

HOW TO READ THE TABLES OF PART IV

Annual averages have been calculated for most of the series presented. The averages cover the periods 1995-2000 and 2001-2006. In some cases, depending on the availability of data, they may be calculated for shorter periods.

Sources and notes

Migration flows of foreigners

Sources and notes are available in the Statistical Annex (metadata related to Tables A.1.1. and B.1.1.)

Long-term migration inflows of foreigners by type

The statistics are based largely on residence and work permit data and have been standardised, to the extent possible (cf. www.oecd.org/els/migration/imo2008).

Temporary migration

Based on residence or work permit data. Data on temporary workers generally do not cover workers who benefit from a free circulation agreement.

Inflows of asylum seekers

United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Macroeconomic and labour market indicators

Real GDP and GDP per capita

Annual National Accounts – Comparative tables at the price levels and PPPs of 2000.

Employment and unemployment

Employment Outlook, OECD, 2007. Some series appearing in the latter have been revised since they were published.

Components of population growth

Labour Force Statistics, OECD, 2007.

Total population

Foreign-born population

National sources and Secretariat estimates (cf.: www.oecd.org/els/migration/imo2008 for more information on methods of estimation). Sources and notes of national sources are provided in the Statistical Annex (see metadata for Tables A.1.4 and B.1.4).

Foreign population

National sources. Exact sources and notes are given in the Statistical Annex (metadata related to Tables A.1.5 and B.1.5).

Naturalisations

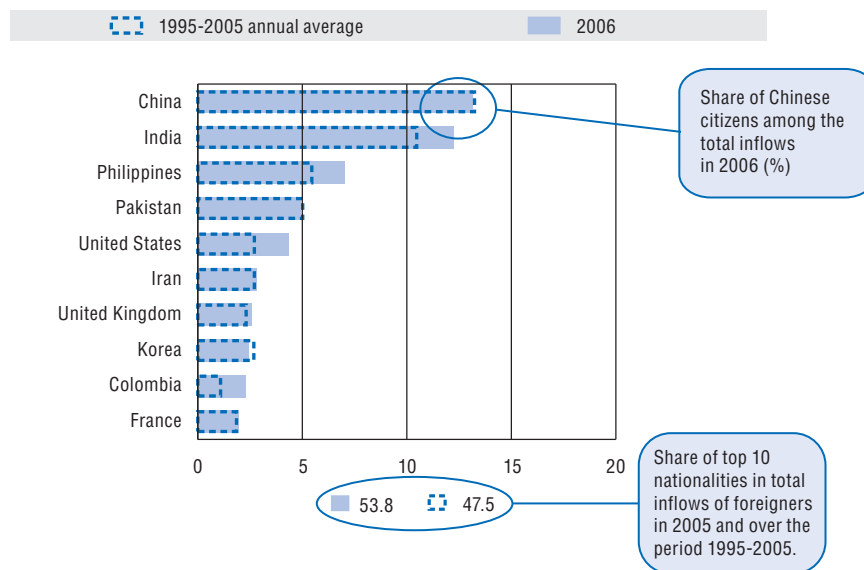
National sources. Exact sources and notes are given in the Statistical Annex (metadata related to Tables A.1.6 and B.1.6).

Labour market outcomes

European countries: European Union Labour Force Survey (data provided by Eurostat) except for Denmark (Population Register data except since 2005 where data refer to the European Union Labour Force Survey); Australia: Labour Force Survey; Canada: Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics; United States: Current Population Survey, March supplement.

HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



Australia



Permanent immigration to Australia has continued to grow. Entries under the 2006-07 migration programme were 148 200, the largest in more than a decade. The shift towards skilled migration,

which began in the second half of the 1990s, continued, resulting in the largest number of skilled migrants (including accompanying family) ever admitted to Australia.

In 2006, Australia undertook the most extensive review of its skilled migration programme since 1988, at a time of unprecedented emphasis on the skill category (66% of the total migrant intake of 148 200, or almost 98 000 people). In spite of high employment figures for this group (82-83% of Principal Applicants in the two main categories employed within six months of arrival), changes were introduced from September 2007 designed to further enhance employment outcomes. In particular the threshold level of English competence was increased, additional bonus points were provided for applicants with high level English (reflecting employer demand), and greater emphasis was placed on work experience related to field of qualification (in particular for former students).

These points test changes were underpinned by a simpler visa structure, greatly enhanced speed of processing (three weeks for on-shore applicants compared to three months for those off-shore), and a capacity for applications to be electronically lodged anywhere in the world. Accountants dominated 2006-07 skilled migration flows (27% of the category), followed by business and computing professionals (16%). The top five source countries were the United Kingdom (18%), India (15%), China (11%), Malaysia (4%) and the Philippines (3%).

International students represent a primary resource for skilled migration, their numbers expanding in response to migration opportunities. In 2006-07 a record number of almost 230 000 visas were granted, a 20% increase over the previous year. India (about 29 000) had overtaken China (almost 25 000) as the most important origin country, followed by the Republic of Korea (almost 13 000). Rapid growth in

demand was evident in the vocational study sector – enrolments rising from below 30 000 in 2005-06 to more than 43 000 in direct reflection of the growing range of trade occupations scoring points for skill migration. Large numbers of international students become permanent residents and stay, the skill migration review demonstrating this applies to 66% of all Indian students, compared to 38% of those from China.

A growing number of migrants were also selected for entry under regional nomination schemes – a programme resulting, for example, in more than doubling the proportion of migrants settling in the previously under-subscribed state of South Australia between 2003-04 and 2006-07, supported by a substantial discount of the number of the points required for skill migration (100 compared to 120).

In terms of other migration categories, 10% growth occurred in 2006-07 in the admission of family members.

A further 1 300 visas were allocated in 2006-07 to Refugee and Humanitarian entrants, with 16% of refugees women at risk. Sudan, Myanmar, Iraq and Afghanistan were the main sources of refugees.

Important changes to the Citizenship Act were approved, extending the period of residence required from two to four years (though in the case of international student applicants, the period of formal study in Australia can be counted). A mandatory test of English ability and knowledge of Australian culture and history for citizenship purposes was introduced in October 2007 (20 questions randomly chosen from a pool of 200), with special arrangements catering to people with low literacy. In addition, about AUD 14 million are available over four years to assist new migrants in the preparation for the test.

Finally, the capacity for employers to recruit international temporary workers has grown strongly in recent years. More than 104 000 persons with such long-stay business visas were present in Australia by the end of June 2007, compared to 58 000 people with this visa in Australia three years earlier.

For further information...

www.immi.gov.au/

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	..	5.8	8.2	8.7	5.6	7.3	179.8
Outflows	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	33.6
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	45.1	49.6	25.1	25.9	Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners		
Family (incl. accompanying family)	92.4	98.0	51.4	51.1			
Humanitarian	17.0	14.2	9.4	7.4			
Free movements	23.8	28.3	13.2	14.8			
Others	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.9			
Total	179.8	191.9					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006			
					<i>Thousands</i>		
International students	74.4	116.7	129.2	104.2			
Trainees	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.8			
Working holiday makers	71.5	104.4	113.9	90.6			
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	54.5	71.6	98.9	64.8			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	3.5

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	4.1	1.9	2.8	2.5	3.9	3.0	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	2.7	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.7	1.8	30 467
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	4.3	2.7	3.2	2.1	1.6	2.3	10 210
Unemployment (% of labour force)	8.2	6.3	5.0	4.8	7.6	5.7	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	13.1	12.1	13.2	13.5	11.8	12.3	
Natural increase	7.2	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.1	
Net migration	5.9	5.8	6.7	7.1	5.2	6.2	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	15 648
Foreign-born	1.9	1.0	2.2	2.4	1.2	2.0	4 957
National	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 350
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	78.0	78.7	80.5	81.0	78.1	79.4	
Foreign-born men	73.4	73.8	74.3	76.1	72.9	74.6	
Native-born women	61.7	64.0	68.3	68.7	62.3	66.4	
Foreign-born women	53.1	54.4	58.6	58.9	52.7	56.7	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	8.4	6.6	4.7	3.8	7.8	5.7	
Foreign-born men	10.7	6.6	5.0	4.3	9.0	5.8	
Native-born women	7.3	6.2	5.0	4.5	7.1	5.6	
Foreign-born women	9.2	7.6	5.2	5.2	8.7	6.2	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/433843281180>

Austria



In 2006, the inflow of foreigners to Austria continued to decline to 85 400 (-16 100 compared to 2005) after having reached a peak of 108 900 in 2004. At the same time, outflows of foreigners

increased, resulting in a net migration of 32 500, the lowest level since 2002.

The number of asylum seekers has declined continuously since 2002 and dropped sharply to 13 300 in 2006. This represents a 40% reduction over 2005 and only about a third of the 2002 level. About half of the reduction of the number of asylum seekers in Austria in 2006 was the result of fewer demands from Serbia and Montenegro and the Russian Federation, the two main origin countries of asylum seekers in Austria.

On 1 January 2006, the new immigration law came into effect. This law brought about significant changes in the permit system, making comparisons over time on immigration cumbersome for many categories. On the aggregate, the number of new permanent (settlement) permits for non-EEA nationals declined in 2006 by almost 50% (to about 16 400); the number of new temporary permits even declined by two-thirds. One of the key changes of the law was to make family reunification and formation more difficult, by requiring that the sponsoring partner in Austria needs to have a regular income at or above the minimum wage. As a result, entries in the category of family reunification declined significantly. However, the vast majority of third-country entrants for settlement still come under the heading of family migration. Nevertheless, the more restrictive policy towards family reunification has been associated with a higher proportion of EU nationals in both migration flows.

For foreign students graduating from Austrian universities, the new law provides the opportunity to change their status to become permanent residents as highly skilled workers (outside of the quota system). However, very few persons have taken advantage of this so far – less than 100 graduates in

2006. The required wage to become eligible for a skilled worker title (a monthly wage of EUR 2 250) appears to have been too high for entrants into the labour market. An amendment to lower the income requirement for university graduates is in preparation.

With the new immigration law, access to Austrian citizenship was also made more restrictive. Partly as a result of this, only 26 300 foreigners were naturalised in 2006, compared to 35 500 in 2005. About 50% of the naturalised foreigners came from the successor states of the former Yugoslavia, and a further 30% came from Turkey.

Irregular migration and illegal residence and/or employment are increasingly contentious issues in Austria. In 2006, several court cases concerned undeclared care work in the household sector, which is often undertaken by persons from the new EU member states, in particular from the neighbouring Slovak Republic. To promote the legalisation of these services, new legislation came into effect in 2008. EU nationals, including those from the new EU member states, can now register as service providers and are thus not subject to the transition rules. For persons who have done this by the end of June 2008, there will be no sanctions.

Integration policies are mainly decided upon and implemented in the regions. Thus, little is known on the federal level about the amount of money spent on integration in the various regions, the instruments and measures implemented and their respective effectiveness. The implementation of an “integration platform” in October 2007 constitutes a first measure to co-ordinate efforts in the area of integration policy among different government levels. The aim of the platform is to advance proposals for better integration.

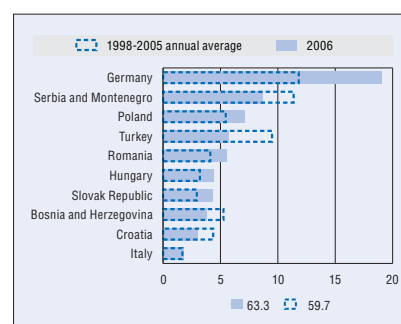
For further information...

www.bmi.gv.at/

www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/population/index.html

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	..	8.1	12.3	10.3	8.1	11.4	85.4
Outflows	..	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.6	5.8	52.9
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	1.5	0.7	2.7	1.5			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	29.4	19.0	51.7	41.0			
Humanitarian	5.9	5.1	10.4	11.1			
Free movements	19.4	21.4	34.1	46.2			
Others	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.3			
Total	56.8	46.4					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
					2000-2006		
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	3.2	6.3	..	..	5.0		
Trainees	0.9	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	9.1	..	..	..	14.1		
Intra-company transfers	0.2	..	..	..	0.2		
Other temporary workers	6.3	..	..	..	9.1		
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	0.7	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.5	3.3	13.3

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	1.9	3.4	2.0	3.3	2.9	1.9	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	1.8	3.1	1.3	2.7	2.8	1.3	31 285
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	-0.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	4 185
Unemployment (% of labour force)	5.3	4.6	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	1.2	2.3	6.3	3.7	1.6	5.0	
Natural increase	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	
Net migration	0.3	2.2	5.9	3.3	1.1	4.7	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	0.7	0.2	-	..	-0.3	7 131
Foreign-born	..	-3.3	3.9	4.6	..	5.2	1 152
National	..	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	7 464
Foreign	..	1.1	3.3	2.0	0.7	2.6	818
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	..	3.5	4.5	3.2	3.3	4.8	25 746
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	77.5	76.2	74.5	77.8	76.4	75.4	
Foreign-born men	78.5	76.1	67.9	72.5	76.3	70.9	
Native-born women	59.4	59.9	62.9	65.3	59.5	62.1	
Foreign-born women	57.5	58.3	55.9	55.1	56.2	55.0	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	3.6	4.3	4.1	3.3	4.3	4.0	
Foreign-born men	6.2	8.7	11.6	9.7	9.2	10.2	
Native-born women	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.2	
Foreign-born women	7.0	7.2	9.7	9.8	8.0	8.9	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

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Belgium



Migration flows continued to increase in 2006, with official figures showing that more than 83 000 foreigners had immigrated to Belgium. This was 8% more than in 2005 and was the highest level recorded

for over twenty years. Just over half of these entrants came from European Union countries, with French and Dutch nationals accounting for the bulk of migrants, the latter two nationalities representing more than one-fifth of new entrants. It should be noted, though, that immigration flows from Poland continued to rise steeply (a little over 6 500 people, *i.e.* an increase of nearly 40% compared to 2005).

Where labour migration is concerned, more than 12 000 new temporary permits were issued to wage-earners (*i.e.* not including self-employed workers), twice the number issued in 2005. About 63% of these permits went to EU8 workers, with the vast majority (over 90%) going to Polish nationals. A large proportion of these permits are granted only for occupations suffering from labour shortages, listed by region, to nationals of the new member States. Although Belgium extended restrictive measures during the second phase of the transition period, nationals of the new member States (including Bulgaria and Romania) benefit from more favourable conditions for granting work permits. They are now able to obtain a permit within five working days without an investigation of the job market, provided the permit in question relates to one of the listed occupations. The bulk of the increase is thus attributable to the ever greater number of work permits issued in Flanders to Polish nationals for seasonal work in horticulture and agriculture. At the same time, 7 000 highly skilled workers – half of whom were Indian, Japanese and American – were issued with temporary work permits.

Nearly 11 600 asylum applications were filed in 2006, which was the lowest recorded figure since 1995 and was almost 30% lower than the previous year.

Following the very large number of naturalisations in 2000 and 2001 (in the region of 62 000), prompted by the change in the nationality

code, the number of people who acquired Belgian nationality stabilised in 2006 at 31 800. In the same year, over 42% of the foreign-born population resident in Belgium acquired Belgian nationality. This high percentage has triggered a debate in Belgium about the relevance of having “ethnic statistics” based, for example, on the country of birth or even on the parents’ country of birth, which can be used to gauge labour market integration and discrimination against immigrants. A number of laws on the entry, stay and departure of foreigners, and also on asylum, came into force in 2007. Noticeable in the new legislation was the tougher conditions on family reunion. From now on, a foreigner who has settled in Belgium and wishes to marry a national of a non-EU27 country has to be 21 years old instead of 18. Once family reunion has been granted, checks on whether people are actually living together may be carried out over a three-year period.

The new legislation also concerns asylum application procedures. The old procedure involved two phases which were handled by two different bodies, the Office for Foreigners examined the form of the application to check that it was admissible and, if it was, the General Commission for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRA) examined the substance of the application. The new procedure, in operation since 1 June 2007, involves only one phase and the CGRA is now responsible for considering both the form and the substance of applications.

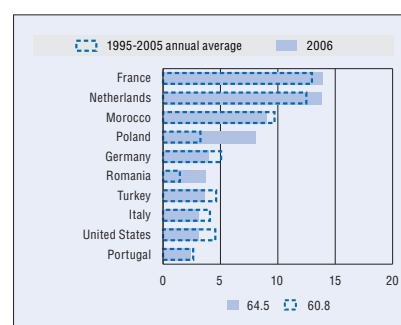
Subsequently, the CGRA is now the only authority with investigative powers. In simplifying the procedure, the aim of the authorities is to speed it up so that every asylum applicant knows the outcome within a year at the most. One consequence of the reform is that, with the procedure now lasting a maximum of a year, asylum applicants can no longer be awarded a temporary work permit, as was possible previously during the second phase of the old procedure when asylum applicants could hope to obtain a temporary work permit.

For further information...

<http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/>
www.statbel.fgov.be/

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.9	5.2	7.0	83.4
Outflows	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	39.4
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	2.3	2.9	6.5	8.2			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	13.6	12.8	38.8	35.4			
Humanitarian	3.1	2.4	8.7	6.6			
Free movements	16.1	18.0	46.0	49.8			
Others	-	-	-	-			
Total	35.0	36.1					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2005			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	..	..	..	..
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	2.7	8.0	3.0			
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	2.8	7.8	3.1			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	1.1	4.2	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.7	11.6

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	2.4	3.7	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.0	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	2.2	3.5	1.1	2.2	2.5	1.5	29 780
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	4 310
Unemployment (% of labour force)	9.7	6.9	8.4	8.2	8.9	7.9	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	3.6	3.4	5.9	6.7	3.4	5.2	
Natural increase	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	
Net migration	2.7	2.5	4.5	4.8	2.4	4.1	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	9 229
Foreign-born	0.2	1.6	4.0	4.0	1.5	3.5	1 319
National	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	9 616
Foreign	-1.4	-3.9	3.4	3.5	-1.1	1.9	932
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	2.8	6.9	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.6	31 860
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	67.8	70.8	68.7	69.0	68.3	69.0	
Foreign-born men	59.1	62.2	61.1	60.8	60.7	60.1	
Native-born women	46.9	53.8	56.7	56.2	49.5	54.5	
Foreign-born women	31.7	37.3	38.9	40.1	34.9	38.3	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	6.3	4.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.6	
Foreign-born men	16.8	14.7	14.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	
Native-born women	11.2	7.4	7.5	8.0	10.2	7.1	
Foreign-born women	23.8	17.5	20.3	19.3	20.1	17.6	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/433852047416>

Bulgaria



Migration from and to Bulgaria appears to have increased markedly in 2006 and 2007 in light of Bulgaria's accession to the European Union on 1 January 2007. However, the impact on outflows has been somewhat

more limited than expected. Emigration had already accelerated following the liberalisation of the visa regimes for Bulgarian citizens since 2001. Post-accession labour migration from Bulgaria has mainly concentrated in the Southern European countries Spain, Italy and Greece – in spite of the fact that none of these countries have fully opened their labour market to Bulgarian nationals. There are some indications, however, that many of the Bulgarian nationals concerned were already in these countries prior to accession.

In spite of growing labour shortages, policy continues to focus on encouraging emigration. However, with EU accession, Bulgaria fully opened its labour market for EU citizens, who do not require a work permit. This has facilitated entry of labour from the EU, which was previously burdened by long and complicated procedures. This is also important in the context of the growing inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI). In 2006, Bulgaria had the largest per capita FDI in the EU.

Preliminary data for 2007 show a significant increase in immigration. Especially noteworthy are the increases in immigration from Macedonia and the United Kingdom. Almost 4 100 new long-term permits were issued to Macedonians in the first ten months of 2007, compared to less than 2 800 in the whole of 2006. The United Kingdom is now the third most important origin country in terms of newly issued long-term residence permits, following Macedonia and Turkey.

The number of new foreign students has also increased markedly in recent years. They reached a new high of 3 140 in 2006-07, a two-fold increase within four years.

Naturalisations continued their strong upward trend observed since 2001. More than 6 600 were counted in 2006, a new all-time record.

Remittance data showed an unexpected decline in 2006 in the order of almost 13%, to reach a total volume of about EUR 330 million. Data for the first

nine months of 2007 show that this decline is continuing.

Migration policy in 2006 and 2007 focused on the completion of legal and institutional harmonisation related to the accession to the EU and the implementation of EU directives. This included an amendment to the law on foreign nationals in 2007, providing easier entry to Bulgaria for foreign researchers, students and trainees. In addition, foreign citizens who have received permanent resident status in another EU member state are granted a resident permit for up to three months and their families have the right to join them. The law also provides for a mutual recognition of decisions taken by other EU member states on the expulsion of third country citizens.

In recent years, Bulgaria has enhanced efforts to conclude readmission agreements. Negotiations with Tunisia are under way. Co-operation with Russia and Turkey in this area is also strong, although formal readmission agreements have not yet been concluded.

Legal harmonisation for applying the Schengen acquis continued in 2006. Further efforts to strengthen border control and combat border crime were made and border facilities are being upgraded. A key priority is attached to the prevention of trafficking. The corresponding law was amended in 2006 to create better conditions for its implementation. A programme against trafficking of people has been initiated by the government in a partnership with local authorities, non-governmental and international organisations. Information campaigns are being organised to target groups at risk; reintegration and financial assistance for victims is being planned and local centres for victims have been established. In early 2007, a Centre for Co-operation with the Black Sea Countries was further strengthened and aimed at better protecting this part of the border. Full compliance with the Schengen requirements is expected to be met by 2009.

For further information...

www.nsi.bg/Index_e.htm

www.aref.government.bg

www.government.bg/cgi-bin/e-cms/vis/vis.pl?s=001&p=0150&n=000004&g=

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) National definition	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	0.3	0.5	2.0	2.8	0.4	1.7	21.8
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type Permit based statistics (standardised)	Thousands		% distribution		Inflows of top 10 origin countries as a % of total inflows of foreigners		
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movements	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.8			
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.6			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6

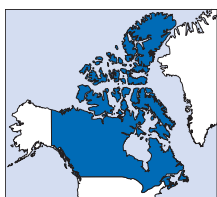
Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	2.4	4.2	..	2.8	3 072
Unemployment (% of labour force)	..	16.4	10.1	9.0	14.9	13.7	..
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total
Natural increase
Net migration
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born
Foreign-born
National	-0.5	-0.7	..	-0.6	7 624
Foreign ¹	-2.3	16.0	..	7.5	75
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	8.8	10.2	..	11.1	6 632

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/433852408546>

1. Data on foreign population for 2006 has been estimated. Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

Canada



In 2006, about 252 000 people were admitted to Canada as permanent residents, a 4% decrease over the previous year. Family migration was the only category registering an increase, reaching the highest level in a decade. China and India remained the top two source countries of permanent migration, accounting for 13% and 12%, respectively, of new arrivals.

In 2006, provincial nominee admissions reached more than 13 300, an increase of two-thirds over 2005. The increase is due largely to a growing volume of nominations by provinces in response to strong demand for workers with specialised skills in certain regions and labour markets across Canada. Applications for provincial nominees are generally processed with priority by the federal government.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada has extended its network of framework agreements for cooperation on immigration with Canada's provinces and territories. A comprehensive agreement with Alberta was signed in May 2007 to meet Alberta's growing demand for labour. Among other measures, the agreement removed the limit on the number of immigrants who can be nominated through the provincial nominee programme. The intention to develop an annex to facilitate the entry of temporary foreign workers was also announced. Similar agreements have also been signed with other provinces, including a recent one with Nova Scotia in September 2007.

The Foreign Credential Referral Office (FCRO) was launched in spring 2007 with the aim, among other objectives, of helping internationally trained individuals, both immigrants and native-born, find the information they need to put their skills to work in the Canadian labour market. These services are now being expanded to key origin countries, namely China, India and the Philippines with a view to providing pre-embarkation information on the foreign credential recognition process and the Canadian labour market.

In contrast to the decline in permanent migration, temporary migration has been on the rise, with increases in the order of 10% in all major categories (workers, students and refugee claimants). The largest group among these consists of temporary foreign workers, whose number reached almost 113 000 – the highest level since the 1970s. The United States remained the leading source country, followed by Mexico, France and the Philippines which had a 40% increase.

Changes to the Temporary Foreign Workers Program were announced in 2006-07. These included extending the maximum duration of the work permit for live-in caregivers and for foreign workers with less formal training. Finally, the process for employers hiring a foreign worker will be speeded up.

Status changes of foreign students have increased significantly since 2002. In 2006, almost 11 000 foreign students became permanent residents, and a further 2 800 former students were admitted after having passed through the status of temporary foreign worker. A proposal for a new avenue to immigration, allowing for facilitated status changes of Canadian-educated foreign students and experienced temporary foreign workers, was announced in 2007. In addition, possibilities for international students to work outside of their campus have been extended to students from selected private institutions.

In 2007, Canada strengthened the provisions for the protection of victims of human trafficking to include an extension of the length of the temporary resident permit for which they are eligible from 120 to 180 days. In addition, victims can now apply for a work permit, and normally applicable permit fees will be waived.

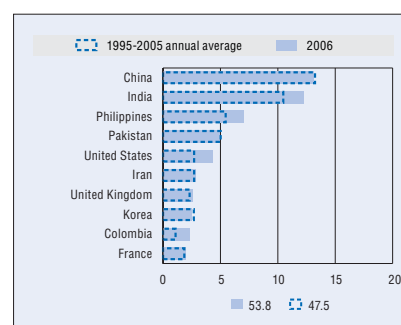
In 2006, almost 260 000 permanent residents were granted Canadian citizenship, which represents an increase of one-third compared to the previous year and one of the highest levels ever.

For further information...

www.cic.gc.ca

Flow data on foreigners


Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	7.3	7.4	8.1	7.7	6.9	7.6	251.6
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	61.6	55.7	23.5	22.1			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	158.0	153.0	60.3	60.8			
Humanitarian	42.4	42.7	16.2	17.0			
Free movements	–	–	–	–			
Others	0.1	0.1	–	0.1			
Total	262.2	251.6					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	60.0	57.5	61.7	61.1			
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	28.0	..			
Seasonal workers	18.0	22.1	22.8	20.4			
Intra-company transfers	1.6	4.5	5.7	3.5			
Other temporary workers	79.0	80.5	89.9	78.5			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	22.9

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	2.8	5.2	3.1	2.8	4.1	2.7	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	1.7	4.3	2.1	1.7	3.2	1.7	31 175
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	1.8	2.5	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	16 484
Unemployment (% of labour force)	9.5	6.8	6.8	6.3	8.5	7.1	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	11.2	10.1	9.9	..	9.8	10.3	
Natural increase	5.7	3.6	3.3	..	4.5	3.4	
Net migration	5.5	6.5	6.6	..	5.3	6.9	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	26 436
Foreign-born	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.6	6 187
National	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	259 046
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	75.9	77.4	..	..	75.8	77.6	
Foreign-born men	75.6	77.0	..	..	75.3	75.6	
Native-born women	62.0	66.0	..	..	63.3	67.5	
Foreign-born women	55.0	59.6	..	..	56.8	58.7	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	8.6	5.7	..	..	7.5	6.3	
Foreign-born men	10.4	6.1	..	..	8.3	7.7	
Native-born women	9.8	6.2	..	..	8.3	6.1	
Foreign-born women	13.3	8.7	..	..	10.3	9.5	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/433886063524>

Czech Republic



In 2006 immigration to the Czech Republic reached 68 000, an increase of about 13% as compared to the previous year and the highest level recorded since the establishment of the Czech Republic in 1993. In the meantime, emigration also increased significantly to 33 500. As a result, net migration was more or less stable at about 35 000 in 2006.

As in previous years, Ukrainians comprised the bulk of immigration flows to the Czech Republic (about 30 000, an increase of about 6 500 over 2005). Slovak nationals remained the second largest group, with less than 6 800 immigrants in 2006, continuing their sharp decline since 2003 when the figure was more than 23 700. The next biggest groups were Vietnamese (6 400) and Russian nationals (4 700), both continuing their recent increases.

In 2006, just over 3 000 new asylum applications were recorded. This corresponds to the lowest figure since 1998, far from the 2001 peak of more than 18 000 asylum applications. The decreasing trend has accelerated since the Czech Republic joined the European Union. The Ukraine, followed by Egypt and Kazakchstan are the main countries of origin.

In total, there were 321 000 foreigners in the Czech Republic in 2006, which represents an increase of more than 15% over 2005. 43% of these had a permanent residence permit. About a third of the foreigners were Ukrainians (102 000, more than twice the 2001 number). 18% were Slovak Republic citizens and 12% Vietnamese. Polish, Russians and Germans comprised the main other nationalities.

In the course of 2006, about 4 400 persons were held up during illegal attempts to cross the Czech Republic's border. This was the lowest number recorded since 1993.

On 21 December 2007, a new amendment to the Act on Residence of Aliens entered into force. This amendment established a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research, following an EU directive. In addition, the amendment aimed at ensuring conformity with European legislation on cross border movements, the rights of EU nationals

and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the member States, and on the rights for family reunification.

The recent amendment also included a number of other changes such as the introduction of a condition to prove Czech language knowledge as a necessary precondition for being granted a permanent residence permit. It also introduced a two-year waiting period for applications for permanent residence for foreigners married to Czech nationals. Previously, a foreigner could apply for permanent residence immediately after having married a Czech national. The aim of this regulation is to prohibit fictive marriages.

In recent years, the Czech government has taken various initiatives to promote immigration of the highly skilled. In July 2003, the government launched a Project of Selection of Qualified Foreign Workers to attract young, qualified people wishing to settle in the Czech Republic. These persons (and their family members) are offered a possibility to obtain a quicker access to permanent residence (two and a half years). Until the end of June 2007, 170 participants in the project and their family members had obtained their permanent residence permit in the Czech Republic.

In 2007, the Ministry of Industry and Trade announced the introduction of a "green cards" system that is planned to begin in 2008 for selected groups of professionals in shortage occupations. The green cards will be a document which entitles a foreigner to reside and to be employed in the Czech Republic. They will be granted a green card for a maximum of two to three years, after which green card holders may apply for formal residence. The green cards will enable a foreigner to enter the Czech Republic through a quickened procedure, reducing the administrative burden both for the foreigner and his/her employer.

Finally, in December 2007, the Czech Republic joined the Schengen area. As a result, checks at internal land (and air borders by March 2008) have been eliminated with other European Union countries.

For further information...

www.mvcr.cz/english/index.html

www.imigracecz.org

www.cizinci.cz

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)			
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
Inflows	0.6	0.4	5.7	6.5	0.7	4.7	66.1			
Outflows	-	-	2.1	3.1	-	2.8	31.4			
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		<p>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p>					
	2005	2006	2005	2006						
Work						
Family (incl. accompanying family)						
Humanitarian						
Free movements						
Others						
Total						
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average						
				2000-2006						
<i>Thousands</i>										
International students						
Trainees						
Working holiday makers						
Seasonal workers						
Intra-company transfers						
Other temporary workers						
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)			
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	3.0			

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	5.9	3.6	6.4	6.4	1.5	4.5	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	6.0	3.8	6.1	6.0	1.6	4.4	19 159
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	0.9	-0.7	1.4	1.3	-1.0	0.5	4 811
Unemployment (% of labour force)	4.1	8.9	8.0	7.2	6.2	7.8	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	-1.1	-1.1	3.0	3.6	-1.1	1.0	
Natural increase	-2.1	-1.8	-0.6	0.2	-2.0	-0.9	
Net migration	1.0	0.6	3.5	3.4	0.9	1.9	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	-0.2	9 685
Foreign-born	..	-4.7	4.9	8.2	..	4.8	566
National	..	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	..	-0.2	9 930
Foreign	53.0	-12.2	9.4	15.5	4.8	8.8	321
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	..	3.6	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.7	2 346
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	..	..	73.3	73.7	..	73.3	
Foreign-born men	..	..	70.3	70.4	..	67.8	
Native-born women	..	..	56.1	56.9	..	56.6	
Foreign-born women	..	..	50.7	51.0	..	50.9	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	..	..	6.2	5.8	..	6.1	
Foreign-born men	..	..	10.3	8.4	..	10.3	
Native-born women	..	..	9.7	8.8	..	9.2	
Foreign-born women	..	..	17.1	15.3	..	14.5	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434032423010>

Denmark



In 2005, long-term immigration to Denmark reached 32 800 people, an increase of 1 700 over the previous year. 2006 figures are not yet available, as national statistics define immigrants

on an *ex post*-basis as persons who entered in a given year and stayed for at least 12 months.

Behind this modest increase is, however, the continuation of a further shift in the composition of immigration, with a strong increase in labour migration and declining (albeit now somewhat stabilising) levels of humanitarian migration and family reunification. This is most apparent in the number of residence permits for employment, which increased since 2004 by a factor of three, to reach almost 13 600 in 2006. Permits for EEA and Swiss citizens who enjoy freedom of movement and are thus often linked with labour migration also registered a further 30% increase in 2006, and reached more than 12 800. The strong increase in labour migration is linked with the tight labour market – unemployment in Denmark is at its lowest level ever, around 3.4% in 2007.

In light of the labour shortages, Denmark is increasingly focusing on the recruitment of qualified workers from abroad. Already in March 2007, the current job card scheme was expanded by opening 15 occupations in sectors with labour shortages to non-EEA nationals. On 3 October 2007 the Danish government published “Denmark – a good place to work”, the governments’ new plan for the international recruitment of labour. The government proposes, among other measures, that foreigners with a specific job offer with a yearly salary of at least DKK 375 000 (about EUR 50 300) can obtain a residence permit. This would also apply to sectors in which there is no shortage of labour. The proposal also includes a further expansion of the positive list of the job card scheme to jobs that do not require a master’s degree, and an expansion of the current green card scheme for job seekers. In addition, the plan contains a range of measures to facilitate integration of labour immigrants and their families. The proposal is still being discussed, and no bill has been presented to parliament yet.

Furthermore, the government, the Danish Social Democrats, the Socialist People’s Party and the

Danish Social-Liberal Party entered into an agreement in June 2007 on a further phase-out of the transitional scheme for citizens from the new EU member states. The phase-out of the transitional scheme implies that employees covered by a valid Danish collective agreement are given the same employment opportunities as other EU nationals and thus have easier access to the Danish labour market.

On the basis of the so-called welfare compromise concluded by the Danish Government and the Danish People’s Party in June 2006 on future immigration, an immigration test as a further requirement for foreign spouses being granted family reunification was introduced in May 2007. The immigration test includes a test in Danish language skills and knowledge of Danish society. The immigration test is expected to be put into effect in early 2009.

In May 2007 further legislation tightening conditions for being granted permanent residence also took effect. An applicant must now have passed a Danish language test of a certain level or at a lower level combined with an English language test at the same level. Furthermore, the integration exam states that the applicant must have had two and a half years of full time employment prior to the application to be eligible for a permanent residence permit.

In June 2007, new support measures were introduced for certain groups of rejected asylum seekers who cooperate on voluntary return. These may obtain, among other reintegration aid, six to nine months of education and vocational training in Denmark. This is based on the condition that the applicants sign a contract with the Danish Immigration Service to return voluntarily once the training in Denmark has been accomplished. The scheme is currently only open to Iraqi asylum seekers but may later be extended, pending an evaluation in May 2008.

Finally, the Minister of Integration initiated an integration programme for ethnic women in 2007, including a range of initiatives to improve the network of ethnic women, their employment and their ability to further the development and integration of their children.

For further information...

www.nyidanmark.dk/en-us/

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows ¹ (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)																																	
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006																																	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>																																								
Inflows	6.3	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	23.0																																	
Outflows	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.7	9.8																																	
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		<p>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Inflows of top 10 nationalities (as % of total inflows)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Nationality</th> <th>1995-2004 annual average</th> <th>2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>10.0</td><td>10.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Poland</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Norway</td><td>5.0</td><td>5.0</td></tr> <tr><td>China</td><td>4.0</td><td>4.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Iceland</td><td>3.0</td><td>3.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Sweden</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Ukraine</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>United States</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Lithuania</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Nationality	1995-2004 annual average	2005	Germany	10.0	10.0	Poland	6.0	6.0	Norway	5.0	5.0	China	4.0	4.0	Iceland	3.0	3.0	Sweden	2.0	2.0	Ukraine	1.0	1.0	United Kingdom	1.0	1.0	United States	1.0	1.0	Lithuania	1.0	1.0
	Nationality	1995-2004 annual average	2005																																					
Germany	10.0	10.0																																						
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Ukraine	1.0	1.0																																						
United Kingdom	1.0	1.0																																						
United States	1.0	1.0																																						
Lithuania	1.0	1.0																																						
Work	2.5	3.3	14.0	15.2																																				
Family (incl. accompanying family)	5.2	5.2	28.6	23.8																																				
Humanitarian	1.1	1.1	6.4	5.0																																				
Free movements	8.0	11.0	44.1	50.5																																				
Others	1.3	1.2	7.0	5.5																																				
Total	18.0	21.7																																						
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average	<p>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Inflows of top 10 nationalities (as % of total inflows)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Nationality</th> <th>1995-2004 annual average</th> <th>2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>10.0</td><td>10.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Poland</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Norway</td><td>5.0</td><td>5.0</td></tr> <tr><td>China</td><td>4.0</td><td>4.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Iceland</td><td>3.0</td><td>3.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Sweden</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Ukraine</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>United States</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Lithuania</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Nationality	1995-2004 annual average	2005	Germany	10.0	10.0	Poland	6.0	6.0	Norway	5.0	5.0	China	4.0	4.0	Iceland	3.0	3.0	Sweden	2.0	2.0	Ukraine	1.0	1.0	United Kingdom	1.0	1.0	United States	1.0	1.0	Lithuania	1.0	1.0
				Nationality				1995-2004 annual average	2005																															
Germany	10.0	10.0																																						
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Norway	5.0	5.0																																						
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Lithuania	1.0	1.0																																						
<i>Thousands</i>				2000-2006																																				
International students	4.2	6.9	5.0	5.4																																				
Trainees	1.4	1.9	2.6	1.8																																				
Working holiday makers																																				
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Other temporary workers	1.4	2.6	3.3	2.5																																				
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)																																	
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006																																	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>																																								
	1.0	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.9	1.9																																	

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	2.9	1.9	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	1.6	31 280
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.0	0.3	2 822
Unemployment (% of labour force)	6.7	4.3	4.8	3.9	5.4	4.8	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	6.9	3.4	2.9	3.5	4.2	2.9	
Natural increase	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	
Net migration	5.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.7	1.5	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	5 074
Foreign-born	11.1	4.0	2.1	3.0	4.3	2.3	361
National	–	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	5 156
Foreign	13.2	–0.3	0.9	3.0	3.0	0.8	278
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	2.7	7.3	3.8	2.9	4.2	4.3	7 961
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	78.9	80.9	80.8	81.9	..	..
Foreign-born men	51.2	59.0	69.4	70.6	..	..
Native-born women	69.5	73.9	72.6	74.8	..	..
Foreign-born women	41.5	48.3	52.7	58.0	..	..
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	6.4	3.4	4.0	3.1	..	..
Foreign-born men	20.5	9.5	7.2	7.4	..	..
Native-born women	8.4	4.3	5.0	4.4	..	..
Foreign-born women	20.7	9.6	12.4	7.7	..	..

1. Data for 2006 have been estimated.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434104851625>

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter. Data on labour market outcomes refer to population register till 2000 and to labour force survey since 2005.

Finland



Immigration of foreign citizens into Finland has continued to grow. It reached about 13 900 in 2006, which represents a new high and an increase of about 9% relative to 2005. Most of the

increase in foreign immigration was due to movements from EU countries, especially Estonia, as a result of the removal of the transition arrangements in May 2006. Finland also fully opened its labour market to Romanian and Bulgarian nationals in 2007.

Permit data indicate that about 7 200 persons from non-EU countries were granted work-related residence permits in 2006, almost half of them Russians. The most common occupations were cooks, truck drivers, garden workers and cleaners. A further 15 000 EU citizens entered Finland for work-related reasons, and another 14 000 persons were visa-exempt, largely berry pickers and seasonal workers in the gardening industry. As is evident by a comparison of the labour migration data and the long-term immigration numbers, many of the foreign workers are in Finland on a temporary basis.

Migration of ethnic Finns (Ingrians) from the former Soviet Union, an important source of migration to Finland in the past, is being phased out. Inflows of these migrants numbered about 600 in 2006, not counting family members. The current migration potential from this source, that is, ethnic Finns registered with the Directorate of Immigration, is about 10 000 persons, 30% of whom hold a degree.

The number of asylum seekers declined from peak of 3 900 in 2004 to 2 300 in 2006. Recognition rates have been running in the order of about 20%.

There were 9 200 international students in Finland in 2006, an increase of almost 20% relative to 2005. The offer of courses and masters programmes in English and in other languages has considerably increased with the attempt to attract potential workers from abroad.

Finland is among the countries that are feeling the upcoming consequences of ageing most acutely, with a small population speaking a language not used outside its borders. By 2010 it is expected that the working-age population will begin to decline despite immigration. It is considered that the labour force shortage will have a considerable impact on the availability and quality of basic services in municipalities.

In this context, in 2007 the government started the gradual implementation of the comprehensive Migration Policy Programme that aims at actively promoting labour migration. Among other measures, it is expected that work rights will be included in every residence permit issued to foreign nationals, with the possible exception of work in certain sensitive fields. This means that the assessment of domestic worker availability will be suppressed. In addition, schemes involving reception of recent arrivals, as well as the promotion of labour migration and forecasting of foreign labour needs are being launched with funding by the European Social Fund (ESF) over the period 2007-13. In this context, it is planned to provide consultation and guidance services for immigrants in "one-stop shops". A further objective is to improve links to employers to accelerate the transition into employment and to develop services in native languages. Increasing the level of co-operation in labour mobility with neighbouring regions and other countries that are Finland's main providers of foreign labour is also planned.

Until 2007, the Ministry of Labour was responsible for the integration of immigrants into society and the promotion of employment, reception of asylum seekers and employment of foreign labour. The new government which took office in 2007 decided to combine all migration related affairs into the Finnish Immigration Service, a new agency under the Ministry of the Interior that was established in January 2008.

For further information...

www.migri.fi/netcomm/Default.asp?language=EN

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.2	13.9
Outflows	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.7
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		<p style="text-align: center;">Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p>		
Work	..	1.3	..	9.1			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	5.0	..	35.9			
Humanitarian	..	1.7	..	12.4			
Free movements	..	5.4	..	38.7			
Others	..	0.5	..	3.9			
Total	12.7	13.9					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	..	..	3.1	..	
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	8.8	12.2	13.0	11.5			
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.3

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	3.9	5.0	2.9	5.0	4.8	3.0	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	3.5	4.8	2.6	4.6	4.5	2.7	30 009
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.5	0.6	2 434
Unemployment (% of labour force)	16.7	9.8	8.4	7.7	12.8	8.7	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	3.3	1.9	3.6	4.0	2.6	3.1	
Natural increase	2.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	
Net migration	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.9	0.6	1.4	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	0.1	5 079
Foreign-born	..	3.9	6.2	6.4	..	5.3	188
National	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	5 145
Foreign	10.6	3.9	5.1	6.9	5.8	4.3	122
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	1.1	3.4	5.2	3.9	3.2	4.4	4 433
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	61.8	71.2	71.3	71.9	66.2	71.1	
Foreign-born men	..	..	62.5	66.5	69.4	65.3	
Native-born women	58.4	65.3	68.0	68.6	61.3	67.6	
Foreign-born women	..	..	49.1	53.4	55.5	50.9	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	17.7	10.3	9.3	8.6	13.6	9.8	
Foreign-born men	..	..	23.1	16.0	19.9	20.0	
Native-born women	16.1	12.0	9.3	8.9	14.0	9.8	
Foreign-born women	..	..	23.5	20.4	17.7	22.2	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434140571246>

France



After a number of years of strong growth (13% annual average between 1995 and 2003), permanent inflows have slowed down significantly since 2004. In 2006, approximately 135 000 foreigners were admitted for residence, a level comparable to that of 2005. This levelling off is due to the decrease in the number of foreigners granted asylum in France (-6 400 in comparison with 2005) and the increase in family migration (+4 300) and labour migration (+1 500).

The lower number of refugees is due mainly to the sharp decline in asylum applications since 2004 (approximately 30 750 first asylum applications in 2006, or -38% in comparison with 2005 and nearly half the level of 2004). As a result, France has been overtaken by the United States as the OECD country in which the most applications were filed.

Most of the increase in family migration is due to persons entering under the title of “personal and family ties” (+7 800 in comparison with 2005), in particular following the regularisation procedure during the summer of 2006, which was aimed at certain parents of children enrolled in school in France. At the same time, inflows for the purpose of family reunification have decreased (-3 500).

Labour migration, measured by the direct inflows of foreign nationals into the labour market, remains small in comparison with permanent migration as a whole (10 000 persons, or less than 8% of all inflows), but it has risen sharply since 2004 (+19% per year on average between 2004 and 2006).

With regard to the origin of migrants, recent trends continued in 2006: Africa remains the principle region of origin, followed by Asia. In all, one-third of new immigrants come from Algeria and Morocco.

A new law on the management of immigration, integration and asylum entered into force on 20 November 2007, replacing the law of 24 July 2006 on immigration and integration.

The new law stipulates that in order to qualify for family reunification, foreigners between the ages of 16 and 64 are now required to pass a test in their country of residence evaluating their knowledge of the French language and the values of the French Republic. If necessary, they must receive training in their country and then take the test again. This new procedure also applies to foreigners married to a French spouse when they apply for a visa for a stay lasting longer than three months.

Resource requirements for foreigners residing in France who wish to bring their family have also been reinforced: the minimum resource threshold has been raised and is now proportional to the size of the family.

Lastly, the parents of children admitted for residence under family reunification must now sign a reception and integration contract (*contrat d'accueil et d'intégration*, CAI) for the family. Under this contract, they must receive training on the rights and duties of parents in France and make a commitment to respect the requirement to educate their children.

A number of measures are aimed at promoting labour migration: the procedures for issuing “employee on mission” and “competencies and talents” residence cards have been relaxed and those who hold them are not required to sign the reception and integration contract.

In addition, a provision of the law of 24 July 2006 states that foreigners requesting a work permit in certain occupations experiencing recruitment difficulties would no longer be subject to labour market testing. At the end of 2007, the French Government defined two separate lists specifying which occupations were covered: the first concerns the nationals of ten EU member states subject to transitional measures and comprises 150 occupations, including those with low skills; the second concerns the nationals of third countries and comprises 30 professions which are skilled, in general.

Another provision of the new law of 2007 allows temporary “employee” type residence permits to be issued on the basis of an exceptional admission for residence, which opens the way to regularisation on a case-by-case basis to foreigners with highly sought professional skills. The ministerial circular of 7 January 2008 specifies that these regularisations will be limited to the occupations contained on the list of occupations experiencing recruitment difficulties.

The law of 2007 also includes a section on asylum. The most important measure, which responds to a condemnation of France by the European Court of Human Rights, concerns foreigners who reach French borders seeking asylum and are refused entry to France: they can now file an appeal with suspensive effect against the decision to deny entry.

For further information...

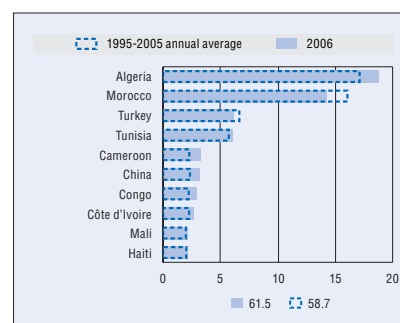
www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/iminidco

www.anaem.fr

www.ofpra.fr

Flow data on foreigners


Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.3	2.2	135.1
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	8.9	10.3	5.3	6.1			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	95.4	99.7	56.2	59.0			
Humanitarian	13.8	7.4	8.1	4.4			
Free movements	33.8	33.8	19.9	20.0			
Others	17.8	17.7	10.5	10.5			
Total	169.7	169.0					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
					2000-2006		
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	36.1	46.2	47.3	47.5			
Trainees	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7			
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	7.9	16.2	17.2	13.7			
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	7.6	10.5	10.7	9.8			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	30.7

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	2.1	3.9	1.7	2.0	2.8	1.7	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	1.8	3.2	1.1	1.4	2.4	1.0	26 821
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	1.0	2.8	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.5	25 095
Unemployment (% of labour force)	9.9	8.1	8.8	8.8	9.7	8.4	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	4.1	5.3	5.6	6.1	4.4	5.6	
Natural increase	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	4.0	
Net migration	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.6	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	0.5	0.4	0.4	..	0.5	56 275
Foreign-born	..	1.8	2.5	2.4	..	2.5	5 078
National	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	..	4.6	..	4.2	..	..	147 868
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
Employment/population ratio							
Native-born men	68.3	69.8	68.6	68.3	68.5	69.5	
Foreign-born men	65.6	66.7	66.1	64.6	65.4	65.9	
Native-born women	53.6	56.6	58.7	58.9	54.7	58.3	
Foreign-born women	44.2	45.6	48.0	47.3	44.3	47.4	
Unemployment rate							
Native-born men	9.1	7.7	8.1	8.5	9.2	7.5	
Foreign-born men	16.5	14.5	13.3	15.4	16.8	14.0	
Native-born women	13.5	11.3	9.2	9.6	13.1	9.5	
Foreign-born women	19.0	19.7	16.5	17.1	20.3	16.5	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434141332303>

Germany



The decline in long-term migration that has been evident for a number of years continued in 2006. This notably concerns family migration, humanitarian migration, and – in particular – immigration of persons of German origin from the successor countries of the former Soviet Union. Less than 8 000 persons immigrated under this category in 2006, compared to more than 35 000 in 2005 and between 100 000 and 230 000 in the 1990s. Likewise, immigration of Jewish resettlers from the former Soviet Union decreased to about 1 000 in 2006 compared to about 6 000 in 2005 which was already the lowest number since the establishment of the programme in the early 1990s. Family migration also reached its lowest point for more than a decade with only about 50 000 visas for family reunification in 2006. Asylum seeking has also continued its strong decline, reaching about 21 000 in 2006 – the lowest level since the early 1980s.

Data for work-related permanent migration remain difficult to obtain, although there are several indications that this increased in 2006 – in contrast to the other migration categories, reflecting the tightening of the labour market. In 2006, almost 30 000 work permits were issued for labour migrants having a nationality from outside of the EU25, an increase of more than 60% compared to 2005. The settlement permit for the highly qualified, introduced in 2005, has only led to very modest changes in immigration. Only about 1 100 people benefited from this in 2005-06, and the vast majority of these had already been in Germany with a temporary permit on other grounds.

After reaching a peak of about 330 000 in 2004 and 2005, the number of seasonal workers has been declining, reaching a little over 300 000 in 2006. This was a result of a government decree which generally limited the recruitment of seasonal workers from abroad to 90% of seasonal workers employed by the same company in 2005, in order to encourage the employment of persons already resident in Germany.

In light of the favourable economic development and the demographic changes which are gradually

beginning to have an impact on the labour market, the government adapted a variety of measures in 2007 to facilitate skilled labour migration. Already with the immigration law of 2005, foreign graduates from German universities could stay in Germany for up to one year to find a job. Since November 2007, foreign graduates of German universities are also exempt from the labour market test if their employment corresponds to their studies. In addition, the government has opened labour market access for nationals from the EU accession countries in a range of engineering professions.

The second national integration summit took place in July 2007. Among the key measures adopted in this context has been a greater flexibility of the integration courses. The 630 hours set previously will be increased to up to 900 lessons for special target groups (*e.g.* young people and illiterate people), and special intensive courses are now also available. Further measures relate to integration into the labour market and the strengthening of early intervention policies for the children of immigrants.

The immigration law was amended in 2007, in part to reflect EC directives. This includes the introduction of a new residence permit for third-country nationals who have been residing in Germany for five years. A further key change relates to spouses from most third countries. These can now generally only enter Germany if they are at least 21 years old, compared to 18 years old previously. They also have to prove basic knowledge of German. Further noteworthy amendments concern facilitating entry for foreign entrepreneurs and researchers.

Finally, a solution has been found for the foreigners without residence permits whose deportation has been suspended and who have been resident in Germany for many years. These can apply for a so-called “trial residence permit” that can later be transformed into a regular residence permit if they generally prove to earn their own living.

For further information...

www.bmas.bund.de

www.bmi.bund.de

www.bamf.de

www.destatis.de

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)			
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
Inflows	9.7	7.9	7.0	6.8	8.2	7.5	558.5			
Outflows	6.9	6.8	5.9	5.9	7.1	6.1	483.8			
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners					
Work	13.0	13.2	5.4	6.1						
Family (incl. accompanying family)	53.2	50.3	22.0	23.3						
Humanitarian	9.5	6.1	4.0	2.8						
Free movements	130.1	138.7	53.9	64.2						
Others	35.5	7.7	14.7	3.6						
Total	241.4	216.0								
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006						
<i>Thousands</i>										
International students	45.7	55.8	53.6	55.0						
Trainees	3.6	..	..	..			
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..		
Seasonal workers	255.5	320.4	294.5	297.1						
Intra-company transfers	1.3	..	..	..			
Other temporary workers	99.8	..	..	..			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.6	21.0			

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	1.9	3.2	0.8	2.9	2.0	0.9	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	1.6	3.1	0.8	3.0	1.9	0.9	27 375
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	0.2	1.9	-0.1	0.6	0.8	-0.1	39 088
Unemployment (% of labour force)	7.1	6.9	9.1	8.1	7.7	8.3	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	3.4	1.2	-0.8	-1.5	1.5	0.1	
Natural increase	-1.5	-0.9	-1.7	-1.8	-1.0	-1.6	
Net migration	4.9	2.0	1.0	0.3	2.4	1.7	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	-0.2	0.1	..	..	-0.1	-	..
Foreign-born	4.4	0.8	..	..	1.8	1.0	..
National	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	75 612
Foreign	2.6	-0.6	0.3	-	0.3	-1.6	6 756
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	124 832
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	..	73.8	72.2	..	73.6	72.2	
Foreign-born men	..	66.3	66.0	..	65.7	65.5	
Native-born women	..	59.6	61.8	..	59.3	60.8	
Foreign-born women	..	46.6	48.0	..	45.7	47.7	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	..	6.9	10.6	..	7.3	9.1	
Foreign-born men	..	12.9	17.5	..	14.1	15.7	
Native-born women	..	8.0	10.1	..	8.3	8.8	
Foreign-born women	..	12.1	16.3	..	13.8	13.9	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434056180160>

Greece



Immigration to Greece has been significant in recent years, although flow data are difficult to obtain and much immigration has been irregular. 85 000 new residence permits were issued in 2006, a 68% increase over 2005. 15% were for family reunification. Likewise, the registered resident foreign population increased by more than 90 000 from 2005 to 2006 – i.e. a growth of more than 15%. As in the past, Albanians are the main nationality concerned, although there are some indications of a diversification of the immigrant population. Albanians account for about 70% of the stocks, but for less than 40% of the change in stocks.

The number of asylum applications in Greece has continued to grow in recent years, as Greece is often the first European country entered by asylum seekers from conflict areas. In 2006, there were a record 12 300 applications for asylum, although refugee or protected status was granted to only 1% of applicants. The largest group of applicants were from Bangladesh (3 750 compared to just 550 the previous year), Pakistan (2 400, twice the previous year), Iraq and Afghanistan. These increases seem to reflect shifting transit routes into Europe.

On 1 May 2006, Greece opened its labour market to all citizens of the EU countries which joined in 2004. However, Greece applied a two-year transition period before granting labour market access to citizens of Romania and Bulgaria following their accession to the EU on 1 January 2007.

In 2007, new legislation was introduced aimed at simplifying the permit system, improving integration and facilitating regularisation. The latter set of measures broadened eligibility for the 2005 regularisation. The 2005 law, the third

Greek regularisation, had offered an opportunity for regularisation to two categories. The first were formerly legal migrants whose status had lapsed (this concerned about 50 000 applicants in 2006), and the second were those who had paid social contributions for 150 – 200 days work during the prior year (an additional 95 000 applicants in 2006). Because the 2005 law required demonstrating contributions, participation was lower than expected and the new law eases these requirements. Immigrants who cannot demonstrate the necessary minimum days of employment can now pay for up to one-fifth of the shortfall. For some occupations, the required number of days of contributions has been halved. Also, undocumented migrants who had attended public primary or secondary schools or universities were made eligible for regularisation. An additional 20 000 persons filed a request for regularisation under these new provisions.

The main beneficiaries of the third regularisation programme are citizens from Albania, Bulgaria and Romania.

Another important measure related to a simplification of permit procedures. The residence permit and the work permit are now combined into a single residence permit allowing labour market access. The 2007 law also eased residence permit renewal procedures.

Finally, the law contains measures aimed at improving the social integration of immigrants, as well as policies to support them in other areas, including employment.

For further information...

www.imepo.gr

www.inegsee.gr/equal/equal2/para_body.htm

www.statistics.gr/Main_eng.asp

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)																						
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006																						
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>																													
Inflows	3.5																						
Outflows																						
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		<p style="text-align: center;">Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners (1998)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Nationality</th> <th>Percentage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Russian Federation</td> <td>57.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bulgaria</td> <td>~10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Albania</td> <td>~8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Egypt</td> <td>~6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Romania</td> <td>~5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ukraine</td> <td>~4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Former Yugoslavia</td> <td>~3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td>~2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poland</td> <td>~1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany</td> <td>~1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Nationality	Percentage (%)	Russian Federation	57.2	Bulgaria	~10	Albania	~8	Egypt	~6	Romania	~5	Ukraine	~4	Former Yugoslavia	~3	United States	~2	Poland	~1.5	Germany	~1
	Nationality	Percentage (%)																											
Russian Federation	57.2																												
Bulgaria	~10																												
Albania	~8																												
Egypt	~6																												
Romania	~5																												
Ukraine	~4																												
Former Yugoslavia	~3																												
United States	~2																												
Poland	~1.5																												
Germany	~1																												
Work																									
Family (incl. accompanying family)																									
Humanitarian																									
Free movements																									
Others																									
Total																									
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average																									
				2000-2006																									
<i>Thousands</i>																													
International students																									
Trainees																									
Working holiday makers																									
Seasonal workers																									
Intra-company transfers																									
Other temporary workers																									
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)																						
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006																						
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>																													
	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	12.3																						

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	2.1	4.5	3.8	4.2	3.4	4.3	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	1.8	4.1	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.9	23 235
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	0.9	-0.2	1.3	2.4	0.6	1.6	4 248
Unemployment (% of labour force)	9.1	11.7	10.4	9.3	10.7	10.5	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	7.5	2.5	3.8	4.2	5.2	3.6	
Natural increase	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.6	-	0.1	
Net migration	7.3	2.7	3.5	3.6	5.2	3.5	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National	..	-	0.2	0.3	..	-	10 578
Foreign	..	11.2	3.7	3.2	..	9.9	571
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							

Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	72.3	71.3	73.8	73.9	71.7	72.8	
Foreign-born men	70.6	78.1	82.6	83.6	75.7	82.2	
Native-born women	37.8	41.6	45.9	47.1	39.6	44.5	
Foreign-born women	42.2	45.0	49.3	51.1	44.8	48.4	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	6.1	7.5	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.3	
Foreign-born men	14.3	9.5	6.4	5.3	11.5	6.8	
Native-born women	13.7	17.0	15.2	13.6	16.0	15.0	
Foreign-born women	20.6	21.4	15.8	15.1	22.0	17.5	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434206373588>

Hungary



Compared to other OECD countries, migration movements play a limited role in Hungary. This appears to be the case for both in- and outflows, although the current registration system is

not designed for monitoring long-term emigration. Immigrants account for less than 2% of the population, and the vast majority of these are Hungarian speaking. After the 2005 peak with an inflow of almost 25 600 foreign nationals, immigration to Hungary decreased by 14% to about 19 400 in 2006. In spite of a strong decline in recent years, Romanians remained the main nationality concerned (about 6 800, compared to more than 12 100 in 2004), followed by Ukrainians. Chinese are now the third most important nationality among the inflows, following a strong increase (almost 1 500 in 2006, compared to about 550 in 2005).

In 2006, about 6 100 persons were granted Hungarian citizenship, almost 40% less than the previous year which was marked by legislative changes aimed at facilitating naturalisations of ethnic Hungarian minorities from the neighbouring countries. Indeed, as in previous years, around 90% of those receiving Hungarian citizenship were from neighbouring countries – which mainly concerns ethnic Hungarians. More than 70% of naturalisations were Romanian citizens.

The number of asylum seekers rose by more than 30% in 2006. This is nevertheless still much lower than in the period prior to Hungary's accession to the EU. The largest group of asylum seekers were from Viet Nam (19%), followed by Serbia-Montenegro (18%) and China (13%).

Two new immigration laws entered into force on 1 July 2007. The first concerned the entry and stay of EU/EFTA nationals and their family members. It established the right of permanent residence for these persons after five years of residence. Administrative procedures were also streamlined under this Act.

The second act concerned the entry and stay of non-EU/EFTA nationals. It provided for Hungary's entry into the Schengen regime, which took place on 21 December 2007. This brought about a restructuring of the previous visa and residence permit system.

A substantial change in the new Act is that the upper duration of the residence permit is now five years. Rules on family reunification and on the victims of human trafficking have been adapted to comply with EU legislation in these fields. Provisions for foreign students have also been relaxed.

A government decree in December 2006 concerning Romanian and Bulgarian citizens made their access to the labour market in Hungary subject to authorisation. However, in sectors of labour shortages (currently 219 professions), indicated on a government list, an employment permit is automatically issued. Since January 2007, the government has been reviewing the labour market situation on a quarterly basis to amend the list of professions without labour market testing. These provisions have to be viewed in light of the fact that Romanians have accounted for about 50% of the inflows of foreign nationals since 2000.

Regarding labour market access of nationals from the other EU member countries, Hungary is the only country among those who became EU members in 2004 which maintains the application of the reciprocity principle (i.e. only giving access to those nationals whose countries have opened their labour market for Hungarians).

Following the 2006 election in Hungary, a separate Department for Migration, responsible for migration strategy and policy was established within the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement.

For further information...

www.mfa.gov.hu/kum/en/bal/

www.magyarorszag.hu/english

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	19.4
Outflows	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.2
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		<p>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p>		
Work			
Family (incl. accompanying family)			
Humanitarian			
Free movements			
Others			
Total			
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students			
Trainees			
Working holiday makers			
Seasonal workers			
Intra-company transfers			
Other temporary workers			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	–	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.1

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	1.5	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	0.8	5.5	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.5	15 954
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	–1.8	1.6	–	0.8	1.3	0.3	3 887
Unemployment (% of labour force)	10.4	6.5	7.3	7.5	8.5	6.4	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	–1.5	–2.1	–2.2	–1.3	–2.2	–2.2	
Natural increase	–3.2	–3.7	–3.9	–3.2	–3.9	–3.6	
Net migration	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	–0.1	–0.3	–0.3	–0.3	–0.3	–0.3	9 726
Foreign-born	–	1.8	3.9	4.0	0.8	2.8	345
National	–0.2	0.2	–0.3	–0.3	–0.2	–0.3	9 905
Foreign	1.4	–28.1	8.6	7.5	–4.7	7.4	166
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	7.3	4.9	6.9	4.0	5.8	5.0	6 101
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	..	62.6	62.8	63.6	61.1	63.1	
Foreign-born men	..	69.4	71.9	71.8	68.5	72.1	
Native-born women	..	49.4	50.9	51.2	47.4	50.5	
Foreign-born women	..	49.8	53.7	51.0	48.8	50.3	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	..	7.3	7.0	7.2	8.6	6.5	
Foreign-born men	..	–	–	–	–	2.6	
Native-born women	..	5.8	7.4	7.8	7.0	6.1	
Foreign-born women	..	4.8	7.7	10.3	5.7	7.2	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434208362671>

Ireland



Immigration to Ireland continued its strong growth path in 2006. Long-term (over one year) migration of foreign nationals was about 89 000. This represents an increase of more than one third over 2005, which was already the highest immigration on record. Preliminary figures for 2007 show, however, a stagnation at this high level.

Together with Sweden and the United Kingdom, Ireland was the only EU15 member country which had fully opened its labour market for immigrants from all ten new EU member countries at the time of accession. According to survey data, nationals from the EU25 accounted for more than 88% of the employment growth of non-Irish workers in the post-enlargement period up to the second quarter of 2006. The bulk of the labour immigrants from the EU25 were nationals of the new member States (EU8). These currently account for almost half of the foreign workforce in Ireland, compared with 17% in the third quarter of 2004. In comparison to other migrant workers, new member State nationals are over represented in lower skilled sectors of the economy such as agriculture, other production industries, construction and wholesale and retail trade. In light of the significant inflows following the 2004 EU enlargement, the Irish government decided not to give free access to nationals of Romania and Bulgaria following accession of these countries in January 2007.

Asylum seeking remained constant in 2006, but preliminary figures for 2007 again show a significant decline in the order of 10%, to fall below 4 000 for the first time since 1997 and representing only about one-third of the 2002 peak.

There were a number of significant changes in legislation in 2007, starting with the new Employment Permit Act which entered into force in January 2007. Among the key changes were the introduction of a so-called "Green Card" for highly-skilled employees in most occupations with an annual salary above 60 000 euros, and in a restricted number of occupations in sectors with skills shortages in a salary range between EUR 30 000 and EUR 60 000. Applicants do not need to pass a labour

market test and are entitled to bring their family with them. The card is issued for two years, after which holders can apply for permanent residence. Almost 3 000 Green Cards were issued in 2007.

In April 2007, the Third Level Graduate Scheme was implemented providing that non-EEA students who graduated on or after 1 January 2007 with a degree from an Irish third-level educational institution may be permitted to remain in Ireland for six months. The scheme allows them to find employment and apply for a work permit or Green Card permit. During this six-month period they may work full time.

The draft of an Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill was published in early 2008. The bill, when enacted, will replace all of the previous legislation on immigration by an integrated statutory framework for the development and implementation of immigration policy. The proposed bill creates the new status of long-term resident. This will be available for immigrants who have had at least five years residence in Ireland (periods as asylum-seeker or short-term student will not be considered) and brings access to the labour market and to state-funded services and benefits on an equal footing with Irish citizens. There will also be provisions to speed up entitlement, notably for certain groups of migrants which Ireland seeks to attract – including Green Card holders.

The bill will also transpose the EU asylum procedures directive, concerning minimum standards on procedures for granting and withdrawing refugee status, into national law. This includes a single asylum procedure, meaning that Geneva Convention asylum claims and subsidiary protection claims would be examined together.

After the General Election of June 2007, a new Minister of State for Integration Policy was appointed. A total of EUR 9 million was allocated to the new Office of the Minister for Integration in the Budget for 2008.

For further information...

www.inis.gov.ie/

www.entemp.ie/labour/workpermits/

www.ria.gov.ie/

Flow data on foreigners


Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)			
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
Inflows	3.8	7.3	16.0	21.0	5.9	12.8	88.9			
Outflows			
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		<p style="text-align: center;">Inflows by nationality as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p>					
	2005	2006	2005	2006						
Work						
Family (incl. accompanying family)						
Humanitarian						
Free movements						
Others						
Total						
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006						
<i>Thousands</i>										
International students						
Trainees						
Working holiday makers						
Seasonal workers						
Intra-company transfers						
Other temporary workers						
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)			
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
	0.1	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	4.3			

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	9.6	9.4	6.0	5.7	9.5	5.4	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	9.2	8.0	3.7	3.1	8.3	3.4	35 290
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	5.4	3.2	2 039
Unemployment (% of labour force)	12.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	8.8	4.4	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	6.4	14.5	23.9	..	10.6	18.7	
Natural increase	4.7	6.1	8.1	..	5.5	7.9	
Net migration	1.6	8.4	15.9	..	5.1	10.7	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	3 633
Foreign-born	..	7.4	12.4	14.3	6.9	11.1	602
National	..	1.1	1.3	..	0.9	1.2	..
Foreign	..	7.2	16.4	..	5.6	13.7	..
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							

Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	66.9	75.8	75.8	76.7	70.5	75.6	
Foreign-born men	65.0	74.5	78.8	80.9	69.6	76.9	
Native-born women	41.3	53.1	58.0	58.7	46.9	56.2	
Foreign-born women	42.0	55.6	57.5	59.9	49.0	56.5	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	12.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	8.6	4.5	
Foreign-born men	16.5	5.3	5.8	6.0	10.6	5.9	
Native-born women	11.9	4.1	3.6	3.8	8.1	3.7	
Foreign-born women	15.0	5.9	6.4	6.0	10.2	5.5	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434222200871>

Italy



Permanent immigration to Italy continues to be significant and largely employment based. Labour immigration is subject to annual numerical limits (“quotas”) applied to employer

requests for foreign workers. These quotas have been raised over the past few years to meet forecasted demand. In both 2006 and 2007 the quotas were set at 170 000, twice the 2005 figure. About 520 000 applications for permits were made in 2006, when employers filed requests through the post office. The government later decided to accept all applications, but administrative delays meant that most applications were not considered until the end of 2006, when Romanian and Bulgarian citizens became exempt from the procedure. Excluding Romanian and Bulgarian citizens, as well as incomplete and duplicate applications, the actual number of applications approved was about 253 000. The 2007 quotas contained a larger number of reserved set-asides than the previous year. 65 000 permits were reserved for home care workers (up from 45 000 in 2006). Construction (14 200), transport workers (500) and fishermen (200) also received a set-aside; as did citizens from countries with which Italy has bilateral agreements and cooperation. 1 000 entries were reserved for the highly skilled, a category which has never been fully utilised – immigration to Italy remains largely oriented towards low-skilled occupations. Another change was the 2007 requirement that employers apply on-line. 684 000 applications were filed, of which half were for the home care worker quota.

Due to processing delays, only 94 000 visas for employment were issued to non-EU citizens in 2006, which was still an increase of 6% from 2005. Family reunification visas declined 12% to 79 000. The number of permit holders rose to more than 2.4 million, of which almost 1.5 million held work permits and 764 000 held family permits. The total stock in the registered foreign population – which includes all minors – increased by more than 10% in 2006 to reach almost 3 million.

Italy completely opened its labour market to citizens of the EU countries which joined in 2004. For Romanian and Bulgarian citizens, no real obstacles are imposed. Workers can be directly hired in key sectors (seasonal work, farming, tourism-hotel

activities, domestic work and personal care, construction, metalworking, fishing and maritime activities, entertainment). Management, high skilled work and self-employment are also unrestricted. Other occupations are also open, following approval of wage and contract conditions by the local foreigner’s office. During 2007 the legally resident Romanian population was estimated to have risen by about 50% to more than 500 000, replacing Albania as the most important origin country. Following several publicised crimes, a decree was issued in late 2007 facilitating deportation of EU citizens who break laws.

A significant immigration reform was proposed in Parliament in 2007. The main elements of the proposal were changes to the quota system (three-year forecasts, greater involvement of social partners); candidate lists at foreign consulates; sponsored job-search visas; transfer of competence for permits from the Ministry of Interior to municipalities; longer permit durations and easier renewal. Naturalisation requirements would be halved to five years, although a language and culture test would be imposed. The change of government in early 2008 made this reform unlikely.

The number of asylum seekers rose slightly to 10 348 in 2006. The decentralised asylum application system in place since April 2005, significantly reduced processing times and no-show rates. 14 500 cases were reviewed in 2006; only 7.2% received refugee status but 36.7 % received a humanitarian stay permit. The refugee reception system expanded to provide services to more than 5 300 people.

Illegal migration remained steady in 2006 with more than 22 000 unauthorised migrants intercepted along the southern Italian coast, more than 90% around Lampedusa Island, halfway to Tunisia. However, most unauthorised migrants used other methods to enter, either with a visa (60%) or false documents (25%).

For further information...

www.interno.it/

www.istat.it/

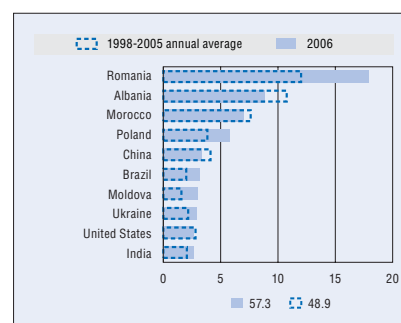
www.lavoro.gov.it/lavoro/

www.solidarietasociale.gov.it/SolidarietaSociale/

www.caritasitaliana.it/

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	..	4.7	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.6	181.5
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	57.1	62.9	28.7	30.8			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	96.4	85.1	48.4	41.7			
Humanitarian	5.3	6.4	2.7	3.1			
Free movements	36.6	45.8	18.4	22.4			
Others	3.8	4.1	1.9	2.0			
Total	199.2	204.3					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
				2000-2006			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	..	31.7	32.9	30.9			
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	0.4	0.4	0.2			
Seasonal workers	..	84.2	98.0	70.0			
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.3

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	2.8	3.6	0.1	1.9	1.9	0.7	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	2.8	3.5	-0.6	1.4	1.9	0.1	26 077
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	-0.6	1.9	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.4	22 798
Unemployment (% of labour force)	11.3	10.2	7.8	6.8	11.1	8.2	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	1.1	2.8	4.9	6.4	1.7	6.5	
Natural increase	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-	-0.5	-0.2	
Net migration	1.6	3.1	5.2	6.4	2.2	6.7	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	55 496
Foreign	7.6	2.9	11.2	10.1	13.6	15.2	2 939
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	35 766
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	66.4	67.4	69.4	69.6	66.6	69.1	
Foreign-born men	80.5	82.4	81.6	81.9	82.1	82.3	
Native-born women	35.5	39.3	45.3	46.0	37.1	43.6	
Foreign-born women	40.1	40.5	46.7	49.9	42.2	48.2	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	9.2	8.4	6.2	5.5	9.2	6.7	
Foreign-born men	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.7	6.4	5.7	
Native-born women	16.1	14.9	9.2	8.5	16.1	10.9	
Foreign-born women	24.5	21.2	14.6	12.4	18.9	14.0	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434227630812>

Japan



Permanent-type inflows of foreign nationals to Japan increased only slightly in 2006, to reach about 87 000, in relative terms one of the lowest immigration rates among OECD countries. The flows are about evenly split between labour, family and ancestry-based migrants (persons of Japanese ancestry from Latin America). About 10% of the flows concern changes in status among international students who stay on after the completion of their studies, almost 73% of whom are from China, and a further 11% from Korea. Most of these are specialists in the humanities and international services (interpreters and translators), but about 20% are engineers.

Temporary migrants are more frequent and stood at about 230 000 in 2006, a decline of some 50 000 compared to 2005, due largely to a decrease in the number of entertainers. Other major groups among temporary migrants include students (46 000) and trainees (93 000). The number of trainees has been increasing at the rate of about ten per year. In addition to temporary labour migrants, some 107 000 students and dependents of foreign workers obtained the right to work in part-time jobs in 2006.

The proportion of registered foreigners in the population stands at only about 1.6%. The most important origin groups are Koreans (28%), Chinese (27%) and Brazilians (15%). The working-age population (15-64) is currently declining at the rate of almost half a million persons per year and the vacancy-to-unemployment ratio is at its highest level since 1992. Despite this, there are as yet few if any signs of an increasing recourse to immigration to satisfy labour needs. However, there have been significant increases in the participation rate of residents in recent years, in part (but not entirely) attributable to cyclical factors.

The number of overstayers in Japan continued to decline and reached 171 000 in 2006, a 43% fall since 1993. This does not include persons who entered or landed illegally, however. Among persons deported for violations of the Immigration Control Act, those who entered or landed illegally were about

one-fourth of the number of overstayers. This suggests an unauthorised population of about 0.2% of the total population, among the lowest in OECD countries. The low percentage reflects the impact of favourable geography (no land borders), but also strict immigration controls and workplace enforcement.

Although Japan does not carry out large-scale regularisations, it is possible for foreign nationals to obtain a special permission to stay from the Minister of Justice for individual circumstances. These are decided on a case-by-case basis and numbered about 9 400 in 2006. They have been at or greater than the 10 000 level since 2003.

Recent policy initiatives include the extension of the right to stay from three to five years to researchers and data processing engineers in facilities or businesses located in special zones. In 2006 the Immigration Bureau created guidelines for granting the status of permanent residence in Japan, which included duration-of-stay criteria, a relaxation of the “contribution-to-Japanese society” criterion and the clarification of other general requirements.

Two changes in administrative procedures are noteworthy. The first relates to the establishment of a reporting system on the employment of foreigners. Because foreign workers have been subject to unstable employment, sometimes poor working conditions and the lack of social insurance coverage, employers who employ foreign workers have been required to report on the employment situation of their foreign workers since October 2007. This reporting system is one key element in a broader effort to ensure that the best use the skills of foreigners in Japan with work permission is being made.

The second key change concerns new entry procedures for foreign nationals. These have been in force since November 2007 and require most foreign nationals entering Japan to have an interview with immigration inspectors, in addition to taking fingerprints and photographs upon entry.

For further information...

www.immi-moj.go.jp/english/

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)																																	
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006																																	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>																																								
Inflows	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	325.6																																	
Outflows	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.0	218.8																																	
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		<p>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Nationality</th> <th>1995-2005 annual average</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>China</td><td>22.5</td><td>25.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Philippines</td><td>10.0</td><td>10.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Brazil</td><td>7.5</td><td>7.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Korea</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>United States</td><td>5.0</td><td>5.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Indonesia</td><td>4.0</td><td>4.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Thailand</td><td>3.0</td><td>3.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Viet Nam</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Russian Federation</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Nationality	1995-2005 annual average	2006	China	22.5	25.3	Philippines	10.0	10.0	Brazil	7.5	7.5	Korea	6.0	6.0	United States	5.0	5.0	Indonesia	4.0	4.0	Thailand	3.0	3.0	Viet Nam	2.0	2.0	United Kingdom	1.0	1.0	Russian Federation	1.0	1.0
Nationality	1995-2005 annual average	2006																																						
China	22.5	25.3																																						
Philippines	10.0	10.0																																						
Brazil	7.5	7.5																																						
Korea	6.0	6.0																																						
United States	5.0	5.0																																						
Indonesia	4.0	4.0																																						
Thailand	3.0	3.0																																						
Viet Nam	2.0	2.0																																						
United Kingdom	1.0	1.0																																						
Russian Federation	1.0	1.0																																						
Work	20.6	28.6	22.4	29.8																																				
Family (incl. accompanying family)	26.9	30.1	29.2	31.3																																				
Humanitarian	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1																																				
Free movements	–	–	–	–																																				
Others	44.4	37.3	48.1	38.8																																				
Total	92.2	96.1																																						
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006																																				
<i>Thousands</i>																																								
International students	41.9	41.5	45.8	45.3																																				
Trainees	54.0	83.3	92.8	69.7																																				
Working holiday makers	3.4	4.7	6.1	4.6																																				
Seasonal workers																																				
Intra-company transfers	3.9	4.2	5.6	3.9																																				
Other temporary workers	114.3	110.2	59.1	119.5																																				
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)																																	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>																																								
	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0																																	

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	2.0	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.7	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.2	0.8	1.6	27 695
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	0.1	–0.2	0.4	0.4	–	–0.1	63 821
Unemployment (% of labour force)	3.1	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.8	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	1.7	2.1	–0.3	–	2.1	0.9	
Natural increase	2.1	1.8	0.1	–	2.1	0.8	
Net migration	–0.4	0.3	–0.4	–	–	0.1	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National	0.4	0.1	–	–0.1	0.2	–	125 687
Foreign	0.6	8.4	1.9	3.6	4.4	3.2	2 083
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	14 108

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434233624053>

Korea



Long term inflows of foreigners to Korea reached about 315 000 in 2006. This corresponds to an increase of almost 20% compared to 2005, and a two-thirds increase compared to 2004.

Net long term migration of foreigners amounted to 132 000 in 2006, one of the highest figures ever recorded.

Foreign students is one of the categories of inflows which have increased the most in recent years. In 2006, there were 30 000 foreign students in Korea, a 50% increase compared to 2005 and more than four times the 2002 figure. Family migration also remained important. International marriages represented 12% of all marriages in 2006 (14% in 2005). This has to be seen in the context of less than 2% foreigners in the total population.

Migration of foreign workers is also gaining importance in Korea, in response to major changes in labour migration management. The Industrial Trainee Scheme which was introduced in 1993, and under which foreign (low-skilled) employees were employed as trainees, was terminated in January 2007. It was replaced by the Employment Permit System, which had been gradually phased in since 2004. Under the Employment Permit System, foreign workers can work for up to three years in Korea but must return to their origin country afterwards. Those who leave Korea after working for three years can re-enter and work for another three years after six months from their departure. Measures are planned to facilitate the reemployment process.

Foreign workers under the EPS are treated equally as domestic workers. Unlike workers under the previous Industrial Trainee System, they are protected by labour laws such as the Labor Standards Act, Minimum Wage Act, Industrial Safety and Health Act and their basic labour rights are guaranteed.

The Employment Permit System was extended in March 2007 to allow ethnic Koreans aged 25 years and above who are living in China and the former USSR with no connection to Korea to work in Korea for up to three years. Ethnic Koreans have to pass a language test and gain a visa through a lottery system whilst Ethnic Koreans who have relatives or connections in Korea can enter with a Visit Cohabitation Visa.

The number of available work permits is controlled by a quota system. For instance, in 2007, there were about 110 000 visas available for the manufacturing sector, including 60 000 for ethnic Koreans. In total, about 69 000 permits are available for the construction sector, 15 000 for services and about 25 000 for agriculture and fishery. Up to May 2007, almost 200 000 foreign workers had benefited from the EPS. Of these, 45% were in the general category and 55% concerned ethnic Koreans (almost exclusively Chinese nationals with an ethnic Korean background).

Recruitment under the EPS is limited to a number of countries identified by the Korean government. When the EPS started, this concerned eight countries. The range of sending countries has been expanded steadily to include fifteen countries as of August 2007. Among the foreign workers who do not have an ethnic Korean background, Vietnamese comprise the biggest group, followed by the Philippines, Thailand, Mongolia, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Korea has signed bilateral agreements with all of these countries.

The regular employment permit scheme is administered under the Ministry of Labour, whereas the scheme for ethnic Koreans is administered by the Ministry of Justice.

At the end of December 2006, there were about 212 000 overstayers in Korea, a slight increase over the previous year. Overstayers account for about 23% of the foreign population.

For further information...

<http://english.molab.go.kr>


Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)																																	
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006																																	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>																																								
Inflows	..	3.9	5.5	6.5	3.9	4.5	314.7																																	
Outflows	..	1.9	5.5	3.8	..	3.4	183.0																																	
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		<p>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Nationality</th> <th>2000-2005 annual average</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>80.3</td> <td>86.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Viet Nam</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Philippines</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thailand</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mongolia</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canada</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Russian Federation</td> <td>..</td> <td>..</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Nationality	2000-2005 annual average	2006	China	80.3	86.5	Viet Nam	United States	Philippines	Thailand	Mongolia	Japan	Indonesia	Canada	Russian Federation
Nationality	2000-2005 annual average	2006																																						
China	80.3	86.5																																						
Viet Nam																																						
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Japan																																						
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Canada																																						
Russian Federation																																						
Work																																				
Family (incl. accompanying family)																																				
Humanitarian																																				
Free movements																																				
Others																																				
Total																																				
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average																																				
<i>Thousands</i>																																								
International students	..	25.6	36.0	23.2																																				
Trainees	..	51.6	64.7	55.4																																				
Working holiday makers	0.3	1.1	..	0.8																																				
Seasonal workers																																				
Intra-company transfers	10.0	8.4	8.1	8.7																																				
Other temporary workers	..	11.9	12.5	10.0																																				
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average	Level ('000)																																		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>	..	-	-	-	1995-2000	2001-2006	2006																																	
					-	-	0.3																																	

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	9.2	8.5	4.2	5.0	4.4	4.8	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	8.1	7.6	4.0	4.6	3.5	4.4	20 993
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	2.9	4.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	23 151
Unemployment (% of labour force)	2.1	4.4	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.6	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural increase	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net migration	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National	1.0	0.8	0.2	-	0.8	0.2	47 637
Foreign	29.6	24.4	3.9	29.4	13.8	23.5	661
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	..	..	3.5	1.6	1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
					..	2.2	8 125

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434247808522>

Lithuania



Emigration continues to dominate migration movements in Lithuania, despite some signs that this is gradually slowing down and immigration increasing.

Recorded emigration in 2006 was around 12 600. Based on surveys carried out in 2006 and 2007 which showed that around 60% of emigrants are undeclared, the Lithuanian Statistical Department estimates total emigration for 2006 as 27 800. Both declared and undeclared emigration has declined since 2005 (by 19% for declared and 58% for undeclared) despite the fact that in 2006 six additional EU countries opened their labour markets to Lithuanian citizens. The main destination country remains the United Kingdom, followed by Ireland, Germany and Spain. Although relatively lower than in the neighbouring Baltic countries Estonia and Latvia (where they amount to 4% and 10% of GDP, respectively), migrant remittances reached 614 million Euros in 2006 representing 2.6% of Lithuania's GDP.

The large emigration flows – population losses due to net emigration since 1990 amount to an estimated 10% of the population – have strongly impacted the Lithuanian labour market. Shortages in unqualified labour in the construction, transport and garment industries are increasingly evident. Survey data shows that highly skilled non-manual employees and skilled workers form almost 40% of emigration outflow. As a consequence, some areas of the labour market are already experiencing shortages of scientists, engineers, medical professionals and IT specialists. This “brain drain” is causing increasing concern in Lithuania.

In light of this, a new Economic migration regulation strategy was adopted by the Government in April 2007, aiming at reducing net migration to zero by 2012. The focus of the strategy is to encourage return migration to Lithuania. Policies planned include maintaining contacts with and providing information about employment, study and business opportunities to Lithuanians and Lithuanian organisations abroad and to prepare a programme for Lithuanians abroad looking for jobs in Lithuania.

Other initiatives include preparing new policy measures facilitating the immigration requirements for qualified labour migrants from third countries.

One of the consequences of current migration patterns is family separation. A survey carried out in 2007 by the Office of Ombudsman on Children's Rights found that 5% of all Lithuanian children under 18 have at least one parent living abroad. In response to this concern, in June 2007 a simplified procedure for children temporarily departing abroad came into force. According to this ruling, only one parent is now required to give certified permission for their child's departure whereas previously permission from both parents was required. Another decree in May 2007 set up rules for foster care for children upon the parent's departure from Lithuania.

Labour migration appears to be on the rise. One indication of this is the number of work permits issued to non-EU nationals, a figure that has increased more than three-fold between 2004 and 2006. The foreign labour force employed in Lithuania originates mainly from Belarus, followed by Ukraine. Taken together, nationals of these two countries account for almost 70% of all work permits issued in 2006.

Until the end of 2006, it was difficult for nationals of non-EU countries to obtain a work permit in Lithuania. In 2006, the Lithuanian government simplified the procedures of issuing work and residence permits for immigrants in shortage professions. These were detailed in a decree by the Minister of Social Security and Labour in July 2007. It is expected that these changes will result in a further significant increase in labour migration in 2007.

Return migration is also increasing and accounts for 70% of inward migration. In 2006, almost 5 000 Lithuanian nationals returned from abroad, almost three times the number of those in 2003. The majority of Lithuanian nationals in 2006 returned from other EU member states, mostly from the United Kingdom.

For further information...

www.migracija.lt/index.php?-484440258

www.pasienis.lt/lit/English

www.socmin.lt/index.php?-846611483

www.ldb.lt/LDB_Site/index.htm

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) National definition	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	0.6	0.7	..	0.9	2.2
Outflows	7.1	6.2	4.5	2.1	6.9	3.1	7.1
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type Permit based statistics (standardised)	Thousands		% distribution		Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners		
Work			
Family (incl. accompanying family)			
Humanitarian			
Free movements			
Others			
Total			
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students			
Trainees			
Working holiday makers			
Seasonal workers			
Intra-company transfers			
Other temporary workers			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	..	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	0.1

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level	
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006	
Real GDP (growth, %)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	..	–4.8	2.9	1.5	..	2.1	1 476	
Unemployment (% of labour force)	..	16.4	8.3	5.6	14.4	11.3	..	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>								
Total	–7.7	–7.1	–6.5	–5.4	–7.3	–5.0		..
Natural increase	–1.1	–1.3	–3.9	–4.0	–1.1	–3.3	..	
Net migration	–6.6	–5.8	–2.6	–1.4	–6.3	–1.7	..	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)	
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>								
Native-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National	..	..	–0.7	–1.1	..	–0.6	3 352
Foreign	..	..	7.9	8.3	..	3.3	33
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level	
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>								
	..	..	1.4	1.4	..	1.6	467

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434356160388>

Luxembourg



The recent revision of the population figures for Luxembourg shows that the foreign population is continuing to grow: in January 2007, it accounted for nearly 42% of the resident population, as compared with around 41% in 2005 and 37% in 2001. This is by far the largest proportion among all OECD countries. Although net migration in 2006 accounted for more than 75% of population growth (approximately 5 400 out of 7 100), it should be pointed out that only foreigners make a positive contribution to the natural balance (an increase of nearly 2 400 as opposed to a decrease of approximately 600 for nationals). The totality of Luxembourg's population growth is therefore due to foreigners.

In 2006, inflows of foreigners were close to the figures for 2005, both in terms of numbers (13 700) and in terms of countries of origin: Portugal and France remained the two main sending countries, accounting respectively for 28% and 18% of inflows. Outflows of foreigners increased in comparison with 2005, chiefly because of greater outflows of nationals of EU countries.

Naturalisations have continued to increase: more than 1 100 persons became Luxembourg citizens in 2006, an 18% increase over 2005. The naturalisation rate (*i.e.* the number of naturalisations as a percentage of the foreign population) has been increasing regularly since 2001, in particular following the relaxation of the naturalisation procedure in 2002, but it still remains very low in comparison with other countries (it is some ten times lower than in neighbouring countries such as France, Belgium and the Netherlands).

The downward trend in the number of asylum applications that began in 2005 continued in 2006 and 2007 (preliminary figures), with only around 520 and 430 applications filed respectively during these two years, as against 1 500 in 2004. Nationals of the former Yugoslavia accounted for roughly half of asylum seekers in 2006 and 2007, with Kosovo being by far the main region of origin.

Foreign residents are of course strongly represented in Luxembourg's labour market, but not

as much as their proportion of the population would suggest because of the very large share of the workforce who work in Luxembourg but do not live there (approximately 129 000 in 2006). These cross-border workers, who live in France, Belgium and Germany, accounted for nearly 40% of employment in Luxembourg in 2006 (as compared with roughly 27% in 1996). The French constitute by far the largest group of cross-border workers (62 000), followed by Belgians (31 000) and Germans (28 000).

To better evaluate the educational needs of the many young people who arrive every year in Luxembourg with their parents and to prepare their integration into school, a school reception centre was set up at the beginning of the 2005 school year. Between December 2005 and December 2006, this centre received nearly 600 pupils over 12 years of age, informed them about school in Luxembourg, assessed their mathematics and language skills and steered them to a secondary school that matched their profile. Since over half the new arrivals were Portuguese speakers, reception in Portuguese is provided two days per week.

On 1 May 2006, the transitional measures enabling nationals of the new EU member states to obtain work permits were extended for three years and their application was broadened to include nationals of Bulgaria and Romania in January 2007. For these nationals, access to the Luxembourg labour market is subject to labour market testing.

As from the beginning of the 2007 academic year, students enrolled in the University of Luxembourg who are nationals of a third country may obtain a work permit allowing them to work on a part-time basis while pursuing their studies. They may only work ten hours per week during the academic year, but this restriction is lifted when the university is not in session. This permit is renewable upon presentation of proof of re-enrolment in the university, but may be withdrawn if a student fails to attend classes on a regular basis.

For further information...

www.mae.lu/

www.statistiques.public.lu/

www.cge.etat.lu/

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	23.2	24.7	30.2	29.9	24.1	27.4	13.7
Outflows	12.0	16.3	15.8	16.7	14.5	16.8	7.7
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners		
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movements	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	..	..	..	..
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.5	2.3	0.5

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	1.4	8.4	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.4	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	–	7.0	3.4	4.4	4.7	3.0	62 991
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	0.9	4.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.6	206
Unemployment (% of labour force)	3.0	2.6	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.7	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	15.1	12.8	9.7	..	13.7	8.1	
Natural increase	3.9	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.6	
Net migration	11.2	8.3	5.8	..	9.6	4.5	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	0.7	0.2	–0.7	–0.4	0.4	0.2	300
Foreign-born	3.3	2.2	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.0	160
National	0.2	–0.5	–1.5	–1.2	–0.2	–0.5	268
Foreign	4.2	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.6	2.8	191
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1 128
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	70.7	73.2	68.8	68.1	71.4	69.6	
Foreign-born men	81.3	78.1	80.1	79.2	80.0	79.9	
Native-born women	38.8	46.5	50.5	51.9	42.6	49.0	
Foreign-born women	48.9	55.3	58.3	58.6	51.9	57.1	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	2.1	1.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.2	
Foreign-born men	2.1	2.5	4.2	4.7	2.5	3.6	
Native-born women	3.7	3.0	4.5	4.1	3.2	3.5	
Foreign-born women	5.5	3.3	7.5	8.9	4.8	6.9	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434357388783>

Mexico



Mexican migration continues to be dominated by migration flows to the US – either of Mexicans or of immigrants from other Central and South American countries that use Mexico as a transit state.

Unauthorised immigration from Mexico to the US is estimated to be at about 315 000 persons per year, adding to the about 6 570 000 unauthorised Mexicans already in the US. With the increased physical border controls that are the result of legislation to increase border security passed by the US government in 2006, there are signs that the flows may have somewhat diminished since then. This conclusion was drawn by the Pew Hispanic Center based on consistent patterns in four key indicators: 1) the size of the Mexican-born population in the US; 2) the number of Mexican-born workers employed in the US, especially in construction; 3) remittance receipts reported by the Bank of Mexico and 4) apprehensions of persons illegally crossing the border. Nevertheless, it still seems early to conclude that this trend decline will continue or whether instead it merely reflects a temporary slowdown. It also appears that this diminished flow may be linked with the slowdown of the US economy, especially in the housing sector where Mexican workers have met a sustained demand in recent years.

The southern border of Mexico has experienced a significant increase in legal and illegal flows over the past decade, in particular for migrants seeking to transit Mexico to reach the United States. The Mexican southern border has many easy-access points for undocumented migrants. Between June 2006 and June 2007, there were more than 145 000 detentions of undocumented immigrants, mainly from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua. This number can provide an idea of the actual flows of undocumented immigrants which is estimated to be at around 2 million individuals per year.

Permanent-type legal immigration remains low. It declined by about 10% in 2006-07 to reach about 43 000. In addition, there is an inflow of about 40 000 agricultural workers per year. The main country of origin is Guatemala.

Mexico's government changed at the end of 2006. The development plan of the new government envisages a five-tiered strategy related to migration policies:

- Improvement of migration management, quality and services in Mexico.
- An enhanced Southern Border Migration Program, aiming at the gradual development of an orderly, safe, secure and modern border region. In order to achieve this, four strategies are planned: i) improving documentation of migration flows, both by systematically documenting legal crossings and by better supervising undocumented flows; ii) increasing the protection of migrants' rights; iii) strengthening of border security by taking actions against smuggling and trafficking; iv) improving and expanding technological and physical facilities.
- Consistency between the policies towards the Northern and Southern borders. In practice, this means that Mexico will seek to ensure that its demands to the US government are consistent with its own policies towards migrants crossing through its southern border. A new and enhanced awareness of the development and security needs of the Southern border is at the core of the government's migration policy.
- Enhanced International co-operation. Among the main priorities are fighting international gangs that abuse migrants in Central America and in the South East of Mexico, as well as establishing safe and orderly repatriation programmes.
- Active protection and promotion of the rights of Mexicans living abroad.

For further information...


www.migracion.gob.mx

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	47.6
Outflows	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	31.7
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		<p style="text-align: center;">Inflows of foreign population in Mexico Thousands</p>		
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movements	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	6.3	5.1	5.8	6.2			
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	69.0	45.5	40.2	46.2			
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	-6.2	6.6	2.8	4.8	5.5	2.8	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	-8.0	4.7	1.8	3.9	3.9	1.7	9 838
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	-0.9	2.2	0.6	3.4	3.2	2.1	41 849
Unemployment (% of labour force)	6.9	2.6	3.5	3.2	4.2	3.1	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural increase	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net migration	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434372371301>

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter. As data by nationality are not available, chart presented for Mexico differs from the other countries.

Netherlands



In 2006, the number of immigrants to the Netherlands increased for the first time since 2001, reflecting growing labour migration in the context of a tightening labour market.

More than 101 000 immigrants came to the Netherlands in 2006, compared to about 92 000 in 2005. At the same time, however, emigration from the Netherlands (including both Dutch and foreign nationals) rose for the seventh year in a row, from 83 400 in 2005 to just over 91 000 in 2006. When correcting for unreported emigration, total emigration even exceeded total immigration by more than 31 000 – the largest figure for several decades.

The largest immigrant group in 2006 were the Polish (8 100), an increase from 6 500 in 2005. Immigration from the other EU25 member countries and from the United States also registered significant increases. Also noteworthy is that immigration from India sharply increased to 1 900 in 2006, more than tripling in number since 2004. At the same time, the number of immigrants coming from traditional sending countries such as Turkey and Morocco continued to decline in 2006.

The number of foreign workers coming to the Netherlands with a temporary work permit rose from about 46 000 work permits issued in 2005 to more than 74 000 in 2006. The growth was entirely attributable to labour migrants from Poland, who accounted for almost 75% of all work permits in 2006. These were mainly employed in the agriculture and horticulture sectors, which constituted 63% of all work permits issued in 2006. Labour migration was facilitated by changes in the work permit procedure that were introduced in 2006, abandoning the obligatory five week period for reporting job vacancies for specific and often temporary jobs.

Since May 2007, work permits are no longer required for labour migrants from the ten new EU countries. However, the Dutch government decided not to open the labour market for nationals from Romania and Bulgaria.

In June 2007, the Dutch government agreed to further facilitate the admission of research scientists and their families who no longer need a work permit. In addition, scientists are exempted from the requirement to apply for a provisional residence

permit once they have obtained a residence permit for conducting research in another EU country.

The number of asylum seekers increased by almost 50% between 2004 and 2006, from about 9 800 to almost 14 500. This is the largest increase in absolute numbers in the OECD and stands in contrast to the general decline observed across the OECD. However, with about 14 500 requests, the number of asylum seekers in 2006 was still three times lower than in 2000. In 2007, the Dutch parliament decided to give a “general pardon” to asylum seekers who had applied for asylum before 2001 and who were still present in the Netherlands. According to recent estimations, about 27 500 individuals will receive a residence permit in the Netherlands as a consequence of the “general pardon”. At the end of January 2008, 25 000 foreign nationals received a written notice that they were eligible for a residence permit on the basis of the regulation. Five thousand foreign nationals were refused a residence permit. The most important ground for refusal has been that the individuals involved had not lived in the Netherlands continuously.

In January 2007, a new Civic Integration Act came into effect. The new Act replaces existing legislation and regulations concerning civic integration of both newly arrived immigrants and of immigrants who have lived in the Netherlands for a prolonged period of time but still have insufficient command of the Dutch language. One fundamental change of the new Act is that civic integration is now obligatory for both new arrivals and established migrants from non-EEA countries, if the latter are aged between 18 and 65 years old and did not live in the country for at least eight years during their years of compulsory education. Non-Dutch nationals who do not meet this requirement and cannot prove sufficient command of the Dutch language are obliged to pass a civic integration test. Sanctions can be either financial (an administrative fine) or juridical (refusal of a permanent residence permit).

For further information...

www.ind.nl/EN/

www/cbs.nl/en-GB/default.htm

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)			
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
Inflows	4.3	5.7	3.9	4.1	5.0	4.6	67.7			
Outflows	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	26.5			
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners					
Work	4.4	3.2	7.0	5.4						
Family (incl. accompanying family)	28.1	27.7	45.0	46.6						
Humanitarian	17.9	14.4	28.7	24.3						
Free movements	12.1	14.0	19.4	23.6						
Others	-	-	-	-						
Total	62.5	59.4								
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006						
<i>Thousands</i>										
International students	6.4	10.0	9.3	8.8						
Trainees	4.8	9.9	8.7	6.6						
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..		
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..		
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..		
Other temporary workers	27.7	46.1	74.1	42.1						
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
	1.9	2.8	0.8	0.9	2.3	1.0	14.5			

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	3.1	3.9	1.5	3.0	4.0	1.4	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	2.6	3.2	1.3	2.9	3.4	1.1	31 312
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	2.3	2.3	0.2	1.9	2.6	0.2	8 366
Unemployment (% of labour force)	6.8	3.0	4.9	4.1	4.9	3.9	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	5.7	8.7	3.7	3.7	7.1	5.5	
Natural increase	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.5	
Net migration	2.1	4.5	0.6	0.6	3.4	2.0	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	14 614
Foreign-born	1.4	3.8	-0.1	-0.1	2.8	0.7	1 732
National	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	15 664
Foreign	-4.2	2.5	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	-0.2	682
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	9.4	7.7	4.1	4.2	9.3	4.9	29 089
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	77.0	84.0	81.6	82.2	80.3	82.9	
Foreign-born men	56.2	69.9	69.0	68.2	63.0	69.7	
Native-born women	54.9	65.6	68.5	69.2	59.7	68.1	
Foreign-born women	38.4	48.8	52.6	50.9	44.8	52.0	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	4.9	1.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.8	
Foreign-born men	19.6	5.4	11.9	10.4	11.9	8.6	
Native-born women	7.7	3.0	4.5	4.3	5.8	3.5	
Foreign-born women	19.5	7.6	9.6	11.0	11.6	8.4	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434406883728>

New Zealand



Nearly 47 000 people were approved for residence in New Zealand in 2006-07 which was around 4 000 people less than in the previous year. The largest source countries were the United Kingdom (26%), China

(12%), India (9%) and South Africa (8%).

Temporary labour migration continued to grow at a significant rate. Almost 115 500 work permits were granted in 2006-07, an increase of more than 16% from the previous year. Increases were due to greater numbers of working holiday makers, seasonal workers and foreign graduates. In contrast to the increase in temporary labour immigration, the number of student permits continued to decline, albeit at a lower pace than in previous years. The number of student permits granted reduced from almost 69 000 in 2005-06 to around 67 150 in 2006-07. This was attributable to a continuing decline of student numbers from China (about 20 200, less than half of the 2002-03 figure), while numbers from all other key source countries, with the exception of Japan, increased in 2006-07.

Given sustained economic growth, New Zealand has intensified its recruitment of temporary as well as permanent migrant workers in the past year – a process supported by the gradual implementation of the comprehensive Immigration Change Programme which brought about a number of significant policy changes in 2007. In August 2007, a new immigration bill was introduced to parliament and is currently being reviewed.

A new Immigration Advisers Licensing Act was passed in 2007. It requires anyone providing New Zealand immigration advice to be licensed (unless exempt). The Act also establishes the Immigration Advisers Authority, an independent Authority that will administer the licensing process for advisers both within New Zealand and abroad.

Important changes were also made to the Skilled Migrant Policy, notably in the allocation of points for different attributes (including increased number of bonus points for skilled employment, recognised qualifications and work experience in an identified future growth area) and a better definition of “skilled employment”).

In addition, a new Active Investor Migrant Category was introduced in November 2007.

Depending on the amount to be invested, candidates are ranked in different priority classes. Smaller investments require the additional passing of a special points test.

Changes were also made to the Family Sponsorship stream involving the development of a fourth stream for the partner and dependent children categories (as distinct from parent, adult children and adult sibling categories). This policy is designed to further facilitate the entry of skilled migrants to New Zealand and the return of New Zealanders who have been working overseas. This should be viewed in the context of a larger set of measures aimed at forming links with New Zealand expatriates while attracting a proportion of the highly skilled home. This is an important issue for New Zealand, since the total 87 000 permanent and long term arrivals in 2006-07 translated to a net migration gain of just 10 100 people.

Other changes included introducing character requirements for sponsors of some family migrants, a new minimum income requirement for sponsors of parents (to ensure they can support them while they are in New Zealand), and the introduction of a new multiple entry visitor visa for parents and grandparents to enable them to travel more easily to New Zealand.

Measures were introduced in April 2007 to help meet the labour requirements of the New Zealand horticulture and viticulture industries when no suitable New Zealanders are available. This allows employers to recruit with priority from the Pacific (and subsequently other countries), with workers having an opportunity to return the next season.

A Refugee Family Support Category replaced the Refugee Family Sponsored policy. The objective is to help refugees living in New Zealand to settle by allowing them to sponsor family members for residence while maintaining a clear prioritisation mechanism.

Finally, a range of measures was implemented in 2007 within the framework of the Settlement National Action Plan (SNAP). The plan aims, among other objectives, to address gaps in service delivery for migrants and the identification of good practice for new or extended services across a range of areas.

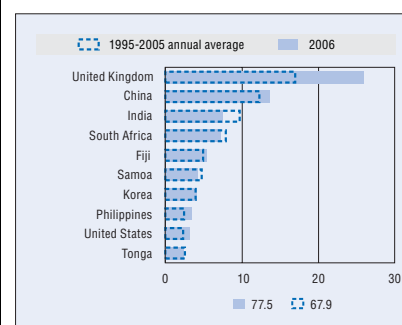
For further information...

www.immigration.govt.nz/

www.dol.govt.nz/actreview/

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	15.2	9.8	13.2	12.0	10.1	11.8	49.8
Outflows	2.9	4.0	7.5	5.0	3.8	6.5	20.5
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	14.5	12.9	24.4	23.6			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	34.8	31.7	58.6	57.9			
Humanitarian	4.9	5.2	8.2	9.6			
Free movements	5.2	5.0	8.8	9.0			
Others	-	-	-	-			
Total	59.4	54.8					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
					2000-2006		
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	45.8	69.2	67.1	72.6			
Trainees	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.5			
Working holiday makers	13.0	29.0	32.5	22.0			
Seasonal workers	..	2.9	5.6	4.2			
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	24.1	44.3	47.3	38.1			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	4.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.6	3.1	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.8	23 350
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	4.5	1.7	2.8	2.1	1.3	2.7	2 117
Unemployment (% of labour force)	6.2	6.0	3.7	3.8	6.5	4.4	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	15.9	4.8	9.3	11.1	9.4	12.2	
Natural increase	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.2	
Net migration	7.7	-2.9	1.7	3.6	1.6	5.0	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	3 260
Foreign-born	..	3.0	5.5	4.6	2.3	4.7	880
National	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 017

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434487776182>

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

Norway



According to national statistics, immigration of foreign nationals in 2006 was 37 400, an increase of more than 6 000 compared to 2005. This is the highest level ever recorded. The significant increase was mainly the result of the high level of labour immigration, especially from Poland. Inflows of Polish citizens more than doubled since 2005 to reach 7 500 in 2006. In total, one-third of all immigrants came from the new member states. But labour migration from non-EEA countries has also increased. The number of permits issued for skilled labour – which mainly concern non-EEA nationals, with Indians now being the leading nationality – almost doubled to 2 000. Preliminary figures for 2007 indicate a further increase.

In spite of a strong increase in share of labour migration in total immigration flows, family ties remained the most important source of long-term immigration from non-Nordic countries. In this context, it is noteworthy that more than 20% of all marriages in 2006 in Norway involved a Norwegian and a foreign national.

Since August 2007, the same transitional regulations as for eight of the countries joining the EU in 2004 apply for workers from Bulgaria and Romania and will be applicable in principle until May 2009. In the context of the prolongation of the transitional arrangements, the government launched an action plan against social dumping.

In view of the current labour market situation with high demand for labour, as well as the long term outlook of demographic change, a white paper on the future need for labour migration was presented to the Norwegian parliament in the spring of 2008. In this context, possible amendments to the current legislation and relevant policy measures for the entry and stay of labour migrants will also be discussed.

A proposal for a new immigration and asylum act was submitted to the Norwegian parliament in June 2007. The proposal was adopted in April 2008, and is expected to enter into force in January 2010. The main objective of the new act is to modernise the current legislation in light of international legal

obligations. In the field of asylum, the main change is a broader definition of refugees. In particular, those who are eligible for subsidiary protection status under the EU asylum qualification directive will be granted refugee status under the new act. A practical result of this change will be a strengthening of the right to family reunification for those who fall under the new refugee concept. In the proposal the government furthermore signals that it intends to tighten the rules regarding subsistence requirements related to family migration.

Within the framework of the ongoing action plan for integration and social inclusion of the immigrant population, measures to prevent forced marriages, to provide better assistance and protection to victims of such marriages, as well as language instruction for adult immigrants and young children will receive particular attention in 2008. Moderate affirmative action for persons with immigrant background to public administration positions will be tried out in a two-year pilot project, starting in 2008. This means that if candidates have equal or approximately equal qualifications, a candidate with an immigrant background is to be preferred. The funding in the fiscal budget of the plan of action for integration and social inclusion is increased for 2008, totalling EUR 80 million.

A Commission to propose comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation was appointed by the government in June 2007. This relates to the prohibition of both direct and indirect discrimination based on ethnicity, national origin, descent, colour, language, religion or belief. The government intends to present a new national action plan against racism and discrimination by the end of 2008.

One significant change in legislation concerning international students took effect in May 2007. Students are now granted a general part-time (maximum 20 hours per week) work permit together with their first residence permit for education. An offer of employment is no longer required. Further measures facilitating the transition to work after completion of education are being considered.

For further information...

www.ssb.no/innvandring_en/

www.udi.no/default.aspx?id=2112

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)			
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
Inflows	3.8	6.2	6.8	8.0	5.4	6.5	37.4			
Outflows	2.1	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	12.5			
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners					
	2005	2006	2005	2006						
Work	1.3	2.1	5.2	7.6						
Family (incl. accompanying family)	13.0	14.0	50.7	50.0						
Humanitarian	4.4	3.4	17.2	12.0						
Free movements	6.9	8.5	26.9	30.4						
Others	-	-	-	-						
Total	25.7	28.0								
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average						
				2000-2006						
<i>Thousands</i>										
International students	2.3	4.3	4.9	3.4						
Trainees	..	0.3	0.4	0.4						
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..		
Seasonal workers	9.9	20.9	36.1	19.7						
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..		
Other temporary workers	2.5	1.1	1.2	2.1						
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)			
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006			
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>										
	0.3	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.4	5.3			

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	4.2	3.3	2.7	2.2	3.7	2.2	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.3	3.1	1.6	39 633
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	2.2	0.5	0.6	3.2	1.8	0.7	2 363
Unemployment (% of labour force)	4.9	3.4	4.6	3.4	3.9	4.1	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	4.8	5.3	7.4	9.0	5.9	6.4	
Natural increase	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.1	
Net migration	1.4	2.0	3.9	5.1	2.4	3.3	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	4 265
Foreign-born	3.0	4.3	5.3	6.5	4.9	5.1	405
National	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	4 432
Foreign	-1.9	3.2	4.2	7.2	2.8	5.1	238
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	7.2	5.3	5.9	5.4	6.4	5.0	11 955
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	76.7	82.3	78.6	79.0	80.9	79.6	
Foreign-born men	63.6	75.3	67.2	71.7	72.6	71.8	
Native-born women	68.4	74.6	72.4	73.3	72.5	73.6	
Foreign-born women	55.6	63.3	60.2	61.3	61.2	62.3	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	6.1	3.4	4.2	3.1	4.1	3.8	
Foreign-born men	11.0	6.8	12.4	8.9	7.5	9.6	
Native-born women	6.1	3.2	4.3	3.0	4.4	3.7	
Foreign-born women	11.9	..	8.6	7.7	5.3	6.6	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434414510846>

Poland



Migration flows in Poland are still largely outward and have increased steadily during the last decade and especially since the country's accession to the EU in May 2004. Precise figures on emigration are difficult to obtain, as most

people do not declare emigration. The national Labour Force Survey provides a lower-bound estimate of about 537 000 Poles who had been abroad for more than two months in the second quarter of 2007, up 38% from the same quarter of 2006. About half of these Poles were abroad for more than 12 months. Post-accession labour emigration has been disproportionately female, younger and better educated. The main destinations are the UK and Ireland, although migration to Germany, Norway and Sweden has also been high. With the ongoing expansion of Poland's economy, an improving exchange rate and rising wages, there are some signs of a slowdown of emigration in the second half of 2007.

Immigration to Poland remains low. According to the population register, approximately 55 000 foreigners were permanent residents of Poland at the end of 2006, 0.14% of the total population of Poland. The three main national groups were Germans (21%), Ukrainians (9%), and Russians (6%). About 11 000 longer-term work permits were issued, about the same as in 2005. The main nationalities were Ukrainians (3 300) and Vietnamese (1 000).

Asylum applications were affected by Poland's entrance into the Schengen area on 21 December 2007. Concern over stricter entry procedures led to a temporary rush to file asylum applications prior to entry (3 420 in the last two months of 2007, which brought the total to 10 000 and represented most of the increase over the previous year's total of 7 100). As in previous years, most were nationals of the Russian Federation (particularly Chechens). The entry into the Schengen area made it more difficult to obtain some types of visas, and was also linked with a significant increase in visa fees.

Three important migration policy changes were implemented in 2007. The most relevant change was a greater opening to temporary and seasonal workers from Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation. Employer fees for hiring workers were significantly reduced. Workers may now be hired without a visa

not only in agriculture but in other sectors. Workers already present were granted portability among authorised employers. The same limit of three months in any given period of six months applies, although in 2008, the limit was changed to 6 months out of every 12. About 24 500 workers, mainly from Ukraine, took up short-term and seasonal work in Poland in the second half of 2007.

Facilitation of labour migration from these countries was partly due to demand from employers and partly to reduce undeclared work by undocumented foreigners (about one-third of undeclared workers found during inspections were foreigners). The labour inspection system was changed in July 2007 to grant labour inspectors authority to examine migration status.

The second event was a regularisation for two groups: residents for at least ten years who have housing and economic means or employment; and those who were eligible for the 2003 regularisation but failed to apply. Both receive one year renewable permits. There were 1 240 applicants. As in the 2003 regularisation, Armenians and Vietnamese were the main nationalities concerned.

The third policy change was the creation of a residence permit for the descendants of Poles living in the former Soviet Union (up to the third generation). Some knowledge of the language and culture is required. Beneficiaries receive a residence permit, with full access to employment or economic activity.

These changes were associated with a comprehensive revision of the Aliens' Act and several related acts, which were in part motivated by transforming a number of EU directives into national law. Along with this, a range of institutional changes took place, which strengthened the role of the Ministry of Interior and Administration with respect to migration.

The Polish government has created a Migration Policy Committee to review all aspects of migration policy from labour migration to return. A significant migration reform package is expected to emerge from the Committee.

For further information...

www.uric.gov.pl

www.stat.gov.pl

www.mpips.gov.pl

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	..	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.8	34.2
Outflows
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners		
Work			
Family (incl. accompanying family)			
Humanitarian			
Free movements			
Others			
Total			
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students			
Trainees			
Working holiday makers			
Seasonal workers			
Intra-company transfers			
Other temporary workers			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	–	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.4

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	7.0	4.3	3.6	6.1	5.4	4.1	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	6.9	4.3	3.7	6.2	5.4	4.1	13 082
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	0.9	–1.5	2.3	3.4	–0.4	0.5	14 594
Unemployment (% of labour force)	13.3	16.1	17.7	13.8	12.9	18.0	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	0.8	–0.3	–0.4	–0.8	0.3	–0.6	
Natural increase	1.2	0.3	–0.1	0.1	0.7	–0.1	
Net migration	–0.5	–0.5	–0.3	–0.9	–0.4	–0.5	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 077
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	989
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	..	..	58.3	60.9	..	58.7	
Foreign-born men	..	..	31.1	42.5	..	36.2	
Native-born women	..	..	46.6	48.3	..	47.1	
Foreign-born women	..	..	24.4	29.1	..	23.7	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	..	..	17.4	13.2	..	16.5	
Foreign-born men	..	..	–	–	..	–
Native-born women	..	..	19.4	15.1	..	18.2	
Foreign-born women	..	..	19.2	–	..	17.3	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434514374888>

Portugal



The declining trend of immigration to Portugal observed since 2003 apparently stopped in 2006. The different components of legal migration totalled more than 42 000 in 2006, an

increase of almost 50% compared to 2005. The largest increases were observed among migrants from Eastern Europe, most of whom appear to have come to Portugal for family reunion motives.

At the same time, however, the stock of legal foreigners resident in Portugal increased only marginally, by about 2 800 people. This appears to be linked to the fact that many immigrants from Eastern Europe (especially Ukrainians) who came to Portugal around the turn of the millennium for employment reasons have subsequently left the country. This is indicative of both the labour market which has become less favorable and the change in the nature of immigration flows to Portugal which is now shifting from labour migration to migration on family reunion grounds.

A very significant increase in the number of foreigners who obtained Portuguese nationality was observed in 2006. About 3 600 persons obtained citizenship, almost four times the 2005 figure. This is partly a result of the new, more liberal regulations regarding access to Portuguese nationality that entered into force in December 2006.

In 2007, there were several key changes in the legal and institutional framework of migration to Portugal. The most important change concerns the new law on the “Entry, Stay, Departure and Expulsion of Foreigners”. This law transposes a set of EU directives into Portuguese legislation. At the same time, it aims at establishing a more realistic and effective framework to direct labour migration into legal channels by adjusting the number of immigrants entering Portugal to the Portuguese labour market needs and simultaneously improving official procedures related to migration. This also includes measures to facilitate family reunion and strengthened measures against trafficking and exploitation of immigrants.

The changes included a simplification of the visa system, by reducing the former nine juridical categories to two types of visa: a temporary stay visa and a residence visa. The former is intended for people who come temporarily to Portugal to pursue medical treatment, for research, or for temporary professional tasks for periods of less than six months. The residence

visa is given to people who intend to set up “permanent” residence in Portugal for purposes such as regular work, highly qualified work, entrepreneurial activities, study or family reunion. Persons with a residence visa are therefore supposed to have this transformed into a residence permit within four months after arrival.

The former quota system that governed the admission of labour migrants has been replaced by a so-called “global contingent” based on annual estimates of labour market needs that cannot be filled by the domestic labour market (including by other EU nationals). The Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP) will advertise, using an internet database in conjunction with the Portuguese consulates network, the labour shortages reported by Portuguese employers that cannot be met by the domestic labour market. Foreign workers interested in these offers are expected to contact the employer and to obtain either a work contract, the promise of a work contract or a “personal and explicit manifestation of interest in her/his recruitment” and can subsequently apply for a residence visa at a Portuguese embassy or consulate.

In May 2007, the Portuguese government presented a comprehensive Plan for the Integration of Immigrants. The plan covers all dimensions of the integration of immigrants and co-ordinates a series of actions undertaken by all ministries involved in integration. It features 122 measures from initial reception to housing, education, health and other areas.

In the area of institutional reforms, in May 2007 the ACIME (the former High Commissariat for Integration and Ethnic Minorities) became a Public Institute with the new name of High Commissariat for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI). Linked with this was a strengthening of its financial and administrative autonomy, although the nature of its mandate did not change.

The Portuguese consular services are engaged in a comprehensive restructuring process, involving, among other measures, the modernisation of the computing system and some changes in the consulates network. Similarly, the Services for Foreigners and Border Control (SEF) undertook a modernisation programme in 2006 and 2007.

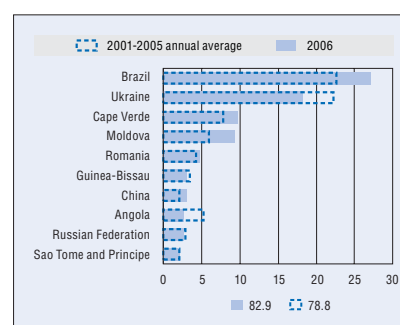
For further information...

www.acidi.gov.pt/

www.ine.pt

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	0.5	1.6	2.7	4.0	0.7	5.8	42.2
Outflows	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	4.0	7.2	35.1	28.7			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	4.4	15.6	37.9	62.1			
Humanitarian	-	-	-	-			
Free movements	3.1	2.2	26.6	8.8			
Others	-	0.1	0.4	0.4			
Total	11.5	25.1					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.0			
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	3.4	7.7	6.8	5.6			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	4.3	3.9	0.7	1.2	4.1	0.7	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	3.9	3.4	0.3	0.9	3.7	0.1	17 399
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	-0.6	2.3	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.2	5 130
Unemployment (% of labour force)	7.2	4.0	7.7	7.7	5.8	6.2	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	2.6	6.1	3.7	..	3.9	6.0	
Natural increase	0.4	1.5	0.1	..	0.7	0.5	
Net migration	2.2	4.6	3.6	..	3.2	5.5	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	9 937
Foreign-born	..	0.7	-7.4	-1.8	-0.4	-0.1	649
National	-	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	10 151
Foreign	7.2	8.8	-7.9	0.7	4.3	3.8	435
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	3 627
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	71.5	76.2	73.1	73.7	76.3	74.9	
Foreign-born men	65.5	75.5	78.4	76.8	70.2	78.3	
Native-born women	54.5	60.2	61.4	61.5	59.5	61.3	
Foreign-born women	49.7	65.2	67.5	67.1	56.8	66.4	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	6.6	3.1	6.8	6.9	3.7	5.3	
Foreign-born men	10.8	6.0	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.5	
Native-born women	7.8	4.9	8.4	9.3	5.0	7.2	
Foreign-born women	13.6	6.9	9.5	11.4	11.2	9.4	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434530220150>

Romania



Migration movements in and out of Romania were marked by the country's accession to the European Union on 1 January 2007. Although data on migration flows for Romania are difficult to

obtain, there are several indications that this was associated with significant increases in migration movements, which continue to be strongly dominated by emigration.

In 2006, about 68 000 persons emigrated from Romania under mediated temporary employment contracts (53 000 through the Office for Labour Force Migration and 15 000 by private agencies). However, as in other countries with significant emigration, official figures from Romania strongly underestimate actual emigration as persons emigrating do not necessarily report this to the authorities. An indication of actual flows is given by immigration data from key destination countries, that is, Spain and Italy. These figures show a strong increase in immigration from Romania in 2006, a trend which accelerated in 2007. The year-by-year increase in the stock of Romanian nationals with permits between 31 December 2006 and 31 December 2007 in Spain was about 393 000, which represents almost a tripling of the stock in one year. Romania is now the most important origin country of immigration to Spain. For Italy, preliminary figures indicate a doubling of the stock of resident Romanian citizens for 2007 (the 2006 stock was about 340 000). In both Spain and Italy, however, it seems that many of the persons registered as inflows in 2007 were already in the country before January 2007.

Remittances to Romania continued their strong increase in recent years. In 2006, remittances amounted to EUR 5.3 billion, more than 5% of GDP, and a 40% increase over 2005.

Inflows to Romania remain modest, despite an apparent increase in the context of accession. The total number of foreigners with valid permits amounted to about 54 000 in 2006, which represents just 0.2% of the total population. This is a slight increase of 8% compared to 2005. However,

the number of persons with a permanent permit (about 5 400 in total) rose by more than 50%.

The main origin countries of the migrant stock remained Moldova (11 400), Turkey (6 300) and China (5 000) – all of these showing increases in 2006 in the range of 10-19%. Initial figures for 2007 show a continuation of this trend for these three countries.

In 2006, the total number of work permits amounted to almost 8 000, more than twice the 2005 number. Turkish citizens held 27% of work permits in 2006, followed by Moldavians and Chinese citizens.

In July 2007, a new central authority, the Romanian Office for Immigration, was established under the auspices of the Ministry of Interior and Administrative reforms. The new office unites a number of tasks from previously separate offices and agencies, including the Office for Labour Force Migration. The new Office for Immigration is responsible for a broad range of tasks including the granting of visas, employment authorisations, receiving and deciding on asylum applications, and for managing national data and information on foreigners.

Also effective as of June 2007, several changes were made to Romania's work permit scheme. It introduced a new residence permit for work purposes, replacing the previously required separate work and temporary residence permits. Along with these changes, citizens from EU/EEA countries and their family members were exempted from the previous requirement to have a work permit. This also applies to third country nationals who are seconded from an EU/EEA country, provided they were previously resident in an EU/EEA country.

In addition, penalties for businesses employing foreign nationals without the proper authorisation were raised significantly.

For further information...

www.insse.ro/cms/rw/pages/index.ro.do

www.mai.gov.ro/engleza/english.htm

<http://aps.mira.gov.ro/>

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)																																	
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006																																	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>																																								
Inflows	0.2	0.5	0.2	..	0.3	0.2	..																																	
Outflows	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	14.2																																	
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		<p>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Inflows of top 10 nationalities (as a % of total inflows)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Nationality</th> <th>1994-2004 annual average (%)</th> <th>2005 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Moldova</td><td>93.1</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>United States</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>Italy</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>Canada</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>Israel</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>France</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>Austria</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>Hungary</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> <tr><td>Ukraine</td><td>..</td><td>..</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Nationality	1994-2004 annual average (%)	2005 (%)	Moldova	93.1	..	United States	Germany	Italy	Canada	Israel	France	Austria	Hungary	Ukraine
Nationality	1994-2004 annual average (%)	2005 (%)																																						
Moldova	93.1	..																																						
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Austria																																						
Hungary																																						
Ukraine																																						
Work	<p>Legend: 1994-2004 annual average (dashed blue line), 2005 (solid blue bars)</p> <p>Values: 88.1, 93.1</p>																																			
Family (incl. accompanying family)																																				
Humanitarian																																				
Free movements																																				
Others																																				
Total																																				
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006				<p>Legend: 1994-2004 annual average (dashed blue line), 2005 (solid blue bars)</p> <p>Values: 88.1, 93.1</p>																																
<i>Thousands</i>																																								
International students																																				
Trainees																																				
Working holiday makers																																				
Seasonal workers																																				
Intra-company transfers																																				
Other temporary workers																																				
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average	Level ('000)																																		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>	–	0.1	–	–	1995-2000: 0.1, 2001-2006: –	2006: 0.5																																		

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	..	–0.1	0.2	2.2	..	–1.5	8 838
Unemployment (% of labour force)	..	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.4	..
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total
Natural increase	–1.6	–0.9	–1.9	..	–1.6	–2.2	..
Net migration
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born
Foreign-born
National	..	–0.1	–0.2	–0.2	..	–0.2	21 512
Foreign	..	11.7	0.2	8.3	..	–4.5	54
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	..	0.6	–	0.1	1995-2000: 0.9, 2001-2006: 0.3	2006: 29	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434578860661>

Slovak Republic



With significant emigration in 2006 and a solid GDP growth of more than 8% the Slovak Republic has started to exhibit labour shortages. Nevertheless, few measures aimed at encouraging immigration of foreign workers have been taken and immigration thus far has been modest. Based on national statistics which use self-reporting of permanent address by residents, immigration increased only slightly to 5 600 persons in 2006, compared to 5 300 persons in 2005, the first year after EU accession.

Officially reported emigration amounted to about 1 700 persons in 2006. This figure, however, is only a small fraction of actual outflows as most persons do not de-register when they emigrate. An idea of the actual magnitude is given by preliminary figures for the United Kingdom which show in that single country an increase in the stock of Slovak nationals in the order of 30 000 between 2006 and 2007.

Since 2005, residence permits are differentiated between those granted to EEA nationals, for whom registration is no longer compulsory, and those granted to nationals of other countries. In 2006, this latter group accounted for almost half of the about 28 000 resident permit holders. The key origin country was the Ukraine (about 3 900 persons), followed by the Russian Federation (1 300 persons) and Viet Nam (almost 1 100 persons).

Illegal migration to the Slovak Republic seems to have continued its decline in 2006. One indication of this is the number of apprehensions at the border. This figure was 4 100 persons in 2006, compared to 5 200 persons in 2005. However, in addition to border apprehensions, there were 3 500 apprehensions of foreigners without authorised residence inside the country in 2006, an increase from 2 900 in the previous year.

Changes to the act on citizenship entered into force in October 2007 and made naturalisations more difficult to obtain. Notably, the period of

continuous residence required for granting citizenship increased from five years to eight years and from two to three years for people of Slovak descent previously living abroad. For persons granted asylum status, a new requirement of a four-year period of continuous residence was introduced. In addition, the waiting period for the decision on the application for citizenship increased from 9 to 24 months. Finally, knowledge of Slovak language – a requirement for naturalisation – is now more rigorously tested.

Modifications to the act on asylum took effect in January 2007, accounting for EU legislation. These changes introduced supplementary protection for foreigners (and their spouse and children) who were not granted asylum but may be subject to persecution in their country of origin. Supplementary protection can be granted for a renewable period of one year. In addition, persons granted asylum are now entitled to a social benefit amounting to up to 1.5 times the minimum living standard.

Furthermore, the status of “tolerated residence” can now be given to victims of human trafficking. This entitles them to a stay of up to 180 days. Persons entitled to tolerated residence are now also entitled to accommodation if they cannot provide it by themselves.

The act on the stay of foreigners was also amended in 2007 to relax the conditions for the stay of foreign students and researchers. These no longer require a temporary residence permit if their stay does not exceed 90 days.

The Slovak Republic joined the Schengen area on 21 December 2007. In preparation for this, the Slovak Republic took a variety of measures, including enhanced international co-operation. An agreement with Ukraine regarding cross-border co-operation is under negotiation.

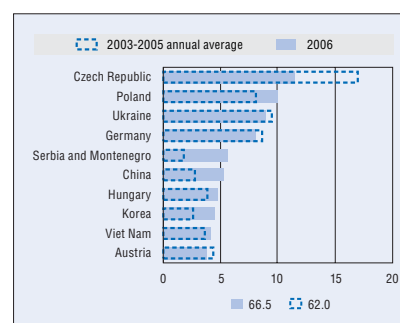
For further information...

www.minv.sk/en/index.htm

www.employment.gov.sk/new/index.php?SMC=1&lang=en

Flow data on foreigners


Migration flows (foreigners) National definition	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.1	1.1	1.3	11.3
Outflows	..	..	0.5	0.6	..	0.8	3.1
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type Permit based statistics (standardised)	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movements	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
					2000-2006		
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	..	..	..	..
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.4	2.9

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	5.8	0.7	6.0	8.3	3.4	5.6	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	5.5	0.6	5.9	8.2	3.3	5.5	14 919
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	1.7	-1.4	2.1	3.8	-0.4	1.6	2 302
Unemployment (% of labour force)	13.1	18.8	16.2	13.3	14.0	17.2	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.5	
Natural increase	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	-	
Net migration	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	..	-0.7	-0.9	..	-0.7	5 090
Foreign-born	..	..	20.1	21.0	..	20.4	302
National	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	5 359
Foreign	29.7	-2.4	14.9	25.7	5.7	1.8	32
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>	..	..	6.3	4.4	..	6.1	1 125
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	..	..	64.1	67.0	..	64.4	
Foreign-born men	..	..	66.7	69.6	..	66.8	
Native-born women	..	..	50.9	52.0	..	51.5	
Foreign-born women	..	..	42.1	41.2	..	43.9	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	..	..	15.7	12.3	..	15.7	
Foreign-born men	..	..	-	-	..	9.2	
Native-born women	..	..	17.0	14.7	..	17.1	
Foreign-born women	..	..	27.3	-	..	25.4	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434605260884>

Spain



Spain continued to receive significant inflows during 2006 and 2007. According to municipal register statistics, more than 800 000 foreigners moved to Spain in 2006, up 17% over the previous year.

The main source countries were Romania (110 000), Bolivia (69 000) and Morocco (60 000). According to registries, there were 4.5 million foreigners in Spain in early 2007, accounting for 10% of the population. The main nationalities were from Morocco (583 000), Romania (527 000), Ecuador (427 000) and the United Kingdom (315 000).

The stock of permit-holders rose by 10% during 2006 to reach 3.1 million foreigners, led by Morocco (544 000), Ecuador (376 000) and Columbia (226 000). Spain applied a transition period for citizens from Romania and Bulgaria following their accession to the EU on 1 January 2007. Labour market access requires authorisation and registration, although it is not subject to any restrictions. The number of Romanian permit holders more than doubled from 211 000 at the end of 2006 to 506 000 by 31 October 2007.

The Spanish labour force has grown significantly over the past decade as unemployment fell below 9% in 2006-2007, the lowest level since the late 1970s. From 2005 through 2007, the proportion of foreign workers in the labour force rose from 8% to almost 12% and accounted for about half of the expansion in the active population. This has to be seen in context of the fact that total employment and the participation rate for Spanish citizens – especially women – also rose during the same period.

The Spanish immigration reforms applied in 2005 were meant to facilitate employer recruitment of foreign workers and have significantly expanded legal labour inflows. Employers are able to recruit foreign workers to fill a position on a recognised regional shortage list (“catalogue”) which is reviewed each trimester. For jobs not on the shortage list, employers must submit to a labour market test (“negative certification”). Most labour migration comes through these channels. Larger employers also use the foreign recruitment system organised by the Spanish Ministry of Labour in co-operation with counterparts in sending countries

(“contingent”). The latter defines caps for each region and occupation. In some cases, training may be offered, ranging from basic language and workplace safety to custom vocational training, with subsidies from the Spanish government. Immigrants must remain in the same sector and region for the first year, although they may change employer. Seasonal work has no caps. For all categories, 827 000 work authorisations were issued in 2006. Leading recipients were citizens of Ecuador (158 000), Romania (123 000), and Morocco (113 000).

Permits may be renewed with a job contract. After five years, immigrants can apply for permanent residence status; 118 000 applied in the first half of 2007 alone.

Prior to 2005, legal labour migration channels were very limited, and much of the migration into Spain was irregular. The Spanish government claims that these new labour migration mechanisms have sharply reduced the stock of irregular migrants. A discretionary continuous regularisation mechanism is also in place for undocumented immigrants who demonstrate integration. 20 000 were regularised in 2006. The official estimate of irregular migrants was about 300 000 in early 2008.

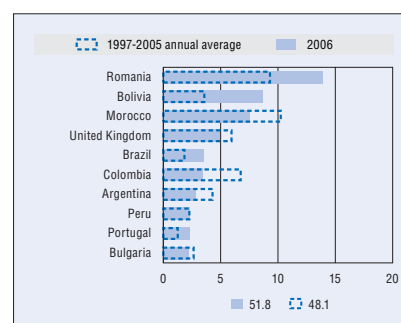
New opportunities, including easy recruitment of Romanians and Bulgarians, have directed much of the migration to Spain into legal channels. While irregular migration to Spain continues, mostly through visa overstaying, the smaller but most visible flow is across the dangerous maritime passage from Africa. There were 31 000 landings in 2006 in the Canary Islands. Border co-operation between Spain, the EU, and Morocco halved these landings in 2007, although fatalities remained significant. Spain expanded co-operation with the key origin countries in Africa in migration-related matters, especially Morocco and Senegal. The Spanish Ministry of Labour co-operates directly with the Ministry of Labour in these countries in recruiting labour migrants, in exchange for help in preventing unauthorised departures. Development assistance in Africa is also linked to the policy of reducing irregular migration to Spain.

For further information...

<http://extranjeros.mtas.es/>
www.inem.es

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	..	8.2	15.7	18.2	3.3	13.3	803.0
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	..	..	..	..
Family (incl. accompanying family)	..	..	..	..
Humanitarian	..	..	..	..
Free movements	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
					2000-2006		
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	28.8	30.7	33.3	30.3			
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.3

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	2.8	5.0	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.3	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	2.6	4.2	1.9	2.3	3.6	1.7	23 732
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	2.5	5.6	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.0	19 748
Unemployment (% of labour force)	18.7	10.8	9.2	8.5	15.0	10.1	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	1.3	9.9	16.8	..	3.9	15.5	
Natural increase	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.5	0.4	1.7	
Net migration	0.9	8.9	15.0	..	3.5	14.0	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	-0.4	0.7	0.7	..	0.4	38 818
Foreign-born	..	33.7	10.2	8.5	..	15.1	5 250
National	..	-0.3	0.8	0.8	..	0.4	39 548
Foreign	..	48.4	11.1	9.1	..	18.0	4 520
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	..	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.9	1.2	62 339
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	62.0	70.8	74.4	75.4	65.8	73.3	
Foreign-born men	61.1	75.4	79.5	81.9	70.1	79.6	
Native-born women	31.6	41.0	50.0	52.3	35.5	46.8	
Foreign-born women	36.7	45.7	60.4	57.5	41.8	55.8	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	17.8	9.4	7.0	6.1	14.2	7.3	
Foreign-born men	24.2	11.8	9.5	7.7	15.8	9.9	
Native-born women	30.8	20.4	12.0	10.8	26.3	14.1	
Foreign-born women	30.4	20.0	13.5	15.7	25.4	15.9	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434133480140>

Sweden



Permanent-type migration movements of foreign nationals to Sweden increased by almost 40% from 2005 to 2006, reaching approximately 74 000 persons. This is the highest

level observed in the statistics of (harmonised) permanent-type migration since 1995 and this is also mirrored in the national statistics. Much of the increase relative to 2005 is attributable to a temporary amendment to the Aliens Act, which gave asylum seekers who had been denied a residence permit but had stayed in Sweden for a long period the right to a new assessment. As a result of this amendment, 17 350 were granted a residence permit. Iraq, Serbia and Somalia were the countries of origin with the largest number of reviewed cases.

Family migration also increased by about 20% and labour-related residence permits (largely to non-Nordic EU nationals) are at all time high at about 9 500. Permanent-type labour migration from non-EEA countries, however, remains limited, at less than 400 persons per year.

International student flows (from non-EEA countries) have been increasing steadily over the last decade and have more than tripled since 1997. It is not known how many of these students remain in Sweden after the end of their studies.

After showing a steady decline since 2002, the number of asylum seekers increased by almost 40% to reach 24 300 persons in 2006. On a per capita basis, these numbers are the highest in the OECD. The absolute numbers are exceeded only by France and the United Kingdom. Preliminary figures for 2007 indicate a further strong increase. Most of the increase is attributable to asylum seekers from Iraq, for whom Sweden has been the principal destination country. In the light of the increases, in July 2007 the Swedish Migration Board clarified the requirements for asylum seekers from Iraq to be granted a residence permit in Sweden. An applicant for asylum must be personally at risk of abuse in order to be considered a refugee.

There have also been a number of other changes regarding immigration regulations in Sweden concerning asylum seekers. The first of these concerns the granting of the right to work to asylum seekers, in situations when it is expected that the

decision on their cases will take longer than four months. Since early 2006 appeals against migration decisions have been transferred to newly established "migration courts" from the Alien Appeals Board. Under the former system, the cases at the Aliens Appeals Board were most often decided without a hearing.

Under the new Aliens Act, residence permits can no longer be granted on "humanitarian grounds". Instead, the concept of "exceptionally distressing circumstances" has been introduced. A residence permit may be granted in such cases, subject to an assessment of the applicant's state of health, adjustment to Sweden and the situation in the country of origin.

A Committee on Labour Immigration, with a mandate to propose a regulatory framework to allow more extensive labour migration from outside the EU/EEA, presented its report in October 2006. It proposed in particular that there be broader possibilities for foreign students who find a job in Sweden to stay and work after completion of their studies.

Many of the selective labour market programmes were replaced in 2007 with a general subsidy of payroll costs for people excluded from the labour market. Newly arrived immigrants are among the groups eligible. Employers hiring them are exempt from payroll taxes and social security contributions for at least a year. A job and development guarantee was introduced in 2007, to help long-term unemployed return to working life by means of individually tailored measures.

A project for newly arrived immigrants has been piloted since 2006. It is centred on early contact with the labour market, a rapid assessment of education and experience and Swedish language instruction combined with job-oriented initiatives. A new labour market scheme known as "Step-in jobs" was introduced in July 2007, which offers possibilities for new arrivals to combine language training with part-time employment in their field of education or competence. On the administrative side, the Swedish integration board closed down in July 2007.

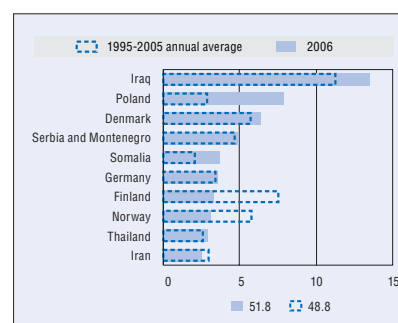
A new bill on anti-discrimination is expected to be presented to parliament in 2008.

For further information...

www.migrationsverket.se/english.html

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	4.1	4.8	5.7	8.9	4.0	5.9	80.4
Outflows	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.7	20.0
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	22.8	27.5	42.4	37.1			
Humanitarian	8.1	20.7	15.0	27.9			
Free movements	22.6	25.5	42.0	34.5			
Others	-	-	-	-			
Total	53.8	74.0					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	5.2	10.8	10.8	8.3			
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	..	..	..	..
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	..	6.6	6.8	7.5			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.7	1.2	2.8	24.3

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	4.0	4.4	3.3	4.1	3.3	3.2	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.7	31 988
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.5	4 340
Unemployment (% of labour force)	7.7	4.7	5.8	5.3	6.8	4.9	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	2.3	2.5	4.0	7.3	1.3	4.3	
Natural increase	1.0	-0.3	1.0	1.7	-0.1	0.7	
Net migration	1.2	2.8	3.0	5.6	1.4	3.6	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-	-0.1	0.1	7 906
Foreign-born	1.5	2.3	2.3	4.4	1.4	2.7	1 175
National	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	8 589
Foreign	-1.0	-2.0	-0.3	2.5	-2.1	0.7	492
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	6.0	8.9	8.2	10.7	6.9	7.8	51 239
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	73.2	75.8	76.3	77.1	73.8	76.7	
Foreign-born men	51.7	59.6	64.1	65.6	56.1	64.9	
Native-born women	71.7	73.2	72.9	73.1	71.4	73.8	
Foreign-born women	50.0	54.7	57.5	58.0	50.6	58.5	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	8.8	5.1	7.9	6.0	8.2	5.7	
Foreign-born men	28.1	13.5	15.6	13.6	22.0	13.1	
Native-born women	7.0	4.3	7.8	6.4	6.8	5.3	
Foreign-born women	19.9	11.2	14.1	13.3	17.7	11.4	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434615662422>

Switzerland



Immigration into Switzerland increased in 2006, reaching a total of 102 700 persons, 63% of whom came from an EU country. This was the highest level since the beginning of the 1990s. Germans and Portuguese remained the two largest groups, accounting respectively for 24% and 12% of new arrivals. There was a decline in immigration from Italy (5%), Serbia (5%) and Spain (1.5%), which were formerly the main sending countries of foreign workers. This increase in immigration is primarily due to the growth of labour migration, although immigration for family and humanitarian reasons also rose in 2006. According to the OECD's standardised statistics, slightly more than 38 000 people immigrated to Switzerland for work purposes, a 20% increase over the previous year, accounting for approximately 44% of total permanent immigration in 2006.

In 2006, 10 530 asylum applications were filed (500 more than in 2005), reflecting a trend towards levelling off that marked, together with 2005, the lowest levels since the end of the 1980s. Among asylum seekers, some 1 200 were from Eritrea, which was a sharp increase over 2005 when 160 applications from this country were filed.

The number of naturalisations rose significantly (+20%) to approximately 46 700 in 2006 following the legislative amendments that entered into force on 1 January 2006 limiting costs and facilitating the naturalisation of certain groups of persons of Swiss ancestry. This is the highest level observed for several decades. Serbian nationals formed the largest group among those granted Swiss citizenship and accounted for over 25% of all naturalisations (roughly 11 700 persons).

In April 2006, the provisions of the treaty on the free movement of persons from EU15/EFTA countries were extended to the ten new EU member States, but these contain transitional arrangements that will apply until 2011 to salaried workers who are nationals of these states, with the exception of Cypriot and Maltese nationals. These transitional arrangements include quotas and gives priority to residents for labour market access. In addition, a provision is made for monitoring of wages and working conditions. Since June 2007, the labour market has been open to EU17 countries (EU15 as well as Cyprus and Malta) and to self-employed workers who are nationals of Central European countries (EU8). The negotiations with the EU aimed at extending the agreement on the free movement of Bulgarian and Romanian nationals ended in February 2008. The protocol on this extension provides

for maintaining national restrictions on labour market access for a seven-year period. After these transitional arrangements end, a unilateral safeguard clause would allow Switzerland to reintroduce quotas for three years if there is considerable immigration. This protocol will be submitted to Parliament and to Swiss citizens if a referendum is held.

The new Alien Act entered into force on 1 January 2008. For the first time, the main objectives of policies concerning admission and labour market integration have been included in legislation. Among its other provisions, the new act limits the labour migration of nationals of countries outside the European Economic Area to skilled workers, eliminates certain barriers to professional and geographic mobility inside Switzerland and introduces stricter measures against illegal immigration, undeclared work and marriages of convenience. It also provides for the possibility of linking granting of residence permits and short stay permits with participation in a language or integration course through an integration agreement signed between the authorities and the migrant.

The new Asylum Act that entered into force in 1999 was partially amended between 2007 and 2008. Since January 2008, the asylum procedure has been streamlined and accelerated and the full asylum procedure similar to that practiced inside the country can now be conducted at airports. In addition, a flat-rate integration allowance is granted to recognised refugees and persons admitted on a provisional basis, new models of financing between the cantons and the Confederation have been established and return assistance programmes have been developed. In parallel with these legislative amendments, pilot projects – such as the “learning programme for refugees” – have been established.

The Schengen and Dublin association agreements, which involve, among other provisions, the removal of checks on persons at borders within the Schengen area and co-operation in determining the State responsible for examining an asylum application, are scheduled for implementation in autumn 2008. Since these agreements were signed in 2004, Switzerland has participated on a provisional basis in all working groups and committees dealing with these issues in the European Union.

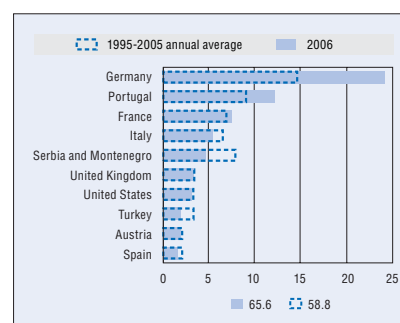
As part of integration policy, major efforts are being made to provide language and other training through the development of skills centres. In this context, significant reform projects are being prepared, in particular in the fields of urban and employment policy.

For further information...

<http://www.bfm.admin.ch>

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	12.5	12.2	12.6	13.7	11.5	13.4	102.7
Outflows	9.6	7.8	6.7	7.1	8.7	6.8	53.0
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	19.7	18.1	25.0	20.9			
Humanitarian	3.3	4.3	4.2	5.0			
Free movements	52.4	60.3	66.5	69.9			
Others	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.4			
Total	78.8	86.3					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
<i>Thousands</i>					2000-2006		
International students	..	8.6	9.4	9.0			
Trainees	..	0.3	0.2	0.3			
Working holiday makers	..	..	..	..
Seasonal workers	49.3	-	-	-			
Intra-company transfers	..	1.8	4.0	6.9			
Other temporary workers	..	101.6	112.4	118.1			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.4	3.8	2.3	10.5

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	0.4	3.6	2.4	3.2	2.0	1.7	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	-0.3	3.0	1.8	2.5	1.7	0.9	33 119
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	-	1.0	0.4	2.3	0.7	0.6	4 291
Unemployment (% of labour force)	3.3	2.5	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.7	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	4.7	5.0	6.5	6.4	3.4	7.1	
Natural increase	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	
Net migration	2.1	2.8	4.8	4.7	0.9	5.5	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	5 698
Foreign-born	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	0.9	2.3	1 811
National	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	5 985
Foreign	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	1 524
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	1.3	2.1	2.6	3.1	1.6	2.5	46 711
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	..	..	85.1	85.8	..	85.7	
Foreign-born men	..	..	80.7	81.6	..	81.3	
Native-born women	..	..	73.1	73.7	..	73.2	
Foreign-born women	..	..	63.0	64.2	..	63.6	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	..	..	2.7	2.4	..	2.7	
Foreign-born men	..	..	7.8	6.8	..	7.3	
Native-born women	..	..	3.7	3.3	..	3.3	
Foreign-born women	..	..	9.7	9.4	..	9.4	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434017750673>

Turkey



Although migration data for Turkey remains difficult to obtain, there are several indications that migration from and to Turkey in 2006 broadly continued similar trends to those observed in prior years.

Official emigration figures are not reported. The number of Turkish nationals seeking asylum continued to strongly decline, falling to around 8 000, a drop of about 30%. In contrast, contract-dependent temporary labour migration via the intermediary of the Turkish Employment Office increased by 35% in 2006 to reach about 81 000 persons. About half of this temporary migration is towards the Middle East (about 40 000, an increase of 60% over 2005). Within this region, Saudi Arabia stands out, accounting for 20 000 persons in 2006 – a three-fold increase compared to 2005. The remainder of the flows is essentially towards the Commonwealth of Independent States (about 37 000, an increase of 30%). Together, these two regions accounted for about 95% of the flows under this category. Temporary migration flows from Turkey to other OECD countries have been comparatively small for the past few years and in constant decline.

The number of granted residence permits in Turkey increased by almost one third and reached more than 186 000 in 2006. This increase is mainly due to permits granted on grounds other than work and study, including family migration. Irregular migration, i.e. clandestine workers (mainly from the Commonwealth of Independent States) and transit migrants (mainly from the Middle East) remains a significant element in international migration to Turkey. After a temporary fall in 2005, the number of apprehensions within Turkey (overstayers, mainly labour migrants) reached more than 50 000 in 2006, an increase of 19% compared to 2005). This figure is nevertheless still well below the peak of 95 000 in 2000. A similar evolution was observed with respect to apprehensions at the border (illegal entries and departures, mainly transit-type migrants).

Asylum seeking in Turkey increased by more than 15% compared to 2005 to reach 4 550 in 2006. This increase was due to the higher number of

asylum applicants from Iran (+32%), in addition to a greater number of asylum seekers from Somalia and Sudan, whereas application figures showed a decline of 31% of the number of applicants from Iraq.

For the first time since 1998, remittances increased markedly (more than 30%) and reached USD 1.1 billion or 0.3% of GDP in 2006. This is nevertheless still well below the 1998 height of USD 5.4 billion. In addition, cash transfer by travel almost doubled compared to 2005, to reach about USD 6.4 billion – the highest figure in a decade.

Attempts by several institutions to improve the collection and compilation of data on international migration in Turkey have not progressed significantly. Likewise, discussions on integrating immigration and emigration statistics into the computer-based central population registration system, established in 2004, have not yet concretised.

The 1934 settlement law which generally restricts immigration to persons of “Turkish descent and culture” was altered in September 2006 to relax this restriction for refugees to ensure compatibility with the 1951 Geneva Convention.

This measure forms part of the national action plan of 2005 which envisages a complete reform of immigration legislation and comprehensive institutional changes by 2012, to gradually align the Turkish immigration framework with the EU *acquis*.

Also in the context of the action plan, various measures were taken in 2006 to improve reception and housing of migrants. This included the opening of a Refugee Acceptance Shelter in Istanbul. It is planned to establish such shelters in seven different provinces by 2010. Further integration measures for refugees are envisaged for the following years, including training programmes and provisions for health related issues, ensuring labour rights, providing social assistance and access to social and cultural events.

For further information...

www.iskur.gov.tr

www.tuik.gov.tr

www.nvi.gov.tr/Hakkimizda/Projeler/Spot_Mernis.html

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	1.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.3	191.0
Outflows
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution		Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners		
Work			
Family (incl. accompanying family)			
Humanitarian			
Free movements			
Others			
Total			
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average 2000-2006			
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students			
Trainees			
Working holiday makers			
Seasonal workers			
Intra-company transfers			
Other temporary workers			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.6

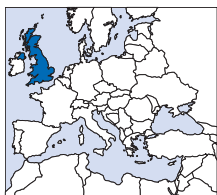
Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	7.2	7.4	7.4	6.1	3.9	7.2	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	5.3	2.4	7.0	4.8	2.1	5.9	7 904
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	2.8	-2.1	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	22 846
Unemployment (% of labour force)	7.5	6.4	10.0	9.7	6.9	9.7	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	18.5	14.1	12.7	..	17.3	13.2	
Natural increase	16.9	14.1	12.7	..	16.0	13.2	
Net migration	1.6	-	-	..	1.3	-	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 072

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434618123512>

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

United Kingdom



The United Kingdom remains an important destination country for international migration flows as well as experiencing high levels of emigration by its own citizens. In 2006, the

estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 591 000, with an estimated 400 000 people leaving the UK giving a net gain of 191 000. There was a net gain of 71 000 citizens from the Eastern Europe states which joined the EU on 1 May 2004 (A8). The inflows of workers from the A8 countries, which were granted access to the UK labour market, have remained fairly steady since accession. 218 000 citizens of these countries registered under the Worker Registration Scheme between June 2006 and June 2007, in keeping with the annual average for the previous two years. More than two-thirds of these were Poles, with Lithuanians and Slovaks the next largest groups. Indeed, Poles are now the largest group of foreign citizens, with 406 000 (292 000 working) in 2007. The total number of A8 citizens was 587 000, of whom 409 000 were working, a much higher proportion than among the native-born.

The significant inflows of A8 citizens led the United Kingdom to impose a transitional period on citizens of Romania and Bulgaria following their entry into the EU on 1 January 2007.

Work permit approvals for non-EEA citizens totalled 141 000 in 2006, with computer services (about 22%) and health and medical services (about 18%) the main beneficiaries. Indians were the largest national group receiving work permits, accounting for 37% of the total approved. Indians also accounted for more than 40% of the about 22 000 entries under the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme.

The number of asylum applications declined 8% to 28 000 in 2006. 85% were made by people who had already entered the United Kingdom rather than at a port of entry.

In the policy domain, the main structural changes were the creation within the Home Office of the Border and Immigration Agency (BIA) and of two new advisory committees, the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) and the Migration Impacts Forum (MIF). The BIA replaces the Immigration and Nationality Directorate and is intended to grant

greater operation freedom while increasing accountability and clarifying responsibility.

The Migration Advisory Committee (MAC), composed of independent experts, is to identify labour market shortage areas where immigration might ease skill gaps. It will produce a biannual shortage occupation list starting in August 2008. The Migration Impacts Forum (MIF), active since the summer of 2007, assesses the wider, more qualitative, social implications of immigration.

The main reform in the UK is the ongoing introduction of a Points Based System (PBS) for labour migration. The five tiers into which the system is divided are being gradually implemented. Tier 1 (highly qualified) was implemented in the first quarter of 2008, to replace the former Highly Skilled Migrant Programme. At the same time, the register for employers who wish to sponsor labour migrants has been opened in preparation for the implementation of the sponsored tiers (that is, tiers 2 and 5) later in the year.

Tier 2 (for skilled workers with a job offer, religious workers, athletes and intra-company transferees) and Tier 5 (youth mobility and certain temporary workers) will become operational in the third quarter of 2008. Finally, Tier 4 (students) will commence in the first quarter of 2009. Some of the prior channels for migration will be integrated into the system (e.g. entrepreneurs and investors) while others, such as domestic workers, will be closed. Tier 3, intended for lower-skilled migrants, will not be activated. Existing seasonal and lower-skilled work programmes are open exclusively to Romanians and Bulgarians.

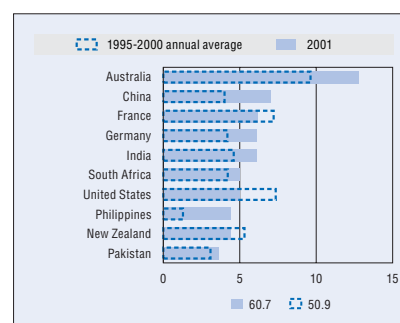
In February 2008, the Government published a proposal for a three stage route to citizenship, including a new probationary period between temporary and permanent residence or citizenship. Full access to benefits will be delayed until completion of the probationary period. To finance transitional impacts of migration on the provision of public services, fees increases for certain immigration applications are envisaged. Migrants who tend to consume more in public services – such as children and elderly relatives – are expected to pay more than others.

For further information...

www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	3.9	6.4	7.9	8.4	4.8	7.5	509.8
Outflows	1.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.8	193.7
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution				
	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Work	89.8	99.3	24.7	28.9			
Family (incl. accompanying family)	98.1	109.2	27.0	31.8			
Humanitarian	67.8	30.6	18.7	8.9			
Free movements	88.2	83.5	24.3	24.3			
Others	19.2	20.7	5.3	6.0			
Total	363.1	343.2					
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average			
					2000-2006		
<i>Thousands</i>							
International students	76.0	117.0	137.0	106.4			
Trainees	..	..	..	..
Working holiday makers	38.4	56.6	43.7	46.4			
Seasonal workers	10.1	15.7	16.1	16.0			
Intra-company transfers	..	..	..	..
Other temporary workers	58.0	202.6	206.1	114.9			
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	28.3

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	2.9	3.8	1.8	2.8	3.2	2.6	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	2.7	3.4	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.1	28 887
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	29 017
Unemployment (% of labour force)	8.6	5.5	4.8	5.5	6.9	5.1	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
Total	2.6	3.7	..	..	3.0	..	
Natural increase	1.6	1.2	..	..	1.5	..	
Net migration	1.0	2.5	..	..	1.6	..	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>(Annual growth %)</i>							
Native-born	0.1	–	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	54 471
Foreign-born	2.3	4.0	5.2	4.7	3.0	4.7	6 116
National	0.4	0.1	0.3	–	0.2	0.2	57 195
Foreign	–4.1	6.1	6.2	11.8	3.8	5.6	3 392
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>							
	2.0	3.7	5.7	5.1	2.5	4.9	154 095
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
					1995-2000	2001-2006	
<i>Employment/population ratio</i>							
Native-born men	75.4	78.3	77.9	77.1	76.9	77.9	
Foreign-born men	67.3	71.1	72.4	76.2	69.8	73.1	
Native-born women	62.3	65.7	67.0	67.0	64.1	66.7	
Foreign-born women	51.3	53.1	56.1	56.5	53.0	55.2	
<i>Unemployment rate</i>							
Native-born men	9.9	5.9	4.7	5.5	7.8	5.1	
Foreign-born men	14.2	9.6	7.5	7.4	11.3	7.7	
Native-born women	6.7	4.6	3.7	4.5	5.5	4.0	
Foreign-born women	11.0	7.8	7.1	7.9	8.8	7.1	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434145882658>

United States



Permanent immigration to the USA rose again during the US Fiscal Year 2006 (1 October 2005 through 30 September 2006), with 1 266 000 people receiving lawful permanent residency status. This represents a 13%

increase over FY (Fiscal Year) 2005 and the highest level since 1991. The increase mostly comprised humanitarian migrants, whose numbers increased sharply over the previous year from 143 000 to 216 000, and those migrating for family reunification, which rose from 649 000 to 803 000 – mainly the unrestricted class of immediate family members. Admissions under the employment-based preferences category, on the other hand, fell sharply from 247 000 to 159 000. The decline in employment-based immigration was largely due to administrative delays rather than a drop in demand or a change in the caps. More than half of the employment-based visas went to family members of the principal applicant.

Temporary H-1B visas for employment are the usual pathway from a temporary visa category to permanent residence. The number of H-1B visa holders has been steadily rising and reached 432 000 in 2006. Demand is much higher than availability: when 65 000 H-1B visas were made available in 2007, 150 000 applications were received on the first day alone.

The US continues to be the major global destination for international students, as enrolment rose 10%, to more than 580 000, in 2006-07. India (15%), China (12%) and South Korea (11%) are the main source countries. 20% of students are PhD level, and many of these acquire H-1B visas upon completion of their doctorates.

Estimates by both government and research bodies place the undocumented population in the US at between 11 and 12 million in 2006, representing a net inflow of about 400-500 000 undocumented immigrants annually since the last regularisation in the late 1980s. More than 7 million are estimated to be active in the labour force (about 5% of the labour force).

Temporary migration schemes for lower-skilled workers played a smaller role. While there is no cap for the category, fewer than 50 000 seasonal

agricultural workers (H-2A) entered in 2006. Temporary workers for other sectors (H-2B) face a cap of 66 000, but returning workers were exempted and reached 134 000 in 2006. Demand far exceeded available visas. The law exempting returning workers from the cap expired at the end of 2007 and by early March 2008 had not been renewed.

Fee increases in mid-2007, as well as concern about changes in the migration system and interest in political participation, led to a sharp increase in applications for naturalisation in the first part of 2007, reaching 1 million. Fee increases for “green cards” also led to a spike in applications.

A comprehensive immigration reform bill was introduced in the US Senate in 2007. The bill addressed five critical areas: securing the border; holding employers accountable for the workers they hire; creating a temporary worker program; resolving the status of the millions of illegal immigrants already in the country; finding new ways to help newcomers assimilate into society. The reform package failed to gain sufficient support. A subsequent attempt to pass reform of the seasonal agricultural worker programme (“AgJOBS”) was also defeated.

The continuation of the Diversity Immigrant Visa programme (the Green Card lottery) has been placed in doubt as during FY 2007 both chambers of the US Congress passed bills that would eliminate funding for the program. The final outcome of this potential legislation now rests with a bicameral conference committee.

While attempts at reform at the national level were unsuccessful, state and local governments have increased their regulatory activity in the domain of immigration. In 2007, about 1 600 pieces of legislation related to immigration were presented at the state level, three times the previous year’s total. The main areas of legislative change related to the issuance of drivers’ licenses to undocumented foreigners, access to benefits, and employment. Some states have increased sanctions and enforcement for employment of undocumented workers, while others have attempted to extend benefits and access.

For further information...

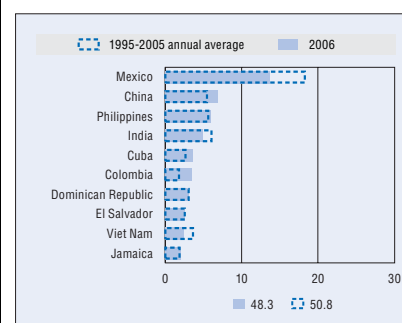
www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/

www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/

www.dol.gov/compliance/laws/comp-ina.htm

Flow data on foreigners

Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i>	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)	
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006	
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>								
Inflows	2.7	3.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	3.5	1 266.3	
Outflows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i>	Thousands		% distribution					
	2005	2006	2005	2006				
Work	114.0	71.4	10.2	5.6				
Family (incl. accompanying family)	782.1	890.4	69.7	70.3				
Humanitarian	143.0	216.5	12.7	17.1				
Free movements	–	–	–	–				
Others	83.3	88.0	7.4	7.0				
Total	1 122.4	1 266.3						
Temporary migration	2000	2005	2006	Annual average				
	<i>Thousands</i>				2000-2006			
International students	284.1	237.9	273.9	251.2				
Trainees	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.6				
Working holiday makers	236.8	275.2	310.0	263.7				
Seasonal workers	30.2	31.9	37.1	32.0				
Intra-company transfers	55.0	65.5	72.6	61.4				
Other temporary workers	226.7	260.8	256.0	248.0				
Inflows of asylum seekers	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)	
	<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>				1995-2000	2001-2006	2006	
	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	41.1	

Inflows of top 10 nationalities
as a % of total inflows of foreigners

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

Macroeconomic indicators	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
					1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Real GDP (growth, %)	2.5	3.7	3.1	2.9	4.1	2.7	
GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.9	1.7	37 572
Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.1	144 419
Unemployment (% of labour force)	5.6	4.0	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.3	
Components of population growth	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
	<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>				1995-2000	2001-2006	
Total	10.3	10.3	9.7	9.6	10.3	9.7	
Natural increase	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.7	
Net migration	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.1	
Total population	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level ('000)
	<i>(Annual growth %)</i>				1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
Native-born	..	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	260 344
Foreign-born	..	5.1	2.0	1.9	4.8	3.8	39 055
National	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naturalisations	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		Level
	<i>As a percentage of foreign population</i>				1995-2000	2001-2006	2006
	..	..	..	..	..	..	702 589
Labour market outcomes	1995	2000	2005	2006	Average		
	<i>Employment/population ratio</i>				1995-2000	2001-2006	
Native-born men	76.0	76.7	73.3	73.8	76.2	73.9	
Foreign-born men	76.9	81.6	81.7	82.9	79.3	81.0	
Native-born women	65.2	67.8	65.3	65.4	66.6	65.9	
Foreign-born women	53.3	57.3	56.4	58.2	56.2	57.1	
Unemployment rate							
Native-born men	6.2	4.5	6.3	5.8	5.6	6.4	
Foreign-born men	7.9	4.5	5.1	4.1	6.1	5.5	
Native-born women	5.3	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.1	
Foreign-born women	8.2	5.5	5.2	4.9	6.5	6.2	

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

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