**	**8 064**	**8 482**	**8 988**	**9 369**	**9 388**	**9 482**	**9 539**	**9 614**	**10 031**	**10 311**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

Table B.4. Stocks of foreign-born population by country of birth – United States

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Mexico	11 320.4	11 313.7	11 878.4	11 813.9	11 815.6	11 961.2	11 706.6	11 295.3	11 780.9	11 969.8	11 808.6	47
India	2 058.8	2 216.0	2 283.8	2 636.9	2 825.7	2 912.3	3 059.1	3 075.1	3 020.6	2 982.1	3 400.7	49
China	1 604.4	1 720.1	1 824.4	1 961.4	2 038.7	2 149.6	2 018.5	1 943.0	1 952.8	2 190.0	2 172.0	55
Philippines	1 682.9	1 687.6	1 740.0	1 858.8	1 793.1	1 819.8	1 684.6	1 704.0	1 747.2	1 822.4	1 946.8	60
Cuba	1 246.4	1 230.0	1 231.8	1 271.6	1 264.2	1 445.3	1 498.8	1 430.0	1 465.9	1 584.0	1 618.5	49
El Salvador	1 223.9	1 401.2	1 335.0	1 313.6	1 462.7	1 469.8	1 465.8	1 484.3	1 424.9	1 347.5	1 484.2	50
Guatemala	863.4	858.6	960.9	1 002.2	908.1	904.6	1 008.9	1 082.1	1 136.7	1 178.4	1 425.1	45
Dominican Republic	979.8	1 039.5	1 036.2	1 150.5	1 101.2	1 264.7	1 234.2	1 244.8	1 248.0	1 347.7	1 311.8	58
Vietnam	1 317.4	1 238.9	1 224.7	1 264.3	1 288.8	1 353.6	1 371.2	1 187.9	1 252.4	1 295.4	1 307.1	53
Honduras	542.0	583.3	617.2	675.0	620.3	662.5	705.2	831.1	900.7	1 114.8	1 184.7	49
Columbia	583.8	642.6	705.5	737.7	692.7	670.1	809.6	803.0	864.3	920.2	1 043.2	55
Jamaica	632.6	673.4	743.0	702.6	663.3	717.5	715.4	680.2	721.9	769.9	882.8	55
Venezuela	160.0	192.5	197.5	298.4	359.5	373.9	441.7	527.8	582.6	668.1	839.8	52
Haiti	644.3	618.2	653.7	646.1	637.8	672.1	650.2	735.8	732.0	726.5	827.5	50
Brazil	364.2	347.8	377.5	417.3	466.6	582.9	621.2	489.1	526.0	715.4	819.2	55
Other countries	14 758.6	15 119.7	15 315.2	15 488.1	15 515.4	15 893.5	16 106.4	15 744.8	15 915.9	16 699.3	16 987.6	
Total	**39 982.8**	**40 883.1**	**42 124.8**	**43 238.3**	**43 453.8**	**44 853.4**	**45 097.5**	**44 258.3**	**45 272.9**	**47 331.5**	**49 059.8**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/r5any7.

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	® From 2011 on, includes persons who have lived in Belgium for a continuous period of at least 12 months and persons who arrived in Belgium less than 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year; also includes asylum seekers. Data for the year 2019 are provisional.	Population Register, Eurostat.
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: Census, 25% sample data. ε PM for other years.	Statistics Canada.
Chile	® Up to 2017: register of residence permits. ε From 2018 on: estimates for the total and for selected countries.	Servicio Nacional de Migraciones (SERMIG), Ministry of the Interior and Public Security.
Colombia	UN Migrant stock 2015 and 2020	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). International Migrant Stock 2020.
Costa Rica	UN Migrant stock 2015 and 2020	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). International Migrant Stock 2020.
Czechia	In Table B4, data broken down by country of birth from 2013 to 2023 are from Eurostat. Break in series from 2021.	Czech Statistical Office, Eurostat
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 2015 on, estimated totals based on Eurostat data. From 2014 on, includes the département of Mayotte. Data by country of birth are available only for EU countries. Includes persons who were born French abroad.	National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Eurostat.
Germany	® 2011 Census. ε Other years, estimation based on the 2011 census. Up to 2016, data refers to country of citizenship or former citizenship; from 2017 on, it refers to country of birth. Includes ethnic Germans (Aussiedler). Persons with a migration background and migrant experience of their own in microcensus. Excludes people in shared/community accommodation. For details please refer to the methodological notes: www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Society-Environment/Population/Households-Families/Methods/mz2020-redesigned-changed.html?nn=23832	Federal Statistical Office.
Greece	Totals in Table A.4 (Eurostat dataset) are not comparable to data presented in Table B.4 by country of birth (Labour Force Survey data, foreign-born population aged 15 and above; 4th quarter prior to 2014; 2nd quarter from 2014 on).	Eurostat and Hellenic Statistical authority.
Hungary	® From 2010 on, includes third-country nationals holding a temporary residence permit (for a year or more). From 2012 on, includes refugees and persons under subsidiary protection. 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.

Country	Comments	Source
Ireland	® 2011, 2016 and 2022 Censuses. Interpolation for 2017-2021. 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. From 2019 on, the data on foreign resident population takes into account the results of the permanent population census. Reference date: 1 January.	National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT).
Latvia	® Population register. Reference date: 1 January.	Central Statistical Office.
Lithuania	Reference date: 1 January.	Department of Migration.
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 and 2018 Censuses. ε PM for other years.	Statistics New Zealand.
Norway	® Reference date: 1 January.	Central Population Register, Statistics Norway.
Poland	UN Migrant stock 2015 and 2020	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). International Migrant Stock 2020.
Portugal	® 2011 and 2021 censuses. Interpolation for 2012-2020. 2022 and 2023 totals estimated using percent change of the series on Eurostat website.	National Statistical Institute (INE).
Slovak Republic	® Population Register.	Ministry of the Interior.
Slovenia	Totals in Table A.4 (Eurostat) are not comparable to totals in Table B.4 (Ministry of Interior).	Eurostat. Ministry of 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	® Population Register of the Confederation. ε CM for other years.	Federal Statistical Office.
Türkiye		Turkish Statistical Institute.
United Kingdom	® Until 2019: Foreign-born residents in the Labour Force Survey. 2020-2023: Estimates from the Annual Population Survey.	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. Break in series in 2020: for 2020-23, CPS instead of ACS.	American Community Survey and Current Population 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 and Montenegro. Some statements may refer to nationalities/countries of birth not shown in this annex but available on line at: https://data-explorer.oecd.org/.

Table A.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality in OECD countries

Thousands and percentages

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Austria	1 004	1 066	1 146	1 268	1 342	1 396	1 439	1 486	1 531	1 587	1 711
% of total population	11.9	12.5	13.4	14.6	15.3	15.8	16.2	16.7	17.2	17.8	19.1
Belgium	1 231	1 241	1 277	1 333	1 354	1 376	1 414	1 479	1 489	1 515	1 613
% of total population	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
Canada	..	..	..	2 405	..	..	..	..	3 185	..	..
% of total population	..	..	..	6.7	..	..	..	..	8.4	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	953	..	1 251	1 493	..	..	..
% of total population	..	..	..	..	5.2	..	6.6	7.8	..	..	..
Czechia	436	439	449	465	493	524	564	593	633	659	1 114
% of total population	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	10.6
Denmark	375	397	423	463	485	506	526	537	539	562	621
% of total population	6.7	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.5
Estonia	211	212	211	212	212	214	216	216	200	203	237
% of total population	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.1	15.3	17.9
Finland	196	208	220	230	244	249	258	268	279	296	324
% of total population	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.8
France	4 092	4 227	4 431	4 545	4 606	4 951	4 995	5 137	5 215	5 315	5 614
% of total population	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.7
Germany	7 214	7 634	8 153	9 108	10 039	10 624	10 915	11 228	11 432	11 818	13 384
% of total population	8.8	9.3	9.9	11.1	12.2	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.2	16.1
Greece	887	855	822	798	810	816	832	906	922	748	765
% of total population	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.6	8.8	7.2	7.4
Hungary	141	141	146	157	151	162	181	200	194	203	226
% of total population	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Iceland	21	23	24	26	30	38	44	49	51	55	65
% of total population	6.7	7.0	7.4	8.0	8.9	10.8	12.4	13.6	13.9	14.8	17.4
Ireland	602	604	606	607	567	594	623	644	646	801	..
% of total population	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0	11.9	12.4	12.8	13.1	13.0	16.0	..
Italy	4 388	4 921	5 014	5 027	5 047	5 144	4 996	5 040	5 172	5 031	5 141
% of total population	7.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.7
Japan	2 034	2 066	2 122	2 232	2 383	2 562	2 731	2 933	2 887	2 761	3 075
% of total population	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5
Korea	1 202	1 304	1 489	1 595	1 663	1 750	1 951	2 025	1 889	1 830	1 956
% of total population	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.8
Latvia	315	305	298	289	279	273	267	260	252	245	262
% of total population	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.4	13.2	14.2
Lithuania	22	22	22	19	20	27	47	66	80	100	189
% of total population	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.6	6.9
Luxembourg	239	249	259	269	281	288	291	296	299	304	313
% of total population	44.5	45.3	46.0	46.7	47.7	47.9	47.5	47.4	47.2	47.2	48.1
Mexico	..	..	355	382	424	462	480	580	720	..	..
% of total population	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	..	..
Netherlands	796	816	847	901	972	1 041	1 111	1 192	1 203	1 256	1 445
% of total population	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.2	8.2
Norway	449	483	512	538	559	568	584	605	602	586	611
% of total population	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.2	10.8	11.2
Poland	93	101	108	150	210	239	290	358	457	453	436
% of total population	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Portugal	417	401	395	389	398	422	480	590	662	699	736
% of total population	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.7	5.7	6.4	6.8	7.2
Slovak Republic	57	59	62	66	70	73	76	79	82	63	64
% of total population	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	197	216	231	207
% of total population	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.8	9.3	10.2	10.9	9.7
Spain	5 073	4 677	4 454	4 418	4 419	4 563	4 840	5 227	5 368	5 407	6 090
% of total population	10.9	10.1	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.3	11.0	11.3	11.4	12.8
Sweden	667	695	739	783	852	897	932	941	905	881	865
% of total population	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.2
Switzerland	1 825	1 887	1 947	1 994	2 030	2 054	2 081	2 111	2 152	2 190	2 242
% of total population	22.7	23.2	23.6	23.9	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.6
Türkiye	279	457	518	650	816	919	1 211	1 531	1 792	1 824	1 571
% of total population	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.8
United Kingdom	4 941	5 154	5 592	5 951	6 137	5 991	6 227	..	6 013	..	..
% of total population	7.7	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.3	..	9.0	..	..
United States	21 128	21 325	22 236	22 824	22 759	22 942	22 519	21 434	22 165	23 825	24 595
% of total population	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.3

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the Tables B.5.

StatLink https://stat.link/wsnxh1

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Austria

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Germany	157.8	164.8	170.5	176.5	181.6	186.8	192.4	200.0	208.7	216.7	225.0	50
Romania	53.3	59.7	73.4	82.9	92.1	102.3	112.7	123.5	131.8	138.4	147.5	50
Serbia	111.3	112.5	114.3	116.6	118.5	120.2	121.3	122.1	122.0	121.6	121.9	49
Türkiye	113.7	114.7	115.4	116.0	116.8	117.3	117.2	117.6	117.6	117.6	119.7	49
Croatia	58.6	62.0	66.5	70.2	73.3	76.7	80.0	83.6	89.0	95.3	101.8	46
Hungary	37.0	46.3	54.9	63.6	70.6	77.1	82.7	87.5	91.4	94.4	99.7	52
Bosnia and Herzegovina	89.9	91.0	92.5	94.0	94.6	95.2	95.8	96.6	97.0	97.3	98.5	47
Syria	2.7	4.3	11.3	33.3	41.7	48.1	49.8	51.5	55.4	68.4	82.2	34
Ukraine	6.8	7.5	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.7	79.6	67
Poland	46.0	50.3	54.3	57.6	60.1	62.2	63.4	64.4	65.6	66.1	67.2	47
Slovak Republic	25.3	28.6	32.1	35.3	38.1	40.2	42.0	43.6	45.4	46.7	48.5	59
Afghanistan	12.4	14.0	16.8	35.6	45.3	45.7	44.4	43.7	44.0	45.1	47.4	36
Bulgaria	14.1	15.9	19.6	22.4	24.9	27.4	29.9	32.5	34.2	35.9	38.5	50
Italy	17.8	20.2	22.5	25.3	27.3	29.2	30.9	32.5	34.3	35.7	37.7	43
Russia	27.3	28.8	30.0	31.2	32.0	32.4	32.6	32.9	33.3	33.9	35.6	58
Other countries	230.2	245.7	263.5	297.4	314.9	324.4	332.5	342.7	349.5	360.8	360.1	
Total	**1 004.3**	**1 066.1**	**1 146.1**	**1 267.7**	**1 341.9**	**1 395.9**	**1 438.9**	**1 486.2**	**1 531.1**	**1 586.7**	**1 710.7**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Belgium

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
France	153.3	155.9	158.8	161.8	163.7	164.9	166.9	170.9	173.8	175.6	178.6	52
Netherlands	143.8	146.0	148.9	151.7	153.2	154.7	157.1	159.5	160.9	163.1	166.0	48
Italy	157.4	156.4	156.6	156.8	156.3	155.6	155.5	155.7	154.7	153.4	153.0	46
Romania	50.9	56.7	65.3	73.2	79.8	86.6	94.9	105.5	111.3	116.0	123.4	43
Morocco	83.4	80.9	82.3	83.0	82.6	81.3	80.3	80.9	80.9	81.7	82.1	54
Spain	54.3	57.3	59.9	61.7	62.6	63.6	65.1	67.9	70.0	73.1	77.0	49
Poland	61.4	64.9	68.1	70.4	71.1	71.2	71.0	71.0	70.1	68.8	68.6	53
Ukraine	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	55.6	63
Portugal	38.7	41.1	42.6	44.2	45.6	46.4	47.5	49.1	50.2	51.5	53.3	47
Bulgaria	23.4	25.6	28.6	31.3	32.9	34.8	37.0	40.6	43.1	45.2	48.0	48
Türkiye	38.7	37.4	37.2	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.5	38.8	39.0	40.0	42.2	46
Germany	39.7	39.4	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.5	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.6	52
Afghanistan	8.8	8.5	9.6	17.5	19.0	19.2	19.7	22.7	23.3	27.8	32.4	27
Syria	3.8	4.6	7.4	18.0	22.1	27.5	30.8	33.1	32.8	32.3	32.3	44
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	22.5	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.8	22.7	22.8	23.1	51
Other countries	346.9	340.1	345.6	360.1	361.3	366.9	383.2	415.0	410.5	417.1	436.3	
Total	**1 231.3**	**1 241.2**	**1 276.9**	**1 333.2**	**1 353.8**	**1 376.4**	**1 413.8**	**1 478.8**	**1 489.2**	**1 514.9**	**1 612.5**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Canada

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2021 (%)
India	..	..	..	274.2	..	..	..	..	644.3	..	..	46
China	..	..	..	340.6	..	..	..	..	387.0	..	..	54
Philippines	..	..	..	259.2	..	..	..	..	289.4	..	..	55
United States	..	..	..	149.7	..	..	..	..	133.4	..	..	55
United Kingdom	..	..	..	113.9	..	..	..	..	95.4	..	..	46
France	..	..	..	65.2	..	..	..	..	87.8	..	..	46
Korea	..	..	..	60.5	..	..	..	..	72.0	..	..	58
Nigeria	..	..	..	27.2	..	..	..	..	71.6	..	..	49
Syria	..	..	..	35.9	..	..	..	..	65.8	..	..	48
Iran	..	..	..	52.2	..	..	..	..	65.2	..	..	50
Pakistan	..	..	..	59.2	..	..	..	..	59.3	..	..	50
Mexico	..	..	..	35.6	..	..	..	..	58.3	..	..	47
Brazil	..	..	..	19.7	..	..	..	..	48.6	..	..	51
Viet Nam	..	..	..	23.5	..	..	..	..	37.9	..	..	60
Germany	..	..	..	46.6	..	..	..	..	37.4	..	..	52
Other countries	..	..	..	841.6	..	..	..	..	1 031.9	..	..	
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**2 404.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**3 185.3**	**..**	**..**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Czechia

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Ukraine	112.5	105.1	104.2	105.6	109.9	117.1	131.3	145.2	165.4	196.6	635.9	57
Slovak Republic	85.8	90.9	96.2	101.6	107.3	111.8	116.8	121.3	124.5	114.6	117.3	49
Viet Nam	57.3	57.3	56.6	56.9	58.0	59.8	61.1	61.9	62.8	64.8	66.3	47
Russia	33.0	33.1	34.4	34.7	35.8	36.6	38.0	38.0	41.7	45.2	43.3	56
Romania	5.7	6.8	7.7	9.1	10.8	12.6	14.7	16.8	18.4	18.8	19.7	34
Poland	19.2	19.5	19.6	19.8	20.3	20.7	21.3	21.8	20.7	17.9	17.9	55
Bulgaria	8.2	9.1	10.1	11.0	12.3	13.8	15.6	17.2	17.9	17.3	17.7	38
Germany	17.1	18.5	19.7	20.5	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.5	20.9	14.8	14.0	23
Mongolia	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.8	7.9	9.1	9.8	10.1	11.0	12.0	52
Hungary	1.0	1.5	2.3	3.1	4.1	5.4	6.6	7.7	8.9	9.7	10.5	38
United States	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.5	8.8	9.6	9.5	7.2	7.5	8.7	9.7	43
Kazakhstan	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.9	8.0	9.1	53
India	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.5	4.9	5.8	6.9	8.5	31
China	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	48
United Kingdom	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.1	8.3	9.1	7.9	7.9	25
Other countries	66.9	67.6	68.7	71.0	77.5	84.8	93.9	98.1	103.8	108.4	115.9	
Total	**435.9**	**439.2**	**449.4**	**464.7**	**493.4**	**524.1**	**564.3**	**593.4**	**632.6**	**658.6**	**1 113.7**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Denmark

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Poland	26.8	29.3	32.3	35.3	37.6	39.3	40.5	40.8	41.2	43.6	46.6	45
Romania	12.4	15.4	18.8	22.4	25.3	27.8	30.7	32.4	33.8	38.3	43.2	41
Ukraine	6.6	7.0	7.9	8.6	9.2	10.2	11.7	12.7	12.8	13.7	40.6	61
Syria	2.7	4.4	9.8	21.6	31.0	33.6	34.7	34.9	35.6	35.8	35.8	45
Germany	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.7	24.4	24.8	25.5	26.1	26.5	28.2	31.1	51
Türkiye	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.5	29.0	49
Sweden	13.4	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.7	16.1	16.5	17.0	17.6	18.2	56
United Kingdom	15.4	15.8	16.1	16.7	17.6	18.3	18.8	19.0	18.7	18.2	18.0	35
Norway	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.3	61
Lithuania	8.7	9.7	10.4	11.5	12.4	13.5	14.5	14.7	14.7	15.4	15.8	48
Italy	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.1	9.0	9.6	10.2	10.9	11.7	13.5	15.5	40
India	5.1	5.6	6.3	7.5	8.7	9.6	10.9	12.0	11.9	12.8	14.9	45
Bulgaria	5.0	6.1	7.2	8.2	9.0	9.7	10.4	10.8	11.2	12.4	13.6	41
Iran	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.9	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.6	11.8	45
China	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.5	58
Other countries	193.1	201.9	208.3	221.9	222.7	229.5	236.5	240.0	238.2	245.3	258.4	
Total	**374.7**	**397.3**	**422.6**	**463.1**	**485.0**	**506.0**	**525.9**	**537.1**	**539.5**	**562.2**	**621.2**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Estonia

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Russia	95.1	93.6	92.6	91.4	90.3	89.0	88.1	86.0	82.9	81.7	81.0	53
Stateless	88.4	87.1	84.3	81.4	78.9	76.8	74.6	70.4	69.1	66.6	64.3	47
Ukraine	5.5	5.7	6.3	7.2	7.8	8.3	9.3	10.4	13.4	15.9	48.7	54
Latvia	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	5.0	5.6	6.3	4.8	5.0	5.4	43
Finland	5.0	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.6	8.2	8.8	9.2	4.7	4.7	4.6	37
Belarus	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	46
Germany	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	40
Lithuania	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	44
India	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	..	1.3	1.6	32
Italy	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	..	1.3	1.4	30
France	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	..	1.3	1.4	33
Nigeria	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	..	1.1	1.3	40
United Kingdom	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	..	1.1	1.1	18
United States	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	..	0.9	0.9	34
Spain	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	..	0.8	0.9	35
Other countries	5.8	7.0	7.9	9.0	10.3	11.8	13.5	15.4	19.6	14.6	17.1	
Total	**210.9**	**211.7**	**211.4**	**211.5**	**212.2**	**213.7**	**216.4**	**215.6**	**200.5**	**202.7**	**236.8**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Finland

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Estonia	39.8	44.8	48.4	50.4	51.5	51.5	51.5	50.9	50.9	51.8	51.8	47
Russia	30.2	30.8	30.6	30.8	31.0	29.2	28.7	28.5	28.9	30.0	33.4	52
Iraq	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.1	9.8	11.7	13.1	13.9	14.7	15.1	15.3	37
China	6.6	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5	8.7	9.2	9.8	10.5	11.4	12.3	53
India	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.8	7.2	8.2	10.5	42
Ukraine	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.8	7.2	8.4	44
Afghanistan	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.7	8.4	37
Philippines	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.4	8.1	64
Thailand	6.0	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	84
Sweden	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	40
Syria	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.4	5.3	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.9	47
Viet Nam	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.8	51
Türkiye	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.7	38
Somalia	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	49
Serbia and Montenegro	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.4	6.5	37
Other countries	68.9	72.3	77.2	81.7	86.4	88.4	92.2	97.1	102.9	111.3	123.8	
Total	**195.5**	**207.5**	**219.7**	**229.8**	**243.6**	**249.5**	**257.6**	**267.6**	**278.9**	**296.5**	**323.7**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – France

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2021 (%)
Algeria	..	..	496.1	505.9	518.4	530.9	537.6	559.8	567.2	..	..	49
Portugal	..	532.2	541.9	546.4	548.9	548.9	537.2	537.2	546.3	535.1	548.6	47
Morocco	..	..	458.6	465.2	472.8	480.6	489.3	504.3	510.9	..	..	51
Italy	..	181.9	188.0	194.7	202.7	202.7	228.0	228.0	232.0	234.6	245.5	46
Tunisia	..	..	173.1	178.9	187.1	195.4	206.8	216.2	219.0	..	..	44
Türkiye	..	..	215.6	212.6	211.9	210.4	214.2	207.7	210.4	..	..	47
Spain	..	145.1	152.3	157.5	163.7	163.7	177.4	177.4	180.6	192.8	192.1	50
Comoros	..	..	116.1	121.8	147.3	155.1	162.1	171.0	175.3	..	..	54
Romania	..	87.1	96.9	106.2	116.8	116.8	137.4	137.4	139.7	140.8	146.9	50
United Kingdom	..	152.7	150.5	148.4	146.2	146.2	136.0	136.0	138.0	..	..	49
Belgium	..	97.8	99.3	100.5	101.8	101.8	107.6	107.6	109.6	106.0	117.1	52
China	..	..	100.7	100.5	102.2	103.1	108.1	100.4	101.8	..	..	59
China	..	..	100.7	100.5	102.2	103.1	108.1	100.4	101.8	..	..	59
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	59.6	63.4	68.3	74.5	79.1	90.9	92.0	..	..	52
Mali	..	..	73.4	75.5	78.1	79.1	85.5	88.7	89.9	..	..	35
Other countries	..	..	1 408.8	1 466.7	1 437.3	1 738.5	1 680.9	1 774.3	1 800.9	..	..	
Total	**4 092.1**	**4 227.2**	**4 431.4**	**4 544.8**	**4 605.7**	**4 950.7**	**4 995.4**	**5 137.4**	**5 215.2**	**5 315.3**	**5 613.8**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Germany

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Türkiye	1 575.7	1 549.8	1 527.1	1 506.1	1 492.6	1 483.5	1 476.4	1 472.4	1 461.9	1 458.4	1 487.1	48
Ukraine	123.3	122.4	127.9	133.8	136.3	138.0	141.4	143.5	145.5	155.3	1 164.2	63
Syria	40.4	56.9	118.2	366.6	637.8	699.0	745.6	789.5	818.5	867.6	923.8	41
Romania	205.0	267.4	355.3	452.7	533.7	622.8	696.3	748.2	799.2	844.5	883.7	43
Poland	532.4	609.9	674.2	741.0	783.1	866.9	860.1	862.5	866.7	871.0	880.8	47
Italy	529.4	552.9	574.5	596.1	611.5	643.1	643.5	646.5	648.4	646.8	645.0	42
Croatia	225.0	240.5	263.3	297.9	332.6	367.9	395.7	414.9	426.8	434.6	436.3	47
Bulgaria	118.8	146.8	183.3	226.9	263.3	310.4	337.0	360.2	388.7	410.9	429.7	46
Afghanistan	61.8	67.0	75.4	131.5	253.5	251.6	257.1	263.4	271.8	309.8	377.2	37
Greece	298.3	316.3	328.6	339.9	348.5	362.2	363.2	363.7	364.3	362.6	361.3	46
Russia	202.1	216.3	221.4	231.0	245.4	249.2	254.3	260.4	263.3	268.6	290.6	62
Iraq	84.1	85.5	88.7	136.4	227.2	237.4	247.8	255.1	259.5	276.9	284.6	42
Serbia	202.5	205.0	220.9	230.4	223.1	225.5	231.2	237.8	242.6	252.3	263.1	49
Bosnia and Herzegovina	155.3	157.5	163.5	168.0	172.6	181.0	190.5	203.3	211.3	222.1	233.8	47
Hungary	107.4	135.6	156.8	178.2	192.3	207.0	212.4	211.7	211.5	212.7	214.7	44
Other countries	2 752.2	2 903.8	3 073.7	3 371.4	3 585.7	3 778.5	3 862.9	3 995.3	4 052.5	4 223.6	4 508.1	
Total	**7 213.7**	**7 633.6**	**8 153.0**	**9 107.9**	**10 039.1**	**10 623.9**	**10 915.5**	**11 228.3**	**11 432.5**	**11 817.8**	**13 383.9**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Greece

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
EU	196.1	192.6	198.7	206.7	205.2	211.2	213.2	191.1	168.6	115.2	114.9	64
Non-EU	690.3	662.4	623.2	584.7	604.8	604.9	618.5	715.2	752.9	632.7	649.9	47
Total	**886.5**	**855**	**822**	**798.4**	**810**	**816.1**	**831.7**	**906.3**	**921.5**	**747.9**	**764.8**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Hungary

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Ukraine	10.8	8.3	6.9	6.7	5.8	10.5	24.2	30.3	27.4	30.7	36.0	48
Germany	17.4	18.7	18.8	19.4	18.6	17.9	16.5	18.3	17.5	19.7	22.3	48
China	11.5	12.7	16.5	19.8	19.1	19.9	18.9	19.7	18.6	17.7	18.2	48
Slovak Republic	7.6	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	10.6	14.7	16.0	16.7	54
Romania	34.8	30.9	28.6	29.7	24.0	22.7	21.0	22.2	18.2	16.6	16.5	35
Viet Nam	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.7	5.7	6.7	6.4	7.2	48
Russia	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	6.2	57
India	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.8	5.2	29
Austria	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.6	5.0	40
Korea	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.2	3.6	4.5	29
Serbia	4.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.4	5.3	5.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	26
Türkiye	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	27
Italy	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	30
Netherlands	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.7	42
Iran	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.5	46
Other countries	34.6	37.8	41.6	44.8	46.3	50.5	55.0	60.4	59.4	61.3	69.4	
Total	**141.4**	**140.5**	**146.0**	**156.6**	**151.1**	**161.8**	**180.8**	**200.0**	**194.5**	**202.5**	**226.3**	**44**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Iceland

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Poland	9.4	10.2	11.1	12.1	13.8	17.0	19.3	20.6	20.8	21.2	23.4	40
Lithuania	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.2	33
Romania	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.7	26
Latvia	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	29
Ukraine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	60
Germany	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	66
Spain	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	42
Portugal	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	34
Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	44
United Kingdom	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	33
Philippines	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	63
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	29
United States	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	53
Italy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	39
France	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	48
Other countries	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.3	7.0	8.3	9.4	10.5	11.3	12.5	14.4	
Total	**21.4**	**22.7**	**24.3**	**26.5**	**30.3**	**37.8**	**44.3**	**49.4**	**51.3**	**55.0**	**65.0**	**42**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Ireland

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Poland	..	..	..	122.5	..	..	..	..	..	93.7	..	50
United Kingdom	113.4	114.9	115.5	103.1	107.7	110.8	114.5	116.9	118.2	83.3	..	46
India	..	..	..	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	45.4	..	46
Romania	..	..	..	29.2	..	..	..	..	..	43.3	..	46
Lithuania	..	..	..	36.6	..	..	..	..	..	31.2	..	54
Brazil	..	..	..	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	27.3	..	53
Italy	..	..	..	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	18.3	..	47
Latvia	..	..	..	19.9	..	..	..	..	..	18.3	..	56
Spain	..	..	..	12.1	..	..	..	..	..	18.0	..	57
France	..	..	..	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	13.9	..	51
Croatia	..	..	..	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	13.6	..	45
United States	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	..	61
China	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	13.1	..	53
China	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	13.1	..	53
Germany	..	..	..	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	12.4	..	57
Other countries	..	..	..	206.2	..	..	..	..	..	343.1	..	
Total	**601.8**	**603.7**	**605.6**	**607.4**	**566.6**	**593.5**	**622.7**	**644.4**	**645.6**	**801.4**	**..**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Italy

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Romania	933.4	1 081.4	1 131.8	1 151.4	1 168.6	1 190.1	1 143.9	1 145.7	1 076.4	1 083.8	1 081.8	57
Albania	465.0	495.7	490.5	467.7	448.4	440.5	423.2	421.6	433.2	420.0	416.8	49
Morocco	426.8	454.8	449.1	437.5	420.7	416.5	406.1	414.2	428.9	420.2	415.1	46
China	223.4	256.8	265.8	271.3	282.0	290.7	283.4	288.9	330.5	300.2	307.0	50
Ukraine	191.7	219.1	226.1	230.7	234.4	237.0	227.9	228.6	236.0	225.3	249.6	77
Bangladesh	92.7	111.2	115.3	118.8	122.4	132.0	131.0	138.9	158.0	159.0	174.1	29
India	128.9	142.5	147.8	150.5	151.4	151.8	147.2	153.2	165.5	162.5	167.3	42
Philippines	139.8	162.7	168.2	165.9	166.5	167.9	158.0	157.7	165.4	159.0	158.9	57
Egypt	76.7	96.0	103.7	109.9	112.8	119.5	119.9	128.1	139.6	140.3	147.8	34
Pakistan	80.7	90.6	96.2	101.8	108.2	114.2	116.6	121.6	135.5	134.2	144.1	27
Nigeria	56.5	66.8	71.2	77.3	88.5	106.1	114.1	113.0	119.1	119.4	123.6	43
Senegal	80.3	90.9	94.0	98.2	101.2	105.9	105.3	106.2	111.1	110.8	112.6	27
Sri Lanka	79.5	95.0	100.6	102.3	104.9	108.0	104.8	107.6	112.0	108.1	109.8	48
Moldova	139.7	149.4	147.4	142.3	135.7	131.8	122.8	118.5	122.7	114.9	109.8	67
Tunisia	88.3	97.3	96.0	95.6	94.1	93.8	90.6	93.4	97.4	99.0	102.4	37
Other countries	1 184.4	1 311.1	1 310.8	1 305.8	1 307.4	1 338.7	1 301.4	1 302.4	1 340.6	1 274.1	1 320.4	
Total	**4 387.7**	**4 921.3**	**5 014.4**	**5 026.9**	**5 047.0**	**5 144.4**	**4 996.2**	**5 039.6**	**5 171.9**	**5 030.7**	**5 141.3**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Japan

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
China	652.6	649.1	654.8	665.8	695.5	730.9	764.7	813.7	778.1	716.6	761.6	54
Viet Nam	52.4	72.3	99.9	147.0	200.0	262.4	330.8	412.0	448.1	432.9	489.3	45
Korea	530.0	519.7	501.2	457.8	453.1	450.7	449.6	446.4	426.9	409.9	411.3	54
Philippines	203.0	209.2	217.6	229.6	243.7	260.6	271.3	282.8	279.7	276.6	298.7	69
Brazil	190.6	181.3	175.4	173.4	180.9	191.4	201.9	211.7	208.5	204.9	209.4	46
Nepal	24.1	31.5	42.3	54.8	67.5	80.0	89.0	96.8	96.0	97.1	139.4	44
Indonesia	25.5	27.2	30.2	35.9	42.9	50.0	56.3	66.9	66.8	59.8	98.9	34
United States	48.4	50.0	51.3	52.3	53.7	55.7	57.5	59.2	55.8	54.2	60.8	33
Chinese Taipei	22.8	33.3	40.2	48.7	52.8	56.7	60.7	64.8	55.9	51.2	57.3	66
Thailand	40.1	41.2	43.1	45.4	47.6	50.2	52.3	54.8	53.4	50.3	56.7	72
Myanmar	8.0	8.6	10.3	13.7	17.8	22.5	26.5	32.0	35.0	37.2	56.2	54
Peru	49.2	48.6	48.0	47.7	47.7	48.0	48.4	48.7	48.3	48.3	48.9	48
India	21.7	22.5	24.5	26.2	28.7	31.7	35.4	40.2	38.6	36.1	43.9	34
Sri Lanka	8.4	9.2	10.7	13.2	17.3	23.3	25.4	27.4	29.3	29.0	37.3	32
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	..	..	..	33.9	32.5	30.9	29.6	28.1	27.2	26.3	25.4	45
Other countries	156.9	162.7	172.4	186.7	201.2	217.0	231.7	247.8	239.7	230.2	280.2	
Total	**2 033.7**	**2 066.4**	**2 121.8**	**2 232.2**	**2 382.8**	**2 561.8**	**2 731.1**	**2 933.1**	**2 887.1**	**2 760.6**	**3 075.2**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Korea

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
China	592.5	651.3	756.4	810.6	826.1	838.9	888.1	889.2	818.8	780.9	779.8	50
Viet Nam	114.2	113.8	122.6	128.0	137.8	151.4	170.7	187.3	181.4	178.9	196.9	50
United States	67.8	69.0	71.1	70.6	69.7	69.1	69.3	71.3	69.5	71.5	75.9	53
Uzbekistan	30.9	34.5	39.3	42.5	49.3	56.7	63.1	68.1	61.1	62.5	73.9	36
Russia	8.0	9.0	9.8	13.2	21.5	28.7	35.3	40.5	38.9	39.6	45.5	52
Cambodia	23.4	30.7	37.3	42.0	44.5	45.7	45.3	45.0	40.2	40.3	45.2	33
Nepal	17.8	20.7	25.5	29.2	33.1	35.4	38.9	40.9	38.5	35.4	44.8	13
Philippines	33.2	38.8	43.2	45.3	46.1	45.2	45.3	45.4	40.7	38.0	43.0	45
Indonesia	29.9	33.3	38.9	40.2	39.3	37.1	37.6	37.3	33.5	30.7	40.5	10
Thailand	21.4	26.2	26.8	27.9	29.3	30.2	31.4	32.6	30.8	31.4	33.8	40
Myanmar	8.3	11.5	14.7	18.1	21.3	23.5	26.7	27.5	25.0	24.3	30.8	10
Kazakhstan	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.9	7.6	12.7	18.5	22.7	19.9	22.0	28.5	47
Mongolia	19.8	18.4	17.3	18.5	20.1	22.6	24.2	24.8	24.5	23.7	27.9	54
Japan	23.4	23.9	24.0	23.8	24.1	24.1	24.7	25.1	23.5	25.1	27.4	80
Sri Lanka	21.0	21.9	24.6	25.2	26.0	25.3	24.3	23.5	21.2	18.9	22.3	4
Other countries	188.5	198.4	234.5	255.8	267.0	302.9	407.7	443.2	421.8	406.5	439.6	
Total	**1 202.3**	**1 303.8**	**1 488.9**	**1 594.8**	**1 662.8**	**1 749.6**	**1 951.1**	**2 024.6**	**1 889.5**	**1 829.8**	**1 955.8**	**45**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Latvia

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Russia	36.1	38.8	51.6	56.0	55.4	54.7	53.9	53.1	52.3	51.5	49.4	..
Ukraine	2.3	2.4	4.1	5.9	6.4	7.0	8.2	9.2	9.4	9.7	8.9	..
Malaysia	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	..
Ecuador	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	..
Libya	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	..
Lithuania	2.9	2.9	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	..
Belarus	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	..
Germany	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	..
India	..	..	..	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.6	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	..
Estonia	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	..
Italy	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	..
France	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	..
Other countries	..	..	..	212.2	201.5	193.6	185.6	177.4	169.8	162.5	148.8	
Total	**315.4**	**304.8**	**298.4**	**288.9**	**279.4**	**272.5**	**266.6**	**260.4**	**252.4**	**245.0**	**261.8**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Lithuania

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Ukraine	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.5	6.2	13.9	21.4	26.9	31.8	94.9	..
Belarus	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.9	3.2	8.9	15.6	20.8	31.0	48.8	..
Russia	10.5	10.3	10.7	8.9	8.3	8.1	10.9	12.3	12.6	13.4	15.7	..
Stateless	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.5	2.4	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.0	..
Uzbekistan	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.8	..
India	..	..	0.0	..	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	..
Tajikistan	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.4	..
Azerbaijan	..	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	..
Latvia	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	..
Georgia	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	..
Kazakhstan	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	..
Moldova	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	..
Germany	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	..
Türkiye	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	..
Other countries	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.3	5.0	6.0	8.4	10.3	11.6	12.1	12.8	
Total	**22.2**	**21.6**	**22.5**	**18.7**	**20.1**	**27.3**	**47.2**	**65.8**	**79.9**	**100.1**	**189.4**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Luxembourg

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Portugal	88.2	90.8	92.1	93.1	96.8	96.5	95.5	95.1	94.3	93.7	92.1	47
France	35.2	37.2	39.4	41.7	44.3	45.8	46.9	47.8	48.5	49.2	49.1	46
Italy	18.3	18.8	19.5	20.3	21.3	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.5	24.1	24.7	44
Belgium	17.6	18.2	18.8	19.4	20.0	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.4	19.2	45
Germany	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	49
Spain	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.7	8.4	9.1	47
Romania	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.6	56
Ukraine	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	5.2	68
Poland	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	56
India	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.7	46
China	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	56
Greece	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	50
Netherlands	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	46
United Kingdom	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.9	42
Syria	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	40
Other countries	42.8	45.2	47.6	50.3	51.6	53.4	54.6	57.0	58.7	61.2	65.1	
Total	**238.8**	**248.9**	**258.7**	**269.2**	**281.5**	**288.2**	**291.5**	**296.5**	**299.4**	**304.2**	**313.4**	**49**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Mexico

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2019 (%)
United States	..	65.3	67.5	68.9	74.6	79.6	82.5	..	..	..	..	44
Venezuela	..	15.3	18.6	22.3	28.2	35.1	39.3	..	..	..	..	55
Colombia	..	18.3	20.6	23.0	26.3	30.0	32.0	..	..	..	..	55
Spain	..	24.7	26.7	27.7	28.5	28.9	26.9	..	..	..	..	40
Cuba	..	17.0	18.4	20.5	24.3	26.5	27.9	..	..	..	..	50
China	..	18.4	20.6	21.5	22.7	23.6	24.5	..	..	..	..	42
Argentina	..	16.8	18.0	19.0	19.8	20.7	20.8	..	..	..	..	47
Honduras	..	7.8	9.3	12.0	15.6	19.5	22.5	..	..	..	..	55
Guatemala	..	10.3	11.6	13.2	15.8	18.5	19.9	..	..	..	..	55
Canada	..	13.2	14.1	14.6	16.0	17.2	18.3	..	..	..	..	46
El Salvador	..	6.2	7.2	9.0	12.2	15.3	17.3	..	..	..	..	51
France	..	9.8	10.5	10.9	11.7	12.1	11.8	..	..	..	..	45
Germany	..	9.5	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.0	..	..	..	..	42
Brazil	..	7.2	8.2	9.3	10.5	11.4	11.6	..	..	..	..	52
Japan	..	8.0	9.0	9.9	10.8	11.2	11.0	..	..	..	..	40
Other countries	..	78.2	84.5	89.2	95.8	101.1	103.0	..	..	..	..	
Total	**..**	**326.0**	**355.2**	**381.8**	**423.9**	**462.0**	**480.3**	**579.8**	**720.4**	**..**	**..**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Netherlands

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Poland	74.6	85.8	99.6	110.9	121.4	132.4	144.0	155.9	164.9	176.1	186.8	49
Ukraine	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.4	5.1	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.1	7.5	94.4	64
Türkiye	81.9	80.1	77.5	75.4	74.1	73.8	74.8	77.0	77.3	80.2	87.6	47
Germany	72.6	72.2	71.8	72.3	73.3	75.0	77.1	79.5	80.6	82.9	84.4	56
Syria	0.8	1.4	8.2	25.4	51.4	67.5	74.1	79.5	71.2	57.0	60.1	43
Bulgaria	17.6	17.8	19.8	21.9	24.1	27.3	31.2	36.8	41.8	47.7	54.9	47
Italy	23.6	25.0	27.1	29.5	32.3	35.5	39.1	43.3	45.1	49.1	53.4	44
India	11.7	13.1	14.7	17.1	20.4	24.9	30.6	37.4	37.1	42.1	50.8	45
Romania	9.5	10.0	11.9	13.7	16.1	20.0	24.9	30.7	34.6	40.6	47.8	46
Spain	21.9	23.9	25.3	26.8	28.3	30.3	32.7	35.6	37.4	42.1	46.9	50
United Kingdom	41.7	42.3	43.0	44.2	45.3	46.0	47.3	47.9	48.8	47.1	45.9	41
Belgium	28.2	28.8	29.6	30.6	31.9	33.2	34.4	35.9	37.0	38.2	39.0	53
France	18.3	18.7	19.7	20.9	22.6	24.2	25.8	27.8	29.0	31.5	33.7	52
Morocco	51.0	48.1	44.9	42.3	39.9	38.0	36.5	35.8	33.8	33.2	33.2	49
Portugal	17.3	18.1	18.7	19.4	20.2	21.1	22.4	24.2	25.4	28.0	31.2	45
Other countries	322.3	327.3	331.5	345.7	366.0	386.0	409.7	438.1	431.7	453.0	495.2	
Total	**796.2**	**816.0**	**847.3**	**900.5**	**972.3**	**1 040.8**	**1 110.9**	**1 192.3**	**1 203.0**	**1 256.2**	**1 445.4**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Norway

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Poland	77.1	85.6	93.6	99.6	102.0	103.8	105.2	108.6	110.3	112.7	111.7	36
Lithuania	30.7	35.8	39.5	41.7	42.5	43.7	45.1	46.9	47.9	48.8	49.0	43
Sweden	43.1	44.2	45.1	45.1	44.4	44.0	44.0	44.2	43.6	39.6	36.7	46
Ukraine	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	35.4	63
Syria	0.7	1.5	3.6	7.6	18.9	26.0	30.2	32.0	32.8	34.0	32.6	44
Germany	24.4	24.6	25.0	25.2	24.9	24.7	24.8	25.3	25.6	26.2	26.6	48
Denmark	21.9	22.6	23.5	23.3	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.3	20.8	20.0	45
Romania	7.5	10.0	12.0	13.8	14.5	15.0	15.6	16.6	17.2	17.4	17.6	41
United Kingdom	15.5	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.5	17.2	17.5	16.4	15.7	33
Latvia	8.5	9.4	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.5	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.2	41
Eritrea	10.0	12.7	15.2	17.7	19.0	18.6	19.1	18.9	17.1	14.8	12.0	48
Spain	4.6	5.8	6.9	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.5	9.8	10.4	10.9	45
India	5.2	5.9	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	8.3	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.4	45
Thailand	10.8	11.4	11.5	11.6	12.1	11.3	11.9	12.0	11.9	10.6	10.1	84
Philippines	10.1	11.4	11.7	11.8	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.8	12.1	10.0	9.8	76
Other countries	176.1	183.8	188.4	196.0	200.3	200.2	204.7	212.1	207.6	198.6	199.0	
Total	**448.8**	**483.2**	**512.2**	**538.2**	**559.2**	**567.8**	**584.2**	**604.5**	**601.6**	**586.0**	**610.9**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Poland

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
EU	..	..	..	..	27.2	27.7	29.0	33.2	82.2	33.4	32.6	28
Non-EU	..	..	..	..	182.6	211.0	260.2	324.4	374.2	419.0	402.8	48
Total	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**210.3**	**239.2**	**289.8**	**358.2**	**457.0**	**453.1**	**436.0**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Portugal

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Brazil	105.6	92.1	87.5	82.6	81.3	85.4	105.4	151.3	184.0	204.7	226.9	53
United Kingdom	16.7	16.5	16.6	17.2	19.4	22.4	26.4	34.4	46.2	41.9	44.6	44
Italy	5.2	5.1	5.3	6.1	8.5	12.9	18.9	25.4	28.2	30.8	33.8	43
India	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.2	8.0	11.4	17.6	24.6	30.3	33.6	18
Cape Verde	42.9	42.4	40.9	38.7	36.6	35.0	34.7	37.4	36.6	34.1	32.7	51
Angola	20.4	20.2	19.7	18.2	17.0	16.9	18.4	22.7	24.4	25.8	29.8	55
France	5.2	5.3	6.5	8.4	11.3	15.3	19.8	23.1	24.9	26.7	27.1	47
Nepal	1.7	2.6	3.5	4.8	5.8	7.4	11.5	16.8	21.0	21.5	22.9	37
Ukraine	44.1	41.1	37.9	35.8	34.5	32.5	29.2	29.7	28.6	27.2	22.6	54
Romania	35.2	34.2	31.5	30.5	30.4	30.8	30.9	31.1	30.1	28.9	21.7	47
Guinea-Bissau	17.8	17.8	18.0	17.1	15.7	15.2	16.2	18.9	19.7	20.4	21.5	44
Germany	8.6	8.6	8.8	9.0	10.0	11.2	12.8	14.7	16.0	18.3	20.3	47
Spain	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	11.1	12.5	14.1	15.8	17.0	18.5	19.3	49
Bangladesh	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.5	5.3	8.0	9.9	10.9	15.8	18
Netherlands	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.9	6.8	7.8	9.0	10.0	10.4	11.0	12.0	46
Other countries	92.6	93.2	95.6	94.8	99.3	105.0	116.4	133.4	140.4	147.7	151.5	
Total	**417.0**	**401.3**	**395.2**	**388.7**	**397.7**	**421.7**	**480.3**	**590.3**	**662.1**	**698.9**	**735.8**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Slovak Republic

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Czechia	11.0	11.4	11.9	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.4	15.1	10.3	10.5	49
Hungary	7.8	8.1	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.6	6.8	7.1	34
Ukraine	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.4	6.5	6.6	53
Poland	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	4.4	4.5	54
Romania	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.3	4.4	4.5	31
Russia	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.5	60
Italy	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.1	17
Viet Nam	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	43
Germany	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	1.9	1.9	27
China	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	48
United Kingdom	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.6	21
Bulgaria	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.3	31
Austria	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	28
Serbia	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	29
Croatia	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	30
Other countries	11.0	11.6	12.1	13.0	13.8	14.5	15.1	15.6	16.2	14.2	14.5	
Total	**56.5**	**59.2**	**61.8**	**65.8**	**69.7**	**72.9**	**76.1**	**78.9**	**82.1**	**63.1**	**64.3**	**40**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Slovenia

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41.3	43.3	44.9	47.7	50.4	54.0	93.5	88.7	97.2	102.6	108.3	29
Serbia	7.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.6	11.8	23.0	21.3	21.8	22.8	23.6	27
North Macedonia	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.3	15.6	15.5	16.2	17.0	18.7	42
Croatia	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.5	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.0	13.4	38
Russia	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.5	54
Bulgaria	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.7	29
Italy	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	35
Ukraine	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	61
Türkiye	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.6	12
Germany	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	46
Montenegro	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	40
India	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	17
United Kingdom	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	34
Hungary	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	44
Austria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	44
Other countries	16.4	16.1	17.9	19.5	20.8	21.7	41.1	38.6	45.8	52.9	18.2	
Total	**91.4**	**96.6**	**101.5**	**107.8**	**114.4**	**121.9**	**206.5**	**197.0**	**215.8**	**230.9**	**206.5**	**39**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Spain

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Morocco	759.3	718.0	688.7	680.5	665.6	682.0	713.8	760.7	775.3	775.2	894.0	43
Romania	769.6	728.3	708.4	695.0	683.8	673.6	670.2	665.9	658.0	631.6	629.8	51
Colombia	223.1	173.2	145.5	135.9	138.4	159.6	199.2	261.2	297.7	315.4	453.9	55
Italy	181.0	180.8	182.7	191.6	203.8	221.4	243.7	267.7	279.7	298.2	301.8	46
United Kingdom	316.4	310.1	301.8	296.4	293.5	285.0	286.8	300.6	314.0	315.8	284.0	49
Venezuela	52.0	44.4	44.2	50.0	63.3	91.1	134.0	187.2	209.0	220.3	278.2	56
China	169.6	166.0	167.5	172.2	177.5	183.5	190.6	197.2	197.6	193.0	219.9	50
Ukraine	84.1	81.8	84.1	90.8	94.5	99.0	103.6	107.6	107.2	105.7	193.2	61
Peru	109.6	84.2	66.4	61.3	59.5	66.7	79.9	101.0	112.0	117.9	172.0	55
Honduras	35.0	34.3	35.9	40.8	48.1	64.1	84.8	109.5	123.1	125.2	157.0	67
Germany	153.4	148.5	145.0	142.1	141.1	138.8	138.3	139.0	139.6	142.6	125.8	52
France	101.5	99.5	98.7	100.7	103.2	106.2	111.5	117.1	121.7	127.7	120.8	50
Ecuador	269.4	214.0	174.4	159.0	145.2	139.4	134.9	132.6	126.9	120.8	120.0	45
Argentina	95.4	80.9	73.2	71.3	71.2	74.3	80.0	92.0	96.4	104.1	119.3	52
Bulgaria	147.3	139.9	134.4	130.5	127.4	125.0	123.3	122.8	120.8	116.8	115.2	51
Other countries	1 605.8	1 473.2	1 403.3	1 399.5	1 403.4	1 453.3	1 545.7	1 664.8	1 689.0	1 697.2	1 904.8	
Total	**5 072.7**	**4 677.1**	**4 454.4**	**4 417.5**	**4 419.5**	**4 563.0**	**4 840.2**	**5 226.9**	**5 368.3**	**5 407.5**	**6 089.6**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Sweden

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Poland	44.6	46.1	48.2	50.8	52.5	54.0	54.9	55.5	53.8	54.0	56.2	42
Syria	9.1	20.5	42.2	70.0	116.4	132.1	137.1	116.4	95.1	68.5	53.7	45
Afghanistan	16.7	20.3	23.6	26.0	28.0	37.4	45.4	49.6	48.5	46.7	45.1	35
Finland	65.3	62.8	59.7	57.6	55.8	53.8	51.0	48.7	46.1	43.1	40.2	58
India	8.4	9.2	10.4	11.4	13.5	17.1	22.2	27.0	28.3	31.7	36.3	42
Eritrea	10.0	12.8	18.0	25.1	32.1	36.4	39.7	43.0	43.5	42.4	36.2	43
Germany	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.7	29.0	29.2	29.5	29.0	29.9	32.2	50
Norway	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.5	34.5	32.6	30.7	29.3	51
Denmark	40.2	39.3	38.4	37.1	35.2	33.4	31.5	30.2	29.1	27.4	26.4	42
Romania	11.2	12.0	13.0	14.4	15.5	16.9	18.2	19.3	18.9	19.6	20.9	41
Iraq	43.2	31.2	25.9	23.2	22.7	25.3	26.4	25.9	23.4	22.2	20.2	41
Somalia	36.1	45.0	47.1	46.2	41.3	36.4	32.4	30.9	28.9	24.8	19.3	48
Pakistan	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.3	9.4	11.7	13.2	15.7	18.2	41
Lithuania	8.7	9.5	10.4	11.3	12.2	13.6	14.6	15.5	15.6	16.0	16.9	44
Iran	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.1	14.2	14.6	15.2	15.9	15.6	16.3	16.8	45
Other countries	289.3	301.3	317.7	325.8	341.5	354.4	370.8	386.9	370.8	379.2	397.3	
Total	**667.2**	**694.7**	**739.4**	**782.8**	**851.9**	**897.3**	**932.3**	**940.6**	**892.3**	**868.2**	**865.3**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Switzerland

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Italy	294.4	301.3	308.6	313.7	318.7	319.4	322.1	323.7	328.3	331.4	335.8	42
Germany	285.4	293.2	298.6	301.5	304.7	305.8	307.9	309.4	311.5	313.7	317.5	45
Portugal	238.4	253.8	263.0	268.1	269.5	268.0	265.5	262.9	260.9	258.9	257.8	45
France	103.9	110.2	116.8	123.1	127.3	131.5	135.3	139.6	146.4	151.6	157.8	45
Spain	69.8	75.4	79.5	82.4	83.5	83.7	84.3	85.2	87.2	89.5	92.4	46
Türkiye	69.6	69.2	69.1	68.6	68.0	67.3	66.7	66.3	67.1	68.1	69.2	47
North Macedonia	61.6	62.5	63.3	64.2	65.2	65.8	66.5	67.0	67.6	68.5	69.0	51
Serbia	94.9	79.3	69.7	65.3	64.3	63.2	61.9	60.7	59.7	58.6	57.6	51
Austria	39.0	39.6	40.4	41.3	42.1	42.7	43.2	43.9	44.5	45.2	46.1	47
Poland	16.2	17.9	21.4	24.7	26.9	29.2	31.6	33.9	36.2	38.4	42.2	48
United Kingdom	39.4	40.4	41.1	41.3	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.4	42.4	41.4	40.0	43
Eritrea	9.8	11.7	14.0	16.6	19.8	23.2	26.2	29.0	30.9	32.6	33.9	45
Croatia	31.8	30.7	30.2	29.6	29.0	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.3	30.7	49
Romania	8.6	10.2	11.3	12.1	13.8	15.6	16.7	19.9	23.1	26.3	30.6	54
Hungary	9.8	11.6	14.9	17.6	19.7	21.4	22.7	24.0	25.3	26.4	27.9	49
Other countries	452.6	479.6	505.1	524.0	536.1	547.4	561.1	576.2	592.6	611.4	633.4	
Total	**1 825.1**	**1 886.6**	**1 947.0**	**1 993.9**	**2 029.5**	**2 053.6**	**2 081.2**	**2 111.4**	**2 151.9**	**2 190.3**	**2 241.9**	**47**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – Türkiye

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Iraq	19.1	31.1	47.2	93.7	149.7	201.1	283.9	313.8	322.0	275.3	217.5	49
Afghanistan	19.5	27.9	33.6	38.5	59.9	79.6	120.4	152.2	183.6	186.2	164.1	42
Germany	25.6	59.0	63.2	69.9	75.1	77.2	82.0	88.5	102.6	110.5	114.3	50
Turkmenistan	11.7	13.4	18.4	23.4	28.3	42.8	68.1	133.7	124.0	116.4	110.3	52
Russia	15.6	20.7	21.6	25.3	27.7	24.3	33.4	40.2	66.8	151.0	102.6	54
Iran	12.2	16.8	21.9	27.8	37.9	44.9	68.8	92.7	128.9	117.0	101.2	53
Syria	10.1	57.9	50.9	56.6	75.2	64.6	88.0	114.3	104.6	99.4	80.0	50
Azerbaijan	18.9	26.2	30.2	36.5	47.0	51.6	61.8	68.5	68.6	68.9	71.0	53
Uzbekistan	6.5	7.9	11.0	16.1	21.7	31.6	34.1	44.9	71.1	61.8	54.6	69
Kazakhstan	8.4	11.1	11.9	13.7	14.9	12.6	16.8	21.2	39.5	45.5	44.1	58
Ukraine	7.0	9.7	12.9	17.1	19.9	18.7	18.5	20.2	23.4	50.4	40.5	72
Egypt	0.6	1.2	2.7	4.4	7.6	14.5	26.2	31.1	34.2	33.0	28.5	44
Kyrgyzstan	6.1	8.4	10.6	14.0	17.1	18.6	19.6	23.5	26.5	24.5	22.5	70
Austria	3.9	9.5	10.5	12.0	13.3	14.4	16.0	17.3	19.9	21.3	22.1	46
West Bank and Gaza Strip	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.3	4.8	8.3	15.7	21.5	28.0	26.3	21.6	43
Other countries	112.2	153.8	169.2	197.9	216.3	214.3	257.6	347.5	448.5	436.4	375.8	
Total	**278.7**	**456.5**	**518.3**	**650.3**	**816.4**	**919.1**	**1 211.0**	**1 531.2**	**1 792.0**	**1 823.8**	**1 570.5**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – United Kingdom

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2021 (%)
Poland	679	826	855	1 006	994	829	..	..	696	..	..	55
India	336	354	379	347	317	370	..	..	370	..	..	50
Ireland	345	309	329	330	343	350	..	..	370	..	..	54
Romania	148	165	219	324	382	478	..	..	342	..	..	48
Italy	138	182	212	262	296	311	..	..	342	..	..	48
Portugal	138	140	235	247	269	195	..	..	268	..	..	50
Spain	75	130	167	162	191	156	..	..	206	..	..	51
Pakistan	194	197	184	175	167	186	..	..	181	..	..	47
Nigeria	114	84	104	95	106	100	..	..	178	..	..	53
United States	149	145	132	127	130	149	..	..	166	..	..	57
Lithuania	153	158	192	204	196	181	..	..	153	..	..	60
France	132	135	189	181	186	179	..	..	149	..	..	56
Germany	153	110	119	166	131	120	..	..	135	..	..	62
China	93	106	122	113	132	148	..	..	124	..	..	56
Hungary	57	83	103	101	91	66	..	..	118	..	..	57
Other countries	2 037	2 030	2 051	2 111	2 206	2 173	..	..	2 215	..	..	
Total	**4 941**	**5 154**	**5 592**	**5 951**	**6 137**	**5 991**	**6 227**	**..**	**6 013**	**..**	**..**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

Table B.5. Stocks of foreign population by nationality – United States

Thousands

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Of which: Women 2023 (%)
Mexico	8 263.7	8 179.5	8 524.7	8 340.2	8 165.7	8 021.2	7 644.3	7 186.5	7 700.9	8 006.3	7 825.2	47
India	1 117.2	1 158.8	1 203.8	1 443.8	1 606.6	1 679.1	1 765.4	1 686.7	1 657.0	1 706.5	1 917.6	48
Guatemala	630.8	600.8	686.3	732.5	672.2	664.3	686.1	780.5	865.7	923.8	1 132.5	43
China	744.1	859.4	920.6	1 061.7	1 082.8	1 115.5	1 059.3	1 007.6	943.5	1 066.6	1 047.4	51
El Salvador	847.8	971.5	913.5	908.1	997.6	930.6	927.0	909.7	901.9	895.5	985.9	48
Honduras	409.4	448.8	482.1	531.0	471.6	513.2	543.3	651.4	734.2	948.4	961.1	46
Cuba	510.3	499.1	532.8	619.7	648.7	673.6	635.2	524.6	521.0	581.6	673.3	43
Venezuela	81.2	109.0	123.7	176.9	220.8	256.2	314.2	366.7	424.3	496.0	653.5	51
Dominican Republic	433.6	449.8	498.6	569.7	509.7	580.9	560.6	540.8	590.7	684.6	599.9	56
Brazil	228.1	218.0	251.2	279.2	310.4	403.2	416.4	319.6	319.9	494.1	554.2	51
Columbia	231.2	250.8	274.7	300.8	278.9	245.9	331.9	265.7	353.4	407.1	510.5	52
Philippines	492.9	498.6	565.7	599.5	510.8	516.1	505.6	456.0	414.4	410.6	471.0	57
Ecuador	219.9	226.4	238.3	219.8	198.8	217.2	217.5	181.5	172.2	244.4	326.8	48
Canada	372.7	358.9	349.0	331.3	331.0	308.2	282.8	284.0	339.5	377.3	310.3	57
Haiti	295.7	277.0	297.8	276.2	269.0	285.7	233.9	285.1	309.6	246.5	304.9	44
Other countries	6 248.9	6 218.9	6 373.4	6 433.8	6 484.2	6 531.1	6 395.3	5 987.3	5 916.4	6 336.0	6 321.1	
Total	**21 127.6**	**21 325.1**	**22 236.2**	**22 824.2**	**22 758.7**	**22 941.9**	**22 518.8**	**21 433.7**	**22 164.7**	**23 825.2**	**24 595.3**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wsnxh1.

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	From 2011 on, includes foreigners who have lived in Belgium for a continuous period of at least 12 months and persons who arrived in Belgium less than 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year; also includes asylum seekers. Data for the year 2019 are provisional. Reference date: 1 January.	Population Register, Eurostat.
Canada	2016 and 2021 Censuses.	Statistics Canada.
Chile	2017 Census. Estimates for the total and for selected countries for other years.	Department of Foreigners and Migration, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security.
Czechia	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. Includes trainees, students and illegal migrants who accept to be interviewed. Excludes seasonal and cross-border workers. Totals in A5 up to 2019 are from INSEE, for 2020 to 2022, they are estimated using Eurostat data. In B5 table, from 2011 onwards: Eurostat. 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 persons which (also) have the German citizenship as well as foreigners with temporary residence (mostly <= 3 months). Excludes ethnic Germans *(Aussiedler)*. Figures are rounded to the nearest multiple of five and numbers below 3 are not not disclosed. Reference date: 1 January.	Central Population Register, Federal Office of Statistics.
Greece	Population by group of citizenship. Reference date: 1 January.	Eurostat.
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 2012 on, includes refugees and persons under subsidiary protection. 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 2016 and 2022. Other years: Annual population estimates - Estimated population.	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. From 2019 on, the data takes into account the results of the permanent population census. 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	Registered foreigners, Ethnic Koreans (F-4) visa holders and foreigners who stayed for more than 90 days with a short-term visa	Ministry of Justice and Korean Yearbook of Immigration Statistics.

Country	Comments	Source
Latvia	Population register. Reference date: 1 January.	Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.
Lithuania	*Reference date:* 1 January.	Department of Migration.
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.	Population Register, Central Office of Statistics and Economic Studies (Statec).
Mexico	Number of foreigners who hold a valid permit for permanent or temporary residence. Data until 2013 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 2015 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).
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.
Türkiye	Reference date: 1 January.	Turkish Statistical Institute.
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: https://data-explorer.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

Numbers and percentages

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Australia	83 698	123 438	162 002	135 596	133 126	137 750	80 562	127 674	204 817	140 748	167 232
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	7 043	7 354	7 570	8 144	8 530	9 271	9 450	10 606	8 996	16 171	20 606
% of foreign population	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.3
Belgium	38 612	34 801	18 726	27 071	31 935	37 399	36 200	40 594	33 915	39 233	48 482
% of foreign population	3.3	2.9	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.3
Canada	111 923	127 470	259 274	251 144	147 267	105 813	176 487	250 498	110 835	137 168	375 619
% of foreign population	5.7	..	..	..	..	4.4	6.9	9.2	3.9	4.5	11.8
Chile	1 226	678	1 048	691	792	2 991	1 801	354	504	2 985	1 966
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.2	..
Costa Rica	4 400	3 050	2 018	3 791	5 562	5 875	5 831	5 808	4 070	3 572	5 493
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czechia	2 036	2 514	5 114	4 925	5 536	6 440	5 260	4 456	4 214	6 205	6 453
% of foreign population	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0
Denmark	3 489	1 750	4 747	11 745	15 028	7 272	2 836	1 781	7 076	6 483	5 149
% of foreign population	1.0	0.5	1.3	3.0	3.6	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.0
Estonia	1 340	1 330	1 614	897	1 775	882	766	779	770	1 034	812
% of foreign population	..	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Finland	9 087	8 930	8 260	7 921	9 375	12 219	9 211	9 649	7 816	6 643	10 198
% of foreign population	5.4	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.3	5.3	3.8	3.9	3.0	2.5	3.7
France	96 050	97 276	105 613	113 608	119 152	114 274	110 014	109 821	84 864	130 385	114 483
% of foreign population	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.2
Germany	112 348	112 353	108 422	107 317	110 383	112 211	112 340	128 905	109 880	131 595	168 775
% of foreign population	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5
Greece	20 302	29 462	21 829	12 837	32 819	34 305	27 857	16 328	13 272	10 120	13 259
% of foreign population	2.2	3.2	2.5	1.5	4.0	4.3	3.4	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.4
Hungary	18 379	9 178	8 745	4 048	4 315	2 787	3 508	3 255	2 139	2 511	2 973
% of foreign population	8.9	6.4	6.2	2.9	3.0	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.5
Iceland	413	597	595	801	703	637	569	437	395	905	706
% of foreign population	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.4
Ireland	25 039	24 263	21 090	13 565	10 044	8 195	8 223	5 791	5 475	9 778	13 605
% of foreign population	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.1
Italy	65 383	100 712	129 887	178 035	201 591	146 605	112 523	127 001	131 803	121 457	213 716
% of foreign population	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	4.1
Japan	10 622	8 646	9 277	9 469	9 554	10 315	9 074	8 453	9 079	8 167	7 059
% of foreign population	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Korea	12 527	13 956	14 200	13 934	12 854	13 293	14 758	12 875	16 065	14 057	13 878
% of foreign population	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Latvia	3 784	3 083	2 141	1 897	1 957	962	930	808	725	419	518
% of foreign population	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Lithuania	183	173	179	177	173	166	196	123	176	236	126
% of foreign population	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Luxembourg	4 680	4 411	4 991	5 306	7 140	9 030	11 864	11 450	9 387	6 801	10 499
% of foreign population	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.8	3.4	4.2	4.0	3.2	2.3	3.5
Mexico	3 590	3 581	2 341	2 736	2 940	3 067	3 872	3 070	2 044	718	1 106
% of foreign population	1.2	1.2	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2
Netherlands	30 955	25 882	32 578	27 877	28 534	27 663	27 851	34 191	55 943	62 959	53 678
% of foreign population	4.1	3.3	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	5.0	5.3	4.5

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
New Zealand	27 155	27 828	27 894	27 583	31 956	36 447	35 735	31 029	22 756	18 159	40 348
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	12 384	13 223	15 336	12 432	13 712	21 648	10 361	13 201	19 698	41 092	39 369
% of foreign population	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.7	4.0	1.9	2.3	3.4	6.8	6.5
Poland	3 792	3 462	4 518	4 048	4 086	4 259	4 593	12 917	7 159	7 537	9 816
% of foreign population	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.0	3.8	2.8	2.2	5.4	2.5	2.1	2.1
Portugal	21 819	24 476	21 124	20 396	25 104	18 022	21 333	21 099	32 147	24 516	20 844
% of foreign population	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.1	6.4	4.6	5.4	5.0	6.7	4.2	3.1
Slovak Republic	255	207	234	309	484	645	721	586	548	592	677
% of foreign population	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Slovenia	1 490	1 470	1 057	1 255	1 297	1 563	1 978	1 911	1 725	1 782	1 946
% of foreign population	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2
Spain	115 557	225 793	205 880	114 351	150 944	66 498	90 774	98 954	126 266	144 012	181 581
% of foreign population	2.2	4.3	4.1	2.4	3.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.4
Sweden	49 746	49 632	42 918	48 249	60 343	68 898	63 818	64 206	80 175	89 354	92 225
% of foreign population	7.9	7.6	6.4	6.9	8.2	8.8	7.5	7.2	8.6	9.5	10.2
Switzerland	34 121	34 332	33 325	40 888	41 587	44 515	42 630	40 277	34 062	37 129	41 566
% of foreign population	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% of foreign population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	194 288	208 021	125 715	118 054	149 378	123 207	157 011	159 356	130 568	189 803	175 972
% of foreign population	4.1	4.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.9
United States	757 434	779 929	653 416	730 259	753 060	707 265	761 901	843 593	628 254	813 861	1 004 384
% of foreign population	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.8	4.5

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the Tables B.6.

StatLink https://stat.link/wmbjg7

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Australia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
India	10 076	19 217	27 827	24 236	21 989	24 181	17 716	28 470	38 209	24 205	30 160	50
United Kingdom	16 401	20 478	25 884	20 583	20 949	21 069	13 875	13 366	25 018	17 374	19 259	48
Philippines	5 592	9 090	11 628	8 996	8 333	9 112	4 921	9 267	12 838	8 788	11 156	62
China	6 876	8 979	10 613	8 610	7 999	7 580	1 990	8 966	17 008	7 383	7 213	57
New Zealand	3 458	3 794	5 361	4 091	4 390	3 593	1 840	3 027	5 367	5 643	6 254	48
Pakistan	990	2 100	2 739	2 341	3 077	4 480	919	3 360	8 821	5 615	6 247	47
Viet Nam	1 929	2 568	3 514	3 835	4 173	3 859	1 216	3 501	6 804	4 942	6 171	65
Iraq	1 103	2 739	3 150	2 054	1 417	1 930	788	3 087	3 883	3 808	5 114	51
South Africa	4 206	7 900	9 286	6 211	5 629	4 906	3 370	2 680	5 438	3 854	4 869	49
Afghanistan	889	1 253	2 620	2 103	991	1 102	387	620	5 102	3 674	4 777	37
Syria	140	171	207	196	185	281	78	290	1 351	2 524	4 435	51
Sri Lanka	1 671	2 746	3 957	3 179	3 752	4 487	3 262	4 861	6 195	2 888	3 209	51
Nepal	589	1 384	1 810	2 401	2 959	2 402	1 665	3 294	3 676	2 232	3 029	52
United States	1 356	1 564	2 034	1 833	1 963	2 107	1 383	1 349	2 703	..	2 798	56
Iran	1 024	1 657	2 155	2 198	2 416	3 182	1 108	2 770	4 634	2 580	2 797	49
Other countries	27 398	37 798	49 217	42 729	42 904	43 479	26 044	38 766	57 770	45 238	49 744	
Total	**83 698**	**123 438**	**162 002**	**135 596**	**133 126**	**137 750**	**80 562**	**127 674**	**204 817**	**140 748**	**167 232**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Austria

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Israel	14	14	24	25	3	20	13	26	67	2 635	5 006	49
United States	20	21	34	24	18	22	19	18	50	1 659	1 917	49
United Kingdom	3	4	3	8	9	21	40	91	125	1 190	1 593	47
Syria	53	83	95	79	134	98	103	164	211	543	1 165	33
Türkiye	1 198	1 108	885	997	818	778	828	911	847	1 101	1 087	48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 131	1 039	1 120	1 216	1 261	1 288	1 032	1 183	967	921	800	56
Afghanistan	179	28	232	187	332	424	328	372	298	545	720	37
Serbia	709	823	671	633	751	557	625	1 008	943	785	667	60
Ukraine	99	134	136	298	225	181	220	360	184	262	665	69
Russia	316	427	431	298	337	323	373	463	355	472	628	59
Iran	168	18	159	182	226	217	306	325	355	389	462	48
Argentina	11	9	14	9	8	4	11	16	12	222	320	47
Hungary	71	83	111	119	154	227	258	236	221	259	307	62
Romania	275	224	244	221	257	291	456	376	301	315	293	65
Australia	2	5	6	1	4	3	2	..	5	123	291	46
Other countries	2 794	3 334	3 405	3 847	3 993	4 817	4 836	5 057	4 055	4 750	4 685	
Total	**7 043**	**7 354**	**7 570**	**8 144**	**8 530**	**9 271**	**9 450**	**10 606**	**8 996**	**16 171**	**20 606**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Belgium

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Morocco	7 879	5 926	2 408	3 170	3 996	5 084	4 856	4 975	3 756	3 698	4 842	53
Syria	246	205	92	185	253	243	474	979	1 431	3 385	3 615	44
Romania	777	1 155	824	1 192	1 535	2 031	2 219	2 409	2 079	1 968	2 791	52
Iraq	397	612	377	546	655	930	672	759	888	1 891	2 001	38
Afghanistan	260	283	194	326	534	875	1 067	1 418	1 464	1 460	1 979	29
Türkiye	2 517	1 857	691	843	989	1 061	985	1 073	882	911	1 797	47
Poland	729	888	742	1 136	1 243	1 498	1 528	1 710	1 096	1 064	1 727	59
Italy	3 203	1 856	1 199	1 067	1 048	1 174	1 352	1 589	1 217	1 229	1 536	49
Netherlands	961	1 272	705	993	1 390	1 368	1 064	1 296	939	1 040	1 433	50
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1 936	1 526	713	1 061	1 016	1 201	1 191	1 359	1 178	1 240	1 384	58
Cameroon	924	915	546	738	845	872	955	1 046	945	1 196	1 266	55
France	903	973	586	647	673	795	869	952	862	1 038	1 225	52
Guinea	757	941	416	635	681	972	855	832	711	790	1 069	58
Russia	1 439	1 525	641	950	1 029	973	896	1 059	835	798	1 047	60
Spain	410	379	266	443	513	717	706	741	612	716	925	45
Other countries	15 274	14 488	8 326	13 139	15 535	17 605	16 511	18 397	15 020	16 809	19 845	
Total	**38 612**	**34 801**	**18 726**	**27 071**	**31 935**	**37 399**	**36 200**	**40 594**	**33 915**	**39 233**	**48 482**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Canada

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
India	13 319	15 246	26 320	28 048	16 601	9 978	19 486	31 337	15 418	20 857	59 563	..
Philippines	10 392	14 583	27 416	31 729	23 875	14 050	19 647	33 922	15 991	18 239	41 578	..
Syria	481	412	1 084	1 252	657	587	1 597	6 434	7 179	10 053	20 517	..
Pakistan	5 526	5 197	8 988	8 628	5 779	5 089	9 406	11 187	4 740	5 546	15 206	..
Iran	3 506	3 337	9 357	8 959	3 927	3 523	10 037	14 041	4 887	4 853	13 084	..
China	11 146	10 729	22 914	21 303	11 338	6 284	10 484	14 559	5 120	5 834	12 729	..
Nigeria	1 238	1 318	2 978	4 210	2 158	1 883	4 398	5 021	2 285	3 292	12 685	..
United States	3 797	4 424	7 249	6 627	4 405	3 283	4 229	5 623	2 479	3 479	9 243	..
France	1 441	2 089	5 755	4 590	2 252	2 112	3 836	5 502	2 316	2 733	8 173	..
Iraq	1 298	2 359	4 556	5 175	2 983	2 238	3 951	5 056	2 003	2 256	7 749	..
United Kingdom	4 298	4 721	7 293	6 255	4 158	3 005	3 515	4 844	2 020	3 043	6 890	..
Jamaica	1 537	1 755	2 582	1 905	1 574	1 082	1 721	2 736	1 420	1 757	5 437	..
Brazil	744	1 006	2 459	2 039	1 008	709	1 297	2 049	843	1 356	5 293	..
Egypt	990	1 135	3 471	4 729	2 392	2 284	4 115	4 109	1 505	1 877	5 224	..
Algeria	1 585	1 837	7 173	5 679	2 468	2 004	3 340	4 245	1 595	1 543	5 208	..
Other countries	50 625	57 322	119 679	110 016	61 692	47 702	75 428	99 833	41 186	50 450	147 040	
Total	**111 923**	**127 470**	**259 274**	**251 144**	**147 267**	**105 813**	**176 487**	**250 498**	**110 987**	**137 168**	**375 619**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Chile

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Colombia	21	8	23	24	42	93	143	25	56	401	676	..
Peru	149	105	168	121	121	597	155	68	108	606	322	..
Ecuador	307	153	236	142	167	944	223	74	87	484	221	..
Venezuela	174	95	127	83	95	272	268	53	64	309	140	..
Bolivia	17	2	14	10	15	103	42	20	30	250	127	..
Dominican Republic	159	88	115	85	69	183	178	12	18	188	100	..
Cuba	119	58	92	54	63	224	241	29	31	222	94	..
Argentina	1	1	6	4	14	43	86	3	11	89	38	..
Haiti	33	21	31	27	28	67	69	14	15	66	35	..
Other countries	186	118	171	105	134	312	267	34	51	370	213	
Total	**1 226**	**678**	**1 048**	**691**	**792**	**2 991**	**1 801**	**354**	**504**	**2 985**	**1 966**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Costa Rica

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Nicaragua	1 945	1 455	1 043	1 971	3 010	3 576	3 617	3 690	2 811	2 447	3 256	..
Panama	95	61	39	61	118	86	87	70	39	34	628	..
Venezuela	53	53	25	54	136	191	286	448	263	231	378	..
Colombia	936	610	394	667	757	658	594	457	242	259	351	..
El Salvador	144	93	73	160	196	274	246	234	148	105	162	..
United States	158	119	70	146	182	153	142	108	74	49	126	..
Honduras	58	38	27	57	107	94	111	101	61	56	79	..
Peru	133	111	46	77	134	87	69	64	59	26	60	..
Dominican Republic	149	89	46	65	182	113	125	94	43	44	53	..
Cuba	204	108	52	80	113	104	107	78	64	34	45	..
Argentina	9	6	8	12	28	21	21	21	11	13	39	..
Spain	14	18	5	15	40	43	42	39	27	23	37	..
Guatemala	42	38	17	43	43	32	59	57	28	34	37	..
Mexico	58	32	22	25	44	28	45	59	20	20	36	..
Chile	18	7	3	8	13	22	22	32	10	23	20	..
Other countries	384	212	148	350	459	393	258	256	170	174	186	
Total	**4 400**	**3 050**	**2 018**	**3 791**	**5 562**	**5 875**	**5 831**	**5 808**	**4 070**	**3 572**	**5 493**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Czechia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	518	948	2 075	1 044	1 429	1 891	1 319	1 002	940	1 484	1 573	..
Russia	173	162	463	305	563	752	633	574	516	921	921	..
Slovak Republic	331	270	574	111	372	630	501	421	365	587	684	..
Viet Nam	80	166	298	271	405	223	231	129	89	174	176	..
Belarus	49	53	137	94	135	215	139	107	115	139	141	..
Poland	180	176	105	34	96	110	60	58	54	78	122	..
Kazakhstan	30	65	122	48	50	64	53	41	60	87	91	..
Moldova	25	41	175	55	93	138	118	92	58	88	72	..
Romania	70	30	311	111	115	108	82	69	33	44	58	..
North Macedonia	6	14	20	23	28	47	31	22	15	32	49	..
Bulgaria	19	27	52	51	65	87	53	30	31	46	49	..
Armenia	74	46	144	49	35	41	19	30	33	31	47	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27	11	59	47	49	51	38	28	32	22	29	..
Azerbaijan	3	2	16	4	5	3	3	6	2	12	27	..
Syria	19	23	28	18	29	10	10	8	8	33	24	..
Other countries	432	480	535	2 660	2 067	2 070	1 970	1 839	1 863	2 427	2 390	
Total	**2 036**	**2 514**	**5 114**	**4 925**	**5 536**	**6 440**	**5 260**	**4 456**	**4 214**	**6 205**	**6 453**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Denmark

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Pakistan	89	77	38	191	641	199	82	43	630	470	332	39
United Kingdom	21	17	21	20	85	164	143	118	692	546	327	43
India	27	9	34	31	211	85	48	45	241	269	302	43
Germany	80	41	27	38	110	248	168	129	375	290	278	54
Ukraine	44	32	10	72	228	329	73	79	362	380	258	49
Sweden	57	33	47	105	277	164	185	117	140	128	213	55
Poland	41	39	29	45	174	372	122	78	384	232	201	66
Stateless	109	46	161	130	415	274	92	14	353	166	193	49
Türkiye	300	166	150	193	977	353	113	71	192	214	155	50
Iraq	730	356	1 588	1 131	2 917	357	96	82	195	158	139	57
Romania	34	23	8	43	101	164	49	38	197	202	139	65
Iceland	12	16	17	39	238	160	144	52	116	88	126	49
Norway	45	33	25	18	49	27	22	18	55	61	121	61
Russia	85	62	31	76	232	330	110	62	209	170	119	71
United States	11	15	6	23	110	248	114	54	254	191	117	52
Other countries	1 804	785	2 555	9 590	8 263	3 798	1 275	781	2 681	2 918	2 129	
Total	**3 489**	**1 750**	**4 747**	**11 745**	**15 028**	**7 272**	**2 836**	**1 781**	**7 076**	**6 483**	**5 149**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Estonia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Stateless	1 123	1 129	1 360	737	1 452	590	497	483	501	640	377	50
Russia	174	169	204	132	244	225	199	230	198	298	365	61
Belarus	5	2	3	..	5	6	6	4	5	7	15	67
Ukraine	24	18	30	19	29	30	26	33	19	34	10	70
Türkiye	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	5	3	3	6	33
Bangladesh	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	4	0
India	5	1	2	..	3	2	2	1	3	4	4	25
Latvia	1	1	3	1	8	2	7	1	5	10	4	100
Georgia	2	1	1	..	3	3	1	5	1	3	3	33
Kazakhstan	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	67
Armenia	1	..	..	1	12	4	6	1	8	5	2	100
United Kingdom	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	50
Moldova	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	2	50
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	100
Finland	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	2	1	2	0
Other countries	2	8	7	..	12	14	19	14	25	23	11	
Total	**1 340**	**1 330**	**1 614**	**897**	**1 775**	**882**	**766**	**779**	**770**	**1 034**	**812**	**56**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Finland

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Russia	2 477	2 103	2 317	1 728	2 028	2 758	1 766	1 946	1 546	1 161	2 062	62
Iraq	457	521	405	560	534	742	621	589	602	744	950	37
Estonia	521	436	382	420	459	705	541	658	516	370	626	59
Somalia	609	814	834	955	1 066	957	856	583	541	436	554	52
Afghanistan	510	479	251	242	376	469	339	309	264	227	363	39
Syria	20	22	16	28	47	118	118	299	205	360	352	42
Viet Nam	150	150	114	146	225	249	197	221	148	140	331	67
Thailand	75	104	125	150	193	261	249	281	304	209	325	82
Ukraine	148	157	141	145	163	281	202	255	220	171	321	68
Türkiye	278	271	257	229	264	313	210	260	172	125	238	46
Iran	451	341	219	140	222	309	244	205	156	155	219	50
Sweden	190	146	186	165	206	212	210	248	196	282	199	50
India	117	99	152	137	193	245	154	174	181	105	174	59
Nepal	45	53	48	74	123	178	125	132	119	106	171	55
Bangladesh	114	97	125	100	140	176	105	97	72	80	166	57
Other countries	2 925	3 137	2 688	2 702	3 136	4 246	3 274	3 392	2 574	1 972	3 147	
Total	**9 087**	**8 930**	**8 260**	**7 921**	**9 375**	**12 219**	**9 211**	**9 649**	**7 816**	**6 643**	**10 198**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – France

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Morocco	18 325	16 662	18 051	19 110	17 769	16 687	15 390	15 776	12 759	18 905	16 131	48
Algeria	12 991	13 408	15 142	17 377	17 662	16 283	14 867	14 785	11 072	15 228	13 368	49
Tunisia	5 546	5 569	6 274	7 018	7 663	7 045	6 687	6 640	5 346	8 710	7 555	47
Türkiye	6 920	5 873	5 835	5 595	5 757	5 332	5 101	5 198	3 982	5 543	5 394	49
Congo	1 326	1 808	1 797	2 089	2 181	2 967	2 935	2 994	2 248	4 282	3 687	53
Côte d'Ivoire	1 766	2 513	3 055	3 188	3 652	3 363	3 012	2 863	2 399	3 887	3 319	55
Mali	2 201	2 645	3 345	3 621	4 111	4 057	3 662	3 638	2 666	4 029	3 293	45
Senegal	2 755	2 823	3 048	3 382	3 369	3 249	2 949	2 940	2 224	3 569	2 999	47
Cameroon	1 926	2 579	3 010	3 125	3 377	3 137	2 502	2 463	2 108	3 841	2 859	60
United Kingdom	335	354	279	374	517	1 733	3 268	4 088	3 146	3 693	2 637	53
Russia	2 203	2 517	3 040	2 654	4 094	3 550	2 011	2 414	1 775	2 775	2 434	67
Haiti	1 799	2 121	2 181	2 228	2 922	2 574	2 496	2 603	2 059	2 870	2 365	54
Guinea	974	1 208	1 457	1 678	1 820	1 995	1 828	1 878	1 545	2 760	2 336	43
Romania	1 268	1 409	1 486	1 557	1 695	1 882	1 956	1 896	1 522	2 598	2 283	59
Comoros	1 778	2 307	2 175	1 881	2 869	2 917	3 903	2 613	1 834	2 510	2 127	51
Other countries	33 937	33 480	35 438	38 731	39 694	37 503	37 447	37 032	29 798	45 185	41 696	
Total	**96 050**	**97 276**	**105 613**	**113 608**	**119 152**	**114 274**	**110 014**	**109 821**	**86 483**	**130 385**	**114 483**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Germany

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Syria	1 321	1 508	1 820	2 027	2 263	2 479	2 880	3 860	6 700	19 095	48 385	33
Türkiye	33 246	27 970	22 463	19 695	16 290	14 984	16 700	16 235	11 630	12 245	14 265	49
Romania	2 343	2 504	2 566	3 001	3 828	4 238	4 325	5 830	5 930	6 920	6 990	59
Iraq	3 510	3 150	3 172	3 450	3 553	3 480	4 080	4 645	4 770	4 420	6 815	40
Ukraine	3 691	4 539	3 142	4 168	4 048	2 718	2 455	4 260	2 260	1 915	5 565	69
Poland	4 496	5 462	5 932	5 957	6 632	6 613	6 220	6 020	5 000	5 490	5 555	68
Iran	2 463	2 560	2 546	2 533	2 661	2 689	3 080	3 805	3 965	4 020	4 790	46
Italy	2 202	2 754	3 245	3 406	3 597	4 256	4 050	4 475	4 075	5 045	4 510	52
Afghanistan	2 717	3 054	3 000	2 572	2 482	2 400	2 545	2 675	2 880	3 175	4 205	36
Israel	1 438	1 904	1 432	1 481	1 428	1 080	680	1 000	1 025	2 485	3 685	45
Greece	4 167	3 498	2 800	3 058	3 444	3 424	3 235	3 130	2 650	3 220	2 970	47
India	946	1 190	1 295	1 343	1 549	1 619	1 760	2 130	2 235	2 515	2 775	41
United States	756	994	919	816	1 086	979	745	1 205	935	2 505	2 580	50
Stateless	1 097	957	999	897	868	782	705	735	795	1 355	2 580	36
United Kingdom	325	460	515	622	2 865	7 493	6 640	14 600	4 930	4 570	2 315	47
Other countries	47 630	49 849	52 576	52 291	53 789	52 977	52 240	54 300	50 100	52 620	50 790	
Total	**112 348**	**112 353**	**108 422**	**107 317**	**110 383**	**112 211**	**112 340**	**128 905**	**109 880**	**131 595**	**168 775**	**46**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Greece

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Albania	17 396	25 830	18 409	10 665	28 251	29 769	24 203	14 050	10 795	7 736	9 807	..
Russia	1	2	309	289	386	345	353	184	186	195	432	..
Ukraine	235	246	231	188	504	449	388	171	223	183	376	..
Romania	76	129	156	136	234	306	291	205	273	219	250	..
Georgia	152	359	226	189	331	323	300	207	148	129	218	..
Bulgaria	75	192	200	142	287	329	220	136	230	181	213	..
Moldova	131	159	124	114	365	378	241	137	115	104	171	..
Cyprus	41	118	93	73	95	76	38	46	61	60	152	..
United Kingdom	29	41	43	43	31	58	52	30	118	264	148	..
Armenia	210	189	150	109	296	287	240	154	82	107	120	..
India	122	16	18	18	255	278	245	190	171	131	110	..
United States	84	126	65	62	52	48	51	20	46	51	110	..
Poland	27	52	33	46	66	89	78	51	48	81	..	..
Egypt	332	58	57	45	358	283	144	114	78	56	..	..
Syria	223	3	87	46	123	133	78	68	37	44	..	..
Other countries	1 168	1 942	1 628	672	1 185	1 154	935	565	661	579	1 152	
Total	**20 302**	**29 462**	**21 829**	**12 837**	**32 819**	**34 305**	**27 857**	**16 328**	**13 272**	**10 120**	**13 259**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Hungary

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Romania	14 392	6 999	6 200	2 605	2 874	1 757	2 123	1 822	1 058	1 319	1 523	45
Slovak Republic	307	202	310	208	282	136	223	260	234	298	454	58
Venezuela	1	2	3	1	..	2	46	129	97	93	229	55
Russia	151	97	170	131	119	75	89	93	74	61	100	78
Ukraine	1 765	894	858	386	365	186	192	142	82	75	75	52
Germany	67	35	59	29	15	38	50	59	45	60	69	57
Serbia	1 330	647	410	158	144	93	105	88	52	59	58	31
Viet Nam	29	15	67	39	36	46	87	100	62	36	51	53
Egypt	6	9	81	93	101	119	191	103	124	105	30	27
Iran	14	11	16	10	21	10	11	21	13	14	24	29
Poland	18	11	45	15	18	22	19	21	11	21	23	74
United Kingdom	8	7	4	3	11	14	22	52	35	53	23	35
Türkiye	8	20	58	19	20	23	20	26	18	23	21	14
United States	13	9	25	13	17	10	17	25	25	18	18	50
China	3	7	13	12	15	14	12	4	5	8	17	65
Other countries	267	213	426	326	..	242	301	310	204	268	258	
Total	**18 379**	**9 178**	**8 745**	**4 048**	**4 315**	**2 787**	**3 508**	**3 255**	**2 139**	**2 511**	**2 973**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Iceland

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Poland	30	89	149	265	224	223	149	131	134	190	180	57
Viet Nam	8	39	33	33	26	22	27	30	18	87	49	63
Philippines	49	89	52	74	55	41	20	27	13	46	39	56
Thailand	26	26	43	42	48	34	37	19	19	45	25	88
Lithuania	6	7	16	10	16	15	13	4	15	30	23	65
Denmark	1	..	5	11	35	22	9	9	6	22	22	64
United States	12	13	14	18	11	17	28	12	9	34	21	38
Romania	12	7	10	24	5	4	3	11	2	16	20	60
Ukraine	21	18	12	17	12	11	7	11	8	31	16	69
Latvia	4	18	4	21	22	24	19	16	11	30	16	50
Syria	1	..	1	3	8	3	57	4	1	23	15	13
Sweden	11	3	6	11	17	10	15	5	12	18	15	53
United Kingdom	3	2	1	3	2	5	6	8	9	26	14	64
Nigeria	1	6	1	2	10	1	6	2	3	12	13	62
Serbia	27	21	7	15	13	5	2	3	6	6	11	55
Other countries	201	259	241	252	199	200	171	145	129	289	227	
Total	**413**	**597**	**595**	**801**	**703**	**637**	**569**	**437**	**395**	**905**	**706**	**56**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Ireland

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
United Kingdom	84	55	51	54	98	529	687	665	945	1 186	1 255	47
India	2 617	3 009	2 939	1 611	1 028	665	629	515	465	746	1 176	41
Pakistan	1 288	1 807	1 244	732	419	341	364	125	136	611	1 068	42
Romania	457	564	1 029	901	756	763	819	552	538	720	895	52
Poland	359	508	939	1 161	1 326	1 357	1 464	925	758	819	875	56
Nigeria	5 689	5 792	3 293	1 360	776	509	478	305	227	743	784	55
Syria	34	53	55	26	31	24	28	21	35	152	636	45
Brazil	203	245	459	393	304	264	220	188	180	334	524	53
China	798	656	576	494	304	225	234	162	129	293	389	56
United States	263	217	304	246	233	177	195	154	132	199	333	62
Philippines	3 830	2 486	2 184	1 167	729	362	320	191	157	217	333	66
South Africa	708	489	563	..	213	140	143	97	85	176	257	50
Bangladesh	566	404	222	141	111	79	81	58	41	146	233	30
Russia	464	328	320	154	109	96	91	70	66	113	198	62
Latvia	98	150	226	327	379	392	308	221	146	240	194	52
Other countries	7 581	7 500	6 686	4 798	3 228	2 272	2 162	1 542	1 435	3 083	4 455	
Total	**25 039**	**24 263**	**21 090**	**13 565**	**10 044**	**8 195**	**8 223**	**5 791**	**5 475**	**9 778**	**13 605**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Italy

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Albania	9 493	13 671	21 148	35 134	36 920	27 112	21 841	26 033	28 107	22 493	38 129	48
Morocco	14 728	25 421	29 025	32 448	35 212	22 645	15 496	15 812	18 024	16 588	30 953	47
Romania	3 272	4 386	6 442	14 403	12 967	8 042	6 542	10 201	11 449	9 435	16 302	57
Brazil	1 442	1 786	1 579	1 458	5 799	9 936	10 660	10 762	7 149	5 460	11 239	51
Argentina	332	362	331	404	753	956	1 348	2 304	1 717	3 669	10 041	49
India	2 366	4 863	5 015	6 176	9 527	8 200	5 425	4 683	5 602	4 489	8 509	43
Moldova	1 222	1 430	1 475	2 464	5 605	3 827	3 068	3 788	4 340	3 633	7 527	63
Egypt	1 342	2 130	3 138	4 422	3 438	1 477	1 122	1 245	2 791	3 531	7 029	38
Bangladesh	1 460	3 511	5 323	5 953	8 442	4 411	1 873	1 541	5 661	5 116	6 921	36
Ecuador	677	854	1 182	2 660	4 604	3 426	2 306	3 041	2 579	3 362	5 739	57
Ukraine	1 580	1 806	1 443	1 822	2 890	2 698	2 423	2 400	2 305	2 682	5 393	73
Tunisia	2 555	3 521	4 411	5 585	4 882	3 187	2 484	2 471	2 718	3 036	5 361	44
Pakistan	1 522	3 532	4 216	5 617	7 678	6 170	1 974	2 722	5 629	4 410	4 936	40
Peru	1 589	2 055	3 136	5 503	5 783	3 689	2 421	2 685	2 553	2 748	4 851	59
North Macedonia	1 219	2 089	2 847	5 455	6 771	3 845	3 487	4 966	3 230	2 718	4 804	43
Other countries	20 584	29 295	39 176	48 531	50 320	36 984	30 053	32 347	27 949	28 087	45 982	
Total	**65 383**	**100 712**	**129 887**	**178 035**	**201 591**	**146 605**	**112 523**	**127 001**	**131 803**	**121 457**	**213 716**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Japan

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Korea	5 581	4 331	4 744	5 247	5 434	5 631	4 357	4 360	4 113	3 564	2 663	..
China	3 598	2 845	3 060	2 813	2 626	3 088	3 025	2 374	2 881	2 526	2 262	..
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	301	269	360	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	409	444	340	..
Philippines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	301	237	217	..
Peru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	172	175	185	..
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	108	139	..
Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	125	129	125	..
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	55	77	80	..
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542	622	638	613	
Total	**10 622**	**8 646**	**9 277**	**9 469**	**9 554**	**10 315**	**9 074**	**8 453**	**9 079**	**8 167**	**7 059**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Korea

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
China	6 282	5 805	7 056	6 755	5 331	5 097	5 092	4 620	8 122	5 398	4 654	..
Viet Nam	3 011	4 034	3 044	2 834	3 429	3 894	4 988	4 008	4 194	4 335	4 580	..
United States	1 414	1 587	1 764	1 681	1 498	1 667	1 694	1 490	1 075	1 734	1 976	..
Canada	158	226	250	305	289	359	339	280	228	357	415	..
Philippines	339	532	400	412	476	496	750	612	500	363	370	..
Cambodia	362	509	404	427	503	418	464	365	327	278	291	..
Chinese Taipei	224	274	286	479	303	249	279	388	418	466	286	..
Thailand	72	91	84	81	75	94	99	115	116	128	187	..
Uzbekistan	75	110	96	120	87	82	86	93	151	115	136	..
Australia	53	87	95	96	102	112	116	122	64	65	130	..
Japan	57	84	82	95	68	68	71	59	72	110	127	..
Russia	99	125	93	134	138	100	77	119	104	97	109	..
Mongolia	110	123	133	119	125	121	125	117	159	122	78	..
New Zealand	6	22	22	17	31	35	37	35	14	46	67	..
Brazil	10	14	16	20	27	38	38	15	20	27	34	..
Other countries	255	333	375	359	372	463	503	437	501	416	438	
Total	**12 527**	**13 956**	**14 200**	**13 934**	**12 854**	**13 293**	**14 758**	**12 875**	**16 065**	**14 057**	**13 878**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Latvia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Russia	82	71	109	70	127	53	50	59	92	40	114	..
Ukraine	8	51	54	32	39	9	8	22	10	1	22	..
Belarus	14	12	15	12	14	5	13	12	11	4	16	..
India	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	2	4	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	1	4	1	1	5	1	..	3	3	..
Estonia	1	5	8	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Nepal	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
United Kingdom	9	7	16	19	130	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Lithuania	7	5	5	9	13	9	3	3	1	2	2	..
Sweden	..	2	4	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Morocco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	1	6	5	2	..	2	..	1	..
Norway	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Germany	1	2	11	6	18	1	1	1	3	..	1	..
Other countries	3 662	2 928	1 918	1 736	1 588	877	846	706	603	366	344	
Total	**3 784**	**3 083**	**2 141**	**1 897**	**1 957**	**962**	**930**	**808**	**725**	**419**	**518**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Lithuania

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Stateless	86	57	61	50	33	31	50	38	45	88	29	..
Russia	39	53	49	38	49	43	39	34	47	45	29	..
Belarus	14	14	12	14	16	22	29	9	20	33	16	..
Ukraine	19	19	26	28	36	29	26	16	20	31	15	..
Pakistan	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Egypt	1	1	1	2	3	1	7	3	2	2	3	..
Latvia	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	3	..
India	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	3	..
Azerbaijan	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	2	..	2	..
Jordan	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Armenia	7	8	6	9	5	8	7	5	5	7	2	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Iran	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	2	..
Lebanon	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	..
Other countries	12	15	22	31	21	26	31	9	27	27	9	
Total	**183**	**173**	**179**	**177**	**173**	**166**	**196**	**123**	**176**	**236**	**126**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Luxembourg

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Brazil	12	18	15	30	100	280	931	2 116	1 799	137	3 275	54
Portugal	1 155	982	1 211	1 168	1 089	1 328	1 594	1 067	981	1 141	1 227	49
France	462	639	860	1 205	2 262	2 468	2 784	2 466	2 264	1 704	1 191	54
United States	42	48	80	100	233	412	665	730	438	139	889	53
Belgium	1 581	1 577	1 346	1 264	1 836	1 624	1 598	1 335	1 013	844	551	48
Germany	201	195	209	279	246	288	364	360	360	289	289	50
Italy	411	314	418	313	304	379	461	339	256	283	273	46
Cape Verde	41	44	27	47	33	142	220	167	129	128	186	51
Russia	17	22	30	40	31	60	77	95	88	126	175	67
Syria	..	1	1	..	..	..	8	10	30	142	172	47
Montenegro	126	99	118	127	134	264	490	372	260	198	172	46
United Kingdom	56	37	66	75	128	384	440	431	291	201	158	51
Poland	25	23	17	30	30	47	102	81	73	62	111	67
Serbia	68	49	79	55	55	97	225	201	149	83	103	52
India	1	5	5	7	13	24	28	52	34	68	99	33
Other countries	482	358	509	566	646	1 233	1 877	1 628	1 222	1 256	1 628	
Total	**4 680**	**4 411**	**4 991**	**5 306**	**7 140**	**9 030**	**11 864**	**11 450**	**9 387**	**6 801**	**10 499**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Mexico

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Venezuela	279	334	259	484	580	725	1 245	1 096	801	253	552	55
Cuba	579	531	287	305	341	403	467	376	280	145	161	49
Colombia	634	601	397	378	358	346	364	265	201	66	78	63
United States	180	163	119	169	166	165	173	116	70	16	29	34
Spain	271	304	130	126	172	141	147	93	63	18	20	50
Argentina	63	59	40	62	56	63	78	49	31	15	18	39
El Salvador	8	8	6	9	14	13	14	13	13	9	17	12
Honduras	42	36	44	29	28	38	41	45	24	7	16	94
Guatemala	182	159	100	93	79	79	72	58	35	6	16	25
Peru	143	129	60	74	89	66	94	78	57	17	15	40
Nigeria	108	119	120	136	119	127	189	139	46	22	13	38
Dominican Republic	45	46	28	23	32	36	35	28	19	3	12	50
Ecuador	99	109	66	66	75	73	100	79	47	26	11	18
Russia	196	141	62	57	98	84	75	62	38	18	10	50
Italy	75	59	53	63	81	72	69	52	30	6	8	25
Other countries	686	783	570	662	652	636	709	521	289	91	130	
Total	**3 590**	**3 581**	**2 341**	**2 736**	**2 940**	**3 067**	**3 872**	**3 070**	**2 044**	**718**	**1 106**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Netherlands

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Syria	126	236	235	210	86	94	214	1 587	15 898	27 040	14 937	54
Eritrea	46	30	52	70	51	63	70	237	3 911	7 391	5 709	48
Türkiye	4 292	2 872	3 119	2 824	2 764	2 947	2 675	2 828	3 052	2 886	3 292	50
India	406	415	794	638	574	616	661	756	2 035	1 739	3 012	46
Morocco	6 238	3 886	4 251	3 272	3 364	2 944	3 005	2 582	2 973	2 191	2 284	56
Iraq	525	929	1 331	909	922	738	761	849	1 653	1 430	1 503	43
Iran	361	848	690	464	449	492	443	463	1 338	1 055	1 379	46
Russia	427	291	446	355	403	376	399	409	847	846	1 238	62
Afghanistan	567	1 341	1 027	510	477	453	392	390	1 253	1 014	1 215	46
Stateless	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 147	1 537	1 126	51
Suriname	875	659	828	594	601	536	560	593	721	678	674	61
Somalia	105	64	86	249	440	468	517	427	1 624	647	665	49
Ukraine	276	228	337	277	256	277	304	343	708	631	664	64
Poland	360	237	421	313	329	401	357	378	497	485	607	66
United Kingdom	198	165	162	166	636	1 241	1 250	2 588	1 371	586	558	46
Other countries	16 153	13 681	18 799	17 026	17 182	16 017	16 243	19 761	14 915	12 803	14 815	
Total	**30 955**	**25 882**	**32 578**	**27 877**	**28 534**	**27 663**	**27 851**	**34 191**	**55 943**	**62 959**	**53 678**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – New Zealand

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
India	2 265	2 205	2 214	2 395	3 339	4 665	4 845	4 680	3 309	2 727	8 168	41
United Kingdom	5 596	4 822	4 413	3 997	4 925	5 955	5 471	4 413	3 746	3 054	6 094	50
Philippines	2 215	2 781	2 714	2 988	3 016	3 565	3 079	2 555	2 016	1 522	4 433	55
South Africa	2 780	3 264	3 691	3 532	3 637	2 894	2 691	2 462	1 741	1 245	4 064	49
Fiji	2 078	2 090	2 235	2 365	2 695	3 242	2 542	2 013	1 299	966	1 668	54
Samoa	2 948	2 930	2 590	2 721	3 030	2 952	3 184	2 813	1 598	1 289	1 460	48
China	1 227	1 255	1 322	1 004	1 220	1 314	1 174	1 105	738	574	1 324	49
United States	570	560	562	516	627	775	814	665	525	522	957	59
Sri Lanka	201	263	330	439	519	679	637	545	325	286	807	45
Pakistan	115	143	156	155	194	199	363	538	471	347	754	50
Australia	179	214	285	317	507	679	768	599	495	670	588	62
New Zealand	87	142	203	225	320	373	437	406	292	240	559	53
Brazil	93	135	152	205	242	377	289	334	205	214	481	52
Ireland	112	143	128	139	143	237	208	243	185	220	427	50
Viet Nam	139	171	201	203	215	311	305	246	219	182	424	58
Other countries	6 550	6 710	6 698	6 382	7 327	8 230	8 928	7 412	5 592	4 101	8 140	
Total	**27 155**	**27 828**	**27 894**	**27 583**	**31 956**	**36 447**	**35 735**	**31 029**	**22 756**	**18 159**	**40 348**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Norway

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Syria	54	57	65	84	107	289	144	253	817	1 361	4 188	37
Poland	138	166	324	241	276	442	122	152	258	1 727	3 735	58
Sweden	213	229	253	300	233	257	235	133	1 172	4 590	3 657	51
Eritrea	199	323	563	1 114	1 879	2 971	1 091	1 406	2 790	3 559	3 592	38
Russia	629	418	401	444	457	464	353	186	638	3 216	1 702	67
Afghanistan	1 013	1 005	1 371	1 088	999	1 264	451	655	360	1 361	1 369	38
Philippines	341	479	851	704	567	1 389	410	682	718	1 955	1 359	72
Somalia	1 571	1 667	1 138	451	1 200	1 746	1 881	2 986	3 051	1 831	1 185	52
Serbia	75	88	173	177	124	154	86	56	360	1 161	1 067	52
Thailand	265	346	547	683	677	1 666	300	583	586	1 560	1 005	83
Denmark	126	207	161	120	39	77	63	26	487	1 576	945	48
Romania	51	56	116	85	103	132	69	72	147	560	872	59
United Kingdom	37	52	62	54	27	71	66	23	230	1 578	818	43
India	130	132	313	382	391	636	168	373	425	888	709	46
Iraq	1 642	1 663	1 418	817	824	1 175	604	471	340	463	612	37
Other countries	5 900	6 335	7 580	5 688	5 809	8 915	4 318	5 144	7 319	13 706	12 554	
Total	**12 384**	**13 223**	**15 336**	**12 432**	**13 712**	**21 648**	**10 361**	**13 201**	**19 698**	**41 092**	**39 369**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Poland

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Ukraine	1 196	908	1 911	2 010	1 432	900	2 608	7 072	3 985	4 007	5 194	..
Belarus	456	390	741	527	512	229	833	2 145	2 010	2 211	3 002	..
Russia	244	171	370	251	112	63	219	367	311	329	403	..
Viet Nam	150	105	289	222	68	120	136	246	93	143	154	..
Armenia	163	111	367	285	160	113	119	120	90	67	107	..
Türkiye	72	17	33	36	34	22	33	57	43	56	77	..
Uzbekistan	12	8	15	11	8	3	8	28	18	10	47	..
Germany	171	389	38	17	31	34	39	31	15	31	46	..
United Kingdom	9	16	7	8	6	7	29	47	40	27	44	..
Egypt	76	11	5	15	9	2	30	36	27	23	40	..
Syria	43	20	33	16	12	7	23	31	7	27	39	..
Moldova	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	42	38	..
United States	75	86	26	22	23	11	19	32	15	31	35	..
Tunisia	61	8	16	19	7	6	27	50	13	22	28	..
India	55	12	14	36	6	10	23	33	20	26	27	..
Other countries	973	1 210	653	573	1 666	2 732	447	2 622	415	485	535	
Total	**3 792**	**3 462**	**4 518**	**4 048**	**4 086**	**4 259**	**4 593**	**12 917**	**7 159**	**7 537**	**9 816**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Portugal

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Brazil	4 596	5 102	4 656	6 394	7 804	6 084	6 928	6 468	10 109	7 736	6 404	61
Cape Verde	3 230	3 821	3 200	2 854	3 607	2 591	3 640	3 462	4 701	2 913	2 225	54
Ukraine	3 322	4 007	3 310	2 895	3 240	1 909	1 752	1 620	2 111	1 603	1 797	58
Angola	1 857	2 131	1 630	1 316	1 507	1 225	1 438	1 387	2 118	1 587	1 598	53
Nepal	36	33	53	102	293	319	426	1 103	1 249	1 406	1 215	41
India	628	539	490	454	1 002	693	855	747	1 326	1 113	1 104	39
Guinea-Bissau	1 753	2 082	1 915	1 676	1 884	1 226	1 542	1 451	2 257	1 304	1 095	49
Israel	..	..	5	4	10	18	14	22	742	1 013	668	38
Sao Tome and Principe	869	1 027	938	809	1 061	753	1 006	951	1 271	732	640	58
Bangladesh	110	93	71	98	230	189	284	629	678	788	528	43
Venezuela	68	45	80	51	127	90	188	283	449	406	427	61
Pakistan	443	346	333	189	407	239	285	291	688	507	422	36
Romania	492	796	687	515	621	412	434	484	582	400	260	61
Russia	506	515	395	327	359	194	272	196	368	228	216	68
Mozambique	193	199	148	148	206	158	175	161	283	202	174	61
Other countries	3 716	3 740	3 213	2 564	2 746	1 922	2 094	1 844	3 215	2 578	2 071	
Total	**21 819**	**24 476**	**21 124**	**20 396**	**25 104**	**18 022**	**21 333**	**21 099**	**32 147**	**24 516**	**20 844**	**54**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Slovak Republic

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Serbia	55	9	5	8	94	124	42	26	55	242	171	43
Ukraine	60	63	62	73	77	129	127	76	90	74	128	48
Germany	2	1	1	11	38	35	41	33	23	16	35	66
United States	6	2	5	31	19	16	39	35	35	21	32	50
United Kingdom	..	..	..	2	15	33	60	70	30	18	31	61
Australia	..	..	..	..	4	12	10	20	16	16	16	75
Romania	25	9	7	5	26	24	25	17	17	9	14	43
Hungary	8	5	1	4	6	13	15	8	8	9	13	62
Iraq	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	1	1	5	13	46
Viet Nam	11	15	49	20	26	53	54	46	40	9	13	54
Belarus	4	3	5	1	2	5	10	3	4	3	12	58
Russia	3	20	5	5	7	6	27	21	8	21	10	30
Afghanistan	..	1	2	..	1	1	6	5	12	3	9	33
Poland	4	4	2	4	4	6	9	7	9	6	7	71
Bulgaria	3	2	3	1	2	3	12	3	6	2	7	14
Other countries	74	73	80	142	162	185	244	215	194	138	166	
Total	**255**	**207**	**234**	**309**	**484**	**645**	**721**	**586**	**548**	**592**	**677**	**48**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Slovenia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	587	545	570	741	724	918	1 321	1 228	1 146	988	884	48
Serbia	139	184	155	127	159	153	179	360	269	236	258	49
North Macedonia	155	122	117	145	166	208	222	209	174	242	234	54
Argentina	25	32	1	1	..	1	..	17	32	..	72	49
Italy	156	186	11	23	18	27	13	109	85	14	70	54
Bulgaria	5	1	1	4	1	5	3	12	18	15	32	47
Russia	13	12	26	8	11	17	7	13	24	26	31	65
Croatia	134	93	34	30	30	22	40	66	42	50	29	66
Venezuela	8	9	..	1	1	3	..	54	10	1	24	67
United States	27	29	..	1	3	..	1	11	13	2	18	39
Ukraine	30	35	17	21	29	23	24	33	21	31	15	67
Moldova	9	7	10	6	6	7	3	6	9	3	12	83
Germany	17	14	..	3	3	4	3	1	4	..	9	56
Montenegro	22	32	9	20	25	24	22	17	10	12	8	75
Poland	1	..	..	1	3	5	2	4	2	..	7	71
Other countries	162	169	106	123	118	146	138	220	183	162	243	
Total	**1 490**	**1 470**	**1 057**	**1 255**	**1 297**	**1 563**	**1 978**	**2 360**	**2 042**	**1 782**	**1 946**	**50**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Spain

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Morocco	16 163	31 674	34 806	24 286	37 010	17 082	25 315	24 527	28 240	42 000	55 463	47
Colombia	19 396	39 332	25 114	11 881	14 299	5 647	6 826	7 515	9 021	8 328	11 125	59
Ecuador	23 763	39 226	32 756	13 950	15 255	7 301	7 988	8 157	8 336	8 325	10 845	50
Bolivia	7 424	19 278	20 895	11 164	15 802	6 124	8 157	7 417	7 794	8 311	9 016	58
Dominican Republic	6 028	14 611	14 110	8 171	9 176	4 107	4 940	5 366	6 897	6 791	8 100	58
Venezuela	2 823	6 217	4 302	2 332	3 127	1 068	2 034	2 554	5 817	6 536	8 036	58
Pakistan	596	1 949	3 326	2 798	3 148	1 708	2 054	3 057	4 458	5 921	6 400	36
Honduras	578	1 702	2 142	1 632	2 525	1 267	1 783	2 739	3 868	4 235	5 778	73
Peru	12 008	19 225	16 601	6 954	6 933	3 224	3 273	3 798	4 219	4 082	5 152	56
Cuba	2 921	7 026	5 618	3 072	4 353	1 429	2 688	3 105	5 405	4 975	4 780	55
Romania	528	1 174	1 608	966	1 469	696	991	1 696	2 771	3 006	4 217	59
Paraguay	1 297	2 958	3 003	1 935	3 358	1 265	2 500	2 726	3 647	3 219	4 172	77
Brazil	2 540	4 698	4 017	2 273	3 427	1 294	2 153	2 737	3 382	3 209	3 831	64
Argentina	5 217	8 843	7 059	3 054	3 716	1 445	2 043	2 493	3 581	3 120	3 792	53
Ukraine	318	746	1 032	662	1 164	378	981	1 558	2 254	2 167	3 206	57
Other countries	13 957	27 134	29 491	19 221	26 182	12 463	17 048	19 509	26 576	29 787	37 668	
Total	**115 557**	**225 793**	**205 880**	**114 351**	**150 944**	**66 498**	**90 774**	**98 954**	**126 266**	**144 012**	**181 581**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Sweden

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Syria	666	540	495	1 370	4 479	8 635	10 626	20 066	24 470	31 113	19 069	50
Eritrea	743	836	997	1 113	1 451	1 677	1 836	1 865	2 307	3 717	8 325	48
Somalia	1 547	2 482	2 925	4 776	9 069	8 140	6 746	2 952	2 120	4 522	5 678	57
Afghanistan	851	776	785	1 198	2 330	2 316	1 912	2 793	2 820	4 269	5 405	42
Iraq	16 582	14 317	7 271	4 955	3 694	3 272	2 579	2 260	3 610	2 371	3 101	47
India	234	325	306	457	470	724	816	909	1 283	1 635	2 865	45
Finland	2 245	2 255	3 023	2 133	2 182	1 974	2 522	1 730	1 584	2 251	2 432	65
Stateless	1 450	2 005	1 711	3 264	4 395	7 072	5 629	3 197	3 227	2 758	2 338	54
Poland	1 645	2 473	2 417	2 333	2 702	2 083	1 783	1 209	2 722	2 071	2 027	52
Iran	1 392	1 305	1 128	1 331	1 420	1 788	1 736	1 399	1 584	1 312	1 833	54
Türkiye	1 303	1 124	1 005	1 182	1 320	1 488	796	915	1 431	1 050	1 630	45
Serbia	1 089	886	919	1 169	1 234	1 808	1 273	1 037	1 269	1 169	1 561	53
Thailand	1 903	2 038	2 070	2 928	2 675	2 517	1 620	1 391	1 921	1 640	1 523	82
Norway	317	302	370	331	355	384	431	346	1 726	1 858	1 442	57
Ethiopia	345	361	380	436	493	664	617	327	636	961	1 420	54
Other countries	17 434	17 607	17 116	19 273	22 074	24 356	22 896	21 810	27 465	26 657	31 576	
Total	**49 746**	**49 632**	**42 918**	**48 249**	**60 343**	**68 898**	**63 818**	**64 206**	**80 175**	**89 354**	**92 225**	**51**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – Switzerland

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Germany	3 401	3 835	4 120	5 255	4 658	6 021	6 212	6 640	6 924	7 983	8 987	51
Italy	4 045	4 401	4 495	5 496	5 134	5 863	5 233	4 839	3 946	4 216	4 666	49
France	1 229	1 580	1 750	2 598	3 134	2 964	2 699	2 747	2 756	3 159	3 666	49
Kosovo	..	..	2 674	3 200	3 283	3 559	3 496	3 383	2 681	2 527	2 717	50
Portugal	2 110	2 201	2 458	3 626	3 941	3 920	3 352	2 801	2 055	2 092	2 228	58
Türkiye	1 662	1 628	1 399	1 808	1 729	1 796	1 678	1 802	1 363	1 484	1 658	50
North Macedonia	1 223	1 272	1 288	1 306	1 554	1 721	1 626	1 706	1 270	1 325	1 519	51
Spain	1 055	1 054	1 071	1 501	1 564	1 585	1 491	1 280	994	1 082	1 290	54
Serbia	3 463	2 562	1 865	1 677	1 568	1 543	1 493	1 364	1 069	1 219	1 261	54
United Kingdom	396	328	449	617	665	883	1 006	844	727	866	946	48
Russia	..	397	397	562	614	589	514	536	485	525	617	68
Sri Lanka	..	..	781	768	761	825	793	657	531	545	581	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 163	1 173	966	1 103	965	972	995	847	566	551	572	55
Eritrea	..	..	41	77	79	112	166	207	257	327	569	42
Croatia	1 201	1 126	838	904	737	730	649	560	454	372	506	57
Other countries	13 173	12 775	8 733	10 390	11 201	11 432	11 227	10 064	7 984	8 856	9 783	
Total	**34 121**	**34 332**	**33 325**	**40 888**	**41 587**	**44 515**	**42 630**	**40 277**	**34 062**	**37 129**	**41 566**	**53**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – United Kingdom

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
India	28 343	36 349	22 425	18 391	24 615	16 687	15 104	14 680	11 444	11 598	15 689	52
Pakistan	18 437	21 647	12 995	13 083	16 737	10 379	11 802	12 914	11 459	11 139	14 945	50
Nigeria	8 878	9 268	8 074	8 049	9 810	6 941	8 696	8 839	8 065	6 734	8 713	50
Italy	555	808	479	846	1 282	3 515	5 255	5 774	6 049	8 614	8 607	48
Romania	678	2 487	1 501	1 673	1 979	3 022	5 527	5 604	5 483	7 739	6 629	52
Poland	3 041	6 063	3 161	3 777	4 435	7 113	9 626	8 802	5 430	7 662	5 764	57
Syria	526	410	260	302	298	336	832	2 363	1 728	3 230	5 524	45
South Africa	6 925	6 447	5 294	4 771	5 059	3 103	3 582	4 797	3 008	4 255	5 247	52
Iran	4 135	2 389	1 542	1 518	2 097	1 797	2 854	2 960	2 342	4 800	4 600	43
Bangladesh	5 701	8 900	3 891	3 611	4 648	3 080	3 572	3 780	3 424	3 909	4 438	56
France	630	744	411	728	1 163	2 824	4 103	4 472	3 465	4 474	4 023	54
United States	3 345	3 117	3 761	2 961	4 024	3 182	3 270	3 496	2 749	3 360	3 882	58
Sri Lanka	6 158	3 851	2 335	2 287	3 431	2 465	2 907	2 986	1 541	4 002	3 839	47
Spain	260	328	260	402	614	1 624	2 401	2 604	2 529	3 708	3 481	52
Philippines	8 119	10 372	3 095	2 972	4 257	2 805	2 775	2 788	2 042	2 263	3 458	67
Other countries	98 557	94 841	56 231	52 683	64 929	54 334	74 705	72 497	59 810	102 316	77 133	
Total	**194 288**	**208 021**	**125 715**	**118 054**	**149 378**	**123 207**	**157 011**	**159 356**	**130 568**	**189 803**	**175 972**	**52**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Table B.6. Acquisitions of nationality by country of former nationality – United States

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Of which: Women 2022 (%)
Mexico	102 121	99 330	94 843	105 910	103 487	118 469	131 950	121 983	83 436	112 910	133 661	..
India	41 916	48 945	36 931	41 178	45 183	49 815	51 325	63 579	47 233	56 085	66 670	..
Philippines	44 508	43 076	34 277	40 438	40 973	36 573	38 519	43 263	33 079	47 989	53 100	..
Cuba	31 071	30 299	23 975	25 674	31 939	25 836	31 940	35 974	31 013	47 427	44 411	..
Dominican Republic	33 225	39 448	23 694	26 582	31 216	29 598	22 891	22 977	18 494	27 853	36 223	..
Viet Nam	23 106	23 798	18 451	21 624	24 406	18 989	20 660	25 193	22 302	23 884	34 966	..
China	34 694	38 201	32 743	33 644	38 063	39 529	41 647	39 718	26 453	29 599	29 292	..
Jamaica	15 314	16 278	13 387	16 370	16 541	14 889	16 998	17 722	13 202	20 383	22 874	..
Canada	14 443	14 931	13 878	14 969	15 170	13 649	15 796	18 498	13 588	18 368	22 742	..
El Salvador	16 679	18 363	15 568	16 886	17 189	16 893	17 260	18 206	12 514	18 220	22 218	..
Haiti	19 097	23 444	13 635	14 037	15 223	12 723	14 343	14 228	10 726	14 744	18 332	..
Colombia	23 733	21 942	16 283	17 024	18 374	16 012	17 402	16 914	12 562	17 253	18 052	..
Pakistan	11 350	13 150	11 426	12 194	11 936	10 225	10 451	13 065	10 000	12 248	18 030	..
United Kingdom	10 814	11 066	10 333	11 638	11 052	10 485	12 165	13 910	10 126	13 174	15 958	..
Korea	13 732	15 697	13 513	14 119	14 251	14 470	15 922	16 149	11 223	14 827	15 149	..
Other countries	321 631	321 961	280 479	317 972	318 057	279 110	302 632	362 214	272 303	338 897	452 706	
Total	**757 434**	**779 929**	**653 416**	**730 259**	**753 060**	**707 265**	**761 901**	**843 593**	**628 254**	**813 861**	**1 004 384**	**..**

Note: For details on definitions and sources, refer to the metadata at the end of the tables. See https://stat.link/wmbjg7.

Metadata related to Tables A.6 and B.6. **Acquisitions of nationality**

Country	Comments	Source
Australia	From 2014, figures inferior to 5 individuals are not shown.	Department of Home Affairs.
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 and Public Security.
Czechia	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		Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Justice.
Germany	Figures do not include ethnic Germans *(Aussiedler)*. From 2018 on, figures are rounded to the nearest multiple of five.	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		Department of Migration.
Luxembourg	Includes non-residents. 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.
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.	Institute of registers and notarial regulations, Directorate General for Justice Policy (DGPJ).
Slovak Republic	Data refer to persons living in Slovak Republic at the time of acquisition.	Ministry of the Interior.

Country	Comments	Source
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.
Türkiye		General Directorate for population and citizenship, Ministry of the Interior.
United Kingdom		Home Office.
United States	Until 2021, data by country of birth refer to fiscal years (October to September of the year indicated). For 2022, data by nationality, referring to calendar year.	Department of Homeland Security.

Note: Data for Serbia include persons from Serbia and Montenegro. Some statements may refer to nationalities/countries of birth not shown in this annex but available on line at: https://data-explorer.oecd.org/.

List of the members of the OECD Expert Group on Migration

Australia	Simon HURDITCH, Australian Home Affairs, Canberra
Austria	Isabella SKRIVANEK, Danube University, Krems
Belgium	Océane CRABBÉ, Federal Migration Center, Brussels
Bulgaria	Daniela BOBEVA, Academy of Sciences, Sofia
Canada	Chantal GOYETTE, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, Ottawa
People's Republic of China	Yang YANG, National Immigration Administration, Beijing
Colombia	Margarita Maria BAUTISTA MARTINEZ, Migración Colombia, Bogotá
Czechia	Jarmila MAREŠOVÁ, Czech Statistical Office, Prague
Denmark	Carolina RIZZATO, Ministry of immigration and integration, Copenhagen
Estonia	Margarita KÄLLO, Ministry of Culture, Tallinn
Finland	Iris LAWSON HELLU, Finnish Immigration Service, Helsinki
France	Guillaume MORDANT, Ministry of the Interior and the Overseas, Paris
Germany	Finn KÖNEMUND, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Berlin
Greece	Eda GEMI, European University of Tirana
Hungary	Gabor VETO, Ministry of Interior, Budapest
Ireland	Comhall FANNING, Department of Justice, Dublin 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	Yu KOREKAWA, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research and Daiki YAMAGUCHI Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Tokyo
Korea	Dong-Hoon SEOL, Chonbuk National University, Jeonju, and Hyesun KIM, Korea Immigration Service, Ministry of Justice, Gwacheon
Latvia	Ilze SILIŅA-OSMANE, Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, Riga
Lithuania	Audra SIPAVIČIENE, International Organization for Migration, Vilnius Office
Luxembourg	Adolfo Jose SOMMARIBAS ARIAS, Research Associate EMN Luxembourg, University of Luxembourg, and Marie-Pierre BADET, National Reception Office, Luxembourg
Netherlands	Arend ODÉ, Regioplan Policy Research, Amsterdam
New Zealand	David PATERSON, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, Wellington
Norway	Espen THORUD, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and Ellen Andrea RISENG VALØ, Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion, Oslo
Poland	Pawel KACZMARCZYK, University of Warsaw, Warsaw
Portugal	Jorge MALHEIROS, University of Lisbon, Lisbon
Romania	Mihaela MATEI, Bucharest
Slovak Republic	Richard HERIBAN and Lubica GAJDOŠOVÁ, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences SAS, Bratislava
Slovenia	Grega MALEC, Ministry of Labour, Family, and Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Ljubljana
Spain	Juan Carlos DOMINGO VARONA, Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, Madrid
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United Kingdom	Bex NEWELL Home Office Analysis and Insight, Croydon
United States	Leah ROGAL, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Washington

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