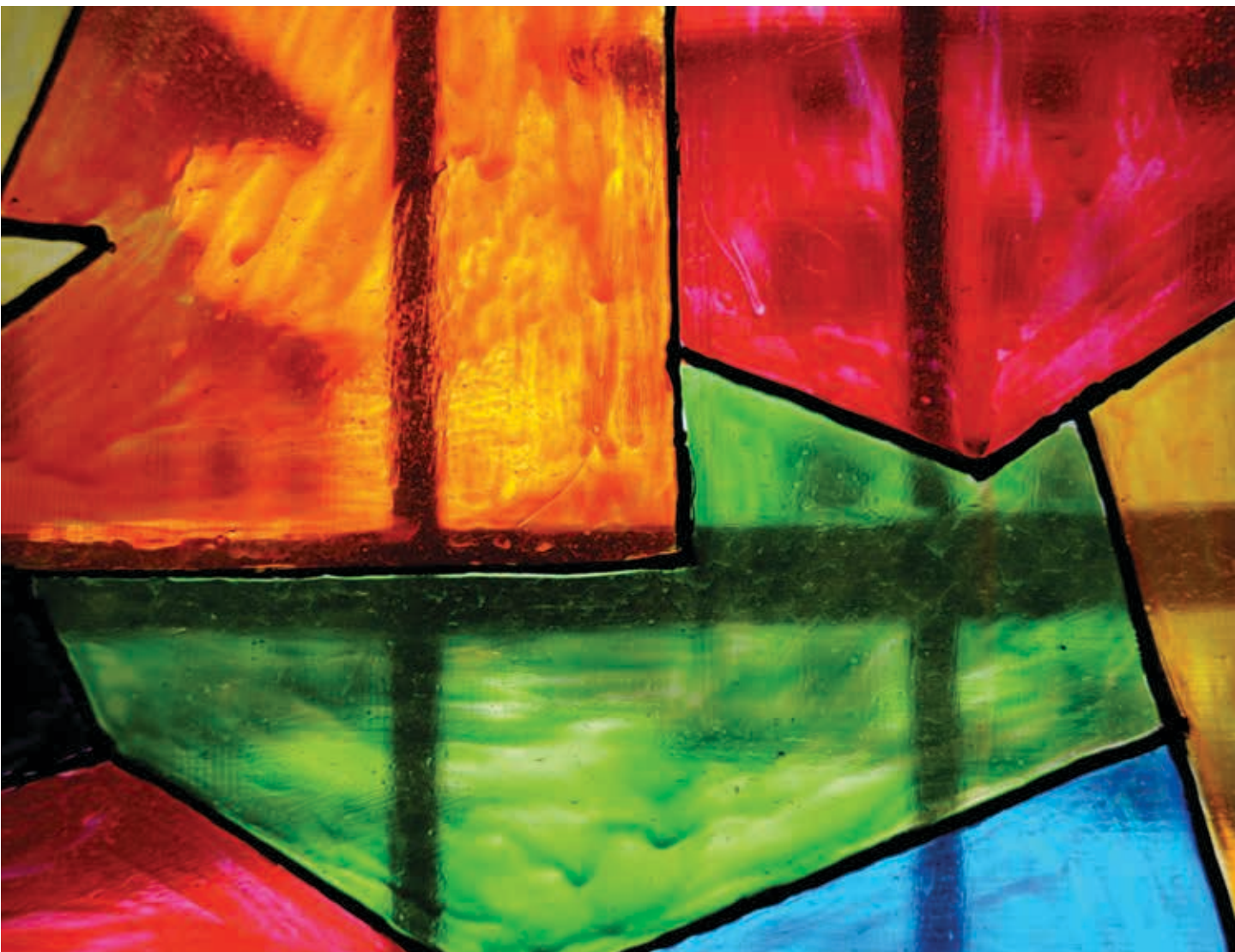
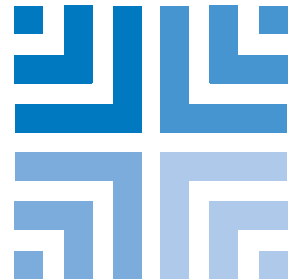


INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS

SICREMI 2015



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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS

Third Report of the Continuous Reporting System
on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI)

2015

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17th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W.
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Executive Secretariat for Integral Development
Organization of American States
1889 F ST N.W.
Washington D.C. 20006, USA
E-mail: migration@oas.org

This publication was designed by Miki Fernández of Ultradesigns, Inc., translated by Pablo Ros and edited by Amy Carattini.

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The coordination and production of this Report was jointly managed by Juan Manuel Jiménez Martínez and Marcia Bebianno Simões, Specialists of the Department of Social Inclusion of the Organization of American States (OAS) and Georges Lemaître, former principal Administrator of the International Migration Division of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Véronique Gindrey, Statistician of the OECD provided support in statistics.

Katiuska Lourenço da Silva, Specialist of the Department of Social Inclusion of the OAS provided support in preparing the country notes and coordinating the publication process.

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the third report on *International Migration in the Americas*, based on the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI for its acronym in Spanish). The report is a joint effort by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and aims to inform the policy debate on issues related to international migration.

International Migration in the Americas is a unique source of information on migration movements to and from countries of the Americas, with harmonised statistics compiled and published regularly. Its objective is to monitor developments in migration trends and policies affecting these movements across countries of the Americas on a regular basis, as well as to improve the availability of, and access to, data and statistics on migrants. The report is produced, among other reasons, to support the monitoring of the implementation of development goals, and we hope it will continue contributing to it following the adoption of the new Sustainable Development Goals.

This new edition of *International Migration in the Americas* incorporates a significant improvement in the information coverage of migration outflows from the hemisphere, including temporary migration movements to Canada and the United States as well as migration movements to other countries of the Americas.

The report shows that during the 2010-2013 period international migration into all countries of the Americas increased by 5% annually on average, although the figure jumped to 17% per year in the specific case of Latin America and the Caribbean. Most of the immigration into Latin American and Caribbean countries came from neighboring nations. This is a high rate of increase and, if maintained, it would imply that immigration would almost double in just four years.

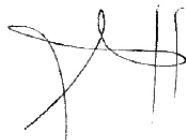
The report analyses these developments. On the one hand, they appear to be associated with a stabilization or decline of movements from Latin America and the Caribbean to OECD countries; on the other hand, it also seems to be linked to the growing importance of regional integration processes among countries of the Americas, in particular the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Andean Community (CAN), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Central American Integration System (SICA). Other aspects of migration examined in the report are the feminization of migration movements, settlement vs. return of emigrants, and the issue of the over-qualification of highly educated emigrants in the labor markets of destination countries.

The findings on the labor market situation confronted by Latin American and Caribbean migrants in both Europe and the United States confirm rather different realities. While the United States are returning to unemployment levels close to those recorded in 2008, the labor market situation is more difficult in most European countries, most notably in Spain – which was a key destination

country prior to the crisis. However, despite the high level of unemployment, less than 30% of migrants from the Americas have left Spain; this seems to suggest that most Latin American and Caribbean emigrants are firmly settled in their newly adopted countries and adopting the nationality of their country of residence.

The large increase in intra-regional migration observed in the Americas between 2010 and 2013 is one of the most notable trends documented by this report. Although it still only accounts for one fourth of the total emigration registered from the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, it reflects the growing economic integration of the region. The improving labor market situation in the United States and a stronger recovery in Europe may affect these flows. But the opening of these new channels for migration suggest a new pattern for the years to come.

We hope that this publication will continue to advance our understanding of migration in the Americas, and will provide useful analysis and suggestions on how economies and societies can continue benefitting from this phenomenon.



Luis Almagro
Secretary General of the
Organization of American States



Angel Gurría
Secretary-General of the
Organisation for Economic
Co-operation and Development



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NETWORK OF NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS

SICREMI 2015

The participating organizations would like to express their special thanks to the National Correspondents of the 20 participating OAS Member States and their teams, who worked hard to produce the national reports, based in which this report was developed.

Argentina

Martín Arias Duval, Director, *Dirección Nacional de Migraciones*

Federico Luis Agusti, Director, *Dirección de Asuntos Internacionales y Sociales, Dirección Nacional de Migraciones*

Eduardo E. Estévez, Consultant, *Dirección de Asuntos Internacionales y Sociales, Dirección Nacional de Migraciones*

Barbados

Erine Griffith, Chief Immigration Officer, Immigration Department

Janice Robinson, Immigration and Passport Department

Belize

Tiffany Vasquez, Specialist, Statistical Institute of Belize

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

German Guaygua Choqueguaita, Chief of Consular Policy Unit, *Dirección General de Asuntos Consulares, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Brazil

João Guilherme Lima Granja Xavier da Silva, Director, *Departamento de Estrangeiros, Secretaria Nacional de Justiça, Ministério de Justiça*

Welinton Martins Ribeiro, Chief of Nationality and Naturalization Division, *Departamento de Estrangeiros, Secretaria Nacional de Justiça, Ministério de Justiça*

Canada

Martha Justus, Director, Research and Evaluation, Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Chile

Alejandro Marisio Cugat, Director, *Dirección General de Asuntos Consulares y de Inmigración, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Jaime Bascuñán Marin, Director of Consular Policy, *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Pedro Osvaldo Hernández González, Deputy director of International Migration, *Dirección de Política Consular, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Colombia

Embajador Javier Darío Higuera Angel, Director, *Dirección de Asuntos Migratorios, Consulares y Servicio al Ciudadano, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

César Camilo Vallejo, Advisor, *Dirección de Asuntos Migratorios, Consulares y Servicio al Ciudadano, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Costa Rica

Kathya Rodríguez, Director, *Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería*

Luis Alonso Serrano, Chief of Institutional Planning, *Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería*

Ada María Porras Salazar, Advisor, *Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería*

Dominican Republic

Santo Miguel Roman García, Deputy General Director, *Departamento de Control Migratorio Dirección General de Migración*

Ecuador

María Landázuri De Mora, Viceminister of Human Mobility, *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana*

Branly Patricio Toledo Atarihuana, Third Secretary of Foreign Service, *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana*

El Salvador

Angélica María Andreu, Chief of Planning and Development, *Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería, Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública de El Salvador*

Guatemala

Mariella Vélez de García, General Director of Consular Affairs and Migration, *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Roque Abel Arriaga Martínez, Director of Consular Affairs and Migration, *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Miriam Fabiola Mazariegos Caravantes, Second Secretary of Consular Affairs and Migration, *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Jamaica

Toni-Shae Freckleton, Manager, Population and Health Unit, Social Policy, Planning and Research Division, Planning Institute of Jamaica

Yonique Lawrence, Senior Demographer, Planning Institute of Jamaica

Mexico

Omar de la Torre de la Mora, General Director, *Unidad de Política Migratoria, Secretaría de Gobernación de México*

Paula Cristina Leite, Assistant Director, *Unidad de Política Migratoria, Secretaría de Gobernación de México*

Panama

Daniel Gilberto De Gracia Mendoza, Chief of International Relations, *Asuntos Internacionales, Servicio Nacional de Migración Panamá*

Paraguay

Hugo Rolando Morel Ocampos, Director, *Dirección de Atención a las Comunidades Paraguayas en el Extranjero, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Peru

Anibal Sánchez Aguilar, Deputy chief of Statistics, *Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática*

United States

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of State through the U.S. Permanent Mission to the Organization of American States

Uruguay

Martín Koolhaas, Advisor, División Estadísticas Sociodemográficas, *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas*

Leonardo Cuello, Analyst, División Estadísticas Sociodemográficas, *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas*



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introductory overview

Economic growth in the countries of the Americas largely maintained itself throughout 2011-2013, at somewhat lower levels than the recovery year of 2010, following the economic crisis of 2008-2009. Indeed growth rates over the period for Latin American and Caribbean countries averaged over 4% across countries, which was close to twice the rate observed for the United States and Canada.

In the context of these growth rates, international migration, counting both permanent and temporary movements, increased by an average of 5% per year overall over the 2011-2013 period, but by an average of 17% per year for Latin American and Caribbean countries. At this rate of increase, the level of immigrant inflows in these countries would double in about four years.

The migration movements presented in this report are based on official statistics of authorized migration and may paint a partial picture of total movements, especially if the extent of irregular migration is large.

This report finds that the increasing levels of immigration in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are essentially due to increasing intra-regional migration. With the greater economic integration associated with the various regional trade agreements is coming a greater incidence of migration movements, most of them also regional in nature. The increasing importance of intra-regional migration, however, is not actually reducing the extent of immigration from outside the Americas, at least in absolute terms. The latter continued to progress over the 2010-2013 period, but by a smaller rate (12%) than immigration from other countries of the Americas, which advanced by about 46%.

The feminization of migration

For most countries of the Americas, the immigration of women from other countries of the Americas remains a minority phenomenon, with 45% of immigrants overall being women, approximately the same percentage as for immigrants from the rest of the world. Only in Chile and Costa Rica do women constitute a majority of immigrants. At the other end of the spectrum, women account for less than 40% of all immigrants in Canada, Peru and Colombia.

As family members arrive in destination countries to join the original migrant, there is a natural tendency for the balance between the two genders to equalize. A surer indication of the extent to which the traditional pattern is changing is to look at the relative presence of men and women in family and labor migration, respectively. However, here one observes the traditional pattern of a significantly greater presence of women among family migrants (59%) and a lesser presence

among labor migrants (32%). This traditional pattern is stronger among immigrants from the Americas than among those from the rest of the world.

Although the traditional pattern of migration into countries of the Americas is indeed changing, it is, with some exceptions, still far from a situation in which the genders are playing on average the same role.

Asylum seeking in the Americas

Asylum seeking in Latin America and the Caribbean remains generally an uncommon phenomenon, with rates on average at 18 requests per million in 2013, which are at less than one-tenth of those observed in Canada and the United States. Since 2010, the number of requests has remained less than the average recorded in the previous year, largely the consequence of a large fall in claims in Ecuador from Colombian nationals, as civil conflict in Colombia has abated in recent years.

Noteworthy is the appearance of asylum claimants in recent years from Syria, which is also the most important origin country for the OECD zone as a whole. In Latin America, Syria appears among the top three origin countries in Argentina (where it is the top country of origin), Bolivia and Chile. In the Caribbean as a whole, Syria is the second country of origin of claimants, after Cuba. Cuba appears as an important source country in many countries of the Americas.

Acquisitions of nationality

Naturalization rates in countries of the Americas tend to be low in relation to permanent immigration levels. Statistics for Canada and the United States, which are long-standing immigration countries, provide a useful benchmark in this regard. For both, the ratio of acquisitions to permanent immigration levels is in the vicinity of 0.7. For most Latin American and Caribbean countries, the ratio statistic is generally less than 0.3. In many of these countries there is relatively easy immigration to neighboring countries in the context of regional trade agreements, so there may not be a significant incentive to take out the nationality of the destination country.

Emigration from the Americas

The total number of outflows from the Americas to OECD countries and to other countries of the Americas was almost 6.5 million in the period from 2009 to 2012. This represents almost 7 persons per thousand population in the origin countries. For migration to the same destination countries, the rest of the world sends 4 persons per thousand population.

Half of the out-migration from countries of the Americas is to Canada and the United States, one quarter to the rest of the OECD outside the Americas and one quarter to other countries of the Americas. By contrast barely 2% of migration from other regions of the world is to countries of the Americas other than Canada and the United States.

Migration to Canada and the United States from other countries of the Americas has never really recovered from the effects of the 2008-2009 economic crisis. In 2012 movements were at 4% below their 2009 level at the trough of the recession. Other OECD countries outside the Americas, especially in Europe, have seen a further drop of 17% in migration from countries of the Americas since 2009, a consequence of a further deterioration of economic conditions due to the budget crisis in Europe, which followed on the heels of the recession. However, migration to other countries of the Americas has taken up the slack, increasing by over 39% over the 2009-2012 period.

Settlement or return

The percentage of all immigrants from the Americas who have been resident for more than 10 years in Europe has more than doubled over the relatively short period from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013. It stood at 30% in 2008-2009 and rose to 59% of all emigrants from the Americas over the following four years, essentially the same as that of emigrants from the rest of the world, which has also risen over the period, but from an already high level of 55%. Note that this increase has occurred precisely in the period when economic conditions in many European countries, especially Spain where many of the emigrants were resident, were deteriorating. The increase has been spectacular for immigrants from the Andean Region, where the increase has been over 230%. Moreover, with each year, more and more are taking up the nationality of their countries of residence.

The increase in 10-year residents in the United States, where migration is more long-standing, has been less dramatic, and the extent of naturalization in the United States less important, due largely to a higher proportion of unauthorized migrants.

The general picture is that many immigrants from the Americas appear to be staying on, in Europe as in the United States, despite the difficult economic conditions in some countries, especially in Spain.

Although departure rates from Spain have increased strongly with the recession, they have generally stabilized in recent years.

Migration to Spain from the Americas in 2013 was at 86 thousand scarcely one fourth of its peak 2007 level. Although migration itself has declined strongly in the face of adverse economic conditions, it has clearly not led to massive return movements, at least not yet. Although returns doubled from 2006 to 2007 and increased by 15-20% in the following two years, they have remained at close to the 135-140 thousand level since 2010. In 2013, there was a net return of about 55 thousand immigrants per year to the countries of origin, but this is a far cry from the 215 thousand net entries which prevailed on average over the 2002-2007 period.

Immigrant and emigrant populations in the Americas

Immigrant populations

The immigrant population in the Americas has risen from about 34 million in 1990 to 61 million in 2013, an increase of almost 78% compared to the 42% rise observed in the rest of the world.

Almost all of this increase was in Canada and the United States, where the immigrant population has nearly doubled since 1990, attaining a level of 53 million persons in 2013. By contrast, the immigrant population in Latin America and the Caribbean has increased by only 19% since 1990, reaching a level of 7.7 million in 2013. However, if the evolution is measured over the 2000-2013 period, the increase of the immigrant population in Latin America and the Caribbean for 2013 has been somewhat greater than that observed in Canada and the United States (35% vs. 31%).

Despite the increase in the number of immigrants in Latin America and the Caribbean between 1990 and 2013, immigration remains limited in this region, representing only 1.4% of the total population in the region in 2013, compared to 14.9% for Canada and the United States.

Origin and destination countries of immigrants and emigrants

The United States is the most important destination country for migrants of the Americas, but also for migrants worldwide. Between 1990 and 2013, the population of immigrants in the United States

doubled. By 2013, five out of six migrants from the Americas and one in five worldwide lived in the United States.

While the United States has continued as a magnet for potential immigrants from the Americas in recent decades, many other countries have seen large increases in their own immigrant populations, often from neighboring countries.

On average, 64% of immigrants in the Caribbean come from the region itself, 63% of immigrants in the Andean Region and 44% of those in the Southern Cone. In the case of Central America the average is lower (32%) because of a high level of immigrants in Mexico come from the United States. Much of this, however, does not consist of non-natives but rather of children born in the United States to Mexicans who later returned to their country of origin.

On the emigration side, the United States is the main country of residence of emigrants for all but a handful of nationalities of the Americas. For Nicaraguans, it is Costa Rica; for Bolivians, Chileans, Paraguayans and Uruguayans, it is Argentina; for Colombians, Venezuela; for Argentineans, Spain; for Suriname, the Netherlands; and for citizens of the United States, Mexico. On average, the main country of destination accounts for 57% of all emigrants from a country, which is a high concentration indeed.

Expatriation rates of native-born populations in the Americas

Although emigration from the Americas has decreased following the economic crisis of 2008, it is still the dominating feature of migration for Latin America and the Caribbean, as it has been since the 1960s. For the Americas, Canada and the United States show relatively low expatriation rates, at over 4% and 1% respectively. For the rest of the hemisphere, one observes a decline in expatriation rates as one moves south from the United States, with the highest rates in the Caribbean (15%) and the lowest in the Southern Cone (1.7%), with Central America at 9.5% and the Andean Region at 4.5%. On an individual country basis, however, there is considerable variation within regions.

On the immigration side, the various regions of Latin America and the Caribbean have more similar immigration rates, with the rates for all four regions ranging between 1% and 2%.

With few exceptions (the Bahamas, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela and Argentina), expatriation dominates immigration in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, often strongly so, and this is likely to maintain itself for some time, until economic development at home reduces the incentive to look abroad as a means of improving one's livelihood.

The labor market situation of migrants from the Americas in Europe and the United States

The labor market situation of immigrants from the Americas in recent years has evolved largely in line with overall developments in the labor market of the main countries of destination, Spain and the United States. Spain has seen a further deterioration of the condition in its labor market from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, with a decline in the employment rate of the native-born of 4% among men and 2% among women. The evolution for immigrants from the Americas in Spain was similar for men (5 points), but considerably larger for immigrant women (a decline of 6 percentage points). This is reflected as well in a much larger increase in the unemployment rate among immigrant women from the Americas than native-born women (8 vs. 5 percentage points). Unemployment rates for immigrants are now near the 32-35% level, compared to about 36-37% for immigrants from other continents and 23-24% for native-born workers.

The labor market situation of immigrants from the Caribbean and from Central America, on the other hand, has profited from the improvement in economic conditions in the United States since 2010-2011. Overall the employment rate has risen by 3 points for immigrant men from the Caribbean and Central America but only by about 1 point for women from these regions. Likewise the unemployment situation has improved more for men than for women.

2014 saw the first signs of improvement in the labor market situation in Spain, but it is slow, so that the level of departures from Spain observed in 2013 may well maintain itself. Still the situation in Spain provides almost a case study in how even an exceedingly unfavorable labor market has not strongly affected the settlement intentions of migrants from the Americas, at least not to the extent which one might have expected given the circumstances.

Over-qualification of tertiary-educated migrants from the Americas

In 2011-2013 there were close to 870 thousand tertiary-educated persons from the Americas employed in European OECD countries, but close to three times this number in the United States (2,633,000). Mexico represented almost a quarter of the latter and Canada about an eighth. There were more tertiary-educated employed in the European Union than in the United States only among immigrants from the Southern Cone (52%). In all other regions and indeed most countries, the tertiary-educated employed in the United States are much more numerous.

Over-qualification rates among tertiary-educated immigrants from the Americas in 2011-2013 averaged 36% in European Union countries and 46% in the United States, compared to 20% and 35%, respectively, among employed native-born tertiary-educated persons in these regions. Over-qualification rates of immigrants from countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are some 15 to 20 points higher than for native-born persons. Language proficiency is not necessarily at issue here, because the over-qualification rate in Spain is even higher at 53% than for the European Union as a whole (36%).

The implosion of the Spanish economy in 2008 in the wake of the bubble in the construction sector and the subsequent budget crisis have mortgaged the possibility of rapid progress for the tertiary-educated in the Spanish labor market. Nowhere is this more evident than in the high unemployment rates in general and the high over-qualification rates among this group. Some are now returning to their countries of origin but many have settled for good. But only a vastly improved labor market will be able to improve their prospects. Although the signs of this are present, they are still relatively tentative, so that a significant improvement in the short-term seems unlikely.

Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2013

Prior to the international financial crisis, remittance flows into LAC countries had reached average annual growth rates of 17%. However, the 2008-2009 economic crisis provoked a major change in the trends observed until then. Remittance levels fell more than 10% in 2009, followed by a modest rise of 6% in 2011 and a levelling off at the regional level. In 2013, the inflow of remittances from outside the region reached US\$ 61.3 billion, almost unchanged compared to 2012. This total reflects the increase in remittances in Central America and the Caribbean, compensating for the decline in Mexico and South American countries.



CONTENTS

PART I: Trends in International Migration and Labor Market Outcomes 1

Introductory overview	3
International migration by reason	11
The feminization of migration	13
Asylum seeking in the Americas	15
Acquisitions of nationality	18
Emigration from the Americas	20
Settlement or return	24
Immigrant and emigrant populations in the Americas	30
<i>Immigrant populations</i>	30
<i>Origin and destination countries of immigrants and emigrants</i>	32
<i>Expatriation rates of native-born populations in the Americas</i>	35
The labor market situation of migrants from the Americas in Europe and the United States.....	38
Over-qualification of tertiary-educated migrants from the Americas	42
Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2013	48
The effect of the economic situation in receiving countries on remittance flows	51
<i>Value of remittances received</i>	51
<i>Importance of remittances on GDP of receiving countries</i>	52
References	54
Annex 1. The extent of irregular migration in the Americas	55

PART II: Country Notes 65

Introduction 67

Argentina 69

Country note	69
Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	71

Barbados 72

Country note	72
Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	73

Belize..... 74

Country note	74
Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	75

Bolivia	76
Country note	76
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	78
Brazil	79
Country note	79
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	81
Canada	82
Country note	82
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	84
Chile	85
Country note	85
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	87
Colombia	88
Country note	88
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	90
Costa Rica	91
Country note	91
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	93
Dominican Republic	94
Country note	94
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	96
Ecuador	97
Country note	97
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	99
El Salvador	100
Country note	100
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	101
Guatemala	102
Country note	102
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	103
Jamaica	104
Overview of the history of international migration.....	104
Legal Framework Governing International Migration	106
Recent trends in migrant’s flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	109
Bibliography.....	110

Mexico	111
Country note	111
Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	113
Panama	114
Country note	114
Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	116
Paraguay	117
Country note	117
Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	118
Peru	119
Country note	119
Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	121
United States	122
Country note	122
Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	126
Uruguay	127
Country note	127
Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants.....	129
PART III: Statistical Annex	131
Introduction	133
The table lettering system	133
Sources and definitions.....	134
Metadata	138
Statistical tables	
I.a.fl. Inflows of legal immigrants of foreign nationality	151
I.a.as. Inflows of asylum seekers	152
I.a.fb. The foreign-born population	153
I.a.an. Acquisitions of nationality	154
I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality	155
Argentina	155
Barbados.....	155
Belize	156
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	156
Canada.....	157
Chile	157
Colombia.....	158

Costa Rica	158
Dominican Republic	159
Ecuador	159
El Salvador	160
Mexico	160
Panama	161
Paraguay	161
Peru	162
United States	162
Uruguay	163

I.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality by country of previous nationality 164

Barbados	164
Belize	164
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	165
Canada	165
Chile	166
Colombia	166
Costa Rica	167
Dominican Republic	167
Ecuador	168
El Salvador	168
Guatemala	169
Mexico	169
Paraguay	170
Peru	170
United States	171
Uruguay	171

E.a.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries by country of birth 172

E.a.fb.US. The population born in the Americas living in the United States 173

E.a.fb.SP. The population born in the Americas living in Spain 174

E.a.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality 175

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination 176

Antigua and Barbuda	176
Argentina	176
Bahamas	176
Barbados	177
Belize	177
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	177
Brazil	178
Canada	178
Chile	179
Colombia	180
Costa Rica	180
Cuba	181
Dominica	182
Dominican Republic	182

Ecuador.....	182
El Salvador.....	183
Grenada.....	184
Guatemala.....	184
Guyana.....	184
Haiti.....	184
Honduras.....	185
Jamaica.....	185
Mexico.....	186
Nicaragua.....	187
Panama.....	187
Paraguay.....	188
Peru.....	188
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	189
Saint Lucia.....	189
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	189
Suriname.....	189
Trinidad and Tobago.....	189
United States.....	190
Uruguay.....	190
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of.....	191

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality..... 192

Antigua and Barbuda.....	192
Argentina.....	192
Bahamas.....	192
Belize.....	193
Bolivia, Plurinational State of.....	193
Brazil.....	193
Canada.....	194
Chile.....	194
Colombia.....	195
Costa Rica.....	195
Cuba.....	196
Dominica.....	196
Ecuador.....	197
El Salvador.....	197
Grenada.....	198
Guatemala.....	198
Guyana.....	198
Haiti.....	198
Honduras.....	199
Jamaica.....	199
Mexico.....	199
Nicaragua.....	200
Panama.....	200
Paraguay.....	200

Peru.....	201
Saint Kitts and Nevis	201
Saint Lucia	201
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	202
Suriname	202
Trinidad and Tobago	202
United States	202
Uruguay	203
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	203

Index of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table 1.	International migration inflows in the Americas, permanent and temporary, 2008-2013.....	5
Table 2.	Women's share of total immigration in the Americas, 2012-2013.....	14
Table 3.	Asylum seekers in the Americas, 2001-2013	16
Table 4.	Acquisitions of nationality, recent evolution and frequency relative to permanent immigration, 2007-2013.....	19
Table 5.	Migration movements from the Americas to OECD countries and other countries of the Americas, permanent and temporary, 2009-2013.....	22
Table 6a.	Residency and naturalization of immigrants from the Americas in European Union countries, 2008-2013.....	25
Table 6b.	Residency and naturalization of immigrants from the Americas in the United States, 2008-2013.....	26
Table 7.	Estimates of departure rates from Spain of immigrants from the Americas, 2002-2013.....	28
Table 8.	International migrant stock by country and region of residence, 1990-2013.....	30
Table 9.	Distribution of immigrants in the Americas by region or continent of origin, 2013.....	33
Table 10.	The immigrant and emigrant populations in and from the Americas, 2013	35
Table 11.	Labor market outcomes of emigrant workers from the Americas, by country of birth and gender, 2010-2011 and 2012-2013 averages.....	40
Table 12.	tertiary-educated employed persons from the Americas and over-qualification rates in Spain and other European OECD countries, 2011-2013.....	44
Table 13.	Over-qualification among employed tertiary-educated immigrants from the Americas in the European Union and the United States, 2011-2013.....	45
Table 13.	Over-qualification among employed tertiary-educated immigrants from the Americas in the European Union and the United States, 2011-2013.....	46
Table 14.	Effect of exchange rates and inflation on remittances, 2012-2013.....	51
Table A1.	Indicators of migration data coverage, selected countries of the Americas (plus Spain and Sweden)	58
Table A2.	Top five origin and destination countries of immigrants to and emigrants from countries of the Americas, 2013.....	59

Figures

Figure 1.	Immigration levels in 2013 per thousand persons resident in the country.....	8
Figure 2.	International migrants from other countries of the Americas, by country of destination, 2013.....	9
Figure 3.	Permanent migrants as a percent of all migrants, by origin, 2012-2013.....	10
Figure 4.	International migration by type for migration, permanent and temporary, 2013	11
Figure 5.	Women among labor migrants in the Americas, 2012-2013	14
Figure 6.	Acquisitions of nationality by continent of previous nationality, 2000-2013	20
Figure 7.	Expatriation rate and population size, 2013	38
Figure 8.	Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean, 2001-2013	48
Figure 9.	Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean, 2006-2013, according to destination	49
Figure 10.	LAC remittances annual percentage change, 2007-2013	50
Figure 11.	Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean as a percentage of GDP, 2007-2013.....	53

Boxes

Box 1.	Permanent and temporary immigration.....	3
Box 2.	An improved coverage of outflows from the Americas.....	20
Box 3.	Classifying the skill level of jobs	43



ACRONYMS

AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación para el Desarrollo
CAN	Andean Community
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
LAC	Latin American and the Caribbean
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MIF	Multilateral Investment Fund
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SICA	Central American Integration System
SICREMI	Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

PART I

Trends in International Migration and Labor Market Outcomes

Introductory overview

Economic growth in the countries of the Americas largely maintained itself throughout 2011-2013, at somewhat lower levels than the recovery year of 2010, following the economic crisis of 2008-2009. Indeed growth rates over the period for Latin American and Caribbean countries averaged over 4% across countries, which was close to twice the rate observed for the United States and Canada.

In the context of these growth rates, international migration, counting both permanent and temporary movements (see Box 1), increased by an average of 5% per year overall over the 2011-2013 period, but by an average of 17% per year for Latin American and Caribbean countries (Table 1). At this rate of increase, the level of immigrant inflows in these countries would double in about four years.

Box 1. Permanent and temporary immigration

For the purposes of this publication, a temporary immigrant is a person of foreign nationality who enters a country with a visa or who receives a permit which is either not renewable or only renewable on a limited basis. Temporary immigrants are seasonal workers, international students, service providers, persons on international exchange, etc. A permanent immigrant, on the other hand, is a person who enters with the right of permanent residence or with a visa or permit which is indefinitely renewable. Permanent immigrants would generally include marriage immigrants, family members of permanent residents, refugees, certain labor migrants, etc. Generally, tourists, diplomats, business visitors and transport crew members are excluded from either of these two groups in the definitions used in this publication.

Most countries also allow for the possibility of changes of status, that is, persons entering as temporary immigrants may be able to obtain the right of permanent residence or an indefinitely renewable permit, provided certain conditions are met. A change of status is generally an exceptional situation, that is, it is not the main avenue towards a permanent residence permit. However, there exist migration regimes (see below) which allow virtually all persons entering under certain temporary permits the possibility of changing to permanent status after a minimum number of years of residence in the country.

Under the definition presented here, a person granted a temporary permit is not necessarily a temporary immigrant, if the permit is indefinitely renewable and therefore places the migrant on what might be said to be a permanent migration “track”. For statistical purposes, persons who enter a country on a permanent migration track are counted as permanent immigrants in the year when they enter, and not in the year when they receive the right of permanent residence. Temporary immigrants who change status, however, are counted twice, once when they enter as temporary immigrants and a second time when they change to permanent status. Although this may seem like double-counting, it is deemed to be similar to a situation in which a temporary immigrant returns to the country of origin and re-migrates as a permanent immigrant, in which case the immigrant would be counted separately on each occasion.

The above perspective on immigration is based on the residence rights granted by the destination state. Other definitions commonly used elsewhere are based on the duration of the permit,

Box 1. Permanent and temporary immigration

irrespective of residence rights, and distinguish, for example, between long-term immigrants (greater than one year) and short-term immigrants (less than one year). Although such definitions may be easier to implement in practice, they tend to confound immigrants who more often than not return to their countries of origin (international students) and others who tend to stay in the destination country (marriage immigrants), if both groups receive permits of similar duration, which is sometimes the case. This confounding is not necessarily a drawback for the purpose of demographic accounting, but tends to produce statistics which are less closely linked to migration policy concerns, where the distinctions between the rights of permanent and of temporary residence are fundamental.

The national statistics used to produce the flow numbers in Table 1 have been “harmonized” where necessary to ensure that they respect, to the extent possible, the distinction between permanent and temporary migration outlined above.

In a number of countries figuring in this publication, in particular Chile, Colombia and the Dominican Republic, virtually all immigrants are granted temporary permits upon entry and many, if not all, are allowed to apply to become permanent residents after a certain number of years of residence in the country. However, the percentage of such immigrants who remain in the country tends to be relatively low. For example, in Chile in 2010, about 64 thousand persons received temporary permits; however, two years later, when almost all would be eligible to apply and receive permanent residence, only 27 thousand did so. It therefore seems inappropriate to consider all immigrants entering under such regimes as permanent immigrants. Because it is not generally possible for such countries to distinguish between permanent and temporary immigrants on the basis of the permit granted at the time of entry, the limited duration entry permits for these countries are considered to cover both permanent and temporary immigrants in this report.

Table 1. International migration inflows in the Americas, permanent and temporary, 2008-2013

Country of immigration	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Immigration in 2013 per 1000 persons in the population	Average annual % change 2010-2013
Argentina	81,000	96,300	96,100	129,300	126,700	139,300	3.4	13
Permanent								
Temporary	144,400	117,700	82,100	129,900	164,800	139,400	3.4	19
Barbados	200	300	300	400	400	1,300	4.5	56
Permanent								
Temporary	10,400	7,700	6,000	6,600	6,900	12,000	42.2	26
Belize	800	700	800	1,400	na	na	4.3	17
Permanent								
Temporary	1,500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bolivia (1)	700	1,100	1,000	900	1,300	3,800	0.4	55
Permanent								
Temporary	8,900	15,100	17,500	20,300	26,100	18,400	1.7	2
Brazil	12,600	12,700	18,000	15,500	34,400	24,400	0.1	11
Permanent								
Temporary	51,800	51,000	64,500	87,600	101,100	103,500	0.5	17
Canada	247,200	252,200	280,700	248,800	257,900	259,000	7.4	-3
Permanent								
Temporary	308,000	295,800	299,300	315,400	339,600	344,200	9.8	5
Chile	68,400	57,100	63,900	76,300	100,100	132,100	7.5	27
Permanent and temporary								
Colombia	10,700	13,000	15,100	20,900	23,700	29,800	0.6	26
Permanent and temporary								
Costa Rica	8,900	10,500	8,400	8,900	10,600	16,500	3.4	25
Permanent								
Temporary	4,400	5,500	5,500	7,400	6,400	6,900	1.4	8
Dominican Republic	4,800	6,300	5,700	3,400	3,700	4,200	0.4	-9
Permanent and temporary								
Ecuador	na	na	na	3,200	9,200	14,900	0.9	114
Permanent								
Temporary	na	na	na	7,900	10,900	15,200	1.0	39
El Salvador	600	400	300	400	600	1,600	0.2	69
Permanent								
Temporary	1,900	1,600	2,000	1,400	700	2,800	0.4	11
Guatemala	1,100	1,500	600	1,700	1,400	1,400	0.1	29
Permanent								
Temporary	2,100	3,600	800	2,500	2,200	2,300	0.1	40
Jamaica	13,800	5,900	4,800	4,800	8,900	9,100	3.3	24
Permanent and temporary								
Mexico	15,900	23,900	26,200	21,500	18,200	60,700	0.5	32
Permanent								
Temporary	33,900	32,500	38,800	41,100	39,400	33,900	0.3	-4
Panama	na	na	2,400	3,700	5,100	4,000	1.0	18
Permanent								
Temporary	na	na	3,200	2,600	4,500	1,800	0.5	-18

Table 1. International migration inflows in the Americas, permanent and temporary, 2008-2013

Country of immigration	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Immigration in 2013 per 1000 persons in the population	Average annual % change 2010-2013
Paraguay	5,400	4,300	5,600	6,600	9,800	5,600	0.8	-
Temporary	600	400	300	400	3,400	900	0.1	45
Peru	600	700	700	1,200	1,400	na	-	42
Temporary	800	1,100	600	900	600	na	-	-1
United States	1,107,100	1,130,800	1,042,600	1,062,000	1,031,600	990,600	3.1	-2
Temporary	1,467,700	1,263,900	1,357,400	1,452,800	1,510,600	1,630,600	5.1	6
Uruguay	4,000	3,800	2,200	1,100	2,400	3,700	1.1	19
All countries (with complete data)	3,616,400	3,415,100	3,445,600	3,667,900	3,832,800	3,979,900	4.4	5
Less Canada and the United States	486,300	472,300	465,700	588,800	693,000	753,500	1.4	17

Sources: National statistics on permits and visas.

Notes: The percentage changes for Belize, Ecuador and Peru are based on the change observed over 2010-2011, 2011-2013 and 2010-2012, respectively. Statistics for Panama do not include the 41,000 people who were regularized during the period 2010-2013.

na: not available

(1) Plurinational State of

As noted in the 2012 issue of this report (OAS/OECD 2012), it is difficult to draw close links between aggregate economic push and pull factors and the level of international migration in many countries of the Americas. Migration inflows in many countries are generally very low compared to those observed in most OECD countries and may be affected by movements related to civil strife (for example, Colombia), natural catastrophes (Haiti) or other idiosyncratic causes. Still economic factors undoubtedly operate at the regional level where cross-border labor markets exist. In addition, the liberalization of movements in the context of regional trade agreements (Mercosur, the Andean Pact, SICA and CARICOM) has almost certainly contributed to regional movements in recent years.

Permanent migration to the United States and Canada declined somewhat over the 2010-2013 period, but was offset by an increase of about 6% in temporary migration. Permanent migration to these countries tends to be rather stable, however, because it is subject to numerical limits or target levels, but may still move up or down in response to increases or declines in, for example, resettled or recognized refugees, whose numbers are not predictable. Temporary migration, on the other hand, tends to respond more to economic factors, because much of it tends to be labor migration, and labor migrants tend to move mainly in response to demand from employers, which varies according to the economic cycle.

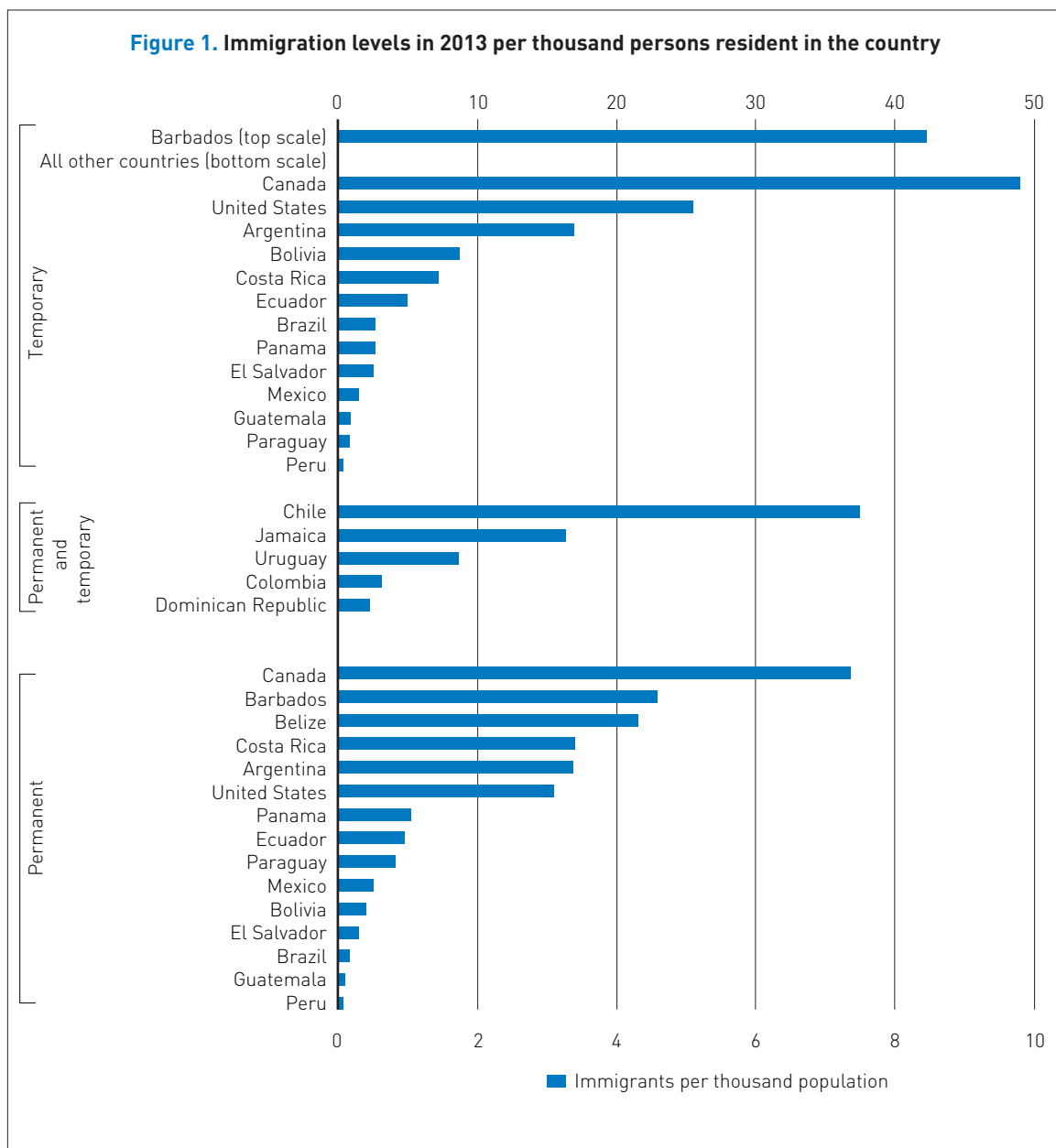
Many countries of the Americas showed double-digit increases in both permanent and temporary migration over the 2009-2012 period, albeit in many cases from very low levels.¹ The level of authorized migration has increased overall by over 60% between 2010 and 2013, following two years of little change. In numerical terms, most of this increase was recorded in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico, but many smaller countries, among them Barbados, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Paraguay and Uruguay, recorded high annual growth rates over the period, often in excess of 25%.

Authorized immigration levels remain low in most countries, often far below the rates recorded, for example, in the United States (over 8 persons per thousand population) and Canada (17 persons per thousand population). Barbados by contrast showed very high levels of immigration on any scale, at almost 47 persons per 1,000 population. Most of this was temporary migration, and about 80% of this was about equally divided between international students and workers with short-term permits.

Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica and Argentina have levels of permanent migration (Figure 1) in proportion to their populations which are higher than those of the United States but, with the exception of Barbados, trail the latter with respect to temporary migration. These countries together with Chile can be said to have entered the mainstream of immigration countries. At the other end of the spectrum are Brazil, Peru, El Salvador and Guatemala, which have especially low rates of immigration overall relative to their populations.

The breakdown of immigration according to permanent or temporary status differs considerably across countries, with Mexico, Paraguay, Panama and Costa Rica in particular showing a higher prevalence of permanent migration in recent years and most other countries either a roughly equal balance between the two or lower levels of permanent than temporary. Generally temporary migration tends to be work- or study-related, while permanent migration is often dominated by family migration, including the accompanying family of workers, family reunification of previous migrants

¹ The analyses of immigration in this report are based on the statistics of legal migration. There are indications that for many countries, this represents a fraction of total migration movements. See Annex 1 of this issue.



Note: Statistics for Belize and Peru are based on 2011 and 2012, respectively.

and marriage migrants, with labor migration playing a lesser but still important role, depending on the extent to which this form of permanent migration is encouraged by the destination country.

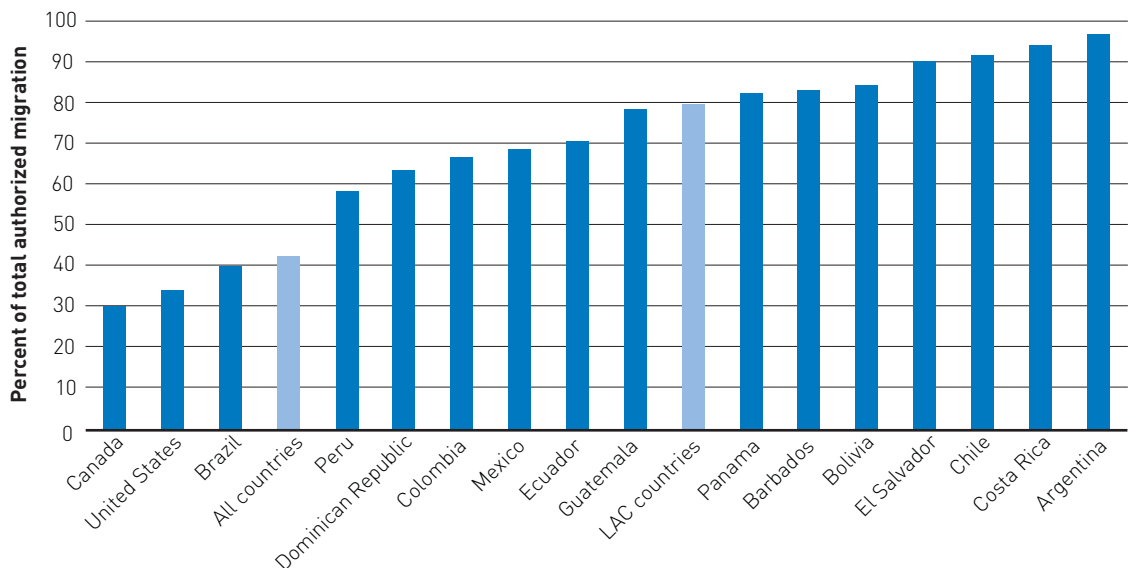
The large increase in total migration observed for Latin American and Caribbean countries as a whole is a remarkable development, and it is visible for both permanent and temporary migration. Whether it represents a new development in migration generally in the region or simply a redirection of irregular movements into legal channels as more attention is being paid to migration management in the region is as yet uncertain. The migration movements presented in this report are based on official statistics of authorized migration and may paint a partial picture of total movements, especially if the extent of irregular migration is large.

There are some indications that this may be the case. A number of statistical indicators yield values for certain countries which suggest that many immigrants have entered the foreign-born population as identified in the national census without having been formally identified as permanent immigrants in the statistics of entry. This can only happen if irregular migration is high and/or if there are many persons born abroad as nationals who have “returned” (see Annex 1). By way of example, recent regularizations in Argentina and Panama have represented one-fourth to one-third of the foreign-born population of those countries and dwarf the annual rate of inflow.

Most migrants who have been regularized in Latin America came either from neighboring countries or from other countries in the region. The existence of a common language and the relative ease of cross-border movements in many countries has undoubtedly contributed to this phenomenon. The migration statistics for Latin America presented in this publication therefore likely understate the extent of international migration in general and of regional migration in particular for many countries. As the management of migration movements improves in countries, the official migration statistics will likely follow the same path and gain in coverage.

Regular international migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean, like unauthorized migrants, have been coming largely from within the region (Figure 2). In 2010 the percentage of regular immigrants coming from other countries of the Americas was approximately 73%; by 2013, it had risen to 78%. Brazil, Canada and the United States are the only countries in the region whose newly arriving immigrants come largely from outside the hemisphere. Note that it is in the high immigration countries of Argentina, Costa Rica and Chile (and to a lesser extent Barbados) that the percentage of immigrants from the Western Hemisphere was the highest in 2013. It was 81% in Barbados and exceeded 90% in the other three countries.

Figure 2. International migrants from other countries of the Americas, by country of destination, 2013

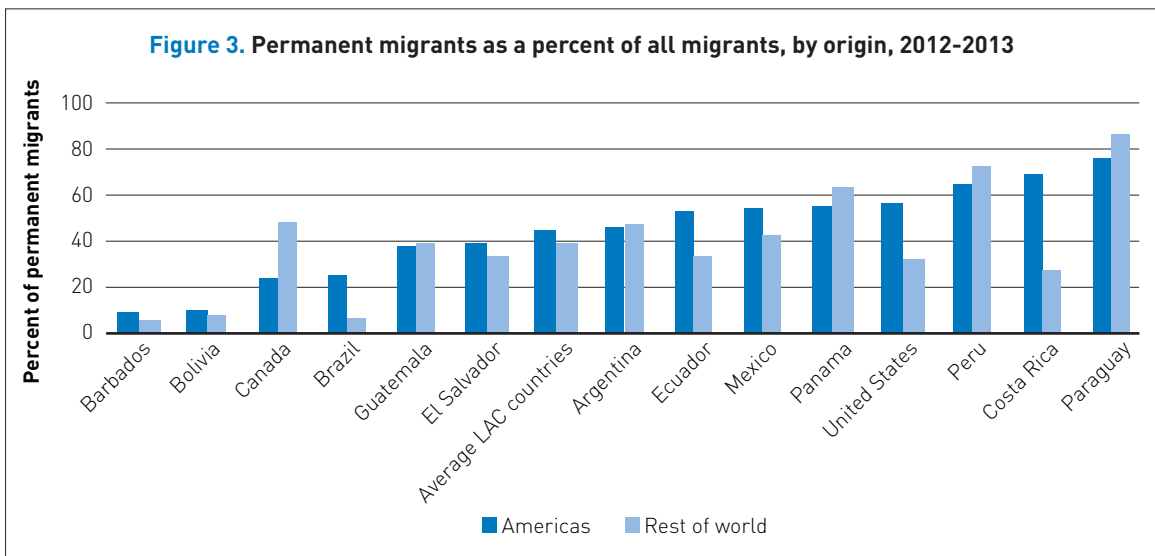


It would therefore appear that the increasing levels of immigration in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are essentially due to increasing intra-regional migration. With the greater economic integration associated with the various regional trade agreements is coming a greater incidence of migration movements, most of them also regional in nature (see the analysis below of the composition of immigrant populations in the countries of the hemisphere). The increasing importance of intra-regional migration, however, is not actually reducing the extent of immigration from outside the Americas, at least in absolute terms. The latter continued to progress over the 2010-2013 period, but by a smaller rate (12%) than immigration from other countries of the Americas, which advanced by about 46%.

Do the high levels of regional migration tend to be permanent in character, or are they movements of students or of workers taking on temporary jobs in a neighboring destination country and returning home thereafter with their degrees or savings, respectively? Under the experience of free movement within the European Union, both strategies existed; many workers returned home after a temporary stint in the destination country while others stayed on for good. Although movements within the Americas cannot always be characterized as free-circulation movements², a similar picture holds, with variations across countries.

About 46% of immigrants from Latin American and Caribbean countries as a whole were permanent (Figure 3), that is, granted a permit that was either permanent or indefinitely renewable or who entered under a status which in principle did not allow them to remain indefinitely but later obtained the right to do so. In contrast, this was the case for only about 39% of immigrants from outside the Americas, despite the often greater distances involved in the migration, a phenomenon which tends to be associated with establishment in the destination country.

In Brazil, Ecuador, the United States and especially Costa Rica, migrants from the Americas tend to be more often permanent than temporary. In other countries, however, there is little difference in the relative frequency of permanent migration between the two groups, whether this frequency is



² «Free establishment» would be a better term, since border controls have not been eliminated between neighboring countries.

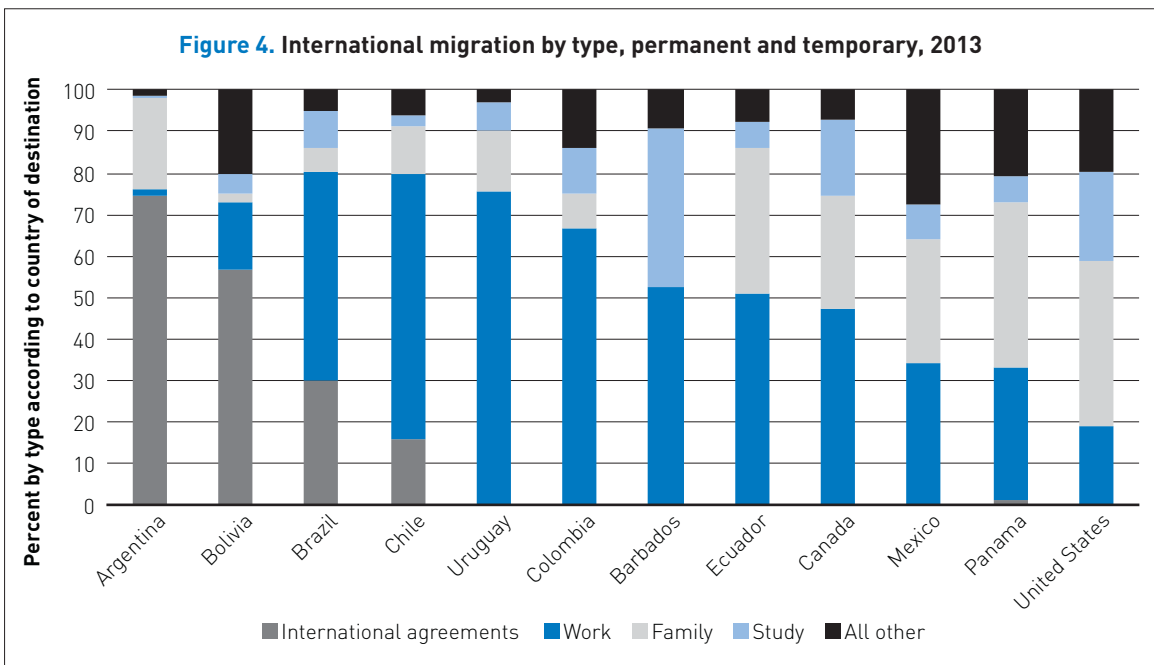
low (Barbados or Bolivia) or high (Paraguay or Peru). Finally, for Canada, immigrants from outside the Americas tend to arrive as permanent immigrants more than those from within the hemisphere, undoubtedly because of the temporary labor migration programs in Canada for hemispheric migrants.

International migration by reason

Persons migrate for diverse reasons, among them to work, to carry out a business contract, to study, to marry, to accompany a family member who is moving to work or study in another country, to escape persecution, etc. At the same time, destination countries grant, more or less flexibly or freely, visas and permits which permit persons to enter the country to carry out their intended activities. In some cases entry may not be allowed, in which case the migrant may attempt to specify a reason for migration for which entry into the country is more easily obtainable. It is well-known, for example, that in recent decades the asylum route has often been used to enter countries by persons seeking to escape poverty, to find employment or by persons fleeing war zones, reasons which, strictly speaking, do not fall under the definition of persecution specified in the Geneva Convention. Likewise, persons may enter as tourist or business visitors or temporary workers, and change to another status after arrival or even stay on beyond the duration allowed in their permits or visas.

Although the reason specified in the visa or permit may not necessarily correspond to the immigrant's actual intention, it is generally the one for which statistics exist and which is the object of national migration policies that seek to influence the nature and composition of migration.

Statistics collected from destination countries of the Americas sometimes include information on the type of visa or permit issued to international migrants. Figure 4 summarizes the distribution of the most common reasons for which permits or visas were issued, for countries for which it was possible to categorize them in the way indicated for a recent year (2013).



Note: Data for Chile are based on 2012.

The first thing to note is the growing importance of permits granted on the basis of international agreements, in particular Mercosur, in some countries. The absence of such permits in the chart for other countries does not necessarily mean that there were no entries under international agreements, but rather that the data have not been categorized primarily in this way. It is obvious, for example, that there have been movements between Canada, Mexico and the United States under NAFTA, but such movements are showing up as migration for “work” reasons and those of the accompanying family members as migration for “family” reasons rather than as migration in the context of international agreements.

Likewise, in some countries having signed trade agreements allowing for the right of free establishment, international students may not show up as having migrated with a study permit but rather as having moved subject to an international agreement. Eventually, as migration regimes move more and more towards free circulation or establishment, visas or permits may disappear entirely for persons falling under such regimes, making the statistical task of measuring the scale and type of movements even more challenging. This has happened, for example, in certain countries in the European Union, where there are often no permits or visas required for citizens of member countries.³ In a number of countries in Figure 4, family migration levels appear low, likely because accompanying family migrants are being granted the same type of visa or permit as the principal applicant and are not identified separately. Other countries may not follow this kind of practice; for these, family migration levels appear more significant.

For all of the reasons cited here and undoubtedly others as well, the statistics presented in Figure 4 are difficult to interpret from a comparative perspective.

In Argentina and Bolivia, a majority of international migrants enter under international agreements, most of them certainly for work-related reasons. In Brazil, relatively few Mercosur migrants are granted permits in the formal work permit system, but many appear in the federal police register as Mercosur migrants. Recall that in many Latin American countries having carried out regularization programs, the large majority of persons regularized come from other countries in the Americas. The creation of formal Mercosur permits is a concrete manifestation of the more liberal migration regimes which are appearing under the wings of Mercosur. At the same time, however, some information is lost, namely that about the reason for the migration, with work, family and study migration often being confounded under the same rubric.

The distribution of migration reasons observed for countries on the right-hand side of the chart, especially for Canada and the United States, provides a useful benchmark of what to expect for countries without free establishment or free circulation regimes. The United States permanent migration regime, as is well known, emphasizes the migration of persons with family in the United States and is the most strongly family-oriented migration regime in the OECD. The Canadian permanent regime is, in certain respects, more “typical” and also, much more significant in scale, admitting roughly two and one half times more permanent immigrants per person in the population than does the United States. Much of the additional migration in Canada consists of labor migrants and their families. Indeed, it can be said that labor and study migration are the only flexible parts of a migration regime, with immediate family and humanitarian migration being largely non-

³ In other countries, free-circulation migrants may still be identifiable and countable because of a requirement to register or to carry a nominal permit, which is automatically granted to eligible persons.

discretionary as a result of being subject to international treaties and generally recognized human rights.⁴

When both temporary and permanent migration are grouped, the Canadian regime consists of 27% family migration, 19% study migration and 47% labor migration. Migration to Brazil, by contrast, consists of 6% family migration, 30% under international agreements, 9% study and 50% direct labor migration. Relative to the other kinds of migration, the family migration levels in Brazil seem rather low. However, a higher proportion of the labor migration in Brazil is temporary (97%) compared to Canada (77%), and temporary migrants tend to come less often with their families than permanent migrants.

The situation in Argentina may well reflect what can be expected in more and more Latin American countries with the liberalization of movements in the region, with fully three quarters of all migration, both permanent and temporary, falling under international agreements.

The feminization of migration

It has become relatively common to speak about the changing role of women in migration and, in particular, of the fact that they are more and more taking the lead in migration, with their spouses joining them later. This is in contrast to the traditional view of the male worker going first, becoming established and bringing in his family once the employment and living situation has stabilized and he has saved enough to pay their way. A second traditional pattern is for the family to migrate as a unit, with the male spouse being the so-called “principal migrant”, that is, the one who arrives with a job or who enters the labor market upon arrival. Such family migration patterns are of course not the only kind observed; migration also takes place among single persons, for which there is no subsequent family reunification, except perhaps in cases where the migrant returns to the origin country to find a spouse.

One reason for the perception that migration patterns are changing, aside from the fact that women are more present in the labor market generally than in the past, is the fact that certain jobs available to immigrants are in occupations which have tended to be more taken up traditionally by women than men. This is especially the case for household occupations, particularly those involving care, whether of children or the elderly, or those related to domestic service.

Still, for most countries of the Americas, the immigration of women from other countries of the Americas remains a minority phenomenon, with 45% of immigrants overall being women, approximately the same percentage as for immigrants from the rest of the world (Table 2). Only in Chile and Costa Rica do women constitute a majority of immigrants. At the other end of the spectrum, women account for less than 40% of all immigrants in Canada, Peru and Colombia.

As family members arrive in destination countries to join the original migrant, there is a natural tendency for the balance between the two genders to equalize. A surer indication of the extent to which the traditional pattern is changing is to look at the relative presence of men and women in family and labor migration, respectively. But here as well, one observes the traditional pattern of a significantly greater presence of women among family migrants (59%) and a lesser presence among labor migrants (32%, Figure 5). The traditional pattern is stronger among immigrants from

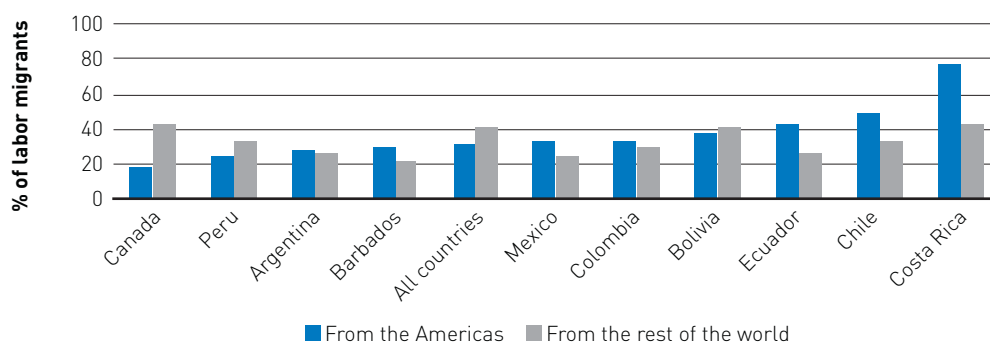
⁴ The right of permanent immigrants to live with their families, to marry and to adopt whom they wish.

Table 2. Women's share of total immigration in the Americas, 2012-2013

	Total		Family		Labor	
	From the Americas	From the rest of the world	From the Americas	From the rest of the world	From the Americas	From the rest of the world
	(percent of immigrants who are women)					
Canada	30	48	54	56	19	43
Peru	34	39	64	52	26	32
Colombia	37	35	37	25	33	29
Paraguay	41	34	na	na	na	na
Bolivia (1)	44	41	49	44	38	41
Barbados	46	34	ns	ns	30	22
El Salvador	46	40	na	na	na	na
Mexico	46	40	63	57	32	25
Guatemala	47	37	na	na	na	na
Ecuador	49	33	56	44	42	26
Argentina	50	40	60	52	28	27
Chile	51	37	57	47	49	33
Costa Rica	58	50	ns	ns	77	43
All countries	45	46	59	56	32	40

Notes: ns: numbers too small to be meaningful; na: breakdown by reason for migration not available
 (1) Plurinational State of

the Americas than among those from the rest of the world. Indeed, there are only two exceptions to this in the statistics shown in Table 2, namely family migration in Colombia, where women are a distinct minority, and labor migration in Costa Rica, where women account for more than three fourths of all labor migrants. In addition, family migration in Bolivia and labor migration in Chile tend to be about evenly split between the two genders. The percentage of women among labor migrants is lowest in Canada, where the percentage of women among temporary foreign workers, including in particular agricultural workers, was scarcely 9%.

Figure 5. Women among labor migrants in the Americas, 2012-2013

Thus, if the traditional pattern of migration into countries of the Americas is indeed changing, it is, with some exceptions, still far from a situation in which the genders are playing on average the same role.

Asylum seeking in the Americas

Asylum seeking in Latin America and the Caribbean remains generally an uncommon phenomenon, with rates on average at 18 requests per million population in 2013, which are less than one tenth those observed in Canada and the United States (Table 3). Since 2010, the number of requests has remained less than the average recorded in the previous year, largely the consequence of a large fall in claims in Ecuador from Colombian nationals, as civil conflict in Colombia has abated in recent years. Brazil, on the other hand, from the 1100-plus level observed in 2012 has bounced back in 2013 to approximately the level of 2011 (almost 5,000 requests), due at that time to an influx of Haitian nationals following the 2010 earthquake in that country.

The new increase in Brazil comes from entirely different source countries, however, with Bangladesh, Senegal and Lebanon being the three most important origin countries. With the growing presence of Brazil on the world stage and in the global economy and the increase in public attention given that country in the period leading to the World Cup, Brazil has become “discovered” as a possible refuge country for asylum seekers. The number of requests remains low compared to levels observed in OECD countries, but the countries of origin are from outside the region, in contrast to other Latin American countries, where requests tend to come from other countries of the Americas.

Other countries where Bangladeshi claimants are prominent, albeit in small numbers, include Colombia, Guatemala and Trinidad and Tobago. Costa Rica and Panama are notable in having a high rate of requests (close to 200 requests per million population) and relatively large numbers of claimants (close to 1,000) for such relatively small countries.

In Canada, requests have more than halved since 2011, with a new federal law in 2012 identifying safe countries of origin for which requests for asylum are not accepted and, for other countries, accelerating procedures for manifestly unfounded claims. 2013 saw requests in Canada from nationals of China, India, Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia, North Korea and Saint Lucia plummet.

Noteworthy is the appearance of asylum claimants in recent years from Syria, which is also the most important origin country for the OECD zone as a whole. In Latin America, Syria appears among the top three origin countries in Argentina (where it is the top country of origin), Bolivia and Chile. In the Caribbean as a whole, Syria is the second country of origin of claimants, after Cuba. Cuba appears as an important source country in many countries of the Americas.

Asylum seeking in many countries of the Americas, like immigration, generally tends to be a regional phenomenon, reflecting movements of persons fleeing civil conflict or poverty, rather than persecution *per se*. The seriousness of the refugee situation in Syria, however, is clearly having spillover effects even into the Americas, as nationals from that country seek refuge in countries all over the planet.

The nature of the asylum regime, namely that requests must be examined on the territory of the destination country and claimants granted a temporary right of residence in the interim, often makes this an avenue for immigration by persons who are fleeing conflict zones, who need tempo-

Table 3. Asylum seekers in the Americas, 2001-2013

Country of asylum	Average 2001-2005	Average 2006-2010	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change 2013/2010	Number per million population (2013)	Principal countries of origin
Canada	32,402	28,506	22,543	24,985	20,223	10,356	-54	294	China, Pakistan, Colombia
United States	49,084	40,393	42,971	60,587	66,101	68,243	59	213	China, Mexico, El Salvador
Canada and the United States	81,486	68,898	65,514	85,572	86,324	78,599	20	221	China, Mexico, El Salvador
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	Syrian Arab Republic
Aruba	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..
Bahamas	27	..	1	9	50	95	9,400	252	Cuba, Haiti
Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba
British Virgin Islands	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	106	Cuba
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	1	..	33	..	565	Cuba, Mexico
Cuba	42	18	23	6	63	29	26	3	Syrian Arab Republic, Islamic Rep. of Iran, Various
Dominica	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	..	1	3	28	12	11	267	1	Cuba, Islamic Rep. of Iran, Sri Lanka
Grenada	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guyana	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	..	5	1	2	8	12	1,100	1	Cuba, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Sri Lanka
Jamaica	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, ..
Montserrat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	18	Egypt
Saint Lucia	..	1	3	2	..	1	-67	5	Syrian Arab Republic
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suriname	..	1	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	49	22	29	5	44	..	33	Cuba, Mexico, Bangladesh
Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	3	24	9	..	272	Cuba, Sierra Leone, Nigeria
United States Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean	69	77	64	91	169	245	283	6	Cuba, Syrian Arab Republic, Mexico

Table 3. Asylum seekers in the Americas, 2001-2013

Country of asylum	Average		2010	2011	2012	2013	% change 2013/2010	Number per million population [2013]	Principal countries of origin
	2001-2005	Average 2006-2010							
Belize	21	12	25	32	58	52	108	157	El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras
Costa Rica	2,437	961	991	964	1,170	954	-4	196	Colombia, El Salvador, Cuba
El Salvador	10	37	55	15	4	7	-87	1	Honduras, Various
Guatemala	33	30	15	21	18	48	220	3	El Salvador, India, Bangladesh
Honduras	75	41	68	9	9	57	-16	7	Nicaragua
Mexico	408	578	1,039	753	811	1,296	25	11	Honduras, El Salvador, Cuba
Nicaragua	15	113	120	39	69	105	-13	17	El Salvador, Honduras, Pakistan
Panama	203	388	601	1,396	756	827	38	214	Colombia, Cuba, Ghana
Central America	3,201	2,160	2,914	3,229	2,895	3,346	15	20	Colombia, Honduras, El Salvador
Bolivia (1)	21	75	48	32	36	20	-58	2	Colombia, Syrian Arab Republic, Various
Colombia	32	160	161	84	99	229	42	5	Cuba, Somalia, Bangladesh
Ecuador	19,496	14,647	2,227	1,041	958	966	-57	61	Colombia
Peru	134	251	289	466	377	440	52	14	Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic
Andean Region	19,683	15,132	2,725	1,623	1,470	1,655	-39	16	Colombia, Cuba, Bangladesh
Argentina	350	663	796	871	1,467	614	-23	15	Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Colombia
Paraguay	11	19	13	25	10	3	-77	..	Cuba, Uruguay, Sri Lanka
Uruguay	14	26	21	20	37	37	76	11	Colombia, Peru, Various
Brazil	553	705	1,087	4,980	1,124	4,724	335	24	Bangladesh, Senegal, Lebanon
Chile	159	492	260	305	168	249	-4	14	Colombia, Syrian Arab Republic, Various
Southern Cone	1,087	1,905	2,177	6,201	2,806	5,627	158	21	Bangladesh, Senegal, Colombia
All countries of the Americas	93,828	88,172	73,394	96,716	93,664	89,472	22	95	China, Colombia, Mexico
- less Canada and the United States	12,342	19,274	7,880	11,144	7,340	10,873	38	18	Colombia, Bangladesh, Senegal
All OECD countries	464,361	334,736	345,340	422,012	462,713	554,147	60	435	Syrian Arab Republic, Russian Federation, Iraq

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and for Ecuador the Directorate of Refugee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Note: for Ecuador, 2001-2005 average corresponds to years 2004-2005. Statistics for Ecuador for 2010-2013 have been adjusted by Ecuadorian authorities from data previously supplied to UNHCR (31,369; 14,171; 12,090 and 8,280 for 2010 to 2013, respectively).

(1) Plurinational State of

rary protection or who might otherwise find it difficult to obtain a regular visa. The asylum regime, originally instituted as a vehicle for persons fleeing persecution, has thus by the force of circumstances been used by persons fleeing or leaving their countries of origin in much more diverse situations. This is evident in the Americas as it is elsewhere.

Acquisitions of nationality⁵

The acquisition by an immigrant of the nationality of the country where her/she resides can often be taken as an indication of an intention to stay for good. Because naturalization is subject to conditions, among them generally a minimum period of residence in the country and often knowledge of the language of country, persons who acquire the nationality of their country of residence will have invested a certain amount of time, effort and indeed financial resources in their adopted country. This obviously does not obviate the possibility of maintaining ties or transferring funds back to relatives in the country of origin, but because of the advantages conveyed by naturalization, it does reduce the incentive to return. Studies have shown, for example, that naturalization tends to have a beneficial outcome on labor market outcomes, even after taking into account characteristics associated with the acquisition of nationality, such as the level of educational attainment or the presence of family (OECD 2011).

Holding the nationality of the country of residence can also serve as a sort of insurance that guarantees the holder's residence rights, should he/she wish to return to the country of origin for a period of time and be ensured of the right to re-enter. Still, the relative ease of access to citizenship in countries such as Australia and Canada has not led to higher rates of return to origin countries in those countries, suggesting that immigrants do often have permanent immigration strategies. This is all the more the case if they arrive with their families, as both Australia and Canada encourage their permanent immigrants to do.

Naturalization rates in countries of the Americas tend to be low in relation to permanent immigration levels (Table 4). Statistics for Canada and the United States, which are long-standing immigration countries, again provide a useful benchmark in this regard. For both, the ratio of acquisitions to permanent immigration levels is in the vicinity of 0.7. Since a certain proportion of permanent immigrants do not stay in the destination country, the actual naturalization rate of persons who reside in the country long enough to be naturalized is likely to be even higher. 86% of foreign-born persons in Canada, for example, have Canadian citizenship (SC 2013).

For most Latin American and Caribbean countries, the ratio statistic is generally less than 0.3. In many of these countries there is relatively easy immigration to neighboring countries in the context of regional trade agreements, so there may not be a significant incentive to take out the nationality of the destination country. A similar behavior is observed for nationals of European Union countries who emigrate to other countries of the Union (OECD 2011).

There are three exceptions to the low naturalization rates observed for Latin American and Caribbean countries, namely Barbados, Belize and Peru, but this may be related more to differences in what is recorded as an acquisition of nationality than to fundamental legal differences. In Barbados and

⁵ By the acquisition of nationality, it is meant the process by which an individual, generally born in another country, acquires the same legal rights as persons born in the country. Although a distinction is sometimes made between "citizenship" and "nationality", in this chapter the terms will be used interchangeably.

Peru, the statistics include persons born abroad to nationals of these countries and who, in the case of the latter country, acquire the citizenship of the country of their parents at their majority provided they reside in that country. The high ratio for Belize may reflect the impact of migration from other Central American countries, which has not always been through formal channels. The acquisitions thus may include persons who may not have entered into the immigration statistics being presented here.

Table 4 also shows the incidence of acquisitions over the period 2011-2013 compared to the previous three years. On average there is little change observed, although there appears to be an increasing trend in a number of countries, among them Bolivia and Costa Rica, which mimics the increase in permanent immigration levels in these countries.

Table 4. Acquisitions of nationality, recent evolution and frequency relative to permanent immigration, 2007-2013

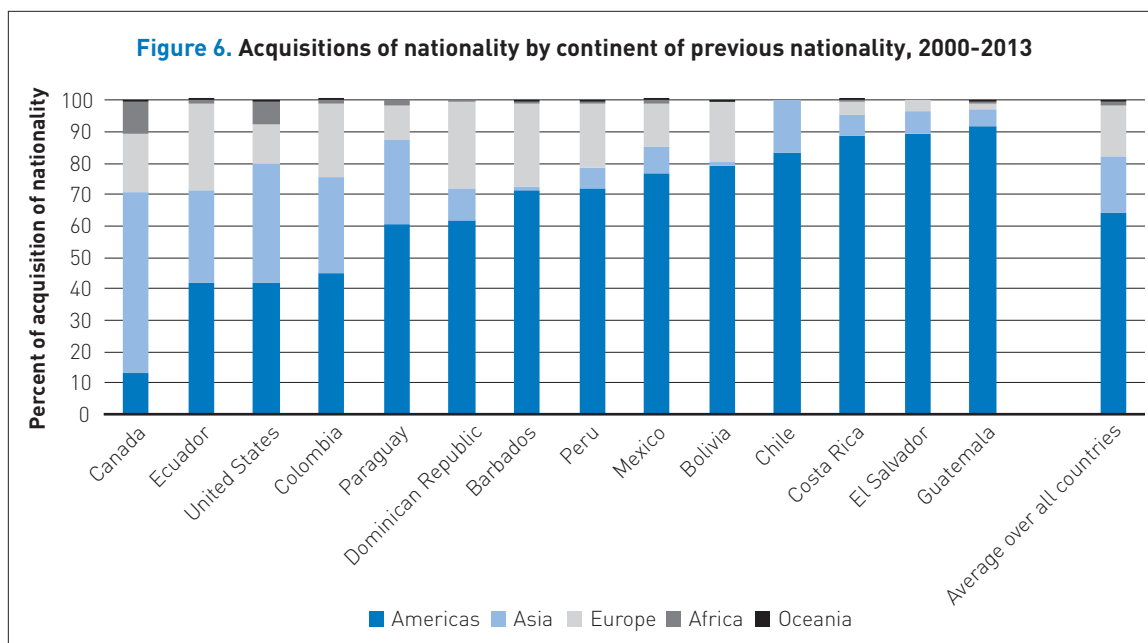
Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percent change 2011-2013/ 2008-2010	Acquisitions-to-permanent flow ratio 2000-2013
Barbados	880	790	1,110	990	970	730	2,150	1.3	2.7
Belize	1,610	1,550	760	500	1,050	na	na	1.1	1.4
Bolivia (1)	na	1,230	1,380	1,260	1,160	1,630	1,750	1.2	0.9
Brazil	350	1,120	1,060	2,120	1,120	1,190	1,590	0.9	0.1
Canada	199,880	176,580	156,360	143,680	181,420	113,150	129,010	0.9	0.7
Colombia	140	140	60	110	130	80	80	0.9	0.3
Costa Rica	1,810	2,190	2,360	3,350	3,380	na	na	1.3	0.2
Dominican Republic	770	630	910	1,190	na	na	340	na	0.3
Ecuador	na	na	na	na	650	1,310	2,080	na	0.1
El Salvador	40	60	60	80	60	50	10	0.6	0.1
Guatemala	440	470	510	550	120	160	180	0.3	0.3
Mexico	na	4,470	3,490	2,150	2,630	3,590	3,580	1.0	0.3
Paraguay	20	20	10	10	10	30	na	1.5	0.0
Peru	750	940	1,020	920	1,220	1,130	730	1.1	1.5
United States	660,480	1,046,540	743,720	619,910	694,190	757,430	779,930	0.9	0.7
Average over all countries								1.0	0.6

Notes: 2000-2013 is the maximum period over which the acquisition-to-permanent flow ratio has been carried out. The range and the number of years covered varies across countries.

na: not available

(1) Plurinational State of

Although the liberalization of movements in the region might be thought to act as a disincentive to taking out the nationality of the country of residence, the distribution of acquisitions is nonetheless dominated by immigrants from other countries of the Americas (Figure 6). Only in Canada, Ecuador, the United States and Colombia are less than half of acquisitions from other countries of the Americas. For these, acquisitions by Asian and European immigrants make up the difference.



Emigration from the Americas

The analysis of out-migration from countries of the Americas in this year's edition is based on a vastly improved coverage of outflows (see Box 2).

Box 2. An improved coverage of outflows from the Americas

The statistics used for the analysis of outflows in this year's edition incorporate a number of changes. First of all, temporary migration to Canada and the United States are covered for the first time. This is not inconsequential because it accounts for almost 1.5 million movements from countries of the Americas over the period from 2009 to 2012, compared to 1.9 million for permanent migration to those countries for the same period. In addition, out-migration to other countries of the Americas is included, for the destination countries for which immigration data by nationality were compiled.⁶ This also is significant, accounting for some 1.6 million movements over the period.

Thus the coverage of authorized migration from countries of the Americas to other countries within the region and to OECD countries outside the hemisphere is much more complete. There are of course still some omissions. Unauthorized migration is by definition excluded. In addition, for many European countries, not all short-term movements are counted because immigration statistics are often produced from entries into population registers and there is generally a minimum-stay criterion, which can be as long as a year in some countries, in order for an immigrant to be officially registered. Nevertheless the statistics presented here give a far more complete picture of out-migration from the Americas than has been available up to now.

⁶ These are Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

The first thing to note is the scale of movements, almost 6.5 million, in the period from 2009 to 2012 (Table 5). This represents almost 7 persons per thousand population in the origin countries. For migration to the same destination countries, the rest of the world sends 4 persons per thousand population.

Half of the out-migration from countries of the Americas is to Canada and the United States, one quarter to the rest of the OECD outside the Americas and one quarter to other countries of the Americas. By contrast barely 2% of migration from other regions of the world is to countries of the Americas other than Canada and the United States.

Migration to Canada and the United States from other countries of the Americas has never really recovered from the effects of the 2008-2009 economic crises. In 2012 movements were at 4% below their 2009 level at the trough of the recession. Other OECD countries outside the Americas, especially in Europe, have seen a further drop of 17% in migration from countries of the Americas since 2009, a consequence of a further deterioration of economic conditions due to the budget crisis in Europe, which followed on the heels of the recession. However, migration to other countries of the Americas has taken up the slack, increasing by over 39% over the 2009-2012 period. Although the stagnation of movements to North America and other countries of the OECD outside the Americas may have something to do with the increase in movements within the Americas, the latter have also certainly been fostered by the liberalization of movements associated with the numerous regional trade agreements and their expanding membership.

The high rates of growth in outflows to the Americas are observed in all regions, especially the Caribbean, the Andean Region and the Southern Cone. The increase is less significant in Central America, where out-migration tends to be dominated by the movements of Mexicans who tend to go to the United States and where movements of Guatemalans, Hondurans and Panamanians to other countries of the Americas have all declined by some 25% to 40% over the period.

Migration from the Caribbean to other countries of the Americas aside from Canada and the United States has increased the most, by 31%, but still accounts for only about 7% of total out-migration from this region. Nationals of Caribbean countries continue to go largely (79%) north, to Canada and the United States, although migration to these two countries has declined by 9% over the period.

Caribbeans have a particularly high out-migration rate, at 2.5% for the four years in question, with movements over the period representing the equivalent of some 5% to 6% of the population in Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.⁷ These are exceedingly high out-migration rates, but include temporary movements. Still out-migration has declined in all countries of the Caribbean over the 2009 to 2012 period, with only Haiti in particular and to a lesser extent Jamaica showing increasing expatriation. The increase in Haiti is almost certainly attributable to the hardships associated with the 2010 earthquake.

It is as yet too early to tell if this increase in migration within the hemisphere outside of North America will maintain itself as economic conditions improve further in the United States and Europe, in particular Spain. Higher wages and often more favorable living conditions in North America and Europe than in neighboring countries may be lures which are too difficult to resist for potential migrants looking to improve their lives and those of their families.

⁷ Some of the movements over the four years may be by the same persons.

Table 5. Migration movements from the Americas to OECD countries and other countries of the Americas, permanent and temporary, 2009-2013

Origin countries	Destination regions										Total outflow 2009-2012 as a % of the 2012 origin country population
	Canada and the United States		Americas except for Canada and the United States		OECD outside of Americas				All destination countries		
	2009-2012	2012/2009	2009-2012	2012/2009	2009-2012	2012/2009	2009-2012	2012/2009	2009-2012	2012/2009	
	% of total outflow	% change	% of total outflow	% change	% of total outflow	% change	Total outflow	% change	Total outflow	% change	
Canada	35	-9	11	14	53	36	197,400	14	0.6		
United States	25	10	16	27	59	-11	802,800	-	0.3		
Canada and the United States	27	5	15	25	58	-4	1,000,200	2	0.3		
Antigua and Barbuda	85	-15	12	66	4	30	2,800	-5	3.1		
Bahamas	97	-11	2	27	1	81	9,300	-9	2.5		
Barbados	96	-8	1	-85	3	53	6,100	-8	2.1		
Cuba	70	-14	10	23	20	-7	215,700	-10	1.9		
Dominica	55	-51	6	467	38	5	4,600	-23	6.4		
Dominican Republic	74	-13	5	170	21	-	293,500	-4	2.9		
Grenada	89	-26	9	52	2	95	5,200	-19	4.9		
Guyana	70	-20	28	-34	2	31	44,300	-24	5.6		
Haiti	83	3	6	255	11	20	148,600	18	1.5		
Jamaica	97	-	1	8	2	238	169,900	3	6.1		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	93	-2	7	36	na	na	2,100	-15	3.9		
Saint Lucia	84	-	9	46	6	-13	10,000	-15	5.5		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	82	-20	18	-4	na	na	9,800	-15	9.0		
Suriname	14	-8	1	38	85	9	8,600	-15	1.6		
Trinidad and Tobago	92	-18	6	20	2	9	41,200	-15	3.1		
Caribbean	79	-9	7	31	14	4	971,500	-5	2.5		
Belize	81	-15	14	19	4	123	6,800	-7	2.1		
Costa Rica	71	-9	12	21	16	8	25,800	-4	0.5		
El Salvador	83	-16	7	-7	10	25	103,600	-12	1.6		
Guatemala	83	-3	11	-37	5	-8	100,500	-8	0.7		

Table 5. Migration movements from the Americas to OECD countries and other countries of the Americas, permanent and temporary, 2009-2013

Origin countries	Destination regions										Total outflow 2009-2012 as a % of the 2012 origin country population		
	Canada and the United States			Americas except for Canada and the United States			OECD outside of Americas			All destination countries			
	2009-2012	2012/2009	% change	2009-2012	2012/2009	% change	2009-2012	2012/2009	% change	2009-2012		2012/2009	% change
	% of total outflow	% change	% of total outflow	% change	% of total outflow	% change	% of total outflow	% change	Total outflow	% change			
Honduras	51	13	13	-41	35	31	72,000	9	0.9				
Mexico	95	2	1	47	4	21	1,325,700	4	1.1				
Nicaragua	28	-18	51	39	21	16	71,000	15	1.2				
Panama	65	-23	20	-27	15	-9	18,000	-22	0.5				
Central America	88	1	5	10	7	20	1,723,400	2	1.0				
Bolivia [1]	4	-32	83	38	13	-32	333,300	23	3.2				
Colombia	45	-14	28	111	27	-35	400,500	2	0.8				
Ecuador	38	-15	17	13	45	-51	165,000	-31	1.1				
Peru	20	-28	61	37	19	-46	498,100	1	1.7				
Venezuela [2]	52	7	25	51	23	-18	173,100	11	0.6				
Andean Region	29	-15	48	46	23	-40	1,570,000	3	1.2				
Argentina	40	-21	29	7	31	-31	146,000	-17	0.4				
Brazil	44	1	12	95	44	-23	521,400	-3	0.3				
Chile	40	-21	30	1	30	-10	97,600	-12	0.6				
Paraguay	1	-18	89	45	10	-52	447,300	30	6.7				
Uruguay	24	-22	49	9	28	-9	39,600	-4	1.2				
Southern Cone	27	-7	44	42	29	-27	1,251,800	5	0.5				
All above countries	52	-4	24	39	24	-17	6,466,100	2	0.7				
All other origin countries	37	11	2	24	61	12	23,398,800	12	0.4				
All origin countries	41	7	6	34	53	9	29,864,900	9	0.4				

Sources: For OECD destination countries outside the Americas, the OECD migration database. For destination countries of the Americas, the SICREMI migration database.

[1] Plurinational State of; [2] Bolivian Republic of

Settlement or return

In many emigration countries of the Americas, there is considerable attention given to the fate of nationals who have migrated to other countries, whether permanently or temporarily. This is both because origin countries wish to ensure that their emigrants are well treated in destination countries, but also because emigrants, through the remittances which they transfer back to origin countries or the skills and knowledge acquired abroad, can contribute to improving the lives of their families left behind and to the economic development of their countries of origin (see the chapter on remittances in OAS/OECD 2012). In addition, origin country governments wish to ensure a smooth and productive integration into the society of the country of those who do return, often with new skills and financial resources which can be put to productive use in the origin country.

But how many emigrants return or can be expected to return?

Before we consider direct measures of returns, we will first examine a number of basic indicators of settlement in the destination country. The first of these relates to the duration of residence in the destination country, the second to the acquisition of the nationality of the country of residence.

The longer an immigrant stays in a country not his/her own, the less likely he/she is to return to the country of origin. In economic terms, the immigrant will have invested a considerable amount of time, effort and indeed financial resources in the destination country, in learning the language (if necessary), work practices, social institutions and norms, not all of which will be lost upon a return to the country of origin, but are likely to be of less value and pertinence. In addition, there may be assets to dispose of and indeed considerable costs involved in the return. Finally, if migrants have families and children of school age, a return will often mean the disruption of school, the loss of friends and settlement in a new and unfamiliar environment, especially for children who may never have lived in the country of origin or who left it at a young age.

As returns begin to look more difficult and as the stay in the destination country lengthens, the issue of naturalization inevitably arises. The act of acquiring the nationality of the country of residence is generally viewed as a commitment to the destination country, while conveying additional rights on immigrants, among them access to all jobs in the civil service and to full voting rights in elections. Our interest here in the rate of naturalization, however, is its value as an indicator of the intention of long-term settlement. Paradoxically, acquiring the nationality of a country is the surest way for an immigrant to guarantee the right to leave without jeopardizing the right to come back. In practice, however, the difficulties associated with a return to the country of origin after an extended stay in the country of destination may mean that the acquisition is more often viewed by the immigrants as ensuring definitive settlement rather than a possibility of return.

Many countries of Latin America and the Caribbean saw considerable out-migration around the turn of the 21st century and thereafter. What has been the stay experience of migrants in the wake of this migration?

Table 6 provides an overview of indicators in this regard, covering separately immigrants from the Americas in the European Union (6a) and in the United States (6b). We examine the situation of immigrants to the European Union first.

Table 6a. Residency and naturalization of immigrants from the Americas in European Union countries, 2008-2013

Country/region of origin	Immigrants resident for 10 years or more				Immigrants with the nationality of country of residence (2010-2013)	
	2008-2009 (percent of all immigrants)	2012-2013 (average number)	2012-2013 (average number)	% increase in number from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013	5 to 10 years of residence (percent of total)	10+ years of residence (percent of total)
Canada	71	73	179,100	1	39	78
United States of America	54	58	335,800	26	21	62
Canada and the United States	59	62	514,900	16	26	67
Cuba	22	44	87,900	107	21	74
Dominican Republic	40	47	96,300	14	27	78
Haiti	59	79	65,000	175	17	55
Jamaica	84	97	161,100	32	nr	75
Suriname	93	98	280,100	-1	nr	100
Caribbean	64	74	728,200	23	28	84
El Salvador	95	93	22,000	86	nr	48
Mexico	47	60	47,200	78	45	81
Central America	43	52	87,600	111	18	75
Bolivia (1)	2	17	66,000	631	nr	55
Colombia	18	63	535,300	222	21	54
Ecuador	8	72	843,400	627	17	37
Peru	27	48	277,200	115	16	51
Venezuela (2)	63	70	232,100	36	40	93
Andean Region	16	59	1,954,000	231	15	52
Argentina	28	64	387,800	114	24	65
Brazil	28	41	288,100	47	13	68
Chile	37	73	131,400	66	7	83
Uruguay	21	49	59,100	114	7	85
Southern Cone	26	50	866,900	79	15	70
All countries of the Americas	30	59	4,151,500	93	17	64
All other countries of origin	55	60	30,178,200	27	16	56

Sources: European Union Labor Force Survey and American Community Survey.

Notes: Sample sizes for countries not shown in the tables were insufficient to produce reliable estimates for any of the columns shown.

nr: estimate not reliable; na: not available

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian Republic of

Table 6b. Residency and naturalization of immigrants from the Americas in the United States, 2008-2013

Country/region of origin	Immigrants resident for 10 years or more			Immigrants with the nationality of country of residence (2010-2013)		
	2008-2009	2012-2013	2012-2013	% increase in number from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013	5 to 10 years of residence (percent of total)	10+ years of residence (percent of total)
	(percent of all immigrants)	(percent of all immigrants)	(average number)		(percent of total)	(percent of total)
Canada	80	80	940,100	5	24	63
Antigua and Barbuda	84	85	24,400	37	39	76
Bahamas	79	75	34,100	2	28	57
Barbados	90	94	54,500	14	36	75
Bermuda	91	90	14,700	-	27	85
Cuba	77	74	1,127,700	12	24	73
Dominica	72	77	28,200	-6	32	69
Dominican Republic	76	72	991,900	21	30	63
Grenada	84	85	36,100	16	20	74
Guyana	80	83	260,800	10	45	81
Haiti	73	74	611,700	19	28	66
Jamaica	79	80	699,300	11	33	74
Saint Kitts and Nevis	84	na	na	na	25	73
Saint Lucia	69	75	22,600	32	24	64
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	80	84	23,700	40	30	66
Trinidad and Tobago	81	87	244,200	19	25	68
Caribbean	77	77	4,173,800	15	29	70
Belize	84	88	52,300	21	24	66
Costa Rica	71	82	82,900	10	28	60
El Salvador	71	76	1,250,000	23	7	39
Guatemala	58	64	883,400	35	13	36
Honduras	58	63	537,400	32	7	35
Mexico	69	81	11,516,400	23	7	31
Nicaragua	83	84	251,500	2	16	61
Panama	88	89	145,300	6	40	83
Central America	69	79	14,719,200	23	8	34
Bolivia (1)	66	80	78,800	39	27	59
Colombia	67	78	706,000	37	25	65
Ecuador	65	77	429,000	26	18	54
Peru	63	78	437,200	39	21	61
Venezuela (2)	57	69	204,900	48	18	59
Andean Region	65	77	1,855,900	36	21	61
Brazil	48	65	347,000	36	20	62
Chile	75	81	94,400	17	15	53
Paraguay	70	75	18,300	37	23	63
Uruguay	50	88	49,900	98	36	71
Argentina	65	85	171,800	43	9	46
Southern Cone	56	74	681,300	38	17	57
All countries of the Americas	70	78	22,370,400	22	13	43
All other countries	73	73	14,808,000	14	34	78

Sources: European Union Labor Force Survey and American Community Survey.

Notes: Sample sizes for countries not shown in the tables were insufficient to produce reliable estimates for any of the columns shown.

nr: estimate not reliable; na: not available

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian Republic of

First of all, the percentage of all immigrants from the Americas who have been resident for more than 10 years in Europe has more than doubled over the relatively short period from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013. It stood at 30% in 2008-2009 and rose to 59% of all emigrants from the Americas over the following four years, essentially the same as that of emigrants from the rest of the world, which has also risen over the period, but from an already high level of 55%. Note that this increase has occurred precisely in the period when economic conditions in many European countries, especially Spain where many of the emigrants were resident, were deteriorating. This increase, moreover, is not simply an artifact of a decline in immigration inflows as a result of the economic crisis, which would have mechanically increased the percent of long-term residents. The absolute number of immigrants resident for more than 10 years has also almost doubled over the same period, increasing by 93% from its 2008-2009 level. The increase has been spectacular for immigrants from the Andean Region, where the increase has been over 230%, due in large part to the tremendous increases observed for Bolivia and Ecuador, at over 600%. Indeed, only Haiti and Suriname among the countries figuring in Table 6 show rates of increase in 10-year residency rates in European countries of less than 25% from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013.

The large increases in long-term residency in Europe of immigrants from the Americas in recent years reflect the establishment, likely definitive, of the large waves of immigrants from the Americas who arrived around the turn of the 21st century and thereafter.

At the same time as these waves of immigrants have settled, they have also begun to acquire the nationality of their adopted countries of residence. Fully 64% of those resident for over 10 years on average in Europe over 2010-2013 possess the nationality of their countries of residence, a somewhat higher percentage than that for migrants from the rest of the world. For those with only 5 to 10 years of residence, the percentage is much lower at 17%. This evidently reflects the impact of residency requirements for the acquisition of nationality but also the time lag between arrival and the decision to naturalize, which may not be made if there are expectations of a return.

For a number of countries of origin, the acquisition rates for long-term residents are exceptionally high, such as Chile (83%), Uruguay (85%), Venezuela (93%) and Suriname (100%, rounded). For immigrants from the Andean Region, for whom the settlement in European countries is more recent, the naturalization rates are closer to 50% and in the case of Ecuador, a mere 37%. All of these are likely to increase over the next decade as more immigrants become settled and as the logic of naturalization becomes more compelling.

In the United States, the percentage of all immigrants from the Americas who have been resident for more than 10 years also increased from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013, but less spectacularly, from an already high level of 70% to 78% for the latter two years (Table 6b). The former figure evidently reflects the fact that large-scale immigration from the Americas is a more long-standing phenomenon in the United States than in the European Union, which saw the massive movements to Spain over the last fifteen years. The percentage nonetheless did increase significantly, in contrast to what was observed for immigrants from the rest of the world, where the prevalence of long-term immigrants was stable over the period at 73%.

The largest increase in the percentage of long-term residents in the United States was seen for immigrants from the Southern Cone, especially in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, where the percentage increased by close to 20 points or more. Their proportion was stable in Canada and the Caribbean and rose by 10 percentage points in Central America and by 12 in the Andean Region. All

regions of origin show a percentage of immigrants with more than 10 years of residence between 75 and 80%.

As was the case for the European Union, the number of long-term immigrants has increased as well, although not to the same extent, with 22% being recorded in the United States over the period,

Table 7. Estimates of departure rates from Spain of immigrants from the Americas, 2002-2013

	Population resident in Spain on 1 January 2002 (A)	Entries into Spain 2002-2013 (B)	Departures from Spain 2002-2013 (C)	Annual departure rates			Departures 2002-2013 as a percent of those resident at any time 2002-2013 C/(A+B)
				2005	2009	2013	
Canada	4,400	6,300	3,200	2	7	8	29
United States of America	25,300	50,400	24,900	1	9	11	33
Canada and the United States	29,700	56,700	28,100	1	9	10	33
Cuba	57,700	83,000	23,500	1	3	3	17
Dominica	700	1,200	200	1	2	3	8
Dominican Republic	49,900	135,000	33,400	1	3	4	18
Caribbean	108,300	219,200	57,000	1	3	3	17
Costa Rica	1,500	4,300	2,100	1	8	10	36
El Salvador	3,000	10,500	3,500	2	6	6	26
Guatemala	2,500	8,600	3,600	2	8	7	33
Honduras	3,900	54,700	14,100	2	8	6	24
Mexico	22,500	56,400	30,700	2	9	9	39
Nicaragua	2,300	27,200	5,900	1	6	6	20
Panama	2,400	4,500	2,500	2	8	9	37
Central America	38,200	166,300	62,400	2	8	8	31
Bolivia (1)	15,500	295,700	125,800	2	9	8	40
Colombia	205,300	293,100	112,600	1	4	5	23
Ecuador	259,800	334,200	149,600	1	3	5	25
Peru	59,000	187,400	60,300	1	4	5	24
Venezuela (2)	71,600	106,500	47,100	1	4	5	26
Andean Region	611,200	1,216,900	495,400	1	4	5	27
Argentina	118,900	201,000	106,500	1	5	5	33
Brazil	39,500	198,600	106,800	2	11	11	45
Chile	30,800	66,700	37,600	2	7	8	39
Paraguay	2,400	137,900	53,300	2	9	11	38
Uruguay	27,200	63,900	29,500	1	5	4	32
Southern Cone	218,700	668,100	333,700	1	7	7	38
All above countries	1,006,200	2,327,100	976,600	1	5	6	29

Source: National Statistical Institute, Spain, Municipal Population Register.

Notes: Departures are measured by cancellations from the population register, which occur when immigrants leave Spain or pass away. Deaths tend to be small relative to departures.

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian Republic of

compared to 93% in Europe. All origin countries (with only one exception – Dominica) have seen a rise in settlement, with more modest increases than those observed in European OECD countries.

A more direct measurement of settlement, or rather of return, is shown in Table 7 in the case of emigration to Spain over the period 2002-2013.⁸ The estimate shown is actually of departure rates and is calculated by counting, for each country, the total number of immigrants who left Spain over the period from 2002-2013 and dividing this by the population at the beginning of the period plus entries over the same period. This gives the percentage of immigrants present in the country at any time over the period who eventually left. It is not a true departure rate, in that it does not measure the number of persons who arrived in a given year and who left after a specified period, but it does provide a reasonable approximation.⁹ Note that a departure here does not necessarily imply a return to the country of birth, but may involve migration to another country or indeed a death.

Overall, the estimate of immigrants having been resident in Spain at some point over the 2002-2013 period and who later left is about 29%. Immigrants from the Caribbean show the lowest rates of departure at barely 17% while almost 38% of those who emigrated from the Southern Cone to Spain later left. Between 27 and 33% of immigrants from the other three regions shown in Table 7 left Spain over the 2002-2013 period. Most of the departures occurred in the six years ending in 2013, showing clearly the effects of the 2008-2009 recession on returns. Prior to 2006-2007, departures tended to be relatively uncommon. With fewer entries feeding the resident population since 2009, there has been an increase in departure rates since then, but it is not very large.

Generally when one examines return rates from a destination country, there is a greater tendency for immigrants from high-income countries to return because the benefits from staying on are less obvious. If one excludes Canada and the United States from the analysis, there is a slight tendency for the departure rate to be correlated with the home-country GDP per capita. However, it is not an especially strong association (correlation = 0.50). Because immigrants of different nationalities have not entered Spain in the same numbers at the same time, it is more likely that some of the differences observed here reflect differences in the recency of arrivals, with higher departure rates being observed for countries with immigrant populations which have been in Spain for longer.

The general picture therefore is that many immigrants from the Americas in Europe are staying on, despite the difficult economic conditions in countries, especially in Spain. Although departure rates have increased strongly with the recession, they have generally stabilized and a large majority of residents are now long-term. With each year, more and more are taking up the nationality of their countries of residence. Migration to Spain from the Americas in 2013 was at 86 thousand scarcely one fourth of its peak 2007 level. Although migration itself has declined strongly in the face of adverse economic conditions, it has clearly not led to massive return movements, at least not yet. Although returns doubled from 2006 to 2007 and increased by 15-20% in the following two years, they have remained at close to the 135-140 thousand level since 2010. There is now (2013) a net

⁸ The statistics presented in this table are based on the municipal population registers; persons moving into or leaving a municipality are required to register/deregister, respectively. Such data sources do not exist for the United States.

⁹ If one examines what happens to the departure rate estimated in this way as the period covered lengthens, one observes that the estimate increases as the reference period lengthens and that it reaches close to 95% of its value after 7 years. This reflects the fact that departure rates prior to 2006 were very low.

return of about 55 thousand immigrants per year to the countries of origin, but this is far below the 215 thousand net entries which prevailed on average over the 2002-2007 period.

Immigrant and emigrant populations in the Americas

Immigrant populations

Historically, international migration in the Americas can be characterized by three significant periods: a) until around 1950, the countries of the entire American continent were destinations for transoceanic immigration from Europe in particular, only to become – with the notable exceptions of the United States and Canada – countries of emigration; b) starting around 1960 a permanent and increasingly intense emigration began from the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to developed countries, principally the United States, Canada and Spain; and c) a moderate, but steadily increasing trend of intra-regional migration has developed over the past decades, which has seen Argentina, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and recently Chile become regional migrant-receiving countries.

The immigrant population in the Americas has risen from about 34 million in 1990 to 61 million in 2013, an increase of almost 78% compared to the 42% rise observed in the rest of the world (Table 8).

Almost all of this increase was in Canada and the United States, where the immigrant population has nearly doubled since 1990, attaining a level of 53 million persons in 2013.¹⁰ By contrast, the immigrant population in Latin America and the Caribbean has increased by only 19% since 1990, reaching a level of 7.7 million in 2013. However, if the evolution is measured over the 2000-2013 period, the increase of the immigrant population in Latin America and the Caribbean for 2013 has been somewhat greater than that observed in Canada and the United States (35% vs. 31%).

Table 8. International migrant stock by country and region of residence, 1990-2013

Country or region of residence	International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population (both sexes)		Index of change in the migrant stock (1990=100)			Number of immigrants
	1990	2013	2000	2010	2013	2013
Canada	16.3	20.7	124	156	162	7,284,069
United States of America	9.1	14.3	150	190	197	45,785,090
Canada and the United States	9.8	14.9	145	184	191	53,069,159
Antigua and Barbuda	19.4	31.9	195	233	239	28,733
Bahamas	10.5	16.3	143	226	228	61,343
Barbados	8.2	11.3	115	142	151	32,280
Cuba	0.3	0.1	52	47	47	16,177
Dominica	3.6	8.9	148	229	255	6,419
Dominican Republic	4.0	3.9	122	136	138	402,506
Grenada	4.4	10.7	153	229	267	11,367

¹⁰ The foreign-born population in Table 8 includes persons born abroad who were citizens of their current country of residence at birth.

Table 8. International migrant stock by country and region of residence, 1990-2013

Country or region of residence	International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population (both sexes)		Index of change in the migrant stock (1990=100)			Number of immigrants
	1990	2013	2000	2010	2013	2013
Guyana	0.6	1.8	195	319	361	14,770
Haiti	0.3	0.4	135	184	199	38,061
Jamaica	0.9	1.3	119	156	168	34,907
Saint Kitts and Nevis	8.0	10.5	125	163	175	5,673
Saint Lucia	3.9	6.7	139	206	228	12,180
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.7	9.4	159	233	256	10,260
Suriname	4.4	7.7	153	219	231	41,670
Trinidad and Tobago	4.1	2.4	82	68	64	32,488
Caribbean	1.6	2.0	125	150	154	748,834
Belize	16.2	15.3	120	152	167	50,860
Costa Rica	13.6	8.6	74	97	100	419,572
El Salvador	0.9	0.7	67	85	88	41,615
Guatemala	3.0	0.5	18	25	28	72,764
Honduras	5.5	0.3	11	10	10	27,503
Mexico	0.8	0.9	74	137	157	1,103,460
Nicaragua	1.0	0.7	75	98	102	41,482
Panama	2.5	4.1	140	229	257	158,417
Central America	1.6	1.1	60	94	104	1,915,673
Bolivia (1)	0.9	1.4	149	245	259	154,330
Colombia	0.3	0.3	105	119	124	129,632
Ecuador	0.8	2.3	129	414	457	359,315
Peru	0.3	0.3	107	168	187	104,919
Venezuela (2)	5.2	3.9	99	110	114	1,171,331
Andean Region	1.4	1.4	104	138	145	1,919,527
Argentina	5.1	4.5	93	109	114	1,885,678
Brazil	0.5	0.3	86	74	75	599,678
Chile	0.8	2.3	165	344	370	398,251
Paraguay	4.3	2.7	96	99	101	185,776
Uruguay	3.2	2.2	91	78	75	73,528
Southern Cone	1.4	1.2	94	107	111	3,142,911
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.6	1.4	88	112	119	7,726,945
Total Americas	4.7	6.2	135	171	178	60,796,104
Rest of the World	2.6	2.8	107	135	142	170,726,111
Grand Total	2.9	3.2	113	143	150	231,522,215

Source: Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin, 2013 Revision, United Nations Population Division.

Note: Statistics include residents born abroad who were citizens at birth of their current country of residence.

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian Republic of

Despite the increase in the number of immigrants in Latin America and the Caribbean between 1990 and 2013, immigration remains limited in this region, representing only 1.4% of the total population in the region in 2013, compared to 14.9% for Canada and the United States.

A number of legal, economic, social and cultural factors have influenced the growing number of immigrants in Latin America and the Caribbean between 2000 and 2013.

First of all, Latin America and the Caribbean have renewed with economic growth, creating broader employment opportunities in general. Secondly, the various free-trade regimes linking different countries of the Americas, in particular Mercosur, have expanded their membership, with signatory countries having introduced provisions facilitating entry, stay and access to employment by each other's citizens. The result has been an increase in movements from the poorer to the (locally) richer countries of the region (Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica), with workers drawn to the better wages available in the destination countries. These developments may well have been abetted by the often more difficult border-crossing conditions for migrants from Central America seeking to enter the United States as well as the unfavorable labor market conditions in Spain, the two main destination countries for emigrants from the Americas.

Still, as is evident from Table 8, these explanations do not do full justice to the range of increases in the immigrant population observed over the 2000-2013 period in countries of the Americas. Indeed, large increases are observed in most countries, whether rich or poor. Central America and the Andean Region in particular, have seen very large increases in their immigrant populations since the year 2000 (73% and 39%, respectively). Most of the increase in Central America was concentrated in Belize, Mexico and Panama. The increase in the Caribbean has been smaller (23%), but foreign-born populations in this region of the Americas tend to be relatively larger than elsewhere, and larger immigrant populations in countries tend to show smaller proportional increases.

The heightened mobility observed in Latin America and the Caribbean over the last decade may well reflect a loosening of entry restrictions in general, but also cheaper transportation costs and better access to information about job opportunities elsewhere. The increases, however, are from very low levels in many countries, and the immigration populations remain small overall in proportional terms. Certain countries, however, are beginning to emerge as significant destinations for emigrants from the region.

Origin and destination countries of immigrants and emigrants

The United States is of course the most important destination country for migrants of the Americas, but also for migrants worldwide. Between 1990 and 2013, the population of immigrants in the United States doubled. By 2013, five out of six migrants from the Americas and one in five worldwide lived in the United States.

Although the immigrant population in the United States of America is large in both absolute and proportions terms, several countries of the Americas have immigrant populations which are larger in relative terms. These are Antigua and Barbuda (31.9%), Canada (20.7%), Bahamas (16.3%) and Belize (15.3%).

Not all of the increase in immigration in the United States has come through formal channels. Almost half of the growth in the immigrant population since 1990 (+23.2 million) has come from

irregular migration, from both border-crossing without inspection and from visa overstaying.¹¹ With the United States economy growing strongly during the nineties and following the turn of the century up to 2008, many immigrants have been attracted by the numerous employment opportunities, often in lesser-skilled occupations, which the generally more educated native-born workforce of the United States has been less willing to take on.¹² Many unauthorized immigrants, present with their families, have also had children in the United States. Indeed, it is estimated that over 4 million children born in the United States and who are therefore American citizens, have at least one unauthorized parent (Passel and Cohn 2009).¹³ Irregular migration has thus contributed to an increase in the non-immigrant population as well.

While the United States has continued as a magnet for potential immigrants for the Americas in recent decades, many other countries, as we have seen, have seen large increases in their own immigrant populations. Where have these new immigrants been coming from?

Table 9 provides for each country in the Americas an overview of the origins of their immigrant populations.

What is evident from the table is that generally, most movements have occurred within the same region or from neighboring regions. Exceptions to this general rule are Canada, Brazil and Cuba, where most immigrants come from outside the hemisphere.

On average, 64% of immigrants in the Caribbean come from the region itself, 63% of immigrants in the Andean Region and 44% of those in the Southern Cone. In the case of Central America the average is lower (32%) because of a high level of immigrants in Mexico come from the United States. Much of this, however, does not consist of non-natives but rather of children born in the United States to Mexicans who later returned to their country of origin.

Table 9. Distribution of immigrants in the Americas by region or continent of origin, 2013

Country of residence	Canada and the United States	Caribbean	Central America	Andean Region	Southern Cone	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Total
Canada	4.4	6.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	35.6	41.4	6.2	0.9	100.0
United States of America	1.9	13.3	35.7	4.3	1.6	11.6	27.7	3.5	0.5	100.0
Canada and the United States	2.3	12.4	31.1	3.9	1.5	14.9	29.6	3.9	0.4	100.0
Antigua and Barbuda	10.6	77.8	0.1	0.1	-	4.2	1.9	5.2	0.1	100.0
Bahamas	9.7	80.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	4.3	3.0	0.5	0.2	100.0
Barbados	9.6	71.6	-	-	-	16.2	2.4	-	0.1	100.0

¹¹ Note, however, that the stock of unauthorized migrants has decreased after the onset of the economic crisis (2008).

¹² Almost three quarters of these jobs have been in sectors of the economy where lesser and medium-skilled jobs are common, among them the farming sector (25%), building, grounds-keeping and maintenance (19%), construction (17%) and food preparation and serving (12%) (Passel and Cohn 2009).

¹³ The debate concerning immigration in the United States is extremely polarized, with attempts to reform the immigration system repeatedly foundering in Congress. See the country note for the United States for an overview of recent policy developments in this area.

Table 9. Distribution of immigrants in the Americas by region or continent of origin, 2013

Country of residence	Canada and the United States		Central America	Andean Region	Southern Cone	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Total
	Caribbean									
Cuba	4.8	11.5	6.5	3.9	2.9	63.7	4.7	1.9	0.1	100.0
Dominica	14.3	67.9	-	0.5	0.4	13.4	2.2	1.1	0.1	100.0
Dominican Republic	4.4	70.6	2.0	7.6	2.5	10.1	2.6	0.3	-	100.0
Grenada	4.7	88.2	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Guyana	11.4	47.7	-	14.4	14.7	3.9	7.9	-	-	100.0
Haiti	12.6	29.1	3.3	20.8	6.1	24.9	3.2	-	-	100.0
Jamaica	36.3	31.1	4.3	-	-	22.9	5.4	-	-	100.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	22.6	66.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	7.0	1.7	0.7	-	100.0
Saint Lucia	11.1	65.9	0.5	0.8	3.8	13.9	3.1	0.6	0.2	100.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14.5	74.0	-	-	-	11.5	-	-	-	100.0
Suriname	1.0	32.3	-	-	18.6	36.5	11.7	-	-	100.0
Trinidad and Tobago	14.8	69.9	-	5.6	-	8.1	1.7	-	-	100.0
Caribbean	7.8	64.2	1.7	6.1	3.1	13.2	3.3	0.5	0.1	100.0
Belize	8.1	1.6	86.0	-	-	1.2	3.0	0.1	-	100.0
Costa Rica	3.5	1.9	83.3	6.2	1.0	2.8	1.2	-	-	100.0
El Salvador	13.4	0.8	75.6	2.9	1.8	3.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
Guatemala	12.4	1.2	73.4	2.9	1.7	4.2	4.1	-	0.1	100.0
Honduras	18.7	2.7	63.7	5.1	2.2	4.3	3.1	-	-	100.0
Mexico	77.7	1.7	6.7	3.5	2.7	5.3	2.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Nicaragua	10.0	3.5	75.1	2.7	1.5	5.1	1.2	0.9	-	100.0
Panama	8.6	7.2	17.3	39.3	3.9	7.5	15.7	0.2	0.2	100.0
Central America	48.1	2.2	32.3	7.0	2.3	4.8	3.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Bolivia (1)	5.8	0.9	12.8	12.6	55.8	7.9	4.0	0.2	0.1	100.0
Colombia	14.9	2.7	5.8	50.1	6.2	14.7	4.7	0.5	0.4	100.0
Ecuador	11.8	1.7	2.4	60.2	8.4	12.0	3.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
Venezuela (2)	0.9	3.0	0.7	75.9	2.5	14.0	2.9	0.1	-	100.0
Andean Region	4.9	2.5	2.4	63.2	9.4	13.6	3.6	0.3	0.1	100.0
Argentina	0.4	0.1	0.2	29.9	52.0	15.7	1.6	0.1	-	100.0
Brazil	4.2	0.9	0.8	11.0	18.3	44.5	16.9	3.1	0.2	100.0
Chile	3.1	1.2	1.1	54.9	20.6	12.2	3.1	3.4	0.5	100.0
Paraguay	1.7	0.2	1.0	1.9	88.4	3.2	3.6	0.1	-	100.0
Peru	12.3	1.5	3.1	20.9	27.2	22.1	10.9	1.1	0.8	100.0
Uruguay	4.2	-	0.7	2.7	51.5	41.0	-	-	-	100.0
Southern Cone	1.6	0.4	0.5	27.1	43.6	20.7	4.9	1.1	0.1	100.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.6	7.3	9.0	29.2	20.9	14.2	4.0	0.6	0.1	100.0
Total Americas	3.8	11.7	28.3	7.1	4.0	14.8	26.4	3.4	0.5	100.0
Rest of the World	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.3	30.1	46.5	17.7	0.9	100.0

Source: Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin, 2013 Revision, United Nations Population Division.

Note: See Table 8.

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian Republic of

Readers interested in seeing a more detailed picture are referred to Annex Table A2, which gives the five main countries of origin and of destination (OECD and American countries) of immigrants to and emigrants from each country of the Americas. For some countries of the Americas, as is the case with Mexico, single neighboring countries account for a large share of all immigrants. This is the case of the Dominican Republic (64% from Haiti), Costa Rica (72% from Nicaragua), Ecuador (50% from Colombia), Paraguay (44% from Brazil), Chile (38% from Peru) and Argentina (32% from Paraguay), among others.

On the emigration side, the United States is the main country of residence of emigrants from all but a handful of countries of the Americas. For Nicaraguans, it is Costa Rica; for Bolivians, Chileans, Paraguayans and Uruguayans, it is Argentina; for Colombians, Venezuela; for Argentineans, Spain; for Suriname, the Netherlands; and for citizens of the United States, Mexico. On average, the main country of destination accounts for 57% of all emigrants from a country, which is a high concentration indeed. This percentage ranges from 20%-30% for expatriates from Brazil, Argentina and the United States to over 85% for those from El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico. Geographical proximity, familiarity with the language and an often similar culture are factors which undoubtedly facilitate the importance of neighboring countries in the migration process.

Expatriation rates of native-born populations in the Americas

Although emigration from the Americas has decreased following the economic crisis of 2008, it is still the dominating feature of migration for Latin America and the Caribbean, as it has been since the 1960s. Table 10 provides, among other statistics, an indication of expatriation rates from countries of the Americas. This rate is defined as the percentage of persons born in the country who are living abroad. The denominator thus includes not only native-born residents but also native-born expatriates while excluding resident immigrants, that is, foreign-born residents. It is thus a measure of expatriation by all persons ever born in the country.

Table 10. The immigrant and emigrant populations in and from the Americas, 2013

Country of origin	Immigrant population		Emigrant population		Net migration	
	Number of immigrants (2013)	Immigration rate (%)	Number of persons living abroad (2013)	Expatriation rate (%)	Net number of migrants	Net migration rate (%)
Canada	7,284,069	20.7	1,307,417	4.5	5,976,652	17.0
United States of America	45,785,090	14.3	2,979,930	1.1	42,805,160	13.4
Canada and the United States	53,069,159	14.9	4,287,347	1.4	48,781,812	13.7
Antigua and Barbuda	28,733	31.9	56,700	48.1	-27,967	-31.1
Bahamas	61,343	16.3	45,950	12.7	15,393	4.1
Barbados	32,280	11.3	100,224	28.4	-67,944	-23.9
Cuba	16,177	0.1	1,476,344	11.6	-1,460,167	-13.0
Dominica	6,419	8.9	74,793	53.3	-68,374	-95.0
Dominican Republic	402,506	3.9	1,190,441	10.6	-787,935	-7.6
Grenada	11,367	10.7	57,910	38.0	-46,543	-44.0
Guyana	14,770	1.8	462,187	37.1	-447,417	-56.0
Haiti	38,061	0.4	1,175,098	10.3	-1,137,037	-11.0

Table 10. The immigrant and emigrant populations in and from the Americas, 2013

Country of origin	Immigrant population		Emigrant population		Net migration	
	Number of immigrants (2013)	Immigration rate (%)	Number of persons living abroad (2013)	Expatriation rate (%)	Net number of migrants	Net migration rate (%)
Jamaica	34,907	1.3	1,094,899	28.5	-1,059,992	-38.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5,673	10.5	28,756	37.2	-23,083	-42.6
Saint Lucia	12,180	6.7	56,027	24.8	-43,847	-24.1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10,260	9.4	60,295	37.8	-50,035	-45.7
Suriname	41,670	7.7	262,006	34.5	-220,336	-40.9
Trinidad and Tobago	32,488	2.4	374,092	22.2	-341,604	-25.5
Caribbean	748,834	2.0	6,515,722	15.1	-5,766,888	-15.4
Belize	50,860	15.3	62,570	18.2	-11,710	-3.5
Costa Rica	419,572	8.6	130,364	2.8	289,208	5.9
El Salvador	41,615	0.7	1,526,093	19.5	-1,484,478	-23.4
Guatemala	72,764	0.5	1,049,865	6.4	-977,101	-6.3
Honduras	27,503	0.3	659,606	7.6	-632,103	-7.8
Mexico	1,103,460	0.9	13,212,419	9.8	-12,108,959	-9.9
Nicaragua	41,482	0.7	655,117	9.8	-613,635	-10.1
Panama	158,417	4.1	149,952	3.9	8,465	0.2
Central America	1,915,673	1.1	17,445,986	9.5	-15,530,313	-9.3
Bolivia (1)	154,330	1.4	764,862	6.8	-610,532	-5.7
Colombia	129,632	0.3	2,448,385	4.8	-2,318,753	-4.8
Ecuador	359,315	2.3	1,144,408	6.9	-785,093	-5.0
Peru	104,919	0.3	1,373,387	4.3	-1,268,468	-4.2
Venezuela (2)	1,171,331	3.9	630,686	2.1	540,645	1.8
Andean Region	1,919,527	1.4	6,361,728	4.5	-4,442,201	-3.2
Argentina	1,885,678	4.5	980,580	2.4	905,098	2.2
Brazil	599,678	0.3	1,769,639	0.9	-1,169,961	-0.6
Chile	398,251	2.3	604,008	3.4	-205,757	-1.2
Paraguay	185,776	2.7	770,441	10.4	-584,665	-8.6
Uruguay	73,528	2.2	336,741	9.2	-263,213	-7.7
Southern Cone	3,142,911	1.2	4,461,409	1.7	-1,318,498	-0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	7,726,945	1.3	34,784,845	5.6	-27,057,900	-4.6
Total Americas	60,796,104	6.2	39,072,192	4.1	21,723,912	2.2
Rest of the World	170,726,111	2.8	192,450,023	3.1	-21,723,912	-0.4
All countries	231,522,215	3.2	231,522,215	3.2	-	-

Source: Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin, 2013 Revision, United Nations Population Division.

Notes: The immigration and net migration rates are defined as a percent of the total resident population. The expatriation rate, on the other hand, is defined as a percent of the total population born in the country, that is, of the resident population less immigrants plus expatriates. Note that the rates presented here are calculated for stocks, not flows. See also Figure 1.

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian Republic of

For the Americas, Canada and the United States show relatively low expatriation rates, at over 4% and 1% respectively. For the rest of the hemisphere, one observes a decline in expatriation rates as one moves south from the United States, with the highest rates in the Caribbean (15%) and the lowest in the Southern Cone (1.7%), with Central America at 9.5% and the Andean Region at 4.5%. On an individual country basis, however, there is considerable variation within regions.

The small island states of the Caribbean have generally very high expatriation rates, often over 25%, with Dominica at 53% and Antigua and Barbuda at 48%, while the Bahamas, Haiti and the Dominican Republic are between 10% and 13%. In Central America the contrast is between Costa Rica and Panama at 3-4% and Belize and El Salvador at 18-19%. The Andean Region shows less variability with expatriation rates for all countries ranging from about 2 to 7%. Finally, the Southern Cone sees Brazil at a mere 0.9% and Paraguay at over 10%.

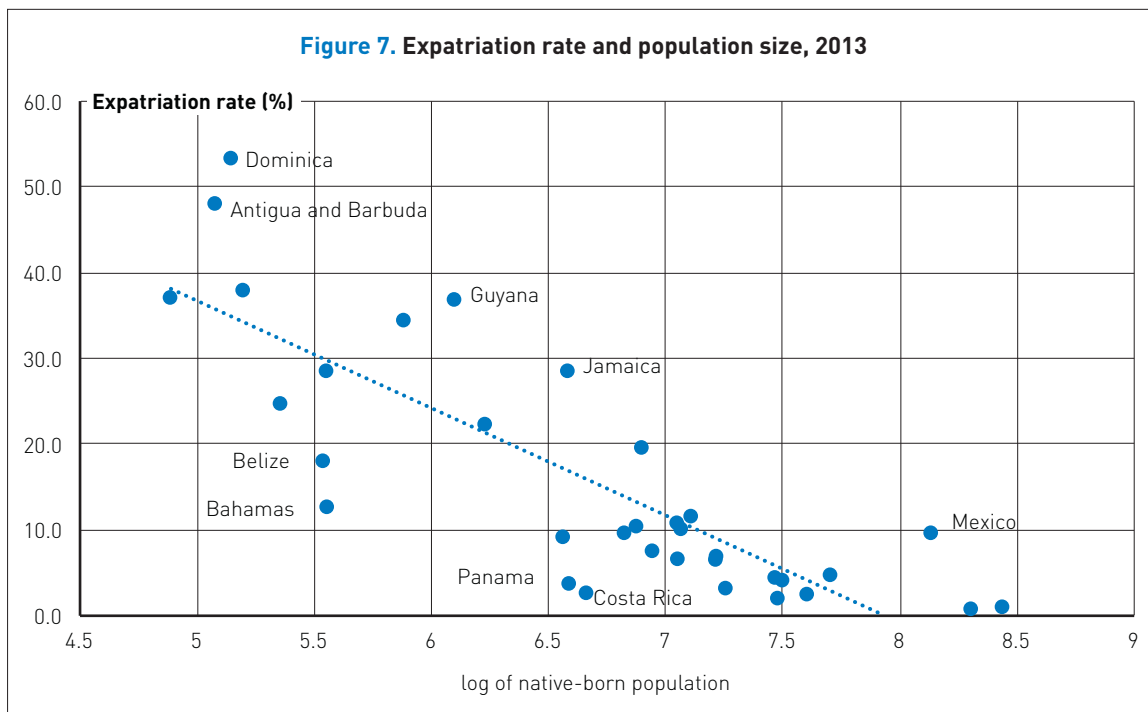
Overlying this diversity, however, is a fundamental relationship between the size of a country (measured here by its native-born population) and the expatriation rate. Indeed the correlation between (the logarithm of) the size of the native-born population and the expatriation rate for countries of Latin America and the Caribbean is fully -0.83 (Figure 7). The chart identifies a number of countries for which the expatriation rates are higher (above the line) or lower (below the line) than one would expect on the basis of the general relationship. The reason for the association between population size and expatriation is that employment opportunities tend to be more numerous and diverse in larger countries, reducing the incentive to look abroad when conditions are difficult at home.

Expatriation, in other words, is a way of effectively increasing the size of one's home labor market and thereby, of available opportunities for employment. Nowhere is this more obvious than in the case of highly specialized and highly skilled occupations. Persons from small countries wishing to study and work in nanotechnology or robotics, to take two extreme examples, will generally have to study abroad and are unlikely to return to their countries of origin for employment after the completion of their studies because of the absence of job opportunities. These examples concern admittedly uncommon professions but reflect nonetheless a general phenomenon, namely the generally greater openness and exposure of small countries to international trade and migration, because of limited domestic markets, whether for products, services, or skills.

This is clearly not the whole story with respect to expatriation. Wage differentials evidently play an important role and can indeed overcome the standard large-country/low-expatriation relationship. The most notable example for the Americas is evidently that of Mexico, which has lost almost 10% of its population to emigration, as a result of the plentiful and relatively higher-paying jobs available in the labor market of its northern neighbor compared to the more limited opportunities available at home. In absolute terms Mexico has the largest emigrant population of the Americas (13.2 million) representing more than a third of all emigrants from the hemisphere.

At the other end of the spectrum are countries like the Bahamas, Belize, Costa Rica and Panama, whose expatriation rates are much smaller than one would expect on the basis of their populations, for reasons undoubtedly related to relatively favorable social and working conditions in those countries.

If country size appears to affect the likelihood of migrating, it is, however, wage differentials and specific employment opportunities (and knowledge of these) as well as the costs of migration that determine the country of destination. The generally lower costs involved in migrating to neighboring



countries will tend to favor these as destinations, all things being equal. This is indeed what one observes for many countries of the Americas. However, for some migrants, migration to more distant destinations, such as Spain for Latin American countries, and the ability to finance migration to these destinations may overcome the cost advantages of neighboring countries.

On the immigration side, the various regions of Latin America and the Caribbean have more similar immigration rates (this time expressed as the immigrant share of the resident population). The rates for all four regions range between 1% and 2%.

With few exceptions (the Bahamas, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela and Argentina), expatriation dominates immigration in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, often strongly so, and this is likely to maintain itself for some time, until economic development at home reduces the incentive to look abroad as a means of improving one's livelihood.

The labor market situation of migrants from the Americas in Europe and the United States

It has become commonplace to state that the 2008-2009 economic crisis was the most serious one since the Great Depression in many countries. However, the effects of the crisis varied considerably across countries, with in particular a significant impact in the main destination countries for immigrants from the Americas, namely Spain and the United States. The recovery, however, has been uneven. While unemployment rates in the United States have finally returned in 2014 to levels not seen since 2008 (below 6%), rates in Spain at close to 24% remain stubbornly at 3 times their pre-recession levels.

In the previous edition of this publication (OAS/OECD 2012), the labor market situation of migrants from the Americas was seen to be tracking with that of workers born in Spain in 2010-2011, even if

the signs of recovery were scarcely visible. However, the European debt crisis at about this time and thereafter, especially in the southern European countries, and the resulting austerity measures plunged the labor markets in those countries, if not always further into decline, then often further from recovery. What has been the evolution since that time?

The labor market situation of immigrants from the Americas in recent years has evolved largely in line with overall developments in the labor market of the main countries of destination, Spain and the United States. Spain has seen a further deterioration of the condition in its labor market from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, with a decline in the employment rate of the native-born of 4 percentage points among men and 2 percentage points among women (Table 11). The evolution for immigrants from the Americas in Spain was similar for men (5 points), but considerably larger for immigrant women (a decline of 6 percentage points). This is reflected as well in a much larger increase in the unemployment rate among immigrant women from the Americas than native-born women (8 vs. 5 percentage points). Unemployment rates for immigrants are now near the 32-35% level, compared to about 36-37% for immigrants from other continents and 23-24% for native-born workers.

The shading in Table 11 allows one to take in the situation at a glance for workers from the Americas. Grey/blue shading indicates that the labor market situation of immigrants has deteriorated/improved, respectively, by at least one percentage point, whether this concerns the participation rate, the employment rate or the unemployment rate.¹⁴ While this characterization of increase/decline may be clear in the case of the employment and unemployment rates, it is less obvious in the case of the participation rate, whose evolution can be affected by the “added worker effect”. This refers to the tendency of married women to enter the labor market when their spouses lose their jobs, in order to make up for the resulting decline in family income. An increase in the participation rate can thus be less an indication of increased opportunities in the labor market than of declining family incomes.

This is observed in Table 11 for emigrants from the Southern Cone, where for almost all countries, women have maintained or increased their participation in the labor market in 2012-2013 compared to 2010-2011, in the face of deteriorating economic conditions.

The labor market situation of immigrants from the Caribbean and from Central America, on the other hand, has profited from the improvement in economic conditions in the United States since 2010-2011, which is the destination country for most of the migrants. Overall the employment rate has risen by 3 points for immigrant men from the Caribbean and Central America but only by about 1 point for women from these regions. Likewise the unemployment situation has improved more for men than for women.

By contrast, the labor market situation of immigrants from the Andean Region and the Southern Cone has tended to deteriorate from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, reflecting the greater concentration of immigrants from these regions in Spain. There are two notable exceptions to the general pattern, however, namely for immigrant men from Colombia and Peru, who have seen significant improvements in their labor market situation, for reasons which are not entirely clear.

¹⁴ Evidently a deteriorating situation is represented, on the one hand, by a decline in the employment rate but, on the other, by an increase in the unemployment rate.

Table 11. Labor market outcomes of emigrant workers from the Americas, by country of birth and gender, 2010-2011 and 2012-2013 averages

	2010-2011						2012-2013					
	Men			Women			Men			Women		
	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Canada	81	75	7	67	62	7	82	77	5	67	63	7
United States	80	76	nr	61	58	nr	81	76	nr	63	59	nr
Canada and the United States	81	75	6	65	61	6	81	77	6	66	62	7
Antigua and Barbuda	86	79	nr	78	nr	nr	81	nr	nr	90	85	nr
Bahamas	75	64	nr	67	55	nr	77	71	nr	76	68	nr
Barbados	90	77	nr	81	73	nr	76	66	nr	78	74	nr
Cuba	81	69	15	69	58	16	82	72	13	70	59	15
Dominica	79	73	nr	80	71	nr	80	72	nr	78	72	nr
Dominican Republic	80	67	17	69	59	15	81	69	15	71	59	17
Grenada	84	76	nr	82	75	nr	78	72	nr	77	69	nr
Guyana	83	74	10	75	67	11	82	72	12	75	66	11
Haiti	79	66	17	76	63	17	82	71	13	76	64	15
Jamaica	81	68	16	80	71	11	81	69	14	80	72	10
Trinidad and Tobago	84	72	14	76	68	10	84	74	12	75	66	12
Caribbean	81	68	15	74	63	14	81	71	13	74	64	14
Belize	77	65	nr	73	67	nr	80	72	nr	72	60	nr
El Salvador	90	81	10	71	62	12	90	84	6	71	64	10
Costa Rica	87	79	nr	65	55	nr	86	79	nr	66	60	nr
Guatemala	90	82	9	63	54	14	90	84	7	64	56	12
Honduras	87	77	11	70	60	14	87	79	9	69	60	14
Mexico	87	79	9	56	49	14	87	81	7	57	50	12
Nicaragua	87	77	11	74	65	11	87	79	9	71	64	10
Panama	76	66	nr	74	66	nr	82	74	nr	71	65	nr
Central America	87	79	9	59	51	13	88	82	7	59	52	12
Bolivia (1)	89	70	21	85	75	12	85	62	27	83	70	16
Colombia	86	68	21	75	61	19	83	70	16	74	60	19
Ecuador	87	67	23	76	62	19	83	63	23	76	57	25
Peru	87	72	17	77	67	13	87	76	13	75	63	16
Venezuela (2)	85	74	13	69	57	17	83	71	15	69	56	19
Andean Region	86	69	20	76	63	17	84	68	19	75	60	20
Argentina	86	72	16	70	58	17	83	69	17	71	57	20
Brazil	86	76	11	68	57	16	85	75	11	68	56	18
Chile	85	73	13	67	55	18	82	68	17	72	61	15
Paraguay	91	75	nr	76	69	nr	82	56	nr	83	71	nr

Table 11. Labor market outcomes of emigrant workers from the Americas, by country of birth and gender, 2010-2011 and 2012-2013 averages

	2010-2011						2012-2013					
	Men			Women			Men			Women		
	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Uruguay	87	74	15	72	59	18	89	69	22	77	58	26
Southern Cone	86	74	13	70	58	16	84	71	16	71	58	19
Destination countries: United States and European OECD countries												
Born in Americas	86	76	12	66	56	14	86	77	10	66	57	14
Born elsewhere	82	72	12	64	56	13	82	72	12	65	56	13
Native-born	76	69	10	67	61	9	76	69	10	68	61	9
All persons	77	69	10	66	60	10	77	70	10	67	60	10
Destination country: United States												
Born in Americas	86	78	10	63	55	13	86	80	7	64	57	11
Born elsewhere	82	75	8	67	61	9	82	76	7	66	61	8
Native-born	74	65	12	69	62	10	74	67	10	69	63	9
All persons	76	67	11	68	61	10	76	69	9	68	62	9
Destination country: Spain												
Born in Americas	88	60	31	80	61	24	84	55	35	81	55	32
Born elsewhere	86	58	32	66	44	34	85	54	37	68	43	36
Native-born	80	65	18	65	53	19	79	61	23	67	51	24
All persons	81	64	20	67	53	21	80	60	25	68	51	26

Sources: European Labor Force Surveys 2010-2013 (Eurostat) for European OECD countries; American Community Surveys 2010-2013 for the United States.

Notes: A grey shading means a decline in the participation or employment of more than 1 percentage point or an increase in the unemployment rate of more than 1 percentage point.

A blue shading reflects a positive evolution of these indicators of more than 1 percentage point.

A dotted cell indicates that a change measure could not be calculated because at least one of the values was not reliable.

nr: not reliable

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian Republic of

Immigrant women from the Southern Cone appear to be showing signs of the “added worker effect”, particularly in Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, with strong increases for the participation of women, at the same time that the labor market situation of men from these same countries has taken a turn for the worse.

The general picture then is of a return to normality in the United States labor market, with positive impacts on the work situation of immigrants from the Americas, but a continuing decline in Spain, with unemployment affecting almost a third of the immigrant labor force from the Americas. This

is evidently a rather different labor market from the one the immigrants found upon arrival and although the departure rate from Spain is more than five times what it was in 2005, the returns could not yet be characterized as massive in 2013.

2014 saw the first signs of improvement in the labor market situation in Spain, but it is slow, so that the level of departures observed in 2013 may well maintain itself. Still the situation in Spain provides almost a case study in how even an exceedingly unfavorable labor market has not strongly affected the settlement intentions of migrants from the Americas, at least not to the extent which one might have expected given the circumstances.

Over-qualification of tertiary-educated migrants from the Americas

Although emigration of migrants from the Americas is commonly associated in the public mind with lesser-skilled migration, a not inconsiderable number of tertiary-educated migrants have also migrated to OECD countries. Generally such migrants are more likely to use formal channels of migration and are also in a better position to finance their move to another country. However, recent evidence suggests that many highly educated labor migrants, at least in European countries, were recruited from within the country of destination (OECD 2014), which contradicts the standard recruitment-from-abroad model underlying much immigration regulation. Some of these may be irregular migrants, but some may have arrived as tourists or on visits to family and friends and been exposed to or sought interesting job opportunities after entry. Likewise, many highly educated migrants arrive as family or humanitarian migrants or as international students and eventually make their way into high-skilled jobs. Indeed, evidence from the same OECD study suggests that more high-skilled jobs are filled by family and humanitarian migrants and international students than by labor migrants.

Still, not all tertiary-educated¹⁵ migrants are hired into high-skilled jobs. Some may take on employment which is normally carried out by persons of a lower educational level or for which the formal educational entry requirements are lower than their own level of education (see Box 3). Such persons are said to be “overqualified” for the jobs for which they have been hired, although in practice there may be legitimate reasons for this. The proverbial example is that of a migrant with a PhD who works as a taxi driver. Such situations may occur if the migrant has only an elementary knowledge of the host-country language, enough to get by in an occupation requiring limited language proficiency, but not enough to be able to work at his/her level of education, to draft documents, do talks or presentations, negotiate with clients, etc.

However, language proficiency is not the only issue underlying over-qualification. Some workers with high credentials may prefer working in jobs which are less taxing; others may lower their expectations in the face of a difficult labor market or of financial need. It is important to note that over-qualification is also not restricted to immigrants. A significant proportion of even native-born tertiary-educated workers in all countries are overqualified for the jobs which they are doing (OECD 2014). In addition, the over-qualifications rates of immigrants, although always higher than for non-immigrants, are highly correlated across occupations to those of non-immigrants.

¹⁵ The term «tertiary» here refers not only to university education, but also to high-level technical or professional education, which can be of lesser duration than a university degree, but is considered to be university-level education.

Indeed the differences in over-qualification rates across occupations are larger than those between immigrants and non-immigrants within occupations.¹⁶

Under-qualification also exists, that is, persons holding jobs for which they do not appear to have the normal required qualifications. This can occur, for example, if a person entered an occupation at a time when the entry-level qualifications were lower and acquired the skills required today through learning on the job or through experience. However, we will not be addressing under-qualification in this section, which will be focusing strictly on overqualified tertiary-educated immigrants. In addition, the emphasis will be on those employed. Although unemployment among tertiary-educated persons could be said to be the ultimate in over-qualification, our interest here is more on the situation of job-holders than on persons unemployed, a group which includes the lesser educated, who would then also be deemed overqualified if our definition were based on this status as well.

Box 3. Classifying the skill level of jobs

In order to be able to determine if a person is overqualified for a particular job, the skill level of the job must be known. How is this determined?

The statistics presented in this section are based on labor force surveys and the classification of occupations in such surveys is generally derived from a description of the occupation provided by the survey respondent and its subsequent categorization into a formal occupational classification system.

As it happens, the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) includes a skill dimension, related to the entry-level educational level required for a job (ILO 2012). Now this may vary by country to a certain unknown extent; it is assumed here that the extent of this variation is small and that the statistics are reasonably comparable across countries.

The European Union Labor Force Survey on which the statistics for European countries are based collects occupational data using the ISCO classification, so that the job skill level for statistics from the European Union comes directly from the skill level defined in ISCO. The high-skill level corresponds to jobs whose normal entry-level qualification is a tertiary degree (groups 1, 2 and 3 in the 1-digit ISCO classification).

The United States American Community Survey, however, applies a national classification system (the SOC, Standard Occupational Classification), which does not include a skill dimension per se. However, it does include a number of groups, whose occupations are held largely by persons with tertiary degrees. These are management, business and financial occupations (66% with tertiary), on the one hand, and professional and related occupations (79% with tertiary), on the other. Two other occupations groups have significant numbers of tertiary-educated jobholders, namely, sales and related occupations (35% with tertiary) and office and administrative support occupations (31% with tertiary). But without further information, it is difficult to know whether certain occupations in these large groups may or may not be high-skilled occupations.

Because of the differences in the occupational classifications in the data sources used for European Union and United States statistics, the indicators shown in Table 12 cannot be considered fully comparable. Readers are cautioned against drawing conclusions comparing directly outcomes in

¹⁶ OECD, unpublished results.

Box 3. Classifying the skill level of jobs

European countries and in the United States. Comparing results relative to the native-born in each region is more appropriate.

Even in this case, however, statistics for the native-born in European countries may be somewhat misleading. The reason is that they cover the native-born in all European countries; whereas, over 40% of employed tertiary-educated immigrants live in Spain (Table 12). This is almost 4 times Spain's share of the employed tertiary-educated native-born. In other words, the labor market to which many tertiary-educated immigrants from the Americas are exposed is more similar to that of Spain than to that of Europe as a whole, where the over-qualification rates of tertiary-educated graduates tend to be much lower.

Table 12. Tertiary-educated employed persons from the Americas and over-qualification rates in Spain and other European OECD countries, 2011-2013

Destination country/region	Tertiary-educated employed		Over-qualification rate	
	Native-born	Immigrants from the Americas	Native-born	Immigrants from the Americas
	Percent of total in country/region		Percent of employed tertiary	
Spain	11	40	33	53
Other European OECD countries	89	60	18	24
All countries	100	100	20	36

Source: European Union Labor Force Survey.

In 2011-2013 there were close to 870 thousand tertiary-educated persons from the Americas employed in European OECD countries (Table 13), but close to three times this number in the United States (2,633,000). Mexico represented almost a quarter of the latter and Canada about an eighth. There were more tertiary-educated employed in the European Union than in the United States only among immigrants from the Southern Cone (52%). In all other regions and indeed most countries, the tertiary-educated employed in the United States are much more numerous.

Overall the tertiary-educated employed from the Americas represented 33% of all employed immigrants from the Americas in European countries and 19% in the United States. However, this reflects largely the overwhelming predominance of lesser-educated immigrants from Mexico as well as El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras in the United States. In most other countries, the proportion of the tertiary-educated employed among the employed is higher in the United States. This is observed despite the fact that permanent labor migration, which tends to be highly skilled in the United States, constitutes only about 7% (14% if one includes family members) of all permanent migration in that country, where the international migration regime tends to be more family-oriented, compared to European countries. However, much migration from the Americas to Europe has gone to southern European countries, which have had few of the restrictions on lesser-skilled labor migration found among their northern neighbors.

Table 13. Over-qualification among employed tertiary-educated immigrants from the Americas in the European Union and the United States, 2011-2013

Origin country	Number of employed tertiary-educated immigrants (average 2011-2013)		Employed tertiary-educated immigrants as a percentage of all employed immigrants (average 2011-2013)		Percent change in number of employed tertiary educated immigrants (from 2007-2009 to 2011-2013)		Over-qualification rate of employed tertiary-educated immigrants (2011-2013)	
	In the European Union	In the United States	In the European Union	In the United States	In the European Union	In the United States	In the European Union	In the United States
Canada	66,200	303,500	59	63	28	2	16	23
United States	167,500	na	74	na	31	na	14	na
Canada and the United States	233,700	303,500	69	na	30	na	15	na
Antigua and Barbuda	nr	5,500	nr	38	nr	nr	nr	nr
Bahamas	nr	9,200	nr	46	nr	5	nr	nr
Barbados	nr	12,800	nr	39	nr	2	nr	39
Cuba	34,200	190,300	48	34	8	2	49	48
Dominica	nr	6,700	nr	35	nr	3	nr	nr
Dominican Republic	9,700	128,500	13	24	-21	23	60	59
Grenada	nr	7,600	nr	37	nr	12	nr	nr
Guyana	nr	55,400	nr	35	nr	4	nr	39
Haiti	nr	101,400	nr	29	nr	4	nr	48
Jamaica	23,200	161,700	35	37	40	12	20	38
Saint Kitts and Nevis	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Saint Lucia	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Trinidad and Tobago	nr	57,800	nr	40	nr	15	nr	39
Suriname	26,700	na	26	na	13	na	20	na
Caribbean	118,700	747,100	30	32	14	9	33	46
Belize	nr	10,700	nr	39	nr	8	nr	nr
Costa Rica	nr	18,000	nr	35	nr	11	nr	43
El Salvador	nr	86,700	nr	10	nr	5	nr	62
Guatemala	nr	60,600	nr	10	nr	12	nr	61
Honduras	nr	40,300	nr	12	nr	4	nr	64
Mexico	28,500	639,100	76	9	11	9	27	55
Nicaragua	nr	45,100	nr	28	nr	4	nr	53
Panama	nr	37,600	nr	45	nr	5	nr	42
Central America	47,200	938,000	43	10	10	9	36	55
Bolivia [1]	31,100	22,000	20	41	28	10	79	50
Colombia	73,600	181,200	27	42	22	19	46	46
Ecuador	36,100	67,200	10	24	-35	9	79	53
Peru	57,900	109,100	26	39	27	8	58	54
Venezuela [2]	65,000	77,900	52	61	63	20	32	40
Andean Region	263,700	457,400	23	39	17	14	54	48

Table 13. Over-qualification among employed tertiary-educated immigrants from the Americas in the European Union and the United States, 2011-2013

Origin country	Number of employed tertiary-educated immigrants (average 2011-2013)		Employed tertiary-educated immigrants as a percentage of all employed immigrants (average 2011-2013)		Percent change in number of employed tertiary educated immigrants (from 2007-2009 to 2011-2013)		Over-qualification rate of employed tertiary-educated immigrants (2011-2013)	
	In the European Union	In the United States	In the European Union	In the United States	In the European Union	In the United States	In the European Union	In the United States
Argentina	88,700	50,400	43	47	-9	1	33	29
Brazil	68,000	97,500	28	42	33	11	36	41
Chile	28,100	27,400	33	48	-13	8	43	36
Paraguay	9,300	nr	18	nr	44	nr	88	nr
Uruguay	12,000	7,600	25	24	-22	-7	61	nr
Southern Cone	206,100	186,900	32	43	1	7	40	37
All above countries	869,400	2,632,900	33	19	15	9	36	46
Excluding Canada and the United States	635,700	2,329,400	28	18	10	10	44	49
Other foreign-born	5,692,700	6,695,400	34	58	31	11	33	32
Native-born	57,083,600	49,551,400	32	42	11	6	20	35
Native-born in Spain	6,314,100	na	42	na	2	na	33	na

Source: European Union Labor Force Survey and American Community Survey.

Notes: The term "over-qualification" refers to a situation in which a person with a tertiary degree holds a job for which the usual entry-level educational requirement is lower than tertiary.

na: not available or not applicable; nr: sample size too small to yield a reliable estimate

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian Republic of

Despite the more rapid recovery of the United States, it is in the European Union that the increase in tertiary-educated employed has been the largest over the 2011-2013 period compared to 2001-2009 (15% vs. 9%). However, this larger increase is entirely due to a 30% rise in employed tertiary-educated immigrants from Canada and the United States in European Union countries. If one excludes these two countries from consideration, the increases are similar in both regions (about 10%).

By contrast the increase in the tertiary-educated employed from the rest of the world in the European Union from 2007-2009 to 2011-2013 is, at 31%, almost three times that from Latin America and the Caribbean. Expatriation among the tertiary-educated from the Americas has no doubt suffered from the greater importance of Southern Europe among destination countries and the continuing weakness of labor markets in these countries. In the United States the number of highly educated migrants from the Americas has progressed more strongly than the number from the rest of the world (9% vs. 6%).

Over-qualification rates among tertiary-educated immigrants from the Americas in 2011-2013 averaged 36% in European Union countries and 46% in the United States, compared to 20% and 35%, respectively, among employed native-born tertiary-educated persons in these regions. This would suggest larger relative over-qualification in European countries than in the United States. One might expect to observe this in weaker labor markets where tertiary-educated persons may

lower their expectations if they are unable to find jobs commensurate with their qualifications and accept, if only for a while, jobs which are lower paid and require lower skill levels than they possess.

In addition, many highly-educated labor migrants to Europe arrived without prior jobs, and empirical results have shown that immigrants hired under these conditions do tend to have higher over-qualification rates than persons hired from abroad, who may well condition their departure on finding a job that corresponds to their educational level (OECD 2014). Immigrants who are on site and have already defrayed the costs of migrating from their countries of origin may not always be able to afford the luxury of waiting until they can find a job that matches their skill endowments.

If one removes immigrants from Canada and the United States from the calculation of over-qualification rates, the difference in rates for immigrants from the Americas compared to the native-born becomes even larger than that mentioned above. The over-qualification rates recorded, then, for immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean, are 44% for the European Union and 49% for the United States. If one now adjusts the over-qualification rate of the native-born in the European Union to take into account the fact that a high proportion of immigrants from the Americas are working in Spain, then the native-born over-qualification rate rises to about 24%, which is still significantly lower than that of immigrants from the Americas.

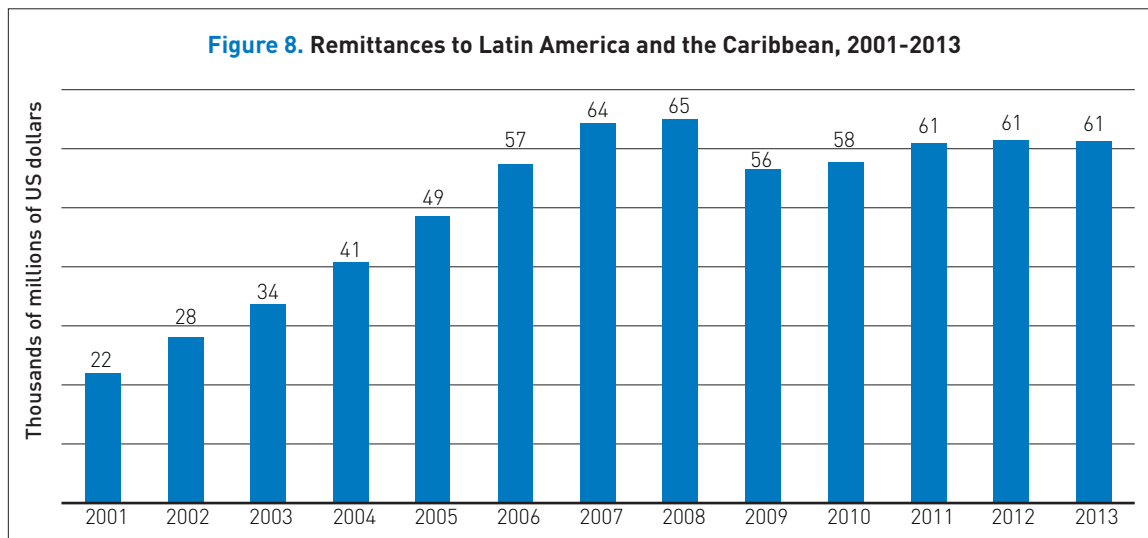
In short, over-qualification rates of immigrants from countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are some 15 to 20 points higher than for native-born persons. Language proficiency is not necessarily at issue here because the over-qualification rate in Spain is even higher at 53% than for the European Union as a whole (36%). Why might this be this so?

Migration to Southern Europe over the past decade has in general been biased towards lesser-skilled jobs. One reason for this has to do with the strong progression of educational attainment in these countries. Indeed the difference between the educational attainment of the retiring labor force cohorts and the newly entering ones in southern Europe have been exceedingly large (OECD 2014), indeed the highest by far among EU countries. On the other hand, the skill level of jobs in the economy has not progressed as strongly as the educational attainment of the youth population in these countries.

One consequence has been high levels of over-qualification among young native-born workers, on the one hand, and, on the other, a strong demand for workers to take on the lesser skilled jobs which many of the less numerous and highly educated native-born youth have been less willing to accept. Workers from Latin America were quick to take advantage of the opportunities which developed, undoubtedly with the expectation that their labor market situation would improve over time. However, the implosion of the Spanish economy in 2008 in the wake of the bubble in the construction sector and the subsequent budget crisis have mortgaged the possibility of rapid progress for the tertiary-educated. Nowhere is this more evident than in the high unemployment rates in general and the high over-qualification rates among the tertiary-educated. As we have seen, some are now returning but many have settled for good. Only a vastly improved labor market will be able to improve their prospects. Although the signs of this are present, they are still relatively tentative, so that a significant improvement in the short-term seems unlikely.

Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2013¹⁷

During 2013, the total amount of remittances received by Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) was similar to the previous year, so the annual rate at the regional level barely changed. After the drop in these flows in 2009, resulting from the international financial crisis, remittance flows to LAC recovered slightly in 2010-2011, and then started to stabilize in 2011. In 2013, the inflow of remittances from outside the region reached US\$61.251 billion. This total reflects the increase in remittances in Central America and the Caribbean, offsetting for the decline in Mexico and South American countries.



Source: MIF-IDB.

Note: Data on remittances in 2012 reflect adjustments made to previous estimates for Panama and Costa Rica.

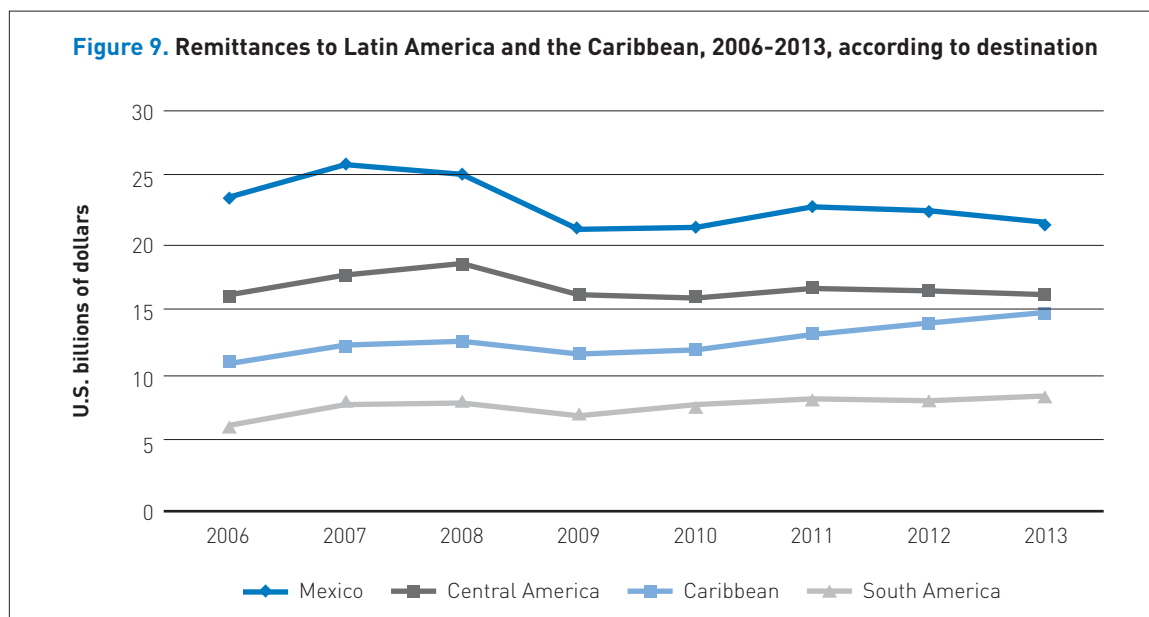
Prior to the international financial crisis, remittance flows into LAC countries had reached average annual growth rates of 17%. However, the 2008-2009 economic crisis provoked a major change in the trends observed until then.¹⁸ Remittance levels fell more than 10% in 2009, followed by a modest rise of 6% in 2011 and a levelling off at the regional level. Stabilization of these aggregated flows masks the widely varying tendencies in different countries and subregions, as will be shown below.

The evolution of remittance income received by all LAC countries in 2013 showed sub-yearly variation: levels fell in the first half of the year and grew in the second half. Since remittance flows into LAC countries vary according to the migratory flows and economic conditions of each country's migrants, we will examine the picture in more detail at the subregional level. For the purpose of this

¹⁷ This section is based on the publication, "Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2013: Still Below Pre-Crisis Levels," René Maldonado, coordinator of the MIF project "Improving Central Bank Remittance Reporting and Procedures," in collaboration with Maria Luisa Hayem of the MIF's Access to Finance Unit, Multilateral Investment Fund, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C., 2014.

¹⁸ Maldonado, R., Bajuk, N., Hayem, M. "Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2011: Regaining growth." Multilateral Investment Fund, Inter-American Development Bank. Washington, D.C., 2012.

analysis, the LAC region is divided into four subregions: Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America.

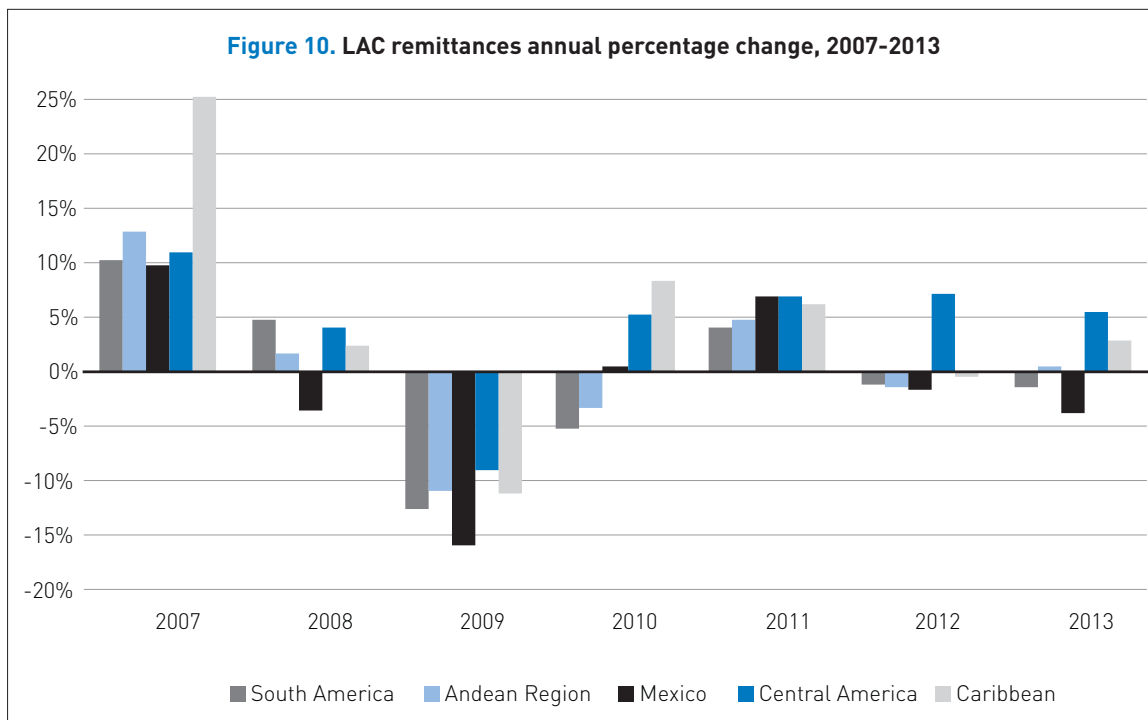


Source: MIF-IDB.

Almost all remittances received by **Mexico** are sent from the United States. The 2008-2009 economic crisis in the United States therefore provoked a significant drop in remittances sent to Mexico. Later, there was a brief recovery, with certain seasonal highs and lows associated with shifts in the peso/dollar exchange rate. In 2012, however, especially during the second half of the year, remittance levels declined, a trend that continued during the first seven months of 2013. In the first and second quarters of 2013, remittance levels dropped 10.5% and 9.1%, respectively, while in the third and fourth quarters, the levels grew (2.5% and 3.0%, respectively). This growth was insufficient to reverse the negative growth in the first half of the year, so 2013's overall growth rate was -3.8%.

The levels of remittances flowing into the countries of **Central America** were the first to show signs of recovery after the international financial crisis. These countries continue to experience higher remittance rates than countries in the other LAC subregions. In 2013, the average annual growth rate for Central America was 5.4%, similar to previous years. Levels in this subregion dropped only 9% in 2009, but later, annual growth rates returned to levels similar to those observed before the crisis, which was also true in 2013. As such, the levels of remittances sent to these countries in 2013 surpassed even the highest pre-crisis levels. This jump reflects the increase in remittances received in 2013 by countries such as Honduras and Guatemala, which experienced annual growth rates of 7.8% and 6.7%, respectively.

The **Caribbean region**, after feeling the effects of the crisis, enjoyed an accelerated recovery of remittance flows due to the extraordinary amounts sent to Haiti in response to the 2010 earthquake. In 2012, the total volume of remittances sent to the whole region showed virtually no change. During 2013, this subregion had annual growth of 3%. Of the countries in this subregion, the Dominican



Source: MIF-IDB.

Republic led the field with an annual increase of 5.5%, while the levels of remittances being sent to the other Caribbean countries included in this study grew only 1.3% to 1.6% during the year.

Post-crisis recovery of remittance levels has been slow in the countries of **South America**, which have also presented more varied growth rates than in the other subregions, in part due to the diverse origins of these flows. Remittances sent to this subregion originate in the United States, Europe (mainly Spain), as well as several Asian countries (mainly Japan, in the cases of Brazil and Peru) and countries in the LAC region (for example, remittances from Argentina and Brazil to Bolivia and from Venezuela to Colombia). The severity of the international financial crisis and subsequent degree of recovery in the sending countries (especially the United States and Spain) affect the amount of remittances sent to different South American countries.

Despite this situation, in 2013 the overall general trend in South America was similar to that of Mexico and the Caribbean, presenting drops in the first half of the year and increases in the second half, with a net (negative) annual growth rate in the subregion of -1.5%, affected primarily by the weakening of remittance flows to Brazil, a trend already observed for several years.

Remittances received by **Andean** countries also showed a post-crisis recovery. However, due to the difficult economic situation persisting in Spain, the trend has reversed. Still, in 2013, the remittances received in the Andean Region showed a slight positive annual increase of 0.4%.

The effect of the economic situation in receiving countries on remittance flows

Value of remittances received

The resources that migrants periodically send home are mainly used to cover their families' basic expenses. Therefore, it is important for them to at least conserve the value of the remittance to sustain their purchasing power. Factors which can affect the value of remittances received include the exchange rate (between the currency in the sending country and the local currency) and changes in the costs of products and services which the remittance-receiving family needs to acquire with these resources, that is, the level of inflation.

During 2013, local currencies in LAC countries generally lost value against the dollar, for a regional average of approximately -2%, a smaller loss than that observed the previous year. Disaggregating the region into blocks, it can be seen that not only countries in Central America, but also in the Caribbean and South America suffered currency depreciation. Mexico's peso, on the contrary, appreciated by 2.9%.

Table 14. Effect of exchange rates and inflation on remittances, 2012-2013

	Remittances in 2013 (billions of US\$)	Annual growth rate: 2012-2013		
		Remittances in US\$	In local currency	In local currency and adjusted for inflation
South America	16,278	-1.5%	5.1%	3.0%
Argentina	1,078	8.8%	31.2%	18.2%
Bolivia (1)	1,182	8.0%	7.6%	1.7%
Brazil	1,623	-18.4%	-5.8%	15.4%
Chile	923	2.3%	5.0%	3.2%
Colombia	4,071	0.0%	4.4%	2.3%
Ecuador	2,450	-0.1%	-0.1%	-2.7%
Guyana	415	2.5%	3.7%	1.9%
Paraguay	743	-7.6%	-10.2%	-12.5%
Peru	2,707	-2.6%	0.5%	-2.2%
Suriname	118	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
Uruguay	133	8.1%	9.3%	0.6%
Venezuela (2)	836	4.1%	46.8%	10.4%
Central America	14,871	5.4%	7.1%	3.3%
Belize	120	7.1%	11.5%	11.2%
Costa Rica	561	6.5%	6.0%	0.7%
El Salvador	3,969	1.5%	1.5%	0.7%
Guatemala	5,104	6.7%	7.7%	3.2%
Honduras	3,121	7.8%	12.4%	6.9%
Nicaragua	1,202	4.3%	9.2%	2.0%
Panama	794	9.2%	9.2%	5.1%

Table 14. Effect of exchange rates and inflation on remittances, 2012-2013

	Remittances in 2013 (billions of US\$)	Annual growth rate: 2012-2013		
		Remittances in US\$	In local currency	In local currency and adjusted for inflation
Caribbean	8,519	3.0%	8.9%	3.3%
Dominican Republic	3,333	5.5%	12.3%	7.2%
Haiti	2,017	1.5%	1.5%	-4.0%
Jamaica	2,065	1.3%	14.7%	5.3%
Trinidad and Tobago	131	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Mexico	21,583	-3.8%	-6.7%	-10.1%
Mexico	21,583	-3.8%	-6.7%	-10.1%
Total	61,251	-	1.9%	-1.5%

Source: MIF-IDB.

Notes: Data aggregated at the sub-regional level is calculated by weighting individual variations proportionate to the country's share in overall remittance flows at the sub-regional level. The 2012 data for Panama and Costa Rica reflect adjustments to previous estimates. The total for the Caribbean subregion also includes amounts from other countries in this geographical area.

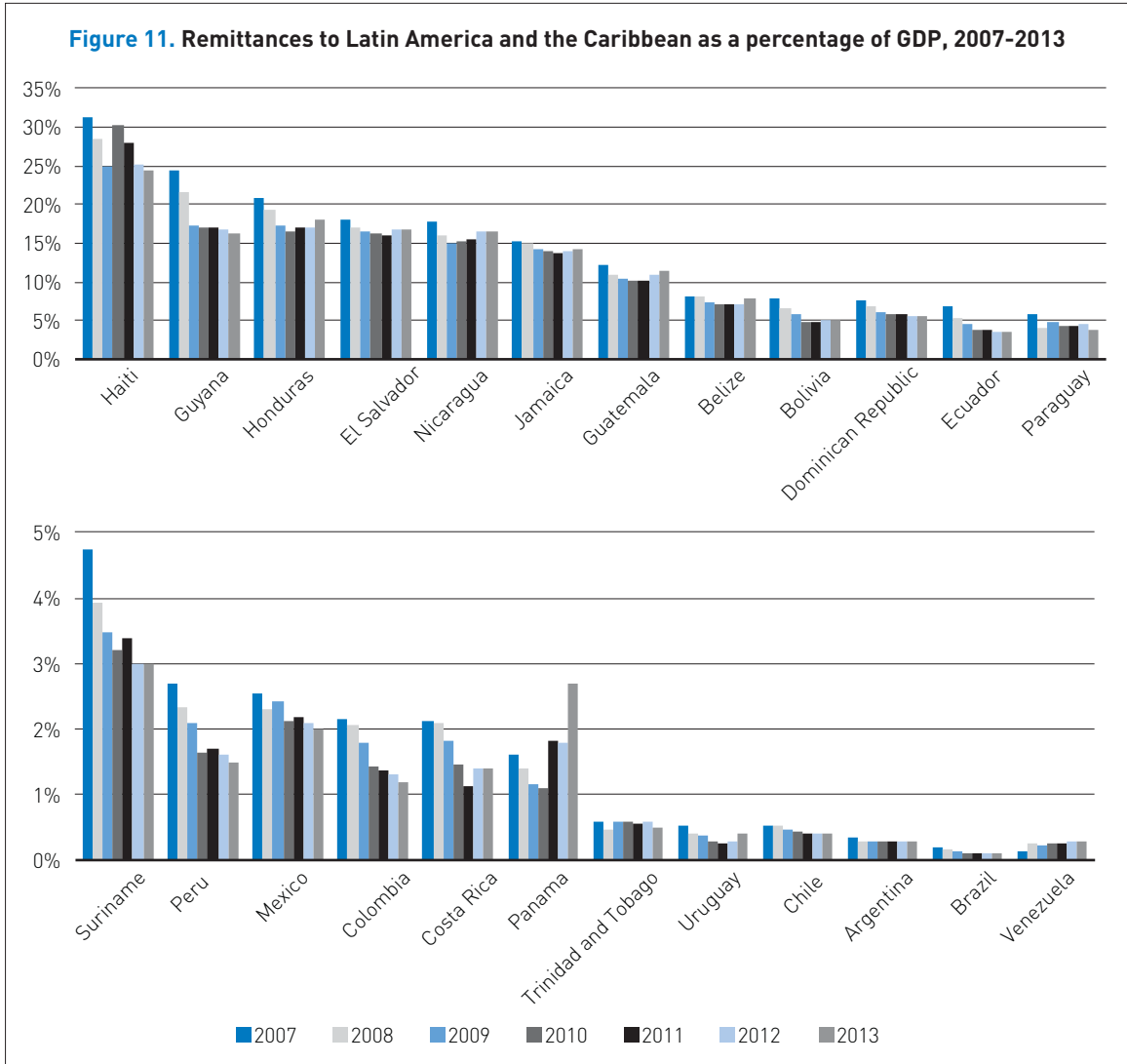
(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian Republic of

The general depreciation observed in the region enabled remittance receivers in the majority of LAC countries to exchange the remittances received for a larger amount of local currency than usual, which improved their purchasing power and was reflected in an increase of 1.9% in total remittance flows to LAC in terms of local currency. However, countries such as Mexico, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Bolivia, where the local currency appreciated, showed losses in the value of the resources received. The gains in the value of remittances in local currencies, resulting from the depreciation experienced by a majority of LAC countries, were partially offset by the losses in value due to inflation. Even so, in real terms, remittance beneficiaries' purchasing power was strengthened in almost all countries. South America gained 3.0% in purchasing power in the remittance flows received; the Andean Region: 0.8%; Central America: 3.3%; and the Caribbean: 3.3%. Only in the case of Mexico did appreciation of the peso, coupled with inflation, worsen the effect of a decrease in remittance flows, yielding a loss in remittances' purchasing power in local currency in 2013 of -10.1%. Given the importance of remittances received by Mexico in the total flows sent to the region, the overall results for the region for 2013 saw a loss of value of -1.5%.

Importance of remittances on GDP of receiving countries

As seen in Figure 11, remittance flows have been gaining relevance with respect to the GDP of several countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Although remittance flows at the regional level have not yet recovered their pre-crisis levels, in countries such as Haiti, Guyana, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Jamaica and Guatemala, these flows still account for more than 10% of GDP, and more than 5% in half of the LAC countries, which demonstrates their economic importance in the region.

At the microeconomic level, these flows represent an important source of income for millions of receiving families, including those in economies with higher GDPs. Remittance income has enabled many families to attain a higher standard of living, through financing the costs of consumer goods, education, health, housing, and, in some cases, investment in small family businesses. Such



Source: Authors' own calculations based on MIF estimates, data from central banks and statistics from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

progress can be seen in the study conducted in the Nicaragua-Costa Rica border area; without this regular flow of resources, many receiving families would fall below the poverty line.¹⁹

¹⁹ Monge-gonzález, R.; Céspedes-Torres, O.; and Vargas-Aguilar, J. "South-South Remittances: the Costa Rica-Nicaragua Corridor." 2009.

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Annex 1. The extent of irregular migration in the Americas

In all countries there exists irregular migration, that is, migration of persons who enter without going through border controls, or do so but with false documents or who enter legally but overstay the conditions imposed on them by the destination country at the time of entry.

Generally, it is difficult if not always impossible to estimate the size of the unauthorized immigrant population because, by definition, such migrants leave no administrative trail. Certain countries, among them the United States, have developed methods to estimate the size of the unauthorized foreign-born population on a regular basis (Hoefer, Rytina and Baker, 2012). The estimate of this population in 2012 in the United States was approximately 11.4 million persons, which is more than one-fourth of the foreign-born population of that country and almost 4% of the total population of the country.

The first indications about the size of this population in the United States occurred at the time of the 2000 decennial census, which uncovered some 8 million more foreign-born persons than were expected on the basis of the legal entries which had occurred over the 2000-2010 period. The census result could only be recorded if irregular migrants actually responded on the population census and indeed, in practice, this does seem to be generally the case. Irregular migrants may not necessarily view a response on the census as likely to jeopardize their status in the country or may indeed consider that responding is a behavior more likely associated with a legal presence.

In any event, the fact that irregular migrants do seem to respond to census questions can provide a way to assess the extent of irregular migration. We are assuming here that the population censuses for all countries considered provide good coverage of the immigrant population, both regular and irregular, that few temporary migrants are covered in the census and that the extent of coverage of the immigrant population is approximately the same in consecutive censuses. We are also assuming that the immigration statistics include changes of status, that is, that persons entering on a temporary status and who later change to a permanent status, are recorded in the immigration statistics as permanent immigrants in the year that they change status.

There are at least two ways in which statistics from the census on the foreign-born population and from immigration inflows can provide some indication of the extent of irregular migration.

The first is to take the ratio of the foreign-born population observed at the time of the census to a measure of the usual number of permanent immigrants entering per year at around the same time, estimated here by taking a five-year average centered on the census year. Under conditions of stationarity (that is, no change in the size of the foreign-born population), this ratio can be shown to provide a measure of the average duration of stay of immigrants, in years. The stationarity condition is of course never satisfied in practice, but as long as the flows are not changing too fast, the measure calculated can provide a reasonable approximation of the average duration of stay. What sort of average duration measure should one expect? If permanent migrants have been arriving in the same numbers each year for a long time, with an average age of 25 and a life expectancy of 75, then their estimated average duration of stay will be close to 25 years (half the expected duration of 50 years) since on average one will be observing the expected duration at its half-way point. For long-standing migration countries such as Canada, this is roughly the value one should obtain, although it will be affected by the variation over time in the size of the inflows and in departure rates of former immigrants. For more recent migration countries, the estimate should be substantially

less. If the estimate is unrealistically high, then some persons must be entering the foreign-born population without being recorded as immigrants.

There are two ways this can happen. One is through unauthorized migration, including overstays by persons entering legally under a temporary status. The other is through the return to the country of nationals born abroad who, by virtue of their nationality, are not subject to migration control.

The second method of assessing the extent of coverage of the immigration statistics is to measure the change in the foreign-born population between two censuses and compare this to the number of permanent immigrants who have entered over the period; this latter sum should be significantly larger than the change in the foreign-born population, because of deaths and departures of both migrants who entered over the reference period but also of migrants who entered prior to the earlier census year. If the change in the foreign-born population exceeds the number of immigrants who arrived over the period, then, as was the case above, certain foreign-born persons must be entering the ranks of the foreign-born population without formally being recorded in the permanent immigrant flows.

In practice, the two sources of distortion in the estimates (unauthorized migrants and persons born abroad as nationals) cannot be distinguished without additional information. It will nonetheless be instructive to examine what these measures yield for countries of the Americas.

Annex Table A1 provides the results for both measures for a number of countries of the Americas, as well as for Spain and Sweden. For some of the countries in the table, flow measures do not exist for all intercensal years, so the earliest year has been extended backward to the earlier census year. If flows have generally been increasing, as has been the case, this will tend to upward bias the inflow estimates and downward bias the duration-of-stay estimate.

Note first of all, the duration-of-stay measure for Canada (27 years), close to the expected value, a long-standing migration country where many immigrants arrived young and have spent most of their lives in the country. For the United States, if we subtract the estimated 11.6 million unauthorized immigrants in that country in 2010 from the total foreign-born population, the calculation yields an average duration measure that is similar to that of Canada (26 years).

Spain and Sweden have been included here because unauthorized immigrants are counted in the Spanish immigration statistics and because, in the case of Sweden, statistics for immigrants and for the foreign-born population are from the same source, namely the population register, which does not register unauthorized immigrants. In other words, for these countries, the unauthorized immigrant population has no effect on the statistics in the final two columns, which indeed fall within the allowed ranges for these two countries. Spain is a recent immigration country, hence the lower duration value, while Swedish immigration statistics count as immigrants persons who intend to stay for more than one year, which can include many non-permanent immigrants, such as international students. This tends to lower the duration-of-stay measure for Sweden.

For many countries in Annex Table A1, the average duration-of-stay measures are clearly unrealistic, and the ratio of the change in the foreign-born population over the decade exceeds the number of permanent immigrant entries over the same period. Both suggest some coverage problems in the immigration statistics.

The case of Argentina is instructive, because its statistics for both the foreign-born population and for permanent immigrants take into account unauthorized migration; in consequence, the values in the final two columns are within sensible limits.

We will not go into explanations for the values observed for each of the countries in Annex Table A1. The reasons, as noted above, concern the fact that both unauthorized migrants and citizens at birth who were born abroad and who returned to their country of citizenship are not counted in the permanent immigrant statistics but are counted in the foreign-born population. For some countries, the size of these two populations together is evidently quite large relative to the size of the authorized permanent inflows, but it is not possible to tell just how large they are.

For one country, however, namely Mexico, we do have a measure of citizens born abroad and currently living in Mexico. It is known that some 57% of the foreign-born in Mexico are of Mexican ascendance, whose entry into Mexico was therefore not captured in the permanent immigration statistics, which concern only foreign nationals. Subtracting this population from the foreign-born reduces the average-duration-of-stay estimate to 19 years, which is within the range of reasonable values.

In summary, if the national permanent immigration statistics do indeed provide a reliable measure of legal permanent migration, the results presented in the table suggest that they convey at best a very partial picture of immigration in many countries of the Americas and that the extent of unauthorized migration in some could be quite high.

Annex Table A1. Indicators of migration data coverage, selected countries of the Americas (plus Spain and Sweden)

	Foreign-born population		Permanent immigrants per year	Permanent immigrants	Stock-to-permanent-flow ratio (average stay in years) (B/C)	Ratio of change in foreign-born population (2000-2010) to entries 2000-2009 (B-A)/D
	2000 (A)	2010 (B)	(average 2008-2012) (C)	(total 2000-2009) (D)		
Argentina	1,540,219	1,805,957	105,865	366,335	17	0.7
Barbados	24,509	30,384	342	2,963	89	2.0
Bolivia [1]	89,058	145,817	1,013	na	144	na
Brazil	684,596	592,568	18,598	na	32	na
Canada	5,555,019	6,995,894	257,350	2,414,370	27	0.6
Costa Rica	310,946	405,404	9,467	60,808	43	1.6
Dominican Republic	355,611	396,390	1,314	31,769	302	1.3
El Salvador	31,713	40,324	458	na	88	na
Guatemala	48,119	66,384	1,264	na	53	na
Mexico	520,725	962,516	21,389	98,750	45	4.5
Paraguay	175,430	181,728	6,317	36,197	29	0.2
Peru	59,937	93,851	928	3,294	101	10.3
United States	31,107,889	39,955,854	1,074,848	10,299,430	37	0.9
Spain	1,472,458	6,604,181	461,494	5,773,241	14	0.9
Sweden	1,003,798	1,384,929	100,356	773,279	14	0.5

Sources: Immigrant data: SICREMI database.

Foreign-born population: For the United States, Census Bureau; excludes citizens at birth who were born abroad. Other countries: of the Americas: United Nations Population Division; includes citizens at birth born abroad. Spain and Sweden: national statistical institutes; includes citizens at birth born abroad.

Notes: Permanent flow data reported by Argentina and the Dominican Republic cover the years 2004-2009 and 2002-2009, respectively, and have been extended to earlier years by backdating the data reported for the earliest year.

Flow statistics reported for Argentina include regularizations.

Permanent immigrant statistics for Spain actually cover all foreign-persons who were entered into the population register and for Sweden, all persons entering the register and intending to stay for more than one year.

[1] Plurinational State of

Annex Table A2. Top five origin and destination countries of immigrants to and emigrants from countries of the Americas, 2013

Immigrant stock level estimate 2013	Total distribution	Country in origin (as percentage of total immigrants)					Country total population estimate 2013 (thousands)	Country emigrant stock by five principal countries of destination (as percentage of total emigrants)					Total distribution	Emigrant stock level estimate 2013		
		U.K.	China	India	Philippines	Italy		Others	Canada	United States of America	U.K.	Australia			Italy	France	Others
Canada and United States of America																
7,284,069	100.0	9.3	8.8	7.1	5.0	4.7	65.2	Canada	United States of America	U.K.	3.6	2.1	1.9	18.8	100.0	1,307,417
								35,182	66.3	7.2						
45,785,090	100.0	28.3	4.9	4.5	4.4	3.7	54.3	United States of America	Mexico	Canada	U.K.	Puerto Rico	Germany	Others	100.0	2,979,930
								320,051	28.5	10.6	7.5	6.3	3.7	43.4		
Caribbean																
28,733	100.0	22.0	16.1	13.5	8.9	6.1	33.5	Antigua and Barbuda	United States of America	United States of America	Bangladesh	Canada	Viet Nam	Others	100.0	56,700
								90	40.2	37.5	9.3	4.8	1.9	6.4		
61,343	100.0	66.0	9.4	7.4	2.4	2.1	12.7	Bahamas	United States of America	U.K.	Canada	Jamaica	Australia	Others	100.0	45,950
								377	77.4	13.6	2.8	2.2	0.6	3.4		
32,280	100.0	15.3	13.8	12.4	10.6	7.3	40.5	Barbados	United States of America	U.K.	Canada	Trinidad and Tobago	Jamaica	Others	100.0	100,224
								285	55.3	20.0	17.9	0.8	0.8	5.2		
16,177	100.0	31.0	13.0	6.0	4.0	3.4	42.7	Cuba	United States of America	Spain	Italy	Puerto Rico	Mexico	Others	100.0	1,476,344
								11,266	81.4	7.8	2.2	1.2	0.9	6.6		
6,419	100.0	21.9	9.1	9.0	7.3	4.4	48.3	Dominica	United States of America	United States of America	France	U.K.	Barbuda	Others	100.0	74,793
								72	47.4	8.8	8.5	6.7	6.2	22.5		
402,506	100.0	64.3	4.9	3.1	3.0	2.5	22.1	Dominican Republic	United States of America	Puerto Rico	Italy	Spain	Venezuela (2)	Others	100.0	1,190,441
								10,404	81.3	5.7	3.3	1.2	1.0	7.5		
11,367	100.0	29.0	9.3	5.0	4.5	4.5	47.7	Grenada	United States of America	Canada	U.K.	Trinidad and Tobago	Barbados	Others	100.0	57,910
								106	51.3	18.2	14.4	10.0	1.3	4.7		

Annex Table A2. Top five origin and destination countries of immigrants to and emigrants from countries of the Americas, 2013

Immigrant stock level estimate 2013	Total distribution	Country immigrant stock by five principal countries of origin (as percentage of total immigrants)					Country total population estimate 2013 (thousands)	Country emigrant stock by five principal countries of destination (as percentage of total emigrants)					Total distribution	Emigrant stock level estimate 2013		
		Suriname	Brazil	Venezuela (2)	United States of America	China		Others	Guyana	United States of America	Canada	U.K.			Suriname	Venezuela (2)	Others
14,770	100.0	31.6	14.7	14.4	8.6	7.9	22.8	800	60.9	21.9	4.6	2.5	1.6	8.6	100.0	462,187
38,061	100.0	13.1	12.6	8.4	8.1	6.8	50.9	10,317	56.7	22.1	6.3	6.2	3.5	5.2	100.0	1,175,098
34,907	100.0	26.7	20.5	9.9	7.7	5.7	29.5	2,784	69.9	13.3	13.1	1.2	0.5	2.0	100.0	1,094,899
5,673	100.0	20.0	14.8	9.1	6.2	5.6	44.4	54	43.6	29.0	9.6	5.6	3.6	8.6	100.0	28,756
12,180	100.0	15.4	7.6	6.1	6.1	5.2	59.7	182	38.8	14.3	8.6	8.3	8.0	22.0	100.0	56,027
10,260	100.0	33.6	9.1	8.7	6.7	6.2	35.7	109	44.0	19.1	10.3	9.2	8.2	9.3	100.0	60,295
41,670	100.0	27.7	25.7	17.2	10.8	8.0	10.7	539	73.0	10.5	9.2	3.0	1.8	2.5	100.0	262,006
32,488	100.0	17.9	17.0	16.3	11.7	6.4	30.6	1,341	66.6	20.4	5.8	0.9	0.9	5.4	100.0	374,092

Annex Table A2. Top five origin and destination countries of immigrants to and emigrants from countries of the Americas, 2013

Immigrant stock level estimate 2013	Country immigrant stock by five principal countries of origin (as percentage of total immigrants)					Country total population estimate 2013 (thousands)	Country emigrant stock by five principal countries of destination (as percentage of total emigrants)					Total distribution	Emigrant stock level estimate 2013		
	Guatemala	El Salvador	Mexico	Honduras	United States of America		Others	Belize	United States of America	Mexico	Canada			Bolivia (1)	Guatemala	Others
50,860	41.7	22.1	10.0	9.1	6.3	10.9	Belize	84.9	4.2	3.9	2.7	1.4	2.9	100.0	62,570
419,572	100.0	72.3	4.4	3.0	2.6	14.4	Costa Rica	64.4	8.5	5.1	3.2	2.5	16.3	100.0	130,364
41,615	100.0	27.8	21.1	18.6	12.8	4.1	El Salvador	89.9	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	4.1	100.0	1,526,093
72,764	100.0	25.1	23.0	11.3	11.2	18.4	Guatemala	88.6	3.9	2.0	1.8	0.8	2.9	100.0	1,049,865
27,503	100.0	23.1	20.3	17.8	12.0	22.7	Honduras	83.5	5.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	5.4	100.0	659,606
1,103,460	100.0	76.9	3.7	2.0	1.5	14.6	Mexico	98.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	13,212,419
41,482	100.0	30.7	26.7	8.8	6.1	23.5	Nicaragua	46.3	41.9	2.8	1.7	1.6	5.7	100.0	655,117
158,417	100.0	29.9	10.1	7.6	7.0	40.0	Panama	74.8	9.2	2.9	2.2	1.4	9.5	100.0	149,952

Annex Table A2. Top five origin and destination countries of immigrants to and emigrants from countries of the Americas, 2013

Immigrant stock level estimate 2013	Total distribution	Country immigrant stock by five principal countries of origin (as percentage of total immigrants)					Country total population estimate 2013 (thousands)	Country emigrant stock by five principal countries of destination (as percentage of total emigrants)					Total distribution	Emigrant stock level estimate 2013		
		Argentina	Brazil	Mexico	Peru	Chile		Others	Bolivia (1)	Argentina	Spain	United States of America			Brazil	Chile	Others
154,330	100.0	29.9	15.6	10.5	9.7	5.0	29.4	Bolivia (1)	48.5	24.2	11.7	5.1	3.5	6.9	100.0	764,862
		Venezuela (2)	United States of America	Ecuador	Spain	Peru	Others	Colombia	Venezuela (2)	United States of America	Spain	Ecuador	Canada	Others		
129,632	100.0	35.0	14.2	10.7	5.0	3.8	31.4	48,321	33.5	29.5	14.7	7.4	2.0	13.0	100.0	2,448,385
		Colombia	United States of America	Peru	Chile	Venezuela (2)	Others	Ecuador	United States of America	Spain	Italy	Venezuela (2)	Chile	Others		
359,315	100.0	50.4	10.9	5.6	4.6	3.6	25.0	15,738	41.3	39.4	8.1	2.6	1.9	6.7	100.0	1,144,408
		Argentina	United States of America	Chile	Colombia	Bolivia (1)	Others	Peru	United States of America	Spain	Argentina	Chile	Italy	Others		
104,919	100.0	12.6	10.9	8.0	6.6	6.3	55.6	30,376	32.6	13.8	12.5	10.9	8.2	22.0	100.0	1,375,387
		Colombia	Spain	Portugal	Italy	Peru	Others	Venezuela (2)	United States of America	Spain	Italy	Colombia	Portugal	Others		
1,171,331	100.0	69.9	5.2	3.8	3.6	3.3	14.2	30,405	34.7	24.6	8.1	7.2	4.0	21.5	100.0	630,686
		Paraguay	Bolivia (1)	Chile	Peru	Italy	Others	Argentina	Spain	Italy	Paraguay	Chile	Others			
1,885,678	100.0	31.8	19.7	10.2	9.1	7.5	21.7	41,446	27.3	18.5	8.6	7.7	6.8	31.0	100.0	980,580
		Portugal	Japan	Paraguay	Bolivia (1)	Italy	Others	Brazil	United States of America	Japan	Portugal	Spain	China	Others		
599,678	100.0	23.3	8.3	6.6	6.6	6.3	48.9	200,362	20.8	20.7	7.8	7.2	6.5	37.0	100.0	1,769,639
		Peru	Argentina	Bolivia (1)	Ecuador	Colombia	Others	Chile	Argentina	United States of America	Spain	Canada	Australia	Others		
398,251	100.0	37.5	16.7	6.8	5.4	3.9	29.6	17,620	32.0	18.1	10.3	5.1	5.1	29.4	100.0	604,008

Annex Table A2. Top five origin and destination countries of immigrants to and emigrants from countries of the Americas, 2013

Immigrant stock level estimate 2013	Total distribution	Country immigrant stock by five principal countries of origin (as percentage of total immigrants)					Country total population estimate 2013 (thousands)	Country emigrant stock by five principal countries of destination (as percentage of total emigrants)					Total distribution	Emigrant stock level estimate 2013															
185,776	100.0	Brazil	44.2	Argentina	40.9	Uruguay	1.9	Republic of Korea	1.4	Chile	1.4	Others	10.2	Paraguay	77.7	Argentina	11.3	Spain	5.2	Brazil	2.5	United States of America	1.1	Canada	2.3	Others	2.3	100.0	770,441
73,528	100.0	Argentina	30.5	Spain	19.7	Brazil	14.4	Italy	14.2	United States of America	3.5	Others	17.7	Uruguay	35.5	Argentina	23.7	Spain	14.3	United States of America	7.2	Brazil	3.4	Australia	15.8	Others	15.8	100.0	336,741

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivian Republic of

PART II

Country Notes

Introduction

This part of the publication consists of summary notes and statistical tables on each participating country of the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (known as SICREMI, its Spanish acronym). For countries new to the publication (this year, Jamaica), the country note contains a brief history of international migration in the country since the country acquired its independence, as well as a summary of the regulatory framework governing entry and stay in the country, the acquisition of nationality and measures regarding asylum and the recognition of refugee status as well as for the regularization of unauthorized immigrants. For other countries, readers are referred to the previous edition (2012) of this publication for similar information. In this issue, the country note for countries which were covered in the previous edition contains an overview of developments in international migration movements and policies since 2010.

The note for each country is based on a report submitted to the Organization of American States by the SICREMI national correspondent for the country.

The country note table contains an overview of statistics related to international migration for the country, including total inflows of immigrants, both permanent and temporary; flows by category of entry, when available; outflows to OECD countries and to countries of the Americas; the number of asylum seekers and refugees; components of population growth; the size of the immigrant population; GDP growth and GDP per capita; and labor force characteristics of the emigrant population, both men and women.

Sources for the statistics presented in the tables are as follows:

- Migration inflows – the national correspondents of the SICREMI network; the data are generally from permit or visa statistics.
- Migration outflows to OECD countries and to countries of the Americas – the OECD International Migration Database and national correspondents of the SICREMI network, respectively.
- Asylum seekers and refugees – UNHCR. The asylum seeker statistics are new requests and exclude repeat, reopened and appeal applications. The refugee statistics exclude “persons in refugee-like situations”.
- Components of population growth – United Nations World Population Prospects: the 2012 Revision.
- The foreign-born population – UN Population Division. Trends in International Migration Stock: the 2013 Revision, except for the United States, where Census Bureau statistics were used.
- GDP growth and GDP/capita – World Bank statistics. The GDP growth figures are based on GDP in 2005 constant dollars. GDP per capita figures are in 2011 international constant dollars at PPPs.
- Labor force outcomes in OECD countries – the European Labor Force Survey for European countries, the American Community Survey for the United States.

More detailed information on statistical sources and on the definitions of the statistics presented can be found in the Statistical Annex (Part III) of this publication.

Multi-year statistics are based on averages of the underlying annual data for the period shown. The abbreviation “na” means “not available”, and “nr” means not reliable”.

The term “nationality” as used in the country note refers to legal, administrative or passport nationality. It defines the link between a person and a particular legal system. This link of an individual with a State generates rights and reciprocal duties and depends on national legislation. Variants can be summarized in three legal principles:

(a) *Jus sanguinis*: the right of blood, where nationality is transmitted from the parents to their children, even when they are born abroad;

(b) *Jus soli*: the right of soil, where the nationality of a country is obtained on the basis of birth on the territory of the country, regardless of the nationality of the parents;

(c) *Jus domicilii*: the right of domicile, where nationality is acquired on the basis of residence after a certain period of time or on the basis of other residence-related ties to the country of nationality (property, work, etc.).

For the purpose of this report, the terms “citizenship” and “nationality” are used interchangeably.

ARGENTINA

Argentina continues to be the country in Latin America with the highest level of immigration. In 2013, Argentina was a destination for nearly 140,000 permanent immigrants and approximately the same number of temporary immigrants. From 2010 to 2013, these figures increased some 45% and 70%, respectively.

In 2013, the foreign-born population represented 4.5% of the total Argentine population, unchanged since 2010. This continues to be among the largest immigrant population in relative terms in the Latin American region.

Regarding emigration, the year 2012 saw the departure of approximately 34 thousand Argentine nationals for OECD countries and other countries of the region, a figure that has fallen some 17% since 2009, particularly to Spain (-52%), Mexico (-23%) and the United States (-21%), while movements to Chile showed an increase (18%).

For the period 2012-2013, the situation of Argentine emigrants in the labor market of OECD countries generally deteriorated relative to the period 2010-2011, and more among women than men. While the overall participation rate decreased somewhat, unemployment increased by nearly 2 percentage points. For women, it increased by around 3 percentage points, but among men by less than 1.

Regarding remittances, Argentina received 1.08 billion dollars in 2013, an increase of some 8.8% compared to 2012. Remittances represent less than two tenths of one percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product.

For the year 2013, Argentina received 614 asylum requests, mostly from Syria, Cuba and Colombia. From 2012 to 2013, the number of applicants decreased some 58%. Today, Argentina has 3,362 refugees, mainly from Peru, Colombia and Cuba.

On the policy side, Immigration Mobile Offices have been created and the Territorial Engagement Programme ("Programa de Abordaje Territorial") implemented, providing a one-stop shop to facilitate regularization procedures all over Argentina.

Under the Syria Programme²⁰, effective until October 2015, the Republic offers a humanitarian visa to people of Syrian nationality and their families, as well as to people of Palestine nationality residing in Syria and having received assistance from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). Beneficiaries will obtain an entry visa into the country that will allow them temporary residence for a term of two years, renewable for one more year. At the end of three years of residence in the country, these immigrants may request permanent residence in accordance with Argentine Law.²¹

²⁰ Approved by Decree DNM N°3915/2014.

²¹ Article 22 section c) of Law N° 25.871 and its Regulatory Decree.

The process of regularizing the presence of foreigners of Dominican and Senegalese nationality began in 2013.²² Procedures were initiated for 1,732 Senegalese and 2,207 Dominicans, with approximately 90% of applications being accepted. In 2014, similar provisions were introduced for regularizing foreigners of Korean nationality.²³

Also in 2013, use of biometrics - such as the collection of fingerprints - for registering data and for identification purposes was expanded to all airports in the country.

Regarding the planned return of Argentine emigrants, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation has continued to implement the Roots Programme (“Programa Raíces”), which offers mechanisms to connect Argentine scientists and experts abroad to their peers in Argentina through a network that promotes collaborative work, so they may contribute to scientific development in the country, either from abroad or upon return to the country. An extension of the RAICES Programme, the “Back to Work” Programme (“Programa ‘Volver a Trabajar’”) is still in effect; its main objective is to disseminate job opportunities to Argentine emigrants with the aim of matching them with companies potentially interested in hiring them.

²² Provision DNM No.1 and Provision DNM No.2 respectively.

²³ Decree DNM No. 979.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Argentina						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Permanent	96,072	129,330	126,672	139,258	3.4	45
Temporary	82,076	129,863	164,755	139,411	3.4	70
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
Family	40,896	59,057	43	42		
International agreements	52,620	77,711	55	56		
Other	2,556	2,490	3	2		
Total	96,072	139,258	100	100		
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
Family	1,792	2,355	2	2		
Humanitarian	128	235	-	-		
International agreements	74,124	130,480	90	94		
Study	1,149	1,613	1	1		
Work	3,646	3,834	4	3		
Other	1,237	894	2	1		
Total	82,076	139,411	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009
	2009	2010	2011	2012		
All countries	41,063	36,215	34,842	33,993	100	-17
United States	15,914	12,783	13,475	12,550	37	-21
Chile	3,851	3,806	3,849	4,554	13	18
Spain	9,240	7,567	6,274	4,429	13	-52
Mexico	3,114	3,082	2,440	2,413	7	-23
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Inflows of asylum seekers	20	21	36	15	23	614
Refugees resident in the country	81	83	85	81	82	3,362
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants					
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	
Total	14.5	13.1	11.6	9.3	8.8	
Natural increase	13.8	13.1	11.8	10.2	9.8	
Net migration	0.8	0	-0.3	-1.0	-1.0	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010
	1990	2000	2010	2013		
	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	1,886	1.7
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	886	1,011	991	1,078	0.3	22
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Real GDP	9.1	8.6	0.9	2.9	5.4	-
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	86.0	83.0	70.4	71.0	78.3	76.8
Employment rate	71.9	68.7	58.4	57.1	65.3	62.8
Unemployment rate	16.3	17.2	16.9	19.6	16.6	18.3

BARBADOS

Since 2010, the number of immigrants to Barbados has increased considerably; there were four times more permanent immigrants in 2013 than in 2010, while the number of temporary immigrants doubled.

In 2013, the foreign-born population represented 11.3% of the total population, with the number of foreign-born persons having increased by almost 5% since 2010. Vincentians and Saint Lucians account for almost 30% of the foreign-born population residing in Barbados.

Migration outflows to OECD countries and to Latin American countries have decreased slightly since 2009. In 2013, the United States was the most important destination country for Barbadians, with more than half of emigration occurring to that country, closely followed by Canada with 44%. However, during the 2009-2012 period, migration to these two countries declined.

Both the participation rate and the employment rate of Barbadians in Europe and the United States have declined significantly from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, the former by 8 percentage points, the latter by more than 4. The situation of men has deteriorated seriously (falls of 14 and 11 percentage points in the participation and employment rates, respectively), while the evolution of the labor market situation of women has been mixed, with the participation rate declining somewhat but the employment rate actually increasing over the same period.

According to the World Bank, personal remittances inflows from 2009 to 2010 have deteriorated. In 2009, Barbados received 114 million US dollars in remittances while in 2010 the amount was 82 million US dollars. Remittances outflows decreased as well, albeit at a slower pace. For the same period, the amount was 10% smaller in 2011 in comparison to 2009.²⁴

The Constitution of Barbados, the Immigration Act (1976) and the Barbados Citizenship Act (1966) continue to be the principal legal framework for immigration to Barbados. There have been no major changes in the national legal framework in recent years.

In 2014, Barbados signed a visa waiver agreement with El Salvador. Salvadorian citizens, officials and diplomatic personnel can come to Barbados without a visa and without the pre-approval process that was part of the visa application. The agreement on visa waiver aims to promote commercial exchanges, tourism and investment between the two countries.

During the same year, Barbados signed a Mutual Visa Abolition Agreement with China. The agreement exempts visa requirements for entry or transit, facilitating the exchange of visits between the two countries.

²⁴ World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics. There is no updated data available on the personal remittances received during the 2011-2014 period.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Barbados							
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	336	418	417	1,278			
Permanent	6,010	6,598	6,945	12,002	4.5	280	
Temporary					42.2	100	
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	Family	58	-	17	-		
	Work	108	301	32	24		
	Other	170	977	51	76		
Total	336	1,278	100	100			
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	Study	2,458	5,086	41	42		
	Work	3,535	6,637	59	55		
	Other	17	279	-	2		
Total	6,010	12,002	100	100			
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardised destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012			
	All countries	1,695	1,396	1,517	1,578	100	-7
	United States	1,105	786	797	819	52	-26
	Canada	528	560	660	700	44	33
	Germany	9	5	8	11	1	22
Japan	8	9	12	10	1	25	
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Inflows of asylum seekers	-	-	-	7	2	2
Refugees resident in the country	-	-	-	4	1	1	
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants						
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010		
	Total	3.9	2.9	3.0	4.7	4.9	
	Natural increase	6.5	5.8	4.1	3.2	3.5	
	Net migration	-2.6	-2.8	-1.1	1.5	1.4	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	1990	2000	2010	2013			
		8.2	9.2	10.8	11.3	32	4.7
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
		82	82	82	82	..	-
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2012	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Real GDP	0.3	0.8	na	na	0.5	-
GDP/per capita [PPP in constant 2011 international dollars]	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	na	-0.2	15,299	
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages						
		Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	
	Participation rate	90.3	76.1	81.3	77.9	85.0	77.0
	Employment rate	77.1	66.2	72.9	74.3	74.7	70.4
Unemployment rate	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	

BELIZE

In relative terms, Belize is the Central American country that has had the most immigration after independence in the early 1980s. Permanent immigration flows in 2011 stood at about 4.3 per thousand population, about the same relative level as Barbados.

The foreign-born population in 2013 represented 15.3% of the total Belizean population, the highest in Central America, with Costa Rica holding a distant second place at 8.6%. Guatemalans and Salvadorians account for almost 65% of the foreign-born population residing in Belize.

The main destination country for Belizean emigrants is the United States, where almost three-quarters of emigrant Belizeans live. Although the numbers are still very low, Canada (7%) and the Russian Federation (4%) have become emerging destination countries in recent years.

The labor market outcomes for Belizean emigrants in Europe and the United States have been mixed. While the employment rate among men increased by 7 percentage points, employment among women decreased by 6 points.

Although in absolute numbers Belize receives the smallest amount of remittances in Central America (120 million dollars in 2013), they represented 58% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Asylum seeking in Belize is extremely low in absolute terms. In 2013, Belize had 52 asylum seeker requests from citizens of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and, in the same year, only 21 refugees resided in the country, all from El Salvador.

The legal framework governing immigration is the Immigration Act (Chapter 156S). A new immigration policy reform is currently being formulated; however, no details are as yet available.

As a Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) member, Belize allows for the free movement of people among CARICOM country members without the need of a tourist visa. Additionally, under the CARICOM skilled national status, any CARICOM national who wishes to work in Belize can do so by obtaining a Skills Certificate from the country of origin. The Certificate allows any CARICOM national to seek and to engage in employment without the need to obtain a work permit. For Belize, there are nine categories that qualify for free movement: university graduates, media workers, sports persons, artists, musicians, professional nurses, qualified teachers, artisans and holders of an associate degrees or equivalent.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Belize						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2011	Percent change 2011/2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Permanent	840	1,362	na	na	4.3	62
Temporary	na	na	na	na	na	na
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
Total	840	1,362	100	100		
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
	na	na	na	na		
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009
	2009	2010	2011	2012		
All countries	1,828	1,765	1,590	1,700	100	-7
United States	1,511	1,343	1,234	1,219	72	-19
Mexico	128	217	165	156	9	22
Canada	56	65	65	115	7	105
Russian Federation	9	12	32	75	4	733
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Inflows of asylum seekers	81	101	179	157	129	52
Refugees resident in the country	434	247	86	63	65	21
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants					
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	
Total	25.7	19.7	28.4	26.2	25.3	
Natural increase	31.8	28.8	25.0	22.6	20.6	
Net migration	-6.1	-9.1	3.5	3.5	4.7	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010
	1990	2000	2010	2013		
	16.2	15.3	15.0	15.3	51	2.0
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	100	107	112	120	8	20
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Real GDP	3.3	2.1	3.8	1.5	2.7	-
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	0.8	-0.4	1.3	-0.9	0.2	8,215
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
		Men		Women		Total
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	76.8	80.1	73.2	71.5	74.8	75.6
Employment rate	64.7	72.1	66.7	60.4	65.8	65.9
Unemployment rate	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr

PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

Temporary immigration to Bolivia increased from 17 to 26 thousand between 2010 and 2012, falling back to 18 thousand in 2013. Nonetheless, the numbers are, much higher than permanent immigration levels, which rose from around 1,000 in 2010 to close to 3,800 in 2013. More than 50% of temporary immigration occurred in the context of international agreements, essentially Mercosur.

The foreign-born population has held steady relative to the total population, at some 1.4% of the total, a figure that corresponds to that for all of Latin America and the Caribbean.

From 2009 to 2012, emigration increased some 23% – rising by about 6,000 individuals per year – and in 2012, some 98,000 Bolivians emigrated abroad. In 2012, three fourths of Bolivians went to Argentina, followed by Chile, Spain and the United States. From 2009 to 2012, migration to Spain and the United States decreased some 36% and 30%, respectively.

The labor market situation of Bolivian migrants in Europe and the United States is not very favorable overall. Their unemployment rate has surpassed 20%, and for men during 2012-2013, it was more than 27%. The unemployment rate among Bolivian women has been lower than among men, and while it also saw an increase, it was two percentage points less than that registered for men.

Remittances represent nearly 5% of Bolivia's Gross Domestic Product. Despite a decrease in remittances due to the 2007-2012 financial crisis, these have begun to increase again in 2014. By 2013, Bolivia received 1.2 billion dollars in remittances, an increase of 8% in comparison with 2012.

In 2012, through the "Law for Protecting Refugee Persons", Bolivia established a set of rules for protecting refugees and those who request this status, in accordance with the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol, and other international instruments on human rights ratified by Bolivia. However, the annual number of asylum requests and the number of refugees residing in the country remain very low. For 2013, 20 asylum applications were received, and refugees in the country numbered fewer than 800, mainly from Peru and Colombia.

In 2013, a new Immigration Law²⁵ was enacted, and a Presidential Decree²⁶ established the regulatory framework for Bolivian immigration policy. The objective of the Law is to regulate the entry, transit, stay and departure of people in the territory of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and to establish institutional spaces of coordination that guarantee the rights of Bolivian and foreign migrant persons, in accordance with the Political Constitution of the State, International Instruments on matters of Human Rights ratified by the State, and rules in force.

The law replaces an earlier one (1996) and provides broad rights to foreigners, including the right to family reunification, to vote in municipal elections; to request and receive shelter; to freedom of movement within Bolivia; and to the assistance of an interpreter. The law also establishes that migrant associations or organizations that are legally incorporated and registered with the National Migration Directorate can act as party plaintiffs in the protection of migrant rights.

²⁵ Law No. 370.

²⁶ Decree No. 1923.

The law establishes different stay categories: (a) transit, for a 180-day period; (b) temporary, for a maximum of 3 years; and (c) permanent, for which a prior 3-year-stay in the country is required. Additionally, the law recognizes the right of a migrant to develop any remunerative activity – by him/herself or as an employee – regardless of the category of stay. Employers, under the law, are obliged to strictly fulfil the labor legislation, regardless of the migration status of the immigrant and his/her condition – regular or irregular.

Additionally, the law introduces the recognition of “climate change migrant.”

In late 2013 a Decree was enacted based on the new law providing for the regularization of foreigners in an irregular situation in Bolivian territory. Foreigners who wish to stay in the country and to be regularized had to come forward between January 5th, 2014 when the law came into effect and June 5th of the same year.²⁷

The new immigration law incorporates a number of policy initiatives in favor of returning Bolivians.²⁸ Returnees with job and/or artistic skills may have skills which were acquired abroad recognized through the Plurinational System of Competency Certification of the Ministry of Education. In addition the family unit may bring into the country personal effects of normal use without having to pay an import tax.

In Bolivia, the Agreement on Residence for Nationals of States Party to Mercosur applies to all citizens of countries party to Mercosur who wish to settle in Bolivian territory. The goal is to grant legal residence to nationals of these States who wish to reside in the country. Temporary residence is granted for 2 years, after which nationals of signatory countries may acquire permanent residence. Argentina, Uruguay and Bolivia recognize the right to health and education for all under the agreement.

²⁷ Presidential Decree Number 1800.

²⁸ It is estimated that 40% of Bolivians who went to Spain have returned (see Table 7, Part I).

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Bolivia							
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	1,020	927	1,317	3,814			
Permanent	17,482	20,303	26,141	18,449	0.4	274	
Temporary					1.7	6	
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	Family	86	82	8	2		
	International agreements	71	2,815	7	74		
	Work	150	154	15	4		
Other and unknown	713	763	70	20			
Total	1,020	3,814	100	100			
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	Family	386	361	2	2		
	International agreements	2,126	9,761	12	53		
	Study	7,026	1,027	40	6		
	Work	4,118	3,521	24	19		
	Other and unknown	3,826	3,779	22	20		
	Total	17,482	18,449	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012			
	All countries	79,644	67,179	88,480	98,120	100	23
	Argentina	58,438	44,713	67,149	73,984	75	27
	Chile	3,635	5,836	7,156	12,050	12	231
	Spain	9,484	7,390	7,010	6,025	6	-36
United States	4,246	3,388	3,325	2,962	3	-30	
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Inflows of asylum seekers	5	3	3	2	3	20
Refugees resident in the country	68	69	70	70	69	748	
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants						
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010		
	Total	23.5	23.4	21.3	19.3	16.5	
	Natural increase	25.8	26.1	23.8	22.2	19.8	
Net migration	-2.3	-2.7	-2.5	-2.9	-3.4		
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	1990	2000	2010	2013			
	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	154	0.7	
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	964	1,012	1,094	1,182	5.1	23	
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Real GDP	4.1	5.2	5.2	6.8	5.3	-
	GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	2.5	3.5	3.5	5.0	3.7	5,934
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages						
	Men		Women		Total		
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	
	Participation rate	89.2	84.9	85.4	83.3	87.0	84.0
	Employment rate	70.1	61.7	75.1	70.0	73.0	66.5
	Unemployment rate	21.4	27.4	12.0	16.0	16.1	20.9

BRAZIL

In the year 2013, Brazil received almost 128,000 permanent and temporary immigrants, the majority of a temporary character (more than 80% of the total).

Brazil has one of the lowest permanent immigration rates in the Americas and, as well, with Colombia, Cuba and Honduras, one of the smallest immigrant populations relative to its total population size.

The United States continues to be the main destination country for emigrating Brazilians (40%), followed by Portugal, Bolivia and Canada. Brazilian emigration to Bolivia has increased almost five-fold between 2009 and 2012.

The insertion of Brazilian emigrants into the labor market in Europe and the United States took a turn for the worse from 2010 to 2013, especially for women. While the participation rate remained the same for both genders, unemployment increased by almost 3 percentage points for women but by around 1 point for men. From the onset of the financial crisis in the 2007-2008 period, to the 2012-2013 period, women's unemployment rose from 8.5% to almost 19%, while that for men increased from 5.7% to 11.4%.

In 2013, Brazil received 1.6 billion dollars in remittances, representing less than one tenth of one percent of Gross Domestic Product. In comparison with the year 2012, remittances decreased some 18.4%. The downward trend persists since 2010.

Brazil received nearly 5,000 asylum requests in 2013, the most significant countries of origin being Bangladesh, Senegal and Lebanon. Lebanon showed an increase of 320% relative to 2012. Today there are 5,190 refugees in Brazil, mainly of Colombian and Angolan origin, followed by Syria, Liberia, Iraq and Palestine.

The Brazilian government is undertaking a reform of its immigration Law, based on the principles established in the Constitution of 1988, and on international treaties on human rights. Recently a draft bill on Immigration and the Promotion of the Rights of Immigrants was prepared by a group of experts led by the Ministry of Justice and sent to the National Congress for consideration. The bill provides for regularization procedures, facilitates family reunion and allows regular entry for those who seek employment. It also establishes a specialized national institution in charge of all aspects of immigration.

In 2012, and in preparation for the 2014 FIFA World Cup, as well as the 2016 Olympic and Paralympics Games, the National Immigration Council published normative Resolution No. 98, to grant temporary work visas to foreigners for work in the country during the preparation, organization, planning and execution of the events.

Also, in 2012, through normative Resolution No. 97 of the National Immigration Council, Brazil regularized 5,651 Haitian nationals on a humanitarian basis.

Recently, the Brazilian State has adopted provisions for extending the "Agreement on Residence for Nationals of States Party to Mercosur, Bolivia and Chile" to Peruvian and Colombian nationals residing in Brazil.

In 2013, the government signed an Agreement with Uruguay on Permanent Residence in the context of the Free Circulation of Persons. The objective is to facilitate the movement of citizens of both countries between their respective territories to ensure effective binational integration. Permanent residence or a visa may be obtained by presenting a valid passport, current identity document or a special border document issued by the consulate of the country of origin, as well as a certificate or an affidavit attesting to the absence of a criminal record. Those requesting permanent residence will not be required to show a prior period of temporary residence. Uruguayan citizens who have obtained a permanent residence visa in Brazil or vice versa, based on this agreement, have the right to freely enter, exit, circulate and remain in the arrival country's territory, through prior fulfilment of requirements – a valid passport and no criminal record – set in the agreement.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Brazil						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants	Percent change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
Permanent	18,021	15,511	34,391	24,390	0.1	35
Temporary	64,534	87,587	101,127	103,504	0.5	60
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
Family	10,387	7,290	58	30		
Humanitarian	69	3,787	-	16		
International agreements	4,205	6,296	23	26		
Work	2,957	4,730	16	19		
Other	403	2,287	2	9		
Total	18,021	24,390	100	100		
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
International agreements	4,328	32,269	7	31		
Study	6,765	11,400	10	11		
Work	53,224	59,428	82	57		
Other	217	407	-	-		
Total	64,534	103,504	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total	% change outflows
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	2012/2009
All countries	136,957	122,540	129,609	132,271	100	-3
United States	54,835	46,169	51,481	53,157	40	-3
Portugal	23,138	16,165	12,896	11,715	9	-49
Bolivia	2,276	2,012	7,459	11,463	9	404
Canada	5,810	6,160	5,740	7,980	6	37
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average	Number of persons
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Inflows of asylum seekers	6	25	6	24	15	4,724
Refugees resident in the country	22	23	24	26	24	5,196
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants					
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	
Total	18.8	15.7	15.0	12.9	9.5	
Natural increase	18.9	15.8	15.1	13.5	10.0	
Net migration	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands)	% change
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2013	2013/2010
	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	600	-1.4
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP	% change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
	4,044	1,974	1,989	1,623	0.1	-60
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth	Level
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Real GDP	7.5	2.7	1.0	2.5	3.4	-
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	6.6	1.8	0.2	1.6	2.5	14,555
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	85.7	85.0	68.5	68.0	75.5	74.9
Employment rate	76.5	75.3	57.5	55.5	65.3	63.5
Unemployment rate	10.7	11.4	16.1	18.3	13.6	15.2

CANADA

Canada admitted close to 259,000 new permanent residents in 2013, equivalent to about 0.7% of the resident population and close to the average since 2005. During the last decade, the role of net migration in population growth in Canada was twice as important as natural increase.

Canada sets annual targets for the total admission of permanent residents and by single categories; its overall planned admission range for 2013 was 240,000-265,000, consistent since 2006. In 2013, admissions under each class were within the planned range except for family reunification. 57% of 2013 admissions were economic immigrants (including spouses/partners and dependants), 31% were in the family reunification category, and 12% were protected persons and other immigrants. The share of family class immigrants increased by 32% from 2010 to 2013 (from 60,225 admissions to 79,685) as a result of the accelerated processing of applications, following a temporary pause in the intake of new sponsorship applications for the Parent and Grandparents Program. As a result, it exceeded the upper bound of the admissions range. Since its launch in December 2011, 20,000 multi-entry 10-year-duration "Super Visas" were delivered to parents and grandparents with an 85% approval rate as of June 2013. The number of admissions under other grounds decreased in the same period, especially the number of family members accompanying a work permit holder.

The number of new asylum requests for Canada was halved in 2013 compared to 2012 with 10,356 new requests in 2013. Also, Canada did not reach its 2012 planned range for government-assisted refugees.

China (13.1%), India (11.8%) and the Philippines (10.6%) continue to be the leading origin countries for permanent residents to Canada (2013). The Philippines (16.7%) was the leading origin for economic migrants, China (20.8%) for family migrants and Iraq (14.7%) for humanitarian migrants.

Immigrants continue to be well qualified: in 2012, 42% (68,000) of permanent resident admissions between 25 and 64 years of age had completed tertiary education.

Canada has seen significant growth in temporary migration, which is more demand-driven than permanent resident admissions. In 2013, 344,190 new temporary foreign workers, international students and humanitarian migrants were admitted, a 15% increase from 2010, with increases in both temporary foreign workers (221,310) and international students (111,900), but a strong decline in humanitarian migrants. 27,700 Seasonal Agricultural Workers came to Canada to work in 2013, with Mexico and Jamaica accounting for 68% and 26% respectively of total admissions in this category.

In the period 2009-2012, Canadian outflows to the rest of the OECD and other American countries averaged 49,000 per year. 50,800 Canadians entered another OECD country or another American country in 2012. The United States hosts the largest Canadian community abroad with nearly 800,000 persons. Canadians form the sixth largest American-born group in the United States, overtaken in 2010 by immigrants born in the Dominican Republic or in Guatemala. Three quarters of the Canadians acquiring another OECD country nationality are becoming citizens of the United States, around 9,000 every year.

The United States remains the main destination country but the number of permanent or temporary entries of Canadians in this country decreased between 2005 and 2012, from 19,100 to 17,400,

a decrease mainly accountable to the drop in permanent entries that nearly halved in the same period (see Annex Table E.d.fl.). The United Kingdom replaced Korea as the second destination country. Germany attracted increasing numbers of Canadian citizens, but the numbers remain low (around 3,000).

The labor market outcomes of working-age Canadians living in European OECD countries or the United States are favourable as 70% are in employment and less than 6% of those in the labor force are unemployed and looking for work. These good performances remain unchanged over the recent years.

Canada passed comprehensive legislative changes to the Citizenship Act in June 2014. In order to be more responsive to labor market demand, an Expression-of-Interest application management system designed to create a pool of skilled workers who are ready to begin employment in Canada was launched in January 2015. Such labor migration systems were already implemented successfully in New Zealand and Australia in 2003 and 2012 respectively.

The Start-up Visa Programme, launched in 2013, welcomed the first successful applicant entrepreneurs in 2014. The Federal Investor and Entrepreneur programs were terminated in June 2014.

The government undertook a review of the Parent-and-Grandparent Program in 2012 with a view to reducing application backlogs and lengthy wait times, and making the Programme more fiscally sustainable over the long term. Since the launch of the new plan, the backlog and wait times have been reduced. New sponsorship criteria (in effect from 2014) require that families have the financial means to support those they sponsor.

A comprehensive overhaul of the Temporary Foreign Worker Programme was announced in June 2014. This required using wage levels instead of the national occupational classification as the main criterion of approval, a more stringent Labor Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) process, and caps on low-wage temporary foreign workers. LMIA exemptions have been consolidated in an International Mobility Program. Both programs will have stronger employer enforcement through tougher penalties and will be financed by higher compliance fees.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Canada						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Permanent	280,690	248,750	257,895	258,955	7.4	-8
Temporary	299,275	315,410	339,630	344,190	9.8	15
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
Accompanying family	110,400	83,301	39	32		
Family	60,641	80,298	22	31		
Humanitarian	24,695	24,085	9	9		
Work	76,250	64,383	27	25		
Other	8,703	6,888	3	3		
Total	280,690	258,955	100	100		
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
Humanitarian	24,831	10,844	8	3		
Study	95,332	111,904	32	33		
Work	179,113	221,442	60	64		
Total	299,275	344,190	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals)	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009
From unstandardized destination country data	2009	2010	2011	2012		
All countries	44,566	49,717	52,282	50,844	100	14
United States	19,130	16,176	16,903	17,371	34	-9
United Kingdom	na	6,000	9,000	7,000	14	na
Korea, Republic of	6,490	6,505	5,956	6,012	12	-7
Germany	2,653	2,891	3,138	3,269	6	23
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Inflows of asylum seekers	661	724	580	294	565	10,356
Refugees resident in the country	4,851	4,781	4,701	4,558	4,723	160,349
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants					
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	
Total	13.6	11.5	9.4	9.9	11.3	
Natural increase	7.0	6.6	4.3	3.3	3.7	
Net migration	6.5	4.9	5.1	6.5	7.5	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010
	1990	2000	2010	2013		
	16.3	18.1	20.5	20.7	7284	1.0
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	1,222	1,167	1,206	1,199	0.1	-1.9
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Real GDP	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	-
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	41,899
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	80.7	81.5	66.6	67.4	73.3	74.1
Employment rate	75.1	77.2	62.1	63.0	68.3	69.8
Unemployment rate	7.0	5.2	6.8	6.6	6.9	5.9

CHILE

Chile is attracting an increasing number of immigrants from neighboring countries. In 2013, the number of immigrants who arrived in Chile (permanent and temporary) at 123 thousand was more than twice the figure recorded in 2010.

However, the foreign-born population as a percentage of the total population remains low and has increased only slightly since 1990, from 0.8% to 2.3% in 2013.

The outflow of Chilean emigrants to OECD member states and countries of Latin America has been considerably lower over recent years than the flow of migrants into the country. Chilean emigration has decreased some 12% since 2009. The United States continues to be the most important destination country, receiving more than 30% of Chilean emigrants, although this percentage has been declining. Argentina is the second destination of preference for Chileans and this figure has grown in importance over the same period.

The outcomes of Chilean migrants in the labor markets of Europe and the United States has remained relatively stable from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, with a small increase of 0.7 points in both the employment and unemployment rates.

In the year 2013, Chile received 249 asylum seekers, showing an increase of 48% relative to the number of asylum requests in 2012. Colombia and Syria are the most important countries of origin. For the same year, there were 1,743 refugees in the country.

Remittances grew to a total of 923 million dollars in the year 2013, which represents an increase of some 3.2% relative to the previous year. This amount represents less than 1% of the country's Gross Domestic Product.

On June 4, 2013 a new immigrant bill was introduced to the Chamber of Deputies. This Bill seeks to replace the Decree 1094 of 1975, legislation that continued to address the national security concerns of the Cold War. A special legislative commission has approved it and at the time of the drafting of this note, it was under the First Legislative Review in the Chamber of Deputies at the Chilean Congress.

On September 22 2014, under Decree No. 1393, the Migration Policy Council was created with the aim of drafting the national migration policy as well as coordinating institutional actions, plans and programs on migration.

The main responsibilities of the Council are: to analyze migration phenomena, update the existing information regarding migration; generate proposals that regulate the migration; coordinate state agents and civil society involved with immigration policy; and propose amendments to the current legislation.

The current administration is planning to introduce changes to the Bill proposed by the previous administration. The changes to the bill cover: human rights issues, different visa categories, immigration institutions and links with nationals living abroad.

Additionally, in May 2014, President Bachelet enacted the constitutional reform that allows Chileans abroad to exercise the right to vote, in plebiscite consultations as well as presidential elections.

The Chilean State has taken a number of initiatives to integrate immigrants to the country. First, the children of all migrants who reside in Chile are to be formally incorporated into basic and childhood education. Secondly the public healthcare system is to provide health care to all foreign children and adolescents under 18 years of age. Thirdly, access to the National Women's Service protection network for victims of domestic violence is facilitated for immigrant women, asylum seekers and refugees residing in Chile.

Additionally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has implemented the Program "Network for Victims of Gender Violence" for Chileans living abroad. The program is being implemented mainly in countries with a significant presence of Chileans, starting with Argentina.

The Pacific Alliance was created on April 28, 2011, with Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru as founding members. Costa Rica and Panama joined as observers. The Pacific Alliance has formed the People Mobility Group to monitor mainly non-residents. The purpose of the Pacific Alliance is to make progress towards "the free movement of goods, services, capital and persons." It established as an initial priority the movement of business people and the facilitation of migration flows and cooperation among immigration and consular police.²⁹

²⁹ Programs such as *Holidays and Work, Academic and Student Mobility and Exchange of Immediate Information for Migration Security* have been approved.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Chile						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants	Percent change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
Permanent and temporary	63,912	76,337	100,051	132,139	7.5	107
Total migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2012	2010	2012		
Family	9,033	11,772	14	12		
International agreements	8,123	15,605	13	16		
Study	2,120	2,363	3	2		
Work	37,403	64,160	59	64		
Other	7,233	6,151	11	6		
Total	63,912	100,051	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals)	Persons				% of total	% change
From unstandardized destination country data	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	2012/2009
All countries	26,252	24,118	24,136	23,184	100	-12
United States	9,889	8,099	7,982	7,575	33	-23
Argentina	4,896	4,438	4,630	5,110	22	4
Spain	4,258	3,829	3,355	2,427	10	-43
Canada	1,393	1,680	1,300	1,295	6	-7
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average	Number of
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	persons
Inflows of asylum seekers	15	18	10	14	14	249
Refugees resident in the country	95	97	97	99	97	1,743
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants					
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	
Total	17.2	17.8	13.6	11.1	9.7	
Natural increase	17.8	16.4	12.8	10.7	9.4	
Net migration	-0.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands)	% change
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2013	2013/2010
	0.8	1.1	2.2	2.3	398	4.9
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP	% change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
	820	936	902	923	0.4	12.6
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth	Level
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Real GDP	5.8	5.8	5.4	4.1	5.3	-
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	4.8	4.9	4.5	3.2	4.3	21,714
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	84.6	82.0	67.3	72.2	75.7	77.2
Employment rate	73.4	68.2	55.1	61.0	64.0	64.7
Unemployment rate	13.3	16.8	18.2	15.4	15.5	16.2

COLOMBIA

Colombia has been characterized as a country of emigration, with negative net rates of migration since the 1980s and with a foreign-born population that is less than 0.5% of the total population. However, since 2010, the country has been attracting a growing flow of immigrants, with entries almost doubling between 2010 and 2013, reaching a total of 29,840 immigrants in the year 2013, which remains a small number for a country of 48 million people.

The outflow of Colombian emigrants to OECD member states and Latin America has remained relatively constant at around 100 thousand, with a slight increase of 3% between 2009 and 2012. The United States has the greatest percentage of Colombian migrants, with 36% of the total. Since 2009, Argentina and Chile have also become destination countries for Colombians, more than doubling and tripling, respectively, their numbers of Colombian immigrants.

The labor force participation rate of Colombians in Europe and the United States fell by 1.6 percentage points between 2010-2011 and 2012-2013. During this same period, the employment rate of Colombian emigrants increased slightly (0.4%) while the unemployment rate declined by 2 percentage points to reach 17.9%.

In 2013, Colombia received 229 asylum requests, an increase of 131% relative to the number of asylum requests in 2012. The most important origin countries were Cuba, Somalia and Bangladesh. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that since 2009 there have been 57 recognized refugees.³⁰

Remittances increased to more than 4 billion dollars, rising some 2.3% from 2012 to 2013, making Colombia the largest recipient of remittances in South America, followed by Peru with 2.7 billion dollars.

In 2011, through Law Decree 4062, the Special Administrative Unit of Immigration in Colombia, referred to as “Migración Colombia,” was created as the country’s single immigration authority. The Unit, part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is responsible for all immigration procedures in Colombia, such as migration control, monitoring and enforcement.

In the same year, “Migración Colombia” formulated its Institutional Strategic Plan “Fronteras en Línea 2012-2014.” The Plan establishes the guidelines for the consolidation of the new migration institutional structure with the objective of implementing a new model of migration management.

Regarding the regulations on migration, Decree 834, of April 2013, established new provisions for immigration, including specific aspects of visas, control, surveillance and monitoring, entry permits and extensions of stay, registration and documentation, and departure. The Decree adapts the Colombian visa system to international codification standards. Types of visas were reduced from seven to four and categories increased from 18 to 20. Some relevant changes to the entry and stay system are:

- The temporary worker visa (new Visa Temporary TP-4), can now be issued without the legal requirement to practice a profession. This will be required only after the visa is issued.

³⁰ The data differs from data supplied by the UNHCR (224 refugee in 2013).

- Permanent residence visas, which were formerly issued for an indefinite period, are now valid for 5 years. The decree also extends the benefit of the visa to the spouse/partner, parents and children under 25 years of age who are financially dependent of the visa holder.

Colombia signed the “Agreement on Residence for Nationals of States Party to Mercosur, Bolivia and Chile” in July 2012 and began to apply it in December 1st of the same year. Mercosur citizens may settle in Colombia with minimal requirements by acquiring a two-year resident visa; at the end of this period, they may seek permanent residence. On the basis of reciprocity, Colombia, in 2013, extended the Agreement’s immigration benefits to nationals of Uruguay and Paraguay, thus bringing the number of beneficiary countries to eight, along with Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru.

In keeping with a Colombian policy of rapprochement to the Eurasia region, nationals of Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia and Romania are now exempt from a visa requirement for visits of up to 180 days.

Law of Return No. 1565, issued in 2012, and regulated by Decree 1000 and 2064 of 2013, specifies modalities and incentives for the return of Colombians living abroad. It provides customs, tax and financial incentives for the return of Colombians who have lived abroad for more than three years.

In December of 2012, Decree 2840 established changes to the procedures for recognizing the condition of refugees, with new guidelines for the Advisory Committee for Determining the Condition of Refugee and other provisions.

The Decree regulates the permit length in an effort to adapt to the shifting realities of refugee claims, minimizes as much as possible abuses during the procedures and protects victims of human trafficking. It also offers an alternative supplementary protection to victims who have not been granted refugee status, provided that a particular vulnerability situation that demands special attention is demonstrated. The assessment of each case is the responsibility of the Advisory Committee for Determining Refugee Status.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Colombia						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Permanent and temporary	15,055	20,866	23,679	29,840	0.6	98
Total migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
Family	4,116	2,525	27	8		
Humanitarian	30	38	-	-		
Study	2,221	3,333	15	11		
Work	6,820	19,849	45	67		
Other	1,868	4,095	12	14		
Total	15,055	29,840	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals)	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009
From unstandardized destination country data	2009	2010	2011	2012		
All countries	101,823	92,336	100,905	104,540	100	3
United States	42,528	36,802	37,643	37,524	36	-12
Chile	5,314	7,191	12,458	17,573	17	231
Argentina	6,512	6,450	10,409	15,616	15	140
Spain	25,558	18,089	16,129	12,394	12	-52
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Inflows of asylum seekers	3	2	2	5	3	229
Refugees resident in the country	5	5	5	5	5	224
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants				2005-2010	
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005		
Total	20.4	18.7	17.4	15.8	14.6	
Natural increase	21.9	20.1	18.2	16.4	15.1	
Net migration	-1.5	-1.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010
	1990	2000	2010	2013		
	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	130	0.3
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	4,023	4,168	4,073	4,071	1.2	1.2
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Real GDP	4.0	6.6	4.0	4.7	4.8	-
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	2.5	5.1	2.6	3.3	3.4	12,025
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	86.0	83.4	74.7	74.1	79.6	78.0
Employment rate	67.8	69.7	60.7	60.0	63.7	64.1
Unemployment rate	21.2	16.4	18.8	19.0	19.9	17.9

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica characterizes itself as a country of immigration, with close to 9% of its population born abroad in 2013, the highest level in Latin America. Immigration flows show a growing trend; the number of permanent immigrants entering the country doubled between 2010 and 2013, while temporary immigrants increased by some 26% during the same period. At the same time, emigration of Costa Ricans shows a slightly decreasing trend, registering 4% fewer exit flows between 2009 and 2012.

The entry of Costa Rican emigrants into the European and United States labor markets shows some particular characteristics. The rate of participation of women is some 20 percentage points below that of men, and their employment rate approximately 18 percentage points below that of men. While employment for men was close to 79% in the periods 2010-2011 and 2012-2013, it remained much lower, at about 55% and 60%, respectively, for women.

During the year 2013, 954 people applied for asylum in Costa Rica, most of them from Colombia, followed by El Salvador and Cuba, a figure 18% lower than that registered in 2012. Today Costa Rica has 12,749, refugees, mostly from Colombia.

The World Bank reported that, in 2013, the immigrant population in the country generated 394 million dollars in remittance outflows. On the other hand, according to the IDB data, the annual estimate of remittances entering Costa Rica was 561 million dollars.

In 2012, an executive order³¹ was issued, specifying the regulatory framework for the 2010 General Immigration Law (“Ley General de Migración y Extranjería”).³² These immigration regulations (“Reglamento de Extranjería”) established new requirements which foreigners must satisfy for residency or legal stay in the country, according to the different migratory categories.³³

In August 2013, the National Council on Migration approved a comprehensive immigration policy (“Política Migratoria Integral”) for the period 2013-2023.³⁴ This policy spells out the conceptual framework and steps to be followed by public institutions and civil society to achieve the integration of immigrants into Costa Rican society.

The main objectives and means of achieving them are:

- To improve migration services by simplifying procedures, establishing interagency coordination and creating mechanisms to ensure access to these services by all migrants in order to improve migratory regularization levels and assistance to migrants, in general.
- To promote better employment conditions and respect for migrants and refugees labor rights through informative campaigns on labor rights, through offering training at the technical and

³¹ Executive Order No. 37112-G.

³² Law No. 8764.

³³ For more information, follow the link to the “Reglamento de la Ley General de Migración y Extranjería” p.11. <https://www.oas.org/dil/Migrants/Costa%20Rica/Reglamento%20de%20la%20ley%20general%20de%20migracion%20y%20extranjeria,%201989.pdf>

³⁴ Published through Decree No. 38099-G, in the Official Diary la Gaceta N°245, on December 19, 2013.

professional level regardless of their immigration status, and through strengthening labor inspection and the application of sanctions to employers, among others.

- To improve access to health care for migrants and refugees through informative campaigns on social welfare and training programs on access to health care services for employees, employers and workers, among others, in order to increase health services coverage for migrants.
- To improve migrants and refugees' access to the Costa Rican education system at all levels and modalities of public education, by raising awareness among school leaders and teachers about discrimination and xenophobia, and by simplifying procedures for the certification of qualifications, among others.

According to the Reports on Migration and Integration of the General Directorate of Migration (2011 and 2012), Costa Rica has implemented the following integration programs for immigrants: (1) Neighbors Programme ("Programa entre Vecinos"), which seeks to introduce immigrants on the boards of development associations and to use arts and recreation as a means of sensitizing local populations to immigration; (2) Routes for Integration Programme ("Programa Rutas de Integración"), which has developed a "tool box" to aid non-governmental organizations that work with migrant and refugee populations as well as public officials in navigating through migration red tape and in providing aid and assistance to immigrants with regard to public programs in the areas of education, employment and health.

Additionally, immigrants can also access programs for national citizens, as is the case of the educational scholarship program "*Avancemos*".

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Costa Rica						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants	Percent change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
Permanent	8,394	8,944	10,551	16,505	3.4	97
Temporary	5,470	7,393	6,445	6,882	1.4	26
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2011	2013	2011	2013		
Humanitarian	235	114	3	1		
Work	95	78	1	-		
Other	814	264	9	2		
Unknown	7,800	16,049	87	97		
Total	8,944	16,505	100	100		
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2011	2013	2011	2013		
Family	99	2	1	-		
Study	1,745	1,435	24	21		
Work	2,480	2,215	34	32		
Unknown	3,069	3,230	42	47		
Total	7,393	6,882	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals)	Persons				% of total	% change
From unstandardized destination country data	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	2012/2009
All countries	6,606	6,527	6,463	6,342	100	-4
United States	4,554	4,270	4,170	4,110	65	-10
Mexico	364	396	408	398	6	9
Spain	370	378	450	391	6	6
Canada	415	350	325	380	6	-8
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average	Number of persons
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Inflows of asylum seekers	212	203	243	196	214	954
Refugees resident in the country	2,572	2,629	2,651	2,617	2,617	12,749
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants					
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	
Total	26.3	24.4	24.4	19.0	15.6	
Natural increase	24.6	20.6	17.5	14.9	12.2	
Net migration	1.8	3.8	6.9	4.1	3.4	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands)	% change
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2013	2013/2010
	13.6	7.9	8.7	8.6	420	-0.8
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP	% change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
	509	530	579	561	1.4	10.2
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth	Level
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Real GDP	5.0	4.5	5.1	3.5	4.5	-
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.1	3.0	13,431
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	86.6	86.2	65.1	65.6	75.5	74.8
Employment rate	78.9	78.6	54.5	59.5	66.3	68.1
Unemployment rate	nr	nr	nr	nr	12.1	nr

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic has had a net negative rate of migration in the last few decades.

For the year 2013, the number of permanent and temporary immigrants who arrived in the Dominican Republic was just over 4,000 persons, while in 2012, more than 70,000 Dominicans left to reside outside the country. The foreign born population represented 3.9% of the total population in 2013, above the 1.4% level for the Caribbean region.

The United States is the most important destination country for Dominicans, receiving some 67% of its emigrants, followed by Spain, Chile and Italy. As is the case in several countries of the region, emigration to developed countries has decreased while increasing to other countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region. Since the year 2009, emigration to the United States and Italy has fallen some 14% and 23%, respectively. In the same period, the number of Dominicans who left for Chile increased by a factor of almost eight.

The outcomes of Dominicans in the labor markets of Europe and the United States worsened slightly between 2010 and 2013. Unemployment among Dominicans increased by around half of a percentage point; among women, the increase was more significant, more than 2 percentage points.

The Dominican Republic received 3.3 billion dollars in remittances in 2013, an increase of 5.5% relative to the previous year. Remittances have gradually increased since 2009 and currently are equal to more than 5% of the country's Gross Domestic Product.

The Dominican Republic received only 11 asylum requests in 2013, from Cuba, Iran and Sri Lanka. There are some 721 refugees residing in the country, mainly from Haiti and Cuba.

In 2013, according to the country's migration records, the Dominican Republic received 3,293 Dominicans repatriated from the United States. In 2014, a unit to help reintegrate repatriated persons (the "Unidad de Reinserción de Repatriados") was inaugurated, with the goal of offering support and guidance to repatriated citizens to become socially reintegrated.

A significant percentage of Haitian immigrants who live in the country do not have identity documents from their country of origin. According to the General Immigration Office, only 11,000 Haitian immigrants are legally registered in the country.

In 2011, the Application Decree of the General Law of Migration No. 285-04 (passed in 2004) was approved.³⁵ Among the notable provisions of the decree is the requirement of a five-year period of residence on a temporary permit before a migrant can be considered eligible for permanent residence. Exceptions are investors, pensioners and retirees, all of whom can receive the right of permanent residence upon entry.

In 2013, the Constitutional Court decided that the children of persons in transit, in a strictly legal and migratory sense, may not benefit from *jus soli* to acquire Dominican nationality.

³⁵ Executive Order No.631-11.

That same year, the National Regularization Plan for foreigners in the Dominican Republic in an irregular situation was established.³⁶ The Plan establishes the basic criteria (foreigner's time of residence in the country, ties to Dominican society, as well as employment and socio-economic conditions) for regularization, under one of the categories established in the General Law of Migration. In addition, it creates follow-up mechanisms to process the different immigration categories (permanent, temporary or non-immigrant residence), for persons who must comply with this regulation.

Criteria that show ties to Dominican society include: having children born in the country, having studied in the country, knowing how to speak and write in Spanish, having a fixed address, living with a person of Dominican nationality. Applicants must not have a criminal background.

Applicants are deemed to have employment and/or socioeconomic status within the country if they have proof of an educational degree, real estate or personal property, bank accounts or commercial references, employment during the time of stay, or a certified technical occupation.

The foreigner who wishes to be regularised must make a request within a period of 18 months of the National Plan's enactment. Foreigners who do not do so may choose assisted repatriation, failing which they would be subject to deportation.

The Law of Naturalization was enacted in 2014.³⁷ As a first step, the law establishes: a) a special arrangement for children of non-resident alien parents born in the country during the period from June 16, 1929 to April 18, 2007 but registered at the Dominican Registry using documents not recognized as valid at the time of registration; such children are considered Dominican nationals; b) the registration of children of parents with irregular status born in the Dominican Republic and who were not registered in the Civil Registry.

Under the naturalization law, offspring of foreigners born in the Dominican Republic and regularized in accordance with the provisions of the National Regularization Plan for Foreigners will have the option of being naturalized, once two years have passed since acquiring one of the immigration categories established in the General Law of Migration and they provide a certificate attesting to the absence of a criminal record.

³⁶ Decree N° 327 (2013).

³⁷ Law 169-14.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Dominican Republic							
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Permanent and temporary	5,695	3,381	3,716	4,247	0.4	-25	
Total migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2011	2013	2011	2013			
Family	296	436	9	10			
Humanitarian	-	11	-	-			
Work and accompanying family	3,080	3,647	91	86			
Other	5	136	-	3			
Total	3,381	4,247	100	100			
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012			
All countries	73,702	76,617	72,473	70,812	100	-4	
United States	54,743	59,649	51,574	47,340	67	-14	
Spain	10,840	8,337	11,700	11,296	16	4	
Chile	554	1,038	1,812	4,364	6	688	
Italy	3,319	2,742	2,240	2,565	4	-23	
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Inflows of asylum seekers	-	3	1	1	1	11	
Refugees resident in the country	60	59	74	69	65	721	
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants						
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010		
Total	21.0	19.3	16.5	15.1	13.9		
Natural increase	24.3	22.7	19.8	18.4	16.8		
Net migration	-3.4	-3.4	-3.3	-3.3	-2.9		
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	1990	2000	2010	2013			
	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	403	-2.2	
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	2,908	3,131	3,158	3,333	5.6	14.6	
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Real GDP	8.3	2.9	2.7	4.6	4.6	-	
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	6.9	1.6	1.4	3.3	3.3	11,795	
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages						
	Men		Women		Total		
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	
Participation rate	79.9	80.8	69.1	70.7	73.7	75.0	
Employment rate	66.6	68.8	58.9	58.6	62.1	63.0	
Unemployment rate	16.7	14.8	14.8	17.2	15.7	16.1	

ECUADOR

In the period from 2011 to 2013, Ecuador received a growing number of immigrants. Relative to 2011, the number of permanent immigrants nearly quintupled while the number of temporary immigrants doubled in the same period. Temporary movements for work-related reasons were 77% of total temporary movements. Family reunification was the motivation for more than 70% of permanent immigrants in 2013 and employment some 23%.

Since the 1990s, the stock of the foreign-born as a percentage of the total population has increased slowly, reaching 2.3% in 2013, larger than the overall percentage of the foreign-born in Latin America and the Caribbean.

During the period 2009-2012, the number of Ecuadorian emigrants fell 31%. The United States, the principal country of destination for Ecuadorians, was the destination for 39% of them in 2012. Nonetheless the percentage of expatriates moving to the United States fell by some 15 points relative to 2009, while movements to the main destination countries in Europe, Spain and Italy fell by more than half between 2009 and 2012.

Unemployment has continued to increase among Ecuadorian emigrants, particularly among women. Since 2010, it increased by 6 percentage points, while among men, the increase was less than half a point. Generally unemployment for men increased substantially in the first years following the financial crisis, while for women it increased after 2010.

In 2013, Ecuador received 966 asylum requests, a number similar to those received in 2012. For the same year, the country was home to 55,860 refugees, most of them citizens of Colombia.³⁸

The inflow of remittances was 2.45 billion dollars in 2013, a slight decrease (0.1%) from the previous year. This change reflects both the slowing down of emigration in recent years as well as the impact of the financial crisis. Although remittances continue to be second among sources of foreign exchange, contributing about 3.5% of GDP, the levels are far below those of 2007, when they represented around 5% of GDP.

On the policy side, a fundamental reform of migration legislation (which dates back to 1970) is underway since October 2013. It is known as the Law of Human Mobility project (“Ley de Movilidad Humana”). The objective is to create a legislative framework that is compatible with the 2008 constitution. The new law will ensure the regulation of the different immigration modalities of entry at the national level and combine more than a dozen regulatory bodies into a single legal body. Above all, it will give immigrants rights-based access to the different development programs in health care, education and job placement, some of which are currently restricted to nationals.

In regards to refugees, the Executive Decree 1182 of 2012, is the new legislation that regulates asylum seeking, according to the provisions of Article 41 of the Constitution of Ecuador. It aims

³⁸ Note that the UNHCR figures differ significantly from these numbers, with 8,280 asylum applications for 2013. The UNHCR figures include initial applications and appeals. Also, the Directorate of Refuge in Ecuador has made adjustments to the numbers provided above based on an update of cases (see text referring to changes in political refugee application). Additionally, according to UNHCR estimates, the total stock of refugees in Ecuador was 54,789 in 2013 to which UNHCR added 68,344 people in refugee-like situation.

at responding to applications submitted in a timely manner and ensuring due process, and at identifying those manifestly unfounded, abusive and illegitimate requests. Under this decree, asylum requests must be submitted within 15 days after arrival and appeals within 3 days of the asylum decision.

Recently, in September 2014, the Constitutional Court amended these latter provisions, establishing a 3-month period after entry for asylum requests and a 15-day period for appeals.³⁹

As with other countries of the region, the economic recession in Europe and the United States in recent years has resulted in an increase of returns of nationals living abroad to Ecuador. According to the latest Population Census of 2011, 72,000 Ecuadorians have returned to their homeland. Spanish statistics, however, show departures of almost 150 thousand Ecuadorians from 2002-2013.

The Ecuadorian State has sought to support the re-integration of returning migrants through several programs. The "Welcome Home" Program consists of several initiatives: 1) "Menaje de Casa" (household goods), 2) "Housing Bonus", 3) Educational, health and social integration, and 4) Orientation for voluntary family return.

"Menaje de Casa" is a national government program that allows returning migrants to bring back tax-free their household goods, working tools and a vehicle. Since 2007, according to the National Customs Service, they have handled more than 17,100 cases.

Housing Bonus is a financial aid provided by the national government to migrants and / or their family, as a supplement to buy, build or remodel a house.

The educational, health and social integration initiative and the orientation for voluntary family return initiative provide the necessary institutional support for comprehensive and assisted re-integration of returnees. Through the different departments and local government instances, counseling, legal advice, assistance in health, training and reference information on coordination and services with other state institutions is provided.

In 2011, the Parliament of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) decided to adhere formally as a group to the Agreement on Residence for Nationals of States Party to Mercosur, plus Chile and Bolivia. Ecuador has ratified the Agreement. The beneficiaries of this visa category in Ecuador are nationals of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Through this Residency Agreement, the country grants temporary residence to citizens of these countries for two years, after which they may obtain the right of permanent residence.

³⁹ Judgment no. 002-0524.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Ecuador							
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2011	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Permanent	na	3,245	9,217			14,857	0.9	358
Temporary	na	7,909	10,927	15,226	1.0	93	
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2011	2013	2011	2013			
	Family	105	10,615	3	71		
	Work	9	3,472	na	23		
	Other	3,131	770	96	5		
Total	3,245	14,857	100	100			
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2011	2013	2011	2013			
	Study	1,100	1,947	14	13		
	Work	6,303	11,780	80	77		
	Other	506	1,499	6	10		
Total	7,909	15,226	100	100			
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012			
	All countries	50,064	43,286	37,290	34,709	100	-31
	United States	15,974	15,503	15,270	13,592	39	-15
	Spain	18,212	10,967	8,797	7,594	22	-58
	Chile	2,679	2,476	2,896	3,417	10	28
Italy	6,324	6,168	4,164	3,037	9	-52	
Asylum seekers and refugees*	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Inflows of asylum seekers	148	68	62	61	85	966
Refugees resident in the country	3,420	3,517	3,551	3,549	3,509	55,860	
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants						
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010		
	Total	24.4	22.3	20.4	18.9	17.0	
	Natural increase	24.7	22.6	20.9	19.6	17.7	
Net migration	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6		
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	1990	2000	2010	2013			
	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.3	359	5.2	
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	2,324	2,673	2,451	2,450	3.5	5.4	
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Real GDP	3.5	7.9	5.2	4.6	5.3	-
	GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	1.8	6.1	3.5	3.0	3.6	10,541
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages						
		Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	
	Participation rate	86.8	82.8	76.0	76.0	81.3	79.3
	Employment rate	66.6	63.3	61.7	57.4	64.1	60.3
Unemployment rate	23.3	23.5	18.8	24.5	21.2	24.0	

EL SALVADOR

El Salvador is among those countries whose immigration flows increased strongly in recent years. Between 2010 and 2013, the flow of permanent immigrants has increased by a factor of almost five. At the same time, it is also among one of the countries with the smallest foreign-born populations relative to its total population. A majority of the foreign-born are from neighboring countries, and they represent less than one percentage point of the total population.

Salvadoran emigration to OECD member countries and Latin America experienced a decrease, of 12%, between 2009 and 2012. Salvadorans go primarily to the United States (77% in 2012). Though the number remains low, Italy has received a growing number of Salvadorans since 2009, with an increase of 50% in 2013 relative to 2009.

There has been a decrease of almost 4 percentage points in the unemployment rate of Salvadorans men abroad from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, while for women the decline was 1.7 points. The improved economic situation in the United States, where most Salvadorian expatriates live, is responsible for these improved figures.

The number of asylum seekers in El Salvador has remained extremely low, with only 7 requests in 2013, almost all of them from Honduras. By contrast, in the same year, 11,281 Salvadorans requested asylum in different countries of the same hemisphere, mainly in the United States, followed by Mexico, Costa Rica and Canada.

In 2013, El Salvador received nearly 4 billion dollars in remittances, reflecting an increase of 0.7% in comparison to the previous year. Remittances represent almost 17% of the Gross Domestic Product. El Salvador is fourth among countries receiving remittances in Latin America.

Return migration has increased in the country in recent years. Between 2012 and 2013, 64,886 Salvadorans were repatriated by air and land, mainly from the United States and Mexico due to stronger deportation regulations. In 2013, the number of repatriated individuals increased by some almost 16%, and in 2014, the increase was 37%.

El Salvador has implemented programs to assist in returnees' reintegration into working life in the country as well as for medical, psychological and educational support. These programs include training and workshops in different areas such as cosmetology, styling and computing, among others.

March 2011 saw passage of the Special Law for the Protection and Development of Salvadoran Migrants and Their Families. The law created the National Council for the Protection and Development of Migrants and Their Families (known as CONMIGRANTES). The first meeting of CONMIGRANTES was held in 2012, with the participation of representatives of different State institutions, civil society organizations, universities, micro and small enterprises, and Salvadoran associations abroad. The Council is responsible for the development of the "Strategic Plan for the Protection and Development of the Migrant Individual and Family" which provides legal and financial support in the repatriation process, fosters ties between communities of origin and their diasporas to enhance their contribution to the communities' development.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

El Salvador							
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	321	354	634	1,556			
Permanent	2,015	1,448	669	2,776	0.2	385	
Temporary					0.4	38	
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	321	1,556	100	100			
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	2,015	2,776	100	100			
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012			
	26,747	26,893	26,405	23,476			
All countries	21,375	20,555	20,454	18,111	77	-15	
United States	1,540	1,395	1,185	1,170	5	-24	
Canada	691	1,535	1,359	1,036	4	50	
Italy	914	993	1,155	928	4	2	
Spain							
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	9	2	1	1			
Inflows of asylum seekers	6	6	7	7	3	7	
Refugees resident in the country					7	44	
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants						
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010		
	13.2	14.6	7.2	3.8	4.7		
Total	24.4	23.8	20.9	15.6	14.2		
Natural increase	-11.2	-9.2	-13.7	-11.8	-9.5		
Net migration	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010	
Foreign-born population	1990	2000	2010	2013			
	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7			
					42	1.2	
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	3,540	3,650	3,911	3,969			
	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013	
Macroeconomic indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.7			
	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.0			
GDP					1.8	-	
Real GDP					1.1	7,515	
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	Percentages						
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Men		Women		Total		
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	
	89.6	89.7	70.9	70.9	80.6	80.7	
Participation rate	80.6	84.2	62.5	63.6	71.9	74.4	
Employment rate	10.0	6.1	11.9	10.2	10.8	7.8	
Unemployment rate							

GUATEMALA

Immigration in Guatemala has more than doubled since 2010. In 2013, Guatemala received more than a thousand permanent immigrants and double that number of temporary immigrants.

The foreign-born population – of 73,000 – accounted for only 0.5% of the total population of Guatemala in 2013, the same proportion as in the year 2000.

Emigration flows from Guatemala decreased some 8% between 2009 and 2012. In addition, changes were observed in Guatemalans' main destination countries. While most still went to the United States, movements to Canada have shown a growing trend (22%), while flows to Mexico and Spain have considerably decreased (61% and 21%, respectively).

The total unemployment rate of Guatemalan expatriates decreased slightly from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, reaching 8.6% from 10.5%, reflecting declines of about the same magnitude among both men and women.

Guatemala is the largest receiver of remittances in Central America at 5.1 billion dollars in 2013. Since 2010, remittances to Guatemala have grown continuously, registering an increase of almost 7% between 2012 and 2013.

Over 50 thousand Guatemalan emigrants to the United States returned in 2013, according to statistics from the General Office of Migration. From Mexico, almost 30 thousand emigrants returned. Altogether these returns showed a marginal increase of less than a percentage point, compared with the year 2012.

The number of asylum requests in Guatemala is very low, at only 48 in 2013, and come mainly from El Salvador, India and Bangladesh. In 2013, the country was home to 160 refugees, mostly from the neighboring countries of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras.

In 2007, the "Agreement on the Creation of the Single Central American Visa for Free Movement of Foreigners among the Republics of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua" was approved.⁴⁰ It creates the CA-4 visa, allowing stay and free circulation of foreigners for tourist purposes in the territories of the respective states for 90 days.

⁴⁰ Decree 37-2007.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Guatemala							
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	636	1,687	1,396	1,357			
Permanent	821	2,514	2,167	2,266	0.1	113	
Temporary					0.1	176	
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	636	1,357	100	100			
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	821	2 266	100	100			
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012			
	26,017	25,151	25,316	23,984			
All countries	16,851	15,449	16,316	15,192	63	-10	
United States	4,438	4,940	5,070	5,400	23	22	
Canada	2,559	2,355	1,634	996	4	-61	
Mexico	842	867	866	663	3	-21	
Spain							
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	1	1	1	3			
Inflows of asylum seekers	10	10	11	10	2	48	
Refugees resident in the country					10	160	
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants						
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010		
	23.1	23.2	23.1	24.7	24.6		
Total	30.2	30.8	30.4	29.7	27.6		
Natural increase	-7.1	-7.6	-7.3	-5.0	-2.9		
Net migration							
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	1990	2000	2010	2013			
	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.5			
					73	1.6	
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	4,127	4,377	4,782	5,104			
					11.3	23.7	
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	2.9	4.2	3.0	3.7			
Real GDP	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.1	3.4	-	
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)					0.9	7,063	
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages						
	Men		Women		Total		
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	
Participation rate	90.1	90.2	62.5	64.4	79.1	80.1	
Employment rate	82.2	84.0	53.6	56.5	70.8	73.2	
Unemployment rate	8.8	6.9	14.2	12.3	10.5	8.6	

JAMAICA

Overview of the history of international migration

The ethnic composition of the Jamaican population is linked to the nation's socio-economic history and has its roots deeply embedded in slavery and colonization. The first inhabitants were the Amerindians (Arawaks and Tainos). However, with the arrival of the Spaniards in 1494, the aboriginal population strongly decreased. In 1655, the English occupied the island. Apart from the presence of the British, immigrants from China, India and West Africa provided labor for the mercantile trade and sugar production sectors during the 17th to early 20th centuries (Thomas-Hope et al., 2009). Sugar cane was grown in plantations on the island through a system which was underpinned by the institution of slavery. Jamaica remained a British colony until it gained independence on August 6, 1962. Since independence, there has been a shift in migration patterns. Formerly an immigration country before independence, albeit in a limited way, Jamaica began losing population to emigration, with persons emigrating to destinations such as the United States of America (USA), Canada and the United Kingdom (UK), in search of greater job opportunities and the promise of a better standard of living.

Immigration

Immigration to Jamaica has been limited. Data during the years 1953 and 1955 classified immigrants into six categories according to motive: 1) Employment, 2) Study, 3) Medical Aid, 4) Holiday, 5) Business, and 6) Other. The majority of immigrants were in the Employment category and were mostly men from the United States (576), followed by the United Kingdom (558) and Canada (192). Most were professionals. Immigrants receiving work permits increased almost three times as fast as the overall labor force during this period, and men contributed most to this rapid increase (IOM, 2010). The spouses of male professionals, accounted for one third of immigrating women during this time (Roberts and Mills, 1958).

Data on the immigration of non-nationals, a category which includes Commonwealth Citizens and nationals of other countries (Aliens) has been collected on a regular basis since 1970 and the publication of aggregate data concerning this category commenced in 1998 (Thomas-Hope, 2004).

The immigration of Commonwealth Citizens and Aliens has gradually increased due in part to the revised Treaty of Chaguaramas which gave rise to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Single Market and Economy (CSME) and allowed for the free movement of persons within CARICOM. The treaty provides for and encourages the intra-regional movement of skilled community nationals and service providers to conduct economic activities in any CARICOM member state. More recently, increases in immigration can be attributed to the 2008 global recession, which created a further influx of Caribbean nationals to Jamaica as workers sought non-traditional job markets for employment.

The foreign-born population constituted less than 1.0% of the total population by 2011. The total foreign born population recorded for the 2011 census was 23,477, 7% below the count of 2001. Immigrants are usually highly educated (technicians, professionals and senior technicians) and

tend to be on short-term work permits. The data collected does not make it possible to determine if the permits are renewed or if short-term stays are the rule (IOM 2010).

Immigration has occurred in part because of skill shortages within certain sectors, such as the health sector, with nurses being recruited from Cuba and Nigeria to fill these vacancies. Additionally, the devastating 2010 earthquake in Haiti resulted in an influx of refugees from that country fleeing the resulting poverty and civil unrest.

Emigration

International migration has been a significant component of the historical and indeed contemporary experience of most Jamaicans. During the late 19th century into the early 20th century, emigration was a dominant feature of the country. Many Jamaicans migrated to Panama and other countries of Central America as well as Cuba. They provided labor for, among other things, the construction of the Panama Canal; the development of the trans-Isthmian railway; the plantation operations of the United Fruit Company; and the expansion of sugar production (Thomas-Hope, 2009).

The postwar flow of Caribbean immigrants to the United States, however, was limited with the passage in 1952 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, also known as the McCarran-Walter Act. This bill drastically reduced the numbers of Caribbean farm workers allowed to enter the United States, a situation that persisted until the passage of the 1965 immigration liberalization law.

Until that year, migration movements were largely towards Britain, which received approximately 300,000 Caribbean immigrants between 1948 and 1966 (African-American Migration Experience, Schomburg Center, 2005). A large number of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled laborers were hired to work in hospitals and within the industry and transport sectors, especially during the United Kingdom's postwar reconstruction efforts. With the implementation of restrictive immigration policies in the United Kingdom in 1962, however, a change in the selection pattern of immigrants has favored skilled laborers as opposed to immigrants selected on the basis of labor needs for reconstruction.

Amendments in Canada and United States legislation, in 1962 and 1965 respectively, stipulated that foreigners were to be allowed into these countries based on occupational and educational criteria in order to meet local labor market demand (Thomas-Hope et al., 2009).

These changes in legislation caused a reduction in the movement of Jamaicans to the United Kingdom and Western Europe but increased their movement to the United States and Canada.

Over the last four decades, the total number of emigrants to the United States has accounted for 77% of all emigrants from Jamaica while emigrants to Canada and the United Kingdom over the same period represented 17.3% and 5.7%, respectively, of all emigrants.

Data for the United States and Canada reveal that since 1970 more than 50% of all emigrants from Jamaica were women, usually of working age, 18-44 years of age in the United States and 25-44 in Canada (Thomas-Hope, 2004; PIOJ, 2014). Most of the emigrant women were nurses and teachers, for which there was a high demand in the United States and Canada, which offer better opportunities than Jamaica.

This history of emigration has created a large Jamaican diaspora which is similar in size to the current Jamaican population (almost 3 million). Data on Jamaicans with permanent resident status in the United States indicate that the majority of Jamaicans reside in the New York and New Jersey Metropolitan areas and in Miami and Fort Lauderdale in Florida (IOM 2010). In Canada, Jamaican migrants are concentrated in Toronto and other cities of Ontario (IOM 2010), while in the United Kingdom they are located mainly in the Midlands and London.

Legal Framework Governing International Migration

The framework governing international migration in Jamaica is based on several pieces of legislation including:

- The Jamaican Constitution
- The Foreign Recruiting Act (1875)
- The Emigrants Protection Act (1925)
- The Recruiting of Workers Act (1940)
- The Deportation (Commonwealth Citizens) Act (1942)
- The Immigration Restriction (Commonwealth Citizens) Act (1945)
- The Aliens Act (1946)
- The Employment Agencies Regulations Act (1957)
- The Criminal Justice Act (1960)
- The Foreign Nationals and Commonwealth Citizens (Employment) Act or Work Permit Act (1964)
- The Passport Act
- The Nationality Act
- The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Free Movement of Persons Act (1997)
- The Child Care and Protection Act (2004)
- The Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act (2007)

These Acts include all legislation which affect immigration, the granting of passports and the control of movements of non-Jamaicans who enter and remain in the country. These Acts also provide the general framework for border management and security in Jamaica.

Based on the Foreign Nationals and Commonwealth Citizens (Employment) Act or Work Permit Act (1964), employers can recruit workers from abroad to meet local labor market needs. The Act stipulates criteria for determining whether a person upon entry into Jamaica should be granted a stay of six months or less, landed status or a work permit.

Regulations Governing Entry and Stay

The general requirements for entry into Jamaica are: a passport with at least 6 months validity; a return ticket to the country of residence; an entry visa (where applicable); proof of financial support for the duration of the stay; and a completed Immigration card. There are two broad groups who qualify for entry and stay:

- Jamaican passport holders – (Returning Residents and Returning Residents on a Visit)

- Non-Jamaican passport holders – Visitors; Workers (Work Permit Holders and Work Permit Exemption Holders); Students; Persons with a Marriage Exemption; Dependents; Persons accepted for Permanent Residence or Unconditional Landing.

Permit durations and restrictions depend on the category of entry:

- Permanent residents (this includes retired persons who have attained the age of retirement in Jamaica and can satisfactorily demonstrate their means of subsistence) – up to 24 months
- Persons on work permits – 3 months, 1 year, 3 years
- Students – the duration of the study program
- Marriage exemption certificate holders – The endorsement granted in this case is renewable every three years for men and indefinite for women.

Persons seeking to obtain a work permit are required to make an application to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security through their prospective employer or contractor, Trade and Investment Jamaica (JAMPRO, for investors), or through legal representatives. Categories of persons eligible for receiving exemptions from work permits are outlined in the Act. In cases where there is no intention to work but the applicant wishes to remain in the country for a period in excess of six months, landed status may be granted by the Ministry of National Security. Any other person may remain as a visitor, up to a maximum of six months at any one time, subject to being in possession of a Jamaican visa in those cases where the individual is a citizen of a country to which the visa requirement applies. These regulations reflect a general strategy to manage national borders while denying permission to remain in the country to any person who falls outside the guidelines governing entry related to work or visitor status.

Under the CSME Free Movement Initiative, university graduates and other designated categories of workers are permitted to move and work throughout the region. This freedom of movement is granted through a Certificate of Recognition of CARICOM Skills Qualification offered by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security. This certificate replaces the Work Permit for CARICOM nationals.

The exit regulations of the country require a completed Immigration Card, a valid passport, the applicable visas and permits for the country of destination.

Acquisition of Nationality and Citizenship

In the Jamaican context, the terms nationality and citizenship are used interchangeably. Under Chapter 2 of the Jamaican Constitution, persons born in Jamaica and persons born outside Jamaica to Jamaican parents have an automatic right to Jamaican citizenship. Women who have married Jamaican men and former citizens of the United Kingdom and its colonies who have become naturalized or registered as British subjects in Jamaica can also register as Jamaican citizens. The Jamaican Parliament is given power in the Constitution to make further provision for the acquisition, deprivation and renunciation of citizenship. The Governor-General is given power to deprive of Jamaican citizenship those Jamaican citizens who acquire citizenship or the rights of citizenship of another country.

According to Section 3 of the Nationality Act, a citizen of any country mentioned in the First Schedule, or a citizen of the Republic of Ireland, of full age and capacity, may be registered at the discretion of the Minister as a citizen of Jamaica if he/she is:

- ordinarily a resident in Jamaica
- in Crown service under the Government of Jamaica
- partly the one and partly the other, for the period of five years ending with the date of his application, or such shorter period ending as the Minister may in the special circumstances of any case accept.

Jamaican citizenship may be granted to persons on the following basis as outlined in the Jamaican Nationality Act and Chapter 2 of the Jamaican Constitution:

- Descent
- Marriage
- Naturalization (non-Commonwealth Citizens)
- Registration (Commonwealth Citizens)
- Registration (Minors)
- Cases of doubt (whether on a question of fact or law or based on a certification that a person is now a citizen of Jamaica)

Data provided by the Immigration Section of the Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency (PICA) indicated that 1,493 foreigners were granted Jamaican citizenship between 2006 and 2010 (IOM, 2010)

Irregular Migration

Most irregular immigrants in Jamaica entered the country legally and were officially authorized to stay based on their purpose of visit, but stayed beyond the duration of their permit. There is no information regarding any estimates of irregular immigrants in Jamaica. However, as the law now stands, any immigrant who remains in Jamaica beyond their authorized period is subject to deportation by the Immigration Section of the Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency.

Refugees and Complementary Protection

Jamaica has signed and is party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (the Convention) and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (The Protocol).

The Ministry of National Security has recently adopted a Refugee Policy (2009) to ensure its compliance with and meeting the obligations of the Convention and Protocol. It also has established the procedures for managing the determination of refugee status.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Jamaica							
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Permanent and temporary	4,762	4,813	8,883	9,055	3.3	90	
Total migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2011	2013	2011	2013			
Family	279	238	6	3			
Work	2,913	3,907	61	43			
Study	na	1,487	na	16			
Unknown	1,621	3,423	34	38			
Total	4,813	9,055	100	100			
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012			
All countries	42,683	40,878	42,462	43,732	100	2	
United States	31,706	29,485	30,896	31,217	71	-2	
Canada	10,057	10,505	10,560	10,505	24	4	
United Kingdom	na	na	na	1,000	2	na	
Barbados	401	372	454	456	1	14	
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Inflows of asylum seekers	-	-	-	1	0	4	
Refugees resident in the country	8	7	7	8	7	21	
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants				2005-2010		
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005			
Total	5.8	8.0	9.5	7.6	4.4		
Natural increase	19.6	17.3	15.3	13.4	11.8		
Net migration	-13.8	-9.3	-5.8	-5.8	-7.4		
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	1990	2000	2010	2013			
	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	35	6.0	
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	1,911	2,025	2,038	2,065	14.1	8.1	
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Real GDP	-1.5	1.7	-0.6	0.6	0.1	-	
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	-1.8	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.2	8,607	
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages						
	Men		Women		Total		
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	
Participation rate	81.2	80.6	80.3	80.2	80.7	80.4	
Employment rate	68.4	69.2	71.5	72.3	70.1	71.0	
Unemployment rate	15.7	14.2	11.0	9.9	13.1	11.7	

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MEXICO

Though Mexico continues to be characterized by high levels of emigration and in the last two decades has been more and more a transit country for migrants travelling to the United States, immigration has increased significantly in recent years. In 2013, Mexico saw more than 60,700 permanent immigrants enter the country, almost three times the average of the three previous years. Although temporary migration has decreased, particularly in comparison to 2012, total immigrants to the country in 2013 were some 65% higher than the previous year.

The foreign-born population has grown somewhat in recent years but continued to be less than one percent of the total population in 2013.

Regular migration of Mexicans to the United States has continued to increase and in 2012 was 13% greater than in 2010. At the same time, estimates of irregular immigration show important decreases in the number of Mexicans entering the United States since the economic crisis, with a decline of approximately one million in total between 2007 and 2012, according to estimates from the Pew Hispanic Centre.⁴¹

The recovery of the economy of the United States is undoubtedly related to the positive results of the labor market outcomes for Mexican migrants observed in OECD countries in general, considering that more than 85% of Mexican emigrants reside in the United States. The unemployment rate for Mexican workers in the United States and Europe declined around 2 percentage points from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, with falls recorded for both men and women.

Between 2012 and 2013, Mexico saw an increase of 60% in the number of asylum requests, with 1,296 requests recorded in 2013. Most petitioners were from Honduras, El Salvador and Cuba. In the same year, 1,831 refugees lived in Mexico, most of them of Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Honduran origin.

Mexico continues to be the largest recipient of remittances in all of Latin America, in absolute terms, with 21.6 billion dollars being remitted in 2013 (approximately 2% of Gross Domestic Product), almost all from the United States. Nevertheless, the amount of remittances actually declined relative to 2012, by about -3.8%.

The current government administration's 2013-2018 National Development Plan includes a Special Migration Program 2014-2018. The program's state aim is to promote an integral, inter-sectorial, participative immigration policy based on promoting human rights, sustainable development, gender, interculturality and human security.

From 2008 to 2013, more than 16,000 Mexicans have left Spain and returned to Mexico, according to the Spanish National Statistics Institute. Between 2010 and 2013, more than 1.5 million Mexican migrants have been repatriated by the authorities of the United States, according to Mexican government figures. Since 2014, the government, through the National Migration Institute, has implemented the "We Are Mexican" initiative ("Somos Mexicanos"), which widens the reach of the Human Repatriation Programme, implemented since 2007. The program seeks to serve the

⁴¹ Unauthorized Immigrant Population Trends for States, Birth Countries and Regions, Pew Hispanic Centre, December 2014.

immediate needs of repatriated nationals, providing them with information, orientation, food, shelter, medical assistance, telephone calls to relatives, relocation and ease of return to their communities of origin as well as employment and social integration.

The Paisano Program, established in 1989, is a program which supports Mexican migrants who temporarily visit the country to address the information needs during their entry into, transfer through or exit from Mexico. *Paisano* facilitates administrative migratory processing and provides information on customs regulations, the importation of vehicles, health and sanitary regulations as well as on obtaining, renewing and authenticate documents in consulates abroad.

Beginning in 2014, the government of Mexico launched the Southern Border Programme (“Frontera Sur”), which seeks to deliver Border Worker and Regional Visitor cards to citizens of Guatemala and Belize with the objective of regularizing border crossings into the country. In addition to interinstitutional actions for the protection of migrants, it also seeks to combat organized crime, prevent social crime and facilitate access to public and social services.

In November 2012, in the framework of the Pacific Alliance, Mexico announced the abolition of visas previously necessary for Colombian and Peruvian nationals to enter its territory. Under this new regulation, Colombians and Peruvians may enter and stay in Mexico for up to six months without visas, provided that the activities they conduct are non-remunerative, such as tourism, transit or business.

From May 2013, citizens of Brazil visiting the country for the same purposes (tourism, transit or business) are also exempt from any visa requirement.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Mexico							
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	26,180	21,464	18,153	60,709			
Permanent	38,890	41,052	39,367	33,865	0.5	132	
Temporary					0.3	-13	
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	Family	8,937	21,676	34	36		
	Humanitarian	-	214	-	-		
	Work	8,544	20,411	33	34		
	Other	8,699	18,408	33	30		
Total	26,180	60,709	100	100			
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	Family	5,314	7,641	14	23		
	Humanitarian	1,076	277	3	1		
	Study	4,653	7,540	12	22		
	Work	16,261	13,331	42	39		
	Other	11,586	5,076	30	15		
Total	38,890	33,865	100	100			
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012			
	All countries	339,067	309,807	325,576	350,867	100	3
	United States	291,121	266,502	280,053	301,555	86	4
	Canada	32,054	26,130	26,840	29,060	8	-9
	Spain	4,869	4,789	4,998	4,676	1	-4
Germany	2,777	3,008	3,495	3,485	1	25	
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Inflows of asylum seekers	9	6	7			11	8	1,296
Refugees resident in the country	12	14	13	15	13	1,831	
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants						
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010		
	Total	20.1	20.6	17.0	12.8	12.5	
	Natural increase	23.4	22.3	20.7	18.2	16.1	
Net migration	-3.3	-1.7	-3.7	-5.5	-3.6		
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands)	% change 2013/2010	
	1990	2000	2010	2013			
	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	1,103	10.5	
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	21,271	22,731	22,446	21,583	2.0	1.5	
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Real GDP	5.1	4.0	4.0	1.1	3.6	-
	GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	3.8	2.8	2.7	-0.2	2.3	9,649
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages						
		Men		Women		Total	
		2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
	Participation rate	87.0	87.1	56.2	56.6	72.9	73.0
	Employment rate	79.2	81.3	48.5	49.9	65.1	66.7
	Unemployment rate	9.0	6.7	13.7	11.9	10.7	8.6

PANAMA

From 2010 to 2013, permanent immigration to Panama has increased over 60%.

The percentage of the foreign-born among the total population in Panama has risen continuously in recent decades, from 2.5% in 1990 to 4.1% in 2013.

By contrast, Panamanian emigration has declined steadily. Between 2009 and 2012, recorded outflows showed a decrease of more than a fifth. The United States, Spain, Chile and Mexico are the main countries of destination for Panamanian nationals, the United States predominating with more than 60% of emigrants.

The situation of Panamanians in the labor market of OECD countries has improved in recent years. Though the rate of participation has increased only slightly from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, the rate of employment went up 3.2 percentage points.

For the year 2013, Panama received 827 asylum requests – mainly from Colombia, Cuba and Ghana – while between 2006 and 2010, the average number of requests was 388. In the same year (2013), the country was home to 2665 refugees, a majority of them from Colombia, followed by Cuba, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Also in 2013, Panama received 794 million dollars in remittances, representing approximately 3% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In comparison with 2012, the rate of growth of remittances was 9.2%.

According to statistics available from the General Administration of Financial Enterprises of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, remittances to foreign countries have increased some 16%, reaching 374 million dollars in 2013. The main countries receiving these remittances are: Colombia, China, United States, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic, while incoming remittances are mainly from the United States, Colombia and Costa Rica.

In the year 2010, Panama began a regularization of immigrants through a programme known as “Panamá Crisol de Razas.” From 2010 to 2014, the government approved approximately 60,000 provisional legal stay permits for irregular migrants, according to figures from the National Immigration Service of the country’s Ministry of Public Safety. Colombian nationals top the number of regularized migrants, followed by Nicaraguans, Dominicans and Venezuelans. In 2012, a series of Executive Orders was approved which change the regulations concerning entry and stay in the country, facilitating access for tourists, temporary workers and foreigners who wish to remain in the country. Tourists from more than 40 countries are exempt from visa requirements, and temporary workers with a work contract now face relaxed visa requirements. In addition, provisions for granting permanent residence were introduced for professionals, nationals of specific countries that have friendly relations with Panama, and parents of Panamanian children.

With the aim of repealing “Crisol de Razas”, among other reasons, a draft bill was introduced for discussion in 2014. Under the draft bill, immigrants must communicate any change of residence to the Registry of Aliens within a one-month period. Failure to do so may lead to the cancelation of the right of residence. In addition, the draft bill proposes the establishment of a roundtable to discuss

the creation of a new Immigration Code to replace current immigration law. Lastly, the draft bill proposes the repeal of Executive Order 107, of 2011, which regulated work permits to foreigners with a temporary residence permit. The National Assembly of Panama has recently (2014) approved the bill.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Panama						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants	Percent change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
Permanent	2,441	3,693	5,112	3,981	1.0	63
Temporary	3,156	2,646	4,519	1,764	0.5	-44
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2011	2013	2011	2013		
Family	1,700	2,207	46	55		
Humanitarian	-	524	-	13		
Work	473	778	13	20		
Other	1,520	472	41	12		
Total	3,693	3,981	100	100		
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2011	2013	2011	2013		
Family	94	84	4	5		
Humanitarian	1	195	-	11		
International agreements	160	68	6	4		
Study	685	341	26	19		
Work	1,696	1,053	64	60		
Other	10	23	-	1		
Total	2,646	1,764	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total	% change
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	2012/2009
All countries	5,189	4,590	4,302	4,079	100	-21
United States	3,257	2,868	2,610	2,549	62	-22
Spain	430	371	360	330	8	-23
Chile	302	213	217	170	4	-44
Mexico	231	231	190	167	4	-28
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average	Number of persons
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Inflows of asylum seekers	163	373	199	214	237	827
Refugees resident in the country	701	674	674	674	681	2,665
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants					
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	
Total	21.5	20.6	20.5	19.4	17.7	
Natural increase	22.3	20.6	19.8	18.3	16.4	
Net migration	-0.8	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands)	% change
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2013	2013/2010
	2.5	2.8	3.8	4.1	158	7.0
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP	% change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
	297	592	601	794	2.7	167.3
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth	Level
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Real GDP	5.9	10.8	10.2	8.4	8.8	-
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	4.1	8.9	8.4	6.6	7.0	18,793
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	76.4	82.0	73.9	71.1	75.0	75.8
Employment rate	66.1	73.8	65.6	65.3	65.8	69.0
Unemployment rate	nr	nr	nr	nr	12.2	9.0

Note: The regularizations carried out over the 2010-2013 period are not included in the inflows.

PARAGUAY

Immigration in Paraguay is characterised by a very high percentage of permanent immigrants, over 85% on average from 2008 to 2013. This is about double the percentage one finds on average for countries of the Americas.

Between 2009 and 2012, outflows of Paraguayan emigrants towards OECD member countries and Latin America increased some 30%. Most Paraguayan emigrants went to neighboring Argentina, which received 92% of them in 2012. Since 2009, the number of Paraguayans who emigrated to Bolivia has increased by more than 250%.

In the period covered by the report, Paraguay has received very few asylum requests. In the year 2013, only 3 requests were received, and in the previous year, 10 requests were submitted. There were 136 refugees residing in the country in 2013.

The labor market situation of Paraguayans in the United States and Europe has suffered significant changes from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013. While employment decreased by almost 20 percentage points for men, women's employment saw an increase, albeit small, of almost 2.5 percentage points.

Paraguay received 743 million dollars in remittances in 2013, a figure 12.5% lower than the amount received the previous year. This is the largest reduction in remittances among Latin American countries since 2012.

With the economic crisis in Europe, many Latin Americans have undertaken to return to their home countries, and Paraguayans are no exception. The Organisation of Ibero-American States, jointly with the European Return Fund, has put in place "one-stop shops" for returnees in Latin American countries. These are intended to facilitate re-integration into the origin country by providing psychosocial, educational and employment services in a single physical location, supported by state and/or private-sector resources.

The Paraguayan immigration law dates back to 1996 and is currently under review, with proposed reforms expected shortly. The Directorate-General for Immigration was reorganized in 2013 and its functions clarified.⁴² It is responsible for granting residence, permanent or temporary, to foreign citizens; processing changes of residence status (to permanent) for foreigners who are non-residents or temporary residents and wish to stay on; monitoring the registration and control of entries and departures of nationals and foreigners to and from the country; and managing procedures related to the regularization of irregular immigrants, when appropriate.

Within the framework of the Agreement on Residence for Nationals of States Party to Mercosur and the Agreement on Internal Regularization of Citizens of Mercosur, the government of Paraguay has conducted "regularization days", offering processing services and delivery of temporary residence cards to foreigners native to Mercosur countries who reside and/or study in Paraguay and are in a situation of irregular stay. The most recent such day was in November 2014.

⁴² Decree Number 11.539.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Panama						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	5,552	6,571	9,766	5,555		
Permanent	5,552	6,571	9,766	5,555	0.8	-
Temporary	303	409	3,366	926	0.1	206
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
	5,552	5,555	100	100		
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2013	2010	2013		
	303	926	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009
	2009	2010	2011	2012		
	102,198	88,001	123,901	133,338		
All countries	102,198	88,001	123,901	133,338	100	30
Argentina	85,251	72,375	110,703	123,238	92	45
Spain	13,397	11,907	9,775	6,001	5	-55
United States	1,308	1,180	1,149	1,108	1	-15
Bolivia	266	397	401	960	1	261
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	2	4	1	0		
Inflows of asylum seekers	2	4	1	0	2	3
Refugees resident in the country	17	19	20	20	19	136
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants				2005-2010	
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005		
	27.5	24.4	21.6	19.7		
Total	27.5	24.4	21.6	19.7	18.0	
Natural increase	28.3	25.7	23.3	21.3	19.3	
Net migration	-0.8	-1.3	-1.7	-1.6	-1.3	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010
	1990	2000	2010	2013		
	4.3	3.3	2.8	2.7		
	4.3	3.3	2.8	2.7	186	-2.9
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	723	789	804	743		
	723	789	804	743	3.7	2.8
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	13.1	4.3	-1.2	14.2		
Real GDP	13.1	4.3	-1.2	14.2	7.6	-
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	11.1	2.5	-2.9	12.3	5.8	7,833
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	90.8	81.5	76.0	83.0	80.8	82.5
Employment rate	75.2	56.2	68.7	71.1	70.8	66.6
Unemployment rate	nr	31.1	nr	14.3	nr	19.3

PERU

Peru has among the lowest levels of immigration recorded in the Americas relative to its population, with less than 1,500 permanent immigrants arriving in 2012, and less than half this number of temporary immigrants. However, the observed change in the foreign-born population over the past decade is much larger than the number of recorded new immigrants, which suggests that official statistics may be missing some entries. These could include irregular immigrants but also Peruvian nationals born abroad who returned to Peru and whose entries are not recorded in the immigration numbers.

In 2013, the foreign-born population stood at 0.3% of the total resident population, a very low level indeed.

With respect to emigration, some 130,000 Peruvians, both permanent and temporary, were recorded as immigrants in 2012 in the OECD zone or in other countries of the Americas. This statistic represents essentially the same level as in 2009, following a decline to about 120,000 per year in the intervening years. Almost two thirds of this migration was to Argentina and Chile and an additional sixth to the United States. Migration to Argentina and Chile has greatly increased since 2009, as movements to the United States and Spain have declined. Note that these statistics do not normally include tourists or business visitors, transport crew-members or diplomatic personnel, nor do they cover persons whose entry in destination countries was irregular or who overstayed their visas.

Labor market outcomes of Peruvian emigrants in Europe and the United States were largely stable overall from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, but largely as a result of offsetting movements among men and women. While both the employment and unemployment rates of Peruvian men improved, those of women took a turn for the worse, unemployment increasing by 3 points and employment declining by 4 points.

In 2013, Peru was home to 440 asylum seekers, an increase of 17% relative to asylum requests in 2012. Colombia, Cuba and the Dominican Republic were the most important countries of origin. In addition, for the same year (2012), 1,162 refugees resided in the country.

In 2013, remittances increased to 2.7 billion dollars, second only to Colombia among recipients of remittances in South America. The United States (34.5%), Spain (12.4%), Japan (8.9%) and Italy (7.8%) were the most important remitting countries, followed by Chile (7.5%) and Argentina (5.2%).

In recent years, the Peruvian State has promoted policies, such as the Law of Return (“Ley del Retorno”), aimed at assisting Peruvian migrants who return to the country. The objective of the Law of Return, or Law of Economic and Social Reintegration of the Returning Migrant (Law number 30001), is to facilitate the economic and social reintegration of returning Peruvians through diverse programs. Among them are (1) the National Employment Services, which aim to link people seeking employment with companies that require personnel through job placement services, counselling for job search, information regarding the labor market and occupational guidance; (2) Go Peru (“Vamos Perú”), a programme that to improve the employability of the unemployed or workers at risk; and (3) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (REMYPE) seeks to foster the creation of small or micro companies through a promotional tax regime.

In 2013, the Law that establishes the procedures to regularize the residence of foreigners in an irregular situation (Law 30103) was approved. The regulations establish procedures for regularizing foreigners who entered the country through immigration checkpoints before December 31, 2011, and who found themselves in an irregular situation after the expiration of their authorization to stay or reside in the country. The law permits the granting of a temporary visa or resident visa (maximum of two years) under the immigration statuses of either worker, independent professional or residing family member, as appropriate. The regulations established a term of 180 days after visa approval for foreigners to present their requests for regularization.

In April 2011, the Pacific Alliance – composed of Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru – was created. Costa Rica and Panama joined as observers. The general purpose of the Pacific Alliance was to make progress towards “the free movement of goods, services, capital and persons” among the signatory countries. It also established as an initial priority, the movement of business people, the facilitation of migration flows and cooperation among immigration and consular police. In May 2013, based on the mandates described in the Founding Treaty of the Pacific Alliance, Peru announced the abolition of visas for business people from Chile, Colombia and Mexico for up to 183 days as long as activities conducted were non-remunerative.

In the same year, Peru signed the “Agreement on Residence for Nationals of States Party to Mercosur, Bolivia and Chile,” also ratifying the internal regulations. The objective of this Agreement is to grant legal residence to nationals of those signatory states who wish to live in the territory of another. Temporary residence is granted for 2 years, after which temporary permit-holders may opt for permanent residence. The marked increase observed in the emigration of Peruvians to Argentina and Chile after 2011 is undoubtedly linked to the signing of this agreement.

2011 also saw the Parliament of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) approve a decision to formally propose to CAN countries that they join en bloc the Agreement on Residence of States Party to Mercosur, Bolivia and Chile. In practice, this only requires adoption by Ecuador and Colombia, which is facilitated by the fact that they have been associated with Mercosur since 2004.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Peru						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants	Percent change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2012/2010
Permanent	716	1,188	1,441	na	-	101
Temporary	649	943	638	na	-	-2
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2012	2010	2012		
Family	225	412	31	29		
Humanitarian	4	13	1	1		
Work	461	1,003	64	70		
Other	26	13	4	1		
Total	716	1,441	100	100		
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2012	2010	2012		
Study	204	69	31	11		
Work	104	374	16	59		
Other	341	195	53	31		
Total	649	638	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total	% change
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	2012/2009
All countries	128,204	118,483	121,514	129,939	100	1
Argentina	29,673	28,150	37,697	46,089	35	55
Chile	27,582	27,714	30,699	36,736	28	33
United States	28,347	22,122	21,789	20,658	16	-27
Spain	16,304	10,045	9,301	6,977	5	-57
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average	Number of persons
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Inflows of asylum seekers	10	16	13	14	13	440
Refugees resident in the country	39	39	37	38	38	1,162
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants					
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	
Total	21.8	19.0	16.5	12.8	10.8	
Natural increase	23.5	21.6	19.3	17.5	15.9	
Net migration	-1.7	-2.6	-2.8	-4.7	-5.1	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands)	% change
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2013	2013/2010
	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	105	7.7
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP	% change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
	2,534	2,697	2,779	2,707	1.5	6.8
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth	Level
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Real GDP	8.5	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.7	-
GDP/per capita [PPP in constant 2011 international dollars]	7.2	5.2	4.6	4.4	5.4	11,396
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	86.6	86.7	77.4	75.5	81.5	80.5
Employment rate	72.1	75.5	67.3	63.4	69.4	68.8
Unemployment rate	16.8	12.9	13.0	16.0	14.8	14.5

UNITED STATES

United States total immigrant admissions for lawful permanent residents in fiscal year 2013 were, at 990,600, 5% lower than the 2010 level.

Family-sponsored immigration accounted for two-thirds (649,600) of this total, while 161 000 immigrants (16%) were employment-based, a 9% increase compared to 2010. The diversity visa program granted a further 50,000 immigrant visas by lottery. The resettled refugee ceiling was set at 70,000 for 2013. In total, 119,600 persons were admitted on a humanitarian basis; this includes migrants who were granted refugee status while in the country and who became permanent residents.

In 2013, the United States issued approximately 1.6 million non-immigrant temporary visas (excluding government officials, business visitors, crew members and tourists), mainly for study or work, 20% more than in 2010.

The number of naturalizations, which peaked at 1,046,500 in 2008, dropped below 700,000 annually in the period 2009-2011, but climbed to 779,900 in 2013. Mexico was the leading nationality (13% of all naturalizations).

The foreign-born population residing in the United States in 2013 was 41.3 million, 13% of the total population. It mainly originates from other American countries, including the Caribbean, and from Asia. The main countries of birth were Mexico (11.6 million or 28%), India (2 million), the Philippines (1.8 million) and China (1.8 million). The other main American countries of birth with more than half a million persons resident in the United States in 2013 were El Salvador, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Canada, Jamaica, Colombia, Haiti and Honduras.

Working-age migrant men from other countries of the Americas have particularly high participation rates in the labor market of the United States, with 86% working or looking for work in the period 2012-2013. This is 4 percentage points higher than other foreign-born and 12 points higher than the native-born. They are also less affected by unemployment than the native-born. Female migrants, on the contrary, have lower participation rates and higher unemployment rates than the other foreign-born and the native-born. The unemployment rates of American migrants decreased slightly between 2010-2011 and 2012-2013, in the same proportion as the native-born.

Emigrants from the United States living in Europe have a low employment rate (67%) and show large differences in participation rates between men and women; indeed the participation rate of women is some 17.5 percentage points lower than that of men.

Around 200,000 persons born in the United States have moved to other OECD countries or other countries of the Americas every year since 2009. Migration outflows from the United States are mainly directed to Canada and Asian or European countries like Korea, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany and Spain. Emigration is also on the rise to some Latin American countries like Mexico and Chile where flows of persons born in the United States more than doubled between 2005 and 2012 but remain below 5,000 annually.

The largest groups of emigrants from the United States established in other OECD countries can be found in Mexico — where the United States was the main country of birth of the foreign-born

with more than 738,000 immigrants in 2010 — followed by Canada (263,000 immigrants in 2011), the United Kingdom (146,000 immigrants in 2012), Australia (96,000 immigrants in 2012) and Israel (85,000 immigrants in 2011). Many of the US-born persons living in Mexico are children of Mexican migrants to the United States who returned to Mexico.

More than 12,000 US citizens have acquired the citizenship of another OECD country annually in the period 2005-2012. The main citizenships adopted are the ones of the main countries of destinations. An increase was also observed in the acquisition of citizenships of smaller destination countries, in particular Eastern European countries after their accession to the European Union in 2007 and Luxembourg, which has allowed dual citizenship from 1 January 2009.

In the first half of 2014, police accounts and a United Nations report alerted national authorities to an increase in unaccompanied children from Central America crossing the border from Mexico. This increase may have been prompted by a combination of factors among which are the increase of violence in Central America and the prospects of immigration reforms, even though new immigrants are not covered by recent policy initiatives (see below).

The United States immigration system saw several policy initiatives over the past two years.

In 2012, President Obama, acting by executive order, announced the deferred-action-for-childhood-arrivals (DACA) policy. This policy provides for the deferral of expulsions of persons who came to the United States as children and provides them with work authorizations without providing formal lawful status. On 20 November 2014, the DACA renewal and work authorizations were extended to three-years from the former two. This change applies to first-time applications as well as applications for renewal. The initial age cap of 31 no longer applies. The eligibility cut-off date by which a DACA applicant must have been in the United States was adjusted from 15 June 2007 to 1 January 2010. Eligibility now encompasses all undocumented immigrants who entered the United States before the age of 16. Prior to 1 January 2010, around 600,000 persons are likely to benefit from this policy.

In 2013, the Obama administration submitted an immigration reform bill entitled “Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act” that combined provisions for border security, a path to citizenship for undocumented migrants and reforms of legal migration regulations. This very comprehensive reform bill was divided into five titles. Title I contained provisions for border security with increases in staffing and in equipment for Customs and Border Protection, the establishment of more favorable rules for migrants and for persons being removed, and the training of border and law enforcement officials in Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. Title II provided for the deliverance of documents to agricultural workers unlawfully residing in the United States, the creation of a merit and points-based immigrant admission system and the extension of the waiver of inadmissibility provisions for undocumented migrants who entered the country before the age of 16 and for parents of children lawfully in the country. Title III included provisions for the elimination of the one-year time limit for filing an asylum claim and for the granting of an employment authorization 180 days after the filing of an asylum application. Title IV listed changes to the non-immigrant visa programs, namely the right to work for certain spouses of H-1B permit holders and the establishment of an EB-6 immigrant investor visa. Title V introduced a surcharge on employers’ applications for non-immigrant visas, funds from which were earmarked to a Youth Jobs fund to provide employment opportunities to low-income youth.

The bill passed in the Senate in June 2013 but was never debated in the full House. Immigration reform in the United States thus remains deadlocked, with little prospects of a solution in sight.

Acting again by executive order, President Obama announced on 20 November 2014 the Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA). The DAPA allows individuals to apply for temporary relief from deportation if they have a son or daughter who is a United States citizen or a lawful permanent resident, have continuously resided in the United States since before 2010 and are not prioritized for removal under the new policy. Persons who apply for deferred action pursuant to these criteria shall also be eligible for work authorization. Both the deferred action and the work authorization are valid for three years. Applicants will pay the work authorization and biometric fees. The ultimate judgment as to whether an immigrant is granted deferred action will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Applicants will undergo a background check of all relevant national security and criminal databases including Department of Homeland Security and FBI databases. They have to have been physically present in the United States in November 2014. The DAPA does not apply to recent undocumented immigrants or those thinking of migrating to the United States. Indeed, the broader executive actions announced by the President include prioritizing the repatriation of recent border crossers and any person who tries to cross the border without proper documentation.

As many as five million persons living in the United States illegally are likely to benefit from this first memorandum out of a total of nearly 11 million undocumented immigrants, of which more than half are Mexicans.

A court order in February 2015 halted the expansion of DACA and the implementation of DAPA. In May 2015 the appeal court ruled against the US Justice Department which had appealed the earlier decision. The decision now stands unless appealed again to the full appeals court or the Supreme Court of the United States.

Another major memorandum issued the same day as DAPA introduces policies in support of high-skilled businesses and workers. The first provision is to assist employers in attracting and retaining highly skilled workers by ensuring that all immigrant visas authorized by Congress are issued. The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is instructed to provide better guidance on the possibilities for an immigrant worker to change jobs without jeopardizing his or her ability to seek lawful permanent residence. The second provision establishes that the "Optional Practical Training", which allows students to extend their time in the United States for temporary employment in a relevant field of study, is expanded to other degree programs and the time period offered to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics students is extended. Third, the "national interest waiver" that allows highly qualified foreigners to seek green cards without employer sponsorship is to be promoted, as it is now underutilized. Similarly, there are provisions for granting "parole status" to inventors, researchers and founders of start-up enterprises of "significant public benefit" on a case-by-case basis. This temporary status would be given to holders of promising projects, in situations where the persons concerned do not qualify for a national interest waiver. Fourth, the L-1B visa program for intracompany transferees is to be made more consistent with a better guidance on the meaning of the requirement of "specialized knowledge" for adjudication of the visa petitions. Finally, an immigrant wishing to adjust his or her status is to be allowed to change jobs or employers while his or her long-standing visa petition is being examined.

In order to secure the Southern border, three Joint Task Forces will be created: one responsible for the Southern maritime border, one focusing on the Southern land border and the West coast, and one focused on investigation. They will seek to enforce immigration laws, combat transnational criminal organizations and minimize the risk of terrorism.

Removal procedures were specified under two memoranda. The first one specifies priorities in the type of immigrants to be removed. The second one announces the discontinuation of the "Secure Communities Program", in charge of identifying and facilitating the removal of criminal aliens, and its replacement by the "Priority Enforcement Program" (PEP), which redirects removal efforts towards those who pose a demonstrable risk to national security.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement officer jobs will be reclassified and their premium pay system improved to better remunerate them in their critical mission of removing criminals.

The provisional waiver program in place provides undocumented foreigners with some level of certainty that they will be able to return after a successful interview in the U.S. consulate of their country of citizenship. They will no longer be barred from returning for three or ten years if they can prove that the bar imposes an "extreme hardship" to a citizen or lawful permanent spouse or parent. This program will be extended to all relatives for whom an immigrant visa is immediately available. In order to broaden the use of this program, the USCIS is to clarify the meaning of "extreme hardship".

To support the military in its recruitment efforts, the Department of Homeland Security will expand the scope of its parole-in-place memorandum of November 2013 to include family members of citizens and lawful permanent residents who seek to enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces. The current program applies only to family members of those already part of the military service or veterans. The temporary status granted applies as well to persons in the United States who have entered without inspection.

USCIS regularly grants authorizations to travel abroad called "advance parole" to temporary migrants or immigrants with pending immigration applications. A memorandum calls for a Directive to provide consistency regarding advance parole, so that travel on advance parole would not be considered as a "departure" and does not trigger the ground of inadmissibility that bars admission after the accrual of unlawful presence. This would provide greater assurance to individuals with advance parole of the consequences of their travel.

Access to naturalization will be eased with the implement of credit card payment facilities and partial fee exemptions as well as public awareness campaigns.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

United States							
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants 2013	Percent change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Permanent	1,042,625	1,062,040	1,031,631	990,553	3.1	-5
Temporary	1,357,355	1,452,813	1,510,572	1,630,580	5.1	20	
Permanent migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	Family	690,915	649,686	66	66		
	Humanitarian	136,325	119,647	13	12		
	Work and accompanying family	148,380	161,154	14	16		
Other	67,005	60,066	6	6			
Total	1,042,625	990,553	100	100			
Temporary migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution				
	2010	2013	2010	2013			
	Family	243,034	288,368	18	18		
	Humanitarian	84	169	-	-		
	Study	396,180	548,352	29	34		
	Work	343,124	412,785	25	25		
	Work and accompanying family	45,229	56,853	3	3		
	Other	329,704	324,053	24	20		
	Total	1,357,355	1,630,580	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total 2012	% change outflows 2012/2009	
	2009	2010	2011	2012			
	All countries	211,571	224,280	225,679	211,815	100	-
	Canada	48,468	53,020	52,140	54,170	26	12
	Korea	27,127	28,328	28,061	28,866	14	6
	Japan	23,549	22,669	19,303	20,985	10	-11
	Germany	17,706	18,262	20,149	19,563	9	10
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average 2010-2013	Number of persons 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Inflows of asylum seekers	138	192	208	213	188	68,243
Refugees resident in the country	847	841	825	824	834	263,662	
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants						
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010		
	Total	10.2	10.4	12.0	9.3	9.2	
	Natural increase	7.0	6.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	
	Net migration	3.2	3.4	6.1	3.7	3.4	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands) 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	1990	2000	2010	2013			
	7.9	11.1	12.9	13.1	41,300	3.4	
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP 2013	% change 2013/2010	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
		5,930	6,104	6,285	6,695	-	12.9
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth 2010-2013	Level 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
	Real GDP	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	-
	GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	51,340
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages						
		Men		Women		Total	
		2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
	Participation rate	80.4	80.8	61.4	63.4	70.5	71.7
	Employment rate	76.3	75.7	58.2	59.2	66.9	67.0
	Unemployment rate	nr	nr	nr	nr	5.1	6.4

URUGUAY

With an increasing permanent and temporary migration since 2010, migration inflows in Uruguay registered a 68% increase over the period covered by this report (2010-2013). At the same time, the stock of immigrants has decreased. While in 2010, Uruguay was home to 80,000 foreign-born individuals, by 2013 that figure had decreased to 74,000, representing 2.2% of the country's total population.

In 2012, emigration by Uruguayans towards OECD countries and Latin America was double the immigration flow the country received for 2013. More than 10,000 Uruguayans left the country in 2012, of which 41% did so for neighboring Argentina. In comparison with the year 2009, emigration fell slightly, though outflows to Argentina have intensified.

The total employment rate of Uruguayans in the labor markets of the United States and Europe decreased from 65.5% to 63.3% between 2010 and 2013. The rate of participation of women increased over the same period by almost 6 points, while employment decreased by 1 percentage point.

In Uruguay, the number of asylum seekers remains very low. In 2013, there were 37 asylum requests, a figure similar to that of the previous year. The most important countries of origin continue to be Colombia and Peru. For the same year, there were 203 refugees residing in the country.

The year 2013 saw a small increase of 0.6% in remittances sent to the country, adding up to a total of 133 million dollars.

The National Institute of Statistics has produced estimates of the number of returning migrants beginning with the 2011 Census, yielding a figure of 5,000 returnees per year since 2009 (February 2013). Most of them are of an economically active age, between 30 and 39 years, and more than half live with a person born abroad. According to the INE, Spain became the first country of origin of returnees. The number of those returning from the United States also increased.

For those returnees who have lived more than two years abroad, the Office of Return and Welcome ("Oficina de Retorno y Bienvenida") offers different special programs based on agreements between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other public entities. The agreements cover areas such as health care, communications, insurance and rental guarantees. Return migrants can access these programs on a one-time-only basis and within time limits established by each organisation or institution, not to exceed, in any case, one year from the returnee's date of arrival into the country.

In 2014 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was granted the power to process permanent residence requests in consular offices around the world. This regulation is aligned with the Agreement on Residence for Nationals of States Party to Mercosur signed in 2002 in Brazil and approved in Uruguay in 2005.

A draft bill currently under consideration would modify the law on nationality, granting the status of natural citizen to the children of a Uruguayan mother or father born outside the national territory. Also, on August 28, 2014 Law No. 19.254 was approved and grants "permanent residence" to the spouses, partners, parents, siblings and grandchildren of Uruguayans, as well as to all citizens of Mercosur countries and associated States.

Lastly, a number of measures have been passed to facilitate administrative procedures for migrants. Specifically, the cost of the healthcare card for migrants has been reduced; the fees for processing the legalization of documents through the Foreign Affairs Ministry have been dropped; and the requirement of translating documents has been eliminated for nationals of Mercosur countries.

Recent trends in migrant's flows and stocks and in labor market outcomes of emigrants

Uruguay						
Migration inflows (foreign nationals)	Persons				Per 1,000 inhabitants	Percent change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
Permanent and temporary	2,183	1,071	2,426	3,672	1.1	68
Total migration inflows (foreign nationals) by type	Persons		% distribution			
	2010	2012	2010	2012		
Family	568	354	26	15		
Study	118	164	5	7		
Work	1,326	1,838	61	76		
Other	171	70	8	3		
Total	2,183	2,426	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals) From unstandardized destination country data	Persons				% of total	% change outflows
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	2012/2009
All countries	10,827	9,274	9,205	10,402	100	-4
Argentina	3,712	2,710	3,240	4,302	41	16
United States	2,545	2,038	2,238	2,037	20	-20
Spain	2,416	2,227	1,768	1,239	12	-49
United Kingdom	na	na	na	1,000	10	na
Asylum seekers and refugees	Per million inhabitants				Average	Number of persons
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Inflows of asylum seekers	6	6	11	11	8	37
Refugees resident in the country	56	51	53	60	55	203
Components of population growth	Per 1,000 inhabitants					
	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	
Total	6.4	7.2	5.9	0.3	2.8	
Natural increase	8.4	8.5	7.5	6.5	5.8	
Net migration	-2.0	-1.3	-1.6	-6.3	-3.0	
Foreign-born population	Percentage of the total population				Persons (thousands)	% change
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2013	2013/2010
	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	74	-4.6
Remittances	Millions of dollars				% of GDP	% change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2013/2010
	120	124	123	133	0.4	10.8
Macroeconomic indicators	Annual growth in %				Average annual growth	Level
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013	2013
Real GDP	8.4	7.3	3.7	4.4	6.0	-
GDP/per capita (PPP in constant 2011 international dollars)	8.0	7.0	3.3	4.0	5.6	18,966
Labor market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States	Percentages					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013	2010-2011	2012-2013
Participation rate	86.6	88.5	72.0	77.4	78.5	83.1
Employment rate	73.7	68.7	58.8	57.7	65.5	63.3
Unemployment rate	14.9	22.3	18.3	25.5	16.6	23.8

PART III

Statistical Annex

Introduction

The statistics in this annex come from two main sources, namely the countries of the Americas, on the one hand, and OECD countries, on the other. There is some overlap in the two groups, namely Canada, the United States, Mexico and Chile. The objective of the annex is to provide statistics on two aspects of international migration with regard to countries of the Americas, namely immigration into those countries and emigration from the same countries to OECD countries. The latter evidently does not cover all emigration from countries of Americas to the rest of the world, but certainly a significant proportion of it. The immigration/emigration dichotomy provides a natural structuring of the tables in this annex, for which a lettering system has been defined.

The table lettering system

The tables in this annex have been lettered systematically, to make it simpler to remember their content when referencing them. The first letter is either an “I” (for immigration) or an “E” (for emigration). The tables labeled “I” are those for which the statistics come from the countries of the Americas and concern immigrants into those countries. For those labeled “E”, the statistics come from OECD countries, to which persons who are citizens of the Americas are emigrating or have emigrated in the past and of which they are or were residents.

The second letter of the lettering system is either an “a” (for aggregate) or “d” (for detailed). Tables labeled “a” give totals for certain characteristics for each country of the Americas in a single table. Tables labeled “d” provide detail for each country of the Americas on the countries of origin of immigrants or of destination of emigrants for the American country in question, as appropriate. There is a separate table for each country of the Americas. The exact nature of the country-level detail (whether it is country of birth, country of residence, country of nationality, etc.) depends on the nature of the table. Tables on immigration, for example, give entries of immigrating persons by country of nationality; whereas tables of the foreign-born population will give statistics disaggregated by country of birth and tables on acquisition of nationality by country of previous nationality.

Finally, the third part of the lettering system gives a 2-letter acronym which serves as a reminder of the precise table content. The acronyms used thus far are the following:

- **fl**, for flows, which can refer to inflows (for the I tables) or outflows (for the E tables);
- **as**, for asylum seekers;
- **fb**, for the foreign-born population;
- **an**, for acquisitions of nationality.

Table I.a.fb., for example, describes a table giving the total foreign-born population for each country of the Americas (for which data are available) in a single table. Table E.d.an., on the other hand, refers to a set of tables, one for each country of the Americas, containing the number of citizens of that country having obtained a nationality in an OECD country, by OECD country for which the nationality was obtained.

Note that not all possible tables of the lettering system are present in this statistical annex. For example, there are as yet no E.a.as. or E.d.as. tables, which would provide statistics on asylum seekers from countries of the Americas who have made requests for asylum in OECD countries.

The lettering system allows room for expansion, for example, to include unemployment rates of workers from the Americas in OECD countries (E.a.un., overall and E.d.un., by OECD country of residence). Such tables may be included in future editions of *International Migration in the Americas*.

The tables to be found in this annex are as follows:

Immigration

- I.a.fl. Inflows of legal immigrants of foreign nationality
- I.a.as. Inflows of asylum seekers
- I.a.fb. The foreign-born population
- I.a.an. Acquisitions of nationality
- I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality
- I.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality, by country of previous nationality

Emigration to OECD countries

- E.a.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries
- E.a.fb. The population born in the Americas living in OECD countries
- E.a.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries
- E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by country of destination
- E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of acquired nationality

Sources and definitions

Flows

Data on **outflows** of citizens of the Americas to OECD countries are obtained from the official statistics of the latter countries provided to the OECD. These statistics are based on national definitions and are not standardized. Although the OECD produces a set of standardized statistics on permanent immigration, the statistics of these series are not yet available by nationality of the immigrant, hence the recourse to official national statistics provided to the OECD by its member countries.

The disadvantage of this approach is that the coverage of the national statistics can vary considerably across countries. The statistics for the United States, for example, cover “green-card” migration, that is, persons who receive the right of permanent residence. Those for Germany, on the other hand, cover persons who have arrived from abroad, live in a private dwelling, intend to stay in Germany for more than a certain period of time (which varies by Land (province) but is no more than 3 months), who have registered themselves in a municipal population register and are either citizens of the European Union or have a residence permit of duration compatible with their intended stay period. The immigration statistics for Germany evidently have a much broader coverage than those of the United States because they include entries of many persons for short-term, temporary reasons, including, for example, seasonal workers, trainees, and international students. Such statistics also exist for the United States but are not commonly included with the green-card numbers, which represent the official “new permanent residents” of the United States.

In practice, this means that the statistics on emigration of citizens of the Americas towards OECD countries shown in this publication are partial and do not necessarily include all emigrants in all destination countries. The most glaring omission for the purposes of this publication is that of temporary movements of citizens of the Americas to the United States, although statistics on the total volume of these movements are shown in Table 1 in the opening chapter of this publication and are included in Table 5 on outflows, as well as in the outflow tables in the country note statistics. For the present, care should be exercised in interpreting the statistics on emigration to OECD countries. The statistics presented are indicative and do not present a complete picture of out-migration from countries in the Americas to OECD countries. Note that the statistics on outflows presented in this annex, in contrast to those presented in the rest of this publication, do not include outflows to other countries of the Americas except to those which are member countries of the OECD.

The reader is referred to the metadata regarding tables E.a.fl. and E.d.fl. for a description of the sources and definitions of the immigration statistics in OECD countries.

Data on inflows of immigrants into countries of the Americas are based on the statistics of the destination countries supplied to the Organization of American States. The data collected are, as for OECD countries, national statistics, but an attempt has been made to present them according to a common definition. In almost cases, the data come from administrative sources on residence permits and/or entry visas.

The data for a number of countries have been revised since the previous edition of this publication (2012). This has occurred because of changes in the provision of national data, of a better understanding of national visa and permit systems or of the implementation of new immigration laws, which have created series breaks and have required a re-examination of national statistics and concepts. Among the countries for which this has occurred are Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru.

For the purposes of harmonization of the immigration statistics, the underlying concept is that of “permanent” as opposed to “temporary” migration. A “permanent migrant” in this publication is not necessarily someone who has received the right of permanent residence, but rather someone who upon entry receives a permit which is (more or less) indefinitely renewable, even if some conditions may need to be satisfied in order for the permit to be renewed, such as the holding of a job. Persons who receive permits which are not renewable or only renewable on a limited basis are temporary migrants. The latter include such persons as seasonal workers, international students, service providers, performing artists, etc. In many countries, temporary migrants may be allowed to change status under certain conditions, that is, to move to a permanent migration track, which allows them to stay in the country indefinitely. Persons who do not fall into either of these categories are those such as tourists, persons in transit, business visitors, that is, persons whose objective is neither to establish a residence, whether temporary or permanent, in the country nor to exercise an economic activity nor to study.

Most countries of the Americas, like the United States, grant permanent permits to persons arriving who want to settle indefinitely and satisfy the required criteria or who, after arriving as temporary migrants, would like to stay on, apply to do so and are deemed to satisfy the necessary conditions. This makes it relatively easy, in principle, to standardize the national statistics along the permanent / temporary dimension. In a number of cases, however, certain categories are not explicitly identified

as “permanent” or “temporary” and judgment was exercised on their classification. These are identified in the metadata tables. In addition, it has not always been possible to fully harmonize the statistics provided by participating countries because the statistics are not always sufficiently disaggregated by category of migration. It is expected that the process of standardization will improve over time, as more and more information becomes available on the categories of migration and on the different types of residence permits.

For a number of countries, however, there are some significant deviations from the standard permanent/temporary distinction or in the coverage of the data. These are Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Uruguay. The concepts underlying the statistics for these countries are specified in the metadata on inflows.

To the extent possible, diplomats, their families and employees have been excluded from the statistics of immigration into the Americas. It has been possible to do this, however, only in countries which have provided statistics on immigration by category of entry. Persons in these groups have a special status in all countries as representatives of their governments and are generally not considered residents, unless they request permission to stay on after the end of their assignments, in which case then enter into the normal statistics of immigration.

The terms “flow” or “entry” used in connection with immigration or emigration phenomena in this publication do not necessarily reflect an actual cross-border movement, but rather an entry into the official statistics as residents, which may not coincide in time with the year when the movement occurred. In some cases, this may simply reflect the interval between the movement and its registration. In other cases, however, in particular with respect to permanent migration, the registration may not be of the entry but rather of the passage from a temporary to a permanent status. The objective of the statistics is to identify the permanent/temporary status of the migrant when the entry occurred but also to allow for situations when someone initially identified as temporary at the time of entry applies for and is allowed to change to permanent status.

Asylum seekers, refugees, the foreign-born population, acquisitions of nationality

Statistics for these three groups are more straightforward than are those for inflows or outflows.

Asylum-seekers are persons who have applied for asylum or refugee status (according to the 1951 Geneva Convention), but who have not yet received a final decision on their application. The statistics given in this publication only cover persons who made their request during the specified reference year or years. Refugees, on the other hand, are persons who have been resettled from refugee camps overseas or whose claim to asylum has been formally recognized.

The definition of a foreign-born person is self-explanatory. Note, however, that the country of birth is defined on the basis of current geographic boundaries, not those in existence at the time of the immigrant’s birth. In addition, the foreign-born population covers persons who are de jure residents, that is, persons who happen to be in the country at the time of the census and are not usually resident are not counted. In practice the population covered may include persons born abroad as nationals of the current country of residence. Persons in this group would not normally be considered immigrants of their country of residence. Series on the foreign-born population from the Americas living in OECD countries are given only for Spain and the United States, the two

principal countries of destination. Data for other countries are too partial to construct an aggregate series covering all OECD countries.

The statistics on the acquisitions of nationality include acquisitions on the basis of different criteria or regimes, such as by marriage, adoption, right, descent or naturalization. In cases of descent, the persons concerned are not necessarily residents of the country of acquired nationality. In practice, the statistics shown do not distinguish between these various cases, which are aggregated together to yield a total for the reference year. The term “nationality” refers to legal or passport nationality and not to membership of a particular ethnic group.

The metadata for the statistical tables are to be found on the following pages and are labeled as follows:

Immigration

- I.fl Inflows of legal immigrants of foreign nationality.
- I.as Inflows of asylum seekers.
- I.fb The foreign-born population.
- I.an Acquisitions of nationality.

Emigration to OECD countries

- E.fl Outflows of migrants to OECD countries.
- E.fb The population born in the Americas living in OECD countries.
- E.an Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries.

In the detailed tables, cells smaller than 10 have been aggregated together and appear as “Others”.

“na” means “not available”.

Metadata related to Tables I.a.fl. and I.d.fl. Inflows of legal immigrants of foreign nationality

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Argentina	The statistics include both 1) filings ("radicaciones") of persons already present in the country and 2) permits to enter, granted to persons abroad. "Permanent and "temporary" refers to residence rights. The right of permanent residence can be granted to persons applying either from abroad or from within the country.	The permanent group includes some changes in status, that is, persons who initially had a temporary permit but later changed to permanent.	National Migration Directorate, Ministry of the Interior.
Barbados	Permanent immigrants are CARICOM skilled nationals, persons with immigrant status, persons granted permanent residence upon entry and persons joining or marrying permanent residents or citizens. All persons on work permits except CARICOM skilled nationals in wage-and-salary employment are temporary as well as self-employed CARICOM nationals. Also included among the temporary are students, persons in training and person on special entry permits.	Persons on visitor's visas, or on single or mutiple entry visas are excluded.	Barbados Immigration Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade.
Belize	Permanent immigrants are those granted the right of permanent residence after one year of presence in the country. The statistics on temporary migrants in this publication only include those arriving for temporary employment.		Statistical Institute of Belize.
Bolivia (1)	Permanent immigrants are persons wishing to settle and who are investors and self-employed professionals and technicians; persons who have a Bolivian degree; pensioners with sufficient income and persons of independent mean; persons with Bolivian children; investors, professionals, industrial or agricultural technicians and skilled labor; spouse and children of these. All other permit and visa categories are deemed to be temporary, with the exception of courtesy permits or visas, permit or visa renewals and tourist visas, which are considered out-of-scope.		General Directorate for Consular Affairs, Ministry of External Relations.
Brazil	<i>Permanent immigrants:</i> Spouses of Brazilians, non-expellable spouses and children, family reunification migrants, humanitarian migrants, investors, executives and managers, Mercosur migrants wanting to settle, persons changing status to permanent. <i>Temporary migrants:</i> Temporary workers, Mercosur migrants, students, artists and performers.	Border workers from neighboring countries are excluded. Statistics are based on residence and work permits, except for students and temporary Mercosur migrants, for which the statistics are from the Federal Police Register.	Department of Foreigners, Ministry Justice; Federal Police Department.

Metadata related to Tables I.a.fl. and I.d.fl. Inflows of legal immigrants of foreign nationality

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Canada	<p><i>Permanent migrants:</i> Inflows of persons who have acquired permanent resident status (including onshore).</p> <p><i>Temporary migrants:</i> Inflows (first entries) of people who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit. Temporary residents include foreign workers (including seasonal workers), foreign students, refugee claimants, people allowed to remain temporarily in Canada on humanitarian grounds and other individuals entering Canada on a temporary basis who are not under a work or student permit and who are not seeking protection.</p>		Citizenship and Immigration Canada.
Chile	Temporary residence permits granted. These cover both permanent and temporary migrants, who cannot be distinguished from one another at the time of entry.	No permanent permits are granted at the time of entry. Persons must apply for permanent residence after two years (or after the completion of studies in the case of students) or leave the country.	Register of permits of residence granted, Chile Sistema B3000, Department of Foreigners and Migration, Ministry of the Interior.
Colombia	Investors and parents of Colombian nationals are granted the right of permanent residence upon entry. Spouses and parents of Colombian nationals can receive the right of permanent residence after three years of continuous residence with a temporary permit; all others eligible for permanent residence must demonstrate at least five years of continuous residence. Since temporary and permanent migrants cannot generally be distinguished from each other at the time of entry, they are combined in the statistics in this publication. Those receiving the right of permanent residence after three/five years of residence, as appropriate, are not counted as immigrants.	Diplomatic personnel, their families and foreign employees, persons on courtesy visas, persons on business visas and crew members are excluded. None of the above migrants are eligible for permanent residence, nor are students, persons arriving for medical treatment or administrative or judiciary processes, volunteer workers of NGOs, persons arriving for adoption procedures, and persons on temporary assignments such as journalists, conference speakers, artists, persons coming for interviews, etc.	Migration Colombia, Ministry of External Relations.
Costa Rica	Permanent migrants are refugees, family members of Costa Rican nationals and temporary migrants and their immediate family after three years of residence. All others are temporary migrants. Pensioners, persons of independent means and investors have been categorised as permanent in the statistics presented in this publication.	Persons with non-resident visas are excluded.	General Directorate for Migration and Foreigners.

Metadata related to Tables I.a.fl. and I.d.fl. Inflows of legal immigrants of foreign nationality

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Dominican Republic	Investors, pensioners, retirees and persons of independent means can obtain the right of permanent residence upon entry. All others may request it after five years of temporary residence. Because it is not generally possible to distinguish permanent from temporary migrants at the time of entry except in the special cases noted above, the statistics of inflows presented here cover both permanent and temporary migrants combined.	The following groups are considered non-residents: tourists, business visitors, crew members, persons in transit, and foreigners entering the country to carry out the formalities to become residents. Also excluded are cross-border residents engaged in street selling, service-providers, sports persons, artist, academics and certain temporary and seasonal workers ("temporeros"); such persons would normally be considered as temporary migrants, but are not identified in the statistics provided.	General Directorate for Migration, Ministry of the Interior and of Police.
Ecuador	Permanent migrants include family members of permanent residents; investors; persons of independent means; persons taking on administrative, technical or specialised functions in permanent jobs; professionals and persons in technical occupations. All other are temporary except for those explicitly excluded (see next column).	Excluded are diplomatic staff, their families and employees; persons in transit; crew members; visitors for less than 3 months; daily border-crossers.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility.
El Salvador	Permanent migrants are spouses and children of citizens; Central Americans and Panamanians; and persons entering to engage in a profession, trade or occupation. Temporary migrants are persons entering for up to one year for a sporting, cultural or scientific activity, for technical or specialised work or for any other legal activity of a temporary nature. Also persons fleeing persecution.	All other persons fall under the general rubric of "tourists" and are not allowed to change status except under special circumstances.	General Directorate for Migration and Foreigners, Ministry of Justice and Public Security.
Guatemala	A temporary migrant is a person entering the country for up to two years to engage in a legal temporary activity. Permanent migrants include pensioners, persons of independent means and investors and their immediate family; family members of Guatemalan nationals; persons having demonstrated outstanding performances in the fields of science, technology, arts and sports.	Changes in status from temporary to permanent are allowed by law.	General Directorate for Migration, Ministry of the Interior.
Jamaica	Immigrants are Commonwealth citizens granted extensions of stay, persons receiving work permits or marriage exemption certificates, persons on student status.	Diplomats are excluded.	Planning Institute of Jamaica.
Mexico	Permanent: temporary migrants are persons who are issued a permanent (FM2)/temporary (FM3) permit for the first time.	Excluded are tourists, persons in transit, border visitors.	Migration Policy Unit of Internal Affairs Ministry.

Metadata related to Tables I.a.fl. and I.d.fl. Inflows of legal immigrants of foreign nationality

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Panama	Permanent immigrants are persons who receive a provisional residence permit of two years, granted to persons who wish to settle in Panama. After this period, they can request permanent status. Temporary migrants are persons granted a temporary residence permit ("permiso residente temporal") as well as persons under the protection of the Republic of Panama.	Tourists, persons in transit, mcrew members and persons entering with an offer to join a shipping crew.	Department of Analysis, National Migration Service.
Paraguay	Permanent migrants are investors, pensioners, retirees, persons of independent means and their family members; family members of Paraguayan citizens including parents; and persons apt to contribute to the development of Paraguay, whether the immigration is spontaneous, assisted or with capital. All others are temporary migrants, except for those categories specifically excluded (see next column).	Excluded are tourists, performers, crew members, persons in transit, border workers, journalists and other media workers paid from outside the country, potential investors, and persons arriving for medical treatment.	General Directorate for Migration, Ministry of the Interior.
Peru	Permanent migrants ("Residente") are persons entering as family members of residents, refugees, persons of independent means, pensioners, and investors/journalists/professionals/other workers intending to settle. Temporary migrants are asylum seekers, students, artists, persons with special permits, and investors/journalists/professionals/other workers on temporary assignments or not intending to settle.	Excluded are tourists, short-term business visitors, crew members and persons in transit.	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics.
United States	<i>Permanent migrants:</i> Issues of permanent residence permits ("green cards"). <i>Temporary migrants:</i> Data refer to non-immigrant visas issued, including family members.	Includes among the permanent, persons already present in the United States who changed status. Data cover the fiscal year (October to September of the year indicated). Excluded from the temporary are visitors and transit passengers (B and C visas), crew members (D visas), diplomats, their families and employees (A visas), employees of international organisations (G visas) and of NATO and their families (NATO visas).	US Department of Homeland Security and Bureau of Consular Affairs, United States Department of State.

Metadata related to Tables I.a.fl. and I.d.fl. Inflows of legal immigrants of foreign nationality

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Uruguay	Permanent residents are foreigners who enter the country with the intention to establish themselves definitively. This category is also extended to direct family members. Temporary residents enter the country to perform an activity for a determined period and include migrant workers, researchers, professionals, students, business persons, journalists, artists, clergy, and asylum seekers. In the statistics provided by national authorities, permanent and temporary migrants are confounded.	Excluded are tourists; persons in transit; crew members; sports persons, performers and correspondents entering for specific events; business visitors; persons arriving for medical treatment.	National Statistical Institute.

(1) Plurinational State of

Metadata related to Tables I.a.as. and I.d.as. Inflows of asylum seekers

Sources for all countries: Governments, compiled by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population Data Unit. <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics>

Totals in Table I.a.as. may differ from the tables by nationality (Tables I.d.as.) because the former totals get revised retroactively while the origin breakdown does not. Data for Table I.a.as generally refer to first instance/new applications only and exclude repeat/review/appeal applications while data by origin (Tables I.d.as.) may include some repeat/review/appeal applications.

Comments on countries of asylum:

United States: Data for 2004-2010 are a combination of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS - number of cases) affirmative asylum applications, and of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR - number of persons) defensive asylum applications, if the person is under threat of removal.

Metadata related to Table I.a.fb. The foreign-born population

All statistics shown here were obtained from *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision - Migrants by Age and Sex*, Population Division, United Nations, New York.

The statistics in this table may include persons born abroad who were citizens of their current country of residence at birth. As such, they may not always agree with national statistics on the foreign-born population, which tend to exclude this group.

Metadata related to Tables I.a.an. and I.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality

Country	Comments	Source
Barbados	Data refer to country of birth, not to country of previous nationality.	Barbados Immigration Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade.
Belize		Department of Immigration.
Bolivia (1)		General Directorate for Consular Affairs, Ministry of External Relations.
Brazil		National Association of Immigrants and Foreigners in Brazil.
Canada	Data refer to country of birth, not to country of previous nationality. Persons who acquire Canadian citizenship may also hold other citizenships at the same time if allowed by the country of previous nationality.	Citizenship and Immigration Canada.
Chile		Register of residence permits (Sistema B3000), Department of Foreigners and Migration, Ministry of the Interior.
Colombia		Migration Colombia, Ministry of External Relations.
Costa Rica		Supreme Elections Tribunal.
Dominican Republic		General Directorate for Migration, Ministry of the Interior and of Police.
Ecuador		Administrative Register of the General Directorate for Migration and Foreigners (Naturalizations).
El Salvador	The data cover both naturalisations and "nationalisations", that is, grants of nationality to citizens of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua who are resident in El Salvador and declare their desire to become Salvadorans.	General Directorate for Migration and Foreigners, Ministry of Justice and Public Security.
Guatemala	Data refer to country of birth, not to country of previous nationality.	General Directorate for Migration, Ministry of the Interior.
Jamaica		Planning Institute of Jamaica.
Mexico		Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE).
Paraguay		Supreme Court of Justice.
Peru		General Directorate for Immigration and Naturalisation.
United States	Data by country of birth refer to fiscal years (October to September of the year indicated).	US Department of Homeland Security.
Uruguay		Electoral Court of Uruguay.

(1) Plurinational State of

Metadata related to Tables E.a.fl. and E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Australia	<p>Permanent migrants: Includes offshore migration (Settler Arrivals) and onshore migration (people granted permanent residence while in Australia on a temporary visa). Permanent migrants include holders of a permanent visa, a temporary (provisional) visa where there is a clear intention to settle, citizens of New-Zealand indicating an intention to settle and persons otherwise eligible to settle.</p> <p>Net Overseas Migration (NOM) - departures: The net loss of people counted in the population by people leaving Australia for 12 months or more in a 16-month period.</p>	Data refer to the fiscal year (July to June of the year indicated).	Department of Immigration and Border Protection.
Austria	Foreigners holding a residence permit and who have actually stayed for at least 3 months.	Until 2001, data are from local population registers. Starting in 2002, they are from the central population register. The data for 2002-2007 were revised to match with the results of the register-based census of 2006.	Population Registers, Statistics Austria.
Belgium	<p>Foreigners holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 3 months.</p> <p>Outflows include administrative corrections.</p>	Asylum seekers were formerly grouped under a single category. From 1st January 2008 on, they are classified like other migrants. This may explain some of the increase for certain nationalities between 2007 and 2008.	Population Register, Directorate for Statistics and Economic Information (DGSIE).
Canada	<p>Permanent migrants: Inflows of persons who have acquired permanent resident status (including onshore).</p> <p>Temporary migrants: Inflows (first entries) of people who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit. Temporary residents include foreign workers (including seasonal workers), foreign students, refugee claimants, people allowed to remain temporarily in Canada on humanitarian grounds and other individuals entering Canada on a temporary basis who are not under a work or student permit and who are not seeking protection.</p>	Table B.1. presents only the inflow of persons who have acquired permanent resident status. Country of origin refers to country of last permanent residence. Due to privacy considerations, the figures have been subjected to random rounding. Under this method, all figures in the table are randomly rounded either up or down to multiples of 5.	Citizenship and Immigration Canada.
Chile	Temporary residence permits granted.		Register of permits of residence granted, Department of Foreigners and Migration, Ministry of the Interior.

Metadata related to Tables E.a.fl. and E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Czech Republic	Foreigners holding a permanent or a long-term residence permit or who were granted asylum in the given year.	In 2000, data include only holders of a permanent residence permit. From 2001 on, data also include refugees and long-term residence permit holders.	Register of Foreigners, Population Information System of the Ministry of the Interior and Czech Statistical Office.
Denmark	Foreigners who live legally in Denmark, are registered in the Central population register, and have been living in the country for at least one year. From 2006 on, Statistics Denmark started using a new calculation on the underlying demographic data. The data from 2006 on are therefore not comparable with previous years. Outflows include administrative corrections.	Excludes asylum seekers and all those with temporary residence permits.	Central Population Register, Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Foreigners expecting to stay in the country for a period of at least 12 months.		Population Register and Police and Border Guard Board (PBG), Statistics Estonia.
Finland	Foreign nationals with a valid residence permit for longer than one year. Nordic citizens who are moving for less than 6 months are not included.	Includes foreign persons of Finnish origin. Excludes asylum seekers and persons with temporary residence permits.	Central Population Register, Statistics Finland.
France	The "permanent" entries consist of the first statistical registration as a permanent migrant of people coming from abroad, plus the registration of the permanent migrants who changed their status from a temporary one.	Excludes citizens from the European Economic Area.	Ministry of the Interior.
Germany	Foreigners holding a residence permit and intending to stay at least one week in the country.	Includes asylum seekers living in private households. Excludes inflows of ethnic Germans. In 2008, local authorities started to purge registers of inactive records. As a result, higher emigration figures were reported from this year.	Central Population Register, Federal Statistical Office.
Greece	Initial issuance of residence permit.	Does not refer to physical inflows but to flows into legal status.	Ministry of Interior Affairs.
Hungary	Immigrant: Foreign citizens who entered Hungary in the given year and obtained a residence permit. Emigrant: Foreign citizens having a residence or a settlement document and who left Hungary in the given year without the intention to return, or whose permission's validity has expired and did not apply for a new one or whose permission was invalidated by authority due to withdrawal. Data from 2012 are estimated.		Office of Immigration and Nationality, Central Statistical Office.

Metadata related to Tables E.a.fl. and E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Iceland	Foreigners expecting to stay in the country for a period of at least 12 months.		Register of Migration Data, Statistics Iceland.
Ireland	Figures are derived from the quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) series. All figures are based on year ending April. Inflows: The estimates relate to those persons resident in the country at the time of the survey and who were living abroad one year before (Annex Table A1) Outflows: Persons resident in the country at a point in the previous twelve month period who are now living abroad (Annex Table A2). Data for years 2007-2010 have been revised in line with revisions to the Population & Migration estimates published September 2012.		Central Statistics Office.
Israel	Data refer to permanent immigrants by last country of residence.	The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.	Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics.
Italy	Foreigners holding a residence, work or student permit.	Excludes seasonal workers.	Population Register, ISTAT.
Japan	Foreigners who got permission for entering the country, excluding temporary visitors and re-entries.		Ministry of Justice, Immigration Bureau.
Korea	Data refer to long-term inflows/ outflows (more than 90 days).		Ministry of Justice.
Luxembourg	Foreigners holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 3 months.		Central Population Register, Central Office of Statistics and Economic Studies (Statec).
Mexico	Number of foreigners who are issued an immigrant permit for the first time ("inmigrante" FM2).		National Migration Institute (INM).
Netherlands	Foreigners holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least four of the next six months. Total outflows (Annex Table A2) include the "net administrative corrections", i.e. unreported emigration of foreigners.	Inflows exclude asylum seekers who are staying in reception centres.	Population Register, Central Bureau of Statistics.
New Zealand	Inflows: Residence approvals. Outflows: Permanent and long term departures (foreign-born persons departing permanently or intending to be away for a period of 12 months or more).		Immigration Service, Department of Labour, and New Zealand Statistics.

Metadata related to Tables E.a.fl. and E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Norway	Foreigners holding a residence or work permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 6 months.	Asylum seekers are registered as immigrants only after having settled in a Norwegian municipality following a positive outcome of their application. An asylum seeker whose application has been rejected will not be registered as an 'immigrant', even if the application process has taken a long time and the return to the home country is delayed for a significant period.	Central Population Register, Statistics Norway.
Poland	Number of permanent and "fixed-term" residence permits issued. Since 26 August 2006, nationals of European Union Member States and their family members are no longer issued residence permits in Poland. However, they still need to register their stay in Poland, provided that they are planning to stay in Poland for more than three months.	2007 data include registrations of nationals of European Union Member States for the period August 2006 to December 2007.	Office for Foreigners.
Portugal	Residence permits: 2002 to 2004 data include foreigners entered with a long-term visa (temporary stay, studies, labour) as well as foreigners who benefitted from the 2001 regularisation programme (126,901 in 2001, 47,657 in 2002, 9,097 in 2003 and 178 in 2004). In 2005, data include residence permits and long-term visas delivered during the year. In 2006 and 2007, data include long-term visas to third-country nationals and new residence documents granted to EU citizens (who do not need a visa). After 2008, data include all new residence documents (including regularisation cases).		Immigration and Border Control Office (SEF), National Statistical Institute (INE) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Russian Federation	Data include: 1) Number of registered foreigners and since 2011, those staying for 9 months or longer; 2) Number of temporary and permanent residence permits granted. Outflows: persons de-registered from a place of residence and persons which registration in a place of stay for 9 months and longer have expired.		Federal statistical service (Rosstat); Federal Migration Service.
Slovak Republic	Until 2002, first long-term and permanent residence permits. From 2003 on, data include permanent, temporary, and tolerated residents. Break in series in 2012.		Register of Foreigners, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Inflows: Number of first temporary residence permits. Outflows: Temporary and permanent migrants declaring moving abroad.		Central Population Register, Ministry of the Interior, and National Statistical Office.

Metadata related to Tables E.a.fl. and E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Spain	Data include information regarding registrations and cancellations due to changes of residence registered in the Municipal Registers for all foreigners, by nationality, independently of their legal status.	From 2004 on, the Residential Variation Statistics (RVS) also include registrations by omission and cancellations for undue registration of foreign nationals. Cancellations by expiration are included from 2006 on.	RVS derived from Municipal Population Registers (Padron municipal de habitantes), National Statistical Institute (INE).
Sweden	Foreigners holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least one year.	Excludes asylum seekers and temporary workers.	Population Register, Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland	Foreigners holding a permanent or an annual residence permit. Holders of an L-permit (short duration) are also included if their stay in the country is longer than 12 months.		Register of Foreigners, Federal Office of Migration.
Turkey	Residence permits issued for the first time to foreigners intending to stay 12 months or more in the country.		General Directorate of Security, Ministry of the Interior.
United Kingdom	Inflows: Non-British citizens admitted to the United Kingdom. Data in Table A.1. are adjusted to include short term migrants (including asylum seekers) who actually stayed longer than one year. Data by nationality in Table B.1. on inflows are not adjusted. Statistics whose coefficient of variation exceeds 30% are not shown separately but grouped under "Other countries". Outflows: Non-British citizens leaving the territory of the United Kingdom.		International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics.
United States	Permanent migrants: Issues of permanent residence permits. Temporary migrants: Data refer to non-immigrant visas issued, excluding visitors and transit passengers (B and C visas) and crewmembers (D visas). Includes family members.	Includes persons already present in the United States who changed status. Data cover the fiscal year (October to September of the year indicated).	US Department of Homeland Security and Bureau of Consular Affairs, United States Department of State.

Metadata related to Tables E.d.fb.US. and E.d.fb.SP. The population born in the Americas and living in the United States and Spain

Country	Comments	Source
Spain	Population register. <i>Reference date: end of the year.</i>	Municipal Registers, National Statistics Institute (INE).
United States	American Community Survey.	Census Bureau.

Metadata related to Tables E.a.an. and E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries

Country	Comments	Source
Australia	Conferrals by former country of citizenship.	Department of Immigration and Border Protection.
Austria	Data refer to persons living in Austria at the time of acquisition.	Statistics Austria and BMI (Ministry of the Interior).
Belgium	All types of naturalisation. Include only foreigners who were living in Belgium when they got naturalized.	Directorate for Statistics and Economic Information (DGSEI) and Ministry of Justice.
Canada	Data refer to country of birth, not to country of previous nationality. Persons who acquire Canadian citizenship may also hold other citizenships at the same time if allowed by the country of previous nationality.	Citizenship and Immigration Canada.
Chile	Register of residence permits.	Department of Foreigners and Migration, Ministry of the Interior.
Czech Republic	Acquisition of nationality by declaration or by naturalization.	Ministry of the Interior.
Denmark		Statistics Denmark.
Estonia		Ministry of the Interior.
Finland	Includes naturalizations of persons of Finnish origin.	Statistics Finland.
France	Data by previous nationality for naturalizations by "anticipated delaration" is unknown for the years 2004, 2006 and 2007.	Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Justice.
Germany	Figures do not include ethnic Germans.	Federal Office of Statistics.
Greece	Data refer to all possible types of citizenship acquisition: naturalization, declaration (for Greek descents), adoption by a Greek, etc.	Ministry of the Interior.
Hungary	A simplified procedure was introduced in 2011, and made it possible to obtain citizenship without residence in Hungary for the foreign citizens who have Hungarian ancestors. For all others, data only include naturalized persons who are resident in Hungary.	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, National Employment Office.
Iceland	Includes children who receive Icelandic citizenship with their parents.	Statistics Iceland.
Ireland	From 2005 on, figures include naturalizations and Post nuptial citizenship figures.	Department of Justice and Equality.
Italy		Ministry of the Interior.
Japan		Ministry of Justice, Civil Affairs Bureau.
Korea		Ministry of Justice.
Luxembourg	Excludes children acquiring nationality as a consequence of the naturalization of their parents.	Ministry of Justice.
Mexico		Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE).
Netherlands		Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).
New Zealand	The country of origin of persons granted New Zealand citizenship is the country of birth if birth documentation is available. If not, the country of origin is the country of citizenship as shown on the person's passport.	Department of Internal Affairs.
Norway		Statistics Norway.
Poland	From 2002 on, data include naturalisations by marriage and acknowledgment of persons of Polish descent, in addition to naturalisation by ordinary procedure.	Office for Repatriation and Aliens.

Metadata related to Tables E.a.an. and E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries

Country	Comments	Source
Portugal	From 2008 on, following the modification of the law on Portuguese citizenship in 2006 and 2007, the data include every foreigner who used to have a foreign citizenship and obtained Portuguese citizenship in the given year. Until 2007, data exclude acquisitions of nationality due to marriage or adoption.	National Statistical Office (INE) and Ministry of Justice (Central register).
Russian Federation	Excludes citizenship acquired through consulates. From 2009 on, applicants to Russian citizenship must have stayed in the country as temporary residents for at least a year, and as permanent residents for at least five years. Majority of applicants acquire citizenship through simplified procedure, waiting period is much shorter.	Federal Migration Service.
Slovak Republic	Data refer to persons living in Slovak Republic at the time of acquisition.	Ministry of the Interior.
Slovenia	Include all grounds on which the citizenship was obtained.	Ministry of the Interior - Internal Administrative Affairs, Migration and Naturalization Directorate.
Spain	Includes only naturalizations on grounds of residence in Spain. Excludes individuals recovering their former (Spanish) nationality.	Ministry of Employment and Social Security, based on naturalizations registered by the Ministry of Justice.
Sweden		Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland		Federal Office of Migration.
Turkey		Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs.
United Kingdom	The increase in 2009 is partly due to the processing of a backlog of applications filled prior to 2009.	Home Office.
United States	Data by country of birth refer to fiscal years (October to September of the year indicated).	US Department of Homeland Security.

I.a.fl. Inflows of legal immigrants of foreign nationality

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Argentina	18,652	20,161	25,447	50,215	80,968	96,284	96,072	129,330	126,672	139,258
Temporary	6,635	36,149	29,380	84,753	144,399	117,740	82,076	129,863	164,755	139,411
Barbados	426	282	225	237	216	321	336	418	417	1,278
Temporary	6,726	7,305	9,142	11,588	10,385	7,700	6,010	6,598	6,945	12,002
Belize	na	593	940	969	842	740	840	na	na	na
Temporary	na	na	1,534	902	1,456	na	na	na	na	na
Bolivia (1)	na	na	na	na	699	1,103	1,020	927	1,317	3,814
Temporary	na	na	na	na	8,913	15,066	17,482	20,303	26,141	18,449
Brazil	na	na	na	na	12,640	12,426	18,021	15,511	34,391	24,390
Temporary	na	na	na	na	51,804	51,029	64,534	87,587	101,127	103,504
Canada	235,825	262,245	251,640	236,755	247,245	252,170	280,690	248,750	257,895	258,955
Temporary	203,875	210,195	233,620	266,890	307,950	295,795	299,275	315,410	339,630	344,190
Chile	32,099	38,149	48,516	79,377	68,379	57,059	63,912	76,337	100,051	132,139
Colombia	6,460	7,131	7,754	8,877	10,707	12,996	15,055	20,866	23,679	29,840
Permanent and temporary	4,338	4,942	6,863	6,307	8,902	10,546	8,394	8,944	10,551	16,505
Costa Rica	1,192	813	908	2,552	4,435	5,477	5,470	7,393	6,445	6,882
Permanent	4,710	3,573	3,530	2,623	2,786	2,889	895	na	na	na
Permanent and temporary	7,223	5,804	5,581	4,146	4,756	6,286	5,695	3,381	3,716	4,247
Dominican Republic	2,513	2,231	2,051	1,523	1,970	3,397	4,800	na	na	na
Ecuador	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,245	9,217	14,857
Temporary	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7,909	10,927	15,226
El Salvador	na	na	na	na	554	425	321	354	634	1,556
Temporary	na	na	na	na	1,924	1,618	2,015	1,448	669	2,776
Guatemala	na	na	na	na	1,073	1,526	636	1,687	1,396	1,357
Temporary	na	na	na	na	2,129	3,551	821	2,514	2,167	2,266
Jamaica	2,662	3,575	10,892	7,104	13,794	5,893	4,762	4,813	8,883	9,055
Permanent and temporary	8,513	9,172	6,874	7,186	15,913	23,852	26,180	21,464	18,153	60,709
Mexico	39,819	41,320	46,072	43,914	33,853	32,533	38,890	41,052	39,367	33,865
Panama	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,441	3,693	5,112	3,981
Temporary	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,156	2,646	4,519	1,764
Paraguay	2,519	567	1,601	3,563	5,354	4,340	5,552	6,571	9,766	5,555
Temporary	336	266	299	493	566	445	303	409	3,366	926
Peru	182	413	438	600	607	687	716	1,188	1,441	na
Temporary	492	477	440	602	827	1,064	649	943	638	na
United States	957,883	1,122,257	1,266,129	1,052,415	1,107,126	1,130,818	1,042,625	1,062,040	1,031,631	990,553
Permanent	1,163,092	1,180,090	1,269,213	1,396,238	1,467,691	1,263,937	1,357,355	1,452,813	1,510,572	1,630,580
Temporary	1,631	1,216	1,156	1,344	3,981	3,825	2,183	1,071	2,426	3,672
Uruguay	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

(1) Plurinational State of

I.a.as. Inflows of asylum seekers

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Argentina	312	416	355	540	859	765	796	871	1,467	614
Bahamas	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	9	50	95
Barbados	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2
Belize	35	4	4	2	7	24	25	32	58	52
Bolivia (1)	27	22	59	179	45	42	48	32	36	20
Brazil	374	579	864	590	595	389	1,087	4,980	1,124	4,724
Canada	25,750	20,786	22,868	27,865	34,800	33,970	22,543	24,985	20,223	10,356
Chile	203	380	573	756	872	na	260	305	168	249
Colombia	40	86	70	124	89	372	161	84	99	229
Costa Rica	1,443	na	775	891	966	1,184	991	964	1,170	954
Cuba	15	44	25	21	10	10	23	6	63	29
Ecuador	30,329	8,662	8,085	13,054	12,955	36,916	2,227	1,041	958	966
El Salvador	3	1	12	9	7	100	55	15	4	7
United States	44,972	39,240	41,101	40,449	39,362	38,080	42,971	60,587	66,101	68,243
Grenada	na	na	na	na	na	na	3	na	na	na
Guatemala	15	26	34	55	14	31	15	21	18	48
Haiti	na	na	na	1	1	20	1	2	8	12
Honduras	93	106	20	34	44	38	68	9	9	57
Jamaica	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	4
Mexico	404	687	480	374	317	680	1,039	753	811	1,296
Nicaragua	18	11	41	59	71	272	120	39	69	105
Panama	354	435	358	358	202	423	601	1,396	756	827
Paraguay	13	15	12	35	15	19	13	25	10	3
Peru	148	222	297	269	211	187	289	466	377	440
Dominican Republic	na	na	na	na	na	na	3	28	12	11
Saint Lucia	na	na	na	1	na	3	3	2	na	1
Suriname	na	na	na	na	na	na	7	4	na	na
Trinidad and Tobago	na	na	na	15	63	147	22	29	5	44
Uruguay	8	26	25	29	16	37	21	20	37	37
Venezuela (2)	2,264	1,658	2,234	2,365	2,960	2,873	3,450	3,176	na	na

Source: UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Notes: For the United States figures from 2004 onwards refer to "affirmative" claims submitted with the Department of Homeland Security (number of cases) and "defensive" claims submitted to the Executive Office for immigration review.

na: not available

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian Republic of

I.a.fb. The foreign-born population

	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990	2000	2010	2013
	Number of persons				% of total population			
Antigua and Barbuda	12,029	23,471	28,047	28,733	19.4	30.2	32.2	31.9
Argentina	1,649,919	1,540,219	1,805,957	1,885,678	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.5
Bahamas	26,855	38,454	60,736	61,343	10.5	12.9	16.8	16.3
Barbados	21,392	24,509	30,384	32,280	8.2	9.2	10.8	11.3
Belize	30,404	36,488	46,360	50,860	16.2	15.3	15.0	15.3
Bolivia (1)	59,590	89,058	145,817	154,330	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4
Brazil	798,517	684,596	592,568	599,678	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Canada	4,497,521	5,555,019	6,995,894	7,284,069	16.3	18.1	20.5	20.7
Chile	107,501	177,332	369,436	398,251	0.8	1.1	2.2	2.3
Colombia	104,277	109,609	124,271	129,632	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Costa Rica	417,628	310,946	405,404	419,572	13.6	7.9	8.7	8.6
Dominica	2,519	3,723	5,765	6,419	3.6	5.3	8.1	8.9
Dominican Republic	291,151	355,611	396,390	402,506	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9
Ecuador	78,663	101,352	325,668	359,315	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.3
El Salvador	47,360	31,713	40,324	41,615	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7
Grenada	4,263	6,525	9,753	11,367	4.4	6.4	9.3	10.7
Guatemala	264,257	48,119	66,384	72,764	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.5
Guyana	4,095	7,973	13,071	14,770	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.8
Haiti	19,084	25,832	35,104	38,061	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Honduras	270,423	28,461	27,288	27,503	5.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Jamaica	20,760	24,652	32,442	34,907	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3
Mexico	701,088	520,725	962,516	1,103,460	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9
Nicaragua	40,792	30,545	40,130	41,482	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7
Panama	61,681	86,391	140,976	158,417	2.5	2.8	3.8	4.1
Paraguay	183,335	175,430	181,728	185,776	4.3	3.3	2.8	2.7
Peru	55,993	59,937	93,851	104,919	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3,247	4,047	5,288	5,673	8.0	8.9	10.1	10.5
Saint Lucia	5,336	7,400	11,015	12,180	3.9	4.7	6.2	6.7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4,004	6,380	9,317	10,260	3.7	5.9	8.5	9.4
Suriname	18,031	27,507	39,474	41,670	4.4	5.9	7.5	7.7
Trinidad and Tobago	50,666	41,753	34,436	32,488	4.1	3.3	2.6	2.4
United States of America	23,251,026	34,814,053	44,183,643	45,785,090	9.1	12.2	14.2	14.3
Uruguay	98,116	88,871	76,263	73,528	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.2
Venezuela (2)	1,023,259	1,013,531	1,129,941	1,171,331	5.2	4.2	3.9	3.9

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision - Migrants by Destination and Origin. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013/Origin).

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian State of

I.a.an. Acquisitions of nationality

Nationality acquired	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Number of persons									
Barbados	1,103	1,391	1,015	881	786	1,105	985	970	726	2,154
Belize	671	899	1,560	1,614	1,549	763				
Bolivia (1)		1,134	1,302	1,327	1,227	1,384	1,258	1,164	1,627	1,752
Brazil			593	351	1,119	1,056	2,116	1,119	1,192	1,587
Canada	193,672	198,730	260,804	199,877	176,583	156,358	143,681	181,421	113,148	129,007
Chile						812	629			
Colombia	106	118	146	136	135	55	109	132	76	79
Costa Rica	1,694	1,601	1,711	1,805	2,185	2,363	3,345	3,383		
Dominican Republic		375	566	768	629	905	1,185			344
Ecuador								645	1,306	2,076
El Salvador				37	64	59	81	63	48	9
Guatemala	568	394	410	438	465	513	547	117	160	175
Jamaica			178	177	372	326	440			
Mexico	6,429	5,610	4,175	5,470	4,471	3,489	2,150	2,633	3,590	3,581
Paraguay	3	7	36	17	16	9	13	13	27	-
Peru	715	786	770	747	938	1,022	919	1,219	1,129	732
United States	537,151	604,280	702,589	660,477	1,046,539	743,715	619,913	694,193	757,434	779,929
Uruguay					182	167	207			

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

(1) Plurinational State of

I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality**Argentina**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Paraguay	5,036	6,410	4,349	9,506	26,009	33,871	37,806	55,910	56,635	62,972
Bolivia	2,390	5,607	8,652	18,489	28,983	28,984	27,536	35,672	31,963	34,083
Peru	4,371	2,548	4,924	10,899	13,973	12,389	14,946	16,893	17,909	20,070
Colombia	240	183	314	664	700	1,226	1,676	2,630	3,037	4,616
Brazil	585	505	703	808	1,390	1,791	2,518	5,959	4,260	4,133
Uruguay	975	759	890	1,089	2,104	1,965	1,604	1,765	2,065	2,381
Chile	730	645	1,061	1,401	2,160	2,331	2,079	1,931	2,060	2,178
China	391	361	515	3,165	1,316	8,090	2,513	2,588	1,973	2,012
Dominican Republic	212	239	289	429	750	865	973	899	1,189	1,020
Venezuela	102	77	116	196	271	473	442	506	779	991
Spain	237	265	295	390	439	498	558	771	960	963
Ecuador	85	66	177	394	336	518	533	486	616	723
United States	394	363	542	652	732	746	691	736	746	630
Italy	144	135	170	248	268	287	251	309	340	338
Mexico	140	213	198	271	194	242	240	347	328	257
Other countries	2,620	1,785	2,252	1,614	1,343	2,008	1,706	1,928	1,812	1,891
Total	18,652	20,161	25,447	50,215	80,968	96,284	96,072	129,330	126,672	139,258

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Barbados

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Guyana	148	99	92	85	70	103	122	137	136	579
Saint Vincent	49	26	21	21	28	78	59	57	47	131
Jamaica	30	22	31	27	34	39	28	54	44	126
United Kingdom	41	16	13	14	8	11	16	13	34	86
Trinidad and Tobago	33	40	20	25	32	22	37	57	53	77
Saint Lucia	24	19	12	22	12	12	22	29	26	67
Canada	16	14	13	13	3	6	2	8	4	35
Grenada	8	-	6	5	5	3	12	16	13	32
United States	27	13	5	8	7	12	11	10	13	29
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	12
India	5	3	1	5	-	2	1	3	3	12
China	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	8
Germany	5	6	2	-	2	4	1	5	1	7
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Antigua and Barbuda	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	4	6
Other countries	39	23	4	12	14	27	22	22	25	64
Total	426	282	225	237	216	321	336	418	417	1,278

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality**Belize**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Philippines							6			
Lebanon							17			
United Kingdom							10			
Australia							3			
Nicaragua							37			
Austria							2			
Switzerland							1			
Bangladesh							17			
Armenia							1			
Belgium							2			
Mexico							5			
Bolivia							3			
Pakistan							9			
Cameroon							2			
Singapore							1			
Other countries							652			
Total							768			

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Brazil						223	132	131	177	2,342
Argentina						314	139	137	263	279
Peru						170	211	154	129	234
Paraguay						-	15	35	31	156
Chile						111	32	27	33	123
Mexico						-	27	13	14	82
United States						51	60	60	85	72
Colombia						79	70	44	136	63
Cuba						36	43	28	52	63
Spain						23	33	20	72	58
Germany						10	22	27	54	49
Canada						4	21	14	8	35
Italy						29	17	16	36	33
Japan						6	16	20	19	23
Ecuador						-	13	20	29	19
Other countries						47	169	181	178	183
Total						1,103	1,020	927	1,316	3,814

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality**Canada**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
China	36,605	42,590	33,510	27,645	30,045	29,625	30,370	28,485	33,015	34,125
India	28,225	36,190	33,835	28,725	28,260	29,455	34,230	27,515	30,925	33,070
Philippines	14,000	18,135	18,395	19,830	24,885	28,585	38,615	36,750	34,305	29,520
Pakistan	13,390	14,300	13,115	10,130	8,980	7,210	6,805	7,460	11,215	12,595
Iran	6,345	5,830	7,485	6,955	6,465	6,575	7,475	7,470	7,515	11,265
United States	6,990	8,375	9,610	9,455	10,185	8,990	8,135	7,655	7,865	8,480
United Kingdom	7,530	7,230	7,115	8,210	8,975	8,860	8,715	6,190	6,165	5,805
France	4,385	4,410	3,985	4,275	4,530	5,030	4,625	4,075	6,265	5,615
Iraq	1,780	2,220	1,775	2,400	3,530	5,425	5,925	6,175	4,025	4,910
South Korea	5,340	5,820	6,215	5,895	7,285	5,860	5,530	4,580	5,300	4,490
Algeria	3,590	3,620	4,795	3,615	3,985	5,385	4,740	4,300	3,755	4,310
Nigeria	1,505	2,230	2,590	2,370	2,095	3,145	3,895	3,085	3,435	4,160
Egypt	2,380	2,495	2,185	2,355	3,335	3,485	5,960	4,645	5,550	4,150
Haiti	1,645	1,675	1,610	1,585	2,485	2,080	4,735	6,510	5,870	4,125
Mexico	2,235	2,835	2,820	3,230	2,850	3,080	3,865	3,935	4,200	3,985
Other countries	99,880	104,290	102,600	100,080	99,355	99,380	107,070	89,920	88,490	88,350
Total	235,825	262,245	251,640	236,755	247,245	252,170	280,690	248,750	257,895	258,955

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Chile

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Peru	15,644	19,954	28,635	53,225	38,953	27,582	27,714	30,699	36,736	39,251
Bolivia	1,406	1,612	1,939	6,038	4,525	3,635	5,836	7,156	12,050	26,861
Colombia	1,146	1,674	2,449	3,344	4,389	5,314	7,191	12,458	17,573	26,627
Argentina	4,309	4,085	3,517	3,023	3,746	3,851	3,806	3,849	4,554	5,974
Spain	468	535	601	550	713	751	863	1,190	2,415	4,918
Ecuador	1,824	1,913	2,187	3,082	3,060	2,679	2,476	2,896	3,417	4,021
Dominican Republic	70	125	158	257	19	554	1,038	1,812	4,364	3,658
United States	1,337	1,527	1,481	1,516	2,098	2,237	2,927	3,027	3,383	3,283
Haiti	10	8	56	113	135	304	674	917	1,763	2,577
China	577	671	729	934	1,261	1,339	1,340	1,575	1,843	1,855
Brazil	750	843	1,131	1,206	1,218	1,106	1,311	1,399	1,594	1,635
Venezuela	404	361	379	566	622	665	741	1,059	1,217	1,463
Paraguay	235	325	370	609	723	657	710	793	866	1,050
Mexico	326	412	506	547	666	660	685	825	1,021	1,032
France	291	393	390	366	529	464	610	644	772	847
Other countries	3,302	3,711	3,988	4,001	5,722	5,261	5,990	6,038	6,483	7,087
Total	32,099	38,149	48,516	79,377	68,379	57,059	63,912	76,337	100,051	132,139

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality**Colombia**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Venezuela	621	741	837	1,066	1,632	2,208	3,294	3,575	4,731	5,338
United States	578	568	801	961	984	1,244	1,391	3,157	3,116	3,693
Spain	627	530	663	743	902	1,178	1,395	1,567	1,896	2,370
Mexico	388	490	668	663	831	1,000	1,181	1,263	1,550	1,711
China	352	472	330	715	574	841	1,208	250	475	1,428
Argentina	477	491	563	535	621	818	901	881	969	1,117
Peru	706	703	802	831	915	1,171	1,321	965	1,081	1,056
Germany	186	268	284	337	411	485	522	916	951	1006
Brazil	313	347	415	469	629	674	760	733	801	915
Ecuador	1,319	1,465	1,413	1,730	1,690	1,542	1,884	231	662	885
France	257	258	297	312	420	533	588	1,064	970	884
India	70	77	98	99	106	143	163	201	200	858
Italy	288	337	365	380	455	511	594	1021	845	747
Cuba	460	537	569	661	657	671	771	351	343	695
Nicaragua	49	55	68	74	76	97	108	77	70	651
Other countries	3,364	3,702	4,174	4,178	4,520	5,484	6,257	4,614	5,019	6,338
Total	10,055	11,041	12,347	13,754	15,423	18,600	22,338	20,866	23,679	29,692

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Note: Statistics for 2004-2010 include visas and permits for diplomats and their families, business visitors, crew members, as well as permanent residence permits granted to persons having lived in Colombia for three/five years, as appropriate.

Costa Rica

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Nicaragua	1,337	2,032	3,234	3,517	4,648	5,886	5,227	6,066	7,669	14,779
United States	280	261	582	458	665	1,033	796	711	680	341
Colombia	1,002	1,247	1,054	900	1,042	1,070	572	487	452	305
Venezuela	90	71	122	100	280	318	317	394	292	80
Canada	44	39	91	78	103	122	132	101	128	60
El Salvador	44	79	90	67	103	136	104	112	141	129
Peru	121	186	164	112	122	161	94	60	69	32
Cuba	263	252	487	214	571	236	93	116	111	65
China	611	97	199	73	287	272	85	79	121	75
Dominican Republic	65	101	43	74	110	118	74	44	50	60
Guatemala	26	24	28	41	35	78	71	33	53	27
Honduras	25	50	44	33	73	81	63	91	77	90
Italy	36	38	62	51	71	73	62	59	73	43
France	25	18	28	42	45	78	59	50	60	22
Germany	22	46	63	43	83	88	58	53	43	27
Other countries	347	401	572	504	664	796	587	488	532	370
Total	4,338	4,942	6,863	6,307	8,902	10,546	8,394	8,944	10,551	16,505

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality**Dominican Republic**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Haiti	1,314	1,016	978	643	792	1,327	1,080	164	32	554
United States	996	844	735	554	566	688	616	365	475	573
Colombia	566	394	403	335	364	412	442	287	327	208
Cuba	602	488	555	382	341	490	354	277	209	163
China	346	243	239	184	311	324	330	141	185	166
Spain	357	415	294	285	289	371	314	308	312	358
France	397	283	295	235	202	256	302	171	138	208
Venezuela	276	162	149	102	179	226	274	234	280	185
Peru	93	81	150	103	123	151	221	136	100	118
Mexico	113	84	100	73	115	206	201	75	124	182
Italy	318	290	245	161	219	248	190	150	196	250
Russian Federation	43	75	121	97	150	296	173	138	229	196
Canada	169	182	126	87	98	164	156	115	106	99
Brazil	84	62	141	56	114	91	128	70	43	166
Germany	283	220	120	155	115	97	101	57	86	69
Other countries	1,266	967	930	694	778	939	813	693	874	752
Total	7,223	5,806	5,581	4,146	4,756	6,286	5,695	3,381	3,716	4,247

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Ecuador

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Colombia								9	3,050	4,932
Cuba								2	943	2,091
United States								1	1,114	1,867
China								88	513	936
Spain								1	298	884
Peru								3,033	1,353	755
Venezuela								102	144	264
Argentina								1	157	259
Italy								2	139	258
Chile								-	186	245
Canada								-	130	240
Brazil								-	80	149
Russian Federation								-	60	141
Germany								1	103	132
Mexico								-	87	126
Other countries								5	860	1,578
Total								3,245	9,217	1,4857

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality**El Salvador**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Nicaragua					88	53	37	160	469	360
Guatemala					53	65	52	35	41	296
Honduras					57	41	48	22	27	251
United States					57	43	27	16	11	108
Mexico					38	36	23	21	9	92
Colombia					32	32	19	14	17	80
Costa Rica					23	24	11	18	4	61
Spain					37	18	19	12	3	43
Venezuela					15	7	8	8	1	29
Cuba					10	7	6	5	4	24
Korea South					-	-	-	2	5	23
Panama					12	9	8	5	-	21
Italy					4	7	8	1	3	19
Taiwan					19	15	9	11	2	13
Argentina					23	9	2	4	7	13
Other countries					86	59	44	20	31	123
Total					554	425	321	354	634	1,556

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Mexico

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States				1,409	2,155	2,882	4,026	4,260	3,952	14,246
China				569	1,327	1,958	1,736	1,144	841	5,164
Canada				217	397	586	748	849	830	3,416
Argentina				500	921	1,378	1,443	990	859	3,108
Cuba				319	970	1,735	1,847	1,719	1,833	3,089
Colombia				302	1,051	1,898	2,312	1,717	1,411	3,033
Guatemala				87	1,005	2,080	1,799	1,234	479	2,923
Venezuela				263	743	1,310	1,664	1,283	1,173	2,687
Spain				308	566	865	969	841	980	2,496
Honduras				40	765	1,406	1,544	984	410	2,168
El Salvador				86	457	796	708	564	361	1,507
Italy				151	323	501	550	487	437	1,479
France				184	357	512	565	466	379	1,385
Korea				333	382	415	505	425	406	1,300
Peru				191	412	667	825	545	377	1,158
Other countries				2,227	4,079	4,861	4,939	3,956	3,425	11,550
Total				7,186	15,910	23,850	26,180	21,464	18,153	60,709

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality**Panama**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Colombia							835	1,384	1,531	961
Venezuela							215	388	361	492
Italy							128	261	505	329
Dominican Republic							128	162	450	308
United States							119	572	444	301
Nicaragua							81	69	205	155
China							138	88	46	145
Spain							45	66	92	81
Costa Rica							48	55	86	76
Canada							36	66	84	70
India							36	86	31	68
Cuba							49	33	53	61
Mexico							46	35	36	56
Peru							62	32	79	47
El Salvador							35	27	39	46
Other countries							439	369	514	395
Total							2,441	3,693	4,556	3,591

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Note: Excludes refugees.

Paraguay

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Brazil					3,079	1,286	2,128	3,148	5,662	2,566
Argentina					479	833	1,036	1,076	1,355	1,162
Spain					59	107	100	201	279	363
Germany					564	645	667	393	316	190
United States					117	199	204	212	280	188
Uruguay					136	126	139	117	159	150
Other					329	349	366	180	376	134
South Korea					93	100	115	156	1	117
Cuba					32	28	43	57	95	79
Lebanon					-	-	-	204	265	69
China					62	80	107	231	356	61
Japan					35	52	61	42	54	55
Italy					16	35	31	39	45	53
Peru					52	79	97	67	75	51
Other countries					301	421	458	448	448	317
Total					5,354	4,340	5,552	6,571	9,766	5,555

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality**Peru**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States	44	143	163	171	47	64	62	94	248	
China	35	63	88	93	126	149	190	101	245	
Argentina	5	16	11	18	33	49	51	123	141	
Germany	6	9	4	16	19	28	27	113	81	
Guatemala	-	-	-	3	-	1	7	16	59	
Brazil	11	5	15	29	24	38	38	51	52	
Colombia	2	12	21	31	33	33	45	60	43	
Cuba	-	14	26	8	13	11	16	18	36	
Spain	14	15	10	25	28	31	26	41	35	
Chile	7	17	9	15	32	32	23	31	32	
United Kingdom	2	9	8	8	9	10	10	48	31	
Korea	7	10	6	3	12	17	9	38	27	
Ecuador	3	3	3	13	14	30	22	15	26	
France	2	4	7	17	9	16	22	43	26	
Japan	3	9	5	13	13	4	8	41	25	
Other countries	41	84	62	137	195	174	160	355	334	
Total	182	413	438	600	607	687	716	1,188	1,441	

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

United States

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Mexico	175,411	161,445	173,749	148,640	189,989	164,920	139,120	143,446	146,406	135,028
China	55,494	69,933	87,307	76,655	80,271	64,238	70,863	87,016	81,784	71,798
India	70,151	84,680	61,369	65,353	63,352	57,304	69,162	69,013	66,434	68,458
Philippines	57,846	60,746	74,606	72,596	54,030	60,029	58,173	57,011	57,327	54,446
Dominican Republic	30,506	27,503	38,068	28,024	31,879	49,414	53,870	46,109	41,566	41,311
Cuba	20,488	36,261	45,614	29,104	49,500	38,954	33,573	36,452	32,820	32,219
Vietnam	31,524	32,784	30,691	28,691	31,497	29,234	30,632	34,157	28,304	27,101
Haiti	14,191	14,524	22,226	30,405	26,007	24,280	22,582	22,111	22,818	20,351
Colombia	18,846	25,566	43,144	33,187	30,213	27,849	22,406	22,635	20,931	21,131
South Korea	19,766	26,562	24,386	22,405	26,666	25,859	22,227	22,824	20,846	23,166
Jamaica	14,430	18,345	24,976	19,375	18,477	21,783	19,825	19,662	20,705	19,400
Iraq	3,494	4,077	4,337	3,765	4,795	12,110	19,855	21,133	20,369	9,552
Myanmar	1,379	2,095	4,562	3,130	3,403	13,621	12,925	16,518	17,383	12,565
El Salvador	29,807	21,359	31,782	21,127	19,659	19,909	18,806	18,667	16,256	18,260
Pakistan	12,086	14,926	17,418	13,492	19,719	21,555	18,258	15,546	14,740	13,251
Other countries	402,464	521,451	581,894	456,466	457,669	499,759	430,348	429,740	422,942	422,516
Total	957,883	1,122,257	1,266,129	1,052,415	1,107,126	1,130,818	1,042,625	1,062,040	1,031,631	990,553

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.fl. Inflows of legal permanent immigrants, by country of nationality**Uruguay**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Argentina	519	324	309	257	1,056	1,043	719	395	461	875
Brazil	215	168	144	143	892	866	433	200	305	
United States	178	161	138	188	249	288	203	72	242	
Chile	44	44	25	39	147	138	51	33	141	
Spain	48	36	50	45	118	133	100	32	87	
Paraguay	53	44	42	36	109	124	48	24	48	
Germany	32	35	36	54	154	137	74	39	45	
France	41	41	26	28	31	54	36	10	19	
Italy	30	25	17	26	78	49	34	10	11	
Great Britain	18	9	12	14	20	29	18	4	8	
Antigua and Barbuda	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	4	
Rest of Europe	80	95	115	238	277	178	83	52	560	
Rest of America	268	165	199	236	712	659	311	174	413	
Other countries	104	68	41	40	137	125	72	26	82	2,797
Total	1,631	1,216	1,156	1,344	3,981	3,825	2,183	1,071	2,426	3,672

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality by country of previous nationality**Barbados**

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United Kingdom	284	343	260	237	221	284	266	218	152	488
United States	213	309	241	192	194	259	241	216	179	430
Guyana	22	35	112	28	70	112	83	66	81	269
Canada	99	164	111	109	91	119	107	111	56	237
Saint Vincent	15	26	55	10	38	60	50	73	58	148
Saint Lucia	17	29	38	21	30	40	49	44	47	110
Trinidad and Tobago	12	21	49	25	41	72	49	52	42	90
Jamaica	8	6	34	11	20	39	36	30	14	77
Unknown	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	84	40	49
Barbados	381	395	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	42
India	1	4	13	5	10	11	17	5	9	26
Grenada	5	10	5	1	8	8	9	4	3	25
Dominica	3	1	7	1	3	7	3	5	6	12
Australia	1	2	1	-	1	4	4	-	1	10
Antigua and Barbuda	6	2	10	4	15	4	7	2	4	9
Other countries	36	44	79	31	44	86	63	60	34	132
Total	1,103	1,391	1,015	881	786	1,105	985	970	726	2,154

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Note: Statistics are by country of birth rather than nationality.

Belize

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Guatemala	183	274	487	577	620	248				
Honduras	118	153	209	269	325	121				
El Salvador	93	116	192	218	288	116				
China	44	126	340	167	62	65				
United States	28	49	66	72	37	29				
India	23	22	45	27	25	19				
Nicaragua	2	6	11	15	25	15				
Mexico	14	19	23	20	24	12				
Jamaica	10	7	14	12	18	9				
United Kingdom	7	8	8	5	7	5				
Canada	7	5	16	8	8	3				
Guyana	12	-	2	2	2	1				
Other countries	130	114	147	222	108	120				
Total	671	899	1,560	1,614	1,549	763				

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality by country of previous nationality

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Argentina		231	197	208	243	376	504	457	612	736
Brazil		105	85	86	93	154	104	84	170	201
Peru		231	116	84	90	197	65	37	130	172
Spain		52	141	162	190	86	167	128	191	159
United States		140	322	411	270	76	162	106	143	108
Chile		30	25	30	39	32	32	33	48	52
Cuba		66	42	29	25	78	14	20	33	32
Colombia		26	14	15	19	17	8	21	25	31
France		9	21	41	33	18	26	22	27	28
Mexico		34	24	17	15	66	21	30	24	25
Italy		8	54	25	33	9	12	7	23	22
Canada		10	36	20	19	52	18	84	36	20
Sweden		1	18	21	14	12	7	9	12	17
Paraguay		6	1	8	12	28	4	13	15	17
Switzerland		16	28	23	11	42	20	-	14	14
Other countries		169	178	147	121	141	94	113	124	118
Total		1,134	1,302	1,327	1,227	1,384	1,258	1,164	1,627	1,752

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Canada

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
India	21,830	22,065	33,974	25,792	20,835	17,399	18,970	22,234	13,470	15,423
China	25,150	25,775	34,477	24,349	21,029	16,015	13,426	15,574	10,412	10,097
Philippines	9,024	11,036	15,570	12,197	11,668	11,069	11,608	16,160	10,552	14,823
Pakistan	10,673	12,429	17,122	11,624	9,433	7,840	8,062	9,937	5,632	5,291
Romania	3,294	4,470	5,885	4,682	4,376	4,416	3,092	3,730	1,828	1,931
United Kingdom	7,769	6,979	6,627	5,242	4,714	4,355	4,501	6,041	4,333	4,765
Colombia	1,510	2,085	3,136	3,784	4,671	4,289	3,812	4,079	2,540	3,371
Korea	5,912	5,426	7,559	5,861	5,251	3,840	3,166	4,097	3,071	3,165
Iran	4,616	4,984	8,087	5,335	4,988	3,829	3,585	4,954	3,528	3,383
United States	5,288	5,057	5,118	4,267	4,133	3,736	3,716	5,090	3,834	4,470
Morocco	1,190	2,338	3,872	2,728	2,225	3,372	2,031	2,732	1,476	1,893
Sri Lanka	5,152	4,580	5,650	4,703	3,692	3,187	2,918	3,347	2,009	2,454
Algeria	1,501	2,146	3,330	2,552	2,150	3,161	2,453	3,321	1,586	1,850
Russian Federation	3,793	4,076	4,619	3,671	3,324	2,711	2,372	2,975	1,702	1,747
France	1,684	2,295	2,649	2,152	1,853	2,641	1,933	2,678	1,415	2,052
Other countries	85,302	83,003	103,195	80,974	72,295	64,578	58,056	74,536	45,782	52,328
Total	193,688	198,744	260,870	199,913	176,637	156,438	143,701	181,485	113,170	129,043

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality by country of previous nationality**Chile**

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Peru						170	128			
Cuba						107	98			
Ecuador						72	81			
Bolivia						114	78			
Colombia						61	44			
Taiwan						60	38			
China						46	25			
Pakistan						17	15			
Venezuela						14	14			
Argentina						20	11			
Other countries						131	97			
Total						812	629			

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Colombia

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cuba	9	14	19	15	16	15	10	22		
Lebanon	15	21	20	22	8	6	9	19		
Ecuador	6	7	12	13	13	-	18	12		
Spain	8	6	14	18	11	7	13	11		
Venezuela	1	4	3	4	16	5	15	10		
Peru	8	9	4	6	9	2	2	9		
United States	3	1	9	3	9	2	7	6		
Bulgaria	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	6		
France	3	5	4	6	2	1	2	5		
Mexico	-	-	2	3	3	2	1	4		
China	13	18	16	13	6	-	1	3		
Italy	3	2	4	1	4	5	4	3		
Panama	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
Russian Federation	2	2	4	4	4	3	4	2		
Haiti	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	2		
Other countries	30	28	34	28	33	7	16	16		
Total	106	118	146	136	135	55	109	132		

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality by country of previous nationality**Costa Rica**

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Nicaragua	776	624	613	634	766	802	1,197	1,318		
Colombia	133	209	281	365	477	532	861	801		
Cuba	132	154	168	145	172	181	168	188		
China	52	57	42	59	68	75	101	142		
Dominican Republic	101	87	90	78	79	112	135	137		
Peru	72	54	87	64	101	78	153	127		
United States	66	47	36	51	48	53	93	117		
El Salvador	96	72	75	71	84	76	109	102		
Panama	49	38	36	30	54	27	58	44		
Venezuela	10	8	9	7	20	28	34	43		
Mexico	19	15	18	12	12	16	17	33		
Honduras	11	22	24	23	22	23	28	30		
Taiwan	14	22	24	29	31	33	31	29		
Ecuador	21	9	12	21	18	19	18	26		
Guatemala	17	16	22	14	14	9	38	20		
Other countries	125	167	174	202	219	299	304	226		
Total	1,694	1,601	1,711	1,805	2,185	2,363	3,345	3,383		

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Dominican Republic

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cuba										81
Spain										37
United States										36
Colombia										27
China										22
Russian Federation										20
France										12
Italy										11
Venezuela										11
Haiti										9
Peru										9
Canada										6
Ecuador										5
Mexico										5
Pakistan										4
Other countries										49
Total		375	566	768	629	905	1,185			344

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.an Acquisitions of nationality by country of previous nationality

Ecuador

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South Korea								1	-	522
China								12	10	496
Spain								156	329	2
Colombia								160	296	12
United States								82	201	11
United Kingdom								4	10	269
Costa Rica								3	1	204
Cuba								60	89	1
Chile								13	42	25
Venezuela								29	50	-
Uruguay								3	4	71
Canada								3	12	40
Paraguay								-	2	48
Peru								11	34	3
Israel								-	1	42
Other countries								108	225	330
Total								645	1,306	2,076

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

El Salvador

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Honduras					13	7	18	-	-	-
Nicaragua					9	7	17	-	-	1
Guatemala					7	10	14	-	-	-
Colombia					3	2	7	-	-	-
Mexico					2	2	4	-	-	-
Spain					-	2	4	-	-	-
Venezuela					4	2	3	-	-	-
Peru					1	3	2	-	-	-
Costa Rica					-	-	2	-	-	-
France					-	-	1	-	-	-
Palestinian Authority					-	-	1	-	-	-
Taiwan					9	7	1	-	-	-
China					2	-	1	-	-	-
Panama					3	-	1	-	-	-
Bolivia					-	-	1	-	-	-
Other countries								11	17	4
Total					37	64	59	81	63	48
									48	9

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality by country of previous nationality

Guatemala

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
United States	172	150	178	205	270	321	380	-	2	-
El Salvador	86	26	49	57	54	49	37	43	64	-
Guatemala	135	79	43	23	30	47	31	-	-	17
Nicaragua	77	46	47	36	32	24	22	19	32	-
Honduras	20	15	13	21	16	9	16	18	13	-
Costa Rica	13	12	5	11	9	10	11	3	19	8
Mexico	13	3	12	5	7	15	9	-	-	18
Cuba	5	11	5	11	9	7	8	12	4	-
Ecuador	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	52
China	10	11	11	7	9	7	-	1	-	2
Jordan	3	6	9	8	3	-	3	8	4	-
Colombia	10	-	4	6	7	3	4	2	1	5
Syria	2	6	4	7	2	5	3	3	6	-
Spain	4	3	4	6	5	4	2	3	2	-
New Zealand	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Other countries	18	25	23	34	11	11	19	5	13	45
Total	568	394	410	438	465	513	547	117	160	175

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Mexico

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Colombia	901	813	689	892	690	390	305	486	630	601
Cuba	661	666	429	660	459	307	240	408	579	531
Venezuela	107	197	185	316	309	159	126	162	279	334
Argentina	328	372	400	450	400	265	170	178	271	304
Spain	218	301	239	286	251	227	121	152	183	163
Peru	320	191	215	292	213	166	107	138	182	159
Guatemala	1,624	247	114	185	141	209	95	117	196	141
Honduras	118	156	59	123	98	131	55	92	143	129
United States	215	286	334	287	246	266	117	79	109	119
El Salvador	243	235	137	159	118	163	81	82	99	109
China	310	324	188	211	241	154	145	58	87	77
Italy	93	99	89	94	108	76	39	45	53	66
Bolivia	101	116	94	119	97	43	26	41	48	63
Dominican Republic	38	43	47	69	48	50	29	22	75	59
Ecuador	64	67	52	83	63	41	41	46	63	59
Other countries	1,088	1,497	904	1,244	989	842	453	527	593	667
Total	6,429	5,610	4,175	5,470	4,471	3,489	2,150	2,633	3,590	3,581

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality by country of previous nationality**Paraguay**

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Russian Federation			1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Japan			-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland			1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bolivia			1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lebanon			1	3	3	1	1	4	7
Brazil			5	-	2	1	1	1	5
South Africa			-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chile			3	1	-	2	-	-	1
Venezuela			5	-	1	2	1	1	-
China			4	1	1	1	-	1	2
Korea			-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Cuba			-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Peru			2	2	5	-	-	1	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo			1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia			1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries			12	7	1	1	7	3	8
Total	3	7	37	16	15	10	11	13	27

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata

Peru

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Spain	50	62	45	80	62	102	82	147	129	122
United States	199	190	252	223	293	267	269	247	247	112
Argentina	95	91	89	66	87	87	105	153	130	69
Venezuela	28	36	42	36	56	64	67	67	67	59
Chile	28	42	44	37	69	66	60	84	76	55
Colombia	28	26	30	27	43	45	35	84	80	48
Cuba	31	29	18	24	30	71	36	40	29	38
Italy	16	13	12	9	22	21	28	36	26	23
France	6	10	10	12	10	18	19	23	32	19
Bolivia	26	35	28	28	31	30	15	48	37	18
Brazil	21	29	23	16	26	23	18	45	31	17
Ecuador	8	17	10	9	6	20	14	28	30	16
Mexico	12	23	9	17	24	20	20	24	33	11
United Kingdom	3	10	5	9	8	14	5	22	19	11
Russian Federation	9	6	7	9	12	8	6	12	6	10
Other countries	155	167	146	145	159	166	140	159	157	104
Total	715	786	770	747	938	1,022	919	1,219	1,129	732

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

I.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality by country of previous nationality**United States**

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Mexico	63,840	77,089	83,979	122,258	231,815	111,630	67,062	94,783	102,181	99,385
India	37,975	35,962	47,542	46,871	65,971	52,889	61,142	45,985	42,928	49,897
Philippines	31,448	36,673	40,500	38,830	58,792	38,934	35,465	42,520	44,958	43,489
Dominican Republic	15,464	20,831	22,165	20,645	35,251	20,778	15,451	20,508	33,351	39,590
China	27,309	31,708	35,387	33,134	40,017	37,130	33,969	32,864	31,868	35,387
Cuba	11,236	11,227	21,481	15,394	39,871	24,891	14,050	21,071	31,244	30,482
Vietnam	27,480	32,926	29,917	27,921	39,584	31,168	19,313	20,922	23,490	24,277
Haiti	8,215	9,740	15,979	11,552	21,229	13,290	12,291	14,191	19,114	23,480
Colombia	9,819	11,396	15,698	12,089	22,926	16,593	18,417	22,693	23,972	22,196
El Salvador	9,602	12,174	13,430	17,157	35,796	18,927	10,343	13,834	16,685	18,401
Jamaica	12,271	13,674	18,953	12,314	21,324	15,098	12,070	14,591	15,531	16,442
South Korea	17,184	19,223	17,668	17,628	22,759	17,576	11,170	12,664	13,790	15,786
Pakistan	8,744	9,699	10,411	9,147	11,813	12,528	11,601	10,655	11,150	12,948
Peru	6,980	7,904	10,063	7,965	15,016	10,349	8,551	10,266	11,814	11,782
Iran	11,781	11,031	11,363	10,557	11,813	12,069	9,337	9,286	9,627	11,623
Other countries	237,803	263,023	308,053	257,015	372,562	309,865	279,681	307,360	325,731	324,764
Total	537,151	604,280	702,589	660,477	1,046,539	743,715	619,913	694,193	757,434	779,929

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Uruguay

Country of previous nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Argentina					55	43	48			
Peru					27	17	32			
Brasil					23	17	19			
España					17	27	5			
Cuba					9	5	21			
China					9	7	12			
Chile					6	8	9			
Rusia					4	2	13			
Colombia					2	5	7			
Paraguay					3	6	5			
Other countries					27	30	36			
Total					182	167	207			

Sources and definitions: See Introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.a.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries by country of birth

Country of birth	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Antigua and Barbuda	479	635	455	522	503	424	433	414
Argentina	42,110	40,655	35,860	32,495	25,061	22,106	19,996	19,828
Bahamas	753	916	792	778	812	746	754	721
Barbados	1,009	1,102	858	769	771	624	617	667
Belize	930	1,312	1,147	1,222	1,201	1,176	1,056	1,012
Bolivia (1)	50,271	85,600	62,592	23,695	19,117	20,643	19,592	24,079
Brazil	106,709	111,211	107,594	118,014	84,433	76,649	68,519	65,500
Canada	37,420	43,916	35,249	43,676	36,869	41,897	43,165	41,663
Chile	14,236	15,877	15,182	12,289	10,352	10,085	9,891	8,855
Colombia	63,949	93,357	89,422	90,032	72,268	63,448	68,121	65,228
Costa Rica	3,173	4,388	4,005	3,588	3,794	3,695	3,661	3,512
Cuba	48,030	60,063	44,750	66,813	52,917	47,594	51,365	46,123
Dominica	682	898	899	1,007	952	851	812	604
Dominican Republic	43,642	56,255	50,065	54,840	66,464	68,853	64,950	62,637
Ecuador	38,942	49,171	51,952	61,865	42,044	34,573	29,788	26,345
El Salvador	23,129	34,062	24,329	23,294	23,603	23,437	23,172	19,922
Grenada	1,154	1,445	1,128	1,103	1,094	912	782	853
Guatemala	17,976	25,714	19,914	19,186	15,963	14,066	14,124	12,638
Guyana	10,666	11,026	7,164	8,439	8,021	7,933	7,562	6,574
Haiti	19,652	27,323	34,890	31,474	29,815	33,450	33,297	33,980
Honduras	10,192	15,104	16,996	13,206	13,087	14,692	15,470	14,466
Jamaica	20,447	27,162	21,895	21,261	24,668	22,548	22,196	24,340
Mexico	174,416	188,453	163,899	206,482	180,491	156,590	161,549	165,745
Nicaragua	4,601	6,844	8,392	7,529	7,738	7,889	8,220	6,962
Panama	2,513	3,444	2,880	2,817	3,034	2,574	2,355	2,195
Paraguay	13,940	23,616	26,156	22,837	15,563	14,259	11,966	8,331
Peru	65,786	83,549	109,862	98,856	78,050	70,894	68,034	69,248
Saint Kitts and Nevis	357	478	368	403	340	383	385	353
Saint Lucia	1,150	1,547	1,356	1,417	1,446	1,277	1,249	1,447
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	981	1,151	1,151	1,017	1,125	1,037	946	1,031
Suriname	2,082	1,761	1,739	2,099	1,961	2,049	2,136	2,070
Trinidad and Tobago	7,531	9,837	8,050	7,191	7,611	6,608	5,820	6,048
United States	113,383	119,220	116,933	129,542	133,022	139,094	136,714	139,444
Uruguay	10,520	11,893	11,207	8,927	5,840	5,347	4,769	5,100
Venezuela (2)	27,021	26,740	28,194	26,873	24,427	23,691	23,505	21,400
Total	979,832	1,185,725	1,107,325	1,145,558	994,457	942,094	926,971	909,335

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian State of

E.a.fb.US. The population born in the Americas living in the United States

Country of birth	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Antigua and Barbuda	17,409	13,669	21,827	20,139	16,435	18,663	20,706	27,117
Argentina	185,010	163,048	170,306	154,794	172,877	170,512	165,029	169,052
Bahamas	30,443	29,892	24,815	26,046	31,255	29,642	32,294	32,578
Barbados	49,524	53,483	48,036	47,305	51,730	52,874	50,285	52,785
Belize	42,130	46,522	47,838	43,655	46,195	44,227	48,210	49,295
Bolivia (1)	61,453	74,634	66,368	65,635	73,196	76,893	81,143	69,817
Brazil	331,036	342,977	344,929	334,534	356,531	344,714	334,121	325,496
Canada	830,300	847,228	816,385	824,347	814,122	785,595	787,542	799,085
Chile	92,285	84,369	88,271	91,380	84,510	90,903	99,430	85,393
Colombia	554,821	589,118	603,653	603,335	617,738	648,348	655,096	705,006
Costa Rica	95,761	85,370	87,220	81,181	89,232	75,838	76,193	74,280
Cuba	902,448	932,563	980,008	987,772	982,862	1,112,064	1,090,563	1,114,864
Dominica	31,822	37,638	42,380	36,243	31,410	26,695	32,163	24,216
Dominican Republic	708,455	764,930	747,885	779,249	791,593	879,884	878,858	960,211
Ecuador	345,204	374,086	402,294	407,371	418,907	454,921	429,316	418,264
El Salvador	988,014	1,042,218	1,108,289	1,078,319	1,157,217	1,207,128	1,245,458	1,254,501
Grenada	26,798	31,084	31,882	28,132	34,100	26,896	26,955	37,948
Guatemala	644,669	740,986	683,807	743,786	790,508	797,262	844,332	880,869
Guyana	249,276	244,776	244,191	255,748	247,801	255,103	255,463	260,243
Haiti	483,748	495,840	544,466	545,842	535,966	596,440	602,733	616,020
Honduras	387,002	399,371	422,674	457,261	459,393	518,438	499,987	535,725
Jamaica	579,241	643,067	587,623	631,651	644,958	650,761	694,600	668,764
Mexico	10,993,851	11,534,972	11,739,560	11,451,299	11,478,234	11,746,539	11,691,630	11,489,387
Nicaragua	223,931	236,445	233,808	237,659	256,496	246,687	249,037	258,282
Panama	107,601	96,264	103,314	94,658	104,426	99,853	101,889	100,514
Paraguay	16,707	15,845	17,212	14,042	15,565	17,119	17,193	15,389
Peru	371,980	375,495	414,120	389,790	395,185	430,665	406,008	418,076
Saint Kitts and Nevis	10,312	9,170	13,353	12,147	12,245	10,444	9,784	
Saint Lucia	18,009	18,012	19,104	17,474	20,266	22,542	24,402	23,049
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	17,200	20,193	24,176	20,672	15,250	24,889	24,069	22,191
Trinidad and Tobago	203,049	238,372	225,239	220,906	218,281	223,666	226,074	239,015
Uruguay	51,737	48,185	47,934	47,685	43,828	52,726	43,811	51,533
Venezuela (2)	151,350	157,977	155,413	171,725	159,655	181,574	198,468	198,632
Total	19,802,576	20,787,799	21,108,380	20,921,782	21,167,967	21,920,505	21,942,842	21,977,597

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian State of

E.a.fb.SP. The population born in the Americas living in Spain

Country of birth	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Argentina	271,444	272,985	290,281	295,401	291,740	286,449	280,286	270,147
Bolivia [1]	140,740	200,749	240,912	229,375	213,862	202,657	193,600	184,056
Brazil	93,396	113,448	142,149	153,685	146,941	138,556	132,585	125,186
Canada	5,420	5,247	5,624	5,835	5,999	6,170	6,286	6,379
Chile	57,864	60,179	66,874	68,376	67,404	66,001	64,844	62,056
Colombia	286,969	291,676	330,419	358,762	371,064	373,992	375,463	369,631
Costa Rica	2,373	2,475	2,883	3,147	3,248	3,330	3,474	3,535
Cuba	79,228	83,121	92,583	100,451	104,492	111,185	120,296	124,812
Dominica	797	765	802	865	889	845	866	867
Dominican Republic	87,111	96,672	114,707	129,669	136,803	141,220	149,390	155,006
Ecuador	456,641	434,673	458,437	479,117	484,623	480,626	471,640	454,993
El Salvador	5,102	5,725	7,120	7,912	8,325	8,848	9,574	9,941
Guatemala	4,321	4,831	5,861	6,578	6,888	7,253	7,695	7,817
Honduras	10,652	15,894	23,673	26,834	28,851	32,527	37,916	41,408
Mexico	40,574	39,125	42,413	45,480	47,101	48,143	49,592	50,401
Nicaragua	4,204	6,131	10,098	12,491	13,843	16,183	19,186	21,187
Panama	3,520	3,789	4,241	4,445	4,539	4,581	4,578	4,538
Paraguay	30,155	47,874	68,885	82,622	86,682	89,338	90,731	85,845
Peru	123,464	136,958	162,425	188,235	197,605	198,126	198,619	195,016
United States	32,626	31,628	34,057	35,644	37,046	38,285	39,733	40,834
Uruguay	76,635	79,842	87,345	89,540	87,390	85,375	83,522	80,587
Venezuela [2]	124,851	130,630	144,593	152,395	155,056	159,348	162,063	161,749
Total	1,938,087	2,064,417	2,336,382	2,476,859	2,500,391	2,499,038	2,501,939	2,455,991

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

[1] Plurinational State of; [2] Bolivarian State of

E.a.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality

Country of previous nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Antigua and Barbuda	425	573	465	696	495	374	421	422
Argentina	6,007	10,903	12,094	13,501	11,440	12,240	11,547	10,936
Bahamas	366	609	434	860	578	498	642	672
Barbados	1,210	1,402	1,003	1,421	1,080	718	850	865
Belize	769	967	869	1 349	921	608	811	861
Bolivia (1)	2,186	2,817	2,717	4,617	4,315	6,719	7,503	10,266
Brazil	8,556	13,248	12,286	19,914	18,905	21,427	24,693	18,901
Canada	11,308	12,700	11,829	15,432	12,814	11,721	12,394	12,079
Chile	4,139	4,881	5,085	6,736	4,719	4,969	4,897	4,772
Colombia	24,519	35,112	33,866	47,545	41,576	50,521	50,242	50,162
Costa Rica	1,417	1,664	1,542	2,685	1,813	1,406	1,883	1,918
Cuba	16,094	27,992	21,419	45,967	30,531	20,682	27,303	37,242
Dominica	886	909	708	1 187	946	803	794	748
Dominican Republic	24,186	25,863	25,212	40,486	25,440	21,215	27,084	41,105
Ecuador	18,935	30,145	31,372	39,891	35,885	51,621	41,208	34,679
El Salvador	13,495	14,820	18,390	36,954	19,970	11,298	14,853	17,579
Grenada	1,126	1,251	884	1 142	956	710	803	941
Guatemala	7,032	7,212	8,847	17,655	9,222	5,849	7,808	9,283
Guyana	8,265	10,479	7,911	10,051	8,240	6,568	7,271	7,527
Haiti	14,296	18,236	13,377	25,762	18,436	16,436	17,346	21,239
Honduras	4,531	5,473	5,173	9,320	5,508	3,814	4,773	6,221
Jamaica	21,282	26,439	18,959	26,570	20,191	16,976	19,495	20,206
Mexico	79,849	87,240	125,495	235,403	115,346	71,204	99,385	105,865
Nicaragua	5,480	9,719	8,589	18,317	7,800	4,411	5,424	6,275
Panama	1,840	2,126	1,821	3,113	1,881	1,425	1,562	1,715
Paraguay	390	520	557	796	831	1,135	1,296	1,799
Peru	14,168	17,259	17,982	26,949	21,683	21,800	24,002	27,895
Saint Kitts and Nevis	358	514	350	552	399	315	313	338
Saint Lucia	705	742	619	912	720	718	790	996
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	781	931	706	855	723	590	731	864
Suriname	2,344	1,898	1,485	1,658	1,828	1,353	1,251	438
Trinidad and Tobago	7,736	9,231	6,473	8,789	7,258	6,127	6,561	6,817
United States	13,586	14,016	13,863	12,732	11,664	11,682	12,771	11,868
Uruguay	1,276	1,638	2,134	2,877	2,664	3,285	3,151	2,987
Venezuela (2)	4,834	6,766	7,375	10,747	9,093	10,221	11,754	12,132
Total	324,377	406,295	421,891	693,441	455,871	401,439	453,612	488,613

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

(1) Plurinational State of; (2) Bolivarian State of

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Antigua and Barbuda**

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	440	570	415	444	437	359	368	337
Canada	30	37	20	43	44	40	45	50
Other countries	9	28	20	35	22	25	20	27
Total	479	635	455	522	503	424	433	414

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Argentina

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chile	4,085	3,517	3,023	3,746	3,851	3,806	3,849	4,907
Spain	24,659	24,191	21,462	17,146	9,240	7,567	6,274	4,429
United States	7,081	7,327	5,645	5,353	5,780	4,399	4,473	4,359
Germany	767	885	944	911	896	921	988	1,022
United Kingdom								1,000
Mexico			500	921	1,378	1,443	990	937
Italy	2,746	1,927	1,806	1,937	1,434	1,195	942	742
France	269	377	344	364	469	387	353	420
Japan		453	488	505	377	370	319	317
Canada	1,169	894	624	542	492	445	300	285
Switzerland						239	262	222
Israel	397	293	319	188	284	337	220	222
Australia	387	267	174	175	161	205	128	173
Netherlands	89	114	105	162	129	130	135	142
New Zealand	120	92	85	60	82	117	126	119
Belgium				114	109	113	127	98
Austria	74	50	82	78	73	99	101	92
Korea	98	99	67	86	76	106	112	90
Sweden	65	62	64	84	75	67	74	63
Poland					28	31	34	50
Norway	36	32	54	38	36	38	52	46
Hungary	7	18	6	16	20	15	25	32
Czech Republic							21	22
Finland	10	13	13	17	16	14	18	20
Luxembourg	5	8	7	8	8	7	23	15
Other countries	46	36	48	44	47	55	50	4
Total	42,110	40,655	35,860	32,495	25,061	22,106	19,996	19,828

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Bahamas

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	698	847	738	682	751	652	668	619
Canada	34	42	31	70	45	55	55	75
Other countries	21	27	23	26	16	39	31	27
Total	753	916	792	778	812	746	754	721

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Table E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Barbados**

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	846	959	689	585	603	465	455	460
Canada	124	100	140	144	133	125	110	155
Germany	10	7	9	8	9	5	8	11
Japan		8	5	13	8	9	12	10
Other countries	29	28	15	19	18	20	32	31
Total	1,009	1,102	858	769	771	624	617	667

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Belize

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	876	1,252	1,073	1,077	1,041	965	905	847
Mexico			4	43	74	113	79	66
Canada	36	29	30	53	41	40	40	50
Japan		15	7	18	21	27	8	17
Other countries	18	16	33	31	24	31	24	32
Total	930	1,312	1,147	1,222	1,201	1,176	1,056	1,012

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Bolivia, Plurinational State of

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chile	1,612	1,939	6,038	4,525	3,635	5,837	7,156	13,563
Spain	44,985	77,755	51,797	14,120	9,484	7,390	7,010	6,025
United States	2,197	4,025	2,590	2,436	2,837	2,253	2,173	1,948
Italy	738	625	842	1,143	1,625	3,362	1,670	1,027
Germany	334	330	302	284	319	288	267	312
Japan		290	448	376	167	181	243	251
Sweden	78	215	186	205	282	320	284	205
Switzerland						247	206	179
France	49	116	99	125	116	152	163	132
Mexico			28	95	169	176	101	122
Canada	137	149	111	164	222	160	85	90
Belgium				62	85	104	78	67
Netherlands	29	59	50	54	56	48	42	39
Korea	21	11	23	13	16	18	12	34
Australia	9	15	15	24	18	23	26	27
Norway	18	14	17	18	19	20	21	18
Austria	33	26	16	15	24	17	14	15
Poland					9	14	12	12
Other countries	31	31	30	36	34	33	29	13
Total	50,271	85,600	62,592	23,695	19,117	20,643	19,592	24,079

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Brazil**

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Portugal	9,486	6,140	4,979	32,751	23,138	16,165	12,896	11,715
United States	16,664	17,910	14,295	12,195	14,701	12,258	11,763	11,441
Spain	24,575	32,586	36,134	27,316	14,400	11,883	9,791	7,762
Germany	5,518	5,972	6,379	6,290	6,390	6,127	6,870	7,091
Japan	33,943	26,953	22,903	14,402	2,954	4,719	4,517	5,790
Italy	8,796	10,183	11,863	12,645	9,658	8,566	7,097	5,716
France	1,435	2,150	2,292	2,463	2,630	2,960	2,558	2,927
Switzerland						2,473	2,152	1,942
Chile	843	1,131	1,206	1,218	1,106	1,312	1,399	1,730
Canada	976	1,209	1,759	2,127	2,480	2,600	1,520	1,615
Belgium	737	1,022	996	1,209	1,330	1,608	1,342	1,297
Netherlands	817	867	898	1,164	1,124	1,153	1,152	1,138
Australia	460	538	681	789	911	1,206	908	1,086
United Kingdom		2,000					1,000	1,000
Korea	469	381	397	352	347	427	478	494
Norway	299	325	416	393	448	315	443	470
Austria	448	383	475	476	442	408	369	424
New Zealand	156	153	221	243	304	384	455	394
Sweden	313	402	401	475	436	380	414	353
Mexico			192	304	439	460	370	320
Poland	94	111	127	153	192	189	160	175
Israel	286	232	261	208	236	244	157	163
Luxembourg	115	157	215	204	216	209	185	160
Hungary	26	68	38	121	109	101	90	137
Finland	71	81	122	115	114	99	118	82
Czech Republic							59	54
Slovenia			14	21	26	21	12	12
Other countries	182	257	330	380	302	382	244	12
Total	106,709	111,211	107,594	118,014	84,433	76,649	68,519	65,500

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Canada

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	21,878	1,8207	15,495	15,109	16,140	13,328	12,800	12,932
United Kingdom		6,000		7,000		6,000	9,000	7,000
Korea	5,548	5,627	5,978	6,402	6,490	6,505	5,956	6,012
Germany	2,482	2,494	2,834	2,862	2,653	2,891	3,138	3,269
Japan		3,562	3,284	3,631	2,743	2,696	2,062	2,203
Australia	1,470	1,696	1,588	1,727	1,895	1,938	1,740	2,011
France	965	1175	1,051	1,276	1201	1250	1,259	1,213
Netherlands	599	663	746	809	755	806	824	912
Switzerland	900	905				1,080	1,000	903
Mexico			217	397	586	748	849	881

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Canada** (continued)

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	514	521	610	554	571	601	717	675
Belgium	665	584	626	653	677	710	717	614
Austria	228	243	316	328	298	283	362	393
New Zealand	528	524	412	430	465	474	392	388
Chile	176	185	153	234	215	265	315	382
Sweden	180	227	234	268	344	336	280	338
Norway	158	171	268	267	271	265	233	300
Italy	268	264	271	306	275	301	285	252
Israel	251	228	189	264	283	271	212	236
Poland	148	147	169	164	205	178	200	214
Hungary	50	80	60	177	172	172	180	173
Czech Republic			175	211	156	160	130	107
Portugal	59	41	37	55	49	67	46	64
Finland	56	55	68	75	57	59	72	62
Luxembourg	40	44	65	83	42	43	61	58
Iceland	34	56	133	72	35	45	43	53
Slovenia			20	22	21	35	35	15
Other countries	223	217	250	300	270	390	257	3
Total	37,420	43,916	35,249	43,676	36,869	41,897	43,165	41,663

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Chile

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	8,856	9,884	9,633	6,715	4,258	3,829	3,355	2,427
United States	2,404	2,774	2,274	2,017	2,250	1,950	1,853	1,673
United Kingdom							1,000	1,000
Germany	723	738	788	868	810	931	944	945
Sweden	343	442	402	372	390	379	278	311
France	195	293	267	310	331	340	281	308
Mexico			124	251	393	426	318	297
Canada	392	452	546	359	388	360	180	295
Italy	300	265	260	339	266	332	285	247
Australia	195	195	176	181	236	240	236	234
Switzerland						230	172	175
New Zealand	88	79	129	109	151	209	158	170
Netherlands	281	248	101	93	122	100	147	147
Belgium				118	145	149	158	139
Japan		163	143	185	172	167	139	124
Norway	132	141	102	122	136	118	109	116
Austria	89	47	74	62	87	75	72	84
Israel	74	61	61	71	68	46	40	42
Korea	94	42	34	32	46	49	45	42
Poland					18	37	34	29

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Chile** (continued)

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Finland	14	18	20	22	28	23	22	18
Czech Republic								15
Other countries	56	35	48	63	57	95	65	17
Total	14,236	15,877	15,182	12,289	10,352	10,085	9,891	8,855

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Colombia

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	25,571	43,151	33,187	30,213	27,849	22,406	22,635	20,931
Chile	1,674	2,449	3,344	4,389	5,314	7,192	12,458	17,836
Spain	24,945	35,621	41,725	42,166	25,558	18,089	16,129	12,394
Canada	6,031	5,813	4,833	4,995	4,240	4,800	4,320	3,680
Germany	1,390	1,394	1,335	1,707	1,902	1,954	2,358	2,561
Italy	1,881	1,682	1,704	2,160	2,068	2,132	1,772	1,525
Mexico			302	1,051	1,898	2,312	1,806	1,497
France	607	1,151	928	974	1,034	1,123	1,150	1,169
Australia	405	383	382	467	530	785	781	943
Switzerland						499	459	462
Netherlands	324	308	283	364	445	458	450	411
Japan		352	368	329	355	370	414	388
Belgium				257	237	357	322	304
Sweden	444	506	327	297	246	269	224	304
New Zealand	36	34	65	84	99	138	172	160
Austria	105	74	85	106	104	92	119	148
Norway	84	68	86	105	58	75	126	144
Korea	152	110	88	88	91	106	104	121
Poland	39		46	61	49	57	68	77
Finland	33	38	25	29	20	24	28	50
Israel	135	142	232	55	52	47	90	44
Czech Republic							30	27
Luxembourg	3	8	10	9	14	10	9	21
Hungary	4	14	5	34	22	36	26	17
Iceland	36	11	8	5	8	6	6	11
Other countries	50	48	54	87	75	111	2,065	3
Total	63,949	93,357	89,422	90,032	72,268	63,448	68,121	65,228

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Costa Rica

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	2,278	3,109	2,540	2,090	2,384	2,164	2,135	2,020
Spain	297	446	562	512	370	378	450	391
Germany	143	175	158	180	239	222	219	242
Canada	206	320	305	282	240	205	170	195

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Costa Rica** (continued)

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mexico			65	101	138	162	139	132
Chile	47	48	62	69	64	97	136	128
Italy	56	50	61	78	56	68	61	66
Switzerland						66	65	62
Netherlands	43	33	38	39	45	52	41	62
Japan		76	83	77	89	98	85	59
France	20	33	30	45	35	34	38	43
Sweden	26	26	19	26	16	20	19	26
Poland					4	11	10	15
Australia	6	10	8	7	3	10	14	14
Austria	13	9	19	14	24	16	17	14
Korea	18	20	6	8	13	11	11	13
Norway	10	8	25	13	14	5	17	10
Other countries	10	25	24	47	60	76	34	20
Total	3,173	4,388	4,005	3,588	3,794	3,695	3,661	3,512

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Cuba

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	36,261	45,614	29,104	49,500	38,954	33,573	36,452	32,820
Spain	6,586	8,875	9,645	9,972	6,413	6,811	7,946	6,083
Mexico			319	970	1,735	1,847	1,722	1,913
Italy	2,072	2,100	2,176	2,802	2,274	2,088	2,067	1,847
Canada	979	1,044	1,338	1,296	1,421	945	935	1,285
Germany	982	927	819	701	676	641	700	720
Chile	345	375	375	435	362	438	384	419
France	289	351	262	270	242	279	275	205
Switzerland						193	160	134
Japan		190	166	175	169	172	130	119
Sweden	111	153	136	145	131	106	100	97
Belgium				115	110	118	100	78
Israel	48	95	102	63	41	36	54	64
Poland					32	39	55	59
Australia	18	29	28	38	39	33	19	56
Austria	81	60	74	66	62	43	60	54
Netherlands	94	90	52	57	74	79	47	47
Norway	56	60	50	65	57	53	71	45
Finland	32	26	27	21	28	29	24	30
Hungary	6	14	7	26	24	13	18	21
Other countries	70	60	70	96	73	58	46	27
Total	48,030	60,063	44,750	66,813	52,917	47,594	51,365	46,123

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Dominica**

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Italy	64	55	77	119	121	140	106	153
United States	198	471	428	454	484	366	287	125
France	180	166	82	99	119	123	143	122
Spain	126	87	163	174	84	70	91	81
Germany	54	21	59	57	71	69	68	56
Canada	49	73	74	54	54	45	45	45
Other countries	11	25	16	50	19	38	72	22
Total	682	898	899	1 007	952	851	812	604

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Dominican Republic

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	27,504	38,069	28,024	31,879	49,414	53,870	46,109	41,566
Spain	12,208	14,652	18,068	17,762	10,840	8,337	11,700	11,296
Chile	125	158	257	19	554	1,039	1,812	4,390
Italy	1,920	1,480	1,853	3,082	3,319	2,742	2,240	2,565
Canada	288	245	288	414	380	490	760	640
Germany	654	694	613	497	530	568	591	613
France	337	398	350	318	377	496	474	445
Switzerland						419	406	394
Mexico			36	120	244	195	184	177
Belgium				130	131	128	137	116
Austria	323	163	187	178	155	138	137	106
Netherlands	147	153	94	115	154	148	142	105
Japan		94	121	105	127	88	89	70
Sweden	31	56	37	44	42	41	21	40
Norway	37	27	39	28	42	37		39
Korea	17	29	18	16	23	16	15	18
Poland					14	16	19	16
Finland	8	14	6	10	8	9	15	11
Luxembourg	34	10	16	14	17	15	20	11
Other countries	9	13	58	109	93	61	79	19
Total	43,642	56,255	50,065	54,840	66,464	68,853	64,950	62,637

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Ecuador

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	11,608	17,490	12,248	11,663	12,128	11,492	11,103	9,342
Spain	15,234	21,387	30,162	37,752	18,212	10,967	8,797	7,594
Chile	1,913	2,187	3,082	3,060	2,679	2,477	2,896	3,598
Italy	8,278	6,047	4,414	6,874	6,324	6,168	4,164	3,037
Germany	665	531	580	578	600	666	710	815
Canada	561	620	591	642	529	385	440	350

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Ecuador** (continued)

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belgium				351	490	858	399	298
Switzerland						345	326	281
France	195	312	230	239	234	243	208	219
Mexico			59	130	226	232	169	199
Japan		89	78	106	156	220	118	153
Netherlands	129	121	119	128	111	132	122	126
Sweden	94	202	145	106	97	112	90	82
Korea	63	31	36	46	37	46	54	61
Austria	48	36	32	35	41	48	42	54
Australia	49	56	32	39	45	46	40	40
Norway	24	19	30	31	26	17	22	25
New Zealand	4	3	3	8	10	24	23	23
Poland	27		32	25	28	17	19	19
Finland	13	13	8	11	21	13	14	14
Other countries	37	27	71	41	50	65	32	15
Total	38,942	49,171	51,952	61,865	42,044	34,573	29,788	26,345

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

El Salvador

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	21,359	31,783	21,127	19,659	19,909	18,806	18,667	16,256
Italy	418	328	258	433	691	1,535	1,359	1,036
Spain	712	1,127	1,617	1,200	914	993	1,155	928
Canada	428	421	923	1,107	825	765	660	610
Mexico			86	457	796	708	694	399
Chile	40	44	60	95	86	122	151	178
Germany	62	67	82	73	101	96	138	138
Japan		99	58	57	82	115	96	102
Sweden	37	98	39	50	50	63	51	80
France	12	34	13	27	41	45	55	60
Australia	27	28	19	53	54	61	51	38
Switzerland						40	30	27
Norway	5	4	8	11	3	7	5	15
Korea	10	12	11	18	13	19	10	11
Netherlands	6	12	9	11	8	11	22	11
Austria	1	2	5	8	3	3	7	10
Other countries	12	3	14	35	27	48	21	23
Total	23,129	34,062	24,329	23,294	23,603	23,437	23,172	19,922

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Grenada**

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	840	1,068	751	784	748	664	579	671
Canada	288	357	357	287	318	210	165	140
Germany	5	2	8	4	7	4	9	13
Other countries	21	18	12	28	21	34	29	29
Total	1,154	1,445	1,128	1,103	1,094	912	782	853

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Guatemala

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	16,825	24,146	17,908	16,182	12,187	10,467	11,092	10,341
Spain	616	939	1,205	1,191	842	867	866	663
Mexico			87	1,005	2,080	1,799	1,271	527
Canada	192	215	259	255	273	270	275	345
Chile	49	49	45	77	76	97	108	179
Germany	127	95	113	125	118	110	129	163
Japan		66	91	68	92	104	94	90
Italy	50	50	48	72	62	104	89	83
Switzerland						32	40	40
Netherlands	23	23	25	30	21	23	22	37
France	23	28	31	36	25	36	28	35
Austria	12	30	26	13	17	16	24	33
Korea	28	21	22	31	56	37	38	30
Sweden	8	12	9	20	20	16	7	22
Norway	13	18	14	22	19	22	10	16
Australia		6	11	12	15	8	9	14
Other countries	10	16	20	47	60	58	22	20
Total	17,976	25,714	19,914	19,186	15,963	14,066	14,124	12,638

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Guyana

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	9,318	9,552	5,726	6,823	6,670	6,749	6,599	5,683
Canada	1,176	1,263	1,248	1,089	1,152	920	765	640
France	127	157	142	135	151	209	157	183
Japan		9	10	11	6	15	4	17
Netherlands	15	24	10	18	9	10	12	15
Other countries	30	21	28	363	33	30	25	36
Total	10,666	11,026	7,164	8,439	8,021	7,933	7,562	6,574

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Haiti

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	14,529	22,228	30,405	26,007	24,280	22,582	22,111	22,818
Canada	1,719	1,651	1,614	2,509	2,085	4,550	6,205	5,600

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Haiti** (continued)

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
France	3,182	3,196	2,520	2,416	2,773	5,016	3,641	3,333
Chile	8	56	113	135	304	674	917	1 792
Germany	88	60	76	96	55	128	95	116
Spain	38	43	66	72	82	71	67	70
Japan		8	21	22	24	35	45	69
Mexico			15	28	46	73	106	65
Switzerland						75	45	36
Italy	16	24	15	27	17	59	41	34
Poland					1	1	2	13
Other countries	72	57	45	162	148	186	22	34
Total	19,652	27,323	34,890	31,474	29,815	33,450	33,297	33,980

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Honduras

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	7,012	8,177	7,646	6,540	6,404	6,448	6,133	6,884
Spain	2,786	6,454	8,756	5,253	4,509	5,603	7,087	6,016
Mexico			40	765	1,406	1,544	1,026	462
Canada	160	160	160	177	166	375	540	430
Italy	58	61	73	112	140	274	242	196
Chile	33	32	61	81	130	128	107	145
Germany	70	72	89	94	108	116	139	135
Japan		55	65	72	69	27	45	56
France	18	21	21	24	38	32	34	33
Switzerland						30	17	24
Korea	4	8	10	11	11	13	14	18
Netherlands	20	15	14	10	23	23	10	14
Sweden	9	17	17	6	20	14	29	13
Norway	3	6	12	7	10	3	3	12
Other countries	19	26	32	54	53	62	44	28
Total	10,192	15,104	16,996	13,206	13,087	14,692	15,470	14,466

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Jamaica

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	18,346	24,976	19,375	18,477	21,783	19,825	19,662	20,705
Canada	1,880	1,686	2,113	2,312	2,427	2,255	2,025	2,145
United Kingdom								1,000
Japan		277	180	208	171	145	176	160
Germany	93	93	89	73	71	102	93	84
France	23	35	30	36	35	40	53	52
Netherlands	11	12	18	11	26	22	27	39
Switzerland						35	22	31

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Jamaica** (continued)

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sweden	5	12	13	13	19	15	22	29
Spain	12	7	14	21	22	2	16	19
Australia	22	22	16	18	22	15	6	13
Italy	19	12	12	13	9	18	14	11
Poland					5	7	10	11
Other countries	36	30	35	79	78	67	70	41
Total	20,447	27,162	21,895	21,261	24,668	22,548	22,196	24,340

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Mexico

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	161,445	173,753	148,640	189,989	164,920	139,120	143,446	146,406
Spain	5,434	5,533	5,874	6,163	4,869	4,789	4,998	4,676
Canada	2,851	2,830	3,224	2,831	3,104	3,870	3,645	4,030
Germany	2,213	2,636	2,510	2,899	2,777	3,008	3,495	3,485
Chile	412	506	547	666	660	686	825	1,048
United Kingdom								1,000
France	416	564	550	673	815	874	863	793
Japan		834	694	683	500	628	607	789
Switzerland						629	599	556
Netherlands	237	313	311	408	391	429	441	471
Italy	423	384	389	423	518	602	538	462
Australia	109	178	183	282	288	278	248	336
Belgium				247	258	261	312	320
Korea	221	199	195	185	231	258	253	247
Austria	134	136	165	184	220	193	253	237
Poland	61	79	85	120	156	163	168	165
Sweden	159	127	147	208	186	146	157	163
Hungary	19	40	36	104	100	118	128	143
Norway	57	69	89	95	109	100	120	131
Finland	35	48	47	53	58	53	78	69
Czech Republic							80	67
Israel	64	72	52	83	121	137	87	61
New Zealand	34	38	32	25	34	29	42	57
Luxembourg	11	16	17	28	31	19	22	19
Iceland	8	10	4	13	12	7	12	11
Other countries	73	88	108	120	133	193	132	3
Total	174,416	188,453	163,899	206,482	180,491	156,590	161,549	165,745

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Nicaragua**

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	997	2,297	4,279	3,196	2,695	3,377	3,958	3,126
United States	3,305	4,145	3,716	3,614	4,137	3,565	3,401	3,046
Mexico			24	175	328	350	235	134
Canada	75	89	67	121	110	85	120	105
Japan		77	76	88	95	77	75	101
Germany	62	58	58	77	83	77	90	92
Chile	33	36	34	54	72	64	78	81
Italy	42	32	32	62	70	75	76	66
Sweden	23	29	30	33	37	38	52	49
Switzerland						39	20	36
Netherlands	22	17	8	24	20	18	25	32
France	7	21	20	15	25	35	31	30
Austria	14	13	14	12	13	21	21	18
Australia	1	8	9	4	5	4	5	12
Norway	6	8	10	11	15	11	11	12
Other countries	14	14	15	43	33	53	22	22
Total	4,601	6,844	8,392	7,529	7,738	7,889	8,220	6,962

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Panama

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	1,815	2,418	1,916	1,678	1,806	1,536	1,374	1,281
Spain	417	591	561	497	430	371	360	330
Chile	47	86	64	288	302	213	217	176
Japan		104	79	68	70	56	53	115
Germany	60	66	78	47	95	66	81	64
Canada	66	72	72	59	80	85	60	45
Mexico			28	81	126	92	60	44
Switzerland						30	35	39
Italy	41	26	26	38	28	36	28	24
France	11	13	11	10	12	19	17	21
Netherlands	18	18	4	6	13	9	15	13
Korea	14	17	6	9	12	10	5	12
Sweden	6	15	10	4	14	11	12	11
Other countries	18	18	25	32	46	40	38	20
Total	2,513	3,444	2,880	2,817	3,034	2,574	2,355	2,195

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Paraguay**

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	12,573	21,617	23,989	20,632	13,397	11,907	9,775	6,001
Chile	325	370	609	723	657	710	793	943
United States	516	719	545	481	530	467	500	467
Japan		367	361	286	147	242	182	255
Germany	177	174	214	184	193	195	201	205
Italy	154	135	171	208	260	320	207	183
Canada	78	105	124	123	101	120	100	65
Switzerland						37	49	48
France	19	38	36	29	62	44	38	46
Mexico			17	29	58	55	46	36
Korea	46	31	30	33	37	35	24	27
Austria	13	15	23	24	25	26	16	11
Other countries	39	45	37	85	96	101	35	44
Total	13,940	23,616	26,156	22,837	15,563	14,259	11,966	8,331

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Peru

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chile	19,954	28,635	53,225	38,953	27,582	27,717	30,699	38,628
United States	15,676	21,718	17,699	15,184	16,957	14,247	14,064	12,609
Spain	19,946	21,691	27,372	31,118	16,304	10,045	9,301	6,977
Italy	5,402	4,879	4,451	7,182	10,421	12,166	8,686	5,614
Japan		2,014	2,418	1,647	1,121	1,193	749	1,014
Germany	1 177	1 055	928	944	853	862	821	953
Canada	1 658	1 479	1 475	1 078	1 872	1 270	875	780
France	388	528	487	536	520	552	526	586
Mexico			191	412	667	825	550	418
Australia	227	315	358	323	375	358	343	342
Switzerland						275	260	217
Sweden	221	317	253	265	275	251	224	205
Netherlands	220	241	224	290	243	244	214	204
Belgium				223	232	268	200	188
Korea	102	135	187	141	92	109	110	152
Austria	108	97	127	114	107	95	95	106
Norway	81	75	91	77	103	80	56	79
Poland	51		57	72	56	53	40	50
Israel	438	223	179	138	102	121	79	37
Finland	27	34	25	22	18	30	24	24
New Zealand	38	29	29	23	41	35	17	20
Czech Republic							21	18
Luxembourg	7	7	10	13	17	12	16	12
Hungary	7	1	4	24	19	12	8	10
Other countries	58	76	72	77	73	74	56	5
Total	65,786	83,549	109,862	98,856	78,050	70,894	68,034	69,248

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Saint Kitts and Nevis**

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	342	458	347	363	310	339	350	311
Canada	7	7	11	28	11	20	10	20
Other countries	8	13	10	12	19	24	25	22
Total	357	478	368	403	340	383	385	353

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Saint Lucia

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	832	1,212	928	946	1,027	872	785	919
Canada	188	189	269	289	260	260	265	390
France	110	111	119	142	109	102	157	94
Japan		12	15	11	24	26	15	16
Australia	3	2	1	1	na	na	3	11
Other countries	17	21	24	28	26	17	24	17
Total	1,150	1,547	1,356	1,417	1,446	1,277	1,249	1,447

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	339	374	566	428	497	430	450	505
United States	625	756	567	568	591	576	468	503
Other countries	17	21	18	21	37	31	28	23
Total	981	1,151	1,151	1,017	1,125	1,037	946	1,031

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Suriname

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Netherlands	1,318	997	1,024	1,210	1,156	1,023	967	817
France	430	415	458	560	438	625	709	763
Belgium				60	105	148	219	269
United States	300	314	197	218	227	216	196	187
Canada	12	10	25	10	13	10	15	15
Germany	5	6	11	10	7	8	3	10
Other countries	17	19	24	31	15	19	27	9
Total	2,082	1,761	1,739	2,099	1,961	2,049	2,136	2,070

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Trinidad and Tobago

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	6,568	8,854	6,829	5,937	6,256	5,435	5,023	5,214
Canada	844	804	990	1,019	1,147	910	615	615
Germany	29	38	78	27	36	54	33	44
Other countries	90	141	153	208	172	209	149	175
Total	7,531	9,837	8,050	7,191	7,611	6,608	5,820	6,048

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**United States**

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Korea	18,040	17,831	18,923	23,402	27,127	28,328	28,061	28,866
Japan	22,074	22,196	22,790	24,021	23,549	22,669	19,303	20,985
Germany	15,228	16,341	17,495	17,542	17,706	18,262	20,149	19,563
United Kingdom	15,000	16,000	15,000	17,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	17,000
Canada	9,262	10,943	10,450	11,216	9,723	9,240	8,830	9,415
Spain	3,980	4,347	4,607	4,752	4,586	4,588	5,436	5,508
Mexico			1,409	2,155	2,882	4,026	4,261	4,165
Netherlands	2,512	3,121	3,184	3,437	3,091	3,325	3,749	3,715
Switzerland	2,900	3,154				3,964	4,239	3,475
Chile	1,527	1,481	1,516	2,098	2,237	2,927	3,027	3,451
France	2,356	2,926	2,715	3,027	3,699	3,246	3,434	3,402
Australia	3,004	2,932	2,819	2,964	3,075	3,177	2,986	3,258
Belgium	2,408	2,553	2,455	2,631	2,650	2,714	2,559	2,541
Israel	2,046	2,158	2,094	2,023	2,475	2,530	2,363	2,290
Austria	1,399	1,494	1,634	1,664	1,565	1,632	1,805	1,796
Italy	1,374	1,338	1,246	1,447	1,456	1,477	1,573	1,620
Sweden	914	901	954	1,129	1,196	1,329	1,227	1,426
New Zealand	2,082	1,603	1,342	1,183	1,154	1,135	1,182	1,254
Norway	689	739	824	914	881	874	967	1,137
Czech Republic	1,374	1,804	1,738	2,217	2,464	1,680	1,321	1,081
Poland	832	944	932	1,017	984	984	993	1,052
Hungary	394	566	431	1,209	1,271	1,125	998	1,045
Luxembourg	303	302	308	332	274	335	337	431
Portugal	336	355	420	353	329	255	346	327
Finland	273	273	289	301	278	290	316	287
Iceland	140	208	147	146	136	132	121	195
Slovenia			100	111	149	170	89	148
Slovak Republic	255	305	330	338	269	275	170	11
Other countries	17,681	18,405	15,781	17,913	17,816	18,405	16,872	na
Total	113,383	119,220	116,933	129,542	133,022	139,094	136,714	139,444

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Uruguay

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	1,154	1,664	1,418	1,451	1,775	1,331	1,553	1,374
Spain	7,662	8,581	7,902	5,444	2,416	2,227	1,768	1,239
United Kingdom								1,000
Chile	706	791	905	995	688	838	700	773
Mexico			40	135	231	232	160	139
Italy	316	225	275	241	187	140	137	103
Germany	76	81	82	85	79	67	68	102
Israel	111	73	116	79	87	90	48	67
France	28	43	48	44	46	42	44	53

E.d.fl. Outflows of migrants to OECD countries, by nationality and by country of destination**Uruguay** (continued)

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	294	202	175	161	108	110	75	50
Japan		48	62	73	60	61	55	41
Australia	59	55	37	42	32	29	23	38
Switzerland						52	34	35
Netherlands	13	15	18	21	12	13	14	21
New Zealand	33	43	52	58	32	39	35	19
Sweden	30	32	33	32	25	17	13	15
Korea	2	10	7	6	14	7	7	12
Other countries	36	30	37	60	48	52	35	19
Total	10,520	11,893	11,207	8,927	5,840	5,347	4,769	5,100

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of

Country of destination	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	10,645	11,341	10,692	10,514	11,154	9,409	9,183	9,387
Spain	12,505	11,699	12,891	10,572	7,116	7,791	7,536	5,162
Canada	1,235	1,221	1,373	1,259	1,385	1,005	1,450	1,350
Mexico			263	743	1,310	1,664	1,290	1,286
Chile	361	379	566	622	665	741	1 059	1 249
Germany	493	387	504	515	551	527	560	679
Italy	805	627	790	848	704	802	738	584
Australia	153	211	180	277	286	388	270	315
France	137	223	217	249	283	234	293	283
Japan		127	143	412	266	173	127	173
Switzerland						144	135	141
Netherlands	116	96	96	149	140	130	139	139
Norway	30	49	95	141	84	67	127	114
Belgium				102	80	127	114	106
Portugal	203	23	18	159	116	126	141	101
Sweden	43	52	49	62	45	52	62	77
Austria	48	58	53	53	64	46	56	64
Korea	95	59	53	48	36	23	39	48
Poland	16	na	17	21	23	36	30	44
Israel	100	134	130	46	31	101	77	33
Hungary	7	10	3	24	25	14	12	20
Finland	3	2	5	9	7	18	17	19
New Zealand	8	4	9	9	10	16	11	19
Other countries	18	38	47	39	46	57	39	7
Total	27,021	26,740	28,194	26,873	24,427	23,691	23,505	21,400

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Antigua and Barbuda

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	371	520	416	661	456	341	386	390
Canada	31	36	26	20	16	22	20	19
United Kingdom	23	16	20	15	21	10	14	13
Other countries	na	1	3	na	2	1	1	na
Total	425	573	465	696	495	374	421	422

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Argentina

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	2,293	3,536	4,810	5,188	4,629	6,395	5,482	5,217
United States	1,976	2,695	2,348	4,170	3,153	3,140	3,870	3,909
Canada	419	830	1,112	1,038	886	634	651	358
Italy	na	2,569	2,410	1,744	1,613	1,007	569	332
Mexico	372	400	450	400	265	170	178	271
France	176	na	na	160	154	183	152	166
Germany	262	279	156	177	144	179	145	147
United Kingdom	145	118	123	122	197	146	117	143
Australia	186	254	421	266	162	160	144	120
New Zealand	22	68	51	36	24	15	52	80
Sweden	35	56	39	36	39	43	36	41
Belgium	27	16	33	42	15	14	na	37
Chile	15	7	11	10	20	16	23	33
Ireland	16	32	26	5	10	14	13	28
Slovenia	na	na	15	21	59	77	56	24
Austria	13	9	5	4	5	2	3	11
Other countries	50	34	84	82	65	45	56	19
Total	6,007	10,903	12,094	13,501	11,440	12,240	11,547	10,936

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Bahamas

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	343	574	397	838	569	475	609	647
Canada	19	26	28	10	6	12	25	14
Other countries	4	9	9	12	3	11	8	11
Total	366	609	434	860	578	498	642	672

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Barbados

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	778	1,006	718	1,203	878	535	648	687
Canada	232	237	170	120	91	107	123	99
United Kingdom	177	144	105	87	96	64	67	68
Other countries	23	15	10	11	15	12	12	11
Total	1,210	1,402	1,003	1,421	1,080	718	850	865

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Belize

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	704	918	799	1,291	854	556	742	817
Canada	21	23	30	31	16	15	50	24
Other countries	44	26	40	27	51	37	19	20
Total	769	967	869	1,349	921	608	811	861

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Bolivia, Plurinational State of

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	289	648	709	1,103	1,813	4,778	5,333	7,424
United States	1,361	1,630	1,311	2,807	1,700	1,185	1,446	2,063
United Kingdom	48	70	76	64	103	78	80	131
Sweden	73	81	80	65	80	70	114	127
Chile	99	93	95	69	114	93	119	115
Italy	na	na	96	167	163	184	86	96
Germany	65	48	50	46	81	76	79	83
France	29	na	na	37	37	57	38	60
Mexico	116	94	119	97	43	26	41	48
Canada	65	78	98	90	104	86	112	45
Belgium	13	22	26	24	26	27	na	19
Australia	10	17	22	8	5	17	8	18
Finland	1	na	1	8	8	6	8	12
Other countries	17	36	34	32	38	36	39	25
Total	2,186	2,817	2,717	4,617	4,315	6,719	7,503	10,266

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Brazil

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	4,583	7,028	5,745	8,808	7,960	8,867	10,251	9,884
Spain	695	782	779	1,049	943	1,738	1,854	2,540
Italy	na	1,751	1,928	1,930	1,579	2,099	1,960	1,442
United Kingdom	564	541	612	604	905	993	898	1,119
Germany	530	830	845	967	969	1,015	1,018	874
Canada	630	813	780	708	661	592	1,040	754
France	503	na	na	605	585	580	640	680
Australia	218	240	310	318	345	575	596	646
Sweden	119	192	146	183	192	212	211	230
Ireland	31	37	36	14	21	31	86	203
Belgium	159	134	210	179	196	187	184	198
Norway	36	55	67	51	68	70	93	94
New Zealand	46	67	54	57	31	27	53	93
Mexico	60	55	78	47	53	34	24	51
Finland	13	5	4	4	16	12	20	27
Austria	43	26	21	25	32	20	20	19

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Brazil (continued)

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Poland	na	na	4	2	10	13	9	17
Luxembourg	2	6	2	8	7	3	7	12
Other countries	324	686	665	4,355	4,332	4,359	5,729	18
Total	8,556	13,248	12,286	19,914	18,905	21,427	24,693	18,901

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Canada

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	7,815	9,607	8,473	12,387	9,753	8,539	9,318	9,077
United Kingdom	1,294	1,323	1,140	817	1,243	1,026	1,067	1,237
Australia	964	991	1,208	1,069	855	1,133	1,046	835
France	347	na	na	338	281	398	364	356
New Zealand	143	97	119	104	115	90	126	166
Sweden	80	91	81	71	81	115	91	80
Poland	73	7	17	24	35	40	45	65
Ireland	138	176	246	72	29	28	34	61
Belgium	49	34	58	56	55	45		42
Germany	31	39	30	45	21	36	44	36
Italy	na	na	109	114	78	57	75	30
Mexico	88	57	65	54	45	26	15	20
Spain	15	14	15	16	4	12	9	17
Finland	47	31	29	45	7	13	13	15
Luxembourg	na	na	na	na	9	18	6	12
Norway	7	16	6	7	14	18	8	10
Other countries	217	217	233	213	189	127	133	20
Total	11,308	12,700	11,829	15,432	12,814	11,721	12,394	12,079

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Chile

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	620	844	838	1,141	1,090	1,688	1,556	1,589
United States	1,183	1,549	1,346	2,851	1,585	1,249	1,527	1,586
Sweden	543	754	687	593	488	526	485	427
Canada	557	651	522	437	461	396	443	305
Australia	418	558	844	783	217	288	248	199
France	201	na	na	139	129	148	128	143
Italy	na	na	232	253	247	260	133	111
Germany	157	150	145	122	117	122	103	98
United Kingdom	109	98	88	88	95	74	56	86
Mexico	86	58	90	69	72	38	40	56
New Zealand	23	17	19	28	15	16	27	54
Norway	121	84	108	65	63	56	77	53
Belgium	62	69	80	88	53	36	na	45

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Chile (continued)

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Other countries	59	49	86	79	87	72	74	20
Total	4,139	4,881	5,085	6,736	4,719	4,969	4,897	4,772

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Colombia

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	11,396	15,698	12,089	22,926	16,593	18,417	22,693	23,972
Spain	7,334	12,720	13,852	15,409	16,527	23,995	19,803	19,396
Canada	2,085	3,136	3,784	4,671	4,289	3,812	4,077	2,540
United Kingdom	1,496	1,580	1,844	1,115	1,043	889	804	958
Italy	na	na	na	1,220	915	1,022	519	655
Mexico	813	689	892	690	390	305	486	634
France	317	na	na	347	478	576	491	473
Sweden	137	207	149	139	171	228	272	415
Australia	252	292	393	285	302	432	336	393
Germany	261	291	312	287	313	380	304	285
Belgium	142	197	234	156	154	135		156
Chile	16	19	44	26	61	54	75	149
Norway	39	54	48	68	44	49	29	38
Ireland	8	21	3	12	12	12	17	24
New Zealand	25	17	39	16	21	5	19	24
Finland	9	2	3	10	5	7	10	18
Austria	41	33	11	4	13	7	13	15
Other countries	148	156	169	164	245	196	294	17
Total	24,519	35,112	33,866	47,545	41,576	50,521	50,242	50,162

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Costa Rica

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	1,161	1,402	1,227	2,376	1,517	1,114	1,511	1,597
Canada	110	126	121	110	93	118	163	108
Spain	23	27	40	46	35	45	50	66
Mexico	42	26	54	34	34	12	25	33
Germany	25	23	20	14	22	22	23	25
Italy	na	na	36	52	45	47	24	20
United Kingdom	10	16	12	10	16	10	14	19
France	4	na	na	8	10	6	15	16
Sweden	3	15	5	5	10	10	22	15
Other countries	39	29	27	30	31	22	36	19
Total	1,417	1,664	1,542	2,685	1,813	1,406	1,883	1,918

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Cuba

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	11,227	21,481	15,394	39,871	24,891	14,050	21,071	31,244
Spain	2,506	2,703	2,466	2,870	2,696	3,546	3,088	2,921
Italy	na	1,535	1,355	1,102	967	1,192	822	888
Canada	658	886	697	658	665	589	877	588
Mexico	666	429	660	459	307	240	408	579
Germany	306	364	320	271	290	313	305	318
Chile	88	92	109	115	107	119	137	159
France	173	na	na	143	138	174	150	138
United Kingdom	113	88	88	78	90	97	94	123
Sweden	144	202	90	93	67	82	101	94
Belgium	65	89	86	69	84	74	na	61
Norway	36	30	50	37	45	32	41	38
Australia	10	10	19	20	27	27	17	16
Ireland	3	11	5	10	7	14	19	16
Finland	6	6	7	1	4	5	12	15
Austria	27	20	7	6	6	7	16	13
Other countries	66	46	66	164	140	121	145	31
Total	16,094	27,992	21,419	45,967	30,531	20,682	27,303	37,242

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Dominica

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	543	741	539	975	672	543	594	597
United Kingdom	73	50	34	47	53	52	36	48
Canada	59	107	67	44	46	45	62	32
France	196	na	na	78	67	53	40	31
Spain	na	na	na	na	55	61	16	12
Germany	7	8	4	3	9	8	14	10
Other countries	8	3	64	40	44	41	32	18
Total	886	909	708	1,187	946	803	794	748

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Dominican Republic

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	20,831	22,165	20,645	35,251	20,778	15,451	20,508	33,351
Spain	2,322	2,805	2,800	3,496	2,766	3,801	4,985	6,028
Italy	na	na	939	878	905	1,091	786	902
Germany	255	284	246	156	195	223	222	251
Canada	216	255	240	208	250	172	194	146
France	118	na	na	129	117	114	101	111
Mexico	43	47	69	48	50	29	22	75
Belgium	108	73	84	108	81	59	na	66
United Kingdom	56	34	20	36	59	56	49	51

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Dominican Republic (continued)

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	95	58	10	13	36	30	31	33
Sweden	24	21	20	28	42	19	22	28
Norway	21	23	20	21	21	26	23	26
Chile	1	1	1	5	na	6	4	17
Other countries	96	97	118	109	140	138	137	20
Total	24,186	25,863	25,212	40,486	25,440	21,215	27,084	41,105

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Ecuador

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	10,031	19,477	21,371	25,536	25,769	43,091	32,026	23,763
United States	7,091	8,321	7,229	11,908	7,609	5,931	6,929	8,783
Italy	na	na	757	714	746	951	599	677
United Kingdom	656	954	743	582	546	493	350	362
Canada	444	774	492	401	376	377	412	241
Germany	183	180	190	141	194	182	205	190
Chile	20	21	43	62	72	89	97	173
Belgium	182	138	242	205	206	154	119	153
Sweden	40	93	74	72	77	71	93	117
France	74	na	na	68	98	102	111	89
Mexico	67	52	83	63	41	41	46	63
Australia	50	59	57	44	28	36	38	34
Norway	10	9	9	16	13	11	19	12
Other countries	87	67	82	79	110	92	164	22
Total	18,935	30,145	31,372	39,891	35,885	51,621	41,208	34,679

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

El Salvador

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	12,174	13,430	17,157	35,796	18,927	10,343	13,834	16,685
Canada	803	928	680	561	512	470	514	360
Spain	80	111	93	128	112	151	166	191
Mexico	235	137	159	118	163	81	82	99
Italy	na	na	93	146	118	144	103	84
Sweden	71	107	84	64	55	32	84	55
Australia	68	37	72	64	18	21	31	26
France	14	na	na	10	14	15	14	22
Germany	16	25	22	22	15	9	6	14
United Kingdom	10	12	7	15	15	10	7	14
Other countries	24	33	23	30	21	22	12	29
Total	13,495	14,820	18,390	36,954	19,970	11,298	14,853	17,579

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Grenada

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	649	781	511	850	683	446	528	683
Canada	367	396	297	228	201	193	228	182
United Kingdom	105	67	71	60	68	68	41	71
Other countries	5	7	5	4	4	3	6	5
Total	1,126	1,251	884	1,142	956	710	803	941

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Guatemala

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	6,250	6,551	8,181	17,087	8,619	5,375	7,285	8,797
Mexico	247	114	185	141	209	95	117	196
Canada	435	467	348	284	261	242	305	152
Germany	33	23	28	15	27	29	19	27
Italy	na	na	36	53	31	43	10	27
France	7	na	na	16	15	14	15	17
Sweden	4	13	10	9	4	6	10	16
United Kingdom	10	6	21	16	19	5	16	12
Other countries	46	38	38	34	37	40	31	39
Total	7,032	7,212	8,847	17,655	9,222	5,849	7,808	9,283

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Guyana

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	5,543	7,434	5,631	8,290	6,840	4,932	5,413	6,201
Canada	2,238	2,764	2,000	1,384	938	1,115	1,392	887
United Kingdom	298	238	242	209	324	437	383	379
France	136	na	na	112	98	54	45	49
Other countries	50	43	38	56	40	30	38	11
Total	8,265	10,479	7,911	10,051	8,240	6,568	7,271	7,527

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Haiti

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	9,740	15,979	11,552	21,229	13,290	12,291	14,191	19,114
France	2,744	na	na	2,922	2,981	2,771	1,627	1,301
Canada	1,668	2,133	1,727	1,512	2,058	1,249	1,439	755
Belgium	18	14	17	13	15	28	na	20
Germany	11	11	18	9	14	14	14	17
Other countries	115	99	63	77	78	83	75	32
Total	14,296	18,236	13,377	25,762	18,436	16,436	17,346	21,239

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Honduras

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	3,953	4,949	4,669	8,794	4,858	3,056	3,980	5,294
Spain	135	148	151	185	241	473	440	578
Mexico	156	59	123	98	131	55	92	143
Canada	233	220	138	137	162	112	145	89
Italy	na	na	28	42	28	47	26	30
Germany	7	42	19	19	25	16	29	19
France	8	na	na	5	6	11	12	17
Sweden	11	22	9	6	17	8	10	16
Belgium	3	6	6	5	5	4	na	12
United Kingdom	11	10	7	10	13	21	11	10
Other countries	14	17	23	19	22	11	28	13
Total	4,531	5,473	5,173	9,320	5,508	3,814	4,773	6,221

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Jamaica

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	13,674	18,953	12,314	21,324	15,098	12,070	14,591	15,531
United Kingdom	3,520	2,526	3,165	2,715	3,148	2,958	2,514	3,005
Canada	3,966	4,856	3,382	2,435	1,859	1,854	2,335	1,557
Germany	40	40	38	34	27	21	9	36
Ireland	5	7	5	2	1	12	4	33
Other countries	77	57	55	60	58	61	42	44
Total	21,282	26,439	18,959	26,570	20,191	16,976	19,495	20,206

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Mexico

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	77,089	83,979	122,258	231,815	111,630	67,062	94,783	102,181
Canada	1,467	2,004	1,654	1,717	1,846	1,799	2,410	1,432
Spain	437	567	593	763	584	932	856	862
Germany	222	221	205	212	272	313	346	337
France	170	na	na	169	163	242	275	260
United Kingdom	176	144	136	116	246	229	259	253
Italy	na	na	301	261	177	226	108	175
Australia	42	63	83	81	112	143	105	125
Sweden	43	69	73	78	72	74	60	68
Belgium	30	46	30	51	44	53	na	51
Ireland	17	34	14	6	9	9	12	30
New Zealand	13	6	17	19	11	2	17	25
Norway	18	16	29	17	31	21	30	17
Poland	na	na	6	1	5	10	4	14
Austria	30	10	10	14	16	4	9	13

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Mexico (continued)

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Finland	6	4	2	6	6	17	14	13
Other countries	89	77	84	77	122	68	97	9
Total	79,849	87,240	125,495	235,403	115,346	71,204	99,385	105,865

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Nicaragua

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	5,080	9,283	8,164	17,954	7,445	4,047	5,092	5,870
Spain	63	63	57	66	71	129	122	181
Canada	162	234	161	112	99	96	86	79
Mexico	87	53	80	61	57	27	26	45
Italy	na	na	29	30	31	22	12	23
Sweden	17	27	28	23	17	24	12	22
Germany	34	28	28	18	27	20	28	16
France	3	na	na	15	1	11	7	10
Other countries	34	31	42	38	52	35	39	29
Total	5,480	9,719	8,589	18,317	7,800	4,411	5,424	6,275

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Panama

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	1,643	1,930	1,617	2,870	1,694	1,215	1,340	1,532
Spain	29	50	39	53	43	65	69	82
Canada	80	69	49	45	30	55	56	33
Mexico	45	31	39	32	14	9	15	18
Italy	na	na	35	46	25	30	10	13
United Kingdom	21	12	12	27	25	12	32	12
Other countries	22	34	30	40	50	39	40	25
Total	1,840	2,126	1,821	3,113	1,881	1,425	1,562	1,715

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Paraguay

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	60	87	78	179	298	766	864	1,297
United States	202	285	234	386	310	212	289	338
Canada	68	97	89	64	69	54	56	51
Italy	na	na	78	100	64	41	29	32
Germany	17	10	31	16	26	13	12	22
France	10	na	na	13	12	17	17	20
United Kingdom	5	6	2	6	11	6	7	13
Other countries	28	35	45	32	41	26	22	26
Total	390	520	557	796	831	1,135	1,296	1,799

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of former nationality and country of acquired nationality

Peru

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	3,645	4,713	6,490	8,206	6,368	8,291	9,255	12,008
United States	7,904	10,063	7,965	15,016	10,349	8,551	10,266	11,814
Italy	na	na	883	1,064	1,947	2,235	1,726	1,589
Canada	710	927	884	859	1,345	1,008	1,134	626
Chile	123	117	196	174	170	156	214	305
France	275	na	na	206	209	275	233	267
Sweden	226	283	253	247	185	193	156	243
Germany	356	344	283	268	281	265	268	224
Australia	171	189	222	200	176	238	232	213
United Kingdom	230	131	221	171	213	212	172	212
Mexico	191	215	292	213	166	107	138	182
Belgium	123	93	119	105	85	95		91
Norway	24	25	25	36	28	30	40	31
New Zealand	15	28	23	14	7	10	24	27
Ireland	12	17	7	11	8	7	5	17
Austria	41	23	13	27	11	18	13	16
Finland	7	2	10	11	7	13	17	16
Other countries	115	89	96	121	128	96	109	14
Total	14,168	17,259	17,982	26,949	21,683	21,800	24,002	27,895

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	331	483	334	529	389	305	306	319
Canada	26	30	15	23	9	10	5	11
Other countries	1	1	1	na	1	na	2	8
Total	358	514	350	552	399	315	313	338

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Saint Lucia

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	515	623	506	779	583	554	600	724
United Kingdom								159
Canada	103	111	104	106	109	129	157	101
France	80	na	na	19	24	27	24	10
Other countries	7	8	9	8	4	8	9	2
Total	705	742	619	912	720	718	790	996

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	491	624	450	623	513	375	416	511
Canada	287	303	254	229	209	213	312	191
United Kingdom								159
Other countries	3	4	2	3	1	2	3	3
Total	781	931	706	855	723	590	731	864

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Suriname

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Netherlands	2,031	1,636	1,285	1,006	1,142	967	934	875
France	149	na	na	422	455	201	89	219
United States	125	222	159	202	198	161	194	189
Belgium	8	13	7	9	14	7	na	15
Canada	28	26	28	16	17	16	31	13
Other countries	3	1	6	3	2	1	3	2
Total	2,344	1,898	1,485	1,658	1,828	1,353	1,251	1,313

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Trinidad and Tobago

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	4,832	6,612	4,514	7,305	5,726	4,740	5,014	5,596
Canada	2,086	2,048	1,397	1,032	802	797	1,041	659
United Kingdom	730	491	480	378	664	522	450	496
Australia	12	19	22	24	9	22	15	17
France	8	na	na	4	4	8	8	14
Other countries	68	61	60	46	53	38	33	35
Total	7,736	9,231	6,473	8,789	7,258	6,127	6,561	6,817

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

United States

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	5,057	5,118	4,267	4,133	3,735	3,714	5,089	3,834
United Kingdom	3,319	3,021	2,792	2,205	3,116	2,926	2,591	3,350
Australia	1,603	1,880	2,168	2,016	1,420	1,736	1,680	1,356
Germany	357	429	434	595	578	771	869	756
New Zealand	289	372	418	392	331	327	437	573
France	505	na	na	499	466	517	478	528
Sweden	358	430	344	286	311	423	330	371
Ireland	890	1 518	1 841	875	156	112	148	263
Italy	na	na	396	356	333	251	273	173
Belgium	110	121	122	160	158	161	129	138
Mexico	286	334	287	246	266	117	79	108
Spain	88	111	117	133	73	78	95	102

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of former nationality and country of acquired nationality

United States (continued)

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Poland	59	8	23	27	47	50	53	75
Luxembourg	2	na	2	3	47	44	32	42
Finland	81	36	42	82	22	38	49	35
Norway	65	66	53	43	36	22	44	31
Austria	33	28	41	57	45	13	15	20
Slovenia				11	14	19	19	14
Hungary	3	4	12	11	9	2	17	13
Iceland	31	34	33	20	15	19	11	12
Other countries	421	449	430	515	435	297	288	14
Total	13,586	14,016	13,863	12,732	11,664	11,682	12,771	11,868

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Uruguay

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	408	624	839	1,201	1,451	2,219	1,978	1,819
United States	475	579	496	924	634	585	751	849
Canada	113	176	140	150	183	154	146	89
Italy	na	na	377	335	182	106	74	44
Mexico	60	51	71	58	42	13	52	41
Sweden	17	41	25	28	29	30	20	32
New Zealand	1	6	3	5	1	6	24	24
France	24	na	na	19	27	37	26	20
Australia	81	73	103	93	36	54	35	16
United Kingdom	11	23	12	10	17	19	13	15
Germany	64	42	35	22	22	21	16	14
Other countries	22	23	33	32	40	41	16	24
Total	39	1,638	2,134	2,877	2,664	3,285	3,151	2,987

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	2,659	4,476	3,575	6,557	4,735	5,243	6,856	7,404
Spain	752	908	1,324	1,581	1,744	2,730	2,596	2,823
Canada	438	563	611	739	797	793	1,101	690
Mexico	197	185	316	309	159	126	162	279
United Kingdom	118	106	153	120	221	206	175	252
Italy	na	na	1 011	924	843	600	269	214
France	71	na	na	72	94	100	138	130
Germany	83	101	113	76	84	71	102	106
Australia	68	68	103	88	129	138	90	95
Sweden	20	33	20	34	32	24	29	40
Belgium	14	19	24	34	25	19	na	25
Chile	2	3	9	8	14	17	22	21

E.d.an. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries, by country of previous nationality and country of acquired nationality

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (continued)

Country of acquired nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ireland	5	6	3	2	4	3	14	14
Norway	10	13	13	13	8	4	18	10
Other countries	397	285	100	190	204	147	182	29
Total	4,834	6,766	7,375	10,747	9,093	10,221	11,754	12,132

Sources and definitions: See introduction to Statistical Annex and Metadata.



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This is the third annual report of the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI, for its acronym in Spanish). The report collects data from diverse sources (censuses, surveys, administrative records, etc.) in order to process and disseminate information regarding the magnitude, trends, and characteristics of international migration in the countries that participated in this third report: Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States and Uruguay.

The methodology of this report is based on the Permanent Observation System on Migration (or SOPEMI) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), adjusted to the needs of the region in accordance with a participatory process involving the countries through a network of national correspondents and the participation of national and international organizations working in the field of migration.

SICREMI is an initiative of the Organization of American States (OAS) that aims to contribute to the promotion and development of public policies that lead to improved migration management in the Americas through the facilitation of dialogue, cooperation, institutional strengthening and access to information.

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