

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

This chapter provides an overview of recent developments in international migration movements and labour market inclusion of immigrants in OECD countries. The first section analyses the evolution of international migration flows over the last decade, up to 2022. It covers both permanent-type and temporary migration, as well as the category of migration. The chapter then examines international student mobility and recent trends in asylum requests and international protection grants in OECD countries. It then looks at the demographics of migration flows (gender and origin), the evolution of the share of the foreign-born in the population and the acquisition of nationality in OECD countries. The second section of the chapter examines trends in the labour market outcomes of immigrants over the past two decades. Detailed analysis by sociodemographic characteristics and region of origin is provided.

In Brief

Key findings

Migration trends

- Permanent-type migration to OECD countries reached an all-time record in 2022 at 6.1 million new permanent immigrants. This represents a 26% year-on-year increase and a 14% increase compared to 2019. Most of the increase was driven by the increase in humanitarian migration (excluding Ukrainian refugees) and labour migration.
- In many OECD countries, permanent-type migration was higher in 2022 than in any of the previous 15 years. This was the case in Canada and New Zealand, and in many OECD European countries (e.g. Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).
- Family migration remained the main category of permanent migration to OECD countries, accounting for 40% of the total. The growth in family migration was driven by accompanying family of labour migrants.
- Free movement within EU/EFTA and between Australia and New Zealand remained below the 2019 level, just over 1.1 million.
- As of June 2023, there were around 4.7 million displaced Ukrainians in OECD countries. Germany, Poland and the United States host the highest number of refugees in absolute terms, while Estonia, the Czech Republic and Lithuania have received the highest number of refugees as a share of their population.
- Temporary labour migration to OECD countries went slightly over pre-pandemic levels. More than 2.4 million work permits and authorisations were granted in OECD countries (excluding Poland) representing a 77% year-on-year increase. Meanwhile, Poland registered about 2 million requests for different types of work authorisations (including renewals), which also correspond to a record high.
- While arrivals of working holiday makers and intra-company transferees are still below pre-pandemic levels, the number of seasonal workers and other temporary labour migrants in 2022 was larger than in 2019.
- 3.6 million workers were posted within the EU/EFTA in 2021, including 2.1 million under Article 12 (-9% compared to 2020).
- Approximately 1.9 million residence permits were issued for international tertiary-level students across the OECD in 2022. This is 42% more than in 2021, 24% more than in 2019 and the highest number ever registered. In 2020, 4.3 million international students were enrolled in the OECD area.
- The number of new asylum seekers to OECD countries nearly doubled in 2022 compared to the previous year, reaching over 2 million – the highest figure on record. The surge was driven primarily by the United States, which received over 700 000 applications in 2022. Across the OECD, the main origin countries were Venezuela, Cuba, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Syria.
- Humanitarian admissions also grew rapidly over the year, with 625 000 people granted protection in OECD countries in 2022. This is the highest annual level since 2017.

- In 2022, in the OECD, 145 million people lived outside their country of birth, a quarter more than ten years earlier. The foreign-born represented about 10.6% of the total population of OECD countries compared with 8.9% in 2012.
- Having replaced China as the main country of origin of new migrants to OECD countries in 2020, India maintained first place in 2021 and, according to partial data, in 2022.
- Acquisitions of citizenship in OECD countries reached a record level in 2022, at 2.8 million, according to preliminary and partial data. More than 100 000 Syrian citizens acquired their host country's nationality in 2021.
- Canada contributed a third of this increase, with a record 375 000 new Canadian citizens in 2022 (+174% compared to 2021 and +50% compared to 2019).

Labour market integration

- Labour market outcomes for immigrants continued to improve strongly in 2022, following a sharp decline in 2019-20 and an increase in 2021. In more than 80% of OECD countries, migrants have either returned to or surpassed their pre-crisis level of employment.
- Between 2021 and 2022, the employment rate of migrants improved in all OECD countries except Poland – which had high inflows of refugees from Ukraine – and reached the highest level on record, OECD-wide.
- On average in 2022, almost 80% of migrants were economically active, with more than 70% being employed and less than 8% being unemployed.
- In more than half of OECD countries, the employment rate of migrants is the highest in more than two decades.
- Overall, there was a more rapid increase in both employment rates and labour participation rates among migrant women than among men, diminishing the gender gap in a number of countries.
- While improvement in labour market outcomes is observed across origin regions, strong disparities persist in this regard.

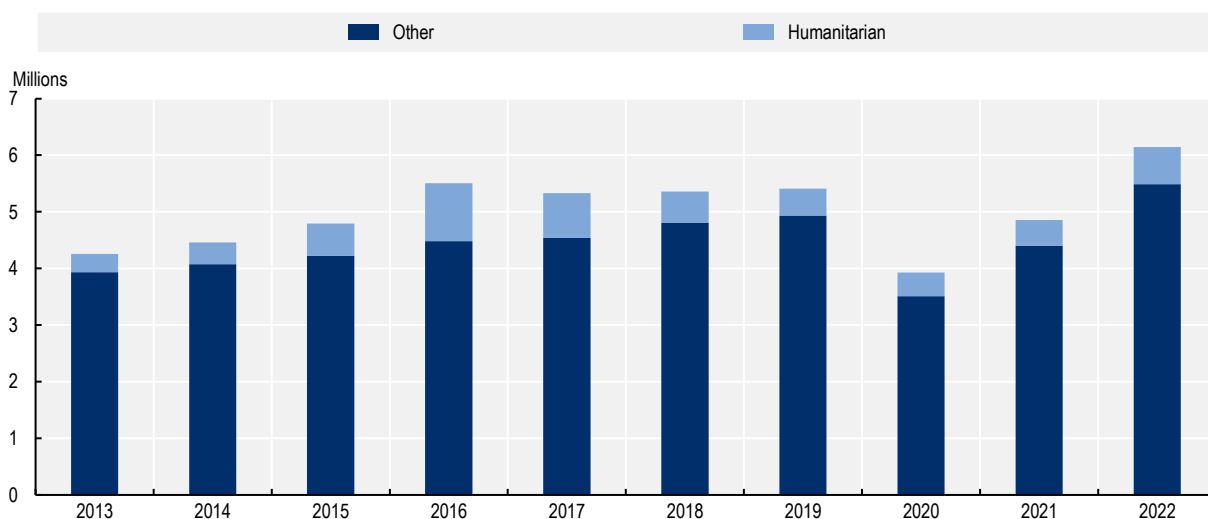
Recent trends in international migration

Permanent-type migration to OECD countries

The number of new permanent-type immigrants in the OECD, reached an all-time high of 6.1 million in 2022 (Figure 1.1). This is about 26% more than in 2021 and 14% more than in 2019.¹ Note this is excluding Ukrainians under temporary protection which are not included in this section due to the temporary nature of the international protection they receive (see Box 1.1).

All top four destination countries (The United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and Spain) registered large year-on-year increases, between 21 and 35%. The increase was smaller in Canada (8%) the fifth destination country (Table 1.1). The United States alone accounted for 1.05 million new permanent-type migrants, and the other four countries for between 440 000 and 650 000 each.

In all top five countries, permanent-type migration was higher in 2022 than in 2019, pre-pandemic. This is notably the case in the United Kingdom, Spain and Canada (between 19 and 38%). In these countries, permanent-type migration was at a higher level than in any of the previous 15 years.

Figure 1.1. Permanent-type migration to the OECD, 2013-22

Note: Sum of standardised and unstandardised figures (refer to Table 1.1, excluding Türkiye, Colombia and Costa Rica), including status changes and migration within free-circulation areas. Data for 2022 are partly estimated based on growth rates published in official national statistics.

Source: OECD International Migration Database (available upon request).

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This is also the case for several European OECD countries such as Ireland, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Finland and Luxembourg as well as Mexico. New Zealand experienced the largest year-on-year percentage increase in permanent-type migration, counting a total of 155 000 new permanent-type migrants, almost triple the record of the past 15 years. This increase was due to an exceptional pathway to permanent residence for temporary labour migrants in 2021 – the “2021 residence visa”- which accounted for 50% of permanent-type migration in 2022.²

Only a few countries (Australia, Sweden, Japan, Korea, Norway, Estonia and the Czech Republic) received fewer permanent-type migrants in 2022 than in 2019. Australia represents a special case in this list. Australian figures are for Australian fiscal years (July of the previous calendar year through June) and reflect decisions under the annual planning levels. Border closures meant that effective entries were delayed during the pandemic, while the increase in planning levels from mid-2022 are not yet apparent in this series.

According to unstandardised national data, several other European countries experienced record levels of migration, such as Hungary, Iceland, Latvia and Poland.

Table 1.1. Permanent-type migration to selected OECD countries, 2014-22

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (estimates)	2022/21 change	2022/19 change
	Thousands									%	
Standardised statistics											
United States	1 017.2	1 051.0	1 186.9	1 103.7	1 089.6	1 031.0	581.5	835.4	1 048.0	+25.5	+1.7
Germany	572.5	684.4	1 051.9	861.0	633.5	620.4	499.5	531.5	641.1	+20.6	+3.3
United Kingdom	357.7	390.2	374.9	353.5	357.2	377.9	233.7	385.8	521.2	+35.1	+37.9
Spain	268.1	269.6	292.1	321.8	339.6	397.8	324.2	370.4	471.8	+27.4	+18.6
Canada	261.5	275.8	296.7	286.5	321.0	341.2	184.5	406.0	437.5	+7.8	+28.2
France	257.9	262.3	259.9	260.8	282.5	292.0	232.0	278.1	301.1	+8.3	+3.1
Italy	244.6	223.1	214.0	220.1	206.6	194.0	126.5	241.2	271.6	+12.6	+40.0
Netherlands	111.8	126.8	138.5	148.0	147.7	163.1	132.8	170.8	207.5	+21.4	+27.2
Australia	234.7	227.9	229.4	220.5	195.2	195.7	165.5	169.4	166.1	-1.9	-15.1
New Zealand	49.9	54.5	55.7	47.2	45.1	38.3	35.7	35.4	154.7	+337.4	+303.7
Switzerland	127.6	124.3	118.2	118.5	120.3	122.3	118.5	123.4	143.9	+16.6	+17.7
Belgium	101.0	103.7	105.5	108.1	109.9	114.0	92.3	112.2	122.3	+9.0	+7.3
Portugal	30.8	33.6	39.2	51.3	78.7	106.7	84.7	93.7	120.8	+28.9	+13.2
Japan	80.8	97.5	109.0	114.2	130.6	149.6	105.4	67.1	105.8	+57.7	-29.3
Sweden	116.6	120.5	154.4	132.3	123.1	99.4	79.7	91.2	94.1	+3.1	-5.3
Austria	79.5	102.4	105.2	98.6	86.9	81.5	62.8	73.6	89.2	+21.2	+9.5
Israel	24.1	27.9	26.0	26.4	28.1	33.2	19.7	25.5	74.3	+191.3	+123.4
Mexico	43.5	34.4	35.9	32.6	37.0	40.5	58.4	67.7	74.1	+9.4	+82.8
Denmark	50.7	62.3	56.1	52.6	52.0	49.6	41.8	55.4	70.3	+26.7	+41.6
Ireland	27.6	36.6	42.4	40.4	45.5	51.4	42.5	38.1	67.3	+76.4	+30.9
Korea	67.3	70.0	77.6	75.3	81.2	78.1	57.3	53.8	61.7	+14.7	-20.9
Czech Republic	23.5	27.8	29.2	40.2	55.4	62.3	55.6	63.9	45.6	-28.6	-26.8
Norway	68.1	61.5	65.1	55.3	46.3	46.6	33.2	38.6	43.5	+12.6	-6.6
Finland	19.9	22.1	27.8	26.1	24.9	27.6	24.0	29.5	40.2	+36.4	+45.9
Estonia	2.2	5.8	6.6	13.5	24.8	35.6	26.3	37.1	32.2	-13.2	-9.6
Luxembourg	20.7	21.7	21.9	23.9	24.5	25.7	21.4	25.5	28.6	+12.3	+11.5
All countries	4 259.8	4 517.7	5 120.2	4 832.5	4 687.4	4 775.4	3 439.6	4 420.4	5 434.4	+22.9	+13.8
EU countries included above	1927.5	2 102.6	2 544.7	2 398.7	2 235.7	2 321.1	1 846.2	2 212.4	2 597.9	+17.7	+12.2
National statistics (unstandardised)											
Türkiye	..	..	273.9	364.6	466.9	578.5	242.5	615.1	399.6	-35.0	-30.9
Poland	32.0	86.1	107.0	128.0	137.6	163.5	163.5	224.2	335.3	+49.5	+105.1
Chile	83.5	101.9	135.5	207.2	339.4	254.1	154.6	76.5	198.4	+159.2	-21.9
Hungary	26.0	25.8	23.8	36.5	49.3	55.3	43.8	49.1	55.6	+13.2	+0.5
Colombia	..	..	..	104.5	217.9	225.8	74.8	40.7	..	..	..
Lithuania	4.8	3.7	6.0	10.2	12.3	19.7	22.3	21.1	29.1	+37.5	+47.9
Slovenia	11.3	12.7	13.8	15.5	24.1	27.6	24.8	19.7	21.9	+11.4	-20.5
Costa Rica	..	15.7	6.6	8.6	9.2	7.8	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	4.3	5.0	7.9	11.8	11.5	9.5	7.6	8.5	13.2	+54.8	+38.6
Latvia	4.5	4.5	3.4	5.1	6.5	6.6	4.6	6.5	7.3	+13.3	+11.1
Greece	29.5	34.0	86.1	80.5	87.3	95.4	63.4	28.7	44.4	+54.5	-53.5
Slovak Republic	2.4	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.8	-13.9	-28.3
Total (except Türkiye, Colombia and Costa Rica)	198.4	277.4	387.1	497.7	670.9	634.1	487.2	436.4	707.0	+62.0	+11.5

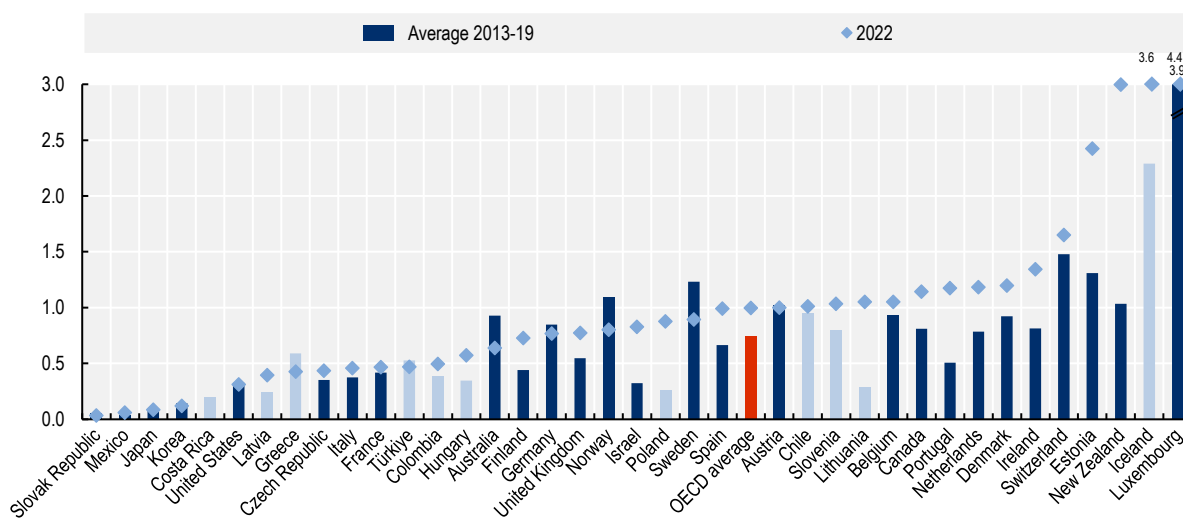
Note: Includes only foreign nationals. Data refer to the fiscal year ending in the year of reference for Australia (Jul-Jun) and Ireland (Apr-Mar). For the United States, data refer to fiscal years (Oct-Sep) until 2015 and calendar years from 2016 on. The inflows include status changes, namely persons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

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In 2022, OECD countries received on average 10 new permanent-type migrants per thousand inhabitants (Figure 1.2). This ratio is above 15 per thousand only in the three OECD countries with the smallest populations (Estonia (24), Iceland (36) and Luxembourg (44)), as well as in New Zealand (30) and Switzerland (17). The Slovak Republic and Mexico are the OECD countries where the ratio is the lowest, at 0.6 per thousand.

In most OECD countries, permanent-type migration relative to population was higher in 2022 than over the period 2013-19. This is particularly true in Estonia and Iceland, which received increasing inflows in the last years, and New Zealand, due to the exceptional increase in permanent-type migration in 2022.

Figure 1.2. Permanent-type migration to OECD countries as a percentage of the total population, 2022 compared with the 2013-19 average



Note: Light blue columns are unstandardised data. Estimates for 2022.

Source: OECD International Migration Database (data available upon request).

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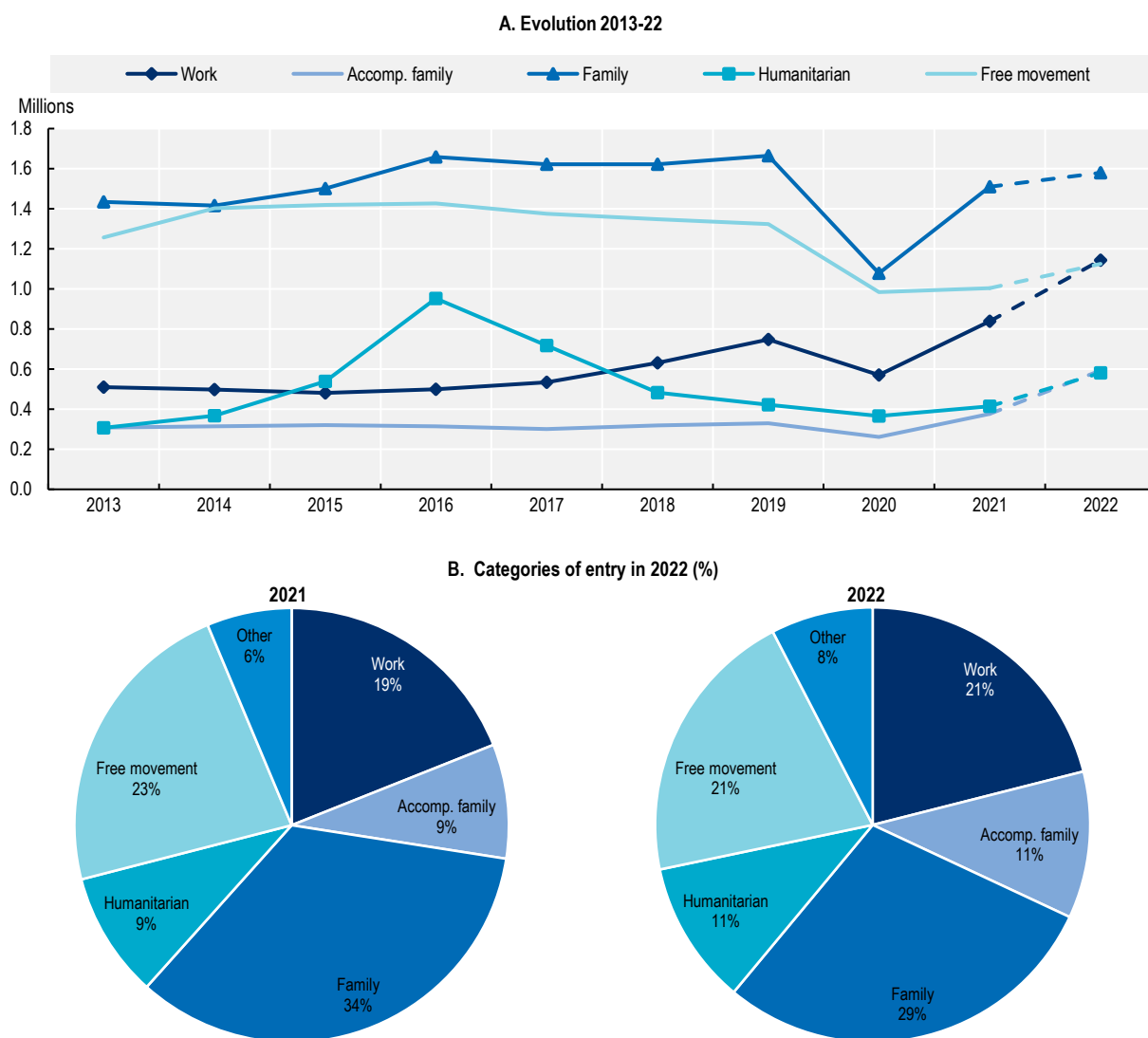
Permanent-type migration by main categories

In 2022, family migration remained the primary category of entry for new permanent-type migrants, representing 40% of all permanent-type migration, a relatively stable share over time (Figure 1.3). The share of labour migration has increased over time. While in 2022, labour migration represented 21% of permanent-type migration, it accounted for only 16% in 2019. Conversely, the share of free movement migration (within the EU-EFTA and between Australia and New Zealand) has decreased since 2020. It accounted for 21% of permanent-type migration in 2022, compared with 28% in 2019.

Family migration has been the largest category of entry of permanent-type migrants in the OECD over the last decade, and represented between 1.7 and 2 million new permanent migrants per year before COVID-19. While family migration suffered the largest fall in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it recovered quickly in the following two years. In 2022, OECD countries received almost 2.2 million family migrants, 200 000 more (9%) than in 2021.

The United States remains the primary OECD destination for family migrants. In 2022, 723 000 migrants obtained lawful permanent resident status in the United States for family reasons, a 14% increase compared with 2021 but still 8% below 2019, and lower than in any year since 2005. Family migration to the United States accounted for one-third of total family migration to the OECD in 2022, down from 39% pre-pandemic.

Figure 1.3. Permanent-type migration to the OECD area, by category of entry, 2013-22



Note: Includes only receiving countries for which standardised data are available (see first panel of Table 1.1). Data for 2022 are estimates on the basis of preliminary data covering two-thirds of OECD countries.

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

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Family migration increased significantly relative to 2021 and to 2019, in the United Kingdom and Canada, the second and third destination countries for family migration, respectively. Canada admitted 217 000 permanent residents under the different family categories, +32% compared to 2021 and +18% above the previous record of 2019. The United Kingdom received 242 000 family migrants in 2022, one-fifth more than in 2021, and 72% more than in 2019. Family migration increased also significantly in New Zealand (+229% relative to 2019), Mexico (+78%), Finland (+51%) and Estonia (+29%).

The increase in family migration observed in 2022 was mostly driven by the increase in the number of accompanying family members of labour migrants (Annex Table 1.A.1). While accompanying family members represented 27% of all family migration in 2022, they only accounted for 17% in 2019. This is visible notably in the United States, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand.

Migration movements within free-circulation areas (within the EU/EFTA, and between Australia and New Zealand) were affected by the COVID-19 crisis and the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU but the total remained above 1 million in 2021, rising to 1.1 million people in 2022. Within the EU/EEA, free mobility flows increased by around 13% in 2022, suggesting a pickup in the pace of the post-2020 rebound.

The top destination for flows under free mobility agreements within Europe remained Germany, which received 29% of all internal movements (321 000, +3% compared to 2021). Other key destinations saw substantial growth in intra-EU inflows in 2022, including Switzerland (+20%), Denmark (+19%), Austria (+16%), Sweden (+29%) and Ireland (+38%). Iceland registered a jump of 56% (10 000) over the past year. By contrast, several OECD countries in Central and Eastern Europe saw inflows decrease in 2022, including the Czech Republic (-20% compared to 2021), Hungary (-14%) and Estonia (-15%).

In Oceania, migration flows under the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement (between Australia and New Zealand) doubled in 2022 led by a surge in arrivals from New Zealand to Australia (+174%). Nevertheless, free-movement migration remained significantly lower than in 2019 (-44%).

Humanitarian migration in OECD permanent-type migration flows includes recognised refugees under the 1951 UNHCR convention or other forms of protection but does not include Ukrainians under the Temporary Protection Directive in the EU or similar schemes in other OECD countries (see Box 1.1).

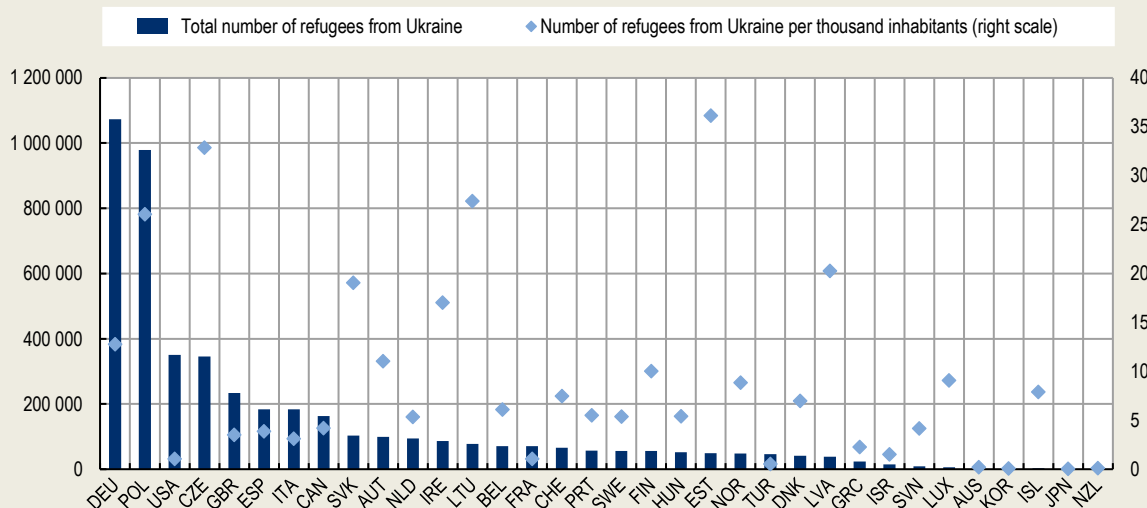
Box 1.1. The Ukrainian refugee crisis is the largest displacement in Europe since World War II with an increasingly global impact

Amidst the ongoing devastation caused by Russia's large-scale war of aggression against Ukraine, more than 10 million people have become either internally displaced or refugees in the OECD region. As of June 2023, there were around 4.7 million displaced Ukrainians in OECD countries. Germany, Poland and the United States host the highest number of refugees in absolute terms, while Estonia, the Czech Republic and Lithuania have received the highest number of refugees as a share of the population (Figure 1.4). The general mobilisation in Ukraine prevents most men aged 18 to 60 from leaving the country, so most refugees are women (about 70% of all adult arrivals) and children (about 30% of all arrivals) (OECD, 2023^[1]).

Most OECD countries have implemented specific schemes and policies to facilitate the influx of refugees from Ukraine. In the European Union, the Temporary Protection Directive was activated, leading to a significant number of Ukrainian refugees registering for temporary protection across EU member states. Outside of the EU, various countries have developed their own programmes to facilitate the arrival of Ukrainians. For instance, Canada introduced the Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel (CUAET), the United States established the Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) programme, and the United Kingdom implemented three parallel schemes: the Ukraine Family Scheme, the Ukraine Extension Scheme, and the Homes for Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme. Alternative legal grounds for stay are also used alongside these pathways.

The migration patterns from Ukraine have undergone some changes over time. Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries were at the forefront of receiving the initial waves of refugees from Ukraine, but new registrations for temporary protection began to slow down there from the second quarter of 2022. In contrast, certain non-neighbouring countries, such as Germany, continued to experience an increase in new registrations during this period (Figure 1.5). Since the third quarter of 2022, there has been an overall slowdown in new entries from Ukraine to the EU, and the anticipated second wave of migration during the winter months did not materialise. Instead, there has been a decrease of approximately 12% in the overall stock of Ukrainian refugees in EU countries compared to the peak levels. This decline is attributed to both return movements to Ukraine and onward migration, particularly to non-EU OECD countries, where the total number of Ukrainian refugees stands at approximately 1 million and continues to rise.

Figure 1.4. Number of refugees from Ukraine in OECD countries, absolute numbers and per thousand of total population, June 2023

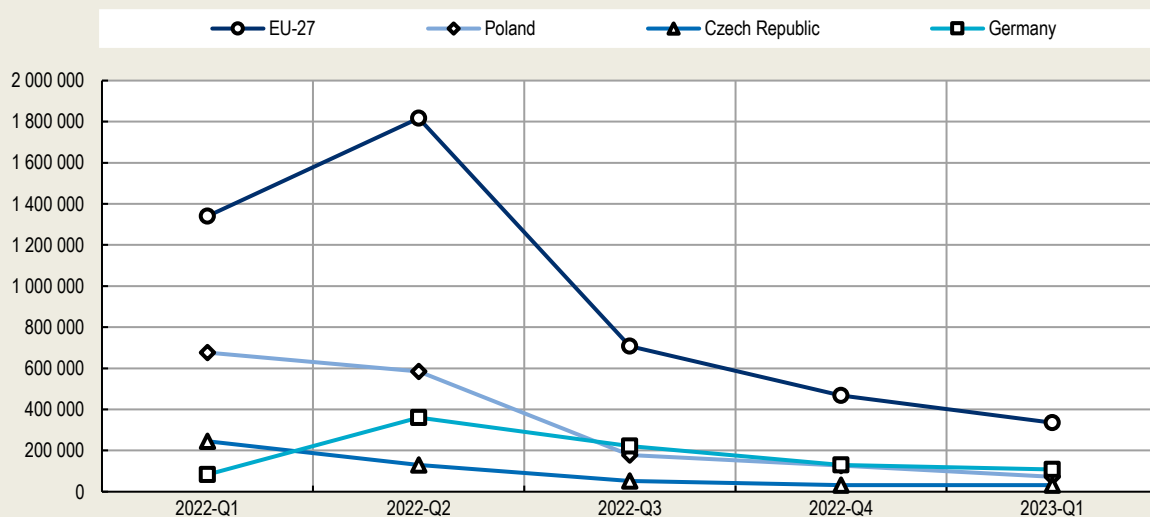


Note: These figures reflect refugees from Ukraine recorded in country as of June 2023, including those who have been granted refugee status, temporary protection or similar statuses, or other forms of stay (from 24 February 2022). The figure for Canada includes only those who have arrived under the CUAET programme.

Source: UNHCR, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>; Eurostat, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_ASYTPSM/default/table?lang=en; Home Office (United Kingdom), <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ukraine-family-scheme-application-data/ukraine-family-scheme-and-ukraine-sponsorship-scheme-homes-for-ukraine-visa-data-2>; Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures/key-figures.html>; OECD Secretariat.

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Figure 1.5. Decisions granting temporary protection in the EU and selected member states



Source: Eurostat, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_ASYTPFQ/default/table?lang=en; OECD (2023^[1]), "What are the integration challenges of Ukrainian refugee women?", <https://doi.org/10.1787/bb17dc64-en>.

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Independently of the large inflow of Ukrainians fleeing the war of aggression of Russia against Ukraine, humanitarian migration to the OECD increased by 40% in 2022 to 580 000. Humanitarian migration was the least affected category during the COVID-19 crisis, and it had already increased by 13% in 2021. The number of new humanitarian migrants was second only to the record levels of 2016 and 2017.

Due to the delay in asylum application processing, taking into account the record high level of asylum applications registered in 2022 (see below), it is likely that the number of humanitarian migrants will reach a new historical high in 2023.

Germany and the United States were the top two destinations for humanitarian migrants, granting international protection to over a third of all new humanitarian migrants in the OECD, 128 000 and 92 000 migrants respectively. Canada and the United Kingdom received an additional 74 000 and 54 000 humanitarian migrants. All top four countries registered significant year-on-year increases: nearly double for Germany and the United States and a 25% increase for Canada and the United Kingdom.

Humanitarian migration increased in Australia and New Zealand relative to 2021, bringing levels back to the mid-2010s levels. In Austria and the Netherlands, humanitarian migration more than doubled relative to 2019. In the Netherlands, the number of humanitarian migrants was second only to the 2015 and 2016 levels. Humanitarian migration was stable in Mexico although at a level 2.5 times higher than in 2019 and earlier. In contrast, Sweden and Norway received fewer humanitarian migrants. Humanitarian migration was at a 15 year low in Sweden.

Permanent-type labour migration to OECD countries continued to increase following a trend since the mid-2010s. There were over 1.1 million new permanent-type labour migrants in OECD countries for which statistics are harmonised in 2022. This represents a 36% year-on-year increase and a 53% increase relative to 2019.

Labour migration increased in almost all OECD countries. While the increase in labour migration relative to 2021, in Australia, Japan or Korea, meant a return to pre-pandemic levels, in most OECD European countries and in the United States, labour migration in 2022 was at a 15 year record level. Year-on-year increases in the primary destination countries were striking: the number of new permanent-type labour migrants doubled in the United Kingdom and increased by 59, 39 and 26% in Germany, the United States and France. The ten-fold increase in labour migration in New Zealand was driven by the exceptional pathway to permanent residence created in 2021 mentioned earlier in this chapter. Canada is among the few countries where permanent-type labour migration slightly decreased in 2022. Nevertheless, the level remained higher than in any year prior to 2021.

Temporary labour migration to the OECD

Several million temporary labour migrants are migrating to the OECD every year. These flows tend to reflect short-term changes in demand for labour and skills. There is a large diversity in temporary migration channels and programmes across the OECD, targeting different types of workers and sectors and offering quite different duration of stay and entry conditions.

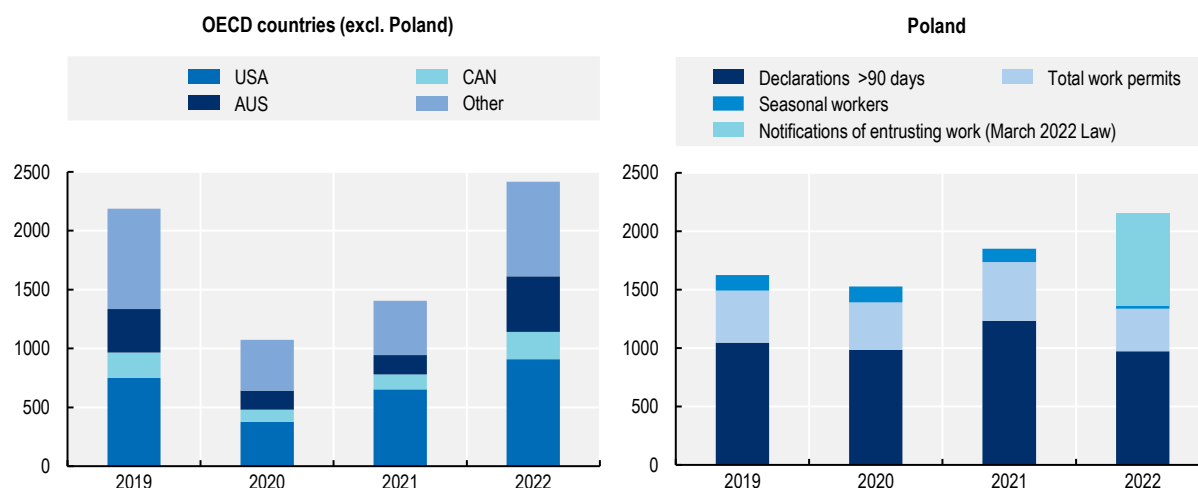
The statistics presented in this section aim to be as exhaustive as currently available data allow. They include categories such as seasonal workers, working holiday makers, trainees and intra-company transferees but also other country-specific temporary foreign worker programmes.

Annex Table 1.A.2 and Annex Table 1.A.3 list the national temporary labour migration programmes presented in this section. The specific case of posted workers within the EU/EFTA free movement area is considered in the next section.

More than 2.4 million work permits and authorisations were granted in OECD countries (excluding Poland) representing a 77% year-on-year increase.³ Temporary migration was 14% above 2019 levels, after an unprecedented fall due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 1.6).

Figure 1.6. Total temporary foreign workers, 2019-22

Thousands



Source: Calculations by the OECD Secretariat.

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Data for Poland are not fully comparable as they include a number of work authorisations that may not lead to entries and cover a large number of “notifications of entrusting work” (Law of March 2022) which are made by the employer within 14 days of hiring the employee (mostly of Ukrainian nationality). Adding Poland would however bring the total inflow of temporary workers to over 4 million (Box 1.2).

The United States became the top destination, receiving approximately 40% of all temporary labour migrants bar Poland. In all top receiving countries, the number of permits issued increased significantly, with levels twice as large or more in Australia, Canada and Japan. In the EU, temporary labour migration increased by 18% and 4%, relative to 2021 and 2019, respectively.

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

Types of work authorisations delivered to temporary workers

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

The so-called “statement on entrusting work” is a simplified procedure in place for foreigners from five specific countries: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine (Russian citizens were excluded from this procedure in October 2022). This procedure applies to economic sectors not related to seasonal work. The authorised length of work has been extended from 6 to 24 months in January 2022. The condition for using the simplified procedure is that the employer obtains an entry in the local register of declarations and that foreigners have documents confirming their right to residence in Poland.

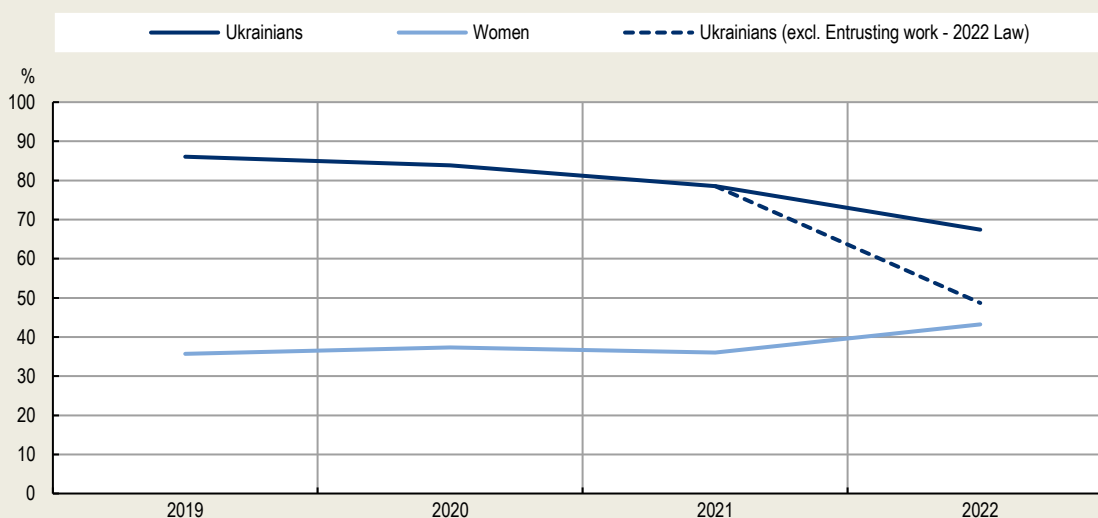
In March 2022, a new type of notification of “entrusting work” (employment) was introduced to support Ukrainians fleeing the conflict and those already in Poland allowing them to work. This procedure has become the primary channel used by most Ukrainians coming to and staying in Poland.

Grants of work authorisations have continued to rise sharply in 2022

After three consecutive years of registering at least 1.5 million workers annually (including short-term work permits and renewals), Poland experienced in 2022 a significant decline in flows of temporary workers (-26% compared to 2021) that affected all types of work authorisations. Total numbers of “statements of entrusting work” valid for more than 90 days decreased by 21%; work permits by 27%; and seasonal work permits by 78%. This overall significant decrease can partly be attributed to the extension of the validity period for “entrusting work” declarations from 6 to 24 months, which came into effect in January 2022. The other reason is that workers fleeing the Ukrainian conflict as well as Ukrainians already residing in Poland can now obtain a separate document that allows them to work. When accounting for this new type of notification of “entrusting work”, numbers of new work authorisations (including renewals) increased by 16% in 2022.


Ukrainian workers continue to make up the majority of new workers, accounting for approximately 50% to 67% of the total, depending on whether the specific notifications introduced in 2022 are accounted for or not. Declarations of entrusting work for Belarussians doubled in 2022 and the composition by origin of new work permit holders changed dramatically. Despite a 73% decrease in the grants of work permits, Ukraine remained the main origin country in 2022. Flows from India (+172%), Uzbekistan (+122%) and Türkiye (+240%) rose sharply, putting these three countries as primary countries of origin place after Ukraine. The share of female workers increased from 36% in 2021 to 43% in 2022 (Figure 1.7). This evolution is mainly driven by flows of Ukrainian women who now constitute the majority of Ukrainian workers (55% of total flows of Ukrainian workers compared with 41% in 2021).

Figure 1.7. New work authorisations granted in Poland, 2019-22



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

Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on national sources.

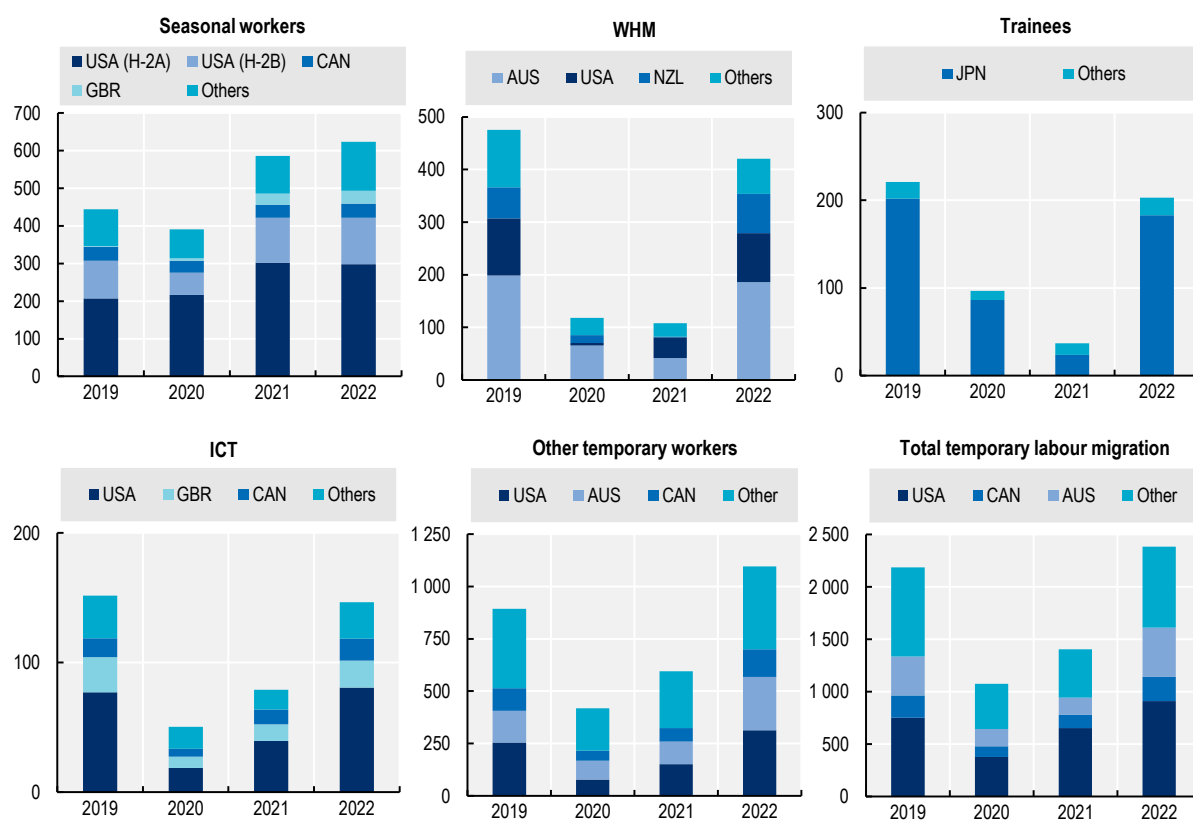
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Temporary labour migration by main categories

Seasonal migration programmes constitute the main category of temporary foreign workers across the OECD. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the recruitment of seasonal workers from abroad – crucial for harvesting activities in OECD countries – was less disrupted than other categories of temporary workers. Seasonal migration flows declined by 12% in 2020 and increased significantly in 2021 (50% year-on-year increase). In 2022, recruitment of seasonal workers in the OECD (excluding Poland) increased again by 40% to nearly 630 000 (Figure 1.8).

Figure 1.8. Inflows of temporary labour migrants to the OECD, main programmes and top five receiving countries, 2019-22

Thousands



Note: US H-2B visas are presented separately (in shaded dark blue) on top of H-2A seasonal visas (agricultural activities) as they also partly relate to seasonal activities. Refer to Figure 1.9 for a full list of OECD countries considered in this graph (excludes Poland). Excludes renewals except in France (seasonal).

Source: OECD International Migration Database.

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The United States was by far the largest recipient of foreign seasonal workers (300 000 new H-2A issued in the agriculture and 123 000 H-2B for non-agricultural activities), followed by Canada (37 000) and the United Kingdom (34 000). The United States increased its H-2A visa for agricultural seasonal workers (+15%) and its cap on the H-2B visa for temporary non-agricultural workers for seasonal needs and other temporary needs (such as one-time occurrence, peak-load or intermittent needs) (+30%). Similarly, Canada and the United Kingdom recorded significant increases in the intake of seasonal agricultural workers (+9% and +17% respectively). Other OECD countries, with smaller programmes, also experienced significant changes in 2022 – Austria (+30%), France (+68%), Norway (+104%) – but also Australia (+69%) and New Zealand (+6%). Korea introduced a new seasonal programme in 2022 with an intake of 8 200 foreign workers.

Working holiday maker (WHM) programmes are exchange programmes that allow young individuals to travel and work in the destination country. In some OECD countries, WHMs contribute significantly to selected sectors, such as agriculture or in accommodation and retail trade services.

In 2022, the number of WHMs in the OECD increased four-fold, to a total of 420 000. Nevertheless, given the sharp decrease in WHMs in 2020 and 2021, the 2022 level remains lower than in 2019 (-12%). This was the case in all major receiving OECD countries (Australia, Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom), except for New Zealand, where 2022 levels are above 2019. In France, inflows of WHMs remain lower than in 2019, by about half.

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

Recruitment of foreign trainees has been heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and border closure. Despite a more than fourfold increase in 2022, overall trainee flows were still 8% below 2019 levels. This trend is driven by flows to Japan, which receives more than 9 out of 10 international trainees, virtually all under Japan's "Technical Intern Trainee" Programme (183 000 in 2022, 9% below its 2019 level).

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

Mobility within multinationals has been markedly reduced because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of permits to ICTs in 2022 was twice that in 2021. However, levels remained 11% below those of 2019. Canada and Germany stand out as exceptions with 2022 Levels 17% and 31% higher than in 2019, respectively.

Although the United States receives the largest number of ICTs (81 000 in 2022), the United Kingdom, followed by Canada, Germany and Japan are also major destinations.

Other national **temporary foreign worker programmes** cover a variety of skills profiles and sectors. In 2022, the number of permits issued under these programmes increased by 84% year-on-year, to a Level 23% higher than in 2019. The top three receiving countries – the United States, Australia and Canada – account for more than 700 000 permits issued in 2022, around two-thirds of the total across the OECD.

In 2022, the number of permits issued more than doubled in Australia, Canada and the United States. In the United States, three-quarters of visas issued to temporary foreign workers (referred to as non-immigrant visas) were H-1B visas for specialty occupations. The number of new foreign workers in the H-1B programme is capped. While the cap is set at 65 000 (regular cap) plus an additional 20 000 for

foreigners who have earned a US master's degree or higher, there are also exceptions for foreigners hired by certain categories of public and non-profit employers. The number of initial approvals of H-1Bs was 123 000 in US FY2021 and 132 000 in FY2022, but due to visa issuance delay, there were only 105 300 H-1B visas issued abroad in calendar year 2021 compared with 241 500 in 2022.

Canada has two main streams for temporary migrants: the International Mobility Programme (IMP) and the Temporary Foreign Worker Programme (TFWP). This section covers all relevant sub-streams of these programmes, except programmes for WHMs, seasonal workers and ICTs, which were covered above, and a couple of humanitarian categories, notably the IMP programme dedicated to Ukrainians fleeing war. After a fall in the number of permits issued to new migrants in 2020 and 2021, the numbers increased in 2022 to a total 22% larger than in 2019. This is mainly driven by the easing of highly skilled migrants' recruitment, notably in the health sector.

In Australia the increase is partly due to former students who found a job at the end of their studies as well as other status changes towards "Temporary Resident Skilled" and "Temporary Resident – other employment".

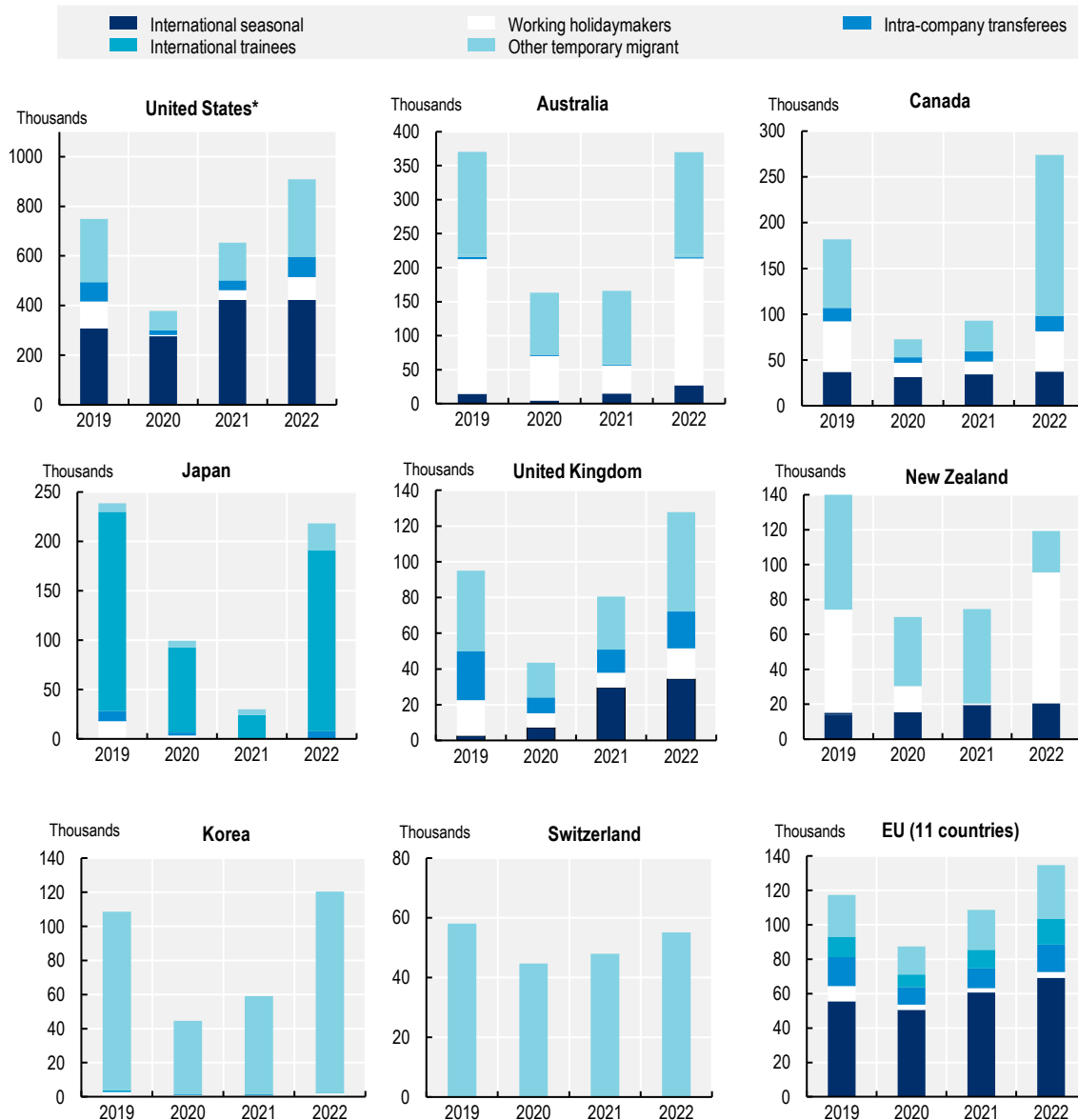
In Korea, the number of permits issued to temporary foreign workers doubled year-on-year. This increase was driven by the six-fold increase in the number of permits issued under the Employment Permit System (EPS, or E-9 visa) which accounts for two-thirds of temporary foreign worker admissions in Korea. Under EPS, foreign workers are employed in non-professional jobs, mainly in the manufacturing sector. Almost 65 000 permits were issued under EPS, 20% more than in 2019 and more than any prior year.

The number of participants in temporary foreign worker programmes also increased in other OECD countries. An example is Japan, which admitted over 20 000 foreigners for employment under the Specified Skilled Worker Programme (SSW). The SSW, designed to address labour shortages in 12 eligible industries, was introduced in 2019 but border closure and slow roll-out of SSW testing in origin countries due to the COVID-19 pandemic limited arrivals from abroad.

In the EU countries covered in Figure 1.9, the number of permits issued to other temporary foreign workers increased 24% year-on-year to a total 14% larger than in 2019. The largest annual growth rates were registered in Spain (+48%) and France (+68%). In the United Kingdom, numbers nearly doubled in 2022, mainly because of entry clearances delivered to overseas domestic workers and through the government Authorised Exchange Programme.

Figure 1.9. Inflows of temporary labour migrants, top OECD receiving countries

2019-22



Note: * H-2B visas are included on the top of H-2A seasonal visas (agricultural activities) as they also partly relate to seasonal activities. Other EU includes Austria, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Sweden.

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

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Posted workers within the OECD-Europe area

Inside the EU/EFTA countries, posted workers are defined as salaried or self-employed workers who generally carry out their activity in another member country while staying affiliated with the social security system of their home country. When workers are posted in one single country, the posting cannot exceed 24 months (EC No 987/2009 Article 12), whereas there is no time limit for workers posted in two or more countries (EC No 987/2009 Article 13), taking place mostly in road freight transport. Note that the United Kingdom is still included in 2021 data, in accordance with the Trade and Co-operation Agreement (TCA) signed by the EU and the United Kingdom at the end of 2020.

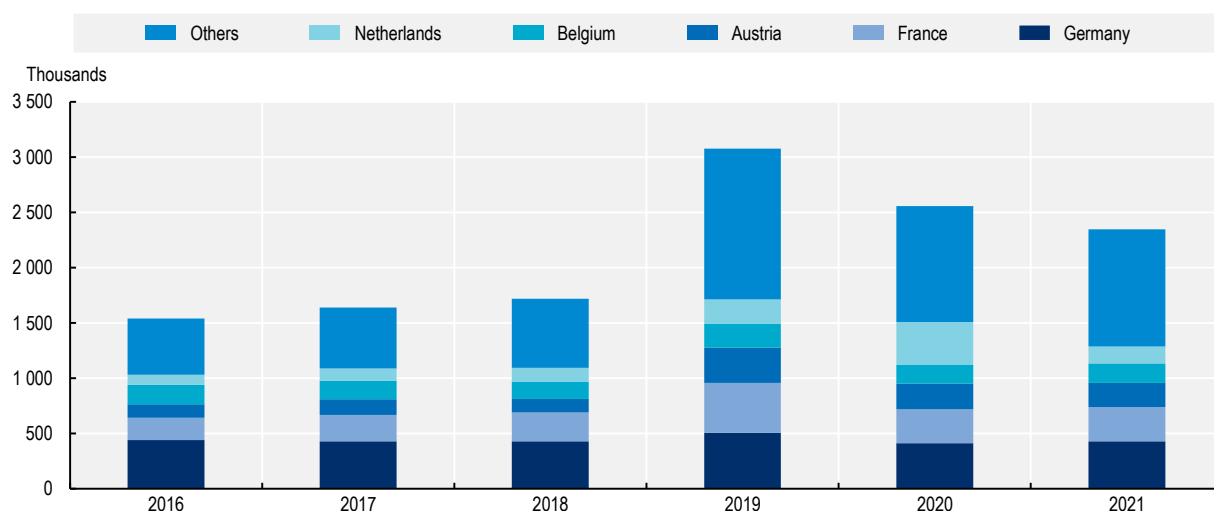
2019 saw a large increase in posting, largely due to change in the registration method. Data are not directly comparable with previous years. Since then, there has been a sharp decline in posting. This was very clear in 2020 in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, but contrary to other permanent and temporary migration flows posting did not fully bounce back in 2021.

In 2021, 2.1 million postings under Article 12 (posting in a single country) were registered in Europe which correspond to a decline of 9% compared to the previous year. Another 1.3 million postings were issued to workers covered by Article 13 (+8.7% in 2021). Finally, an additional 91 000 fell under other regulations: primarily civil servants, workers under Article 16 (governed by multilateral agreements) and sailors, accounting for 2.5% of the total.

The main receiving country of posted workers under Article 12 remained Germany followed by France, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands (Figure 1.10 and Table 1.2). The overall decline observed in 2021 was primarily due to a sharp decrease in the Netherlands (- 61%) and to a lesser extent to Switzerland (-14%). Posting slightly declined in Austria (- 5%) and increased in Germany (7%) and to Southern Europe. Flows to Norway more than doubled in 2021, placing postings at a similar level as in Sweden.

On average, in the 19 countries that reported data, postings in one single country lasted 106 days and workers were sent abroad 1.7 times, implying that workers have spent 181 days away on average in 2021. The duration of postings per worker varies widely across countries, from less than 70 days in Belgium and France to more than 200 days in Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Slovenia, Iceland and Norway and 484 days in Croatia.

Figure 1.10. Posting of workers active under Article 12 in selected European OECD countries, 2016-21



Source: De Wispelaere, F., L. De Smedt and J. Pacolet (2022^[2]), *Posting of workers – Report on A1 Portable Documents issued in 2021*, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2767/199888>.

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In 2021, 60% of (single country) postings were issued to provide services in industry (24% in construction alone) and one-third in services (half in the financial and insurance sectors, half in the education, health and social sectors). Agriculture accounted for less than 1% of total Article 12 postings.

Although its share in total employment is modest (0.4% in full-time equivalent) in 2021, postings have a significant impact on some national labour markets. For instance, Slovenia sent abroad more than 1% of its employed population (3.2%). This share is also high in Luxembourg (3.0%), the Slovak Republic (2.0%), Croatia (2.0%), and Poland (1.1%).

Table 1.2. Postings of workers active under Article 12 in selected European OECD countries, by destination country, 2011-21

Destination	2011-14 annual average	2015-18 annual average	2019	2020	2021	2021/11	2021/20	Average duration per individual person involved, 2021
	Thousands					Change in percentages		Days
European OECD countries								
Germany	358.8	428.8	505.7	410.9	429.7	+38	+5	..
France	172.9	222.8	450.2	307.7	308.0	+90	+0	57
Austria	85.6	122.4	320.5	232.0	220.6	+189	-5	..
Belgium	136.1	164.7	218.2	168.9	174.2	+39	+3	68
Netherlands	98.4	104.5	219.3	390.0	153.2	+45	-61	..
Switzerland	73.3	105.4	247.0	177.1	152.8	+144	-14	..
Italy	53.2	64.8	173.7	90.9	107.8	+68	+19	148
Spain	46.3	56.0	177.1	82.3	88.3	+85	+7	..
Poland	15.2	20.8	93.6	59.0	58.0	+262	-2	225
Portugal	12.1	21.3	50.5	29.2	58.0	+335	+99	146
Sweden	28.2	43.6	85.5	61.5	57.9	+137	-6	132
Norway	21.7	24.6	38.2	25.0	57.9	+90	+131	215
Czech Republic	17.7	24.2	101.5	60.5	54.3	+217	-10	187
Luxembourg	21.6	29.4	52.9	47.5	43.9	+81	-8	107
United Kingdom	43.0	58.0	132.5	62.4	38.3	+3	-39	186
Hungary	9.4	12.7	20.8	29.5	38.3	+286	+30	..
Denmark	10.9	16.2	46.3	35.2	31.1	+183	-12	128
Finland	17.8	20.4	35.5	24.9	14.4	-35	-42	174
Slovak Republic	7.0	11.4	33.2	18.1	14.4	+110	-20	142
Slovenia	4.3	6.6	17.2	11.3	12.8	+378	+13	248
Greece	6.0	7.8	17.4	11.4	6.1	-21	-46	..
Ireland	5.1	5.9	17.2	8.2	6.1	+1	-25	226
Lithuania	2.5	2.4	10.1	4.7	4.4	+96	-5	..
Estonia	2.5	3.1	5.0	2.7	2.6	+35	-6	278
Latvia	1.5	1.5	5.2	2.6	2.2	+23	-16	243
Iceland	0.4	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.1	+89	+21	261
Total	1 251.5	1 580.4	3 076.3	2 354.2	2 136.7	+79	-9	181
Selected non-OECD European countries								
Bulgaria	3.7	3.8	13.8	6.0	6.5	..	+8	..
Croatia	3.2	9.9	20.8	11.7	13.0	..	+11	484
Romania	10.6	12.2	38.8	18.0	18.5	..	+3	..

Note: Total weighted average duration per PD A1 issued multiplied by the average number of times sent abroad.

Source: De Wispelaere, F., L. De Smedt and J. Pacolet (2022^[2]), *Posting of workers – Report on A1 Portable Documents issued in 2021*, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2767/199888>.

International students

After a strong decline in permits issued to international students in 2020, due to partial or full border closures across all OECD countries, international student flows bounced back. Over 1.9 million residence permits were issued for international tertiary-level students across the OECD in 2022 (Table 1.3). This is 24% more than in 2019 and the highest number ever registered.

The number of permits issued to international students in the OECD increased by 42% relative to 2021, and by 30% across OECD European countries. The increase was particularly large in countries where border closures were lifted more recently, such as in Japan or New Zealand.


Table 1.3. Inflows of international tertiary-level students in OECD countries, 2012-22

Number of first residence permits issued

	2012	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022/21	2022/19
	Thousands					Change (%)	
Australia	77.7	159.8	76.5	62.2	193.2	+211	+21
Austria	4.7	3.6	2.2	4.0	4.1	+1	+13
Belgium	5.3	8.0	5.5	9.0	9.0	0	+12
Canada	71.7	171.3	50.7	215.2	276.4	+28	+61
Czech Republic	3.1	4.1	6.1	5.0	7.4	+49	+80
Denmark	6.2	7.5	4.5	4.7	8.9	+88	+18
Estonia	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	-48	-58
Finland	..	5.2	3.2	5.8	8.4	+44	+60
France	57.8	86.5	70.9	85.3	91.6	+7	+6
Germany	32.3	49.2	12.4	18.7	54.9	+193	+12
Greece	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	+10	+13
Iceland	0.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	7.7	16.9	8.8	11.1	17.8	+60	+5
Italy	18.5	12.7	4.9	10.3	15.0	+46	+19
Japan	57.6	121.6	49.7	11.7	167.1	+1 334	+37
Korea	15.4	35.3	28.3	38.6	57.2	+48	+62
Lithuania	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	+5	+33
Luxembourg	..	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	+11	-5
Mexico	5.1	5.8	2.9	4.6	7.0	+53	+22
Netherlands	10.7	20.2	11.6	19.6	21.9	+12	+8
New Zealand	19.5	23.7	5.7	0.8	10.3	+1 161	-57
Norway	3.4	3.8	2.0	3.4	3.9	+16	+3
Portugal	8.4	13.4	12.3	10.9	9.7	-11	-27
Slovenia	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.8	+48	+3
Spain	26.3	43.4	20.5	41.6	49.2	+18	+13
Sweden	7.1	10.8	6.6	8.5	9.1	+6	-16
Switzerland	11.3	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.4	+4	+5
United Kingdom	250.3	376.1	221.9	367.5	477.7	+30	+27
United States	486.9	363.6	102.9	399.0	409.2	+3	+13
OECD Europe Total	455.7	673.0	402.8	616.3	799.8	+30	+19
OECD total	1 189.5	1 554.2	719.5	1 348.4	1 920.2	+42	+24

Note: Data refer to international tertiary-level students, including students enrolled in language courses (excluding intra-EU international students). The data do not include professional training courses.

Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/6aoz3r>

International student flows have reached in 2022 their highest level ever in about half of OECD countries. In some countries however, such as Estonia, Portugal, Sweden, Luxembourg or New Zealand, the number of permits granted is still below pre-pandemic levels.

For the fourth consecutive year, the United Kingdom is the top receiving country of new international students, ahead of the United States. Canada, Australia and Japan complete the top five receiving countries.

Compared to 2012, the number of first permits issued to international students in 2022 has increased by 61% in the OECD, and more than doubled in Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Japan, Korea, Lithuania and the Netherlands.

In 2021, 4.3 million international students were enrolled in OECD countries, of which 49% (2.1 million) in a European OECD country (Table 1.4). Almost one-fifth of international students in the OECD are hosted by the United States. The United Kingdom hosts 14% of all international students, followed by Australia (9%). Outside English-speaking countries, Germany and France are the primary destination countries and host about 15% of all international students in the OECD, and 30% of international students in European OECD countries.

Most international students in OECD countries come from Asia. In 2021, close to 60% of international students in the OECD came from Asia, mostly from China and India. Compared to 2014, the share of international students from Asia has increased, while the share from Europe has decreased. This increase was particularly strong in the European OECD countries, where the share of Asian students increased from 30% to 36%.

The top countries of origin of international students in OECD countries are China (885 000 students), India (424 000), Viet Nam (133 000), Germany (123 000) and France (101 000) (Figure 1.11). Outside of Asia and Europe, Latin America is the largest region of origin of international students in Spain, Portugal and OECD Latin American countries, whereas Africa is the main continent of origin in France only.

Many Asian countries of origin have seen strong increases in the number of international students to OECD countries between 2014 and 2021. The number of students from India, Viet Nam and Nepal has more than doubled. Furthermore, the number of Syrian students increased almost ten-fold, partly driven by international study as a complementary migration pathway for displaced populations.

International students accounted for 6% of tertiary students in 2021 in the OECD. The top destination countries, as a share of the total number of students, are Luxembourg, where international students account for 49% of all students, Australia (22%) and the United Kingdom (20%).

The concentration of international students increases with level of study in most countries. Exceptions are Latvia, Lithuania, the Slovak Republic, Türkiye and Australia, where international students account for higher shares of master-level than doctoral-level students (Table 1.4). In more than three-quarters of countries, there are at least twice as many international students at doctoral level than at tertiary level. In Luxembourg, Switzerland, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, more than 40% of doctoral students are international students, compared with 24% in the OECD as a whole.

Table 1.4. International students enrolled in OECD countries, 2021

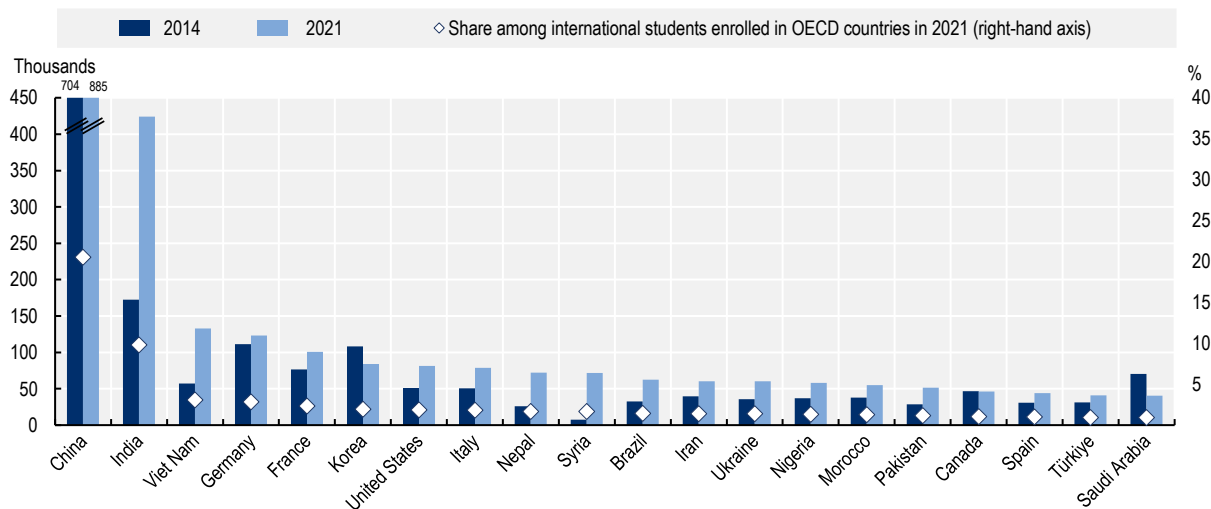
	2021 (thousands)	Share of all students in 2021 (%)			First region of origin in 2021	Top three countries of origin in 2021
		Total tertiary education	Master's level	Doctoral level		
Australia	378	22	38	33	Asia	China, India, Nepal
Austria	82	19	25	39	Europe	Germany, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Belgium	53	10	17	26	Europe	France, the Netherlands, Cameroon
Canada	313	17	18	35	Asia	India, China, France
Chile	17	1	4	24	LAC	Venezuela, Peru, Colombia
Colombia	5	0	1	2	LAC	Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru
Czech Republic	51	16	19	24	Europe	Slovak Republic, Ukraine, Kazakhstan
Denmark	31	10	20	36	Europe	Germany, Norway, Sweden
Estonia	5	12	17	29	Europe	Finland, Nigeria, Ukraine
Finland	25	8	11	26	Asia	Viet Nam, China, India
France	253	9	13	37	Africa	Morocco, China, Algeria
Germany	376	11	17	22	Asia	China, India, Syria
Greece	24	3	1	2	Asia	Cyprus, Albania, Germany
Hungary	38	13	21	28	Asia	Germany, China, Romania
Iceland	2	8	11	39	Europe	United States, Germany, Philippines
Ireland	23	9	16	37	Asia	China, India, the United States
Israel	13	5	..	..	Europe	United States, France, Palestine
Italy	72	3	4	10	Asia	China, Iran, India
Japan	216	6	11	22	Asia	China, Viet Nam, Nepal
Korea	119	4	10	17	Asia	China, Viet Nam, Uzbekistan
Latvia	10	13	27	13	Asia	India, Uzbekistan, Germany
Lithuania	8	7	13	9	Europe	Belarus, Ukraine, India
Luxembourg	4	49	76	91	Europe	France, Germany, Belgium
Mexico	51	1	3	8	Northern America	..
Netherlands	136	14	20	48	Europe	Germany, Italy, China
New Zealand	31	12	23	47	Asia	China, India, Australia
Norway	13	4	7	22	Asia	China, Sweden, Germany
Poland	74	5	5	10	Europe	Ukraine, Belarus, India
Portugal	47	12	14	33	LAC	Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau
Slovak Republic	15	11	13	12	Europe	Ukraine, Czech Republic, Germany
Slovenia	8	9	10	21	Europe	..
Spain	81	4	9	19	LAC	France, Colombia, Italy
Sweden	33	7	12	36	Europe	China, India, Germany
Switzerland	61	18	30	57	Europe	France, Germany, Italy
Türkiye	224	3	8	7	Asia	Syria, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan
United Kingdom	601	20	39	41	Asia	China, India, Nigeria
United States	833	5	11	22	Asia	China, India, Korea
OECD Europe total	2 125	8	12	24	Europe	China, Germany, India
OECD total	4 324	6	14	24	Asia	China, India, Viet Nam

Note: Data for Canada, Colombia, Hungary, Korea, the Slovak Republic, Türkiye and the United States refer to foreign students instead of international students.

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


StatLink  <https://stat.link/jutihe>

Figure 1.11. Top 20 nationalities of international students enrolled in OECD countries, 2014 and 2021



Note: Statistics refer to stocks of international students and exclude Erasmus students in European countries.

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

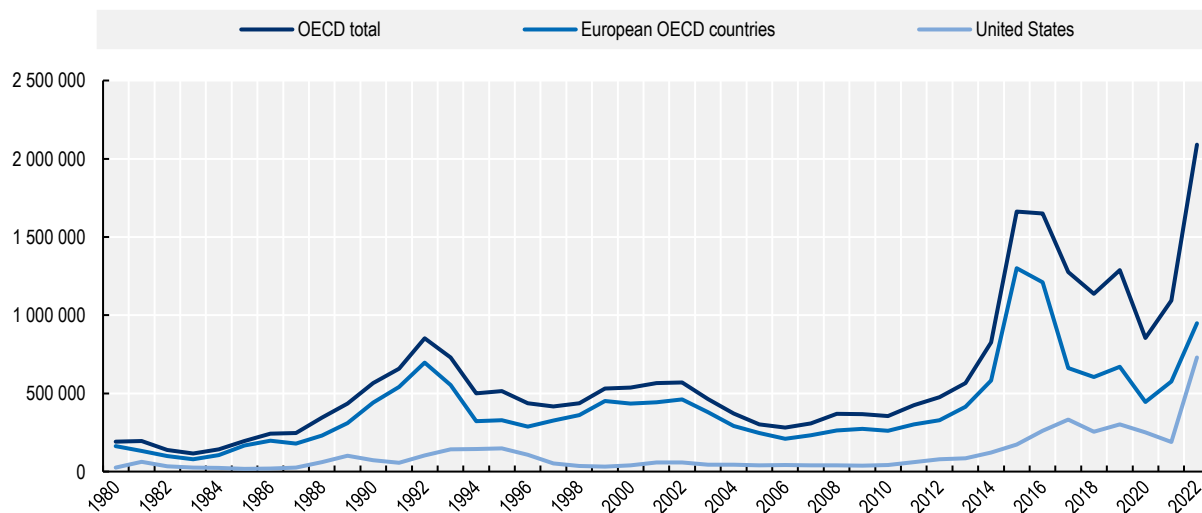
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Asylum applications and international protection grants in the OECD

Asylum applications in the OECD were at a record high in 2022. The number of new asylum seekers to OECD countries nearly doubled (+91%) from 2021 to 2022. Over 2 million new applications were lodged in OECD countries in 2022, the highest level recorded so far and larger than the 2015/16 previous record of 1.7 million (Figure 1.12).

The EU27 also saw a considerable year-on-year increase of 64%, with nearly 900 000 new applicants. This was the third highest level on record, after 2015 and 2016. Early EU figures for the first quarter of 2023 suggest a continuing increase in applications, which are 36% over those for the corresponding period in 2022.

Figure 1.12. New asylum applications since 1980 in the OECD, European OECD countries and the United States



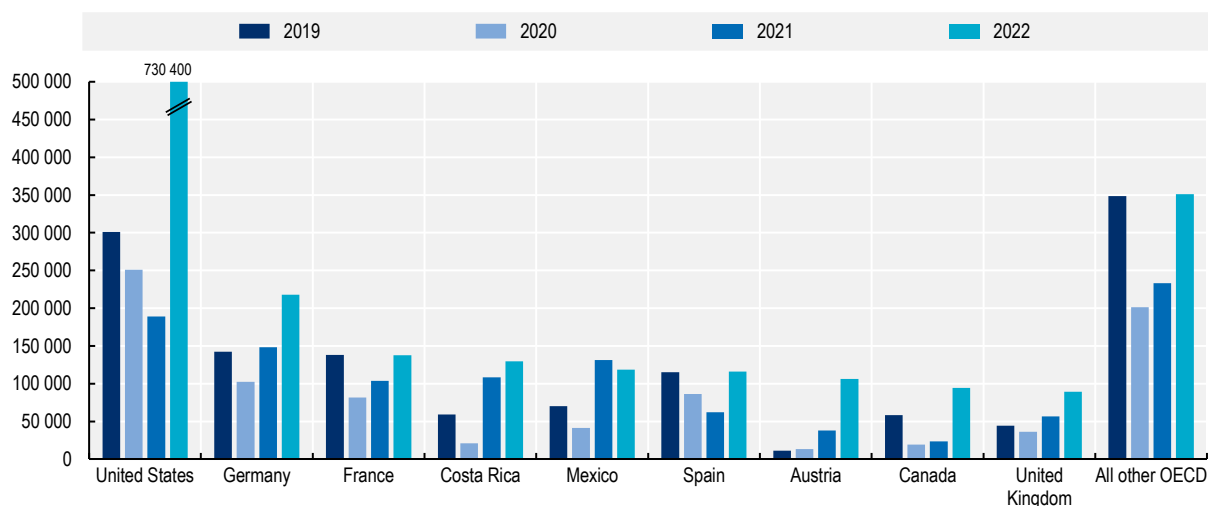
Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from UNHCR and Eurostat.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/me5rzi>

The remarkable surge in demand for asylum in OECD countries was driven by soaring applications in the United States. In 2022, the United States alone received over 730 000 new asylum applications, approximately as many as the next five countries combined (Table 1.5). This represented almost a four-fold increase relative to 2021, and a 2.4-fold increase relative to 2019. The United States has been the main OECD destination country for asylum seekers since 2017. While in 2021, asylum applications in the United States comprised 17% of all asylum applications in the OECD, in 2022 they accounted for 35%.

The largest number of applications in the United States was from citizens of Cuba (157 000) and Venezuela (139 000), whose numbers surged by a factor of 12 and 5, respectively, relative to 2021. Together, the two nationalities accounted for over 40% of all asylum applications to the United States. Arrivals from Cuba were at their highest level in decades with many migrants arriving by land through Nicaragua – which stopped requiring an entry visa for Cubans at the end of 2021. Next, citizens of Honduras, Haiti, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Colombia accounted for between 43 000 and 32 000 applications each, all of them sharply up from 2021 (+600% for Nicaraguans). Applications by Afghans also jumped, counting 25 000 in 2022 compared with an average in the hundreds in previous years. Some of these sudden increases in asylum applications led to the establishment of special humanitarian parole processes for selected nationalities, including Afghans, Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans (see Box 1.3).

Figure 1.13. New asylum applications in top OECD receiving countries, 2019-22



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

StatLink  <https://stat.link/vbrknw>

Germany, the OECD country with the second-most asylum applications, received nearly 220 000 applications in 2022. This is well below the record levels of 2015/16, when Germany received over 1 million applications in 2 years, but above the number of applications received in any other year. In 2022, asylum applicants came mainly from Syria (71 000, +30% relative to 2021), Afghanistan (36 000, +55%) and Türkiye (24 000, +240%), whose citizens have become the third-largest group of applicants, surpassing Iraqis.

France nearly received 140 000 asylum requests in 2022 catching up to pre-pandemic (2019) levels (Figure 1.13). Afghanistan remained the main country of citizenship among applicants (23 000, +40%), but numbers for several other groups have also shown a rapid increase, including citizens of Bangladesh (10 500, +70%) and Türkiye (10 000, +100%).

Costa Rica and Mexico complete the top five OECD receivers of asylum requests in 2022, with nearly 130 000 and 120 000 applications respectively, continuing the upward demand trend for international protection in Central and South America in recent years. In Costa Rica, 92% of asylum applicants come from Nicaragua. In Mexico, there was a marked increase in the number of applications by Cubans (+118% relative to 2021), Venezuelans (+140%) and Nicaraguans (+208%).

Similar to the United States, Canada experienced a four-fold increase in asylum applications in 2022 relative to 2021, with a record level of 94 000 applications. Applications primarily came from citizens of Mexico, Haiti and Türkiye, with record levels for each of these top three origin countries.

Table 1.5. New asylum applications by country where the application is filed, 2019-22

	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change: 2022 vs		Asylum seekers per million population (2022)	Top three origins of asylum seekers (2022)
					2019	2021		
Australia	27 405	19 220	14 155	19 305	-30	+36	741	Iran, India, Afghanistan
Austria	11 010	13 415	37 830	106 405	+866	+181	11 851	Afghanistan, India, Syria
Belgium	23 140	12 930	19 605	32 140	+39	+64	2 766	Afghanistan, Syria, Burundi
Canada	58 340	19 045	23 365	94 375	+62	+304	2 465	Mexico, Haiti, Türkiye
Chile	770	1 675	2 500	5 055	+556	+102	258	Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba
Colombia	10 620	11 920	15 940	5 530	-48	-65	107	Venezuela, Cuba, Ukraine
Costa Rica	59 180	21 125	108 425	129 480	+119	+19	25 059	Nicaragua, Venezuela, Colombia
Czech Republic	1 575	795	1 060	1 335	-15	+26	127	Türkiye, Ukraine, Russia
Denmark	2 645	1 435	2 015	4 505	+70	+124	767	Ukraine, Afghanistan, Syria
Estonia	100	45	75	2 940	+2 840	+3 820	2 208	Ukraine, Russia, Belarus
Finland	2 455	1 455	1 365	4 835	+97	+254	871	Ukraine, Russia, Afghanistan
France	138 290	81 735	103 810	137 605	0	+33	2027	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Türkiye
Germany	142 510	102 580	148 235	217 775	+53	+47	2 616	Syria, Afghanistan, Türkiye
Greece	74 915	37 860	22 660	29 135	-61	+29	2 785	Syria, Afghanistan, West Bank and Gaza Strip
Hungary	470	90	40	45	-90	+13	5	Afghanistan, Iran, Russia
Iceland	805	625	865	4 530	+463	+424	12 040	Ukraine, Venezuela, West Bank and Gaza Strip
Ireland	4 740	1 535	2 615	13 645	+188	+422	2 697	Georgia, Algeria, Somalia
Israel	9 445	1 885	1 925	3 915	-59	+103	430	Russia, Belarus, India
Italy	35 005	21 340	45 200	77 200	+121	+71	1 308	Bangladesh, Pakistan, Egypt
Japan	10 375	3 935	2 415	3 770	-64	+56	30	Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Türkiye
Korea	15 430	6 665	2 330	11 540	-25	+395	223	Kazakhstan, India, Türkiye
Latvia	180	145	580	545	+203	-6	291	Russia, Afghanistan, Belarus
Lithuania	625	260	3 905	905	+45	-77	323	Belarus, Russia, Iraq
Luxembourg	2 200	1 295	1 370	2 395	+9	+75	3 711	Syria, Eritrea, Afghanistan
Mexico	70 365	41 205	131 420	118 735	+69	-10	928	Honduras, Cuba, Haiti
Netherlands	22 540	13 720	24 755	35 530	+58	+44	2020	Syria, Afghanistan, Türkiye
New Zealand	540	435	415	335	-38	-19	65	India, China, Malaysia
Norway	2 205	1 340	1 615	4 650	+111	+188	857	Syria, Ukraine, Afghanistan
Poland	2 765	1 510	6 240	7 700	+178	+23	204	Belarus, Ukraine, Russia
Portugal	1 735	900	1 350	1 980	+14	+47	191	Afghanistan, India, Ukraine
Slovak Republic	215	265	330	505	+135	+53	93	Ukraine, Türkiye, Morocco
Slovenia	3 615	3 465	5 220	6 645	+84	+27	3 154	Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh
Spain	115 190	86 385	62 065	116 150	+1	+87	2 449	Venezuela, Colombia, Peru
Sweden	23 150	13 630	10 180	14 075	-39	+38	1 347	Syria, Ukraine, Afghanistan
Switzerland	12 600	9 765	13 295	23 130	+84	+74	2 647	Afghanistan, Türkiye, Eritrea
Türkiye	56 415	31 335	29 255	33 245	-41	+14	393	Afghanistan, Ukraine, Iraq
United Kingdom	44 315	36 025	56 465	89 395	+102	+58	1 326	Albania, Afghanistan, Iran
United States	301 070	250 940	188 860	730 400	+143	+287	2 192	Cuba, Venezuela, Honduras
OECD total	1 288 950	853 930	1 093 750	2091 385	+62	+91	1 519	Venezuela, Cuba, Afghanistan
<i>Selected non-OECD countries</i>								
Brazil	51 619	22 145	7 755	50 330	-2	+549	234	Venezuela, Cuba, Angola
Bulgaria	6 750	3 460	10 890	20 260	+200	+86	2 962	Syria, Afghanistan, Morocco
Croatia	1 245	1 540	2 730	12 750	+924	+367	3 301	Iraq, Russia, Burundi
Peru	122 701	52 530	1 515	1 430	-99	-6	42	Venezuela, Cuba, Colombia
Romania	2 739	6 025	9 065	12 065	+341	+33	634	Ukraine, India, Bangladesh

Note: Figures for the United States 2016-20 refer to "affirmative" claims submitted to the Department of Homeland Security (number of cases, multiplied by 1.5 to reflect the estimated number of persons) and "defensive" claims submitted to the Executive Office for Immigration Review (number of persons).

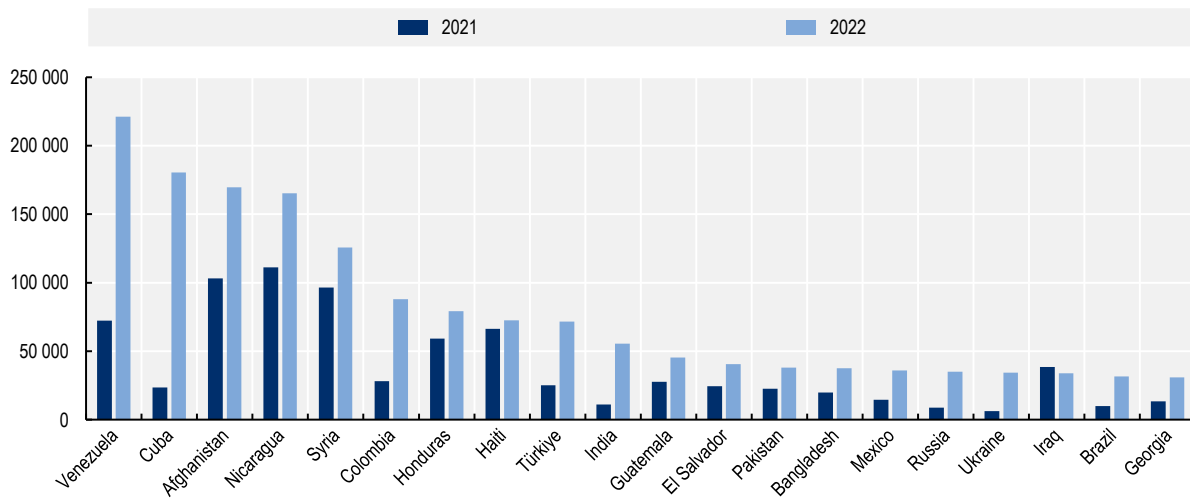
Source: UNHCR; Eurostat; OECD International Migration Database.

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The OECD as a whole received about 1 500 new asylum requests per million population in 2022, a 10% increase year-on-year. As in previous years, Costa Rica saw by far the highest numbers of asylum seekers relative to its population (25 000 per million). The next main recipients relative to population size were Iceland and Austria (both with over 10 000 asylum seekers per million inhabitants), followed by Luxembourg (4 000).⁴ Slovenia, Greece, Belgium, Ireland, Switzerland and Germany all received around or under 3 000 asylum requests per million inhabitants. Sweden, which was in the top three until 2019, ranked 17th in 2022 with a ratio of 1 400 asylum requests per million inhabitants.

The top origin countries for asylum applicants within the OECD in 2022 were Venezuela (221 000), Cuba (180 000), Afghanistan (170 000), Nicaragua (165 000) and Syria (126 000) (Figure 1.14). There was a notable year-on-year increase in the number of asylum-seekers from all top 10 origin countries. Cuba rose from 12th to second place as the number of Cuban applicants to OECD countries surged by a factor of seven. Venezuela became the top asylum origin country in 2022 as the number of Venezuelan applicants tripled. The number of asylum seekers from Colombia (88 000), and Türkiye (72 000) also tripled compared to the previous year. Finally, India became tenth-largest origin country for asylum in the OECD in 2022 through a five-fold increase in numbers.

Figure 1.14. Top 20 origin countries of asylum applicants in OECD countries, 2021-22



Source: UNHCR; Eurostat; OECD International Migration Database.

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Following a slow rebound in 2021, grants of international protection rose in 2022 to reach their highest level since 2017, with a nearly 50% increase (Table 1.6). The two main hosts, Germany (133 000) and the United States (102 000) each granted protection to twice as many refugees as in 2021. Canada, the third top host, welcomed 74 000 new refugees (+23%), followed by the United Kingdom with 54 000 (+23%) and France 39 000 (+8%). In Spain, the number of positive decisions reached 36 000, an increase of 73% compared with 2021. Several countries showed a notable increase over the year in the number of protection grants issued (Table 1.6). For some of these, including Australia (13 000), New Zealand (4 000) and the United States, the increase constituted a return to pre-pandemic levels. For others, such as Japan (2000), Iceland (950) or Estonia (2 100), these relatively higher figures are more novel.

Table 1.6. Humanitarian admissions, including positive decisions on applications for international protection and resettlement arrivals, 2013-22

	2013-17 average	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change 2019/22	% change 2021/22
Australia	17 414	16 250	18 762	13 171	5 947	13 307	-29	+124
Austria	16 889	15 020	7 425	6 835	12 105	16 560	+123	+37
Belgium	10 923	10 560	6 770	5 885	10 120	11 005	+63	+9
Canada	36 140	45 493	48 533	25 485	60 235	74 340	+53	+23
Chile	66	173	20	5	15	60	+200	+300
Colombia	18	37	337	351	550	131	-61	-76
Costa Rica	307	185	1 365	3 435	682	3 956	+190	+480
Czech Republic	356	155	135	105	260	325	+141	+25
Denmark	5 897	1 315	1 575	450	830	665	-58	-20
Estonia	73	50	50	25	50	2 100	+4 100	+4 100
Finland	3 981	3 010	2 555	1 815	1 955	2 325	-9	+19
France	22 370	38 290	33 740	20 470	35 810	38 740	+15	+8
Germany	180 493	79 140	75 210	63 865	66 530	133 240	+77	+100
Greece	3 934	15 210	17 350	34 325	16 575	19 245	+11	+16
Hungary	606	365	60	130	40	30	-50	-25
Iceland	76	155	380	385	290	950	+150	+228
Ireland	622	1 345	1 760	1 140	1 930	3 955	+125	+105
Israel	168	506	130	68	15	20	-85	+33
Italy	26 888	31 850	19 730	11 935	21 805	25 740	+30	+18
Japan	136	104	101	91	654	1 997	+1 877	+205
Korea	346	648	295	221	114	237	-20	+108
Latvia	103	30	35	25	90	230	+557	+156
Lithuania	156	155	90	80	435	305	+239	-30
Luxembourg	526	1 010	705	765	860	975	+38	+13
Mexico	1 251	5 406	8 228	19 997	20 403	20 843	+153	+2
Netherlands	13 620	4 845	6 720	9 045	12 535	16 585	+147	+32
New Zealand	3 767	4 191	3 618	2 283	1 572	3 864	+7	+146
Norway	9 040	3 940	4 590	2 670	4 755	4 225	-8	-11
Poland	570	375	265	370	2 155	3 870	+1 360	+80
Portugal	299	660	545	315	320	675	+24	+111
Slovak Republic	118	45	35	40	45	70	+100	+56
Slovenia	89	135	85	85	15	205	+141	+1 267
Spain	3 215	3 725	39 230	51 420	20 940	36 235	-8	+73
Sweden	38 335	15 600	11 070	8 015	9 325	8 405	-24	-10
Switzerland	13 100	16 310	11 795	10 800	10 075	10 500	-11	+4
Türkiye	17 126	4 934	5 445	8 753	13 227	12 857	+136	-3
United Kingdom	21 239	26 607	23 415	32 057	43 562	53 738	+130	+23
United States	143 590	175 004	88 915	63 487	48 332	102 452	+15	+112
All countries	593 848	522 833	441 069	400 399	425 158	624 962	+42	+47
All European countries	373 518	269 902	265 320	263 052	273 412	390 898	+47	+43

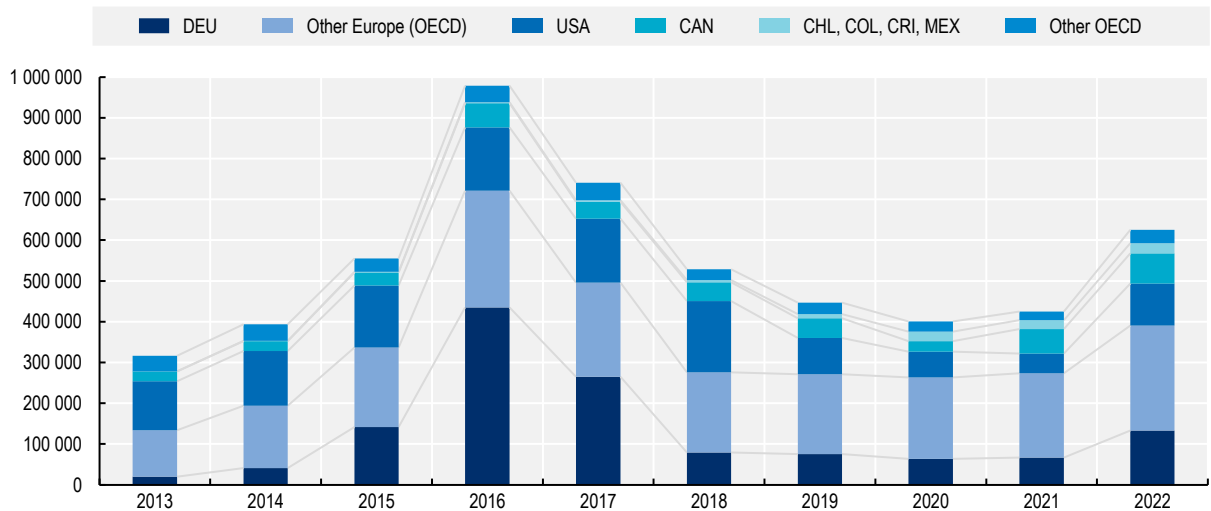
Note: Some data presented may differ from statistics published previously due to retroactive changes or the inclusion of previously unavailable data.

Source: UNHCR; Eurostat; OECD International Migration Database.


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Looking over the decade, trends in the volume of international protection granted across the main host countries and regional country groups echo some of the trends for asylum applications (Figure 1.15). From a regional perspective, the overall surge in international protection grants by European OECD countries in 2022 was largely driven by Germany, although excluding Germany there was still a 25% increase in the rest of the region.

Figure 1.15. Grants of international protection (positive decisions and resettlement) in the OECD, 2013-22



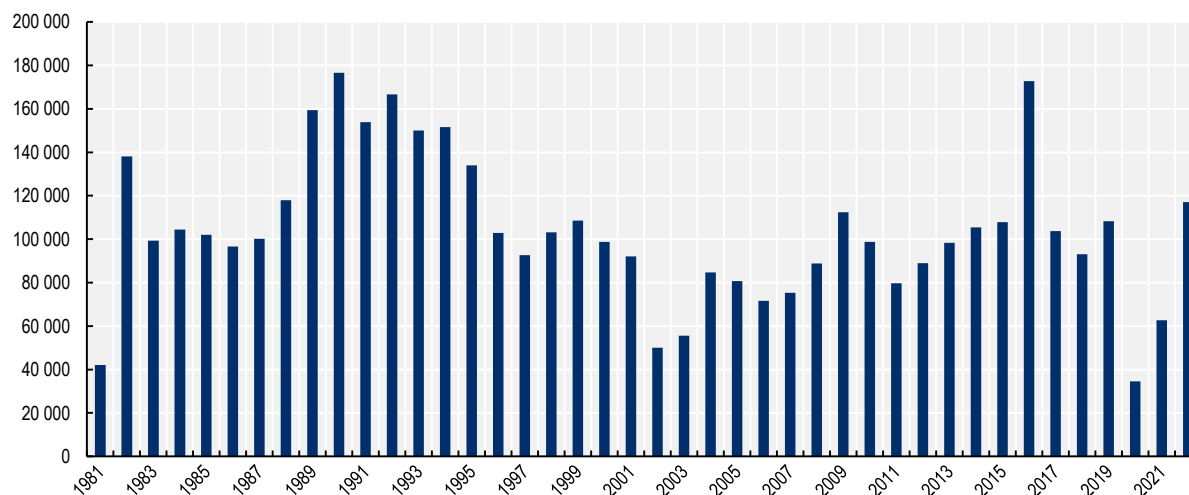
Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from UNHCR, Eurostat and OECD International Migration Database.

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Resettlement programmes for refugees are designed as a durable solution and a responsibility-sharing mechanism among the international community. They are designed to transfer the most vulnerable refugees from a country of first asylum to another country that grants them long-term protection. On average, since 1982, 105 000 refugees per year have been resettled to OECD countries. During the worst of the pandemic, transfers could not take place, so these programmes came to a halt, and resumed in 2021. Resettlement transfers continued to rebound in 2022 (+87% relative to 2021, +239% 2020), reaching 117 000, slightly above the 2019 pre-pandemic level (Figure 1.16).

Canada remained the top OECD resettlement country, receiving over twice as many refugees (48 000) through this pathway as in 2021, and accounting for over 40% of all resettlement arrivals to OECD countries in 2022. Resettlement figures also grew considerably in the next two countries, the United States (29 000, +112%) and Australia (+17 000, +418%), the latter returning to third place after a particularly strong drop in 2020-21. However, resettlement arrivals decreased in some of the main European host countries, such as Sweden (5 000, -21%), Germany (4 800, -29%) and Norway (3 100, -14%). France is the main exception, with 3 200 (+65%) resettled refugees in 2022.

Figure 1.16. Refugees admitted to OECD countries under resettlement programmes, 1981-2022



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

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Box 1.3. Humanitarian parole programmes in the United States

Since 2021, the US administration has relied on *humanitarian parole* to grant relief to asylum seekers at the US border who might otherwise have been denied entry based on border policies such as Title 42. In some cases, the administration has implemented special humanitarian parole programmes for selected nationalities, with specific conditions (e.g. in terms of length or work authorisation – see below).

Immigration parole is a long-standing legal mechanism within the United States that allows certain non-citizens to enter the country temporarily without fear of deportation (USCIS, 2023^[3]). Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Department of Homeland Security (and its sub-agencies) can grant parole status for urgent humanitarian reasons or reasons pertaining to public interest, terms that leave the US Government with a broad discretionary power for determining eligibility.

Humanitarian parole generally allows entry with a limited stay of one to two years and does not include work authorisation. Importantly, parole is not equivalent to a visa, nor an immigration status, and it does not provide official admission into the United States – it merely provides temporary protection from deportation. Once in the United States, parolees can apply for asylum, another visa (e.g. work), or for permanent residence on family grounds if they have immediate family in the United States. The current historically large backlog in immigration applications – including an estimated five-year wait time for asylum cases – means that parolees may have to remain in this status for a long time before obtaining another status or an asylum court decision.

Humanitarian parole for Afghans

In August 2021, the United States turned to parole authorisation as a special measure to provide emergency safe passage for Afghan evacuees in the midst of the Taliban takeover. The high volume of applications added to an already large administrative backlog. Based on government and congressional records, between January 2020 and April 2022, nearly 45 000 Afghans had applied for humanitarian parole, but grants were only in the hundreds.

Uniting for Ukraine

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

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

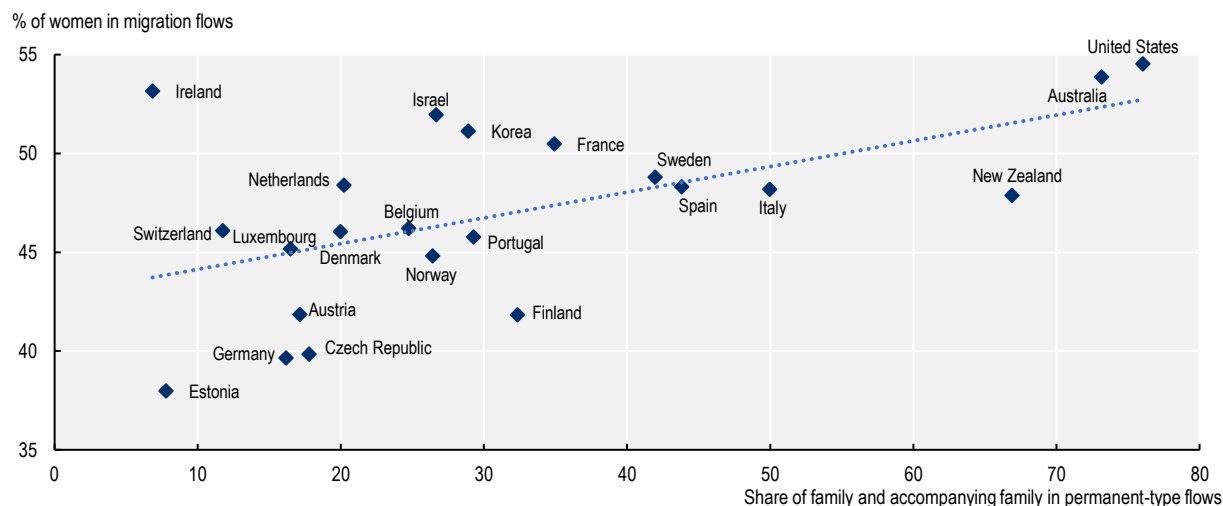
Processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans (CHNV)

In October 2022, a new humanitarian parole programme addressed Venezuelans experiencing dangerous conditions, violence, or severe economic hardship in their home country. In January 2023, the process was expanded to include nationals of Cuba, Haiti and Nicaragua. The programme allows citizens of these countries to apply for parole to enter the United States under the condition that they have a US sponsor with legal status and financial means to support them. Those approved for parole can enter and legally reside and work in the United States for up to two years (USCIS, 2023^[4]). Admissions via this parole programme are capped at 30 000 parolees per month. Official statistics on the beneficiaries of the CHNV processes have not been released, but one recent study estimates a total of 102 000 CHNV parolees admitted between October 2022 and April 2023, including around 38 000 Venezuelans, 22 000 Cubans, 29 000 Haitians, and 13 000 Nicaraguans. Similarly to U4U, the CHNV parole processes have also been credited with dramatically reducing encounters at the southern borders (a proxy for irregular migration). As of June 2023, both parole programmes (U4U and CHNV) are active.

Demographics of migration flows to the OECD

In 2021, six OECD countries received more migrant women than men. The share of migrant women was highest in the United States, Australia, Ireland and Israel. In these countries, the share of women in migration flows remains relatively stable, reflecting the predominance of family migration (Figure 1.17). The share of women is however lower, close to 40%, in Germany, Austria, and in most Central and Eastern European countries.

Figure 1.17. Correlation between the share of women in total migration and the share of family migration, 2021



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

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In 2021, the composition of migration flows by country of origin returned to its pre-COVID-19 rankings, although China (227 000) has not reached its previous level and remains far behind India (407 000) (Table 1.7). The third country is again Romania (215 000) just before Ukraine which was already the fifth country of origin in the OECD with around 189 000 entries recorded, excluding all temporary Ukrainian workers who were employed in Poland.


Major increases were recorded for Iran (+140%), Uzbekistan (+120%) and to a lesser extent for Iraq (+100%). Conversely, important declines were registered for Venezuela, Viet Nam and the United Kingdom.

Obviously, variations between 2020 and 2021 need to be considered with some caution as they partially reflect changes in the reopening of borders in major destination countries and not only relative change in push factors in countries of origin.

Table 1.7. Top 50 countries of origin of new immigrants to the OECD, 2020-21

	Number	Number	Share of total flows	2021/20 absolute change	2021/20 change (%)	Difference with 2020 rank	Expatriation rate
	2020	2021	2021 (%)				(per '000 population) in 2021
India	220	407	7.5	188	86	0	0.3
China	205	283	5.2	78	38	1	0.2
Romania	211	215	4.0	4	2	-1	11.1
Ukraine	141	189	3.5	48	34	1	4.3
Germany	119	141	2.6	22	18	3	1.7
Syria	74	140	2.6	67	90	14	6.7
Morocco	100	132	2.4	32	33	6	3.6
Mexico	114	128	2.4	14	12	2	1.0
Afghanistan	69	126	2.3	57	82	13	3.2
Poland	116	121	2.2	5	4	-1	3.2
Italy	111	121	2.2	9	8	0	2.0
Iran	48	115	2.1	67	141	14	1.3
Brazil	108	113	2.1	6	5	-1	0.5
Iraq	51	107	2.0	55	108	11	2.5
Pakistan	70	106	2.0	36	51	6	0.5
United States	75	102	1.9	27	36	3	0.3
France	84	100	1.9	17	20	-2	1.6
Russia	78	97	1.8	19	24	0	0.7
Philippines	83	91	1.7	9	11	-2	0.8
United Kingdom	124	88	1.6	-36	-29	-13	1.3
Venezuela	193	82	1.5	-110	-57	-17	2.9
Bulgaria	83	82	1.5	-1	-2	-6	11.8
Colombia	94	77	1.4	-17	-18	-9	1.5
Viet Nam	130	74	1.4	-57	-44	-18	0.8
Spain	58	73	1.4	15	26	-2	1.5
Türkiye	53	71	1.3	18	34	-2	0.8
Nigeria	45	69	1.3	24	52	0	0.3
Albania	41	52	1.0	11	28	2	18.2
Bangladesh	38	49	0.9	11	29	5	0.3
Portugal	39	47	0.9	8	21	2	4.5
Uzbekistan	21	46	0.9	26	125	23	1.4
Egypt	31	44	0.8	14	45	9	0.4
Cuba	31	40	0.7	9	31	6	3.6
Algeria	33	40	0.7	7	22	3	0.9
Hungary	39	39	0.7	0	0	-2	4.0
Netherlands	31	38	0.7	7	23	4	2.2
Korea	41	37	0.7	-4	-11	-8	0.7
Dominican Republic	39	36	0.7	-3	-7	-7	3.3
Croatia	37	35	0.6	-2	-6	-4	8.5
Canada	31	35	0.6	3	10	-2	0.9
Honduras	36	34	0.6	-2	-5	-5	3.3
Argentina	26	33	0.6	8	31	5	0.7
Tunisia	24	33	0.6	9	39	8	2.7
Somalia	18	33	0.6	14	77	14	1.9
Peru	42	32	0.6	-10	-23	-18	1.0
Azerbaijan	13	32	0.6	19	141	30	3.1
Serbia	30	32	0.6	2	6	-5	4.3
Belgium	25	30	0.6	5	19	0	2.6
Belarus	19	29	0.5	10	53	7	3.1
Kazakhstan	16	29	0.5	12	76	17	1.5

Source: OECD International Migration Database.

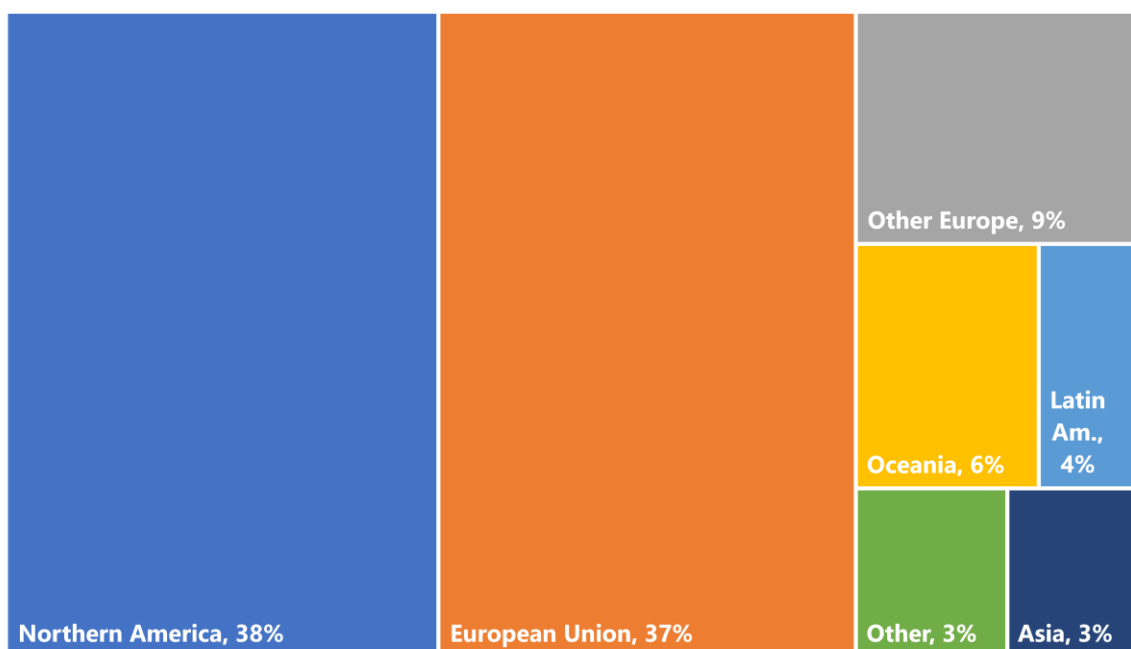
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Foreign-born population in OECD countries

In 2022, 145 million people in the OECD area lived outside their country of birth, a quarter more than ten years earlier. The foreign-born represented about 10.6% of the total population of OECD countries in 2022 compared with 8.9% in 2012.

Most immigrants lived in North America (38%) and in European OECD countries (37%) (Figure 1.18). The United States alone hosted a third of the total. Germany was the second main destination country with 14 million immigrants (10%), followed by the United Kingdom (9.6 million, 7%), France and Canada (6% each).

Figure 1.18. Distribution of the foreign-born population in OECD countries, 2022



Note: Data for Asia refer to the foreign population. "Other" includes Israel and Türkiye.

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

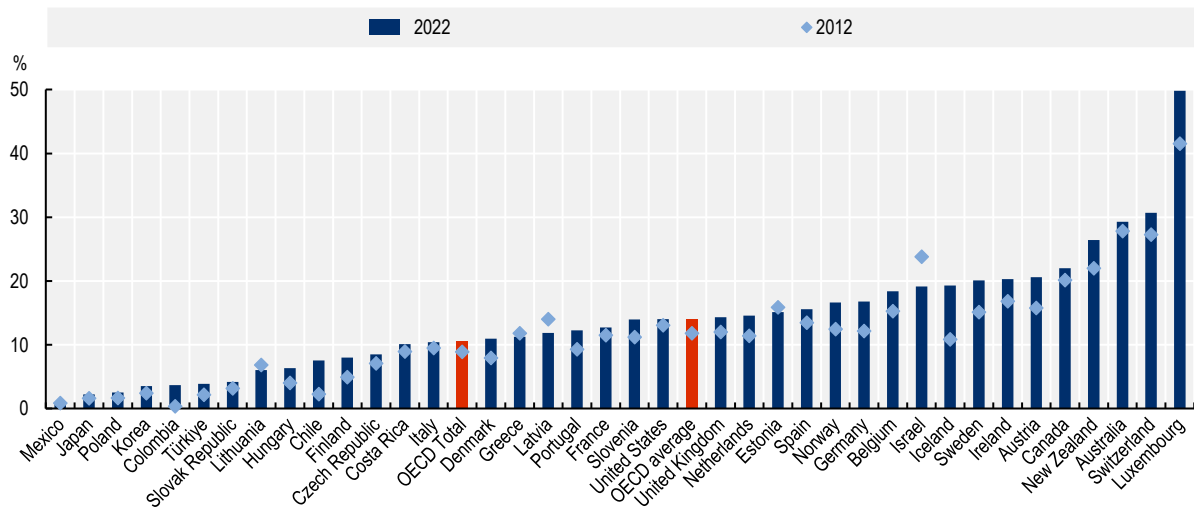
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The two OECD countries in Oceania, Australia and New Zealand, accounted for over 6% of immigrants in the OECD area, while the four Latin American OECD countries hosted 5.1 million foreign-born residents (4%), and the two Asian OECD countries 4.6 million (3%). Türkiye is home to 3.2 million immigrants (excluding most Syrian refugees however) and Israel to 1.8 million.


In the decade to 2022, the share of immigrants in the population increased in almost all OECD countries (Figure 1.19). Immigrants account for more than 10% of the population in two-thirds of OECD countries. The OECD countries with the highest shares of immigrants were Luxembourg (50%), Switzerland (31%), Australia (29%), New Zealand (26%), Canada (22%), Austria (21%), Ireland and Sweden (20% in both).

In 2012, the foreign-born represented less than 3% of the population in seven OECD countries. In 2022, this is only the case in three countries: Mexico (1%), Japan (2.2%) and Poland (2.5%).

Figure 1.19. Foreign-born population as a percentage of the total population in OECD countries, 2012 and 2022



Note: Data refer to 2012 or the closest available year, and to 2022 or the most recent available year. The OECD average is a simple average based on rates presented on the figure. For Japan and Korea, the data refer to the foreign population rather than the foreign-born population. Source: OECD International Migration Database, Eurostat, UNDESA.

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Large increases were observed in Iceland (8.4 percentage points) and in Luxembourg (8.3 percentage points). The increase in the share of the foreign-born population in Luxembourg follows a longer-term trend. Iceland has received large inflows of free movement migrants driven by Iceland's economic growth and has in the last few years received also humanitarian migrants.

The share of immigrants multiplied by 10 in Colombia over the period and more than tripled in Chile mostly due to the inflow of Venezuelans. By the end of 2022, 2.5 million Venezuelans had completed a pre-registration for temporary protection in Colombia. Venezuelans have become the largest immigrant community in Chile. Estimates from the Chilean National Statistics Institute indicate that the number of foreigners almost doubled between 2017 and 2021 alone.

Acquisitions of citizenship in OECD countries

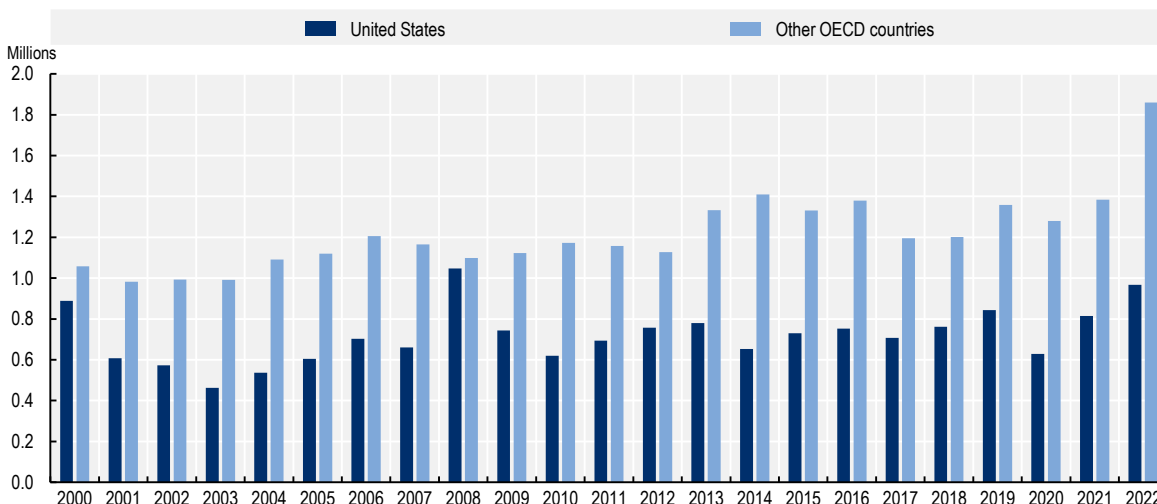
Record acquisitions of citizenship in OECD countries in 2022

Partial data for 2022 suggest that the number of acquisitions of citizenship in OECD countries was at record levels. Indeed, at an estimated 2.8 million, they are well above the 2.2 million observed in both 2021 and 2019 (Figure 1.20).

This represents a 25% increase, and a major departure from the relatively stable figures registered since 2010, which fluctuated between 1.8 and 2.2 million acquisitions per year. Canada accounted for a third of this increase, with a record 375 000 new Canadian citizens in 2022 (+174% compared to 2021 and +50% compared to 2019). The main countries of birth of new Canadians were India (60 000), the Philippines (42 000), Syria (20 000) and Pakistan (15 000).

The second largest absolute increase was observed in the United States, which granted citizenship to 970 000 people in 2022 (155 000, +19%), the highest level since 2008. More than 180 000 persons were granted Spanish citizenship in 2022, and 167 000 German citizenship (+37 000 and +28%), more than in any year since 2001.

Figure 1.20. Acquisitions of citizenships in OECD countries, 2000-22

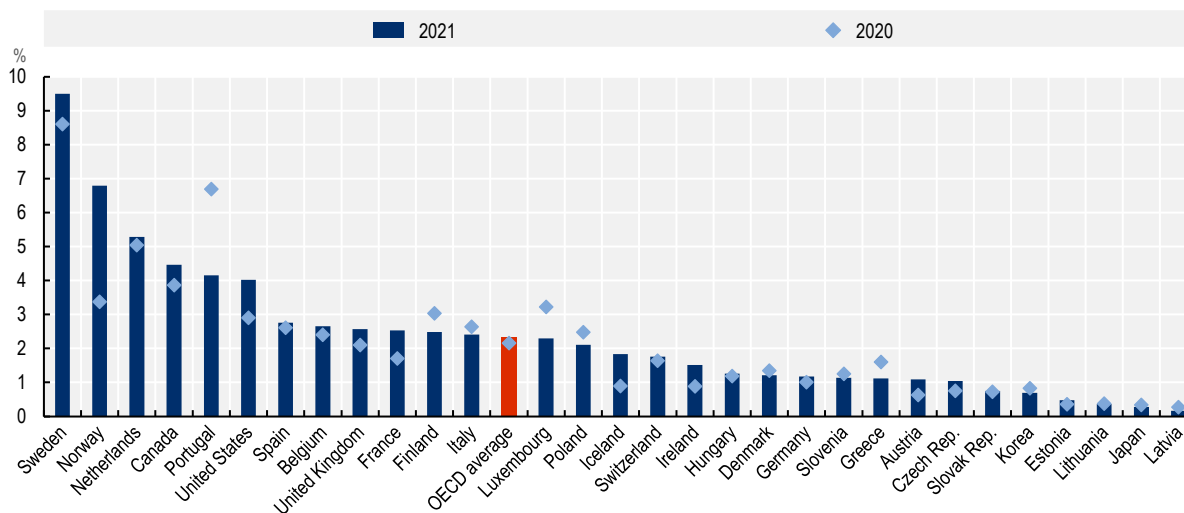


Note: The estimation for 2022 is based on preliminary data for 21 OECD countries accounting for 87% of the 2021 total.
 Source: OECD International Migration database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.


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The acquisitions of citizenship relative to the size of the foreign population was stable on average across the OECD at 2.3%. Sweden remained the top country, with a ratio of 9.5% up from 8.6% in 2021 (Figure 1.21), Norway ranked second with 6.8% double that in 2021, followed by the Netherlands (5.3%), Canada (4.5%) and Portugal (4.2%). On the other hand, the Slovak Republic, Baltic countries and Asian OECD countries granted citizenship to less than 1% of their foreign population.

Figure 1.21. Acquisitions of citizenship as a percentage of foreign population, 2020-21



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

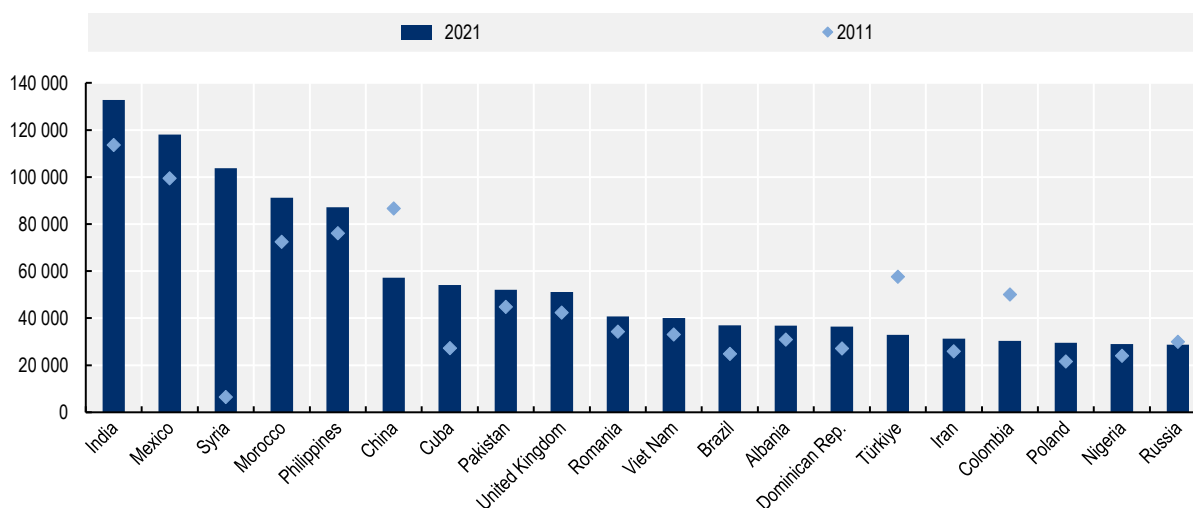
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More than 100 000 Syrian citizens acquired the nationality of an OECD country

India has been the main origin country of new citizens in OECD countries since 2019. This was despite a recent drop of -15% compared to 2019. In 2021, 133 000 Indian citizens acquired the nationality of an OECD country (Figure 1.22). As in previous years, these acquisitions took place mostly in the United States (56 000), Australia (24 000) and Canada (21 000). Mexico again ranked second in 2021, with 118 000 of its nationals granted nationality of another OECD country, virtually all of them becoming US citizens.

Philippines and China were replaced by Syria and Morocco as third and fourth countries of origin. Many of the Syrian citizens who left their country during the war in the mid-2010s have reached the required duration of residence in the host country to apply for citizenship. More than 100 000 Syrians were granted citizenship of an OECD country in 2021 (+154%), of which 31 000 were in Sweden, 27 000 in the Netherlands and 19 000 in Germany. The 2022 total of acquisitions of citizenship by Syrian citizens will exceed 100 000 with in particular 48 000 new German citizens. In 2021, 91 000 Moroccan citizens acquired an OECD citizenship: 42 000 acquired Spanish citizenship (55 000 in 2022), 19 000, French and 17 000 Italian citizenship.

Figure 1.22. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries: Top 20 countries of former nationality, 2019 and 2021



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

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Recent trends in labour market outcomes for migrants

It is well established that migrants' labour market outcomes are more sensitive to the business cycle and that, despite an over representation in some key front-line workers, migrants were disproportionately negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in most OECD countries compared to their native-born counterparts (OECD, 2020^[5]).

However, the impact of the health crisis on migrants' labour market situations has come to an end and OECD economies have rebounded sharply in 2021 with labour and skills shortages apparent in many sectors and countries. In most countries the total employment rate was higher at the end of 2022 than before the COVID-19 pandemic, end 2019 (OECD, 2023^[6]).

As a signal of strong recovery after a sharp decline, which was already evident in late 2021 (OECD, 2022^[7]; OECD, 2022^[8]), the labour market outcomes for migrants continued to improve in almost all OECD countries. The average employment rate of migrants in OECD countries increased from 69.9% in 2021 to 72.3% in 2022, with 25 out of 30 OECD countries (with data available for both 2019 and 2022) surpassing their pre-crisis levels.

What is more, in 17 out of OECD 32 countries with available data, employment rates reached the highest level recorded for at least two decades (see Annex Figure 1.A.1 for selected countries). The positive trend was both observed in major migrant-hosting countries such as Australia, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as in Central Eastern European countries including the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia. It was also observed in the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland and Sweden). Notably, Australia, Canada and Ireland achieved employment rates of over 75% for the first time, while the Czech Republic and Hungary maintained their high migrant employment rates above 80%. Along with the increase in employment, migrants' unemployment rate decreased substantially, from an average of 9.3% in 2021 to 7.6% in 2022 (Table 1.8).

In two-thirds of OECD countries, the gap in employment rates between migrants and native-born individuals narrowed significantly in 2022. As a result, at 72.3%, the average employment rate of migrants in OECD countries almost caught up with that of the native-born population (72.7%). However, the average unemployment rate for migrants remained 2.4 percentage points higher. This narrowing of the gap in labour market outcomes seems at least partly due to a mix of cyclical effects which disproportionately benefits occupations in which migrants are overrepresented, an increase in return migration among recent migrants with weaker labour market attachment, and greater job mobility across sectors for settled migrants (OECD, 2019^[9]; OECD, 2022^[8]).

While migrants in most OECD countries have experienced a favourable evolution of their labour market situation, the degree of improvement has varied, partly depending on the domestic labour market situation and the composition of the immigrant population. Despite an overall reduction, a gap in the employment rate between migrants and the native-born still persists, particularly in Western European countries such as the Netherlands (-13.7 percentage points), Germany (-9.1 percentage points), and France (-7.6 percentage points), in contrast to other OECD countries such as the United States (+3.2 percentage points) and Latin American countries where migrants have higher employment rates than the native-born. For example, the employment gap in Chile and Costa Rica was +15.1 and +7.6 percentage points, respectively. The employment rates of both groups are now at roughly equal levels in Australia (-0.4 percentage points), Canada (-0.6 percentage points), Japan (+0.7 percentage points), and the United Kingdom (0.3 percentage points). In the EU-27 overall, the employment rate of the native-born remains 3.5 percentage points lower than that of migrants.

In most OECD countries, migrants are also more likely to be unemployed than the native-born, except for the United States (-0.4 percentage points) and Australia (-0.3 percentage points). While the employment rate of the native-born population increased and unemployment rates decreased in 33 OECD countries with available data for both 2021 and 2022, the employment rate of migrants showed an increase in all countries, with the exception of Poland. In Poland, the decrease of -5.3 percentage points seems attributable to the high inflow of refugees from Ukraine. In fact, the number of migrants from Non-EU/EFTA countries captured by the labour force survey in Poland has increased by 69% from 2021 and 2022.

While it is not clear to which degree these recent arrivals are already captured in the labour force survey, as Ukraine is not individually identified as an origin country, they appear to be included at least in part. Available evidence however suggests that most Ukrainian refugees, mostly women, found in 2022 a first job in their host country, demonstrating a much faster labour market integration than most other refugee groups (see Box 1.3).

Employment rates for migrants between 2021 and 2022 increased the most in Greece (+6.0 percentage points), Iceland (+5.9 percentage points), and Ireland (+5.2 percentage points). The native-born in these countries also experienced the particularly high increases in employment rates, reflecting more favourable labour market conditions than the year before.

Three-fourths of OECD countries recorded an increase in the foreign-born employment rate compared to the pre-COVID situation, and 80% of these countries also experienced a simultaneous decrease in the unemployment rate. The increase in the employment rate of the immigrant population since 2019 is particularly significant in Greece (+7.6 percentage points), Denmark (+6.9 percentage points), and Finland (+6.2 percentage points). Only in a few countries, such as Germany, the improvement in the employment rate of immigrants in 2022 was not sufficient to offset the negative impact of the crisis.

Among Latin American countries with 2022 data available, Chile (+1.5 percentage points) and Costa Rica (+4.8 percentage points) experienced growth in immigrant employment rates that were higher than those of the native-born. Finally, the employment rate of migrants residing in Korea, where labour migration has been limited due to long border closures (ADBI/OECD/ILO, 2023^[10]), has not yet recovered to pre-crisis levels.

The labour force participation rate of migrants in OECD countries, which had declined in 2020 due to limited access to the labour market for migrant workers and subsequent return migration to their countries of origin, also continued to increase in 2022, reaching an average of 78.2%, almost 2 percentage points higher than that of the native-born population. While almost half of OECD countries have a higher participation rate among migrants than among the native-born, this gap is particularly significant in Chile (+15.1 percentage points), Luxembourg (+10.5 percentage points), Portugal (+8.5 percentage points), and Costa Rica (+7.5 percentage points). On the other hand, the gap is negative in the Netherlands (-12.0 percentage points) and Germany (-7.1 percentage points).

Table 1.8. Labour market situation of migrants in 38 OECD countries in 2022

	2022		Change in 2022-21		Gap with the native-born in 2022	
	Percentages		Percentage points		Percentage points	
	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Australia	3.6	77.2	-1.8	+3.0	-0.3	-0.4
Austria	8.5	70.2	-2.8	+2.6	+5.0	-5.1
Belgium	9.5	61.5	-1.5	+2.1	+4.9	-6.3
Canada	5.9	75.2	-2.6	+2.3	+0.9	-0.6
Chile*	6.7	75.5	-0.7	+1.5	-1.5	+15.1
Colombia**	6.0	65.5	-11.4	+4.1	-0.2	+5.1
Costa Rica	11.3	66.9	-6.7	+4.8	-1.5	+7.6
Czech Republic	2.6	81.0	-0.7	+1.2	+0.4	+5.8
Denmark	7.5	72.6	+0.2	+2.6	+3.4	-4.8
Estonia	8.1	74.7	-1.6	+3.5	+2.5	-1.9
Finland	11.3	70.4	-2.4	+4.2	+4.9	-4.4
France	11.5	61.6	-0.9	+0.5	+4.7	-7.6
Germany	5.6	69.8	-0.9	+1.5	+3.0	-9.1
Greece	19.0	60.9	-4.0	+6.0	+7.0	+0.2
Hungary	4.0	80.6	+0.6	+0.3	+0.4	+6.4
Iceland	6.6	82.9	-4.1	+5.9	+3.3	-0.4
Ireland	4.9	77.0	-2.6	+5.2	+0.5	+5.2
Israel**	4.6	77.9	+0.3	-0.4	+0.0	+13.8
Italy	10.8	62.4	-2.3	+3.1	+3.0	+2.6
Japan***	5.0	77.3	-	-	+1.0	+0.7

	2022		Change in 2022-21		Gap with the native-born in 2022	
	Percentages		Percentage points		Percentage points	
	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Korea	4.1	67.8	-1.8	+0.2	+1.2	-1.5
Latvia	8.1	68.3	+0.1	+1.2	+1.1	-3.3
Lithuania	8.7	70.6	-1.3	+2.4	+2.6	-3.3
Luxembourg	4.9	74.2	-1.1	+1.4	+0.8	+9.5
Mexico**	5.4	51.7	-1.1	+4.3	+1.1	-9.4
Netherlands	5.8	70.3	-2.1	+3.5	+2.7	-13.7
New Zealand	2.7	82.7	-0.6	+1.9	-1.2	+4.4
Norway	5.9	73.2	-3.0	+3.0	+3.3	-5.8
Poland	5.7	75.1	+0.6	-5.3	+2.8	+3.8
Portugal	7.5	77.8	+0.5	+0.9	+1.6	+6.7
Slovak Republic	5.2	78.3	-2.9	+4.5	-1.0	+7.0
Slovenia	5.8	69.8	-0.9	+2.2	+2.1	-3.9
Spain	18.2	63.5	-3.4	+3.0	+6.5	-1.2
Sweden	16.0	68.8	-3.4	+3.9	+11.3	-11.3
Switzerland	7.0	75.3	-1.1	+0.1	+3.9	-6.4
Türkiye***	15.8	40.1	+1.2	-4.1	+2.5	-7.6
United Kingdom	4.9	75.8	-0.7	+0.4	+1.4	+0.3
United States	3.5	72.6	-2.1	+2.6	-0.4	+3.2
OECD average	7.6	72.3	-1.8	+2.3	+2.4	-0.4
OECD total	6.0	71.0	-2.3	+2.3	+1.2	+0.5
EU27	10.0	66.8	-1.8	+2.3	+4.4	-3.5

Note: Gap with the native-born refers to the difference between the corresponding rates of the foreign-born and native-born populations. The OECD total is a weighted average. The OECD average is calculated as a simple average of all countries with available data for both years.

([†]) The data for Chile include the first 11 months of the year 2022.

(^{**}) The data for Colombia, Israel and Mexico refer to 2021 instead of 2022, and the change refers to the comparison between 2020 and 2021.

(^{***}) The data for Türkiye and Japan refer to 2020 instead of 2022, and the change refers to the comparison between 2019 and 2020.

Rates for Korea are estimated for the population aged 15-59 and refer to foreigners and immigrants who have been naturalised in the past 5 years, compared to nationals. Rates for Japan refer to foreign nationals.

The OECD average excludes Colombia, Israel, Japan, Mexico and Türkiye, as 2022 data for these countries are not available.

Source: European countries and Türkiye: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel, New Zealand, the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; Japan: Population Census; Korea: Economically Active Population Survey and Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force; Chile: Encuesta de Caracterización Socio-económica Nacional (CASEN); Colombia: Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH); Costa Rica: Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHOG); Mexico: Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE); United States: Current Population Surveys.

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Box 1.4. The labour market entry of Ukrainian refugees has been fast, but skills mismatches are common

Relative to previous waves of refugees, the new arrivals from Ukraine have been able to seek employment at an earlier stage. Within the European Union countries, the Temporary Protection Directive allows refugees to immediately engage in employment or self-employment, and many non-EU OECD countries have implemented similar provisions (OECD, 2022_[11]). This immediate access, coupled with higher levels of formal qualifications compared to other refugee groups and the presence of sizeable diaspora networks in several host countries, has facilitated the integration of Ukrainian refugees into the labour market.

In several European OECD countries, such as Poland, the United Kingdom, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Netherlands and Estonia (Table 1.9) over 40% of working-age Ukrainian refugees are already employed. Although rates may be lower in some countries, Ukrainian refugees are overall integrating into the labour markets of their host countries at a significantly faster pace than other refugee groups. On average, it has taken five to ten years for at least half of refugee arrivals to secure employment (OECD/European Commission, 2023_[12]).

Despite their relatively rapid entry into the labour market, the current employment patterns of Ukrainian refugees can be attributed, at least partially, to the networks available to them rather than their actual skill profiles (OECD, 2023_[13]). A considerable portion of initial employment opportunities for Ukrainian refugees has been concentrated in low-skilled jobs, leading to widespread skills mismatches. Despite their above-average educational levels, most Ukrainian refugees find employment in sectors with low entry barriers. Additionally, due to childcare responsibilities, Ukrainian refugees are more likely to engage in part-time and other non-standard employment arrangements (OECD, 2023_[11]).

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

	Employment rate	Main sectors of employment	Date	Source
Poland	65%	N/A	Nov-22	Narodowy Bank Polski
United Kingdom	61%	Hospitality; other sectors; information technology and communication sector	Mar-23	ONS
Sweden	56%	Services; construction; ICT	May-23	IOM
Lithuania	53%	Elementary occupations (including cleaning); services and sales	Jul-23	Lithuanian Employment Service
Czech Republic	51%	Unskilled/manual labour	Dec-22	PAQ Research
Denmark	46%	Cleaning; catering; warehousing	Apr-23	Integration barometer
Netherlands	46%	Business services sector (including employment agencies); trade, transport and accommodation and food services.	Nov-22	Statistics Netherlands
Estonia	46%	Manufacturing; administrative and support service activities; wholesale and retail trade.	Jul-23	Statistics Estonia
France	33%	N/A	Apr-23	Ministry of Labour
Ireland	28%	Wholesale, transport and accommodation	Jun-23	Central Statistics Office
Italy	19%	Domestic services, construction, catering	Dec-22	UNHCR
Switzerland	19%	Other sectors; hotel/catering; planning/consulting/IT	Jul-23	SEM

Note: The employment rates for Poland, the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic and Italy are calculated based on survey results.
Source: OECD (2023_[11]), "What are the integration challenges of Ukrainian refugee women?", <https://doi.org/10.1787/bb17dc64-en>; OECD (2022_[11]), *Rights and Support for Ukrainian Refugees in Receiving Countries*, <https://doi.org/10.1787/09beb886-en>;
OECD (2023_[13]), "What do we know about the skills and labour market integration of refugees from Ukraine?"; <https://doi.org/10.1787/c7e694aa-en>; OECD/European Commission (2023_[12]) "Settling in", <https://doi.org/10.1787/1d5020a6-en>.

Long-term unemployment continues to disproportionately affect immigrants, despite improvements

Among unemployed migrants, the share of those who have been unemployed for 12 months or more decreased in several European OECD countries, Canada and the United States. The most significant decreases were observed in Portugal (-11.5 percentage points) and Ireland (-7.8 percentage points). However, the reverse was observed in several Central and Eastern European countries such as the Slovak Republic (+18 percentage points), Hungary (+10 percentage points) and Slovenia (+9.8 percentage points).

Immigrants remain more at risk of long-term unemployment than their native-born counterparts. In six out of ten OECD countries, long-term unemployment rates for immigrants exceed those of the native-born. The gap was particularly significant in Sweden (+20.2 percentage points), Luxembourg (+18.9 percentage points), and Belgium (+16.7 percentage points).

In the EU27 countries, the prevalence of long-term unemployment for immigrants decreased from 4.6% in 2021 to 3.7% in 2022, still a higher share than that of the native-born population. Migrant women are more likely to be in long-term unemployment than their male peers.

While the decrease in long-term unemployment rates was mostly driven by migrant women in the Czech Republic (-14.9 percentage points for women only), Norway (-9.7 percentage points), and Latvia (-8 percentage points), the opposite was observed for Portugal (-21.6 percentage points for males only), Ireland (-15.6 percentage points), Poland (-11.3 percentage points), and Greece (-8.8 percentage points). In the United States, 16.8% of unemployed foreign-born individuals were unemployed for more than 12 months in 2022, a decrease of 6.4 percentage points compared to 2021. In Canada, the long-term unemployment rate improved more significantly for migrants (-6.5 percentage points) than for their native-born counterparts (-4.8 percentage points).

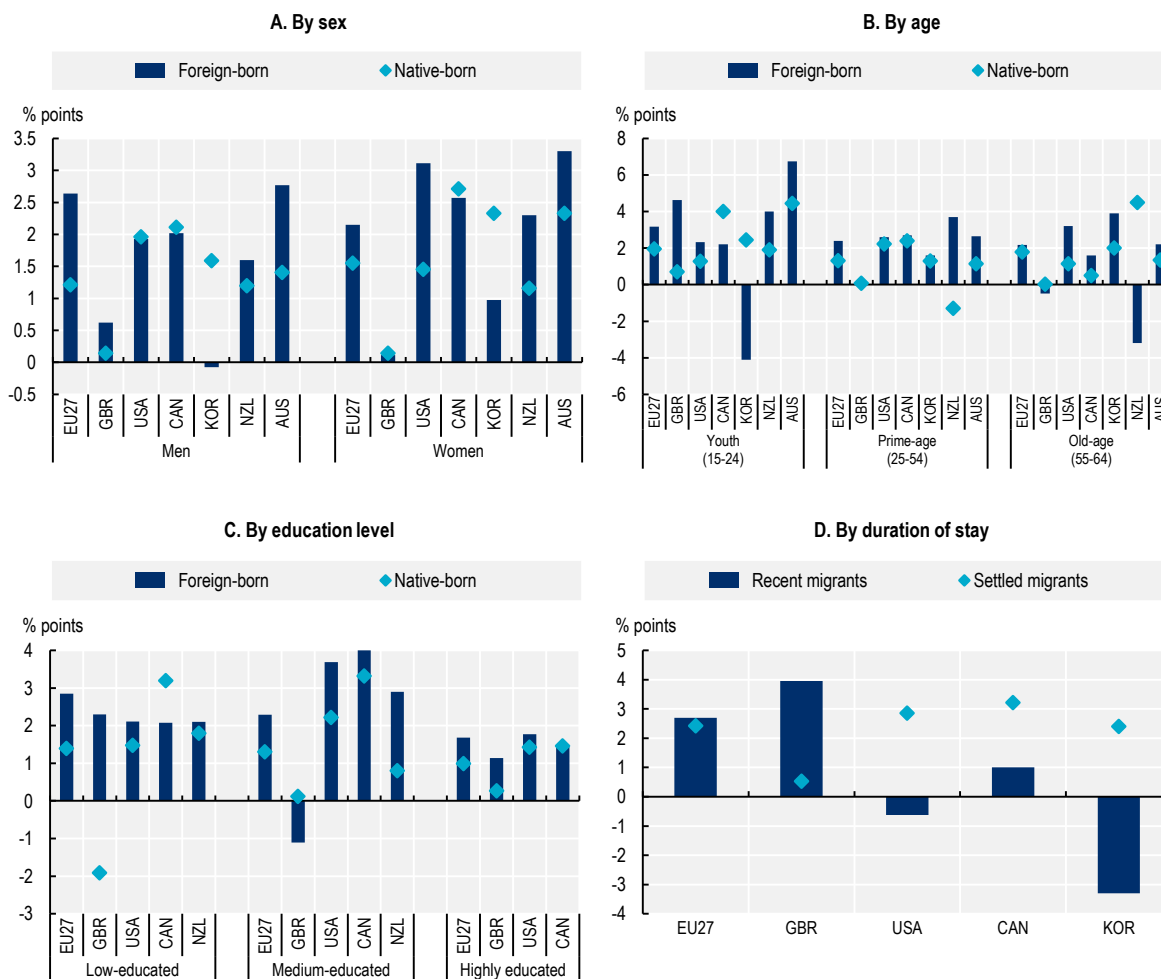
Migrant women often benefitted disproportionately from the improvement in labour market outcomes

Figure 1.23 illustrates the changes in employment rates by gender, age, level of education, and duration of stay in the EU27, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Regarding differences by gender, the employment rate of migrant women increased more than that of men in non-European OECD countries, while the reverse was true in OECD-Europe despite some improvement in the labour market inclusion of migrant women. The increase in the employment rate of migrant women was particularly significant in the Nordic countries, such as Finland (+7.3 percentage points), Iceland (+8.6 percentage points) and Denmark (+4.2 percentage points), and in some Eastern European countries. Only Poland experienced a decrease in employment rates (-7.7 percentage points), attributable to the high inflow of refugee women from Ukraine.


Foreign-born women in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States have reached their highest employment rates on record. However, the gender gap in employment rates persists even in these countries (Annex Figure 1.A.2). That said, the migrant gender gap in employment has been diminishing in these three countries, while this is not the case in Europe.

Figure 1.23. Changes in the employment rate by demographic group and place of birth in selected OECD countries, between 2021 and 2022



Note: The reference population is the working-age population (aged 15-64). Rates for Korea are estimated for the population aged 15-59 (Youth: 15-29; Prime-age: 30-49; Old-age: 50-59) and refer to foreigners and to immigrants who have been naturalised in the past five years, compared to nationals. "Low-educated" refers to individuals with less than upper secondary education, "Medium" refers to those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and "Highly" refers to individuals with tertiary education. Calculations have been made by the Secretariat using the adjusted series for the whole population provided by Eurostat.

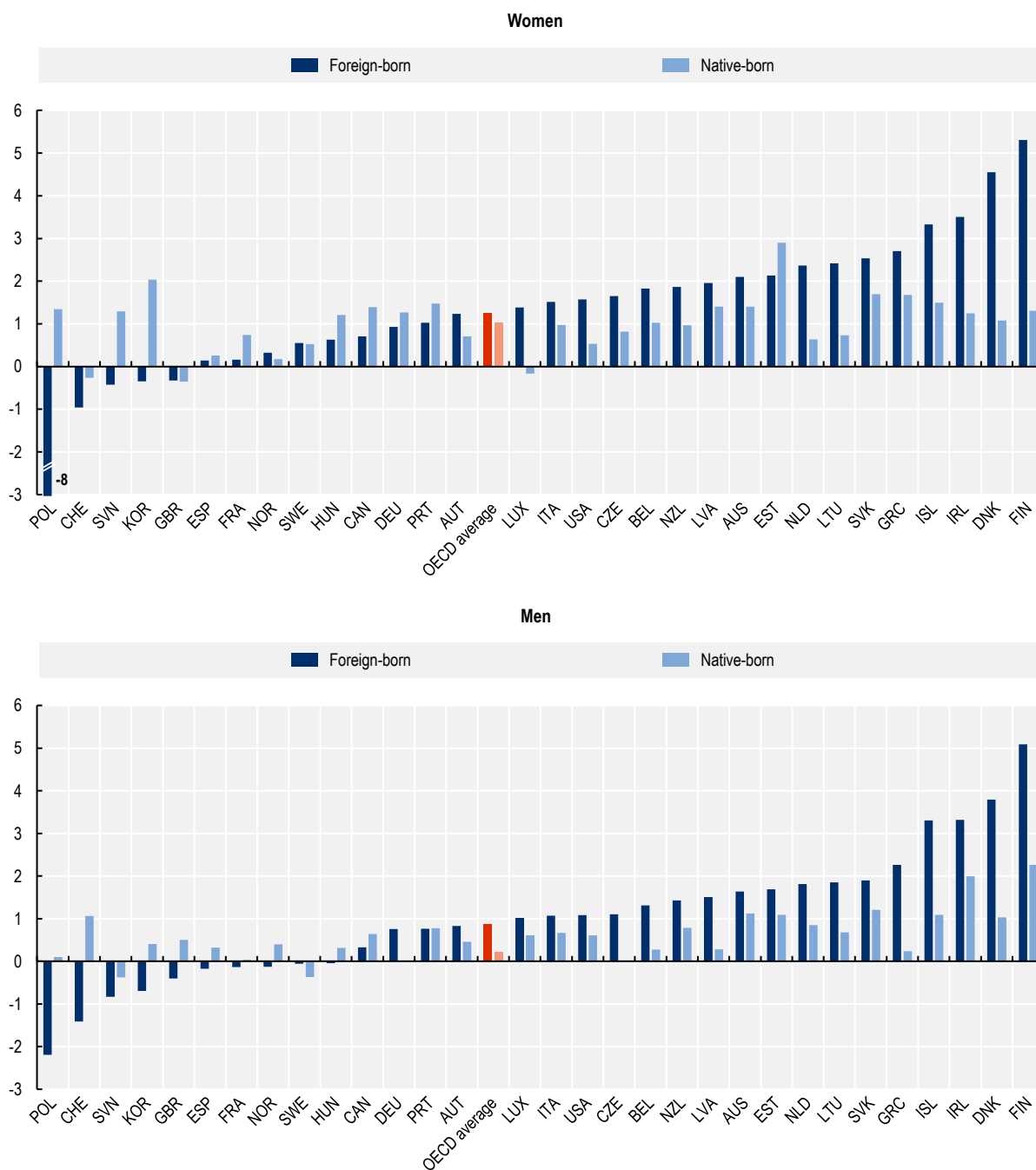
Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; Korea: Economically Active Population Survey and Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force; United States: Current Population Surveys.

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Looking at labour participation rates, the gender pattern is even more apparent (Figure 1.24). The labour market participation rate of migrant women has increased in virtually all OECD countries, except Korea, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The rate for migrant men has also increased, but in a smaller number of countries and to a lesser degree. Overall, the labour market participation rate growth of migrant women was higher than that of migrant men in two-thirds of the OECD countries considered.

While Poland experienced a significant decline in participation rates of migrant women, Denmark and Finland each saw the participation of migrant women increase by 4 percentage points or more, resulting in a notable reduction of the migrant gender gap in participation in these countries. In Finland, the rise in the participation of migrant women was accompanied by a decline in the participation of migrant men.

Figure 1.24. Change in the labour force participation rate between 2021 and 2022, by place of birth and gender, population aged 15 to 64



Note: Gap with the native-born refers to the difference between the corresponding rates of the foreign-born and native-born populations. The OECD average is calculated as a simple average and can be different from the previous year's average due to the different country coverage. Rates for Korea are estimated for the population aged 15-59 and refer to foreigners and to immigrants who have been naturalised in the past five years, compared to nationals.

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

The improvement in the labour market situation for young migrants was more uneven

While the employment rate of young migrants was still below the pre-crisis level in 2021, by the end of 2022 it had fully recovered, surpassing pre-crisis 2019 levels in most countries (Panel B of Figure 1.23). In the EU, the United Kingdom, the United States, New Zealand and Australia, young migrants' employment rates increased faster than those of their native-born peers. The exceptions to this trend were Canada, where employment rates increased for both foreign- and native-born youth, but more so for the native-born, and Korea, where the employment rates of young migrants decreased (from 54% to 50%).

In the EU, at 37%, the employment rate of foreign-born youth exceeds that of native-born youth (34%). In Korea, the substantial foreign-born advantage in youth employment rates decreased (from +10 to +3 percentage points) between 2021 and 2022. In both the United States and New Zealand, migrant youth's employment rates (at 47% and 62% respectively) slightly surpassed the rates of native-born youth in 2022. In the United Kingdom and Australia, migrant youth had lower employment rates than their native-born counterparts in 2022, although with a narrower gap in both countries (a gap of 10 percentage points and 6.5 percentage points respectively) than in 2021. In Canada, the gap in employment rates between young migrants and their native-born peers widened in 2022 (from -5 to -7 percentage points).

That said, for youth the most relevant indicator is the share of young people not in education, employment, or training (NEET rate). This rate stayed similar between 2021 and 2022 among native-born youth (at over 10%) while decreasing slightly (from 19% to 17%) among migrant youth, resulting in a slightly narrowing gap between the two groups (Figure 1.25).

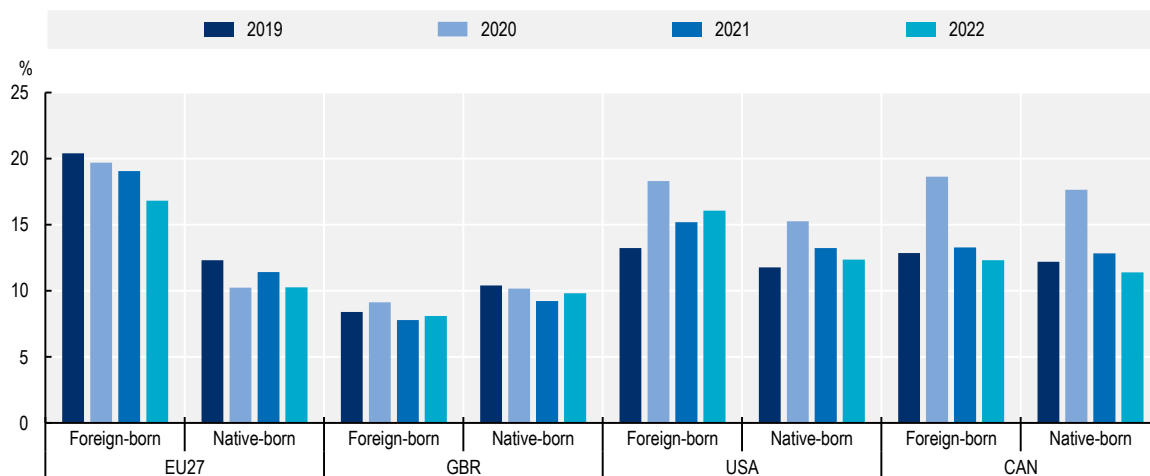
Within Europe, the NEET rate among young migrants decreased the most in Italy (31% to 25%), which nevertheless remains the country with the highest NEET rates overall. Migrants' NEET rates also decreased in Germany (from 18% to 15%), although both countries maintain a gap of nearly 10 percentage points between foreign- and native-born youth. In some European countries, migrants' NEET rates worsened in 2022, including Greece (12% to 19%) and Switzerland (18% to 24%), widening the gap with native-born youth as a result. In the United Kingdom, the NEET rate of migrants stayed around 8%, while that of native-born youth increased to 10%. In the United States, after improving in 2021, the NEET rate for young migrants increased slightly in 2022 (from 15% to 16%), while decreasing for their native-born counterparts. In Canada, NEET rates decreased slightly for both migrant and native-born youth, though more slowly for the former (13% to 12%).

In the EU, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada, the employment rates of highly educated migrants had already nearly recovered in 2021 and went on to surpass their pre-crisis 2019 levels in 2022 (ranging from 78% in the EU to 86% in the United Kingdom). The employment rates of low-educated nearly reached 2019 levels in the United Kingdom and Canada, and surpassed those in the United States and the EU (where they grew from 53% to 55%). As shown in (Panel C of Figure 1.23), in most countries the employment rates of migrants improved faster than those of the native-born population across levels of education, save for the medium-educated in the United Kingdom, and the low-educated in Canada. Among the low-educated in the United Kingdom and the highly educated in Canada, employment rates increased for migrants while decreasing for the native-born. Overall, in 2022, the employment rates of low-educated grew more strongly than those of their native-born counterparts grew further in the EU, the United Kingdom and the United States, while New Zealand achieved parity.

Canada, Korea and the United States recorded an increase of 3.2, 2.4, and 2.9 percentage points, respectively, in the employment rate of settled immigrants in 2022. However, among these countries, the employment rate of recently arrived migrants improved only in Canada while it declined in Korea and the United States (Panel D of Figure 1.23).

Figure 1.25. Share of young people not in education, employment or training (“NEET”), by place of birth, in selected OECD countries, 2019-22

Population aged 15-24



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

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

StatLink  <https://stat.link/2gnxmy>

While improvement was visible across origin regions, strong disparities persist

Migrants' labour market situation varies significantly depending on their region of origin for a variety of reasons. Migration category, gender composition, levels of education, size of the diaspora community and seniority of migration tend to vary significantly by country and region of origin across key OECD destination countries.

Table 1.10 shows changes in employment, unemployment, and participation rates by migrants' region of origin in 2022. In most OECD countries, the employment situation of migrants generally improved over the year. That said, the direction and extent of change varied also considerably depending on migrants' regions of origin. Looking at general trends across host contexts, employment rates improved for almost all groups in almost all destination countries considered.


Table 1.10. Employment, unemployment and participation rates by region of origin in selected OECD countries in 2021 and 2022, percentages

	Region of birth	Employment rate		Unemployment rate		Participation rate	
		2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Australia	Other Oceania	77.3	79.9	4.8	3.7	81.2	82.9
	Europe	78.3	79.8	3.6	2.8	81.2	82.1
	North Africa and the Middle East	56.7	58.8	9.8	8.3	62.9	64.1
	Sub-Saharan Africa	79.2	81.9	5.2	3.6	83.6	85.0
	Asia	72.8	76.8	5.8	3.5	77.4	79.6
	Americas	80.1	82.7	4.9	2.7	84.2	85.0
	Foreign-born (total)	74.2	77.2	5.3	3.6	78.3	80.0
Native-born	75.7	77.5	5.2	3.9	79.8	80.6	
Canada	Sub-Saharan Africa	73.1	74.6	9.7	7.9	81.0	81.0
	North Africa	70.1	71.7	10.5	9.4	78.4	79.2
	Middle East	64.7	66.9	11.9	8.6	73.4	73.3
	Asia	72.5	75.7	8.4	5.3	79.2	79.9
	Europe	77.4	78.3	6.4	4.7	82.7	82.1
	Oceania	80.5	78.6	4.4	4.3	84.2	82.2
	Other North America	69.5	71.7	7.6	6.8	75.2	77.0
	Central and South America and Caribbean	75.3	77.2	8.5	5.9	82.3	82.0
	Foreign-born (total)	72.9	75.2	8.5	5.9	79.6	79.9
	Native-born	73.4	75.8	7.0	5.0	78.9	79.8
EU27 countries	EU27 + EFTA	72.1	74.4	8.1	6.7	78.4	79.8
	Other European countries	64.5	66.2	9.4	8.2	71.2	72.2
	North Africa	51.5	53.5	19.0	16.6	63.6	64.2
	Sub-Saharan Africa	61.8	64.6	16.2	14.1	73.7	75.2
	Middle East	56.2	58.4	15.2	13.0	66.2	67.1
	North America	66.5	70.3	9.1	5.7	73.2	74.6
	Central and South America and Caribbean	64.1	67.9	17.8	14.6	78.0	79.5
	Asia	63.5	66.2	10.2	8.0	70.7	72.0
	Other regions	68.4	70.6	9.4	7.1	75.5	76.0
	Foreign-born (total)	64.5	66.8	11.9	10.0	73.2	74.3
	Native-born	69.0	70.3	6.4	5.6	73.7	74.5
United Kingdom	EU27	82.4	82.6	3.5	3.1	85.4	85.3
	Other European countries	73.6	71.2	5.1	7.0	77.6	76.6
	North Africa	63.6	60.2	14.2	12.9	74.2	69.2
	Sub-Saharan Africa	75.0	76.1	7.3	5.6	81.0	80.6
	Middle East and Central Asia	55.1	54.9	16.1	8.2	65.7	59.8
	North America	77.0	76.5	4.8	4.4	80.8	80.0
	Central and South America and Caribbean	75.9	76.2	6.5	7.2	81.3	82.1
	Asia	67.3	71.2	6.2	5.6	72.7	75.5
	Other regions	86.7	84.9	2.8	3.5	89.2	88.0
	Foreign-born (total)	75.5	75.8	5.6	4.9	79.9	79.7
Native-born	75.4	75.5	4.5	3.5	78.7	78.3	
United States	Mexico	68.3	70.8	5.3	3.5	72.1	73.4
	Other Central American countries	71.1	74.0	5.9	3.6	75.5	76.8
	South America and Caribbean	70.3	73.7	6.7	4.0	75.4	76.9
	Canada	75.6	74.7	3.4	2.4	78.3	76.6
	Europe	73.6	74.6	4.9	3.4	77.4	77.2
	Africa	69.8	74.3	7.1	5.1	75.2	78.3
	Asia and the Middle East	70.0	72.1	5.1	2.8	73.7	74.1
	Other regions	65.7	69.6	6.0	2.4	69.9	71.3
	Foreign-born (total)	70.0	72.6	5.6	3.5	74.2	75.2
	Native-born	67.8	69.4	5.5	3.9	71.7	72.2

	Region of birth	Employment rate		Unemployment rate		Participation rate	
		2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Korea	China (Ethnic Korean)	74.5	77.3	7.2	3.9	80.3	80.4
	China	35.8	37.6	10.9	7.3	40.2	40.5
	Viet Nam	54.5	54.5	6.1	5.1	58.0	57.4
	Other Asia	77.8	76.0	3.4	3.1	80.5	78.4
	Other regions	66.3	66.5	6.7	5.0	71.0	70.0
	Foreign-born (total)	67.6	67.8	5.9	4.1	71.8	70.7
	Native-born	67.3	69.3	3.5	2.9	69.8	71.4
Japan*	China		68.8		5.3		72.7
	Viet Nam		93.7		1.3		94.9
	Korea (including PRK)		71.6		6.7		76.8
	Philippines		78.0		5.8		82.8
	Brazil		78.7		9.1		86.6
	Other regions		79.6		4.8		83.6
	Foreign-born (total)		77.3		5.0		81.4
	Native-born		76.6		4.0		79.8

Note: The population refers to working-age population (15-64) for the employment and participation rates and to active population aged 15-64 for the unemployment rate. Rates for Korea are estimated for the population aged 15-59 and refer to foreigners and to immigrants who have been naturalised in the past 5 years, compared to nationals. *Rates for Japan refer to foreign nationals and to the year 2020. The regions of birth could not be made fully comparable across countries of residence because of the way aggregate data provided to the Secretariat are coded.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; Korea: Economically Active Population Survey and Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force, Japan: Population Census 2020; United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/58esdn>

Employment rates of migrants from Asia improved more than those of other migrant groups in Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom. Foreign-born from Europe generally saw an improvement in employment rates during 2022, with the exception of non-EU European-born migrants in the United Kingdom. For migrants from Central and Southern America and the Caribbean, employment rates improved in all major OECD host countries or regions (EU27, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada). Employment rates of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Middle East improved in most examined contexts (Australia, Canada, EU27, the United States, and partly in the United Kingdom), although migrants from these regions still tend to have much lower employment rates than migrants from other regions of origin. Moreover, in both Korea and Japan, migrants from China have the lowest employment rates among the groups examined.

In the United States, all migrant groups had higher average employment rates than the native-born population in 2022, ranging from approximately 75% for Canadians and Europeans to around 71% for Mexicans. All groups saw an improvement in their employment rates, save for Canadians, who nevertheless remained the group with the highest employment levels. African-born migrants saw the strongest improvement, from below 70% in 2021 to over 74% in 2022.

In Canada, immigrants from Oceania, Europe and Central and South America remained above the native-born in terms of their employment rates (despite a slight decrease for Oceanian immigrants). Meanwhile, despite improvements overall, employment rates of immigrants from Africa (75-72%), the United States (72%) and the Middle East (67%), remained below native-born levels.

Within the EU27, intra-EU migrants continued to show the highest employment rates, at nearly 75%. Migrants from North America reached an employment rate similar to that of the native-born (70%), while migrants from Central and South America, Asia and non-EU/EFTA countries had rates in the range of 68-66%. Despite improvements over the year, migrants from the Middle East and North Africa region remained the groups with the lowest employment rates, at 58% and 54%, respectively.

In the United Kingdom, nearly 83% of EU-born migrants of working-age were employed. Employment rates of migrants from the Americas and Sub-Saharan Africa were also above those of the native-born, at around

76% each. While several groups experienced a decrease in employment rates in the United Kingdom, North African immigrants experienced the largest decline in employment rates of all groups examined in Table 1.10, from 64% in 2021 to 60% in 2022.

In Australia, migrants born in the Americas, Sub-Saharan Africa, other Oceanian countries and Europe retained employment rates higher than the native-born population, reaching around or over 80% each in 2022. The only group with a substantial disadvantage in this regard were migrants from North Africa and the Middle East, whose employment rates remained below 60%.

In Japan, migrant employment rates ranged from 94% for migrants from Viet Nam to 69% for those from China, while native-born employment was at 77%. In Korea, employment rates improved the most for China-born ethnic Koreans, who emerged as the origin group with the highest employment rate (77%). In contrast, other China-born migrants remained the group with the lowest employment rate, with a rate below 38%, despite a slight improvement since 2021.

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Annex 1.A. Supplementary tables and figures

Annex Table 1.A.1. Permanent-type flows to OECD countries by category, 2021 and 2022

Thousands and percentage change

	Work			Accompanying family of workers			Family			Humanitarian			Free movements			Total		
	2021	2022	%	2021	2022	%	2021	2022	%	2021	2022	%	2021	2022	%	2021	2022	%
Australia	36.1	41.0	14	43.5	48.0	10	80.4	54.3	-32	5.9	13.3	124	3.4	9.3	174	169.4	166.1	-2
Austria	2.1	3.3	60	1.8	2.2	21	10.8	12.7	17	12.1	16.6	37	46.3	53.9	16	73.6	89.2	21
Belgium	5.7	7.2	27	..	..		32.7	33.3	2	10.1	11.1	10	63.6	70.6	11	112.2	122.3	9
Canada	169.9	135.8	-20	83.1	119.8	44	81.4	97.3	20	60.2	74.3	23	..	..		406.0	437.5	8
Czech Republic	37.2	22.5	-39	..	..		11.4	10.7	-6	0.3	0.5	55	14.6	11.7	-20	63.9	45.6	-29
Denmark	12.4	17.8	44	4.5	6.8	52	4.8	5.5	16	1.4	1.4	3	32.0	38.1	19	55.4	70.3	27
Estonia	30.1	24.1	-20	..	..		2.9	3.2	11	0.0	1.4	2928	4.1	3.5	-15	37.1	32.2	-13
Finland	8.0	13.1	63	..	..		9.8	15.5	57	3.0	3.2	7	8.3	8.1	-2	29.5	40.2	36
France	54.1	68.2	26	..	..		97.1	94.9	-2	37.2	36.1	-3	62.6	72.8	16	278.1	301.1	8
Germany	56.6	89.9	59	..	..		86.0	95.0	10	69.8	128.5	84	312.1	320.8	3	531.5	641.1	21
Ireland	12.9	31.6	145	0.0	0.0	0	2.6	4.0	55	1.7	2.8	62	20.9	28.8	38	38.1	67.3	76
Israel	..	..		..	..		6.8	4.8	-29	..	..		..	..		25.5	74.3	191
Italy	48.6	64.2	32	..	..		120.5	131.3	9	21.8	25.7	18	45.0	44.3	-2	241.2	271.6	13
Japan	32.5	45.8	41	21.4	35.4	66	8.5	10.9	28	0.7	2.0	205	..	..		67.1	105.8	58
Korea	4.8	5.5	16	5.6	6.9	24	10.0	11.9	19	0.1	0.2	49	..	..		53.8	61.7	15
Luxembourg	2.2	3.6	61	..	..		5.1	6.0	18	0.9	1.2	28	17.1	17.8	4	25.5	28.6	12
Mexico	10.7	10.1	-5	..	..		27.7	32.2	16	20.4	20.8	2	..	..		67.7	74.1	9
Netherlands	20.8	32.4	56	..	..		34.5	45.9	33	24.7	29.6	20	90.8	99.6	10	170.8	207.5	21
New Zealand	6.9	74.8	987	8.4	63.0	652	15.3	9.0	-41	1.6	3.9	146	3.3	4.0	24	35.4	154.7	337
Norway	4.1	5.7	38	..	..		10.2	11.5	13	4.8	4.1	-14	19.5	22.1	14	38.6	43.5	13
Portugal	38.7	53.2	38	..	..		23.2	30.3	31	0.3	0.7	121	26.5	30.1	13	93.7	120.8	29
Spain	39.2	57.2	46	..	..		149.0	156.5	5	24.9	40.4	62	113.3	142.8	26	370.4	471.8	27
Sweden	16.3	17.6	8	14.2	14.1	0	24.1	20.8	-14	11.4	9.1	-21	25.2	32.6	29	91.2	94.1	3
Switzerland	2.4	3.0	29	..	..		14.5	14.8	2	8.1	8.0	-1	94.5	113.8	20	123.4	143.9	17
United Kingdom	81.6	170.3	109	91.4	154.9	69	107.4	86.8	-19	43.6	53.7	23	..	..		385.8	521.2	35
United States	104.8	145.7	39	102.0	141.9	39	533.2	580.9	9	48.3	92.0	90	..	..		835.4	1 048.0	25
OECD	838.5	1 143.8	36	375.8	593.0	58	1 510.1	1 579.9	5	413.5	580.5	40	1 003.0	1 124.5	12	4 420.4	5 434.4	23
EU	384.8	505.9	31	20.4	23.1	13	614.6	665.5	8	219.8	308.1	40	882.4	975.3	11	2 212.4	2 603.6	18

Note: EU totals do not include the United Kingdom. 2022 data are partly estimated.

Source: OECD International migration database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/mig-data-en>.StatLink  <https://stat.link/tya7zx>

Annex Table 1.A.2. Permits considered in the statistics on temporary labour migration and their characteristics

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Australia	Seasonal workers: Temporary resident (other employment) Seasonal Worker Programme (SWP); Pacific Labour Scheme; Pacific Australia Labour Mobility Scheme (PALM)		
	Working holidaymakers: subclasses 417 and 462	Up to 1 year.	Subclass 417: uncapped. Subclass 462: capped except for the United States.
	Trainees: The Training visa (subclass 407) introduced in 2016.	Up to 2 years.	
	Intra-company transferees: Temporary resident Skilled programme	Up to 4 years.	
	Other workers: Temporary resident Skilled programme (except ICT); Temporary Resident (Other Employment) excl. "Invited for Other Social and Cultural Activity"; Entertainment; Family (Temporary); Religious Work		
Austria	Seasonal workers: Number of work permits issued (quota and out of quota workers)	Up to 9 months.	
	Intra-company transferees		Uncapped.
	Other workers: Posted workers. Researcher. Researcher (intra-EU mobility). Self-employed. Specific cases of gainful employment. Au Pair. Voluntary work/social work		Uncapped.
Belgium	Working holidaymakers: top 10 countries of origin (estimation)		
	Trainees (estimation)		
	Other workers: Au pair; Researchers		
Canada (TFWP and IMP programmes – initial permits)	Seasonal workers: Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programme (TFWP): effective entries	Not renewable.	
	Working holidaymakers: International Experience Canada Working Holiday and International Youth Program (IMP)	Not renewable.	Uncapped.
	Intra-company transferees: International Mobility Program (IMP) Work Permit Holders by year in which Initial Permit became effective (Trade – ICT; NAFTA – ICT; GATS professionals; significant benefits ICT)	Varies.	
	Other workers: Temporary Foreign Workers with LMIA (excl. Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programme – TFWP); International Mobility Program Participants (excl. Working Holiday (IEC); ICT; Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel; Spouses of skilled workers; Spouses of students PR Applicants in Canada; Humanitarian reason; Haiti special measures)	IMP: varies; Live-in caregivers: unlimited; other TFWP: not renewable.	Uncapped.
Denmark	Working holidaymakers: Residence permits for education – WHM		
	Trainees: Residence permits for education – Interns		
	Other workers: Residence permits for education: Au Pair; Volunteers.		
Estonia	Seasonal workers: Registration of short-term employment as a seasonal worker		
	Intra-company transferees: Temporary residence permits issued to ICTs		
	Other workers: Other registration of short-term employment and temporary residence permits		

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Finland (decisions on first residence permits)	Seasonal workers: Seasonal work visas; Seasonal work requiring a LM test	Up to 9 months.	
	Trainees: Internship		
	Intra-company transferees: ICT ; ICT (mobile)		
	Other workers: Volunteering; National researcher; Scientific research	Up to 12 months.	
France (first permits issued)	Seasonal workers: work authorisations issued for each seasonal work contract, including renewals – OFII statistics	Up to 9 months per year (3-year authorisation).	
	Working holidaymakers: <i>Programme vacances Travail</i>	Up to 12 months.	
	Trainees: <i>Stagiaires</i>	Up to 1 year initially (extension up to 3 years in total).	
	Intra-company transferees: <i>Salarié en mission / Salarié détaché ICT</i>	Up to 3 years.	
	Other workers: Temporary economic migration (visa “ <i>salarié</i> ” < 12 months)	Up to 12 months (renewable).	
Germany (grants of first residence permits)	Seasonal workers: § 15a Abs.1 Nr. 1 BeschV (Saisonbeschäftigung – Arbeitserlaubnis bis 90 Tage)		
	Trainees: Berufsausbildung (§ 16a AufenthG)		
	Intra-company transferees: § 8 BeschV (Praktische Tätigkeiten als Voraussetzung für die Anerkennung ausländischer Berufsqualifikationen), § 10 BeschV (Internationaler Personalaustausch, Auslandsprojekte), § 10a BeschV (ICT-Karte / Mobiler-ICT-Karte)		
	Other workers: “Au pair (§ 19c Abs. 1 AufenthG in conjunction with § 12 BeschV)”; European Voluntary Service (§ 19e AufenthG)		
Ireland	Working holidaymakers: Working holidaymaker visas		
	Trainees: Internship employment permit		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers: Contract for Services; Exchange Agreement		
Israel (entries excl. Palestinian workers, and stock of Jordanian daily workers working in uncapped sectors)	Working holidaymakers		
	Other workers: Construction: Jordanian workers (daily workers in capped sectors); Tel Aviv city rail project; Sea ports projects; Jordan Valley irrigation project; Foreign Construction Workers (bilateral agreements with Bulgaria, China, Moldova, Romania, Türkiye, Ukraine)	Daily workers: unlimited; other workers: renewable up to 63 months.	Capped.
	Tourism: Jordanian daily workers in hotel industry and construction in Eilat	Unlimited.	Capped.
	Agriculture	Not renewable.	Capped.
	Home care	Renewable up to 63 months (or up to 7 years if no employer change between 5 and 7 years of stay).	Uncapped.
	Specialists and skilled (experts working visa)	Unlimited.	Uncapped.
Italy (entry visa data)	Seasonal workers		Capped.
	Working holidaymakers: “Vacanze lavoro” programme		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers: Researchers; volunteering	Up to 12 months.	

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Japan (new visas, excl. re-entry)	Working holidaymakers: Working holidaymaker visas		
	Trainees: Trainees and Technical intern training		
	Intra company transferees Other workers: Professor; Researcher; Instructor; Specified Skilled Worker; Designated activities_ Researcher and IT engineer; Designated activities_Housekeeper; Designated activities_EPA candidates	1 to 5 years, renewable.	Uncapped.
Korea (Visas issued)	Industrial trainees: D-3		
	Working holidaymakers: H-1		
	Intra-company transferees: D-7		
	Other workers: Speciality Occupations (E-5); Unskilled Employment (E-9); Visiting & Employment (H-2); Foreign Language Instructor (E-2); Research – (E-3); Professors (E-1)		
Luxembourg (first residence permit issuances)	Trainees: “Stagiaires”		
	Intra-company transferees: Transfert intragroupe – expert/cadre; employé-stagiaire; mobile expert cadre; Travailleur transféré ; Mobilité à long terme du travailleur transféré – expert/cadre		
	Other workers: Posted workers; Researcher; Prestataire de service Communautaire; Volunteer; Au pair	Up to 12 months.	
Mexico	Seasonal workers: Cards of visiting border-worker (<i>Tarjetas de Visitante Trabajador Fronterizo</i>)	Up to 5 years.	
	Other workers: Temporary residence permit (<i>Tarjetas de Residente Temporal</i>) for work		
New Zealand (excludes Australian citizens)	Seasonal workers: Recognised Seasonal Employer Limited Visa; Supplementary Seasonal Employment (extensions)	Up to 7 months (or 9 months for citizen-residents of Tuvalu and Kiribati); extensions possible up to 6 months.	Capped.
	Working holidaymakers: Working Holiday Scheme	Up to 12 months (or 23 months for citizens of the United Kingdom or Canada).	Capped for some countries.
	Trainees: Work experience for student; Medical & dental trainee; NZ racing conference apprentice; Religious Trainees	Practical training for students not enrolled in New Zealand (or enrolled for 3 months maximum): up to 6 months; Religious trainees: up to 3 years; Apprentice jockeys: up to 4 years.	Uncapped.
	Other workers: Essential Skills; Essential Skills – current employment; Essential Skills – Skill Level 1; China Special Work Talent (Accredited Employer); Long Term Skill Shortage List Occupation; Specialist skills; Exchange Work; Skilled Migrant Accredited Employer; AEWV transitional; ASEAN Special Work Chef from Thailand; China Skilled Workers		
Norway (Education and work permits)	Seasonal workers: Work permits – seasonal	Not renewable.	
	Working holidaymakers		
	Trainees: Education permit – Interns (Praktikant eller gjestearbeider)		
	Intra-company transferees Other workers: Other granted work permits for third-country nationals		

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Poland	Other workers: Declarations >90 days; Total work permits (A, B, C, D, E); Notifications of entrusting work (March 2022 Law)		
Spain (residence permits)	Seasonal workers: Residence of limited duration: salaried and self-employed; agriculture and selected other sectors; GECCO programme		
	Intra-company transferees: EU and national programmes Other workers: America's Cup Sailing Barcelona 2024 Residence permit; Digital nomad; <i>Fixed-term residence:</i> Employment for others. Civil servants or military officials of foreign state administrations who come to Spain to carry out activities by virtue of co-operation agreements with the Spanish Administration; Foreign management staff and teaching staff of cultural and teaching institutions dependent on other States, or private institutions of accredited prestige, officially recognised by Spain, who carry out cultural and teaching programmes of their respective countries in our country, as long as they limit their activity to the execution of such programmes; <i>Researchers EU / national:</i> agreement with research organisations (EU and national): Research staff, scientific and technical staff; Professor; <i>Temporary residence:</i> Employed, Exception to the work authorisation; Self-employed; <i>Temporary residence – Exception to the work authorisation:</i> Foreign technicians and scientists, invited or contracted by the State, the Autonomous Communities or local authorities or bodies whose purpose is the promotion and development of research promoted or majority-owned by the aforementioned; Members of international scientific missions carrying out work and research in Spain, authorised by the State.		
Sweden	Seasonal workers: Berry pickers		
	Working holidaymakers: Working holiday visas		
	Other workers: Researchers		
Switzerland	Trainees	Up to 18 months.	Capped.
	Other workers: "Titulaires d'un permis de courte durée > 4 à < 12 mois" Permis de courte durée (L) >= 12 mois / Etats tiers		
United Kingdom (entry clearance visas granted)	Seasonal workers in horticulture (from 2019 on)	Up to 6 months.	
	Working holidaymakers: Tier 5 – pre PBS Youth Mobility	Up to 24 months (multi-entry visa).	
	Intra-company transferees:		
	Tier 2 – Intra Company Transfers Short Term (closed on 6 April 2017)		
	Tier 2 – Intra Company Transfers Long Term	Maximum 5 years (9 years if salary > GBP 120 000 per year).	
	Senior or Specialist Worker (Global Business Mobility)		
	Other workers: ECAA Businessperson; Tier 1 – Post Study; International Graduates Scheme; Minister of Religion, Missionary or Member of a Religious Order; Overseas Domestic Worker Private Servants in Diplomatic Households; Government Authorised Exchange (previously Tier 5); International Agreement (previously Tier 5); Secondment Worker (Global Business Mobility); Service Supplier (Global Business Mobility); UK Expansion Worker (Global Business Mobility); Other permit free employment		

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
United States (non-immigrant visa statistics)	Seasonal workers: H-2A – Temporary worker performing agricultural services; H-2B – Temporary worker performing non-agricultural services	Up to 3 years.	Uncapped (H-2A). Capped (H-2B).
	Working holidaymakers: J-1 – Exchange visitor, Summer Work Travel Programme	Up to 4 months.	
	Trainees: H3	Up to 2 years.	
	Intra-company transferees: L-1 – Intra-company transferee (executive, managerial, and specialised personnel continuing employment with international firm or corporation)	Maximum initial stay of one year (3 years for L-1A employees). Extended until reaching the maximum limit of seven years (5 years for L-1B).	
	Other workers:		
	H-1B – Temporary worker of distinguished merit and ability performing services other than as a registered nurse	Up to 3 years initially. Maximum limit of six years in total (with some exceptions).	Capped.
	H-1B1 – Free Trade Agreement worker (Chile/Singapore)		
	O-1 – Person with extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics	Up to 3 years (extension up to 1 year).	
O-2 – Person accompanying and assisting in the artistic or athletic performance by O-1	Up to 3 years (extension up to 1 year).		
TN – NAFTA professional	Up to 3 years.		

Annex Table 1.A.3. Inflows of temporary labour migrants (selected categories), 2013-22

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022/19	2022/21
	Thousands										% change	
Seasonal workers												
AUS	1.6	2.6	3.8	5.3	7.4	10.5	14.5	4.6	14.6	24.7	+71	+69
AUT	15.1	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.6	15.2	14.1	16.9	22.0	+45	+30
CAN	27.6	29.8	30.8	34.2	35.2	35.8	36.9	31.2	34.3	37.2	+1	+9
ESP	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	6.6	14.0	12.2	18.7	15.5	15.4	+26	-1
EST	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.5	4.6	3.2	4.7	2.5	-45	-47
FIN	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.3	-16	-35
FRA	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.2	8.1	10.3	6.0	11.0	18.5	+80	+68
GBR	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	7.2	29.6	34.5	+1 285	+17
ITA	7.6	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	5.6	4.2	1.8	2.0	2.0 (e)	..	..
KOR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	8.2	..	+1 393
MEX	15.2	14.7	15.9	14.9	12.4	10.7	10.0	3.7	3.7	4.4	..	+17
NOR	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.4	2.4	1.4	2.9	-16	+104
NZL	8.6	8.9	9.6	10.5	11.3	12.2	13.9	15.3	19.4	20.5	+48	+6
SWE	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	6.2	3.5	5.5	6.5	+6	+18
USA (H-2A)	74.2	89.3	108.1	134.4	161.6	196.4	207.5	216.6	302.3	298.4	+44	-1
USA (H-2B)	57.6	68.1	69.7	84.6	83.6	83.8	100.1	59.2	119.5	123.4	+23	+3
Total	219.5	237.9	260.5	306.2	339.4	396.7	444.3	390.7	585.9	623.5	+48	+6
Working Holidaymakers (WHM)												
AUS	255.4	226.9	222.9	213.2	210.5	211.2	198.3	65.4	41.4	186.3	-6	+350
BEL	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
CAN	44.9	43.2	39.6	44.7	55.8	56.6	55.5	15.8	14.2	44.1	-20	+211
DNK	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	-81	+3 171
FRA	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	-49	+7
GBR	20.9	23.5	25.3	22.3	21.6	20.8	20.1	8.0	8.3	17.0	-16	+104
ITA	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	..	..	..
JPN	9.1	8.1	10.4	11.9	13.8	15.9	18.0	3.3	..	..	..	..
KOR	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.7	0.9	0.3	2.0	-24	+541
NOR	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	+91	+190
NZL	51.9	58.1	63.5	69.8	69.2	65.9	59.2	14.8	0.9	74.9	+27	+8 115
USA	86.4	90.3	95.0	101.1	104.9	104.5	108.8	5.0	39.6	92.6	-15	+134
Total	475.6	458.0	465.8	473.3	488.0	485.2	475.5	118.2	108.0	420.7	-12	+290

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022/19	2022/21
	Thousands										% change	
Trainees												
AUS	..	..	..	..	1.2	2.0	3.5	2.0	1.4	3.6	+4	+167
BEL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
CHE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-4	+14
DEU	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.6	5.1	3.1	5.3	9.3	+80	+73
DNK	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	-14	-1
FIN	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-60	-27
FRA	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.1	4.2	2.5	3.3	3.5	-16	+7
JPN	83.9	98.7	112.7	121.9	144.1	163.6	201.9	86.2	23.6	182.9	-9	+675
KOR	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	-54	-3
LUX	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	+33	+83
NOR	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-92	+1 700
NZL	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	-85	+714
USA	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	-30	+29
Total	97.4	111.6	126.0	134.7	158.5	179.7	220.8	96.6	36.9	202.9	-8	+450
Intra-company transferees												
AUS	8.9	..	7.8	8.1	7.6	4.7	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.6	-4	+66
AUT	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-30	+40
CAN	11.5	11.4	9.8	9.8	11.0	13.0	14.6	6.0	11.3	17.1	+17	+51
CZE	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	+24	-17
DEU	7.8	9.4	9.1	7.5	7.3	8.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	8.8	+31	+37
ESP	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.4	+5	-1
EST	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-76	-20
FIN	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3	+87
FRA	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	0.6	1.0	1.6	-55	+68
GBR	33.2	36.6	36.4	36.0	32.8	31.7	27.1	8.8	12.9	20.7	-24	+61
IRL	..	..	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	..	..	..	..
ITA	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..
JPN	6.2	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.7	9.5	10.0	3.2	0.5	7.8	-22	+1 469
LUX	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-21	+13
NLD	..	..	..	..	4.1	4.5	4.4	1.9	2.3	..	..	..
NOR	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	-21	-7
USA	66.7	71.5	78.5	79.3	78.2	74.4	77.0	18.6	39.4	80.7	+5	+105
Total	138.8	149.1	154.8	155.7	156.4	153.5	151.6	50.2	79.0	146.5	-3	+85

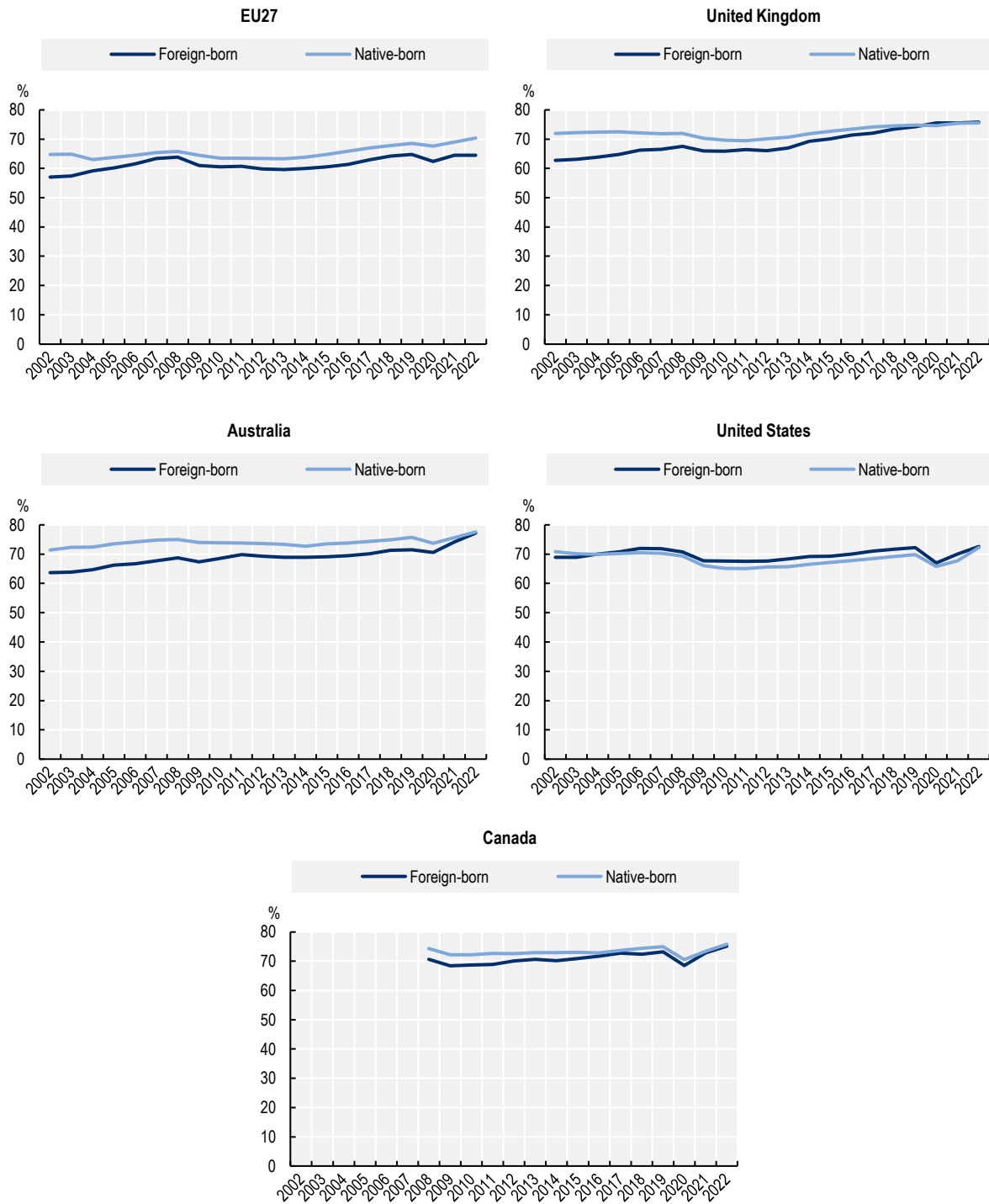
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022/19	2022/21
	Thousands										% change	
Other temporary workers												
AUS	114.7	116.4	124.6	133.9	137.0	147.3	151.2	89.6	106.9	255.0	+69	+139
AUT	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.6	+54	+5
BEL	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	-2	+14
CAN	70.8	59.4	43.1	48.6	71.5	86.5	108.1	48.6	65.6	132.1	+22	+101
CHE	94.4	79.4	84.2	73.4	74.3	74.6	57.9	44.6	47.8	54.9	-5	+15
CZE	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	-31	+37
DNK	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	-40	-23
ESP	3.0	2.8	2.8	6.3	7.8	8.9	11.7	8.2	10.8	16.1	+38	+48
EST	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	-56	-26
FIN	..	..	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	+17	+24
FRA	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.4	5.6	3.3	4.8	8.1	+44	+68
GBR	23.4	24.5	25.7	27.3	28.7	30.0	33.4	14.4	20.9	29.8	-11	+42
IRL	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..
ISR	35.6	38.2	42.6	52.6	57.3	65.8	68.4	26.0	41.6	67.8	-1	+63
ITA	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	..	..	..
JPN	5.9	6.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.6	6.8	5.9	27.5	+218	+363
KOR	138.4	152.3	124.6	116.1	110.7	114.1	104.8	43.0	57.5	118.0	+13	+105
LUX	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	+40	+14
MEX	..	21.5	24.0	24.0	25.9	21.7	14.5	10.3	19.0	19.5	+34	+3
NOR	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.1	-13	+17
NZL	27.2	31.0	34.3	36.8	42.4	49.2	64.7	38.8	53.8	45.1	-30	-16
SWE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.1	..	-4
USA	182.3	192.4	206.5	219.5	221.6	224.4	255.1	78.1	151.6	313.0	+23	+106
Total	707.9	737.2	734.2	759.6	798.0	844.0	893.6	418.0	595.6	1 096.2	+23	+84

Note: Totals include data for countries not shown in this Table. Excluding Poland. US data prior to 2019 are fiscal year.

Source: OECD International Migration Database (data available upon request).

StatLink  <https://stat.link/rswi4m>

Annex Figure 1.A.1. Employment rates by place of birth, 2002-22

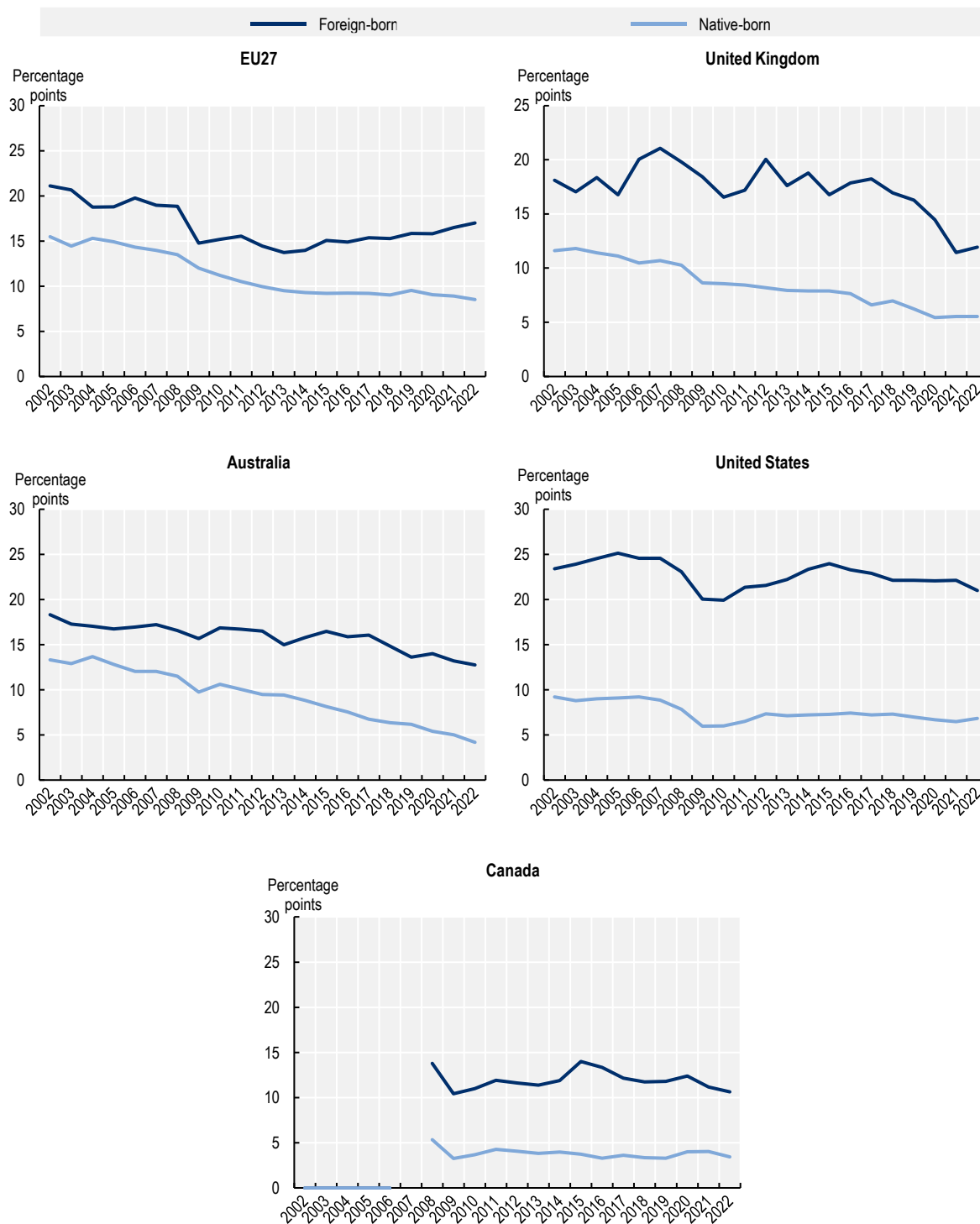


Note: The reference population is the working-age population (aged 15-64). In the EU27, years between 2010 and 2020 have been subject to adjustments for the break in series caused by the change in the methodology of the European Labour Force Survey in 2021. Calculations have been made by the Secretariat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

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

StatLink  <https://stat.link/d6tj2>

Annex Figure 1.A.2. Evolution of the gender gap in employment rates, by place of birth, 2002-22



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

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

Annex Table 1.A.4. Employment rates of persons aged 15-64 by place of birth and education level, OECD countries, 2022

	Foreign-born			Native-born		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	52.1	74.1	80.2	46.0	76.6	87.6
Belgium	40.7	60.3	80.0	32.9	66.0	86.1
Canada	46.3	69.1	81.2	48.6	74.0	83.8
Chile	73.7	81.7	85.1	61.2	74.1	82.2
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	58.7	83.9	85.1	23.7	81.0	86.3
Denmark	62.0	84.2	94.5	55.4	81.4	89.3
Estonia	54.6	73.2	78.7	42.8	79.8	89.7
Finland	49.7	75.6	82.1	41.9	75.8	88.7
France	49.7	60.5	73.9	35.8	69.2	86.4
Germany	58.0	76.8	78.7	51.7	81.7	91.2
Greece	57.7	58.9	71.0	38.5	58.8	78.9
Hungary	57.0	82.1	87.1	38.3	78.5	91.6
Iceland	75.5	81.8	88.9	69.4	84.0	92.4
Ireland	47.8	80.7	87.6	38.6	72.1	88.7
Israel	65.8	76.7	85.0	41.9	69.2	87.4
Italy	57.4	66.0	70.1	41.6	65.8	81.7
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	38.4	67.4	73.7	32.2	72.8	87.9
Lithuania	-	67.5	82.3	23.9	71.9	90.0
Luxembourg	57.0	63.6	85.1	35.9	67.1	85.2
Mexico	70.1	64.1	71.2	65.6	71.6	79.7
Netherlands	56.0	72.2	81.6	71.2	84.6	90.5
New Zealand	62.2	79.5	86.3	62.2	83.0	89.3
Norway	56.8	75.7	83.1	56.7	80.5	90.5
Poland	-	76.0	83.8	24.2	72.1	90.4
Portugal	71.4	81.1	91.1	59.9	71.4	87.8
Slovak Republic	-	81.8	85.6	15.1	76.3	86.9
Slovenia	44.9	75.6	82.6	28.7	72.6	90.1
Spain	55.9	64.7	74.2	48.8	59.6	82.4
Sweden	46.5	74.0	83.5	43.0	82.1	91.6
Switzerland	63.9	76.2	82.8	55.0	81.4	91.3
Türkiye	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	69.6	76.5	86.2	53.5	77.8	87.3
United States	60.9	71.1	79.7	30.2	67.6	83.1
EU27	55.1	70.0	78.0	43.4	72.6	87.2
OECD average	55.8	73.3	81.9	45.5	74.8	87.7

Note: For Chile data refers to 2017. For Mexico, data refers to 2019. For Israel, data refers to 2020. The OECD average excludes Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Japan, Korea, Lithuania, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Türkiye as data are not available for at least levels of education in these countries.

"Low-educated" refers to individuals with less than upper secondary education, "Medium" refers to those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and "Highly" refers to individuals with tertiary education.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Canada, Israel, New Zealand, the United Kingdom: Labour Force Surveys; Korea: Economically Active Population Survey and Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force; Chile: Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN); Mexico: Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE); United States: Current Population Surveys.


Annex Table 1.A.5. Employment of foreign-born persons by industry, 2022

	Agriculture and fishing	Mining, manufacturing, and energy	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Education	Health	Activities of households as employers	Admin. and ETO	Other services	Total	Total foreign-born employed (thousands)	Foreign-born in total employment
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)
Australia	1.3	11.0	7.4	11.8	9.0	6.7	14.8	-	9.0	29.1	100	14	30.3
Austria	0.9	18.9	10.0	14.3	11.2	5.5	10.5	-	9.6	19.0	100	1 001	23.9
Belgium	-	11.9	8.5	11.4	6.4	5.6	12.8	-	22.2	21.1	100	882	18.8
Czech Republic	1.1	34.4	11.2	13.7	6.3	4.7	7.1	0.6	5.8	15.0	100	250	5.2
Denmark	2.1	13.7	4.6	16.8	8.9	8.8	21.0	-	9.8	14.3	100	267	9.9
Estonia	-	31.3	9.2	11.0	-	10.1	-	-	7.7	30.7	100	53	8.9
Finland	1.9	13.2	7.3	9.3	9.9	9.7	14.9	-	12.3	21.6	100	245	10.3
France	1.2	10.8	10.9	12.6	7.5	6.7	13.7	2.2	12.2	22.2	100	3 235	12.2
Germany	-	23.4	7.7	13.3	7.2	4.7	12.7	0.7	11.1	19.2	100	7 906	20.1
Greece	8.6	16.3	12.6	13.6	17.6	2.5	4.0	5.0	8.0	11.8	100	310	7.9
Hungary	3.5	24.4	10.9	13.6	5.4	8.3	9.1	-	8.6	16.3	100	147	3.3
Iceland	-	16.1	5.6	11.1	11.6	12.6	13.6	-	9.5	20.0	100	34	17.9
Ireland	-	14.9	6.1	13.5	11.1	5.6	17.5	-	9.4	21.9	100	567	25.5
Israel	0.5	15.5	3.7	10.6	3.2	8.5	16.1	5.3	10.6	26.0	100	801	27.8
Italy	5.8	20.9	10.0	10.4	9.6	2.5	5.8	13.1	7.3	14.6	100	3 224	14.8
Japan	3.6	39.9	6.8	11.2	9.2	3.9	4.8	2.2	0.2	18.2	100	957	2.0
Latvia	-	26.0	12.5	20.5	-	12.3	-	-	-	28.6	100	47	6.0
Lithuania	-	26.8	-	15.9	-	12.6	12.6	-	-	32.1	100	40	3.1
Luxembourg	-	4.1	6.6	10.3	4.9	3.8	9.1	2.5	21.4	37.4	100	166	59.3
Netherlands	1.2	13.0	4.6	14.4	7.2	6.9	14.7	-	14.1	23.9	100	1 171	13.6
Norway	1.1	11.8	10.5	11.4	9.0	7.4	20.2	-	11.2	17.4	100	541	20.8
Poland	-	28.3	17.1	16.3	12.7	-	-	-	-	25.6	100	97	0.6
Portugal	-	14.9	6.7	14.0	9.2	11.0	9.6	3.7	12.7	18.1	100	461	10.3
Slovak Republic	1.0	21.4	8.0	19.5	6.1	4.0	7.7	-	9.3	22.9	100	23	1.0
Slovenia	-	27.1	16.3	10.8	5.9	5.9	6.4	-	11.1	16.6	100	102	11.1
Spain	5.8	10.1	9.6	14.1	16.4	3.1	6.3	9.1	8.6	16.9	100	3 732	19.3

	Agriculture and fishing	Mining, manufacturing, and energy	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Education	Health	Activities of households as employers	Admin. and ETO	Other services	Total	Total foreign-born employed (thousands)	Foreign-born in total employment
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)
Sweden	0.5	10.8	4.8	9.3	6.5	13.3	20.3	-	13.2	21.3	100	1 060	22.8
Switzerland	0.6	15.4	7.9	11.9	6.6	6.2	15.1	2.3	8.6	25.3	100	1 160	32.4
United Kingdom	0.2	9.5	5.0	10.0	6.5	8.8	16.2	0.3	10.0	33.7	100	8 059	19.4
United States	1.7	11.6	12.4	12.1	8.9	6.3	12.7	-	9.2	25.4	100	23 799	19.3
EU 27	2.3	17.1	8.6	12.8	9.2	5.2	11.1	3.7	10.8	19.1	100	25 559	13.5
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining and manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade and hotels and restaurants	Electricity, transport, communication and finance	Business, personal, public and others services					Total	Total foreign-born employed (thousands)	Foreign-born in total employment
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)					(%)	(thousands)	(%)
Korea	5.7	46.6	11.1	18.7	3.2	14.6					100	801	3.6

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

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

StatLink  <https://stat.link/aoqd9p>

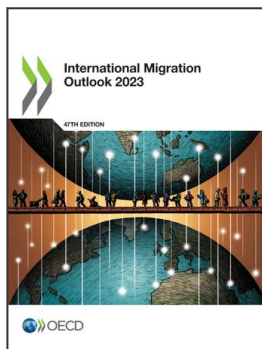
Notes

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

² The pathway allowed temporary labour migrants in New Zealand in 2021 to apply for permanent residence if they fulfilled one of three criteria (having been residents of New Zealand for over three years, meeting a wage threshold or working in an occupation with shortages).

³ The unprovoked war of aggression of Russia had a major impact on the volume and composition of temporary labour flows to Poland that required a special focus. Therefore, totals in this section exclude figures for Poland which are presented and discussed separately in Box 1.2.

⁴ In Estonia, Ukrainian citizens are included in the number of asylum seekers.



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