

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS

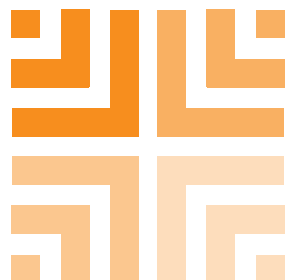
SICREMI 2011



**Organization of
American States**



**Organization of
American States**



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS

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

2011



OAS Cataloging-in-Publication Data

International Migration in the Americas: First Report of the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI) 2011.

p.; cm. Includes bibliographical references. (OEA Documentos Oficiales; OEA Ser.D)

[OAS Official Records Series; OEA Ser.D]

ISBN 978-0-8270-5652-7

1. Emigration and immigration--Economic aspects. 2. Emigration and immigration--Social aspects. 3. Emigration and immigration law. 4. Alien labor. 5. Refugees. I. Organization of American States. Department of Social Development and Employment. Migration and Development Program (MIDE). II. Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI). III. Title: First Report of the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI) 2011. IV. Series.

OEA/Ser.D/XXVI.2

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

17th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20006, USA

www.oas.org

All rights reserved.

Secretary General, OAS

José Miguel Insulza

Assistant Secretary General, OAS

Albert R. Ramdin

Executive Secretary for Integral Development

Mauricio E. Cortes Costa

Director, Department of Social Development and Employment

Ana Evelyn Jacir de Lovo

Coordinator, Migration and Development Program

Araceli Azuara

The partial or complete reproduction of this document without previous authorisation could result in a violation of the applicable law. The Department of Social Development and Employment supports the dissemination of this work and will normally authorise permission for its reproduction. To request permission to photocopy or reprint any part of this publication, please send a request to:

Migration and Development Program
Department of Social Development and Employment
Organization of American States
1889 F ST N.W.
Washington D.C. 20006, USA
Fax: 202-458-3149
E-mail: migration@oas.org

This publication was designed by Miki Fernandez of Ultradesigns, Inc., and was translated from the original Spanish by Mariana Parietti and Link Translations Inc. Karina Gould assisted with the review of the text and, together with Ana María Lara of the Migration and Development Program of the Organization of American States provided, logistical support for the production of this publication.



Marcia Bebianno Simões and Juan Manuel Jiménez Martínez, specialists of the Migration and Development Program of the Department of Social Development and Employment (DSDE) of the Organisation of American States (OAS) were in charge of the technical coordination of this Report. Georges Lemaitre, Principal Administrator of the Office of Employment, Labour, and Social Issues, Non-Member State Economies and International Migration of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OCDE) provided advice and assistance at all phases of this publication.

María G. Moreno Antelo of the Organisation of American States, Jorge Martínez Pizarro, Leandro Reboiras and Magdalena Soffia of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Georges Lemaitre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and Luis Herrera Lasso of the Coppan Group also contributed to the elaboration of this report.

A special thanks to Luis Herrera-Lasso, who's pioneering ideas contributed to the early stages of this project.

The preparation and dissemination of this document was made possible through the generous contributions made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Government of Spain.



FOREWORD

International migration is one of the key topics on the policy agenda worldwide. Globalisation, income disparities between countries, demographic and economic imbalances – have all contributed to the increased migration movements over the past twenty years, bringing people many benefits, but also posing challenges to governments in many countries.

One of the essential elements in furthering an understanding and managing of international migration is reliable, cross-country, comparable data and a regular monitoring of movements and policies.

We are therefore especially pleased to present this first report on *International Migration in the Americas* of the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI, its acronym in Spanish). This initiative aims to contribute to the monitoring of international migration movements in the region through rigorous and up-to-date information on migration flows. It also covers the principal policies and programs which the governments of the hemisphere direct towards an ever-growing migrant population, both in the countries of the Americas themselves and in the countries of destination to their emigrants.

This publication has been developed in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The SICREMI is modelled on the OECD's Continuous Reporting System on Migration (SOPEMI, its acronym in French) established in 1973, which provides an information exchange mechanism to its Member countries through a network of national level correspondents which meets annually. The correspondents are appointed jointly by the OECD and the governments of their countries and are supported by the key institutions involved in the production of migration information in the countries. The information collected is updated on an annual basis, where possible, and is based on data from administrative records in countries and from sample surveys and censuses. It has been systematised and harmonised, to the extent possible, according to criteria specified in the report.

The publication will evolve over time, incorporating more and more countries in America and will include in future years, an annual review of developments in migration policies. Its continuation requires the active support of the governments of the region.

We hope that this first effort responds to the increasing demand for migration information and analysis by the countries of the region.

José Miguel Insulza
Secretary General
Organisation of American States

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



NETWORK OF NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS

Participating OAS Member States in the 2011 SICREMI Report

Argentina

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

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

Belize

Miriam Willoughby, Statistics Specialist, Acting Manager, Census Surveys and Administrative Statistics, Statistical Institute of Belize

Canada

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

Chona Iturralde, Acting Research Manager, Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Chile

Francisco Pérez Walker, Director, *Dirección de Asuntos Internacionales y Sociales, Dirección Nacional de Migraciones*

Raúl Sanhueza, Director, *Dirección para la Comunidad de Chilenos en el Exterior, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Pedro O. Hernández González, Section Chief, *Departamento Planificación Migratoria Internacional, Dirección para la Comunidad de Chilenos en el Exterior, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

Colombia

Nestor Orduz, Advisor, *"Colombia Nos Une" Program*

Cesar Camilo Vallejo, Advisor, *"Colombia Nos Une" Program*

Francisco A. Melo, Advisor, *"Colombia Nos Une" Program*

Ecuador

Fernando Solíz Carrión, Advisor, *Secretaría Nacional del Migrante*

Patricia Ruiz, Planning Analyst, *Secretaría Nacional del Migrante*

El Salvador

Jairo Damas Cruz, Chief of Migrant Workers Section, *Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social*

Mexico

Ernesto Rodríguez Chávez, Director, *Centro de Estudios Migratorios, Instituto Nacional de Migración*

Uruguay

Carlos Calvo, Director, *División Estadísticas Sociodemográficas, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas*



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MAJOR TRENDS

The Americas are a continent where, historically, migration patterns can be characterised 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.

North America is a region where immigration dominates; the United States and Canada receive hundreds of thousands of migrants each year. The United States, in absolute terms, has been the principal destination country of migrants at the global level with 36.7 million foreign-born persons (2009), representing 12% of the total population and with an immigrant entry flow greater than one million per year (as measured by permanent residence permits issued). It is estimated that 20.5 million of the foreign-born population come from Latin America and the Caribbean and more than half of these were born in Mexico.

Canada, for its part, has an immigrant entry flow of approximately a quarter of a million people per year (based on permanent residence permits issued) and is one of the OECD countries with the largest foreign-born population in relative terms (20% of its total population in 2006). With a population of almost 700 000 persons from Latin America and the Caribbean (11% of the immigrant population), Canada is in third place after the United States and Spain as one of the principal destinations for Latin American and Caribbean emigration.

In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, out-migration has been, since the 1960s-and still today- the principal direction of flows, although there has been a decrease in these movements due to the economic crisis of 2008.

The tendency to emigrate persists and return movements to countries of origin have been limited, despite the difficult economic situation that exists in the United States and in Spain and the diverse incentives and programs undertaken by origin country governments to foster the return of nationals living abroad.

It has been essentially in Mexico and the rest of the Central American and Caribbean countries that emigration has been especially high in recent decades and for which proximity to the United States is in large part the explanation. Similarly, the fact that small and insular countries

tend to have high rates of expatriation (OCDE 2004) is in part a consequence of generally more limited educational and work opportunities. Comparatively, net migration rates for these regions reach very high levels, corresponding to the loss of approximately 8 to 12% of the population of a country over 20 years.

Many countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have also lost important proportions of their youth population, with high percentages of net migration among this age group. Only in a few countries of the Americas does immigration actually contribute to the increase of the size of the working-age population, as is the case in Canada and the United States.

IMMIGRATION IN 2008 AND 2009

In absolute terms, in 2009, the United States and Canada together had an entry flow of approximately 3 184 600 permanent and temporary immigrants, of which 1 382 400 were permanent (43%).

For the same year, an entry flow of 460 290 immigrants in total, was registered in the following seven countries covered in this first report: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay. Argentina and Chile are the two principal destination countries for regional migrants.

Immigration, in general terms, decreased in Canada and the United States by almost 6% from 2008 to 2009, with this decrease occurring essentially among temporary migrants. A decrease of 1% was also witnessed in the other seven Latin American countries analysed, especially in Argentina.

However, the decrease in Argentina essentially reflects a drop in the number of persons regularised under a special programme. If regularised persons were excluded from the analysis, permanent immigration to Argentina would have actually increased by 85% from 2008 to 2009 and temporary migration by 9%.

As a percentage of the total population, immigration into Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay in 2009 is particularly low, at less than one immigrant per thousand of the population. Argentina and Chile are the two countries with the most significant immigration of Latin American countries with between 3 and 5 immigrants for every one thousand inhabitants, respectively. These levels remain low in comparison with those of Canada – with almost 20 immigrants (both permanent and temporary) per one thousand inhabitants- and the United States – 8 immigrants for every one thousand inhabitants. In general, the level of entry of flows into Canada and the United States combined is, in proportional terms, almost seven times higher than those of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay combined.

On the other hand, permanent migration flows towards Argentina were proportionally of the same magnitude as those towards France and Germany, and are three times greater than those to Japan; these three OECD countries were those with the lowest permanent migration per capita in 2009.

In 2009, apart from Canada and the United States, immigration in the Americas continued to be a regional matter. Between 70 and 90% of immigration to Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay originated in the Americas, generally from neighbouring countries.

Conversely, for the United States and Canada, in comparative and relative terms, the countries of the Americas were not as important as origin countries. They represented 40% of permanent migration to the United States and 14% towards Canada.

PERMANENT IMMIGRATION BY CATEGORY OF ENTRY

Permanent legal labour migration is rather low in proportional terms in the United States, the principal destination country for Latin American migrants. The United States, however, has a much more liberal family-oriented migration policy than other OECD countries, which facilitates, among others, the entry of adult siblings and of adult children of naturalised American citizens, subject to a numerical limit. Most countries provide for the admission of immediate family members (spouse and minor children), subject to certain conditions, but not of other family members.

The decline in labour migration in the United States as a result of the crisis occurred entirely in temporary movements, which saw a 13 percent drop in 2008-2009 compared to the levels of 2006-2007. Permanent labour migration was not affected, essentially because most of this (almost 90%) consisted of changes in status, that is, persons who were already employed in the United States as temporary workers and who were sponsored by their employers to obtain a permit for residency and work (Green Card).

The migration of international students is much less developed in Latin America than it is in Canada (82 350 international students in 2008-2009) and the United States (348 000) where it constitutes an entry channel for young persons who wish to stay on to work, and, on occasion, to settle after the completion of their studies.

ASYLUM SEEKERS IN THE AMERICAS

Although Latin America and the Caribbean are not considered as important destination regions for persons seeking asylum from persecution, requests for asylum have increased to approximately 49 000 in 2009, an increase of 73% when compared to figures from 2008, and quadruple the total recorded in 2000. By contrast, Canada alone received about 34 000 claims in 2009 and the United States 38 000. Ecuador was the principal receiving country of requests for asylum in Latin America and the Caribbean, receiving almost 36 000 requests, in large part from Colombian citizens fleeing conflict zones near the border with Ecuador.

UNAUTHORISED MIGRATION

Few countries have current statistics on the flows of unauthorised migrants. The United States produces periodic estimates which indicate that from an average of 850 000 unauthorised migrants entering annually between 2000 and 2005, the numbers have plummeted to approximately 300 000 per year between 2007 and 2009 (Passel and Cohn 2010). Furthermore, it is estimated that those from Mexico have dropped from 500 000 to 150 000 per year over the same period. This decline is attributable in part to enforcement, but as well to the unfavourable employment climate in the United States, which has resulted in fewer potential migrants attempting the trip north.

Although the most serious economic downturn since the Great Depression has reduced employer dependence on unauthorised immigrants to a certain extent, as evidenced by the high unemployment rates among Latin American migrants in the United States, it has not driven many of them back to their countries of origin.

Unauthorised migration is not confined to the United States. It is a part of migration in every country and other countries in the Americas are subject to the phenomenon as well, but clearly not on the same scale as the United States. Many countries in Latin America have carried out regularisations episodically, so that the unauthorised resident population has not accumulated. Argentina has carried out a significant regularisation programme since 2007, known as the *Patria Grande* Programme. Over the 2007-2009 period, close to 216 000 persons were regularised, amounting to some 10-15 percent of its total immigrant population. The most significant countries of origin were the neighbouring countries of Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru. In Chile, the 2007-2008 regularisation programme received 49 thousand applications, which represented approximately 15% of the foreign-born population.

EMIGRATION FROM THE AMERICAS TOWARDS OECD COUNTRIES

Emigration remains the dominant theme in Latin America and the Caribbean with respect to movements of populations throughout the region. From 2003 to 2009, almost 950 thousand persons per year emigrated from the Americas towards OECD countries. Close to half of these movements were to the United States and about one quarter to Spain.

It is striking to observe the extent to which legal migration levels from the Americas to OECD destination countries have generally maintained themselves in the midst of the most severe economic crisis of the post-war years with the exception of migration levels to Spain and the United States.

Economic downturns tend to affect labour migration the most, both because employers are making fewer requests to recruit from abroad as a result of lower levels of demand but also because persons under free or facilitated movement regimes remain at home rather than risk an uncertain labour market abroad. Indeed, it is free-movement migration in the OECD zone which has been seen to be the most sensitive to the economic crisis and to have declined the most (OECD 2010a and 2011).

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN REMITTANCE FLOWS

After several decades of almost continuous growth, remittances flows to Latin American and Caribbean countries dropped by 12% between 2008 and 2009 and did not fully recover in 2010.

Reductions in remittances observed in 2009 are due to several causes, such as a reduction in migration flows and stocks and a high concentration in the United States and in Spain, two countries which were particularly hard hit by the 2008 financial crisis, as well as a strong presence of immigrants in the construction sector, one of the sectors most affected by the crisis.

Remittances flows from the United States to Mexico and El Salvador, the two most important Latin American communities in the United States, have been reduced by 18.6% and 4.2% respectively in 2009. Recent figures for Mexico indicate a reversal of the trend with a 6% increase

in remittances flows in January 2011. Furthermore, remittances sent from Spain to Ecuador decreased by 27%, from US\$1.28 billion to US\$944 million in 2010.

THE LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM COUNTRIES IN THE AMERICAS IN RECENT YEARS

Of the emigrant workers from the Americas in the United States and Europe, 45 percent are from Mexico; the Caribbean and the Andean Region each contribute close to 15 percent; with the rest of Central America at 12 percent, the southern Cone of South America at 8 percent and Canada and the United States at 4 percent.

The emigrant work force for all countries in the Americas except those of South America was living predominantly in the United States in 2008-2009. Between 80 and 90 percent of expatriate workers from most Caribbean countries were concentrated there; the percentage was even higher for emigrants from Central America and reached fully 99 percent for Mexico.

Emigrant workers from South American countries, on the other hand, were found more often in Europe, with about three quarters or more of those from Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay living and working in Europe.

Of the emigrant labour force born in Latin America and the Caribbean, men compose 60% of the total. This is due largely to the weight of Mexico. Mexican women make-up just 31% of the labour force of Mexican origin and their participation rate is 45%. The result is an over-representation of men overall.

In most Caribbean countries, women predominate in the emigrant work force, the exceptions being Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba and Grenada. Conversely, men are in the majority in all Central American countries except Belize and Panama. The emigrant work force from South America tends to be more evenly balanced between men and women.

For over half of the countries in the Americas, the number (and percentage) of expatriates with a tertiary qualification in the labour force of their countries of residence exceeds that of those with less than upper secondary education, for both men and women in 2008-2009. This is especially the case for women expatriate workers from the Caribbean, forty percent or more of whom have a tertiary qualification for most countries of this region. Only for expatriates from Panama, Venezuela, Argentina, Chile, Canada and the United States among other countries does one see emigrant workers with this high level of qualification.

By contrast, relatively few expatriate workers from Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Bolivia and Ecuador have tertiary qualifications. These have constituted the bulk of migration for lesser skilled jobs in the United States for the first four countries and in Spain for the latter two.

THE ROLE OF IMMIGRANTS IN EMPLOYMENT IN DESTINATION COUNTRIES

The immigrant labour force is generally more severely affected during recessions than those born in the country for various reasons. Among others, they tend to be employed in sectors that are more dependent on cyclical demand such as construction, hospitality and food services.

Given that immigrants often constitute a more flexible population in the labour force, the employment of immigrants may be one of the ways in which labour markets adjust to reductions in demand.

In 2008 and 2009, the highest unemployment rates in the United States and in Europe were observed among workers from the Americas, followed by immigrants from other countries, and finally by those born in the country.

The unemployment rate of migrant workers from the Americas in the United States and Europe increased from 5.3% in 2006 to 13.8% in 2009. Meanwhile, the rate for those born in the country also rose, but from 6.7% to 9.1%; the rate for immigrants from outside of the Americas increased by about 3.5 percentage points. From the perspective of the countries of origin, unemployment rates are especially unfavourable for immigrants from countries of the Americas, exceeding 10% among most of them for migrant men, and closing to 15% for migrant workers from Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador.

Unemployment rates have almost tripled for expatriate workers from the Andean Region (especially Ecuador) and from Mexico. Workers from the Caribbean and the Southern Cone have seen smaller increases in relative terms.

For female immigrants of the Americas, the unemployment picture was generally similar to that of men.

A phenomenon which is often observed under difficult economic conditions is the increase in the rate of women who participate in the labour force. Women enter the work force in greater numbers in an attempt to make up for the drop in family income after the male wage-earner loses his job. Women often have better access to a part of the labour market that is not easily or willingly sought by men, such as care for the sick or elderly or cleaning activities. The increase in women's participation under these conditions is known as the "additional worker effect" and is one reason why the employment rate of women tends to maintain itself better than that of men during a downturn.

Finally, the risk at this stage of the economic recovery is that unemployment in the destination countries remains persistently high. In the United States, the unemployment rate for emigrants from the Americas for 2010 was at 12 percent, slightly higher than the 11.8 percent rate observed for 2009. The situation in Spain may not be very different. It would appear, therefore, that the sort of low-unemployment, plentiful-job situation which existed prior to 2008 is not yet around the corner. It will take a strong recovery to reabsorb all of the current excess supply in the labour force. The current demographic situation, with smaller youth cohorts and more and more workers entering the ranks of the retired in most countries of Europe and the United States, may, however, help to provide a boost.



CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| CHAPTER I RECENT TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION | 1 |
| 1. Recent trends in international migration | 2 |
| 2. The labour market situation of emigrants from countries in the Americas in recent years | 24 |
| 3. Principal migration indicators: macroeconomic, demographic, and labour market | 38 |
| 4. Bibliography | 48 |
| 5. Notes | 49 |
| Notes and sources of country statistics tables | 52 |
| CHAPTER II INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS | 53 |
| 1. Introduction | 54 |
| 2. Major trends | 54 |
| 2.1 Estimates: growth and prominence | 54 |
| 2.2 Geographic expansion and diversification of migration | 57 |
| 3. Migration within the Americas | 58 |
| 3.1 Migration to the United States: primary destination | 58 |
| 3.2 Migration to Canada: visible presence | 59 |
| 3.3 Other relevant movements: status of migration among Latin American and Caribbean countries | 62 |
| 4. Extra regional Emigration from Latin American and the Caribbean | 62 |
| 4.1 Migration to Spain: return to the home country | 63 |
| 4.2 Migration to other OECD countries | 65 |
| 4.3 Japan: highly dynamic | 66 |
| 5. Principal features | 68 |
| 5.1 Feminization of migration and much more from a gender perspective | 68 |
| 5.2 The permanence of skilled migration | 69 |
| 6. Bibliography | 73 |
| 7. Notes | 75 |
| STATISTICAL ANNEX | 77 |
| 1. Introduction | 78 |
| 2. Legal international migration inflows in the Americas, 2009, selected countries | 80 |
| 3. Inflows of foreign nationals by nationality, selected countries | 81 |
| 4. Entries of asylum seekers in the Americas, 2000-2009 | 86 |
| 5. Outflows of nationals into OECD countries by country of destination | 87 |

INDEX OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

CHAPTER I

GRAPHS

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| Graph 1a | Average annual net migration in the Americas, per 100 persons in the population, by countries / regions of emigration, 1950-2010 | 2 |
| Graph 1b | Average annual net migration in the Americas, per 100 persons in the population, 1950 - 2010 | 3 |
| Graph 2 | Net migration as a percentage of the average size of a youth (20-24) cohort, 2005-2010 | 4 |
| Graph 3 | Permanent immigration by category of entry, selected countries, 2009 | 9 |
| Graph 4 | Permanent and temporary immigration, by region/continent of origin, 2009 | 15 |
| Graph 5 | Remittance outflows from Spain and the United States, 2006-2010, \$US billion | 20 |
| Graph 6 | Emigrant workers from the Americas in Europe and the United States, by region of origin, 2008-2009 average | 23 |
| Graph 7 | Tertiary expatriates from the Americas as a percentage of all expatriates from the same country by gender and country of birth, 2008-2009 average | 28 |
| Graph 8 | Evolution of labour force outcomes in the United States and Europe, 2006-2009, by birth status and gender | 35 |

TABLES

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| Table 1 | Legal international migration inflows in the Americas, 2009, selected countries | 5 |
| Table 2 | Labour and study migration in the Americas, selected countries 2006-2007 and 2008-2009, annual averages | 10 |
| Table 3 | Asylum seekers in the Americas, by country of destination, 2009 | 11 |
| Table 4 | Recent regularisations in selected Latin American countries | 14 |
| Table 5 | Permanent and temporary immigration for selected countries in the Americas, by continent/region of origin, 2009 | 17 |
| Table 6 | Emigration from the Americas towards OECD countries by country of origin and country/region of destination, 2003-2007, 2008-2009, annual averages | 18 |
| Table 7 | Remittances inflows in Latin American and Caribbean countries | 21 |
| Table 8 | Country of residence and gender of expatriate workers from the Americas, 2008-2009 | 25 |
| Table 9 | Distribution of educational attainment by level for expatriate workers from the Americas in OECD countries, by sex and country of origin, 2008-2009 | 27 |
| Table 10 | Sectoral distribution of employment of expatriate workers from the Americas in the United States and the European Union, 2008-2009 | 30 |
| Table 11 | Labour market outcomes among immigrant workers in the Americas, by country of birth, 2008-2009 average | 33 |
| Table 12 | The evolution of the unemployment rate for emigrants from the Americas in the United States and Europe, 2006-2009 | 37 |

CHAPTER II

GRAPHS

| | | |
|---------|--|----|
| Graph 1 | Latin America and the Caribbean: percentage of immigrants and emigrants in the national population, by subregions and countries, <i>circa</i> 2000 | 55 |
| Graph 2 | Principal destinations of Latin American and Caribbean emigrants <i>circa</i> 2009 | 57 |
| Graph 3 | United States: undocumented immigrants in 1986 and 2008 | 59 |
| Graph 4 | Canada: region of birth of recent immigrants, 1971 to 2006 | 61 |

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| Graph 5 | Proportion of women in total migrant stock, by regions, 1960-2010 | 68 |
| Graph 6 | Latin America: number of women for every 100 men among immigrants, by regions and countries of residence, 1970-2000 | 69 |
| Graph 7 | Latin America: percentage of immigrant women working in the domestic service sector in the countries of the region, by country of birth, <i>circa</i> 2000 | 70 |
| Graph 8 | Latin America: percentage of professionals, technicians, and related workers in the labour force in latin american countries, by countries of presence, 2000 censuses | 71 |
| Graph 9 | United States: percentage of professionals and technicians in the labour force, by region of birth, 1990, 2000, and 2004 | 71 |
| Graph 10 | United States: percentage of latin americans in professional and technical jobs in the total work force, in the country of destination and origin, <i>circa</i> 2000 | 72 |

TABLES

| | | |
|---------|--|----|
| Table 1 | Latin America and the Caribbean: immigrants and emigrants as a percentage of total population, by countries of residence and birth | 55 |
| Table 2 | United States: Latin American and Caribbean immigrant population stocks (1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2008) | 58 |
| Table 3 | Canada: stocks of Latin American and Caribbean immigrants by country of birth: 1996, 2001 and 2006 | 60 |
| Table 4 | Latin America and the Caribbean: cumulative totals of the population born abroad, by country of residence and sex, <i>circa</i> 2000 | 63 |
| Table 5 | Spain: Latin American population by place of birth and nationality, 2010 | 65 |
| Table 6 | Japan: foreigners from Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995, 2000, and 2005 | 66 |
| Table 7 | OECD countries: stock of persons born in Latin America, by country of birth and country of residence, <i>circa</i> 2000 | 67 |
| Table 8 | United States: percentage of persons born in Latin America and the Caribbean, 25 years of age or older, by region of birth and highest level of education, 1990, 2000 and 2006 | 73 |

STATISTICAL ANNEX

TABLES

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Introduction | 78 |
| 2. Legal international migration inflows in the Americas, 2009, selected countries | 80 |
| Table A.1.1 Selected countries | 80 |
| 3. Inflows of foreign nationals by nationality, selected countries | 81 |
| Table B.1.1 Argentina | 81 |
| Table B.1.1 Canada | 82 |
| Table B.1.1 Chile | 83 |
| Table B.1.1 El Salvador | 83 |
| Table B.1.1 United States | 84 |
| Table B.1.1 Mexico | 85 |
| Table B.1.1 Uruguay | 85 |
| 4. Entries of asylum seekers in the Americas, 2000-2009 | 86 |
| Table A.1.3 Selected countries | 86 |
| 5. Outflows of nationals into OECD countries by country of destination | 87 |
| Table C.1.1 Argentina | 87 |

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----|
| Table C.1.1 | Belize | 88 |
| Table C.1.1 | Canada | 89 |
| Table C.1.1 | Chile | 90 |
| Table C.1.1 | Colombia | 91 |
| Table C.1.1 | Ecuador | 92 |
| Table C.1.1 | El Salvador | 93 |
| Table C.1.1 | United States | 94 |
| Table C.1.1 | Mexico | 95 |
| Table C.1.1 | Uruguay | 96 |

CHAPTER I

RECENT TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

1. RECENT TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

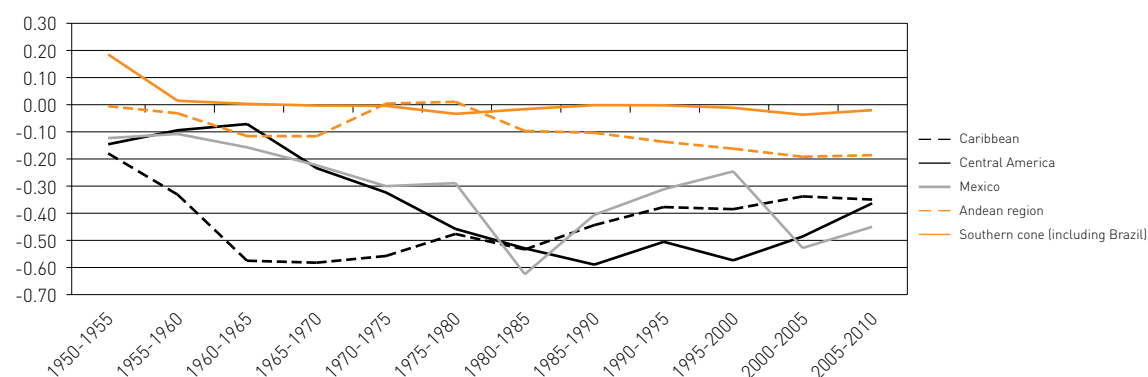
Introduction

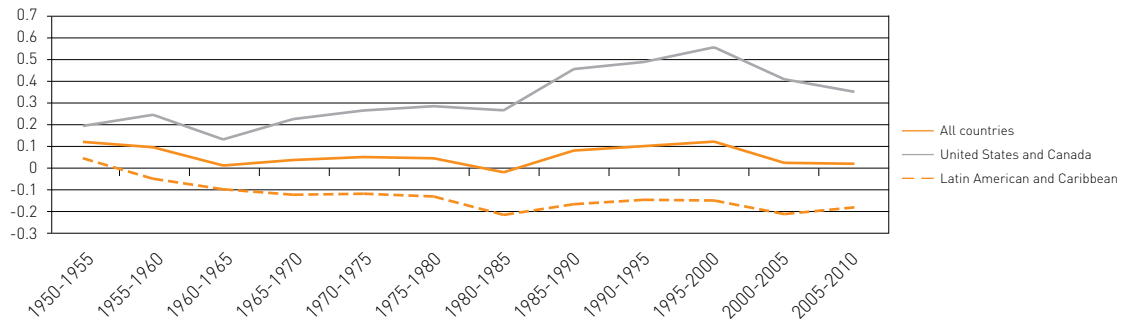
Until the 20th century, migration in the Americas was largely a matter of immigration. Countless thousands arrived in search of refuge or opportunities in the New World while many others were forcibly transferred to provide cheap slave labour for the plantations and mines of the new colonies. The movements continued throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, after most of the former colonies had acquired their independence and slavery had been abolished. Immigration was officially encouraged almost everywhere in the Americas, to settle the sparsely settled hinterlands and to attract specific skills and know-how from the Old World.

This is not to say that emigration from the Americas was non-existent. Migration always and forever is a two-way process, with many coming to settle definitively, while others come with specific plans for a temporary stay and still others return when their plans and dreams are not realised (2008). But persons returning have generally remained a fraction of those arriving, until the Great Depression of the 1930s and the Second World War essentially put a strong brake on inward movements in many countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Immigration into Latin America resumed following the end of the war, with post-war refugees and displaced persons from Europe making their way across the Atlantic. By the mid-fifties, however, the tide had turned, and most countries in the Americas, with the notable exception of Canada and the United States, became countries of emigration. Outward migration in almost all countries of Latin America and the Caribbean¹ became predominant, with only Argentina, the Bahamas, Costa Rica and Venezuela still drawing in immigrants (Graph 1a). At the aggregate level, net migration for Latin America and the Caribbean declined steadily from above zero in the nineteen fifties until the mid-nineteen eighties when it stood at about a 22-person outflow per 10 thousand persons in the population. Since then the outflow has stabilised at between 15 and 20 persons per 10 thousand persons in the population, although the situation varies considerably across countries and regions (Graph 1b).

GRAPH 1A Average annual net migration in the Americas, per 100 persons in the population, by countries / regions of emigration, 1950-2010.



GRAPH 1B Average annual net migration in the Americas, per 100 persons in the population, 1950 - 2010.

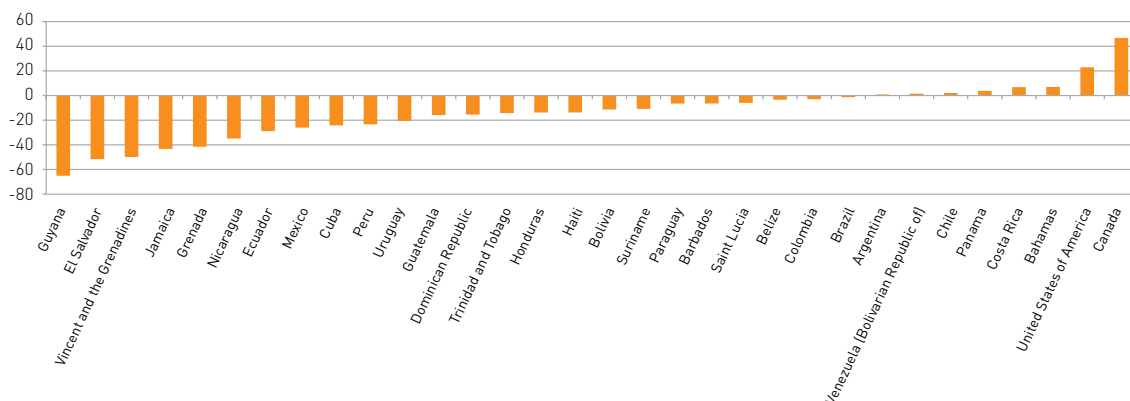
The Southern Cone (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) as a whole has seen scarcely any net movement since the late 1950s, but this reflects generally a cancelling out of movements out of Brazil, on the one hand, and of immigration into Argentina and more recently, into Chile, on the other. The Andean region (Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela) has also seen more limited emigration than in other parts of the Americas over the period, with an interlude during the seventies characterised by high immigration into Venezuela following the first oil crisis and the abrupt increase in oil prices. Over the past fifteen years, Ecuador and Peru have been the source of significant emigration, due in large part to unfavourable domestic economic conditions in those countries.

It is essentially in Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America that out-migration has been the most prevalent in recent decades, with greater proximity to the United States explaining in large part this phenomenon, as well as the fact that in general small countries and island states have high expatriation rates (OECD 2004), a consequence of the often more limited educational and job opportunities in such countries. Following a precipitous increase in emigration in the Caribbean during the fifties and in Mexico and Central America in the late sixties and seventies, all three regions have seen their net migration rates stabilise at an outflow (net) of between 40 and 60 persons per 10 thousand inhabitants.

These are very high levels indeed, in a comparative perspective. They represent the loss of some 8 to 12 percent of a country's population over a 20-year period. However, such outward movements have scarcely been a drain on the population of this area, which has continued to increase by more than 30 % over the past twenty years.

Still, many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have been losing annually the net equivalent of more than one third of a single-year youth cohort in recent years (2005-2010, see Graph 2). This is the case in Guyana and El Salvador (> 50%), in Saint Vincent, Jamaica and Grenada (40-50%) and in Mexico, Ecuador and Nicaragua (25-35%). In only a handful of countries in the Americas is immigration actually contributing to increases in the size of the working-age population and it is doing so significantly only in Canada and the United States. Migration thus in Latin America and the Caribbean remains a story of emigration in recent times, despite the decline in rate of outflow observed over the past decade.

GRAPH 2 Net migration as a percentage of the average size of a youth (20-24) cohort, 2005-2010.



Immigration in 2008 and 2009

While not yet in recession, most countries in the Americas were seeing a slowing down in the rate of growth of GDP in 2008. Canada and especially the United States, the main destination countries of migrants in the western hemisphere, were already close to zero growth over the year. While Latin America and the Caribbean continued to grow strongly, the observed rate of growth was on average the lowest observed since 2004. In 2009, it plunged below zero in many countries, with employment falling almost everywhere.

The fact that the financial crisis would spread across the planet was not fully evident until September 2008, so that migration movements continued in 2008. They increased by 7% for the countries covered in Table 1 (see Box 1), with Latin American countries showing a 39% rise. This represented a slowing down of entries following the 51% increase observed in 2007 compared to 2006. Immigration into Canada and the United States rose by a more modest 4% in 2008. Almost all of the increase observed in the Latin American countries of Table 1 in 2007 and 2008 occurred in Argentina.

TABLE 1 Legal international migration inflows in the Americas, 2009, selected countries.

| | 2 006 | 2 007 | 2 008 | 2 009 | Permanent + Temporary | Total inflows as % of population | 2 009 | 2009/2008 % change (total inflows) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--|
| Argentina | Permanent | 24 900 | 49 700 | 80 400 | 95 000 | 210 200 | 0.52 | -5 |
| | Temporary | 24 100 | 80 200 | 140 200 | 115 200 | | | |
| Canada | Permanent | 251 600 | 236 800 | 247 200 | 252 200 | 634 500 | 1.89 | -2 |
| | Temporary | 321 900 | 357 500 | 399 400 | 382 300 | | | |
| Chile | Permanent and temporary | 48 500 | 79 400 | 68 400 | 57 100 | 57 100 | 0.34 | -17 |
| Colombia | Permanent | na | na | 150 | 260 | 30 260 | 0.07 | 2 |
| | Permanent | na | na | 29 650 | 30 000 | | | |
| Ecuador | Permanent | 40 300 | 49 400 | 52 900 | 57 800 | 99 700 | 0.73 | 8 |
| | Temporary | 35 400 | 38 100 | 39 600 | 41 900 | | | |
| El Salvador | Permanent | 330 | 590 | 590 | 430 | 2 830 | 0.05 | 14 |
| | Temporary | | 2 100 | 1 900 | 2 400 | | | |
| Mexico | Permanent | 6 900 | 6 800 | 15 100 | 23 900 | 56 400 | 0.05 | 15 |
| | Temporary | 40 200 | 27 800 | 33 900 | 32 500 | | | |
| United States | Permanent | 1 266 100 | 1 052 400 | 1 107 100 | 1 130 800 | 2 550 100 | 0.81 | -6 |
| | Temporary | 1 457 900 | 1 606 800 | 1 617 100 | 1 419 300 | | | |
| Uruguay | Permanent and temporary | 1 200 | 1 300 | 4 000 | 3 800 | 3 800 | 0.11 | -5 |
| Latin America (above countries) | Permanent and temporary | 221 830 | 335 390 | 466 790 | 460 290 | 3 644 890 | 0.20 | |
| | | | 51 | 39 | - 1 | | | |
| Canada & United States | Permanent and temporary | 3 297 500 | 3 253 500 | 3 370 800 | 3 184 600 | | 0.91 | |
| | | | - 1 | 4 | - 6 | | | |
| Total (above countries) | Permanent and temporary | 3 519 330 | 3 588 890 | 3 837 590 | 3 644 890 | | 0.62 | |
| | | | 2 | 7 | - 5 | | | |

Notas: The statistics for Ecuador refer to admissions or entries rather than persons. Thus persons who entered more than once on the same permit are counted each time they enter. For this reason statistics for Ecuador are inflated relative to other countries in the table. For Chile and Uruguay, no breakdowns by temporary / permanent are available. Statistics for Mexico do not include all temporary movements; only seasonal workers are covered. In the final column, the change shown for Chile and Uruguay concerns all flows, both permanent and temporary.

Sources: National residence permit statistics, except for Colombia and temporary movements for the United States, for which the statistics are based on visas.

BOX 1 The comparability of international migration statistics

The statistics in Table 1 have been compiled according to national definitions and official sources and do not reflect international definitions (UN 1998). According to the latter, an immigrant is a person who changes his/her place of residence for a period of more than one year. As is evident, this definition while simple does not take into account the destination country's view of the potential immigrant's situation, in particular his/her rights with regard to the possible duration of stay in the country or with respect to access to public services and transfers. It may consider as immigrants, for example, both persons who enter with the right of permanent residence and international students who may be in the country for only a few years. On the other hand, it has the advantage of simplicity and clarity and the one-year cut-off coincides with the period of demographic accounting commonly used in national and international statistics.

Nevertheless, the distinction that has been adopted for Table 1, is that between "permanent" and "temporary" migration, because most countries in the Americas compile administrative statistics on entries according to this distinction and it is the one which most nearly reflects differences in the conditions governing entry and stay of different types of migrants.

By a "permanent" migrant is meant a person who has been granted the right of settlement by the country of destination at the time of entry or who entered the country as a temporary migrant and became a permanent or settled migrant. The definition refers only to legal migration and the statistics for a given year may include persons who actually entered the country in a previous year. The "right of settlement" is generally manifested by the granting of a permit which, if it is not permanent, is more or less indefinitely renewable, although the renewal may be subject to certain conditions. The right to permanent residence per se may be accorded only after a number of years of residence in the country.

A temporary migrant, on the other hand, enters the country with a permit that is either not renewable or only renewable in a limited way. Included in this group are such persons as international students, trainees, posted workers, installers, persons on exchange programmes, working holiday makers, seasonal workers, asylum seekers, etc.

Virtually all countries distinguish between these two types of migration at entry and the legal rights accorded the two groups are different. In particular, those who enter temporarily with the right to work must usually have a job offer prior to arrival and are not generally allowed to change employers. In addition, in many cases they may not be allowed to enter with their families. They are also not generally eligible for social transfers, such as unemployment insurance or social assistance benefits.

All countries in Table 1 except Chile grant the right of definitive residence upon entry to some migrants. In Chile, all immigrants receive a visa of one year, renewable for one year, at the end of which (or earlier) they must apply for definitive residence or leave the country. The exception is students, whose permits are renewed until they complete their studies, after which they can request permanent residence. For this reason, the visa statistics presented for Chile cover not only persons who enter temporarily but also

those who will eventually be granted the right of permanent residence. For one other country, namely Uruguay, the migration system distinguishes between temporary and permanent immigrants, but the available statistics do not disaggregate by entry status. Hence, the statistics presented combine both permanent and temporary migration.

In order to show comparable statistics on migration flows on a comparable basis for all countries, flows for both permanent and temporary movements have been added together in the fifth column of Table 1, as well as in the subtotals. This is not an entirely satisfactory state of affairs, because it combines migration movements of very different kinds, some of which represent additions to the long-term resident population, while others consist of movements of persons whose stay could be relatively short. In this first year of Migration in the Americas, combining temporary and permanent movements is a statistical expedient which should not be construed to imply that persons entering on a temporary visa or granted a temporary permit are deemed to be permanent immigrants or are expected to remain or obtain the right to remain in the destination country where they temporarily reside.

Statistics for all countries are based on either residence permits or entry visas (the latter in the case of Chile and Colombia or for temporary migration in the United States). However, it is not known whether the statistics refer to permits formally issued or to permits issued and actually used by the persons to whom they were granted. For Chile and Colombia, the statistics refer to visas granted for both permanent and temporary admissions; for the United States, the temporary migration numbers refer to visas issued at foreign-service posts. For all other countries, the statistics concern residence permits issued.

With 2009 and the crisis firmly in place, migration movements began to decline in the countries showing the most inflows, but increased in others. Declines in Argentina, Canada and the United States showed up essentially in temporary movements rather than in permanent migration, which increased in all three countries, if only slightly. The declines in Argentina, however, essentially reflect decreases in the number of persons regularised under the *Patria Grande* regularisation programme. If one excludes these, then permanent migration into Argentina increases by about 85% from 2008 to 2009 and temporary migration by about 9%. Mexico saw a 42% increase in permanent inflows, but from a low level.²

Chile saw the largest proportional decline, with a fall of 17% compared to 2008. This decline largely reflects the impact of the end of the regularisation programme which began in October 2007 and ended in early 2009. Overall immigration in the Americas fell by almost 5 percent in 2009, with a decline of 1% in Latin America.

As a percent of the total population, immigration in the Latin American countries in Table 1 is low, especially in Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay. Argentina and Chile are the most significant immigration countries among the countries shown, but with levels still considerably below those of Canada and the United States.³ Argentina alone accounts for 46% of immigra-

tion flows among the Latin American countries in Table 1. By way of comparison, permanent migration flows into Argentina are proportionally⁴ of the same magnitude as those into France or Germany among OECD countries and three times greater than those for Japan. The latter are the three OECD countries which had the lowest permanent immigration per capita in 2009. Overall, the level of inflows for Canada and the United States is in proportional terms over seven times that of the Latin American countries as a whole in the table.

Permanent immigration by category of entry⁵

Permanent migration is that form of migration which tends to be the most closely regulated in most countries. The reason is clear: permanent immigrants tend to have rights that are comparable to those of citizens in many areas, and in particular with respect to public services and social transfers. Their presence tends to have a lasting impact on the economy and society of the destination country.

Governments, however, do not have complete discretionary control over this form of migration, for several reasons. The first concerns the fact that signed international treaties sometimes specify the nature of movements which are allowed; such movements cannot be restricted or stopped without revoking the underlying treaties. Examples are the treaties signed by the Mercosur countries and their associates (Bolivia and Chile) facilitating movements among each other, or the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which allows certain types of movements of highly skilled persons by the signatory countries of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Another example concerns the Geneva Convention, in which signatory countries commit themselves to examining requests for asylum on their national territories and to grant refugee status to those persons satisfying the necessary conditions. Still a fourth example concerns the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), in which signatory countries have generally committed themselves to allowing the entry of high-level corporate managers and specialists of multinational enterprises from affiliates in other countries.

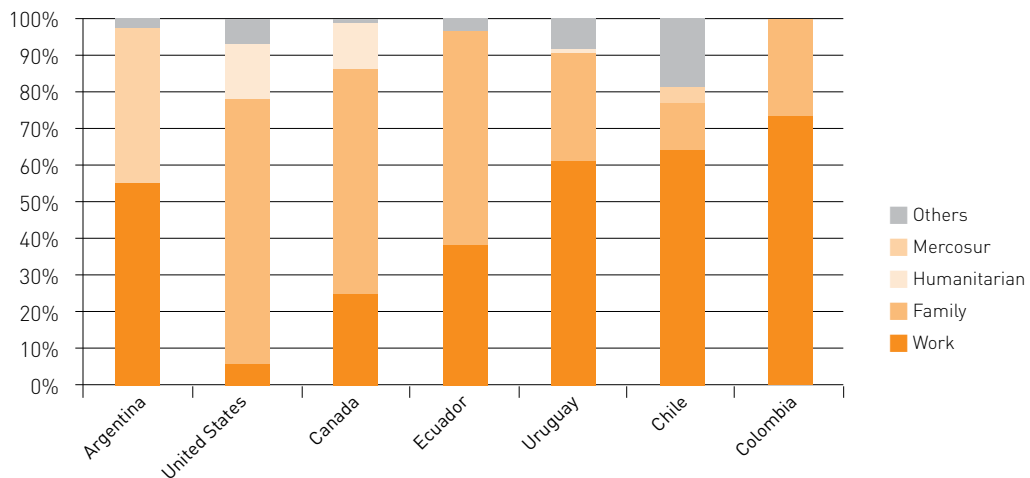
Other kinds of non-discretionary migration are associated with generally recognised human rights, namely the right of citizens to marry or adopt whom they want or of permanent residents to live with their families. The latter is sometimes subject to certain conditions, such as having adequate living quarters and a certain level of income, but these cannot be made unduly restrictive without imposing conditions that a significant proportion of nationals would not be able to satisfy and without calling into question the commitment of the country to the human rights in question.

Labour migration that is not governed by a treaty is discretionary and can, in principle, be revoked. It can be demand-driven (that is, at the request of the employer), such as in most countries, or supply-driven (at the invitation of the destination country), as in the skilled migration programmes of Australia, Canada and New Zealand, in which candidates for immigration are assessed on the basis of their personal characteristics (age, education, occupation, etc.) and those satisfying certain minimum requirements are invited to immigrate. Resettled refugees are another discretionary category and consist of persons selected for admission by candidate countries from refugee camps around the world. There is, however, no obligation on the part of destination country governments to resettle refugees in their countries. Entries of retired persons or of persons of independent means are other forms of discretionary migration.

Migration laws and regulations generally specify the categories of migration which are allowed and the conditions of entry and stay governing each category. The categories defined in visa or residence permit statistics tend to mirror those defined in the laws, indeed there is generally a one-to-one correspondence between the two. The same kinds of categories tend to appear in the laws and statistics of each country, because all countries are faced with the same kinds of situations, with some variations.

Graph 3 provides a distribution of permanent immigration for the countries shown, disaggregated by category of entry.⁶ The individual national categories have been grouped into a more limited number of general ones. The first thing to note is the rather low proportion of (legal) labour migration in proportional terms in the United States and even in Canada, the former of which is the main destination country for Latin American migrants.

GRAPH 3 Permanent immigration by category of entry, selected countries, 2009.



Notes: See Table 1.

Source: Sources: National residence permit statistics, except for Colombia and temporary movements for the United States, for which the statistics are based on visas.

The reason for the low Canadian labour migration numbers is that they do not include the family members of persons selected under the skilled migration stream and entering Canada at the same time as the skilled migrant; these appear under the family category. Contrary to what is sometimes believed, the United States admits few permanent labour migrants (some 70 thousand per year) and most of these are highly skilled. Migration to the United States tends to be family-oriented, with that country having the most liberal family migration policy among OECD countries, facilitating among others the immigration of adult siblings and children of (foreign-born) United States citizens, subject to a numerical limit. Most countries provide for the admission of immediate family (spouse and minor children), subject to certain conditions⁷, but not of other family members.

Even if the total migration levels are low, the Latin-American countries in Graph 2 have more labour migration in relative terms than their North American counterparts. Argentina is only an apparent exception; its Mercosur migrants consist largely of labour migrants, some of them

regularising their situation and others entering in the context of a multilateral accord facilitating movement within the Mercosur zone.

In addition to permanent migration, countries tend also to have temporary migration regimes, in which persons are allowed to enter for specific activities and limited periods. Table 2 compares permanent and temporary labour migration for recent years as well as providing statistics on migration for study or training purposes, another form of temporary migration which is growing steadily around the world.

TABLE 2 Labour and study migration in the Americas, selected countries 2006-2007 and 2008-2009, annual averages.

| | Labour migration | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Permanent | | Temporary | | Study/training | |
| | 2006-2007 | 2008-2009 | 2006-2007 | 2008-2009 | 2006-2007 | 2008-2009 |
| Argentina | 19100 | 31200 | 48100 | 123000 | 1100 | 1150 |
| Canada | 54750 | 62650 | 144650 | 175800 | 72900 | 82350 |
| Chile | 32400 | 36050 | na | na | 1650 | 2250 |
| Colombia | na | 150 | na | 16950 | 0 | 2100 |
| Ecuador | 20150 | 22550 | 20050 | 24150 | 2100 | 2100 |
| United States | 72100 | 70700 | 506950 | 439150 | 297100 | 348600 |
| Uruguay | 800 | 2150 | na | na | 50 | 200 |

Notes: Data for Chile and Uruguay under "permanent" cover both permanent and temporary labour migration. No data are available for 2006-2007 for Colombia. For the purposes of this table, migration which occurs under international agreements (e.g. Mercosur) is considered to be labour migration. See also Table 1.

Fuentes: National residence permit statistics, except for Colombia and temporary movements for the United States, for which the statistics are based on visas.

For countries in the table for which the comparison is possible, namely Argentina, Canada, Ecuador and the United States, temporary labour migration exceeds permanent labour migration by a wide margin except in Ecuador⁸: two to three to one in Canada, six to one in the United States and more than ten to one in Argentina. Most of the temporary labour migration in Argentina, consists of workers from Mercosur countries and is likely not employer-driven. Many of these workers have undoubtedly entered the country in search of work, rather than having been recruited directly by employers from abroad. Some of it may consist of unauthorised workers (see below under "Unauthorised migration").

As is evident, the decline in labour migration in the United States as a result of the crisis occurred entirely in temporary movements, which saw a 13 percent drop in 2008-2009 compared to the levels of 2006-2007. Permanent migration was not affected, essentially because most of this (almost 90%) consisted of changes in status, that is, persons who were already employed in the United States as temporary workers and who were sponsored by their employers for a Green Card. This is the reason they do not show the drop in recruitment efforts one would normally associate with a downturn.

Finally it is apparent that international study is far less developed in Latin America than in Canada and the United States, where it constitutes an entry channel for young persons who wish to stay on to work, and perhaps to settle, after the completion of their studies. Retention

rates for international students have been estimated to range between 15 and 30 percent for a number of OECD countries (OECD 2011),¹⁰ many of whom allow finishing students to look for work and to stay on if they find employment commensurate with their qualifications.

Asylum seeking in the Americas

Latin America and the Caribbean are not commonly regarded as major countries of destination for persons seeking asylum from persecution, and this indeed is borne out by the data, with many countries in the region receiving fewer than 20 claims per million inhabitants (Table 3). Still, asylum claims in Latin America and the Caribbean numbered about 43 000 in 2009, a 73 percent progression compared to 2008 and a quadrupling since the year 2000. By contrast Canada alone received about 34 000 claims in 2009 and the United States 38 000.

TABLE 3 Asylum seekers in the Americas, by country of destination, 2009.

| | Average number | | Number | Change | Per million in habitants |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | 2000-2004 | 2005-2009 | 2009 | 2009/2008 | |
| Argentina | 375 | 587 | 765 | 89 | 19 |
| Belize | 29 | 8 | 24 | 343 | 78 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational States of) | 18 | 69 | 42 | 93 | 4 |
| Brazil | 620 | 603 | 389 | 65 | 2 |
| Canada | 35095 | 28154 | 33970 | 98 | 1012 |
| Chile | 97 | 645 | — | — | |
| Colombia | 16 | 148 | 372 | 418 | 8 |
| Costa Rica | 2775 | 763 | 1184 | 123 | 259 |
| Cuba | 57 | 22 | 10 | 100 | 1 |
| Ecuador | 6242 | 16606 | 35514 | 202 | 2607 |
| El Salvador | 11 | 26 | 100 | 1429 | 16 |
| Guatemala | 38 | 32 | 31 | 221 | 2 |
| Haiti | — | — | 20 | — | 2 |
| Honduras | 60 | 48 | 38 | 86 | 5 |
| Jamaica | — | — | — | — | |
| Mexico | 326 | 508 | 680 | 215 | 6 |
| Nicaragua | 17 | 91 | 272 | 383 | 47 |
| Panama | 157 | 355 | 423 | 209 | 122 |
| Paraguay | 9 | 19 | 19 | 127 | 3 |
| Peru | 93 | 237 | 187 | 89 | 6 |
| Saint Lucia | — | — | 3 | — | 17 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | — | — | 147 | — | 110 |
| United States | 49410 | 39646 | 38080 | 97 | 121 |

The table continues on the next page

TABLE 3 Asylum seekers in the Americas, by country of destination, 2009.

| | Average number | | Number | Change | Per million in habitants |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| | 2000-2004 | 2005-2009 | 2009 | 2009/2008 | |
| Uruguay | 11 | 27 | 37 | 231 | 11 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 928 | 2418 | 2873 | 97 | 101 |
| Total | 96382 | 91014 | 115180 | 116 | 125 |
| Total less Canada and United States | 11878 | 23214 | 43130 | 173 | 75 |

Source: UNHCR for asylum data and United Nations Statistics Division (World Population Prospects 2008) for population data.

The principal receiving countries were Ecuador with almost 36 000 claims and Venezuela with close to 2 900. These claims came largely from nationals of Colombia fleeing civil conflict zones near the border regions of that country. Indeed overall, claimants from Colombia accounted for almost 90 percent of all claims in Latin America and the Caribbean and a third of all claims in the Americas. China and Mexico also appear as important origin countries, with more than 10 000 claims each, China especially for the United States and Mexico for Canada.

Persons from the horn of Africa are beginning to appear as claimants in some Latin American countries, in particular Nicaragua, Panama and Colombia. Other African countries appear sporadically. Cuba also appears frequently as a source country, with more than 2 000 claimants overall.

Still, if one excludes claims from Colombia, asylum seeking remains a rare phenomenon in Latin American and the Caribbean. However, there have been recent although limited claims from nationals of African countries, which may suggest that Latin America is beginning to seem a hospitable and attractive destination for asylum seekers from that continent. It remains to be seen whether this will continue and develop further.

Unauthorised migration

In all countries there is a certain amount of immigration that takes place contrary to the laws and regulations of the destination country. Not all of this migration is, strictly speaking, illegal, because some eventual immigrants actually enter legally, with a tourist or visitor visa or under visa-free provisions, but then overstay the conditions of the visa or entry. Others may enter with false documents or surreptitiously, across land or water borders. Nor are all of the migrants “undocumented”, since many will possess passports, identity cards, or visas and even undergo inspection at border control points. In any event, at some stage, whether at entry or following entry, the stay violates the laws and regulations of the destination country and the immigrant becomes subject to arrest and detention and in some cases, expulsion or imprisonment.

The primary motivation underlying such unauthorised movements is generally employment, although some persons may arrive to join friends or relatives already present, whether legally or not. In principle, employers do not have the right to hire unauthorised migrants, but many nevertheless do so. Such hirings do not always occur “under the table”. Some employers may

request proof of identity or of the right to work and may even declare unauthorised immigrants on their payrolls. Indeed, it has been estimated that more than 75% of unauthorised migrants in the United States pay payroll taxes (Porter 2005), using false or borrowed Social Security numbers.¹¹ Since income taxes are deducted at source, they are also in principle paying these. It is not known to what extent this unusual situation of quasi-legal employment exists in other countries. Normally, unauthorised migration is associated with employment in the informal economy, although the employer's activity may be partially or even largely declared and formal.

Few if any countries have current statistics on flows of unauthorised immigrants. Estimates are produced periodically for the United States, however. They show that from an average of 850 000 unauthorised immigrants entering annually between 2000 and 2005, the numbers have plummeted to approximately 300 000 per year between 2007 and 2009 (Passel and Cohn 2010). Those from Mexico are estimated to have dropped from 500 000 to 150 000 per year. This decline is attributable in part to enforcement, but as well to the unfavourable employment climate in the United States, which has resulted in fewer potential migrants attempting the trip north.

In other OECD countries, the largest crisis-related declines in migration occurred in free-circulation movements of nationals of new member states within the European Union, rather than in regulated labour migration. Although unauthorised migration to the United States can scarcely be designated as "free circulation", it does bear some similarities to it in that it has been to a large extent supply-driven¹² and concerned workers who arrived to search for work, rather than being hired from abroad by employers. In both cases as well, workers arrived to fill largely lesser-skilled jobs.

The size of the unauthorised population in the United States in January 2010 is estimated to have been about 10.8 million, a fall of one million compared to the estimated level for January 2007 (Hoefler et al. 2011). This amounted to about 3.5% of the total population of the United States at the time and approximately 28% of the foreign-born population.

There have been a number of attempts during the past decade to reform the labour migration system in the United States, with the objective of introducing a stronger labour migration component, coupled with a regularisation of unauthorised immigrants, subject to certain conditions, and incorporating a path to permanent residence and citizenship. However, these attempts have not been able to muster enough support to pass Congress. Although the most serious economic downturn since the Great Depression has reduced employer dependence on unauthorised immigrants to a certain extent, as evidenced by the high unemployment rates among Latin American migrants in the United States, it has not driven many of them back to their origin countries. They thus appear to have become a relatively stable presence in the labour market (and society) of the United States and it seems likely what with economic recovery, employers will be drawing on those still without work as a convenient and readily available source of labour.

Unauthorised migration is not confined to the United States. It is a part of migration in every country and other countries in the Americas are subject to the phenomenon as well, but clearly not on the same scale as the United States. One might expect it to be a widespread phenomenon in Latin America, because of the common language and the large informal sector which exists in most countries (Vuletin 2008) and which make it easier for unauthorised migrants to subsist outside of formal legal structures. However, the large wage disparities which exist

between, for example, Mexico and the United States, are not so present, so that the economic pay-offs to unauthorised migration are less evident.

Many countries in Latin America have carried out regularisations episodically, so that the unauthorised resident population has not accumulated and become large relative to the total foreign-born population, let alone the total population. The numbers in any event are limited.

TABLE 4 Recent regularisations in selected Latin American countries.

| | Year | Number | Status | Significant origin countries |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------------|---|
| Argentina | 2007-2009 | 215 840 | Persons regularised | Paraguay 119 000, Bolivia 59 000, Peru 27 000 |
| Chile | 2007-2008 | 49 000 | Applications | Peru 32 000, Bolivia 6 000 |
| Colombia | 2008-2009 | 1 910 | Applications | Ecuador 770, China 670 |
| Mexico | 2009 | 3 840 | Persons regularised | Guatemala 1290, Honduras 970 |

Source: National statistics

Table 4 shows the figures for recent regularisations in a number of Latin American countries. Argentina has carried out a significant regularisation programme since 2007, known as the *Patria Grande* Programme. Over the 2007-2009 period, close to 216 000 persons were regularised, amounting to some 10-15 percent of its total immigrant population. About 43% of applicants received permanent residence status, the rest receiving temporary permits. The most significant countries of origin were the neighbouring countries of Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru. Persons regularised under this programme are included in Argentina's inflow statistics, but are not explicitly identified. In addition to those regularised, there were an additional 188 000 persons who did not complete the documentation requirements for the regularisation.

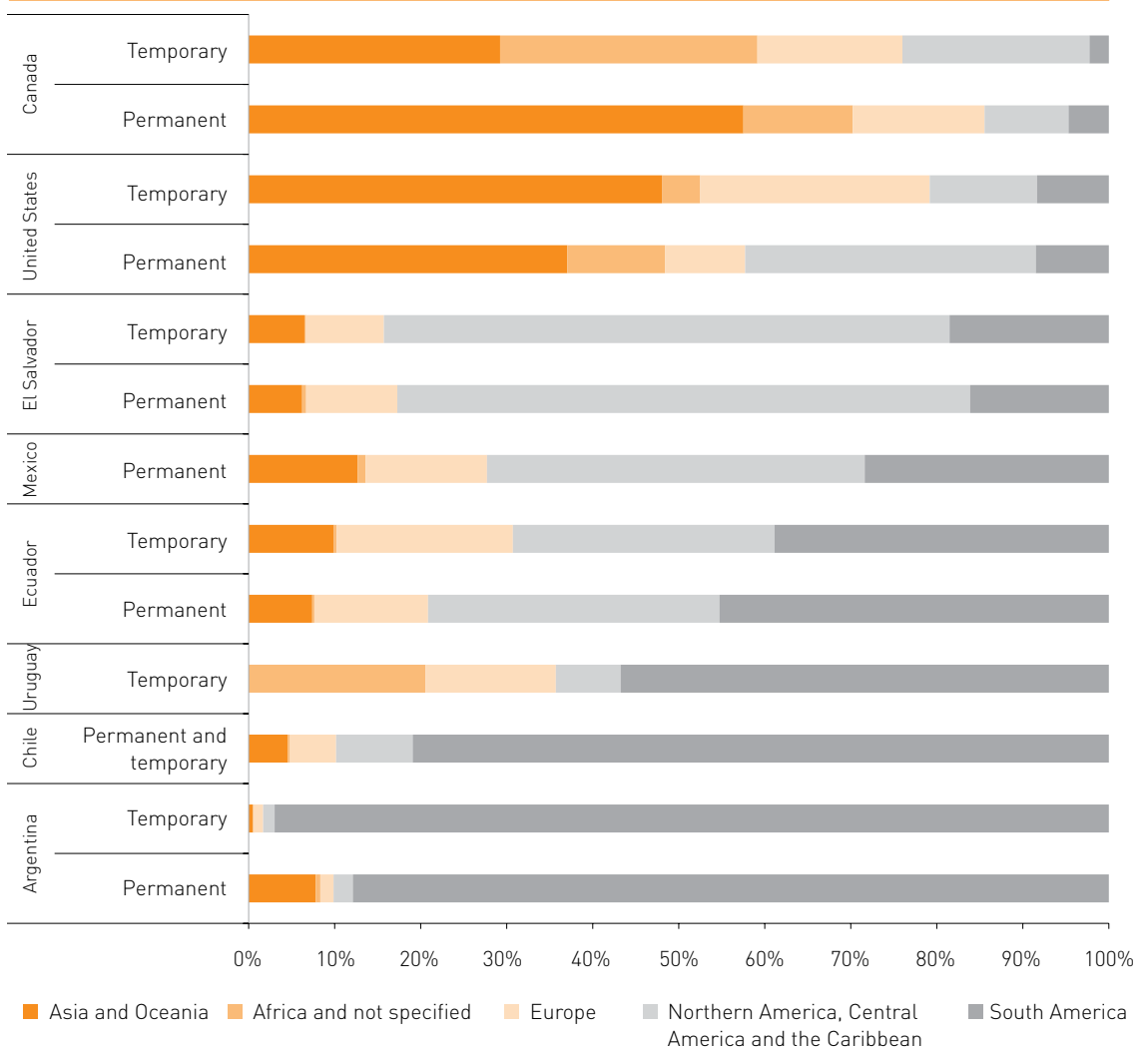
In Chile, the 2007-2008 regularisation programme received 49 thousand applications. This amounted to about 15 percent of the resident foreign-born population in that country. The most important origin country for Chile was Peru, which has accounted for more than half of all immigrants in recent years.

Origin countries and regions of immigrants in the Americas in 2009

Outside of Canada and the United States, immigration in the Americas in 2009 remained essentially a regional affair, a fact which is illustrated in Graph 4. As one moves north in the Americas, the importance of South America in the inflows of the countries shown reduces and that of Central America and the Caribbean increases, before declining again in the United States and Canada. For the latter two countries, migration from Asia and, for Canada, from Africa, as well, are more prominent.

In all of the Latin American countries, at least seventy, and in the case of Argentina and Chile ninety percent of immigration originated in the Americas, often from neighbouring countries (Table 5). For the two Mercosur countries in the group, namely Argentina and Uruguay, between fifty and sixty percent of all immigration came from other Mercosur countries (including Chile, an associate member). Most immigration into Chile (almost 70%), on the other hand, came from the Andean Region, especially Peru.

GRAPH 4 Permanent and temporary immigration, by region/continent of origin, 2009.



Notes: Statistics for Ecuador are based on admissions, rather than persons. Persons more than once are counted each time they enter.

Sources: National residence permit statistics, except for Colombia and temporary movements for the United States, for which the statistics are based on visas.

In comparative and relative terms, the countries of the Americas were less important as source countries for Canada and the United States, although they still represented over 40% of permanent immigrants into the United States, even without taking into account unauthorised migration into that country (assuming that the latter is indeed generally permanent in intention). Canada, on the other hand, had a higher proportion of temporary than permanent immigrants from the Americas, with Central America and the United States being about equally represented in the flows.

Emigration from the Americas towards OECD countries¹³

If immigration is a growing phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean, emigration remains the dominant theme with respect to movements of populations throughout the region. From 2003 to 2009, almost 950 thousand persons per year emigrated from the Americas towards OECD countries (Table 6).¹⁴ The average number of movements per year actually increased overall in 2008-2009 compared to 2003-2007. Close to half of these movements were to the United States and about one quarter to Spain. The share of the United States and the number of persons moving there have increased by four percentage points and 50 000 persons, respectively, since 2003-2007, with the opposite trend occurring in Spain.

It is the Southern Cone which has seen the largest decline in emigration over the period considered, at 24%, with the Andean Region following with a decrease of 8%. Although large proportional decreases are observed in all of the countries of the Southern Cone except Paraguay, it is essentially Bolivia which absorbed all of the decline in the Andean Region, while Colombia and Peru actually increased their migration towards OECD countries. Migration from the Andean Region and the Southern Cone, however, tended to go preferentially to Spain, a country which was hit very hard by the economic crisis. Indeed, permanent migration from the Andean Region and the Southern Cone to the United States actually increased from every country of the region without exception. This would undoubtedly not be the case if temporary migration were to be included, where most of the crisis-induced decline in immigration into the United States occurred.

By contrast with the overall results for South America, migration from the Caribbean and Central America towards OECD countries rose by almost a quarter over the period. Note, however, that this may reflect the impact of a rebound from the somewhat depressed levels in the United States which followed in the years after September 11th. Only a few countries did not share in the rise, in particular Barbados, Guyana, Suriname, El Salvador and Guatemala.

It is striking to observe the extent to which legal migration levels from the Americas to OECD destination countries have generally maintained themselves in the midst of the most severe economic crisis of the post-war years. There are exceptions to this, in particular in migration levels to Spain and for those countries whose nationals were emigrating largely to Spain. It has also been documented for authorised migration into the United States (Passel and Cohn 2010), which has seen a substantial decline since the middle of the decade.

Economic downturns tend to affect labour migration the most, both because employers are making fewer requests to recruit from abroad as a result of lower levels of demand but also because persons under free or facilitated movement regimes remain at home rather than risk an uncertain labour market abroad. Indeed, it is free-movement migration which has been seen to be the most sensitive to the economic crisis and to have declined the most (OECD 2010a and 2011). Discretionary labour migration, particularly when it concerns high-skilled occupations, may often involve occupations which are structurally in shortage, a situation which the higher unemployment and layoffs observed during an economic crisis does not necessarily eliminate.

TABLE 5 Permanent and temporary immigration for selected countries in the Americas, by continent/region of origin, 2009.

| Permanent | Percent of total (permanent and temporary, respectively) | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------|--------|---------|-------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| | Argentina | Canada | Chile | Ecuador | El Salvador | Mexico | United States | Uruguay |
| Total (persons) | 95 020 | 252 180 | 57 060 | 57 800 | 430 | 23 850 | 1 130 820 | 3 830 |
| Africa | 0.1 | 12.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 11.2 | na |
| Asia | 7.8 | 56.7 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 12.5 | 36.6 | na |
| Europe | 1.5 | 15.3 | 5.4 | 13.2 | 10.6 | 14.1 | 9.3 | 15.2 |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | na |
| Americas (persons) | 85 640 | 36 430 | 51 260 | 45 750 | 360 | 17 240 | 478 110 | 3 120 |
| | 90.1 | 14.4 | 89.8 | 79.1 | 82.7 | 72.3 | 42.3 | 81.5 |
| Northern America | 0.8 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 14.5 | 1.4 | 7.5 |
| Caribbean | 1.1 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 20.3 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 13.5 | na |
| Central America | 0.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 53.0 | 20.7 | 18.8 | na |
| Andean Region | 45.8 | 3.3 | 69.9 | 34.6 | 11.8 | 17.9 | 6.3 | na |
| Southern cone (including Brazil) | 42.0 | 1.4 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 4.4 | 10.5 | 2.2 | 56.8 |
| Other America | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 17.2 |
| No specified | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.3 |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 172.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Temporary | | | | | | | | |
| Total (persons) | 115 170 | 382 330 | na | 41 910 | 2 360 | 30 680 | 1 419 280 | na |
| Africa | 0.1 | 2.4 | na | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | na |
| Asia | 0.5 | 25.6 | na | 9.5 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 46.2 | na |
| Europe | 1.1 | 16.9 | na | 20.5 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 26.7 | na |
| Oceania | 0.0 | 3.6 | na | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | na |
| Americas (persons) | 113 230 | 91 740 | na | 29 040 | 1 990 | 30 680 | 295 520 | na |
| | 98.3 | 24.0 | na | 69.3 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 20.8 | na |
| Northern American | 0.4 | 9.7 | na | 21.8 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | na |
| Caribbean | 0.2 | 3.4 | na | 4.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | na |
| Central American | 0.7 | 8.7 | na | 3.8 | 55.7 | 100.0 | 10.3 | na |
| Andean Region | 46.6 | 1.0 | na | 28.6 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | na |
| Southern cone (including Brazil) | 50.4 | 1.2 | na | 10.3 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 5.0 | na |
| No specified | 0.0 | 27.5 | na | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | na |
| | 100.0 | 100.0 | na | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | na |

Notes: "na" indicates not applicable or not available. Flows indicated as permanent for Chile and Uruguay cover both permanent and temporary entries. Guyana, Suriname and Guyane are considered to be Caribbean for the purposes of this table. Data for Canada only disaggregate temporary migrants by nationality for workers, students/trainees and humanitarian migrants. "Not specified" includes persons with no nationality or whose nationality is unknown or was not specified in the data. Statistics for Ecuador measure admissions rather than persons granted permits; the same persons therefore can be counted more than once, which can introduce distortions both with respect to the levels of entries, but also with respect to their distribution by country or region of origin.

TABLE 6 Emigration from the Americas towards OECD countries by country/region of origin and country/region of destination, 2003-2007, 2008-2009, annual averages.

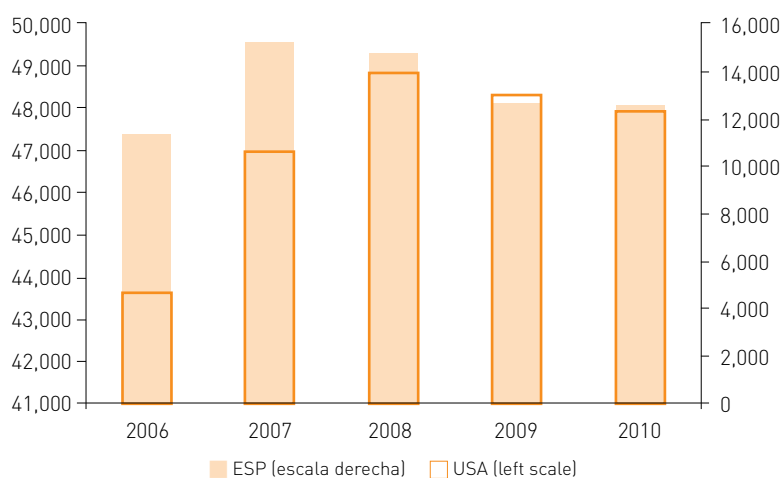
| Source region/ country | Annual average 2003-2007 | | | | Annual average 2008-2009 | | | | Percent change in the aver- age |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------|---------|--------------------------|---|--------|---------|--|
| | United States | Rest of OECD outside of Europe | Spain | Total | United States | Rest of OECD outside of Europe | Spain | Total | |
| Canada | 16 500 | 9 130 | 470 | 36 020 | 15 620 | 12 630 | 560 | 39 850 | 11 |
| United States | 160 | 54 150 | 3 740 | 119 200 | 200 | 67 440 | 4 670 | 136 150 | 14 |
| Northern America | 16 660 | 63 280 | 4 210 | 155 220 | 15 820 | 80 070 | 5 230 | 176 000 | 13 |
| Antigua and Bar- buda | 430 | 30 | 0 | 470 | 440 | 60 | 0 | 500 | 6 |
| Bahamas | 660 | 30 | 0 | 700 | 720 | 60 | 0 | 790 | 13 |
| Barbados | 730 | 110 | 0 | 860 | 590 | 150 | 0 | 760 | -12 |
| Cuba | 28 150 | 1 180 | 7 100 | 38 900 | 44 230 | 2 920 | 8 190 | 57 930 | 49 |
| Dominica | 290 | 60 | 110 | 690 | 470 | 70 | 130 | 870 | 26 |
| Dominican Republic | 30 050 | 320 | 12 360 | 45 460 | 40 650 | 700 | 14 300 | 58 280 | 28 |
| Grenada | 750 | 300 | 0 | 1 060 | 770 | 310 | 0 | 1 100 | 4 |
| Guyana | 7 550 | 1 290 | 0 | 9 020 | 6 750 | 1 140 | 0 | 8 020 | -11 |
| Haiti | 18 730 | 1 730 | 40 | 23 470 | 25 140 | 2 360 | 80 | 30 100 | 28 |
| Jamaica | 18 090 | 2 070 | 10 | 20 340 | 20 130 | 2 590 | 20 | 22 930 | 13 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 350 | 10 | 0 | 370 | 340 | 30 | 0 | 370 | 0 |
| Saint Lucia | 820 | 180 | 0 | 1 090 | 990 | 290 | 0 | 1 400 | 28 |
| Saint Vicent and the Grenadines | 530 | 360 | 0 | 900 | 580 | 470 | 0 | 1 070 | 19 |
| Suriname | 230 | 20 | 10 | 2 220 | 220 | 20 | 10 | 1 960 | -12 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 6 350 | 850 | 10 | 7 310 | 6 100 | 1 170 | 10 | 7 370 | 1 |
| Caribbean | 113 710 | 8 540 | 19 640 | 152 860 | 148 120 | 12 340 | 22 740 | 193 450 | 27 |
| Belize | 930 | 40 | 0 | 990 | 1 060 | 130 | 0 | 1 220 | 23 |
| Costa Rica | 2 190 | 280 | 340 | 3 090 | 2 240 | 470 | 440 | 3 540 | 15 |
| El Salvador | 26 460 | 600 | 860 | 28 090 | 19 780 | 1 720 | 1 060 | 22 760 | -19 |

TABLE 6 Emigration from the Americas towards OECD countries by country of origin and country/region of destination, 2003-2007, 2008-2009, annual averages.

| Source region/ country | Annual average 2003-2007 | | | | | | Annual average 2008-2009 | | | | | | Percent change in the aver- age | |
|--|---|---|---------|---|---|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------|---------------------------|-------|--|-------|
| | Rest of OECD outside of Europe | | Spain | | Rest of OECD outside of Europe | | United States | | Spain | | Rest of OECD Europe | | | Total |
| | United States | Rest of OECD outside of Europe | Spain | Rest of OECD outside of Europe | United States | Rest of OECD outside of Europe | Spain | Rest of OECD Europe | Rest of OECD outside of Europe | Spain | Rest of OECD Europe | Total | | |
| Guatemala | 18 440 | 270 | 680 | 220 | 19 610 | 14 180 | 1 900 | 1 020 | 280 | 17 380 | -11 | | | |
| Honduras | 6 600 | 180 | 4 170 | 150 | 11 100 | 6 470 | 1 330 | 4 880 | 210 | 12 890 | 16 | | | |
| Mexico | 154 970 | 3 070 | 4 950 | 3 820 | 166 810 | 177 450 | 4 100 | 5 520 | 5 040 | 192 110 | 15 | | | |
| Nicaragua | 3 850 | 110 | 1 650 | 140 | 5 750 | 3 880 | 460 | 2 950 | 200 | 7 490 | 30 | | | |
| Panama | 1 750 | 110 | 410 | 120 | 2 390 | 1 740 | 250 | 460 | 130 | 2 580 | 8 | | | |
| Central America | 215 190 | 4 660 | 13 060 | 4 920 | 237 830 | 226 800 | 10 360 | 16 330 | 6 480 | 259 970 | 9 | | | |
| Bolivia | 2 390 | 280 | 47 360 | 640 | 50 670 | 2 640 | 630 | 11 800 | 830 | 15 900 | -69 | | | |
| Colombia | 27 100 | 5 690 | 26 980 | 4 340 | 64 110 | 29 030 | 7 130 | 33 860 | 4 860 | 74 880 | 17 | | | |
| Ecuador | 11 410 | 620 | 31 360 | 3 870 | 47 260 | 11 900 | 990 | 27 980 | 4 530 | 45 400 | -4 | | | |
| Peru | 15 260 | 2 610 | 20 040 | 5 490 | 43 400 | 16 070 | 3 900 | 23 710 | 6 880 | 50 560 | 16 | | | |
| Venezuela | 8 580 | 1 420 | 11 780 | 1 410 | 23 190 | 10 830 | 3 030 | 8 840 | 1 280 | 23 980 | 3 | | | |
| Andean Region | 64 740 | 10 620 | 137 520 | 15 750 | 228 630 | 70 470 | 15 680 | 106 190 | 18 380 | 210 720 | -8 | | | |
| Argentina | 5 600 | 1 850 | 23 460 | 3 240 | 34 150 | 5 570 | 2 440 | 13 190 | 2 270 | 23 470 | -31 | | | |
| Brazil | 13 150 | 31 700 | 23 440 | 24 560 | 92 850 | 13 450 | 12 860 | 20 860 | 19 070 | 66 240 | -29 | | | |
| Chile | 2 110 | 740 | 8 110 | 1 810 | 12 770 | 2 130 | 1 210 | 5 490 | 1 990 | 10 820 | -15 | | | |
| Paraguay | 460 | 260 | 14 200 | 260 | 15 180 | 510 | 380 | 17 010 | 330 | 18 230 | 20 | | | |
| Uruguay | 1 100 | 290 | 8 760 | 200 | 10 350 | 1 610 | 470 | 3 930 | 250 | 6 260 | -40 | | | |
| Southern cone (Including Brazil) | 22 420 | 34 840 | 77 970 | 30 070 | 165 300 | 23 270 | 17 360 | 60 480 | 23 910 | 125 020 | -24 | | | |
| Total by destination country/region | 432 710 | 121 940 | 252 440 | 132 800 | 939 890 | 484 470 | 135 820 | 210 990 | 133 890 | 965 170 | 3 | | | |
| Percent distribution | 46 | 13 | 27 | 14 | 100 | 50 | 14 | 22 | 14 | 100 | | | | |

Notes: The statistics are rounded to the nearest ten. The figures are based on aggregations of national statistics which may differ with respect to their coverage of short-term movements.

Source: OECD International Migration Database.

GRAPH 5 Remittance outflows from Spain and the United States, 2006-2010, \$US billion

Source: World Bank (2010) up to 2009 and authors' calculation for 2010.

Family and humanitarian migration may be affected by a crisis as well, in so far as they depend for their financing on resources supplied by immigrants already resident in destination countries and who may lose their jobs and join the ranks of the unemployed. However, many of these movements may have been planned for some time or may already have been in the pipeline. Migrants may well consider that there is a greater risk in delaying or postponing the movements to a future date than in dealing with the prevailing uncertainties in the labour market.

Recent developments in remittance flows

Latin American and Caribbean countries received about 20% of overall officially recorded remittance flows to developing countries in 2009, which corresponded to US\$ 57 billion (Table 7). In absolute terms, Mexico was the most important receiver in the region with US\$ 22 billion in 2009. It was also the third most important receiving country worldwide after India (US\$ 49 billion) and China (US\$ 48 billion). In 2009, other important recipients in the region were Brazil, Colombia and Guatemala with almost US\$ 4 billion each, followed by El Salvador and the Dominican Republic (US\$ 3.5 billion).

In relative terms, it is in Honduras, Guyana, El Salvador and Haiti that remittances represent the highest percentage of GDP, between 15 and 20 percent. By comparison this percentage reaches 50% in Tajikistan (2008) but was less than 3% in about half of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, including Mexico.

Remittances play an important role in the region as a source of foreign currency but also to fight poverty as well as to foster households' investments in education and health. However, their impact is generally modest and varies across countries and over time. An in-depth World Bank study considering 11 Latin American countries has shown that for each percentage point increase in the share of remittances in gross domestic product (GDP), the fraction of the popu-

TABLE 7 Remittances inflows in Latin American and Caribbean countries

| | (US\$million) | | | % year-to-year change | | Share of GDP, 2009 (%) |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010e | 2008-09 | 2008-10 | 2009 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 26 | 24 | 27 | -4.1 | 4.3 | 2.0 |
| Argentina | 698 | 660 | 682 | -5.4 | -2.2 | 0.2 |
| Aruba | 15 | 19 | 20 | 25.8 | 34.4 | |
| Barbados | 168 | 149 | 161 | -11.3 | -4.0 | 3.8 |
| Belize | 78 | 80 | 88 | 3.0 | 12.5 | 5.7 |
| Bolivia | 1 144 | 1 061 | 1 064 | -7.3 | -7.0 | 6.1 |
| Brazil | 5 089 | 4 234 | 4 277 | -16.8 | -16.0 | 0.3 |
| Chile | 3 | 4 | 5 | 76.0 | 81.2 | 0.0 |
| Colombia | 4.884 | 4.180 | 3.942 | -14.4 | -19.3 | 1.8 |
| Costa Rica | 605 | 574 | 622 | -5.2 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| Ecuador | 2 828 | 2 502 | 2 548 | -11.5 | -9.9 | 4.5 |
| El Salvador | 3 804 | 3 531 | 3 648 | -7.2 | -4.1 | 15.7 |
| Grenada | 55 | 54 | 59 | -3.0 | 5.9 | 8.7 |
| Guatemala | 4 460 | 4 026 | 4 255 | -9.7 | -4.6 | 9.8 |
| Guyana | 278 | 253 | 280 | -9.1 | 0.4 | 17.3 |
| Haiti | 1 370 | 1 376 | 1 499 | 0.4 | 9.4 | 15.4 |
| Honduras | 2 869 | 2 553 | 2 662 | -11.0 | -7.2 | 19.3 |
| Jamaica | 2 180 | 1 924 | 2 020 | -11.8 | -7.4 | 13.8 |
| Mexico | 26 304 | 22 153 | 22 572 | -15.8 | -14.2 | 2.5 |
| Nicaragua | 818 | 768 | 803 | -6.1 | -1.8 | 10.3 |
| Panama | 196 | 175 | 198 | -10.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Paraguay | 579 | 555 | 573 | -4.2 | -0.9 | 3.7 |
| Peru | 2 444 | 2 378 | 2 494 | -2.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Dominican Republic | 3 556 | 3 477 | 3 373 | -2.2 | -5.1 | 7.3 |
| Saint Lucia | 31 | 28 | 30 | -12.2 | -5.5 | 2.8 |
| Suriname | 2 | 2 | 2 | -7.9 | -8.5 | 0.1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 109 | 99 | 109 | -9.2 | -0.6 | 0.4 |
| Uruguay | 108 | 101 | 104 | -6.5 | -3.6 | 0.3 |
| Venezuela, RB | 137 | 131 | 129 | -4.4 | -5.6 | 0.0 |
| Total above | 64 839 | 57 071 | 58 246 | -12.0 | -10.2 | 5.6 |
| Total LDCs | 324 832 | 307 088 | 325 466 | -5.5 | 0.2 | |

Source: World Bank (2010).

lation living in poverty is reduced by about 0.4 percent on average. In addition, data from household surveys suggest that migration and remittances reduce the number of persons living in poverty in 6 out of the 11 countries for which data are available—the exceptions being Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and the Dominican Republic (World Bank 2007).

The effect of the crisis on remittances

After several decades of almost continuous growth, remittances flows were severely affected by the recent financial and economic crises. Table 7 shows that on average, remittances flows to Latin American and Caribbean countries dropped by 12% between 2008 and 2009 and did not fully recover in 2010. In contrast, the decline in remittances to other developing countries, notably in Asia, was much more modest in 2009 (-5%) and was followed by a steep recovery in 2010.

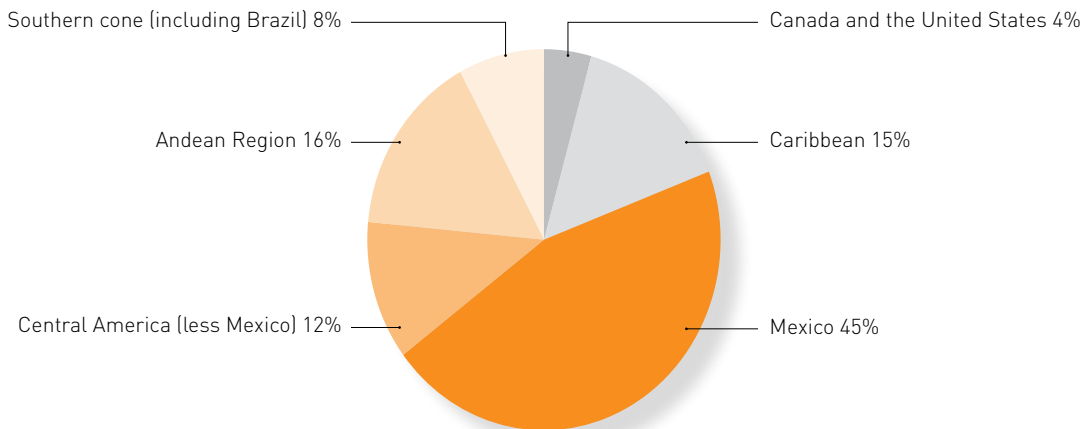
Between 2008 and 2010, remittances flows declined most notably in Colombia (-19%), Brazil (-16%) and Mexico (-15%). Sizeable decreases are also recorded in Ecuador (-10%) and to a lesser extent in Bolivia, Jamaica and Honduras (-7%). Some richer Latin American and Caribbean countries, on the contrary, actually observed an increase in remittances (e.g. Belize, Chile, and Costa Rica).

Reductions in remittances were observed in 2009 among other reasons because of a reduction in migration flows and stocks, lower migrant incomes in host countries and in some cases unfavorable trends in exchange rates. On the other hand, some migrants may have sent more remittances to support their families back home during the economic downturn. In the case of most Latin American and Caribbean countries the negative effects have clearly dominated. This is partly due to the fact that Latin American migrants are highly concentrated in the United States and in Spain, two countries which were particularly hard hit by the 2008 financial crisis. In the wake of the latter, these countries experienced a significant drop in remittance outflows (Graph 6).

Latin American workers particularly suffered from the worsening of the labour market situation because of their concentration in the construction sector. According to United States data (from the Current Population Survey) the unemployment rate of Mexican workers reached 13% in 2009 and 10% for other Latin American workers. Corresponding figures were respectively 5.5% and 4.5% in 2007. These evolutions have strongly affected remittances flows. In the case of Mexico and of the Dominican Republic there was even anecdotal evidence of reverse remittances flows to the United States in 2009 as migrants used their savings back home to make mortgage payments in the United States.

A study by the Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB) Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) estimated that in 2006 Latin American migrants living in the United States sent \$45 billion remittances back home (IDB 2006). Remittances flows to Latin America have decreased significantly in the past two years, however. For example, overall remittances received by Mexico and El Salvador, the two most important Latin American communities in the United States, have been reduced by 18.6% and 4.2% respectively in 2009. Recent figures for Mexico indicate a reversal of the trend with a 6% increase in remittances flows in January 2011. This has had a limited impact on households receiving dollar transfers, however, because it was offset by the appreciation of the peso against the US dollar currency and by inflation in Mexico.

GRAPH 6 Emigrant workers from the Americas in Europe and the United States, by region of origin, 2008-2009 average.



Source: European Union Labour Force Survey and Current Population Survey.

The economic situation is also very difficult in Spain, which was home to almost 2.3 million persons of Latin American origin in 2009, including large communities from Andean countries¹⁵. Despite the difficult conditions, few appear to have returned¹⁶. As unemployment reached a record high level in Spain in 2011, with almost five million workers looking for a job and an unemployment rate of 21.3%, Latin American migrants are having a difficult time in the Spanish labour market. At the end of 2010, their unemployment rate reached 26%. In this context, remittances flows were negatively affected. In the case of Ecuador for example, remittances received from Spain declined from US \$1.28 billion in 2007 to US \$944 million in 2010 (-27%). Spain is currently going through a severe economic crisis and employment opportunities for migrants, notably for low-skilled workers, will most probably remain well below what they were just a few years ago for some time.

Japan, in 2007, also had a significant number of migrants from Latin American countries, in particular from Brazil (317 000) and Peru (60 000) (MOJ 2010). According to the Inter-American Development Bank, remittances from the Brazilian migrants living in Japan reached US \$2.6 billion in 2006, accounting for more than a third of all remittances received by Brazil. However, since 2008 Brazilians and Peruvians have fewer employment opportunities in Japan, notably in the manufacturing sector where most of them are concentrated. In addition, the Japanese government has also decided to encourage returns of unemployed migrants¹⁷. Consequently, between 2007 and 2009, the total number of Brazilian and Peruvian workers in Japan decreased by 16% and 4%, respectively. The earthquake and the tsunami that hit the archipelagos in 2011 will probably have additional detrimental impacts on the labour market and both migration and remittances flows are expected to decline further in the short run.

Finally, Portugal should be mentioned as it is the third main country of destination for Brazilians after the United States and Japan, with a community of 117 000 long-term residents in 2009. At the end of 2010, their unemployment rate reached almost 15% compared to around 11% for the native-born. Net remittances sent from Portugal to Brazil reached €301 million in 2009, a 6.5% decline compared to the previous year and almost 12% compared to 2006. The

forthcoming trends will depend on the outlook of the Portuguese economy, which remains uncertain.

In most cases the trends in remittances were mostly affected by the situation in destination countries. This was not entirely the case in Haiti where large increases of remittances have been recorded in 2010, following the devastation caused by the earthquake that struck Haiti in January. Total remittances received in February 2010 represented a 30% increase compared to what was received a year before. In total the World Bank estimates that Haiti received US\$ 1.5 billion in 2010 or 15% more than in the two previous years.

2. THE LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM COUNTRIES IN THE AMERICAS IN RECENT YEARS

Introduction

The scale of immigration into countries of the Americas, with the exception of Canada and the United States, remains relatively low compared to what is observed in classical immigration countries, such as most OECD countries. The same is true for the size of the foreign-born population. In practice, this means that sample sizes from usual data sources, namely labour force surveys, may not be sufficient to provide an overview of current labour force outcomes of immigrants in all countries of the Americas. Since most countries in this region are emigration countries, however, it is of particular interest to look at the labour force outcomes of expatriates from these countries in their countries of destination.

The latter therefore is what is examined in this section for those destination countries for which it is relatively easy to obtain labour force survey data. In practice, this means the United States and European countries.¹⁸ Not all OECD and European countries of destination are covered, because of data availability, but those present in the statistics have accounted for over 90 percent of outflows from the Americas to OECD and European countries in recent years¹⁹.

Of the emigrant workers covered in what follows, about 45 percent are from Mexico (Graph 6). Indeed, Mexican migration to the United States is so large relative to other movements from this area that in analyses of migration from Latin America, the characteristics of its emigrants tend to dominate the picture. The Caribbean and the Andean Region each contribute close to 15 percent of the emigrant work force from the Americas in Europe and the United States, with the rest of Central America at 12 percent, the southern Cone of South America at 8 percent and Canada and the United States at 4.

The broad regions of destination and the distribution by gender of expatriate workers from the Americas

The emigrant work force for all countries in the Americas except those of South America was living predominantly in the United States in 2008-2009 (Table 8). Between 80 and 90 percent of expatriate workers from most Caribbean countries were concentrated there; the percentage was even higher for emigrants from Central America and reached fully 99 percent for Mexico.

TABLE 8 Country of residence and gender of expatriate workers from the Americas, 2008-2009.

| Country of origin | Percent of emigrants in the labour force who are in the United State | | | Percent of emigrants in the labour force who are women | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|--|---------------|-----------|
| | Men | Women | Overall | Europe | United States | Overall |
| Canada | 80 | 78 | 79 | 51 | 48 | 48 |
| Unites States | na | na | na | 49 | na | 49 |
| Canada and United States | 80 | 78 | 79 | 50 | 48 | 49 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | nr | nr | 96 | nr | nr | 46 |
| Bahamas | nr | 91 | 89 | nr | 68 | 66 |
| Barbados | 76 | 83 | 80 | 51 | 62 | 60 |
| Cuba | 91 | 85 | 89 | 58 | 42 | 44 |
| Dominica | nr | 87 | 86 | 66 | 68 | 68 |
| Dominican Republic | 85 | 77 | 81 | 66 | 52 | 55 |
| Grenada | 90 | nr | 87 | nr | nr | 44 |
| Guyana | 91 | 91 | 91 | 55 | 54 | 54 |
| Haiti | 96 | 94 | 95 | 60 | 51 | 52 |
| Jamaica | 86 | 86 | 86 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 90 | 90 | 90 | 56 | 54 | 54 |
| Caribbean | 89 | 85 | 87 | 60 | 51 | 52 |
| Belize | 99 | 95 | 96 | nr | 59 | 60 |
| Costa Rica | 97 | 94 | 96 | nr | 37 | 37 |
| El Salvador | 99 | 98 | 98 | 50 | 39 | 39 |
| Guatemala | 99 | 98 | 99 | 60 | 30 | 30 |
| Honduras | 94 | 88 | 92 | 60 | 39 | 41 |
| Mexico | 100 | 99 | 99 | 61 | 31 | 31 |
| Nicaragua | 94 | 90 | 92 | 58 | 43 | 44 |
| Panama | 96 | 95 | 96 | nr | 55 | 55 |
| Central America | 99 | 98 | 99 | 59 | 33 | 33 |
| Bolivia | 19 | 12 | 15 | 54 | 41 | 52 |
| Colombia | 52 | 45 | 48 | 55 | 48 | 52 |
| Ecuador | 32 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 38 | 47 |
| Peru | 56 | 52 | 54 | 53 | 48 | 50 |
| Venezuela | 46 | 42 | 44 | 49 | 44 | 47 |
| Andean Region | 42 | 35 | 39 | 52 | 45 | 49 |
| Argentina | 30 | 19 | 26 | 46 | 32 | 43 |
| Brazil | 51 | 41 | 46 | 56 | 46 | 51 |
| Chile | 35 | 32 | 34 | 47 | 43 | 45 |
| Paraguay | nr | 28 | 27 | 61 | 65 | 62 |
| Uruguay | 27 | 27 | 27 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Southern Cone (including Brazil) | 39 | 32 | 36 | 51 | 43 | 48 |
| Born in Americas | 86 | 76 | 82 | 52 | 36 | 39 |
| Born elsewhere | 37 | 39 | 38 | 43 | 45 | 44 |
| Native-born | 42 | 45 | 43 | 45 | 48 | 46 |
| All persons | 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 46 |

Notes: The population covered consists of persons 15-64. The abbreviation "na" means not available, "nr" no reliable. Covers only immigrants in the United States and the European Union. Estimates are averages of monthly estimates for the United States, of quarterly estimates for the European Union Labour Force Survey.

Sources: Current Population Survey (United States) and European Union Labour Force Survey.

Emigrant workers from South American countries, on the other hand, were found more often in Europe, with about three quarters or more of those from Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay living and working in Europe. Brazil, Colombia and Peru are close to being evenly split between the two regions of destination.

The emigrant work force consisted in majority of men (approximately 60 percent) in 2008-2009. This is a deceptive average, however, because there are only four countries where men accounted for more than 60 percent of the emigrant workforce. One of the four happens to be Mexico, however, and the low percentage of women among emigrant workers from that country (31 percent) distorts the overall results, which would otherwise tend to show a more balanced result for the Americas as a whole.²⁰ Indeed, there are as many countries where the emigrant work force consists of a majority of women than there are where it is of men.

In most of the Caribbean countries, women predominate in the emigrant work force abroad, the exceptions being Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba and Grenada. Conversely, men are in the majority in all Central American countries except Belize and Panama. The emigrant work force from South America tends to be more evenly balanced between men and women.

It is not clear why there exist these geographic differences among regions of the Americas. It may reflect the nature of migration movements from these regions, that is, which family member is concerned by the initial migration and whether or not the entire family or the rest of the family migrated early in the process. The nature of the available jobs in destination countries may be an important factor in determining who migrates first or the relative labour force participation of men and women after arrival. In addition, a significant percentage of migration movements from Central America has been/is unauthorised and almost 60 percent of unauthorised adult migrants have been men (Passel 2006).

The educational attainment of the emigrant labour force

One recurring concern in origin countries relates to the loss of highly educated persons to out-migration. It is feared that this loss can compromise the ability of origin countries to develop their own human capital, especially when it involves teachers and health workers, or undermines development prospects as a result of the departure of persons trained in technical, engineering and scientific areas, crucial to domestic technological progress. Many recent studies point to the possibility of compensating factors, such as remittances, transfers of knowledge and technology, and increasing enrolments in higher education in origin countries (Docquier and Rapoport 2011). In any event, the decision to migrate is an individual one and governments, although they regulate the movements of non-citizens, generally recognise the right of their citizens to move freely, whether it is to take on employment abroad or to return after an absence.

The decision to migrate, however, is not without constraints. Migration involves costs and risks, especially if the migrant leaves without knowing if a job awaits him/her in the destination country. But the returns to migration can be high and the trade-off between costs and returns weighs on the decision. Migration is also not always a free decision. Destination countries strongly regulate labour migration in particular, because of the concern about the possible impacts on workers in the domestic labour market. In general, domestic employers are allowed to recruit from abroad if no qualified worker can be found to take on the offered job in

TABLE 9 Distribution of educational attainment by level for expatriate workers from the Americas in OECD countries, by sex and country of origin, 2008-2009

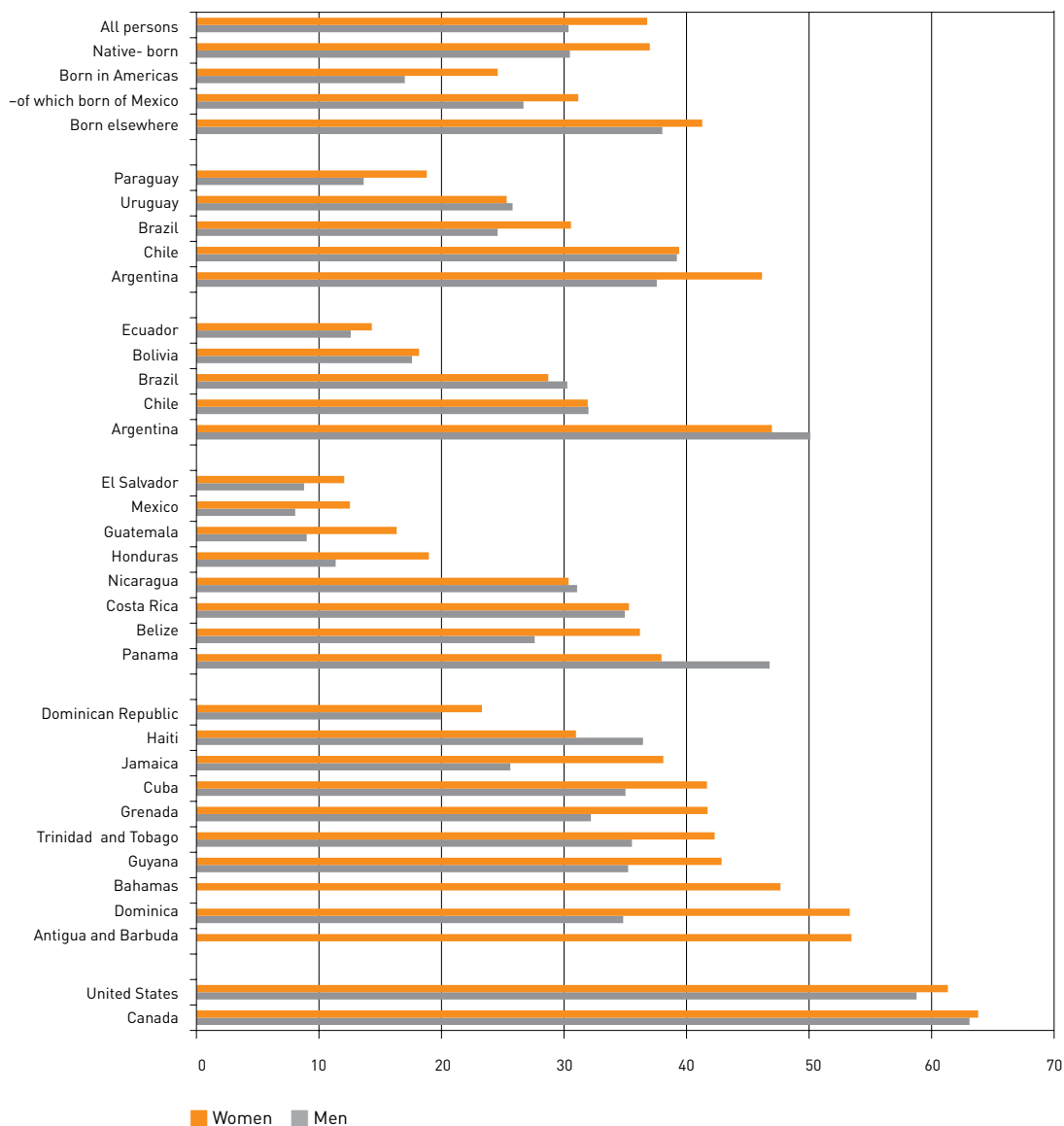
| | Men | | | Women | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Less than upper secondary | Upper secondary | Tertiary | Less than upper secondary | Upper secondary | Tertiary |
| Canada | 5 | 32 | 63 | 5 | 31 | 64 |
| United States | 9 | 32 | 59 | 7 | 32 | 61 |
| Canada and United States | 6 | 32 | 62 | 6 | 31 | 63 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | nr | 61 | nr | nr | nr | 53 |
| Bahamas | nr | 65 | nr | nr | 47 | 48 |
| Barbados | nr | 54 | nr | nr | nr | nr |
| Cuba | 15 | 50 | 35 | 12 | 47 | 42 |
| Dominica | nr | 55 | 35 | 25 | 21 | 53 |
| Grenada | nr | 51 | 32 | nr | 39 | 42 |
| Guyana | 9 | 55 | 35 | 11 | 46 | 43 |
| Haiti | 16 | 47 | 36 | 22 | 47 | 31 |
| Jamaica | 16 | 59 | 26 | 12 | 50 | 38 |
| Dominican Republic | 33 | 47 | 20 | 32 | 45 | 23 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 13 | 52 | 36 | 7 | 50 | 42 |
| Caribbean | 20 | 51 | 29 | 19 | 47 | 34 |
| Belize | nr | 56 | 28 | nr | 48 | 36 |
| Costa Rica | 12 | 53 | 35 | 14 | 50 | 35 |
| El Salvador | 51 | 40 | 9 | 51 | 37 | 12 |
| Guatemala | 59 | 32 | 9 | 48 | 36 | 16 |
| Honduras | 58 | 31 | 11 | 44 | 37 | 19 |
| Mexico | 57 | 35 | 8 | 50 | 38 | 13 |
| Nicaragua | 17 | 52 | 31 | 18 | 52 | 30 |
| Panama | nr | 47 | 47 | nr | 60 | 38 |
| Central America | 55 | 36 | 9 | 48 | 38 | 14 |
| Bolivia | 31 | 51 | 18 | 38 | 44 | 18 |
| Colombia | 24 | 45 | 30 | 25 | 47 | 29 |
| Ecuador | 49 | 38 | 13 | 42 | 44 | 14 |
| Peru | 22 | 46 | 32 | 22 | 46 | 32 |
| Venezuela | 18 | 32 | 50 | 14 | 39 | 47 |
| Andean Region | 33 | 42 | 25 | 30 | 45 | 25 |
| Argentina | 23 | 39 | 38 | 19 | 35 | 46 |
| Brazil | 27 | 48 | 25 | 25 | 44 | 31 |
| Chile | 21 | 39 | 39 | 19 | 41 | 39 |
| Paraguay | 36 | 50 | 14 | 40 | 41 | 19 |
| Uruguay | 40 | 34 | 26 | 33 | 42 | 25 |
| Southern cone (including Brazil) | 27 | 43 | 30 | 25 | 41 | 34 |
| Born in Americas | 44 | 39 | 17 | 34 | 41 | 25 |
| -those born outside of Mexico | 31 | 43 | 27 | 26 | 43 | 31 |
| Born elsewhere | 25 | 37 | 38 | 21 | 38 | 41 |
| Native-born | 20 | 50 | 30 | 16 | 47 | 37 |
| All persons | 22 | 48 | 30 | 17 | 46 | 37 |

Notes: The population covered consists of persons 15-64. The abbreviation "nr" means not reliable, that is, sample sizes were insufficient to produce a reliable estimate.

Covers only immigrants in the United States and the European Union.

Sources: Current Population Survey (United States) and European Union Labour Force Survey.

GRAPH 7 Tertiary expatriates from the Americas as a percentage of all expatriates from the same country, by gender and country of birth, 2008-2009 average.



the domestic labour market. It is also generally the case that the worker to be recruited must be abroad when the permit is granted, that is, candidates for immigration and employment are not generally allowed to come to a country to search for work and to be hired from within the country. The exception concerns free-movement regimes.

There may also be restrictions on the education or skill levels of migrants whom employers are allowed to recruit, particularly for long-term labour migrants, because of the fear, whether founded or not, that low-educated migrants will eventually be a burden on the systems of social protection of the destination countries. Restrictive migration policies or inefficient procedures

can sometimes lead to significant unauthorised migration if the demand for labour is strong and employers are lax in following the rules. Migrant information networks are highly efficient at transmitting information back to origin countries and the message that employers circumvent regulations and hire off-the-street can be a powerful one to potential migrants in search of better lives for themselves and their families.

A comprehensive overview of the costs and benefits of migration, for both the migrant him/herself and the destination country, is beyond the scope of this chapter, however. For a number of reasons, some of which have been outlined above, it is generally the case that migration tends to be skill-sensitive, with expatriation rates of the highly educated being higher than those of the low-educated. There are occasional exceptions to this general rule, but they are uncommon. In the Americas, they concern the Bahamas, Paraguay and especially Mexico, whose proximity to a country with especially dynamic job creation has reversed the situation usually observed, with about 11 percent of primary-educated Mexicans living in the United States in 2008-2009, but only about 5.4 percent of the tertiary-educated.²¹

For over half of the countries listed in Table 9, the number (and percentage) of expatriates with a tertiary qualification in the labour force of their countries of residence exceeds that of those with less than upper secondary education, for both men and women in 2008-2009. This is especially the case for women expatriate workers from the Caribbean, forty percent or more of whom have a tertiary qualification for most countries of this region (Graph 7). Only for expatriates from Panama, Venezuela, Argentina, Chile, Canada and the United States among other countries does one see emigrant workers with this high level of qualification.

By contrast, relatively few expatriate workers from Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Bolivia and Ecuador have tertiary qualifications. These have constituted the bulk of migration for lesser skilled jobs, in the United States for the first four countries and in Spain for the latter two.

The role of immigrants in employment in destination countries

Immigrants are present in all sectors of the economy of destination countries. They are more present in some than in others, however, among other reasons, because of the changing nature of economic activity due to competition from abroad and to structural changes in the economy, with reallocation of labour resources from less to more productive enterprises and sectors. Labour migration can be either a spur to the development of growing sectors of activity, with workers with new skills recruited from abroad, or a way for enterprises to adjust to labour market or technological change, with workers recruited to take on jobs which are no longer attractive to domestic workers or in sectors of falling competitiveness.

But not all migrants are labour migrants. Some are persons from abroad who marry residents, some come to join family members already present and some flee persecution in their countries of origin. Many of these also enter the labour market in search of work, attempting to match whatever skills they have brought with them or developed after arrival to available jobs. The sectors in which they eventually find work will depend less on the migration regulations governing labour recruitment from abroad than on the dynamics of the domestic labour market and on competition from other job-seekers.

TABLE 10 Sectoral distribution of employment of expatriate workers from the Americas in the United States and the European Union, 2008-2009.

| Country of birth | Manufacturing | Construction | Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | Accommodation and food service activities | Human health and social work activities | JKLMN (see notes) | OPRS (see notes) | ABDEHTU (see notes) | Coverage |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|---|---|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Canada | 10 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 16 | 24 | 23 | 6 | 100 |
| United States | 7 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 30 | 32 | 5 | 100 |
| Canada and United States | 9 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 26 | 26 | 5 | 100 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | |
| Barbados | | | | | 32 | 20 | 15 | | 67 |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 8 | 11 | 18 | 7 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 10 | 100 |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | 22 | | 22 |
| Dominica | 10 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 100 |
| Grenada | | | | | 25 | | | | 25 |
| Haiti | 5 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 28 | 15 | 18 | 10 | |
| Jamaica | 6 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 30 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 100 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3 | 6 | 11 | | 26 | 20 | 22 | 8 | 97 |
| Guyana | 6 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 23 | 26 | 16 | 9 | 100 |
| Suriname | 11 | | 12 | | 22 | 20 | 21 | 9 | 95 |
| Caribe | 7 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 96 |
| Belize | | 20 | | | 26 | | | | 46 |
| Costa Rica | 9 | 21 | 10 | | 13 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 94 |
| Guatemala | 14 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 18 | 9 | 11 | |
| Honduras | 9 | 25 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 12 | 100 |
| Mexico | 15 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 100 |
| Nicaragua | 13 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 9 | 14 | 100 |
| Panama | 12 | | 14 | | 16 | 25 | 18 | | 86 |
| El Salvador | 14 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 100 |
| Central America | 15 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 100 |
| Bolivia | 6 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 38 | 100 |
| Colombia | 8 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 16 | 100 |
| Ecuador | 11 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 20 | 100 |

TABLE 10 Sectoral distribution of employment of expatriate workers from the Americas in the United States and the European Union, 2008-2009.

| Country of birth | Manufacturing | Construction | Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | Accommodation and food service activities | Human health and social work activities | JKLMN (see notes) | OPRS (see notes) | ABDEHTU (see notes) | Coverage |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|---|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Peru | 9 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 11 | 17 | 100 |
| Venezuela, (RB) | 10 | 5 | 24 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 100 |
| Andean Region | 9 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 19 | 100 |
| Argentina | 11 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 100 |
| Brazil | 9 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 100 |
| Chile | 10 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 100 |
| Paraguay | 0 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 39 | 89 |
| Uruguay | 7 | 11 | 17 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 100 |
| Southern cone (including Brazil) | 9 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 12 | 15 | 99 |
| Born in Americas | 11 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 9 | 18 | 100 |
| Born elsewhere | 13 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 100 |
| Native-born | 13 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 20 | 10 | 100 |
| All persons | 13 | 8 | 15 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 19 | 10 | 100 |

Notes: Blank cells are for estimates of employment of less than 10 000, suppressed because of low reliability. Estimates are averages of monthly estimates for the United States, of quarterly estimates for European countries.

The classification of economic activity is the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4.

A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing

B: Mining and quarrying

D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

E: Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities

J: Information and communication

K: Financial and insurance activities

L: Real-estate activities

M: Professional, scientific and technical activities

N: Administrative and support service activities

O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

P: Education

R: Arts, entertainment and recreation

S: Other service activities

T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use

Sources: Current Population Survey (United States) and European Union Labour force Survey.

Table 10 provides an overview of the sectoral distribution of employment of emigrants from the Americas in the combined labour markets of the United States and the European Union in 2008-2009. Compared to the native-born in these labour markets, expatriates from the Americas as a whole were strongly overrepresented in construction and in accommodation and food services and strongly underrepresented in public and para-public sectors (OPRS), except health and social work activities. By contrast, emigrants from other parts of the world showed a distribution of employment by sector which was much more similar to that of the native-born, although there is a tendency as well, but less pronounced, towards over- and under-representation in accommodation and food and public and para-public services, respectively.

This overall result hides a lot of individual variation across countries. The limited sample sizes make an analysis by gender problematic. Results for many countries would have to be suppressed in many sectors in order to respect reliability rules. Table 10 thus represents a compromise between the objective of showing a reasonably complete distribution of employment by sector for as many countries as possible and the possibility of showing much more detail, by sector and gender, for countries having significant sample sizes. With the reliability criterion used²², all but seven countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, the Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada and Panama) have over 90 percent coverage of the employment of their expatriates in destination countries.

Perhaps the most striking regional specialisation visible in the table is that of expatriates from the Caribbean (but also from Belize) in human health and social work activities, especially as nurses. Between 20 and 30 percent of emigrants from these countries are employed in this sector, compared to 11 percent for the native-born employed.

Emigrants from Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala, but also from Bolivia and Paraguay, on the other hand, show a strong presence in construction.

The sectors designated by "OPRS" in the table being largely in the public sector (see notes to the table), one expects an under-representation of immigrants in this sector, because of national restrictions on access to the public sector by immigrants, as well as the fact that hiring into the public sector is generally in entry-level jobs, for which immigrants are only eligible after a stay of several years in the host country. By this point, many have already found jobs in the private sector, which it may be disadvantageous to abandon. In any event, high language proficiency is undoubtedly a pre-condition for employment in the public sector, one which not all immigrants may be able to fulfil.

There are, nonetheless, a number of countries whose emigrants are overrepresented in public or para-public employment, namely Dominica, Suriname, Canada and the United States. There are also quite a few countries which have at least 15 percent of their expatriates working in this sector, especially the Caribbean countries. Employment here may well be in the education sector, which is generally more easily accessible than other parts of the public sector. The high proportion of expatriates from the health and education sectors for countries such as Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, which have relatively high GDPs per capita for Latin American countries²³, suggests that brain-drain of workers in occupations associated with human capital development is only one factor among many affecting development prospects in origin countries.

TABLE 11 Labour market outcomes among immigrant workers in the Americas, by country of birth, 2008-2009 average.

| | Men | | | Women | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Participation rate | Employment / population ratio | Unemployment rate | Participation rate | Employment / population ratio | Unemployment rate |
| Canada | 85,1 | 80,8 | 5,0 | 69,8 | 66,6 | 4,6 |
| United States | 80,6 | 76,1 | 5,6 | 62,9 | 58,7 | 6,6 |
| Canada and United States | 83,7 | 79,4 | 5,2 | 67,6 | 64,1 | 5,2 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 92,1 | 89,3 | nr | 75,0 | 71,4 | nr |
| Bahamas | 73,8 | 67,2 | nr | 51,8 | 48,8 | nr |
| Barbados | 76,0 | 69,1 | 9,1 | 80,1 | 77,1 | nr |
| Cuba | 84,7 | 75,8 | 10,5 | 67,6 | 61,3 | 9,4 |
| Dominica | 77,1 | 68,3 | nr | 72,5 | 64,9 | 10,5 |
| Dominican Republic | 78,3 | 67,4 | 13,8 | 67,5 | 58,9 | 12,7 |
| Grenada | 82,3 | 76,8 | nr | 79,9 | 76,1 | nr |
| Guyana | 80,5 | 70,6 | 12,3 | 76,6 | 71,8 | 6,3 |
| Haiti | 83,4 | 73,0 | 12,5 | 75,1 | 68,5 | 8,8 |
| Jamaica | 82,3 | 73,7 | 10,4 | 78,0 | 72,0 | 7,7 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 80,6 | 80,6 | nr | 67,3 | 44,4 | nr |
| Saint Lucia | 86,3 | 79,0 | nr | 60,9 | 50,3 | nr |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 90,8 | 73,4 | nr | 94,1 | 94,1 | nr |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 75,9 | 61,4 | 19,1 | 67,2 | 63,0 | 6,2 |
| Caribbean | 81,6 | 71,8 | 12,0 | 71,2 | 64,6 | 9,3 |
| Belize | 76,2 | 71,6 | nr | 70,0 | 64,3 | nr |
| Costa Rica | 94,0 | 89,9 | 4,3 | 58,7 | 54,8 | 6,7 |
| El Salvador | 92,6 | 83,0 | 10,4 | 70,1 | 63,8 | 9,1 |
| Guatemala | 92,5 | 84,3 | 8,9 | 61,8 | 56,3 | 9,0 |
| Honduras | 90,0 | 77,2 | 14,2 | 69,3 | 62,7 | 9,5 |
| Mexico | 89,9 | 82,0 | 8,9 | 52,3 | 46,5 | 11,0 |
| Nicaragua | 89,8 | 80,5 | 10,4 | 75,6 | 69,5 | 8,0 |
| Panama | 85,0 | 79,0 | 7,0 | 70,4 | 66,0 | 6,2 |
| Central America | 90,2 | 82,0 | 9,1 | 55,4 | 49,6 | 10,5 |
| Bolivia | 91,2 | 73,6 | 19,3 | 82,9 | 70,6 | 14,9 |
| Colombia | 85,3 | 71,4 | 16,3 | 73,1 | 62,7 | 14,2 |
| Ecuador | 88,4 | 72,0 | 18,6 | 77,7 | 66,0 | 15,0 |
| Peru | 86,3 | 78,2 | 9,5 | 76,2 | 68,7 | 9,9 |
| Venezuela, RB | 84,4 | 72,8 | 13,8 | 71,0 | 60,1 | 15,4 |
| Andean Region | 87,0 | 73,1 | 16,0 | 75,8 | 65,3 | 13,9 |
| Argentina | 88,3 | 77,8 | 11,9 | 71,1 | 61,2 | 13,9 |
| Brazil | 87,3 | 80,2 | 8,1 | 71,8 | 64,0 | 10,9 |
| Chile | 87,1 | 76,7 | 11,9 | 72,4 | 64,0 | 11,7 |
| Paraguay | 90,5 | 79,9 | 11,7 | 88,6 | 80,6 | 9,0 |
| Uruguay | 91,7 | 79,2 | 13,7 | 74,9 | 66,2 | 11,7 |
| Southern Cone (including Brazil) | 88,1 | 78,8 | 10,5 | 73,2 | 64,6 | 11,6 |
| Born in Americas | 88,3 | 79,2 | 10,3 | 63,5 | 56,7 | 10,7 |
| Born elsewhere | 82,9 | 75,1 | 9,4 | 63,3 | 57,1 | 9,7 |
| Native-born | 77,5 | 71,5 | 7,7 | 65,9 | 61,0 | 7,4 |
| All persons | 78,5 | 72,2 | 8,0 | 65,6 | 60,5 | 7,7 |

Notes: The population covered consists of persons 15-64. The abbreviation "nr" means not reliable, that is, sample sizes were insufficient to produce a reliable estimate.

Unemployment rates for persons born in the Americas include persons from countries for which the individual country estimate was not reliable.

Sources: Current Population Survey (United States) and European Union Labour Force Survey.

Labour force status and the effects of the crisis

The analysis of labour force outcomes has been delayed to the end of this section, in order to focus more clearly on the effects of the economic crisis on the outcomes of immigrant workers in general and on those from the Americas in particular. It is generally the case that the labour force outcomes of immigrants are more strongly affected during downturns than are those of the native-born. There are a number of reasons for this. The first is that they are often employed in sectors which are more subject to cyclical variation, such as construction and accommodation and food. They also tend to have less seniority and thus are laid off first when conditions deteriorate. They may also be employed more often in temporary contracts, which are not renewed if economic prospects appear unfavourable. Finally, immigrants may also be subject to selective layoffs, that is, they may be laid off preferentially, despite seniority provisions, during a downturn, because of discrimination or the perception by employers that they are not permanent residents and can easily return home. In addition, with more persons unemployed, many of them native-born with excellent language skills willing to take on jobs which they would otherwise not be applying for, the competitive situation in the labour market becomes more difficult for immigrants. In short, because immigrants constitute a more fluid part of the work force, immigrant employment may be, in fact if not by design, one of the means by which the labour market “adjusts” to reductions in demand.

What are the labour outcomes of emigrants of the Americas in the United States and Europe? Table 11 shows the basic results for men and women, based on 2008-2009 data, which therefore reflect in part the impact of the economic crisis. Overall, expatriate men from the Americas had higher participation and employment rates than either native-born men in the destination countries or immigrants from other parts of the world in 2008-2009.²⁴ The unemployment rates, on the other hand, were just the opposite: the highest rates were observed for workers from the Americas, followed by immigrants from other countries and finally, for native-born workers themselves.

For women immigrants from the Americas, the unemployment picture was similar overall, but the participation and employment outcomes were similar to those from immigrants from the rest of the world, which are not as favourable as those of native-born women.

Only five European countries had employment rates in 2008-2009 for native-born men which were higher than that observed overall for male workers from the Americas, namely Switzerland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway. And only Iceland and Switzerland had participation rates which were higher than the average level of all expatriate male workers from the Americas. Generally, such outcomes reflect a strong preponderance of labour migrants, as was observed, for example, in the countries of southern Europe since the turn of the century and in the United States before the economic crisis.

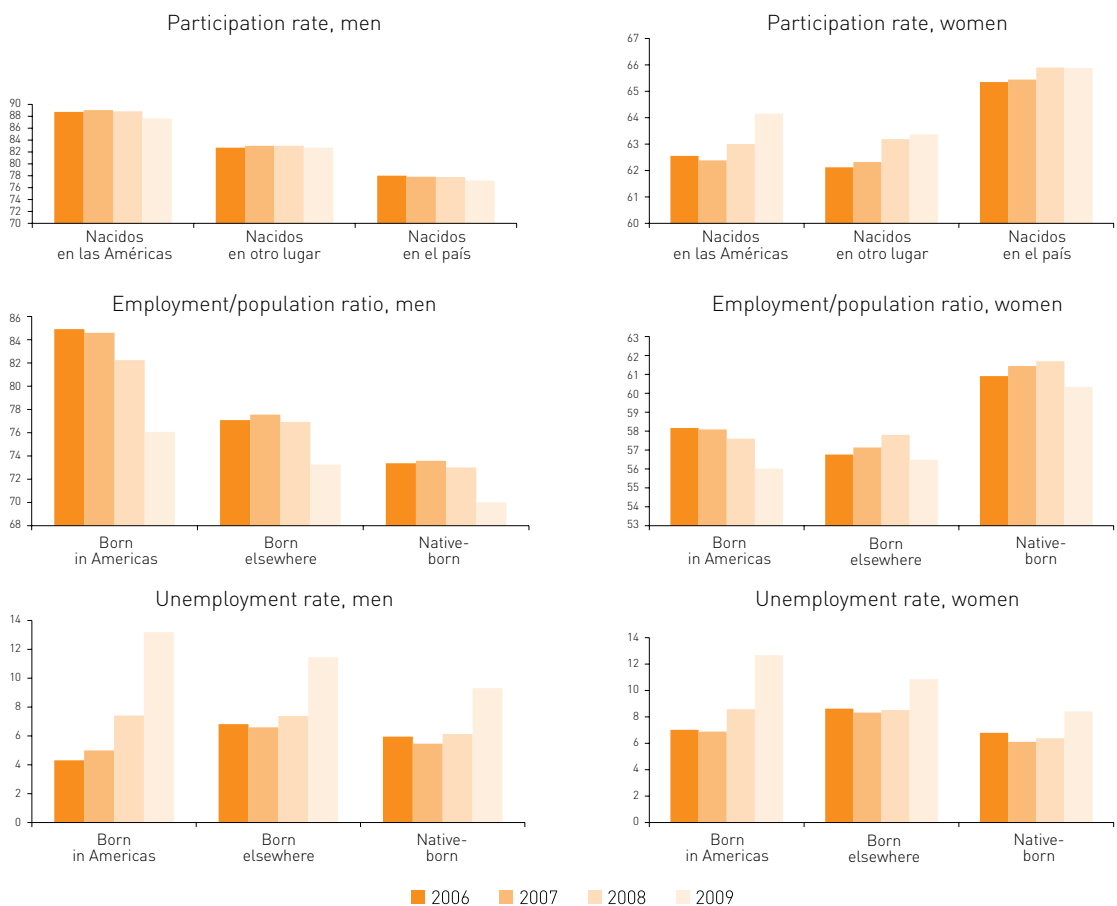
The situation for emigrant women is very different. In only a handful of destination countries does one observe participation and employment at levels for native-born women as low as those of women from the Americas in 2008-2009. It is generally the case that migrant women suffer a double disadvantage with respect to participation and employment, namely that associated with non-labour migrants who enter the labour market to look for work and that generally observed for women relative to men (OECD 2006). Some of this may reflect the fact that some immigrant women come from countries where participation rates among women are low, a behaviour which carries over into the destination country, or the fact that the initial

migrant may, more often than not, be the male spouse, who brings his family only after several years of residence in the host country.²⁵ Still, the labour market situation of immigrant women is on the whole not substantially different from that of native-born women; the employment rates of immigrant women are within five percentage points of those of native-born women (56.6% vs. 61.1%), a difference which is significant but not excessively large.

The unemployment outcomes for many countries of origin, on the other hand, are especially unfavourable, exceeding 10 percent in most countries for men and even exceeding 15 percent for emigrant workers from Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador.

To what extent are these high rates a consequence of the crisis? Graph 8 gives the general picture for emigrants from the Americas as a whole and table 12 gives the situation with respect to the unemployment rate for individual countries. As both of these illustrate, the economic crisis has hit emigrants from the Americas very hard, much more so than either other immigrants or native-born workers. In 2006, the unemployment rate among immigrant workers from the

GRAPH 8 Evolution of labour force outcomes in the United States and Europe, 2006-2009, by birth status and gender.



Notes: The population covered consists of persons 15-64.

Sources: Current Population Survey (United States) and European Union Labour Force Survey.

Americas in the United States and Europe was 5.3 percent, which at the time was even lower than that of native-born workers in the United States and Europe. By 2009, it had increased by almost 8.5 percentage points to reach 13.8 percent, at a time when the rate for the native-born was also increasing but by a more modest 2.4 percentage points. The rate for immigrants from outside the Americas went up by about 3.5 percentage points. That about 80 percent of emigrants from the Americas live in Spain and the United States, two countries which have felt the effects of the crisis especially strongly, is no stranger to this phenomenon.

Unemployment rates have almost tripled for expatriate workers from the Andean Region (especially Ecuador) and from Mexico. Workers from the Caribbean and the Southern Cone have seen the smallest increases in relative terms.

Graph 8 also illustrates a phenomenon that is often observed under difficult economic conditions. The participation rate of women, in this case of immigrant women, increases significantly, as women enter the work force in greater numbers in an attempt to make up for the drop in family income after the male wage-earner loses his job. Women often have better access to a part of the labour market that is not easily or willingly sought by men, such as care for the sick or elderly or cleaning activities. The increase in women's participation under these conditions is known as the "additional worker effect" and is one reason why the employment rate of women tends to maintain itself better than that of men during a downturn. However, it makes up only in part for the large job loss observed among immigrant men.

The risk at this stage of the economic recovery is that unemployment in the destination countries remains persistently high. In the United States, the unemployment rate for emigrants from the Americas for 2010 was at 12.0 percent, slightly higher than the 11.8 percent rate observed for 2009. The situation in Spain may not be very different.²⁶ It would appear, therefore, that the sort of low-unemployment, plentiful-job situation which existed prior to 2008 is not yet around the corner. It will take a strong recovery to reabsorb all of the current excess supply in the labour force. The current demographic situation, with smaller youth cohorts and more and more workers entering the ranks of the retired in most countries of Europe and the United States, may, however, help to provide a boost.

TABLE 12 The evolution of the unemployment rate for emigrants from the Americas in the United States and Europe, 2006-2009

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Ratio 2009/2006 |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Canada | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 2.5 |
| Unites States | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 1.4 |
| Canada and States Unites | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 1.9 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | nr | nr | nr | nr | na |
| Bahamas | nr | 5.7 | nr | nr | na |
| Barbados | nr | 0.0 | nr | nr | na |
| Cuba | 5.0 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 14.1 | 2.8 |
| Dominica | nr | nr | nr | nr | na |
| Grenada | nr | nr | nr | nr | na |
| Guyana | nr | nr | 10.6 | 12.6 | na |
| Haiti | 5.9 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 17.5 | 3.0 |
| Jamaica | 5.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 11.2 | 1.9 |
| Dominican Republic | 7.7 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 19.7 | 2.6 |
| Suriname | 6.7 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 1.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 7.3 | 8.3 | 12.8 | 22.3 | 3.1 |
| Caribbean | 6.1 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 14.9 | 2.5 |
| Belize | nr | nr | nr | nr | na |
| Costa Rica | nr | nr | nr | nr | na |
| El Salvador | 3.5 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 13.6 | 3.9 |
| Guatemala | 4.2 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 11.8 | 2.8 |
| Honduras | 7.2 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 17.7 | 2.5 |
| Mexico | 3.8 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 11.3 | 3.0 |
| Nicaragua | nr | nr | 7.8 | 13.6 | na |
| Panama | nr | nr | nr | nr | na |
| Central America | 3.9 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 11.7 | 3.0 |
| Bolivia | 10.1 | 8.7 | 14.5 | 20.9 | 2.1 |
| Colombia | 8.9 | 9.8 | 13.6 | 21.6 | 2.4 |
| Ecuador | 6.9 | 7.9 | 12.3 | 22.9 | 3.3 |
| Peru | 6.0 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 13.4 | 2.2 |
| Venezuela, RB | 11.0 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 18.5 | 1.7 |
| Andean Region | 7.9 | 8.6 | 12.3 | 20.4 | 2.6 |
| Argentina | 9.4 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 17.5 | 1.9 |
| Brazil | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 13.1 | 1.7 |
| Chile | 11.7 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 1.2 |
| Paraguay | nr | nr | 7.6 | 14.1 | na |
| Uruguay | 8.1 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 16.6 | 2.0 |
| Southern Cone (including Brazil) | 8.9 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 14.9 | 1.7 |
| Born in Americas | 5.3 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 13.8 | 2.6 |
| Native-born | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 9.1 | 1.4 |
| Born elsewhere | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 1.4 |
| All persons | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 9.6 | 1.4 |

Notes: The population covered consists of persons 15-64. The abbreviation "nr" means not reliable, that is, sample sizes were insufficient to produce a reliable estimate.

Unemployment rates for persons born in the Americas include persons from countries for which the individual country estimate was not reliable.

Sources: Current Population Survey (United States) and European Union Labour Force Survey.

3. PRINCIPAL MIGRATION INDICATORS: MACROECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND LABOUR MARKET

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks and in labour market outcomes of emigrants

| Argentina | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Migration flows (foreigners) | | | | | | | |
| Inflows (Per 1 000 inhabitants) | Permanent | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 95 020 |
| | Temporary | 0.6 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 115 170 |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Permanent</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 20 | 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Family (incl. accompanying family) | | 55 620 | 52 840 | 69.2 | 55.6 | | |
| International agreements | | 22 450 | 34 590 | 27.9 | 36.4 | | |
| Others | | 2 280 | 7 590 | 2.8 | 8.0 | | |
| Total | | 80 370 | 95 020 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 1 830 | 1 740 | 1.3 | 1.5 | | |
| Family | | 800 | 1 450 | 0.6 | 1.3 | | |
| International study | | 1 320 | 960 | 0.9 | 0.8 | | |
| International agreements | | 133 740 | 108 680 | 95.4 | 94.4 | | |
| Others | | 2 570 | 2 350 | 1.8 | 2.0 | | |
| Total | | 140 250 | 115 170 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration outflows (nationals) | | Persons | | | | Average | |
| <i>From unstandardised destination country data</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | |
| To OECD countries | | 39 700 | 35 110 | 31 540 | 23 480 | 32 460 | |
| of which to Spain | | 24 190 | 21 460 | 17 150 | 9 240 | 18 010 | |
| United States | | 7 330 | 5 650 | 5 350 | 5 780 | 6 030 | |
| Chile | | 3 520 | 3 020 | 3 750 | 3 850 | 3 540 | |
| Mexico | | na | 500 | 920 | 1 380 | 930 | |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | | | | | | Average | Persons |
| <i>Per million inhabitants</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | 2009 |
| | | 9 | 14 | 22 | 19 | 16 | 765 |
| Components of population growth | | | | | | | |
| <i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i> | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| Total | | 14.5 | 13.1 | 11.2 | 9.6 | | .. |
| Natural increase | | 13.7 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 10.1 | | .. |
| Net migration | | 0.8 | 0.0 | -0.6 | -0.5 | | .. |
| Stocks of immigrants | | | | | | | Persons ('000) |
| <i>Percentage of the total population</i> | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Foreign-born population | | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 1 449 |
| Macroeconomic indicators | | | | | | Average | Level |
| <i>Annual growth in %</i> | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2000-2005 | 2009 |
| Real GDP | | -0.8 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 1.8 | |
| GDP/per capita (PPPconstant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars) | | -1.9 | 8.2 | 5.7 | -0.1 | | 13 202 |
| Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and Unites States | | 2006-2007 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Women | Participation rate | | | 71.0 | | | 71.1 |
| | Employment/population ratio | | | 63.0 | | | 61.2 |
| | Unemployment rate | | | 11.3 | | | 13.9 |
| Men | Participation rate | | | 89.9 | | | 88.3 |
| | Employment/population ratio | | | 85.3 | | | 77.8 |
| | Unemployment rate | | | 5.1 | | | 11.9 |

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks and in labour market outcomes of emigrants

| Belize | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2008 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Migration flows (foreigners) | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2008 |
| Inflows (<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>) | Permanent | na | na | na | na | | |
| | Temporary | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | na | 0.3 | 1 051 |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Permanent</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 1 051 | na | na | na | | |
| Migration outflows (nationals) | | Persons | | Average 2006-2009 | | | |
| <i>Form unstandardised destination country data</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | |
| To OECD countries | | 1 330 | 1 160 | 1 230 | 1 210 | 1 230 | |
| of which to United States | | 1 250 | 1 070 | 1 080 | 1 040 | 1 110 | |
| Mexico | | na | 0 | 40 | 70 | 40 | |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | | Persons | | Average 2006-2009 | | Persons 2009 | |
| <i>Per million inhabitants</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | 2009 |
| | | 14 | 7 | 23 | 78 | 31 | 20 |
| Components of population growth | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| <i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i> | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| Total | | 27.9 | 29.8 | 26.5 | 23.1 | | .. |
| Natural increase | | 32.2 | 30.7 | 27.3 | 23.8 | | .. |
| Net migration | | -4.3 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -0.7 | | .. |
| Stocks of immigrant | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | Persons ('000) 2010 |
| <i>Percent of total population</i> | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Foreign-born population | | 16.0 | 17.5 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 47 |
| Macroeconomic indicators | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2000-2005 | Level 2009 |
| <i>Annual growth in %</i> | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2000-2005 | 2009 |
| Real GDP | | 13.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 6.7 | |
| GDP/per capita (PPPconstant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars) | | 10.0 | -0.2 | 0.4 | -3.4 | | 6 019 |
| Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States | | 2006-2007 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| <i>Percentage</i> | | 2006-2007 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| Women | Participation rate | 69.5 | | | 70.0 | | |
| | Employment/population rate | 69.1 | | | 64.3 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | nr | | | nr | | |
| Men | Participation rate | 79.4 | | | 76.2 | | |
| | Employment/population rate | 67.6 | | | 71.6 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 14.8 | | | nr | | |

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks and in labour market outcomes of emigrants

| Canada | | | | | | Average | Persons |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Migration flows (foreigners) | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | 2009 |
| Inflow (Per 1 000 inhabitants) | Permanent | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 252 180 |
| | Temporary | 9.9 | 10.9 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 382 330 |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Permanent</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 61 300 | 64 010 | 24.8 | 25.4 | | |
| Accompanying family for workers | | 87 770 | 89 490 | 35.5 | 35.5 | | |
| Family | | 65 580 | 65 200 | 26.5 | 25.9 | | |
| Humanitarian + other | | 32 600 | 33 480 | 13.2 | 13.3 | | |
| Total | | 247 250 | 252 180 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) per type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 79 530 | 85 140 | 19.9 | 22.3 | | |
| Study | | 182 390 | 169 180 | 45.7 | 44.2 | | |
| Humanitarian | | 37 970 | 34 120 | 9.5 | 8.9 | | |
| Other | | 99 500 | 93 890 | 24.9 | 24.6 | | |
| Total | | 399 390 | 382 330 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration outflows (nationals) | | | | | | Average | |
| <i>Form unstandardised destination country data</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | |
| To OECD countries | | 44 570 | 35 690 | 43 850 | 36 890 | 40 250 | |
| of which to United States | | 18 210 | 15 500 | 15 110 | 16 140 | 16 240 | |
| United Kingdom | | 6 000 | nr | 7 000 | nr | 6 500 | |
| Korea | | 5 950 | 6 390 | 6 640 | 6 740 | 6 430 | |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | | | | | | Average | Persons |
| <i>Per million inhabitants</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | 2009 |
| | | 701 | 860 | 1046 | 1012 | 905 | 33 970 |
| Components of population growth | | | | | | | |
| <i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i> | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| Total | | 13.7 | 12.3 | 9.8 | 10.5 | | |
| Natural increase | | 7.4 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 | | |
| Net migration | | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 7.0 | | |
| Stocks of immigrant | | | | | | | Persons |
| <i>Percent of total population</i> | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Foreign-born population | | 16.2 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 19.5 | 21.3 | 7 202 |
| Macroeconomic indicators | | | | | | Average | Level |
| <i>Annual growth in %</i> | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2000-2005 | 2009 |
| Real GDP | | 5.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 | -2.5 | 3.0 | |
| GDP/per capita (PPPconstant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars) | | 4.3 | 2.0 | -0.5 | -3.7 | | 34 567 |
| Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and the United States | | | | 2006-2007 | | 2008-2009 | |
| Women | Participation rate | | 68.6 | | 69.8 | | |
| | Employment/population rate | | 65.5 | | 66.6 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | | 4.6 | | 4.6 | | |
| Men | Participation rate | | 85.0 | | 85.1 | | |
| | Employment/population rate | | 82.9 | | 80.8 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | | 2.5 | | 5.0 | | |

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks and in labour market outcomes of emigrants

| Chile | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Migration flows (foreigners) | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
| Inflows (<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>) | Permanent | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| | Temporary | 2.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 57 060 |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Permanent and temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 32 280 | 35 380 | 47.2 | 62.0 | | |
| Family (incl. accompanying family) | | 5 850 | 6 890 | 8.6 | 12.1 | | |
| International study | | 2 120 | 2 350 | 3.1 | 4.1 | | |
| International agreements | | 2 050 | 2 420 | 3.0 | 4.2 | | |
| Other | | 26 070 | 10 030 | 38.1 | 17.6 | | |
| Total | | 68 380 | 57 060 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| | | na | na | na | na | | |
| Migration outflows (nationals) | | Persons | | | | Average | |
| <i>From unstandardised destination country data</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | |
| To OECD countries | | 15 520 | 14 810 | 11 860 | 9 920 | 13 030 | |
| of which to Spain | | 9 880 | 9 630 | 6 720 | 4 260 | 7 620 | |
| United States | | 2 770 | 2 270 | 2 020 | 2 250 | 2 330 | |
| Germany | | 740 | 790 | 870 | 810 | 800 | |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | | | | | | Average | Persons |
| <i>Per million inhabitants</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | 2009 |
| | | 35 | 45 | 52 | na | 44 | na |
| Components of population growth | | | | | | | |
| <i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i> | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| Total | | 17.7 | 16.3 | 12.7 | 10.6 | | .. |
| Natural increase | | 17.0 | 17.6 | 13.5 | 11.0 | | .. |
| Net migration | | -0.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | | .. |
| Stocks of immigrants | | | | | | | Persons ('000) |
| <i>Percentage of the total population</i> | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Foreign-born population | | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 320 |
| Macroeconomic indicators | | | | | | Average | Level |
| <i>Annual growth in %</i> | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2000-2005 | 2009 |
| Real GDP | | 4.5 | 5.6 | 3.7 | -1.5 | 4.3 | |
| GDP/per capita (PPPconstant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars) | | 3.2 | 4.5 | 2.6 | -2.5 | | 13 057 |
| Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and United States | | 2006-2007 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| Women | Participation rate | 67.5 | | | 72.4 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 60.3 | | | 64.0 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 10.7 | | | 11.7 | | |
| Men | Participation rate | 85.2 | | | 87.1 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 76.1 | | | 76.7 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 10.6 | | | 11.9 | | |

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks and in labour market outcomes of emigrants

| Colombia | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Migration flows (foreigners) | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
| Inflows (<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>) | Permanent | na | na | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 260 |
| | Temporary | na | na | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 30 000 |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Permanent</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 90 | 190 | 60.0 | 73.1 | | |
| Family | | 60 | 70 | 40.0 | 26.9 | | |
| Other | | 150 | 260 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 16 900 | 16 950 | 57.0 | 56.5 | | |
| Family | | 1 320 | 1 550 | 4.5 | 5.2 | | |
| International study | | 1 850 | 2 340 | 6.2 | 7.8 | | |
| Other | | 9 570 | 9 160 | 32.3 | 30.5 | | |
| Total | | 29 640 | 30 000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration outflows (nationals) | | | | | | Average | |
| <i>From unstandardised destination country data</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | |
| To OECD countries | | 92 600 | 89 090 | 89 700 | 69 880 | 85 320 | |
| of which to United States | | 43 150 | 33 190 | 30 210 | 27 850 | 33 600 | |
| Spain | | 35 620 | 41 730 | 42 170 | 25 560 | 36 270 | |
| Chile | | 2 450 | 3 340 | 4 390 | 5 310 | 3 870 | |
| Canada | | 5 810 | 4 830 | 5 000 | 4 240 | 4 970 | |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average | Persons |
| <i>Per million inhabitants</i> | | | | | | 2006-2009 | 2009 |
| | | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 370 |
| Components of population growth | | | | | | | |
| <i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i> | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| Total | | 20.5 | 18.8 | 14.4 | 12.5 | | .. |
| Natural increase | | 22.0 | 20.3 | 18.0 | 15.7 | | .. |
| Net migration | | -1.5 | -1.5 | -3.6 | -3.2 | | .. |
| Stocks of immigrants | | | | | | | Persons ('000) |
| <i>Percentage of the total population</i> | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Foreign-born population | | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 110 |
| Macroeconomic indicators | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | Average | Level |
| <i>Annual growth in %</i> | | | | | | 2000-2005 | 2009 |
| Real GDP | | 4.4 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 3.8 | |
| GDP/per capita (PPPconstant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars) | | 2.7 | 3.1 | 1.2 | -0.6 | | 8 136 |
| Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and United States | | 2006-2007 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| Women | Participation rate | 70.3 | | | 73.1 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 64.1 | | | 62.7 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 8.8 | | | 14.2 | | |
| Men | Participation rate | 85.0 | | | 85.3 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 79.4 | | | 71.4 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 6.6 | | | 16.3 | | |

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks and in labour market outcomes of emigrants

| Ecuador | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Migration (foreigners) | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
| Inflows (<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>) | Permanent | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 57 800 |
| | Temporary | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 41 910 |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Permanent</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 22 850 | 22 260 | 43.2 | 38.5 | | |
| Family | | 28 310 | 33 710 | 53.5 | 58.3 | | |
| Other | | 1 770 | 1 830 | 3.3 | 3.2 | | |
| Total | | 52 930 | 57 800 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 22 180 | 26 110 | 55.9 | 62.3 | | |
| International study | | 2 060 | 2 340 | 5.2 | 5.6 | | |
| Other | | 15 400 | 13 470 | 38.8 | 32.1 | | |
| Total | | 39 650 | 41 910 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration outflows (nationals) | | Persons | | | | Average | |
| <i>From unstandardised destination country data</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | |
| To OECD countries | | 45 020 | 51 670 | 60 890 | 35 670 | 48 310 | |
| of which to Spain | | 21 390 | 30 160 | 37 750 | 18 210 | 26 880 | |
| Unites States | | 17 490 | 12 250 | 11 660 | 12 130 | 13 380 | |
| Italy | | 1 920 | 4 210 | 5 920 | na | 4 020 | |
| Chile | | 2 190 | 3 080 | 3 060 | 2 680 | 2 750 | |
| | | Average | | | | | |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | | | | | | | Persons |
| <i>Per million inhabitants</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | 2009 |
| | | 590 | 1 127 | 1 306 | 2 607 | 1 407 | 35 510 |
| Components of population growth | | | | | | | |
| <i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i> | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| Total | | 24.3 | 20.8 | 15.3 | 11.9 | | .. |
| Natural increase | | 24.3 | 21.7 | 20.3 | 18.2 | | .. |
| Net migration | | 0.0 | -0.9 | -5.1 | -6.3 | | .. |
| Stocks of immigrants | | | | | | | Persons ('000) |
| <i>Percentage of the total population</i> | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Foreign-born population | | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 394 |
| Indicadores macroeconómicos | | | | | | Average | Level |
| <i>Annual growth in %</i> | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2000-2005 | 2009 |
| Real GDP | | 2.8 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 5.0 | |
| GDP/per capita (PPPconstant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars) | | 1.4 | 4.8 | 6.1 | -0.7 | | 7 508 |
| Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and Unites States | | 2006-2007 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| Women | Participation rate | 75.3 | | | 77.7 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 68.1 | | | 66.0 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 9.6 | | | 15.0 | | |
| Men | Participation rate | 90.0 | | | 88.4 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 85.4 | | | 72.0 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 5.1 | | | 18.6 | | |

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks and in labour market outcomes of emigrants

| El Salvador | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Migration flows (foreigners) | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
| Inflows (<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>) | Permanent | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 430 |
| | Temporary | na | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2 360 |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Permanent</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| All types | | 590 | 430 | na | na | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| All types | | 1 920 | 2 360 | na | na | | |
| Migration outflows (nationals) | | Persons | | | | Average | |
| From unstandardised destination country data | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | |
| To OECD countries | | 33 720 | 24 060 | 22 830 | 22 880 | 25 870 | |
| of which to United States | | 31 780 | 21 130 | 19 660 | 19 910 | 23 120 | |
| Spain | | 1 130 | 1 620 | 1 200 | 910 | 1 220 | |
| Canada | | 420 | 920 | 1 110 | 830 | 820 | |
| | | Average | | | | | Persons 2009 |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
| <i>Per million inhabitants</i> | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 100 |
| Components of population growth | | | | | | | |
| <i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i> | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| Total | | 12.8 | 14.4 | 7.4 | 3.8 | | .. |
| Natural increase | | 24.0 | 23.4 | 20.6 | 15.1 | | .. |
| Net migration | | -11.2 | -9.0 | -13.2 | -11.3 | | .. |
| Stocks of immigrants | | | | | | | Persons ('000) |
| <i>Percentage of the total population</i> | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Foreign-born population | | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 40 |
| Macroeconomic indicators | | | | | | Average | Persons |
| <i>Annual growth in %</i> | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2000-2005 | 2009 |
| Real GDP | | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.4 | -3.5 | 2.2 | |
| GDP/per capita (PPPconstant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars) | | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 | -4.0 | | 6 020 |
| Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and United States | | 2006-2007 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| Women | Participation rate | 68.1 | | | 70.1 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 64.6 | | | 63.8 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 5.1 | | | 9.1 | | |
| Men | Participation rate | 90.4 | | | 92.6 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 86.9 | | | 83.0 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 3.8 | | | 10.4 | | |

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks and in labour market outcomes of emigrants

| United States | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Migration flows (foreigners) | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
| Inflows (Per 1 000 inhabitants) | Permanent | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1 130 820 |
| | Temporary | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1 418 510 |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Permanent</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 75 910 | 65 500 | 6.9 | 5.8 | | |
| Family (including accompanying family) | | 716 240 | 747 410 | 64.7 | 66.1 | | |
| Humanitarian | | 167 970 | 177 920 | 15.2 | 15.7 | | |
| Other | | 56 400 | 61 450 | 5.1 | 5.4 | | |
| Total | | 1 107 130 | 1 130 820 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 495 280 | 383 060 | 30.6 | 27.0 | | |
| Family (including accompanying family) | | 256 020 | 223 660 | 15.8 | 15.8 | | |
| International study | | 354 610 | 342 550 | 21.9 | 24.1 | | |
| Other | | 511 160 | 469 240 | 31.6 | 33.1 | | |
| Total | | 1 617 070 | 1 418 510 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration outflows (nationals) | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | |
| <i>From unstandardised destination country data</i> | | | | | | | |
| To OECD countries | | 130 460 | 129 870 | 144 520 | 136 840 | 135 420 | |
| to which Korea | | 19 440 | 21 100 | 24 810 | 28 160 | 23 380 | |
| Japan | | 22 200 | 22 790 | 24 020 | 23 550 | 23 140 | |
| Germany | | 16 340 | 17 500 | 17 540 | 17 710 | 17 270 | |
| United Kingdom | | 16 000 | 15 000 | 17 000 | 17 000 | 16 250 | |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | | | | | | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
| <i>Per million inhabitants</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | 2009 |
| | | 134 | 131 | 126 | 121 | 128 | 38 080 |
| Components of population growth | | | | | | | |
| <i>(Per 1 000 inhabitants)</i> | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| Total | | 10.2 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 9.1 | | |
| Natural increase | | 7.4 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | | |
| Net migration | | 2.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.4 | | |
| Stocks of immigrants | | | | | | | Persons ('000) |
| <i>Percentage of the total population</i> | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Foreign-born population | | 9.1 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 43000 |
| Macroeconomic indicators | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2000-2005 | Level 2009 |
| <i>Annual growth in %</i> | | | | | | | |
| Real GDP | | 4.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | -2.6 | 2.7 | |
| GDP/per capita (PPPconstant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars) | | 3.0 | 2.1 | -0.9 | -3.5 | | 41761 |
| Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe | | 2006-2007 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| Women | Participation rate | 63.7 | | | 62.9 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 60.0 | | | 58.7 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 5.8 | | | 6.6 | | |
| Men | Participation rate | 86.0 | | | 80.6 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 81.4 | | | 76.1 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 5.3 | | | 5.6 | | |

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks and in labour market outcomes of emigrants

| Mexico | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Migration flows (foreigners) | | | | | | | |
| Inflows (Per 1 000 inhabitants) | Permanent | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 23 850 |
| | Temporary | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 32 530 |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Permanent</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| All type | | 15 100 | 23 850 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| All type | | 33 850 | 32 530 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Migration outflows (nationals) | | | | | | Average 2006-2009 | |
| <i>From unstandardised destination country data</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| To OECD countries | | 187 870 | 163 450 | 206 070 | 179 700 | 184 270 | |
| of which to Unites States | | 173 750 | 148 640 | 189 990 | 164 920 | 169 330 | |
| Spain | | 5 530 | 5 870 | 6 160 | 4 870 | 5 610 | |
| Canad | | 2 830 | 3 220 | 2 830 | 3 100 | 3 000 | |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | | | | | | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
| <i>Per million inhabitants</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| | | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 680 |
| Components of population growth (Per 1 000 inhabitants) | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| Total | | 19.2 | 18.9 | 16.5 | 11.3 | | .. |
| Natural increase | | 23.3 | 22.0 | 18.9 | 16.6 | | .. |
| Net migration | | -4.1 | -3.1 | -2.5 | -5.3 | | .. |
| Stocks of immigrants | | | | | | | Persons ('000) 2010 |
| <i>Percentage of the total population</i> | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | |
| Foreign-born population | | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 961 |
| Macroeconomic indicators | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2000-2005 | Level 2009 |
| <i>Annual growth in %</i> | | | | | | | |
| Real GDP | | 6.6 | 3.2 | 1.5 | -6.5 | 2.6 | |
| GDP/per capita (PPPconstant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars) | | 5.1 | 2.2 | 0.5 | -7.5 | | 12 429 |
| Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and Unites States | | | | | | | |
| <i>Percentages</i> | | 2006-2007 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| Women | Participation rate | 52.1 | | | 52.3 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 48.6 | | | 46.5 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 6.8 | | | 11.0 | | |
| Mem | Participation rate | 90.8 | | | 89.9 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 87.3 | | | 82.0 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 3.9 | | | 8.9 | | |

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

Recent trends in migrants' flows and stocks and in labour market outcomes of emigrants

| Uruguay | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Level 2009 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Migration flows (foreigners) | | | | | | | |
| Inflows | Permanent | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| (Per 1 000 inhabitants) | Permanent and temporary | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 3 830 |
| Migration (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Permanent and temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| Work | | 2.060 | 2.200 | 51.8 | 57.4 | | |
| Family (incl. accompanying family) | | 1.320 | 1.090 | 33.2 | 28.5 | | |
| International study | | 170 | 230 | 4.3 | 6.0 | | |
| Other | | 420 | 300 | 10.6 | 7.8 | | |
| Total | | 3.980 | 3.830 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type | | Persons | | % distribution | | | |
| <i>Temporary</i> | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | |
| | | na | na | na | na | | |
| Migration outflows (nationals) | | Persons | | Average | | | |
| <i>From unstandardised destination country data</i> | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006-2009 | |
| To OECD countries | | 11.660 | 10.920 | 8.670 | 5.690 | 9.240 | |
| of which to Spain | | 8.580 | 7.900 | 5.440 | 2.420 | 6.090 | |
| United States | | 1.660 | 1.420 | 1.450 | 1.780 | 1.580 | |
| Chile | | 790 | 910 | 1.000 | 690 | 850 | |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Average 2006-2009 | Persons 2009 |
| <i>Per million inhabitants</i> | | 8 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 40 |
| Components of population growth | | | | | | | |
| <i>Per 1000 inhabitants</i> | | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | | |
| Total | | 6.4 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 0.3 | | |
| Natural increase | | 8.4 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 6.5 | | |
| Net migration | | -2.0 | -1.3 | -1.6 | -6.3 | | |
| Stocks of immigrants | | | | | | | Persons ('000) |
| <i>Percentage of the total population</i> | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Foreign-born population | | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 80 |
| Macroeconomic indicators | | | | | | Average | Level |
| <i>Annual growth in %</i> | | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2000-2005 | 2009 |
| Real GDP | | -1.9 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | |
| GDP/per capita (PPPconstant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars) | | -2.3 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 2.5 | | 11977 |
| Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and United States | | 2006-2007 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| Women | Participation rate | 68.6 | | | 74.9 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 59.0 | | | 66.2 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 14.0 | | | 11.7 | | |
| Men | Participation rate | 88.1 | | | 91.7 | | |
| | Employment/population ratio | 83.2 | | | 79.2 | | |
| | Unemployment rate | 5.5 | | | 13.7 | | |

Notes and sources are at the end of the chapter.

4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Docquier, F. and H. Rapoport (2011). "Globalization, brain drain and development", *Journal of Economic Literature*, forthcoming.
- Hoefler, Michael, Nancy Rytina and Bryan C. Baker (2011). "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States", *Population Estimates*, February 2011, Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security.
- IDB (2006). "Sending money home: Leveraging the Development Impact of Remittances", *Inter-American Investment Bank, Multilateral Investment Fund*, Washington.
- IDB (2011) "Remittances To Latin America and The Caribbean in 2010. Stabilization after the crisis", *Inter-American Investment Bank, Multilateral Investment Fund*, Washington.
- MOJ (2010). "Immigration Control Report". Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Tokyo.
- OECD (2004). "Counting Immigrants and Expatriates in OECD Countries: A New Perspective", in *Trends in International Migration*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.
- OECD (2006). "Overview of the labour market immigration of immigrant women on the labour market in OECD countries", in *The International Migration Outlook*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.
- OECD (2008). "Return Migration: A New Perspective", in *The International Migration Outlook*. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.
- OECD (2010a). *The International Migration Outlook*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.
- OECD (2010b). *The Latin American Economic Outlook*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.
- OECD (2011). *The International Migration Outlook*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.
- Passel, Jeffrey (2006). "The Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S., Estimates Based on the March 2005 Current Population", *Pew Hispanic Center Report*, March 7, 2006, Washington.
- Passel, Jeffrey and D'Vera Cohn (2010). "U.S. Unauthorized Immigration Flows Are Down Sharply Since Mid-Decade", *Pew Hispanic Center Report*, September 1 2010, Washington.
- Porter, E. (2005). "Illegal Immigrants Are Bolstering Social Security With Billions", *New York Times*, 5 April 2005, citing E. Goss, chief actuary of the Social Security Administration.
- UN (1998). *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/58/Rev.1, Series M, No. 58, Rev. 1, Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Statistics Division, United Nations, New York.
- Vuletin, Guillermo (2008). "Measuring the Informal Economy in Latin America and the Caribbean", *IMF Working Paper WP/08/102*, International Monetary Fund, Washington.

World Bank (2007). *Close to Home: The Development Impact of Remittances in Latin America*, World Bank, Washington.

World Bank (2010). "Outlook for Remittance Flows 2011-12: Recovery after the crisis, but risks lie ahead", Migration and Development Brief n°13, World Bank, Washington.

5. NOTES

1. Excluded from the analysis in this chapter are territories which are not independent states, namely Greenland, St-Pierre-et-Miquelon, Bermuda, Puerto Rico and the French overseas departments of Guyane, Guadeloupe and Martinique. In addition, Guyana and Suriname are included under the designation "Caribbean" for the purpose of the analyses presented.
2. Statistics by category of entry are not available for Mexico, so that the nature of this increase remains uncertain. However, it is ostensibly related to the introduction of procedures making acquisition of the status of resident more flexible.
3. Ecuador is not mentioned here because statistics for Ecuador refer to admissions rather than persons, that is, a person entering more than once on the same permit will be counted twice. The statistics therefore overestimate the real level of immigration. However, they do give an indication of trends over time.
4. As a percent of the total population of the country.
5. The category of migration being considered here is that of the permit granted by the destination country and may not reflect the actual reason why a person migrates. The immigrant will generally choose the channel of entry which is most convenient, whether or not it reflects his/her actual intentions for moving.
6. Entry statistics for El Salvador and Mexico are not disaggregated by category.
7. Immigrants wishing to bring in their families generally are required to demonstrate that they have adequate lodgings and sufficient income.
8. This may be a statistical artefact, due to the nature of Ecuadorian migration statistics, which measure the number of admissions, rather than the number of unique persons entering. The longer the stay, the more likely it is that an immigrant departs (temporarily) and re-enters, which would tend to inflate the permanent inflows relative to the temporary ones.
9. It may include migration for other reasons than work. It has been assumed here that Mercosur migration consists essentially of workers.
10. These are not retention rates of graduates but rather of persons not renewing their student permits. Such persons may be staying on for reasons of marriage to a resident or humanitarian reasons as well as for work reasons. They have not necessarily completed their programme of study.
11. It would appear that the verification of identity, if any, carried out by employers has not been very effective.

12. That is, it occurred at the initiative of the immigrant and not of the employer. However, some migrants may be recruited by employers through existing immigrant employees.
13. See the Latin American Economic Outlook 2010 (OECD 2010b), which focuses on international migration and which covers some of the same themes examined in this section and chapter.
14. The figures in Table 6 are based on aggregations of national statistics, which are not always based on similar definitions. In particular they tend to differ with respect to whether short-term movements are covered. For some countries, these are included almost entirely, for others they are omitted. For this reason, the statistics in Table 5 should be taken as indicative.
15. 3,290 000 migrants from Argentina, 211 000 from Bolivia, 368 000 from Colombia, 480 000 from Ecuador, 197 000 from Peru (from population register).
16. Spain has implemented a new assisted Return Programme targeted at unemployed migrants entitled to unemployment benefits. It gives the possibility to receive part of the unemployment benefits in Spain (40%) and in the country of origin (60%) at the condition of not applying for a residence or work permit during three years. In total 11 500 applications were processed between end-2008 and May 2010; the objective had been to get 100 000 immigrants to sign on.
17. The government offered 300,000 Japanese yen for unemployed Nikkei-jin workers and 200,000 Japanese yen for their dependents if they return to their country of origin and do not come to Japan for the next three years. Since April 2009 up to February 2010, 19 000 Brazilians and 850 Peruvians benefited from this programme.
18. Included among these are the 27 countries of the European Union except Bulgaria and Romania, plus countries in the European Economic Area which are not part of the European Union, such as Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. Germany, however, is not covered, because the German labour force survey (the Mikrocensus) does not identify the place of birth of immigrants.
19. In particular, the data exclude migration to Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea and New Zealand, which accounted for about 10 percent of all outflows from the Americas from 2006-2009 or 5 percent if one excludes Canada and the United States as origin countries. It also does not cover emigration to countries in the Caribbean or Latin America, where sample sizes for immigrants in national labour surveys may be too small to yield reliable estimates.
20. The Mexican emigrant population itself is more balanced, but Mexican women participate much less in the labour market than men.
21. See Database on immigrants in OECD and non-OECD countries (DIOC-E), http://www.oecd.org/document/33/0,3746,en_2649_37415_46561249_1_1_1_37415,00.html, expatriation rates by level of educational attainment.
22. Estimates smaller than 10 000 have been suppressed.
23. 15 580 and 13 000, respectively, for these two countries in 2009, compared to 6 540 for Latin America as a whole (IMF estimates).

24. In principle, to obtain statistics for the native-born for the characteristics shown in the table for purposes of comparisons, it would make sense to weight the results for the native-born for each destination country by the proportion of emigrant workers from the Americas resident in the country. What is shown here, however, are the overall labour market outcomes of the native-born, where each country has the weight of its native-born labour force population, regardless of how many emigrants from the Americas live there. In practice, weighting does not have much impact on the results.
25. 60 percent of legal family migrants of 20 years of age or over to the United States in 2009 were women.
26. The unemployment rate for foreigners who are not nationals of European Union countries was about 31.7% in 2010, also somewhat higher than the 30.1% figure observed in 2009.

NOTES AND SOURCES OF COUNTRY STATISTICS TABLES

Na: not available or not applicable

nr: not reliable, in particular the estimate is less than 10 000.

The migration inflow statistics are from national residence permit data, with the exception of Chile, Colombia and temporary migrants in the United States, which are based on visa statistics.

Temporary migration for Belize covers only labour migration.

Migration outflows are taken from the statistics of inflows of OECD countries, whose sources and definitions in Statistical Annex of the International Migration Outlook (2010).

Asylum seeker data were obtained from the UNHCR statistical service.

The stock of immigrants are taken from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009).

Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008)

Figures for Mexico for years 1990, 2000 and 2010 are obtained from population censuses.

The components of population growth are taken from World Population Prospects, 2008 revision, UN Population Division, with the exception of Argentina, Chile and Colombia, for which the data were obtained from the national statistical institutes, and the United States, for which the data were obtained from OECD demographic statistics.

Data on the labour market outcomes of immigrants was produced from the Current Population Survey, March Supplement for the United States and from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

Countries covered by the latter include Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Slovenia, Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom, as well as the non-EU countries of Switzerland, Iceland, Norway and Turkey.

Macroeconomic indicators are taken from World Bank Open Data database, april 2011.

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PATTERNS IN THE AMERICAS

1. INTRODUCTION

Latin America and the Caribbean is a land of migration. From the outset, migratory movements have marked the societies of the region and continue to do so today. The current picture is a complex one. International migration from this region accounts for nearly 13 percent of total world migrants and a considerable share of the flows to North America and Europe; moreover, a series of opportunities and challenges are clearly associated with it.

This paper will briefly examine international migration patterns and trends in Latin America and the Caribbean since the second half of the century, and will look at its principal characteristics, such as the significant participation of women, the prevalence of skilled migration, and the occupational distribution of immigrant employment in the Americas.

2. MAJOR TRENDS

The main feature of migration in the region is the large number of emigrants. In fact, according to estimates in early 2000, which can be expected to remain stable in relative terms, immigrants accounted for 1% of the regional population, while emigrants represented 4% of it. In other words, for every immigrant, there were four emigrants. Although the destinations of emigrants have widened and diversified geographically, Argentina, Costa Rica, and Venezuela remain traditional destinations within the Latin American and Caribbean region, while other countries have become a combination of source, receiving, and transit countries (Martínez, 2008).

2.1 Estimates: growth and prominence

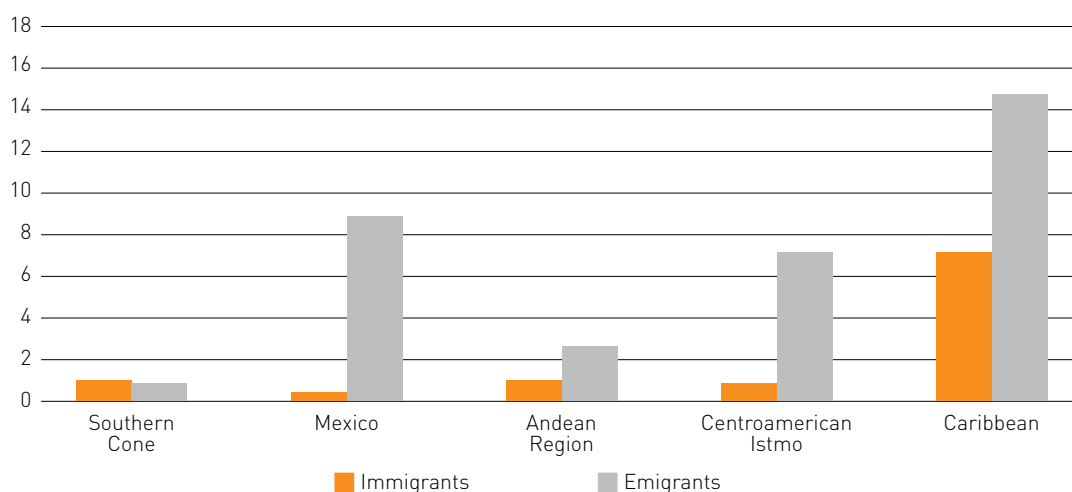
According to census data on total cumulative migration available to CELADE, the Population Division of the Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), up to the start of this decade, the number of Latin American and Caribbean migrants rose considerably, to an estimated total of over 21 million persons by 2000. Fragmentary information from other sources allows us to place this number at nearly 26 million in 2005, a figure which has probably remained steady up to 2010.

At the beginning of the decade, Latin American and Caribbean migrants accounted for more than 13% of global international migrants, a rate higher than the percentage of that region's population out of the total world population, which stands at around 9%. Without considering figures on temporary mobility or other forms that do not entail transfers of residence outside the country, the number is equivalent to the population of a medium-sized country of the region (see Graph 1 and Table 1).

As for information on emigrants (about 4% of the regional population, a minimum estimate for 2000), the largest numbers are for Mexico, followed by the countries of the Caribbean Community as a whole and Colombia, easily surpassing a million persons in each case. Nine other Latin American countries exceeded 500,000 at the time, and only one was under 100,000 persons (see table 1).

These statistics point to a large presence of Latin American and Caribbean nationals outside their countries of origin, despite the fact that in relative terms, their effect on the national populations concerned varies: in Latin America, the highest percentages (8 to 15%) correspond to Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay, although over 20% of the population has emigrated from many Caribbean nations.

GRAPH 1 Latin America and the Caribbean: percentage of immigrants and emigrants in the national population, by subregions and countries, *circa* 2000



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC, Research Project on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA).

TABLE 1 Latin America and the Caribbean: immigrants and emigrants as a percentage of total population, by countries of residence and birth (*circa* 2000) (Minimum estimates in thousands of persons and in percentages)

| Country | Total Poblacion | Immigrants | | Emmigrants | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | | Number | % of country population | Number | % of country population |
| Regional Total ^a | 523 728 | 6 151 | 1.2 | 21 392 | 4.1 |
| Latin America | 511 954 | 5 281 | 1.0 | 19 560 | 3.8 |
| Argentina | 36 784 | 1 531 | 4.2 | 507 | 1.4 |
| Bolivia | 8 428 | 95 | 1.1 | 346 | 4.1 |
| Brazil | 174 719 | 683 | 0.4 | 730 | 0.4 |
| Chile | 15 398 | 195 | 1.3 | 453 | 2.9 |
| Colombia | 41 468 | 109 | 0.3 | 1 442 | 3.5 |
| Costa Rica | 3 925 | 296 | 7.5 | 86 | 2.2 |
| Cuba | 11 199 | 82 | 0.7 | 973 | 8.7 |
| Ecuador | 12 299 | 104 | 0.8 | 585 | 4.8 |
| El Salvador | 5 744 | 37 | 0.7 | 911 | 15.9 |

The table continues on the next page

TABLE 1 Latin America and the Caribbean: immigrants and emigrants as a percentage of total population, by countries of residence and birth (circa 2000) (Minimum estimates in thousands of persons and in percentages)

| Country | Total Poblacion | Immigrants | | Emmigrants | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | | Number | % of country population | Number | % of country population |
| Guatemala | 11 225 | 49 | 0.4 | 532 | 4.7 |
| Haiti | 8 357 | 26 | 0.3 | 534 | 6.4 |
| Honduras | 6 485 | 27 | 0.4 | 304 | 4.7 |
| Mexico | 98 881 | 519 | 0.5 | 9 277 | 9.4 |
| Nicaragua | 5 142 | 34 | 0.7 | 487 | 9.5 |
| Panama | 2 948 | 86 | 2.9 | 124 | 4.2 |
| Paraguay | 5 496 | 171 | 3.1 | 368 | 6.7 |
| Peru | 27 412 | 81 | 0.3 | 634 | 2.3 |
| Dominican Republic | 8 396 | 96 | 1.1 | 782 | 9.3 |
| Uruguay | 3 337 | 46 | 1.4 | 278 | 8.3 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 24 311 | 1 014 | 4.2 | 207 | 0.9 |
| Caribbean | 11 774 | 870 | 7.4 | 1 832 | 15.6 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 215 | 55 | 25.6 | 118 | 54.9 |
| Bahamas | 303 | 30 | 9.9 | 28 | 9.2 |
| Barbados | 267 | 25 | 9.4 | 68 | 25.5 |
| Belize | 232 | 34 | 14.8 | 43 | 18.5 |
| Dominica | 78 | 4 | 5.1 | 8 | 10.3 |
| Grenada | 81 | 8 | 9.9 | 56 | 69.1 |
| Guadalupe | 428 | 83 | 19.4 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Guiana | 759 | 2 | 0.3 | 311 | 41.0 |
| French Guiana | 164 | - | - | 1 | 0.6 |
| Jamaica | 2 580 | 13 | 0.5 | 680 | 26.4 |
| Martinique | 386 | 54 | 14.0 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Puerto Rico | 3 816 | 383 | 10.0 | 6 | 0.2 |
| Saint Lucia | 146 | 8 | 5.5 | 22 | 15.1 |
| Suriname | 425 | 6 | 1.4 | 186 | 43.8 |
| Trinidad and Tabago | 1 289 | 41 | 3.2 | 203 | 15.7 |
| Others ^b | 605 | 124 | 20.5 | 99 | 16.4 |

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC, Research Project on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA); Cuba, Haiti, and the Caribbean: Population Division of the United Nations.

Note: The data on immigrants in Uruguay are taken from the 1996 census. The figures for Belize, Colombia, and Peru were processed with Redatam [on line], <http://www.eclac.org/redatam>.

^a In the cases of Cuba, Haiti, and the Caribbean, the figures were taken from the United Nations Population Division.

^b It includes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos, British and U.S. Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Emigrant estimates are minimum figures, since they cover a limited number of countries in Europe and Oceania.

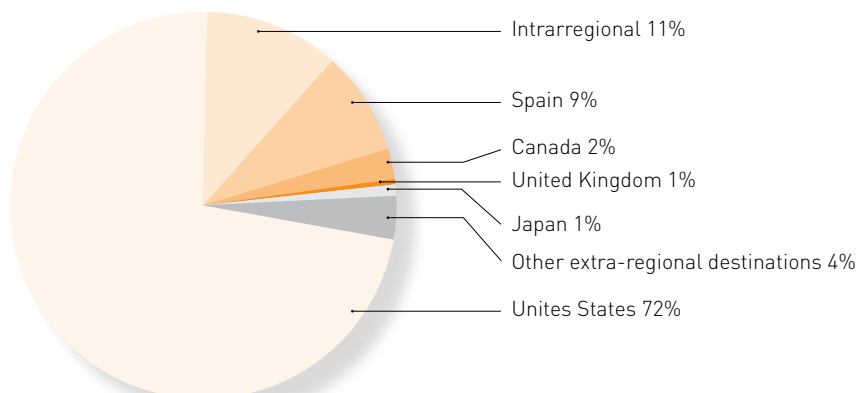
2.2 Geographic expansion and diversification of migration

The destinations of regional migratory flows have gradually expanded and diversified (graph 2). Various factors involving economic and social vicissitudes, demand for skilled labour, the expansion of the media and transportation, and the intensification of social networks (which in some cases are based on historic links) largely explain the considerable increase in flows of Latin Americans in the 1990s and the first decade of 2000 to Europe, especially Spain, and Canada and Japan. Migrants in the region are also present in significant numbers in other European countries (such as South Americans in Italy, France and Portugal), and in Australia and Israel (Chileans and Argentines). According to available estimates, it is conjectured that by about 2010, more than 3 million Latin Americans and Caribbeans will be outside the Americas.

Generally speaking, migration continues to involve a process of moving from nations with fewer opportunities to others with greater opportunities and usually higher incomes. Within the region of the Americas, two traditional migration patterns can be seen, that seem to follow this logic: emigration of workers from Latin America and the Caribbean to the United States and Canada; and, a population exchange between the same countries of the region. In recent years, Spain has quickly moved into second place as a destination of regional emigration, which suggests a third emerging pattern (Martínez, 2009).

One of the major obstacles to gathering information on migration trends and patterns in both Latin America and the world is insufficient data. CELADE has repeatedly underscored the fact that the lack of adequate, timely, and relevant information conspires against the possibility of designing policies and agreements to ensure governance of migration. The countries of the region have been dealing with this problem in part through initiatives to create information systems in Central America and the Andean countries, and through a variety of other initiatives designed to create observatories of broad aspects of migration, from the human rights situation to existing regulations and policies. In various initiatives we see a thematic dispersion that needs to be remedied urgently, although there is also a tendency to stick to relevant information sources, such as population censuses.¹ This report intends to advance towards filling this information gap.

GRAPH 2 Principal destinations of Latin American and Caribbean emigrants



Source: CELADE's IMILA Project.

3. MIGRATION WITHIN THE AMERICAS²

3.1 Migration to the United States: primary destination

For decades, the United States has been the preferred destination for most Latin American and Caribbean emigrants, although with important and growing exceptions in recent patterns. In any event, immigrants to this country account for approximately three-fourths of all migrants in the region, or some 20.5 million persons in 2009, over half of whom are Mexican (according to data in Current Population Survey-CPS of January 2009). This figure is equivalent to over half of the cumulative total of immigrants in the United States, without counting their descendants (ECLAC, 2009).

This flow reflects the combination of a demand for labour and a supply of cheap or highly skilled workers (ECLAC, 2009; Martínez, 2008). This migration is not attributed only to economic inequalities between the North and the South, but also to the formation of ethnic and labour enclaves of Latin American and Caribbean immigrants. All in all, it can be said that the contingent of Latin Americans and Caribbeans—primarily Mexicans—have marked variations in terms of their insertion in the labour market.

TABLE 2 United States: Latin American and Caribbean immigrant population stocks (1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2008)

| Origin | Census dates | | | | | Rate of increase between censuses | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2008 | 1970-1980 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2008 |
| South America | 234 233 13.6% | 493 950 11.3% | 871 678 10.4% | 1 930 271 12.0% | 2 566 925 12.7% | 7.5 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 3.6 |
| Central America | 873 624 50.6% | 2 530 440 57.7% | 5 391 943 64.4% | 11 203 637 69.6% | 14 175 411 70.3% | 10.6 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 2.9 |
| Caribbean and others | 617 551 35.8% | 1 358 610 31.0% | 2 107 181 25.2% | 2 953 066 18.4% | 3 407 909 16.9% | 7.9 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 1.8 |
| Total | 1 725 408 100% | 4 383 000 100% | 8 370 802 100% | 16 086 974 100% | 20 150 245 100% | 9.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 2.8 |

Source: CELADE's IMILA Project.

Note: The 2008 figures are taken from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census Bureau.

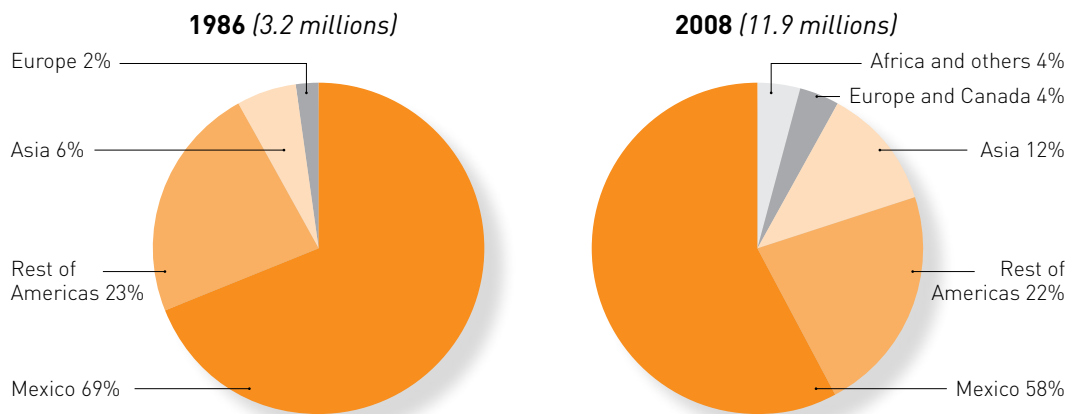
Since 2000, "latino" immigrants and their descendants have constituted the main ethnic minority in the U.S. (13% of the population, according to the 2000 census, and 15% according to the January 2009 CPS). Although traditionally comprising Mexicans and Caribbeans, it also increasingly includes Central American migrants, and South Americans have been adding to their number as well.

The Latin American population in the United States is heterogeneous, and comprises Central Americans—who tend to be more organised, in communities and clubs, for instance—and South Americans and Caribbeans. They include a considerably higher percentage of women

participating in the labour market and a significantly larger proportion of persons in professional jobs, with markedly higher levels of schooling.

It is officially estimated that the bulk of undocumented workers is of Latin American origin although this proportion has been declining with an increase in Asians, especially. It is worth noting that around 40% of undocumented workers are persons who enter legally but exceed the stay authorised by their visas (overstayed immigrants), while 60% of them are persons who enter illegally by evading border controls (see Graph 3).

GRAPH 3 United States: undocumented immigrants in 1986 and 2008



Source: "Trends in Unauthorized Immigration: Undocumented Inflow Now Trails Legal Inflow", Pew Hispanic Center - Pew Research Center Report, Washington D.C. 2008. Ruth Wasem, *Unauthorized Aliens in the United States: Estimates since 1986*, Congressional Research Report, N° RS21983, Washington, D.C., 2004.

3.2 Migration to Canada: visible presence

The flow of Latin Americans and Caribbeans to Canada has been associated with a series of factors, such as the demand for specialised workers, immigrant training programs, asylum, and social networks. This migration has unique characteristics compared with other destinations and it has a specifically temporary component.

With a stock numbering 700,000 persons in 2006, the latest census year,³ this country is in third place among destinations of Latin American and Caribbean emigrants to developed countries, following the United States and Spain.

Canada is one of the countries with the highest percentage of immigrants—20% of its total population—the highest in the past 75 years; it is a population that comes from the most diverse regions of the world. Of total recent migrants (those who arrived from 2001 to 2006), migrants of Latin American and Caribbean origin account for 11%, an increase of almost two points over 2001 (9%). Migrants from Asia, including the Middle East, are still the largest group, at 59% (which is less than the percentage recorded in 2001). In second place are Europeans, at 16% of total recent immigrants.

In 2006, 57% of the stock of Latin Americans and Caribbeans were of Caribbean origin, broken down as follows: over 123,000 migrants from Jamaica; more than 87,000 from Guyana; over 65,000 from Trinidad and Tobago; and, over 63,000 from Haiti. Among South Americans, who account for almost 24% of total Latin Americans and Caribbeans, Colombians form the principal stock, with over 39,000 persons, followed by Chileans (27,000), and Peruvians (22,000). Among Central Americans, most immigrants were born in Mexico (50,000) and El Salvador (nearly 43,000) (see Table 3).

TABLE 3 Canada: stocks of Latin American and Caribbean immigrants by country of birth: 1996, 2001 and 2006

| Country of birth | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| South America | 106 205 | 113 040 | 162 655 |
| Argentina | 12 495 | 12 015 | 18 120 |
| Bolivia | 2 435 | — | 3 770 |
| Brazil | 10 200 | 11 705 | 15 120 |
| Colombia | 9 855 | 15 505 | 39 145 |
| Chile | 26 945 | 24 495 | 26 505 |
| Ecuador | 10 250 | 10 905 | 13 480 |
| Paraguay | 5 140 | — | 7 530 |
| Peru | 16 200 | 17 125 | 22 080 |
| Uruguay | 5 955 | — | 6 635 |
| Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela | 6 730 | — | 10 270 |
| Other South Amer. countries | — | 21 290 | — |
| Central America | 103 110 | 108 090 | 130 450 |
| Belize | 1 595 | — | 2 080 |
| Costa Rica | 1 875 | — | 2 940 |
| El Salvador | 40 180 | 38 460 | 42 780 |
| Guatemala | 13 965 | 13 680 | 15 705 |
| Honduras | 3 935 | — | 5 165 |
| Mexico | 30 085 | 36 225 | 49 925 |
| Nicaragua | 8 960 | 9 375 | 9 095 |
| Panama | 2 515 | — | 2 760 |
| Other Central Amer. countries | — | 10 350 | — |
| Caribbean | 366 640 | 377 590 | 388 555 |
| Barbados | 15 620 | 14 650 | 15 325 |
| Cuba | 3 395 | — | 8 865 |
| Grenada | 7 805 | — | 8 740 |
| French Guiana | 65 | — | 55 |
| Guyana | 78 280 | 83 535 | 87 195 |
| Haiti | 51 145 | 52 625 | 63 350 |
| Jamaica | 117 795 | 120 210 | 123 420 |
| Dominican Republic | 4 875 | — | 6 505 |
| Saint Vicent | 7 505 | — | 8 795 |

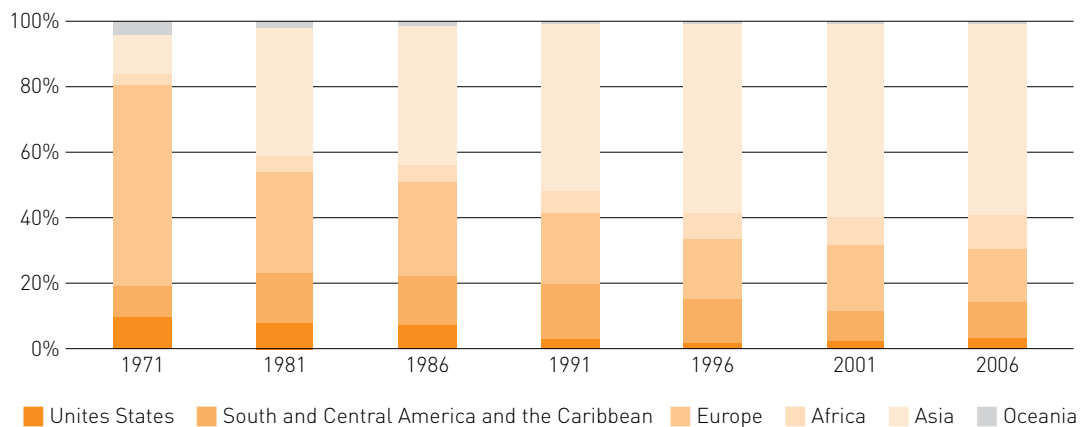
The table continues on the next page

TABLE 3 Canada: stocks of Latin American and Caribbean immigrants by country of birth: 1996, 2001 and 2006

| Country of birth | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Suriname | 900 | — | 765 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 63 565 | 64 145 | 65 540 |
| Other Caribbean countries | 15 690 | 42 425 | — |
| Regional total | 575 955 | 598 720 | 681 660 |

Source: Canadian population censuses, 20% samplings (www.statcan.ca)

With regard to immigration from other origins, there was a slight increase among Latin Americans and Caribbeans between 2001 and 2006 (see graph 4), from 8.9% to 10.8% of total foreign residents. This increase can be interpreted in two ways: on the one hand, it does not equal 1991 levels, when regional migration peaked at around 16%; however, the increase represents an inflection or turning point in the downward trend recorded from that year up to 2001. In any event, immigration of Asian origin has clearly predominated since the 1980s, rising to 58% of the total in 2006.

GRAPH 4 Canada: region of birth of recent immigrants, 1971 to 2006

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/as-sa/97-557/figures/c2-eng.cfm>

Notes: Recent immigrants refers to immigrants who arrived in Canada within the five years prior to the census in question. "Others" includes Greenland, St. Pierre, and Miquelon, the "other country" category, and a small number of immigrants born in Canada.

3.3 Other relevant movements: status of migration among Latin American and Caribbean countries

Within the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, there has also been constant mobility, especially between countries that share borders or are located nearby. It is interesting to note the fact that this intra-regional migration has followed the path of different development stages of Latin American and Caribbean countries, as has internal migration in past decades. Available figures go back to around 2000 and show that persons from the region account for over 60% of total immigrants on record in the countries. The cumulative total for that year, estimated at 3 million persons, was the highest ever recorded.

In contrast to the 1980s, there was a recovery during the 1990s, or an increase, in mobility within the region. The current assumption (in the absence of the 2010 census round) is that in the 2000-2010 decade, the trend continues, although that remains to be confirmed by data.

One of the distinctive characteristics of these intra-regional flows is that they are essentially movements between geographically close or bordering countries. During the 1990s, although this number stabilized in the cases of Argentina and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, it increased significantly in Costa Rica and especially in Chile, where there was a considerable spike (Martínez, 2003). There is a predominance of women among total regional immigrants (see table 4). These trends have possibly remained the same during the 2000-2010 decade.

In the Caribbean, migration between countries and territories of the sub-region can be described in many ways in terms of its complexity. Yet, in general terms, there is the movement of Haitians to the Dominican Republic (accompanied by a unique set of problems for these migrants) and the displacements among CARICOM countries, which in some cases have involved large percentages of the national population. This mobility is intensely circular, which also implies the return, in stages, to the countries of origin, and a combination of elements of emigration, destination, and transit. Emigration of skilled workers in the health sector is one of the defining characteristics of Caribbean migration.

4. EXTRA-REGIONAL EMIGRATION FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Emigration is the distinctive feature of the Latin American and Caribbean region. This aspect is analysed here in terms of emigration outside of the Americas, and by differentiating, necessarily, among the major destinations.

TABLE 4 Latin America and the Caribbean: cumulative totals of the population born abroad, by country of residence and sex, circa 2000

| Country of Residency | Total born abroad | | | | Born in Latin America and the Caribbean | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Both sexes | Men | Women | IM ^a | Both sexes | Men | Women | IM ^a |
| Argentina | 1 531 940 | 699 555 | 832 385 | 84.0 | 1 029 302 | 471 831 | 557 471 | 84.6 |
| Belize | 34 442 | 17 619 | 16 823 | 104.7 | 29 293 | 14 798 | 14 495 | 102.1 |
| Bolivia | 95 764 | 49 299 | 46 465 | 106.1 | 76 380 | 38 853 | 37 527 | 103.5 |
| Brazil | 683 769 | 365 915 | 317 854 | 115.1 | 144 470 | 78 800 | 65 670 | 120.0 |
| Chile | 195 320 | 94 677 | 100 643 | 94.1 | 139 082 | 64 693 | 74 389 | 87.0 |
| Colombia | 109 971 | 56 889 | 53 082 | 107.2 | 69 250 | 34 663 | 34 587 | 100.2 |
| Costa Rica | 296 461 | 149 495 | 146 966 | 101.7 | 272 591 | 136 055 | 136 536 | 99.6 |
| Ecuador | 104 130 | 52 495 | 51 635 | 101.7 | 74 363 | 36 569 | 37 794 | 96.8 |
| El Salvador | 37 387 | 17 702 | 19 685 | 89.9 | 30 284 | 14 013 | 16 271 | 86.1 |
| Guatemala | 49 554 | 22 180 | 27 374 | 81.0 | 39 515 | 16 891 | 22 624 | 74.7 |
| Honduras | 27 976 | 14 343 | 13 633 | 105.2 | 20 097 | 9 915 | 10 182 | 97.4 |
| Mexico | 519 707 | 261 597 | 258 110 | 101.4 | 91 057 | 43 071 | 47 986 | 89.8 |
| Nicaragua | 34 693 | 17 771 | 16 922 | 105.2 | 27 380 | 13 777 | 13 603 | 101.3 |
| Panama | 86 014 | 43 719 | 43 264 | 101.1 | 53 322 | 25 259 | 28 063 | 90.0 |
| Paraguay | 171 922 | 89 453 | 82 469 | 108.5 | 158 276 | 81 901 | 76 375 | 107.2 |
| Peru | 81 636 | 40 739 | 40 897 | 99.6 | 43 017 | 20 184 | 22 833 | 88.4 |
| Dominican Rep. | 96 233 | 58 069 | 38 164 | 152.2 | 79 494 | 48 303 | 31 191 | 154.9 |
| Venezuela (Bol. Rep. of) | 1 014 318 | 508 958 | 505 360 | 100.7 | 752 819 | 363 115 | 389 704 | 93.2 |
| Total países | 5 171 237 | 2 560 475 | 2 611 731 | 101.0 | 3 129 992 | 1 512 691 | 1 617 301 | 93.5 |

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demography Center (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC, Research Project on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA).

Note: Belize, Colombia, and Peru were processed on line with Redatam, <http://www.eclac.org/redatam>.

^a IM = masculinity index

4.1 Migration to Spain: return to the home country

Spain is the second destination of regional migration, and is associated with historical, family, cultural, and linguistic Ibero-American links, which function in a space of divergent economic performances (Martínez, 2008; Ruiz, 2008).

Persons born in Latin American countries covered by population censuses increased from 210,000 in 1991 to 840,000 in 2001. According to data from the Municipal Register of Inhabitants, an important source of basic information on immigrants, in January 2004, for instance, nearly 1.6 million persons were born in a Latin American country. This figure shot up to a little over 2.4 million by early 2010, mainly attributed to South American immigrants (see Table 5). This is a group that has grown steadily and that as a whole accounts for almost half of the entries of foreigners since 2000 (Domingo, 2004), in addition to representing nearly 40% of foreigners in the country, which explains why Spain today is the second destination for regional emigration.

A salient characteristic of this migration, often reported in the past years, is the fact that women comprise a majority, as does skilled labour among them. Although their insertion in the work force is segmented, their work experience and links with social and family networks contribute to rapid social and job mobility. Among the jobs they most frequently hold are care for the elderly and domestic service; this has had undeniable repercussions, as it has facilitated social mobility among the native population, and especially for Spanish women who are able to join the labour force. Thus the economic participation of migrants also has positive effects on the financing of social security, since Spain is a demographically ageing society.

A unique feature is that migrations of Spaniards have been present throughout this time, either in the form of former, returning migrants, descendants who never lost their nationality or as persons who obtained it later. Up to 1999, they were the main nationality in flows from the region, and, in 2006, they were in fourth place among annual inflows from Latin America (Vono y Domingo, 2008).

It has been repeatedly said that the migration of Latin Americans to Spain, at least prior to the crisis, was unique in that it presented a return modality that differed by generation. Immigration partly benefited from the measures that encouraged at least some people, by offering the possibility of recovering the original citizenship of their forbears, who emigrated to Latin America towards the end of the 19th century and final part of the first half of the 20th century (Martínez, 2008). This situation was also linked to the possibility offered to nationals of Ibero-American countries under Spanish legislation to obtain nationality through legal, uninterrupted residence for a two-year period.

A minority of Latin American immigration to Spain was associated directly with recognition of citizenship. On average, nearly one-fifth of Latin Americans have Spanish nationality. However, in some groups this proportion increases to nearly 30% or more (especially among Venezuelans, Mexicans, and Cubans) (see Table 5). The important point is that Latin Americans lead in the number of nationalisations granted by the Spanish government, in addition to being the ones who most benefit from the processes of regularisation and normalisation, which reflects an effort to integrate them (Martínez, 2008).

Despite various steps to regularise their status, up to a few years ago, there was an increase in the number of Latin Americans in Spain “without papers.” A hypothetical unofficial estimate based on a comparison between the persons included in the Register of Inhabitants and the number of Residence Permits granted by the Ministry of the Interior shows that towards 1999, 4% of total foreigners in Spain were undocumented. In 2000, the picture changed and that rate increased to 15% (Izquierdo, 2004). Among Latin Americans, the percentage of the undocumented in 2001 rose to 32%; by 2004 it was at about 51%.⁴ The largest group of foreigners in an irregular situation up to that time were those who were born in Latin America (Izquierdo, 2004).⁵

TABLE 5 Spain: Latin American population by place of birth and nationality, 2010

| Country | TOTAL | Spanish nationality | | Same nationality and country of birth | | Other nationality | | IM |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | % | | % | | % | |
| Argentina | 289 626 | 104 227 | 36.0 | 126 701 | 43.7 | 58 698 | 20,3 | 106,0 |
| Bolivia (Est. Plur. de) | 211 481 | 7 200 | 3.4 | 203 326 | 96.1 | 955 | 0,5 | 73,9 |
| Brazil | 145 676 | 25 558 | 17.5 | 113 358 | 77.8 | 6 760 | 4,6 | 64,3 |
| Chile | 66 913 | 20 013 | 29.9 | 42 321 | 63.2 | 4 579 | 6,8 | 96,1 |
| Colombia | 367 650 | 78 641 | 21.4 | 282 675 | 76.9 | 6 334 | 1,7 | 76,1 |
| Cuba | 103 874 | 47 185 | 45.4 | 53 800 | 51.8 | 2 889 | 2,8 | 81,8 |
| Ecuador | 480 213 | 96 998 | 20.2 | 380 963 | 79.3 | 2 252 | 0,5 | 93,8 |
| United States | 36 693 | 14 101 | 38.4 | 20 041 | 54.6 | 2 551 | 7,0 | 94,5 |
| Mexico | 46 794 | 20 819 | 44.5 | 24 360 | 52.1 | 1 615 | 3,5 | 76,5 |
| Paraguay | 85 883 | 2 346 | 2.7 | 82 484 | 96.0 | 1 053 | 1,2 | 49,4 |
| Peru | 196 627 | 56 142 | 28.6 | 135 997 | 69.2 | 4 488 | 2,3 | 89,0 |
| Dominican Republic | 135 734 | 47 623 | 35.1 | 84 820 | 62.5 | 3 291 | 2,4 | 62,3 |
| Uruguay | 86 703 | 28 227 | 32.6 | 45 102 | 52.0 | 13 374 | 15,4 | 103,8 |
| Venezuela (Bol. Rep. of) | 153 851 | 89 948 | 58.5 | 55 282 | 35.9 | 8 621 | 5,6 | 86,6 |
| Remaining countries of the Americas | 74 370 | 17 353 | 23.3 | 54 160 | 72.8 | 2 857 | 3,8 | 54,9 |
| Total | 2 482 088 | 656 381 | 26.4 | 1 705 390 | 68.7 | 120 317 | 4,8 | 82,2 |

Source: Continuous Municipal Register of Inhabitants, as of January 1, 2010 (provisional data), INE, Spain.

Considered by country of birth, the largest numbers of Latin Americans are Ecuadorian, Colombian, and Argentine, with an increase in virtually all groups, and significant spikes in absolute terms among Bolivians and Paraguayans. The same table shows that Latin American immigration in Spain still has a large female component, supporting the concept that this phenomenon has been traditionally led by women, although in recent years a trend toward dominant male migration and the entry of significant contingents of young people have been observed; this points to a rise in migration by family groups, principally among the older flows (Vono y Domingo, 2007).

The leading role of women in regional migration to Spain is closely related to a demand for immigrant labour in traditionally female market niches, such as domestic service and care for the elderly (Martínez Buján, 2003; Pérez, 2004). Over 40% of immigrant women work in domestic service, while men work mostly in construction (one-third of workers), industry, and agriculture.

4.2 Migration to other OECD countries

The presence of Latin American and Caribbean immigrants in other destination countries outside the region is more heterogeneous, in terms of both composition and causes (Pellegrino, 2004). Although available information is incomplete and is not sufficient to identify a clear trend, there are signs that regional migration has been growing in OECD countries.

According to OECD data base statistics—excluding Canada, the United States, and Spain, where immigration was already examined—nearly 1,170,000 Latin Americans and Caribbeans reside in OECD member countries. The largest stocks of regional immigrants are in Japan (232,000) Italy (224,000), Netherlands (221,000), United Kingdom, (84,000), France (80,000), Israel (78,000), Portugal (75,000), and Australia (75,000) (see Table 7).

4.3 Japan: highly dynamic

The case of migration to Japan is one of the most visible in quantitative terms, and presents interesting characteristics. Immigration of Latin Americans to this country increased substantially in the 1990s, especially among Brazilians and Peruvians.

The increase in flows of inhabitants from the region can be attributed to a combination of factors: first, there is an increased demand for labour; and second, in 1990, the Japanese government passed laws that facilitated issuance of entry visas and temporary residence of blood-related descendants of Japanese residents in Brazil and Peru (Martínez, 2003). Most of these migrants are documented—whether descendants of Japanese or workers contracted through intermediary labour companies—and most are young men (Melchior, 2004).

In recent years, there has been an increase in the migration of Brazilian women who are descendants of Japanese, although the total stock is still dominated by men. Immigrant women generally find jobs in traditionally feminine occupations, such as secretaries, cleaning personnel, domestic service, and care.

TABLE 6 Japan: foreigners from Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995, 2000, and 2005

| Birth country | 1995 | | 2000 | | 2005 | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Persons | Percent | Persons | Percent | Persons | Percent |
| Mexico | 1 030 | 0.6 | 1 222 | 0.5 | 1 287 | 0.5 |
| Argentina | 2 250 | 1.3 | 2 377 | 1.0 | 2 755 | 1.0 |
| Bolivia | 1 937 | 1.1 | 2 613 | 1.1 | 3 866 | 1.4 |
| Brazil | 133 609 | 78.8 | 188 355 | 81.0 | 215 487 | 80.0 |
| Colombia | 1 054 | 0.6 | 1 500 | 0.6 | 1 830 | 0.7 |
| Paraguay | 942 | 0.6 | 1 211 | 0.5 | 1 631 | 0.6 |
| Peru | 27 112 | 16.0 | 33 608 | 14.4 | 40 444 | 15.0 |
| Others | 1 521 | 0.9 | 1 783 | 0.8 | 2 071 | 0.8 |
| Total - Latin America and the Caribbean | 169 455 | 100.0 | 232 669 | 100.0 | 269 371 | 100.0 |

Source: own preparation based on national population and housing censuses.

TABLE 7 OECD countries: stock of persons born in Latin America, by country of birth and country of residence, circa 2000

| Country of Birth | Country of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|----------|---------|---------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|----------|----------------|--------|-------------|------------|
| | Australia | Austria* | Belgium | Canada | Denmark | United States | Slovakia | Spain | Finland | France | United Kingdom | Greece | Holland | Hungary | Ireland | Italy | Japan | Luxembourg | Norway | New Zealand | | Poland | Portugal | Czech Republic | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey |
| Argentina | 10 763 | 844 | 1 376 | 13 930 | 972 | 130 055 | 58 | 103 851 | 157 | 9 789 | 6 796 | 632 | 2 159 | 128 | 243 | 51 677 | 2 377 | 116 | 568 | 384 | 177 | 1 039 | 309 | 2 657 | 5 084 | 141 | 34 6282 |
| Belize | 49 | 5 | 11 | 1 515 | 6 | 41 875 | | 19 | 2 | 7 | 1 233 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 7 | | 3 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 44 809 |
| Bolivia | 657 | 246 | 724 | 2 605 | 205 | 55 515 | 7 | 13 187 | 52 | 1 182 | 1 143 | 18 | 459 | 27 | 16 | 2 411 | 2 613 | 11 | 312 | 99 | 25 | 52 | 46 | 2 537 | 1 274 | 9 | 85 434 |
| Brazil | 4 713 | 2 407 | 4 083 | 13 755 | 1 617 | 225 760 | 12 | 33 207 | 289 | 19 556 | 15 215 | 2 113 | 8 301 | 153 | 1 232 | 42 799 | 188 355 | 559 | 1 632 | 657 | 211 | 49 891 | 115 | 4 024 | 14 988 | 344 | 635 988 |
| Chile | 23 420 | 804 | 3 644 | 25 410 | 1 307 | 84 875 | 5 | 18 083 | 218 | 11 207 | 5 131 | 395 | 2 840 | 97 | 158 | 9 013 | 486 | 127 | 5 744 | 756 | 23 | 190 | 29 | 27 528 | 5 318 | 45 | 226 853 |
| Colombia | 4 329 | 755 | 2 975 | 18 440 | 2 209 | 521 180 | 10 | 174 418 | 418 | 13 116 | 12 331 | 388 | 9 588 | 56 | 116 | 16 398 | 1 500 | 167 | 3 826 | 216 | 57 | 365 | 73 | 8 169 | 5 701 | 48 | 796 849 |
| Costa Rica | 299 | 66 | 153 | 2 605 | 94 | 76 800 | 3 | 14 39 | 25 | 461 | 376 | 27 | 449 | 9 | 10 | 799 | 111 | 6 | 199 | 39 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 240 | 466 | 55 | 84 779 |
| Ecuador | 1 325 | 250 | 1 400 | 11 445 | 416 | 305 180 | 2 | 218 367 | 54 | 1 442 | 3035 | 46 | 1 005 | 43 | 47 | 14 557 | 116 | 25 | 435 | 51 | 30 | 224 | 39 | 1 230 | 1 659 | | 562 423 |
| Guatemala | 283 | 153 | 610 | 14 255 | 144 | 488 125 | 4 | 2 491 | 30 | 1 532 | 499 | 33 | 401 | 1 | 150 | 1 294 | 68 | 54 | 326 | 33 | 1 | 26 | 9 | 684 | 533 | 17 | 511 756 |
| Guyana | 490 | 12 | 68 | 84 450 | 98 | 214 475 | 1 | 51 | 10 | 25 | 20 872 | 12 | 2 341 | 3 | 48 | 46 | 9 | 7 | 83 | 96 | 13 | 16 | 3 | 113 | 109 | 5 | 323 456 |
| Honduras | 179 | 50 | 92 | 4 575 | 73 | 288 980 | | 3 499 | 17 | 497 | 420 | 33 | 272 | 1 | 11 | 663 | 109 | 2 | 68 | 15 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 229 | 283 | 4 | 300 094 |
| Mexico | 1 154 | 628 | 1 150 | 44 190 | 524 | 9 336 530 | 9 | 20 949 | 153 | 6 360 | 5 049 | 363 | 1 454 | 45 | 314 | 4 338 | 1 222 | 61 | 471 | 243 | 116 | 214 | | 1 328 | 2 863 | 154 | 9 429 882 |
| Nicaragua | 701 | 108 | 158 | 9 550 | 127 | 223 800 | 8 | 2 039 | 49 | 453 | 223 | 30 | 274 | 7 | 23 | 601 | 40 | 3 | 109 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 465 | 276 | 2 | 239 106 |
| Panama | 139 | 29 | 109 | 2 555 | 42 | 145 875 | 2 | 2 252 | 14 | 363 | 492 | 138 | 216 | 10 | 12 | 731 | 60 | 9 | 33 | 27 | 24 | 120 | 10 | 211 | 292 | 14 | 153 879 |
| Peru | 5 510 | 817 | 1 831 | 18 275 | 610 | 285 650 | 14 | 53 630 | 191 | 6 596 | 4 066 | 170 | 2 024 | 67 | 141 | 32 875 | 33 608 | 265 | 677 | 405 | 101 | 204 | 68 | 5 107 | 5 444 | 54 | 458 400 |
| Paraguay | 314 | 101 | 197 | 5 290 | 49 | 13 000 | 2 | 2 113 | 7 | 759 | 493 | 57 | 160 | 10 | 32 | 707 | 1 211 | 10 | 81 | 30 | 10 | 24 | 31 | 136 | 402 | 8 | 2 5234 |
| El Salvador | 9 696 | 41 | 293 | 39 280 | 55 | 825 595 | 1 | 2 755 | 20 | 982 | 595 | 34 | 277 | 3 | 20 | 4 051 | 73 | 2 | 126 | 48 | 2 | 24 | 13 | 2 392 | 417 | 5 | 886 800 |
| Suriname | 65 | 13 | 520 | 860 | 26 | 5810 | | 65 | 3 | 214 | 264 | 2 | 186 469 | 1 | 8 | 36 | 1 | 10 | 21 | 15 | 32 | 9 | 2 | 22 | 77 | 17 | 194 862 |
| Uruguay | 9 475 | 142 | 358 | 6 325 | 192 | 25 880 | 7 | 24 631 | 51 | 1 834 | 963 | 120 | 573 | 37 | 17 | 4 999 | 73 | 30 | 157 | 60 | 10 | 135 | 35 | 2 320 | 1 072 | 45 | 79 541 |
| Venezuela | 1 109 | 451 | 620 | 8 220 | 436 | 117 430 | 2 | 67 164 | 56 | 3 557 | 3 996 | 867 | 2 315 | 72 | 85 | 35 986 | 207 | 98 | 250 | 102 | 47 | 22 353 | 46 | 528 | 2 015 | 40 | 288 052 |
| TOTAL | 74 781 | 7 922 | 20 372 | 327 560 | 9 202 | 13 412 505 | 151 | 744 210 | 1 816 | 79 932 | 84 236 | 5 480 | 221 593 | 772 | 2 694 | 223 994 | 23 2246 | 1 562 | 15 122 | 3 477 | 917 | 74 940 | 869 | 59 925 | 48 286 | 1 010 | 15 655 574 |

* Total population 15 years of age and older. Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) [on line] (www.oecd.org).

5. PRINCIPAL FEATURES

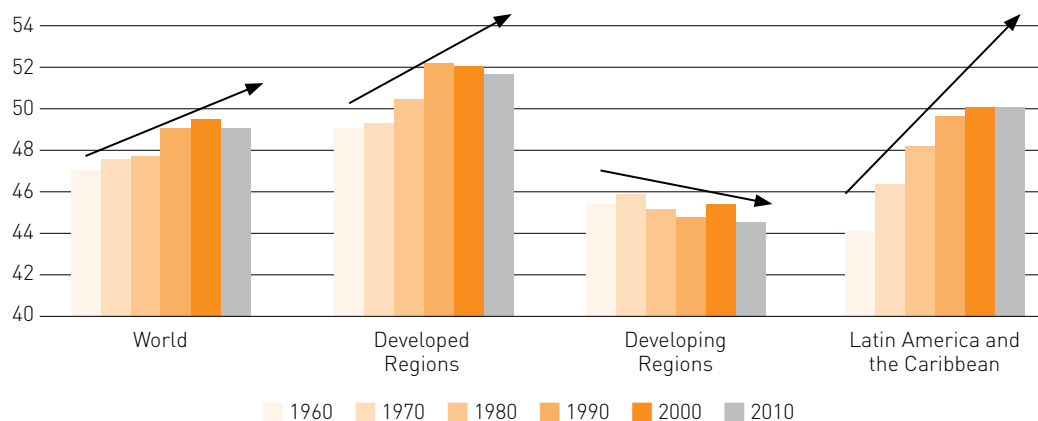
We have selected three salient features to examine: the feminisation of migration; migration of skilled workers; and the distribution of employment by occupation.

5.1 Feminisation of migration and much more from a gender perspective

The importance of female migration, both globally and in the region, is widely recognised in international migration. In the first case, the participation of women has been increasing since 1960, but their numbers are still slightly below those for men. In developing regions of emigration, this rate has fluctuated around 46%, and appears to be declining slightly over the years. In developed regions, however, including Europe, North America, and Oceania, women are the majority and their numbers are growing proportionately in Latin America and the Caribbean (see graph 5).

In 2000, women migrants predominated over men in intra-regional migration in Latin America, the United States (excluding the stock of Mexicans), and Spain (see Graph 6).

GRAPH 5 Proportion of women in total migrant stock, by regions, 1960-2010

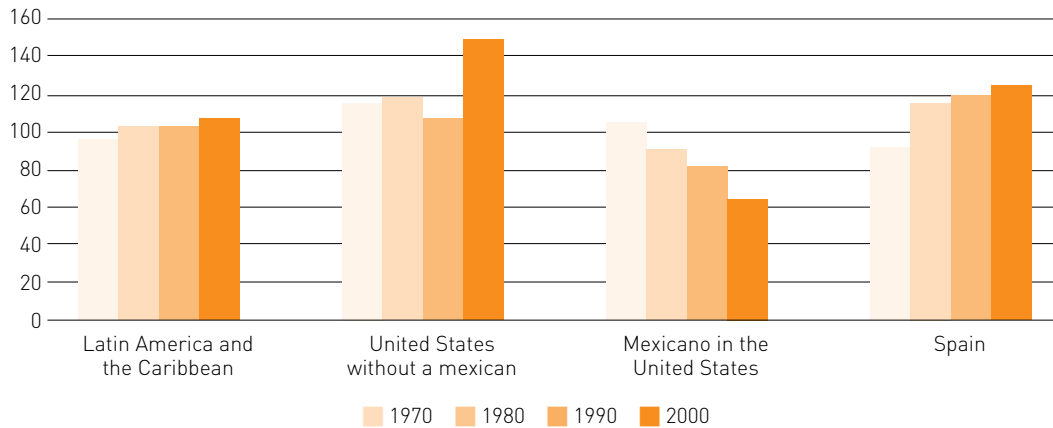


Source: United Nations, Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision, 2009.

^a Excluding Belorussia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldavia, Russian Federation, and Ukraine.

^b Excluding Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

GRAPH 6 Latin America: number of women for every 100 men among immigrants, by regions and countries of residence, 1970-2000



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC, Research Project on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA).

As a rule, changes in the gender composition of migration flows are related to the degree to which the labour markets in the countries of origin and destination are complementary, as well as to the demand for labour in the services sector and family reunification. An analysis of available information shows that migration of women is linked to certain motivating factors that range from strictly work, to family considerations and other more individual ones. Moreover, they frequently migrate alone, and their migration may also involve difficult negotiations and decisions within their domestic group (Martínez, 2008).

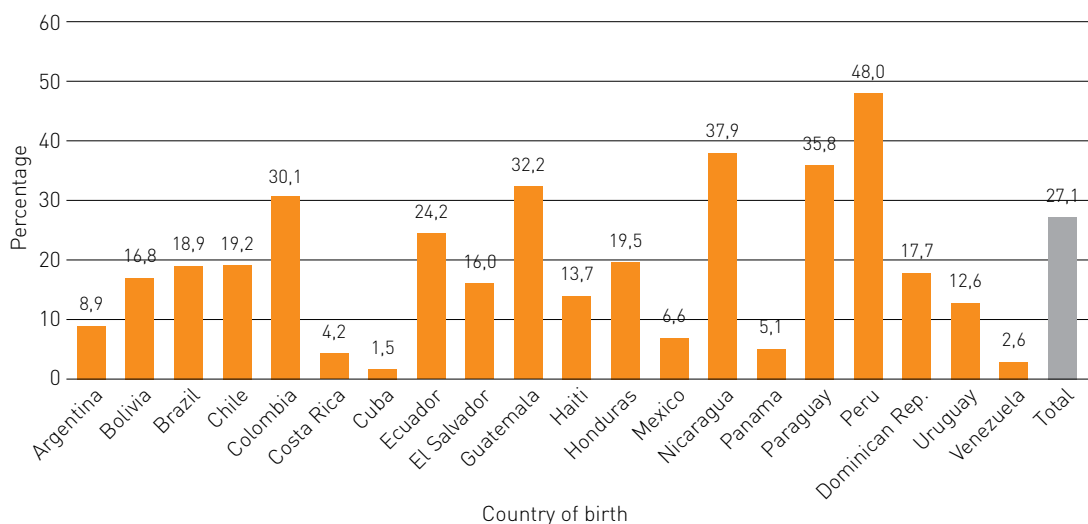
In addition, women often work in domestic service in private households, where the protection of labour law does not always extend.

The importance of domestic service work among migrants, as illustrated in Graph 7 on intra-regional migration, is closely linked to situations of vulnerability based on their exposure to becoming victims of sexual and on-the-job discrimination and to violation of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

5.2 The permanence of skilled migration

All countries experience emigration and immigration of skilled human resources, although the numbers, trends, characteristics, and effects vary (Martínez, 2008). In Latin America and the Caribbean more specifically, for several decades there has been a loss of highly skilled people, whose potential benefits for their countries of origin never clearly materialized, even though a number of them have tried to establish links with their migrant communities and support scientific networks associated with Diasporas. The countries most affected by this are those with small economies and large populations.

GRAPH 7 Latin America: percentage of immigrant women working in the domestic service sector in the countries of the region, by country of birth, circa 2000



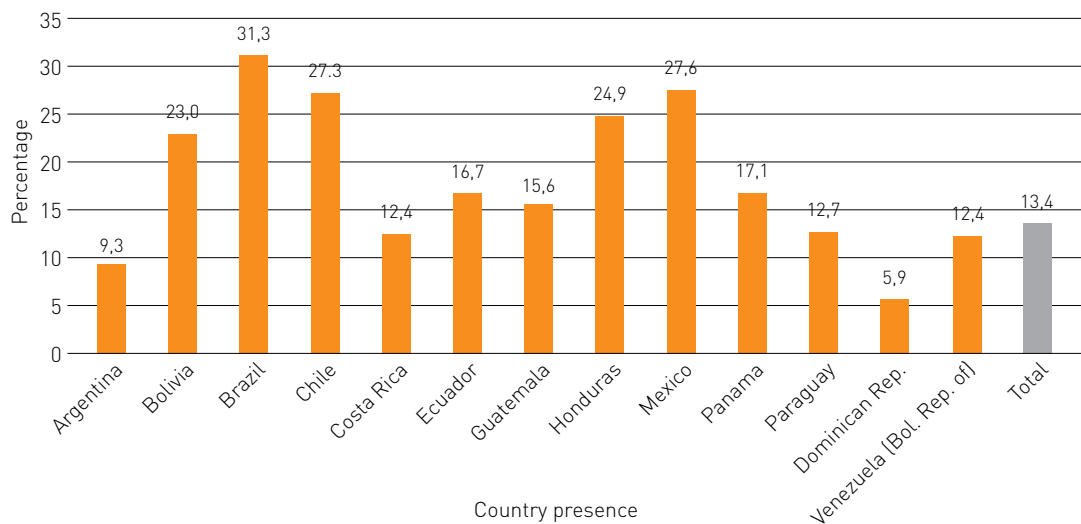
Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC, Research Project on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA).

Various factors contribute to the persistence of skilled migration, and are related to the labour market conditions in the country of origin, research, science, and technology, and to the demand for specific skills in developed countries (ECLAC, 2002; Martínez, 2005; ILO, 2005; Solimano, 2005).

In the Americas as a whole, the number of professionals, technicians, and related workers outside their country of origin numbered close to a million in 2000, and, within Latin America, they accounted for 25% of total migrants and 13% of total economically active migrants. The following graph shows that the countries in which this group accounted for the smallest percentage of the immigrant labour force population immigrant population in the region included the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Costa Rica, and Paraguay, in that order, and the opposite extreme was found in Brazil, Mexico, and Chile (Martínez, 2008).

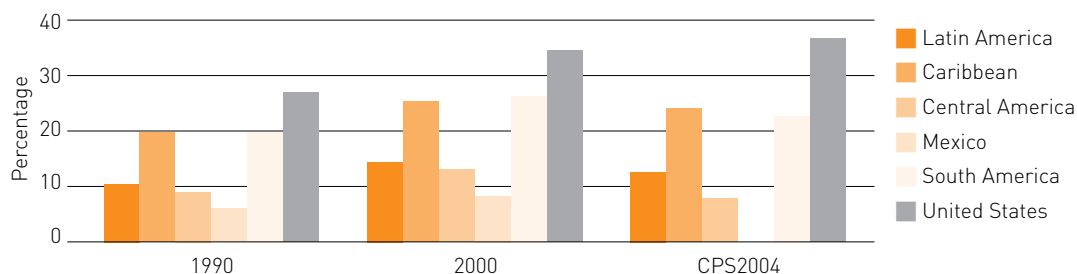
It has always been difficult to conduct a rigorous evaluation of the consequences of skilled emigration, and it remains a controversial subject. Until recently, only approximations were available to quantify the extent of this. With the availability of data from the 2000 round of censuses for OECD countries, it is possible to remedy this situation. According to this census data, most countries had from 5% to 10% of their professional and technical workers abroad. In general this group has been over-represented in emigration to the United States, in comparison with its relative frequency in the national population (only Mexican migration has a larger percentage of professionals and technicians in the work force among the residents in the country) (see Graph 10).

GRAPH 8 Latin America: percentage of professionals, technicians, and related workers in the economically active population born in Latin American countries, by countries of presence, 2000 censuses



Source: IMILA Project of CELADE.

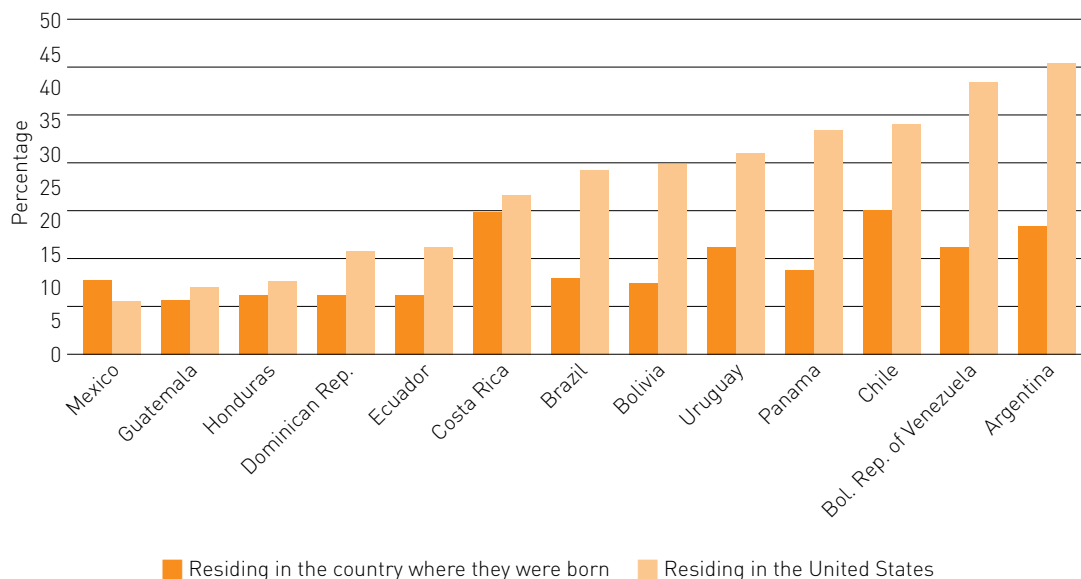
GRAPH 9 United States: percentage of professionals and technicians in the economically active population, by region of birth, 1990, 2000, and 2004



Source: 1990 and 2000 National Population Censuses and the 2004 Current Population Survey.

Notes: For the 1990 census, Central America does not include Belize and South America excluded Brazil; in the 2000 census, South America excludes Paraguay and Uruguay. The data from the 2004 Current Population Survey include Mexicans as part of Central America.

GRAPH 10 United States: percentage of latin americans in professional and technical jobs in the total work force, in the country of destination and origin, *circa* 2000



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC, Research Project on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA).

As regards level of education, in Latin America, the percentage of immigrants over 15 years old born in the region, and with 12 or more years of schooling, varies considerably, depending on the country of destination (Martínez, 2008:120), with Chile being the country with the most (60%).

Among migrants in the United States, the educational situation is quite heterogeneous. South Americans and Caribbeans have an obvious advantage in their educational level in comparison with other immigrant groups (note in Table 5 that in 2004, which indicates that 81% of South Americans and almost 70% of Caribbeans had completed secondary school). In fact, the percentage of persons who have completed university or graduate studies born in South America and residing in that country (30%) is higher than for the United States (28%), in the same conditions (Martínez, 2008). In contrast, although Central Americans and Mexicans have a greater concentration of the working-age population, their schooling profiles are considerably lower (less than 40% has completed secondary school, according to 2006 data).

Thus, the common notion that the socio-labour profile of immigrants as a whole is polarised between the highly skilled ones who work in management and science and technology, and the ones who are concentrated in economic subsectors with low productivity (the most numerous) also applies to the Latin American and Caribbean communities themselves (Martínez, 2003).

TABLE 8 United States: percentage of persons born in Latin America and the Caribbean, 25 years of age or older, by region of birth and highest level of education, 1990, 2000 y 2006

| Region of birth | 1990 | | 2000 | | CPS 2006 | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Completed secondary school or more | Completed university education (Bachelor's or more) | Completed secondary school or more | Completed university education (Bachelor's or more) | Completed secondary school or more | Completed university education (Bachelor's or more) |
| Latin America | 38.4 | 8.2 | 43.9 | 9.6 | 51.4 | 11.9 |
| Caribbean | 56.9 | 13.6 | 62.0 | 15.8 | 72.2 | 20.1 |
| Central America | 43.6 | 8.0 | 44.2 | 8.3 | 40.5 | 6.3 |
| Mexico | 24.3 | 3.5 | 29.8 | 4.3 | – | – |
| South America | 69.8 | 18.5 | 74.9 | 23.0 | 81.8 | 31.2 |
| United States | 68.6 | 9.7 | 83.3 | 24.5 | 88.6 | 28.0 |

Source: National Population Census, 1990 and 2000, Current Population Survey, 2006.

Notes: For the 1990 census, Central America does not include Belize and South America excludes Brazil; in the 2000 census, South America excludes Paraguay and Uruguay. The data from the 2004 (?) Current Population Survey include Mexicans as part of Central America..

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Center for Global Development (2009), Migrants Count. Five Steps Toward Better Migration Data. Report of the Commission on International Migration Data for Development Research and Policy, Washington DC.

Domingo, Andreu (2004), "Tras la retórica de la hispanidad: la migración latinoamericana en España entre la complementariedad y la exclusión", paper presented to the Congress of the Latin American Population Association, Caxambú (Brazil), September 18-20.

ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) (2009), "Notes on international migration and development: Latin American and the Caribbean and the European Union," paper presented at the High-Level Meeting of Government Representatives on Migration, A Structured, Comprehensive Dialogue of Latin America and the Caribbean with the European Union (LAC-EU) on Migration, Brussels.

----- (2002), Social Panorama of Latin America: 2001-2002 (LC/G.2183-P/E), Santiago, United Nations publication, sales N°: S.02.II.G.65.

United Nations Population Division (2005), "International Migration Trends, 1965-2005", paper presented at the Meeting of Experts on International Migration and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexico City, November-December.

Fix, Michael; Demetrios G. Papademetrious; Jeanne Batalova; Aaron Terrazas; Serena Yi-Ying Lin and Michelle Mittelstadt (2009), Migration and the Global Recession, Washington, D.C., Migration Policy Institute.

Izquierdo, Antonio (2004), Cambios en la inmigración a resultados de la política restrictiva del gobierno español, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, Working Paper N° 109, Berkeley, University of California.

- Khan, Azfar; Rola Abimourched y Ruxandra Oana Ciobanu (2009), The global economic crisis and the impact on migrant workers, ILO, [on-line], <<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/lib/financialcrisis/featurestories/story11.htm>>.
- Martin, Philip (2009), "The recession and migration: alternative scenarios", Working Papers, 13, International Migration Institute (IMI), University of Oxford, [on-line], <<http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/news-store/working-paper-13-the-recession-and-migration-alternative-scenarios>>.
- Martínez Buján, Raquel (2003), La reciente inmigración latinoamericana a España, serie Población y Desarrollo, N° 40 (LC/L. 1922-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC, United Nations publication, Sales N°: S.03.II.G.76.
- Martínez Pizarro, Jorge (2009), "Notas sobre la características de la fuerza laboural migrante en las Américas", en Compilación de Trabajos Taller sobre Programas para Trabajadores Migratorios Temporales Conferencia Regional sobre Migración, (LC/R.2163), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC-SEGIB-IOM.
- (ed.) (2008), América Latina y el Caribe: migración internacional, derechos humanos y desarrollo, Libros de la ECLAC, N° 97 (LC/G.2358-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC, United Nations publication Sales N°: S.08.II.G.5.
- (2005), Globalizados, pero restringidos. Una visión latinoamericana del mercado global de recursos humanos calificados, serie Población y Desarrollo N° 56 (LC/L.2233-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC, United Nations publication, Sales N°: S.04.II.G.153.
- (2003), "El mapa migratorio de América Latina y el Caribe. Las mujeres y el género", Population and Development Series, N° 44 (LC/L.1974-P), Santiago, ECLAC.
- Martínez, Jorge; Leandro Reboiras y Magdalena Soffia (2010), Impactos de la crisis económica en la migración y el desarrollo: respuestas de política y programas en Iberoamérica, paper prepared as part of the Second Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development, San Salvador, El Salvador, July 22-23.
- (2009), "Los derechos concedidos: crisis económica mundial y migración internacional", Population and Development Series, N° 89 (LC/L.3164-P), Santiago, ECLAC.
- Meins, Robert (2009), Remittances in times of financial instability: impact of the financial crisis on remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean, Washington, D.C., Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), FOMIN, [on-line], <<http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=1913744>>.
- Orozco, Manuel (2009), Migración y remesas en los tiempos de recesión: efectos sobre las economías de América Latina y el Caribe, Caracas, Inter-American Dialogue, Permanent Secretariat of SELA, [on-line], <<http://www.revistaperspectiva.com/archivos/revista/No%2021/014-018>>.
- Papademetriou, Demetrios G. y Aaron Terrazas (2009), "Immigrants in the United States and the Current Economic Crisis", Migration Information Source, Migration Policy Institute (MPI), [on-line], <<http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?id=723>>.

- Pellegrino, Adela (2004), "Migration from Latin America to Europe: trends and policy challenges", Migration Research series, N°16, Geneva.
- Pereira, Armand (2009), "The Global Financial Crisis and its Impact on Future Migration Trends," Report of the annual meeting of the Inter-American Program for Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, including Migrant Workers and their Families, Washington, D.C., OAS/ILO.
- Pérez, Antía (2004), "Los residentes latinoamericanos en España: de la presencia diluida a la mayoritaria", Papeles de población, año 10, N° 41, July-September, Toluca, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México.
- Ruiz, Erika (2008), "Desencuentros migratorios eurolatinoamericanos: un dilema estructural", en CELARE (ed.), V Cumbre América Latina y el Caribe – Unión Europea Lima 2008. Evaluación, desafíos y propuestas, CELARE, pp. 211-245.
- Solimano, Andrés (2005), "The International Mobility of Talent and its Impact on Global Development: An Overview", International mobility of talent and development impact project meeting, sponsored by UN, ECLAC and the World Institute of Development Economics Research, Santiago (Chile), 26-27 May.
- Spain, Ministry of Labour and Immigration (MTIN) (2010), "Summary of Latest Data," General Technical Secretariat, Statistics Division [on-line], <<http://www.mtin.es/es/estadisticas/resumenweb/RUD.pdf>>, April 8.
- Vono, Daniela (2010), La migración latinoamericana en España, (inédito), Santiago, CELADE/ECLAC.
- Vono, Daniela y Andreu Domingo (2008), "El retorno de españoles desde América Latina: características demográficas y distribución espacial de los flujos entre 1988 a 2006", Revista Cuadernos Geográficos, under review.
- (2007), "El control de los flujos procedentes de Iberoamérica a España desde la perspectiva sociodemográfica", en A. Izquierdo (ed.), Actas del Seminario Internacional de Políticas Migratorias, A Coruña, Universidade da Coruña.

7. NOTES

1. In the Migrants Count Report recently published by the Center for Global Development (2009), a committee of experts that met to discuss current global requirements for information on international migration referred to the lack of harmonization of concepts and definitions used in migration statistics and the persistence of coordination problems at both national and international levels.
2. For the purposes of this document, the scope of the analysis refers to the 35 member countries of the inter-American system (OAS).
3. Census Canada. <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/rt-td/index-eng.cfm>

4. Own preparation, based on data available at <www.ine.es>. The statistics from the Municipal Registers were computed for persons born in Latin America with the nationality of one of the countries of the region.
5. Until recently, there was no “cleaning up” of the register, so that persons who moved to another locality could be counted twice and persons who left the country remained on the register. Even today, the register is cleaned up with a certain lag, so that the difference between the register totals and the residence totals remain an overestimate of the unauthorised population.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

1. INTRODUCTION

The statistics presented in this annex come from a number of different sources.

Those on asylum seekers (A.1.3) were provided by the UNHCR and have undergone a process of harmonisation by the statistics unit of that organisation. In almost all countries, an asylum seeker is considered a temporary migrant until such time as his/her request for asylum is assessed. If the claim is deemed legitimate according to the criteria of the Geneva Convention, he/she generally receives the right of permanent residence. Should the claim be refused but the claimant come from a war zone to which a return is currently problematic, temporary protection may be granted. Otherwise, the claimant is expected to return to the country of origin.

The statistics on outflows (C.1.1) were provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. They essentially measure inflows into OECD countries from the countries of the Americas covered in this publication. However, the statistics are not harmonised across all countries. They consist of national statistics which are based on population registers, residence permits and border or labour force surveys, depending on the country. They essentially differ in the extent to which short-term movements are covered in the statistics and it is not currently possible to harmonise these by the permanent/temporary distinction across all countries. Nevertheless they do provide a generally accurate picture of the extent of outward movements from countries in the Americas to OECD countries. The data sources for inflows into OECD countries and the definitions used in each of them are documented in the Statistical Annex of the *International Migration Outlook* (2011). See in particular the notes to tables A.1.1, A.1.2 and B.1.1 in the latter publication.

The statistics on inflows into the Americas (A.1.1 and B.1.1) are from national statistics on visas (Chile, Colombia and temporary entries into the United States) or on residence permits (all other cases). All the countries covered in this publication distinguish between permanent and temporary migrants according to the duration of the permit granted. A permanent immigrant is defined as a person who is granted a permit of unlimited duration. He/she may be granted this upon entry or later, following a period as a temporary migrant. In-country grants of permanent residence permits are known as changes in status and can be granted for asylum seekers, international students following the end of their studies, temporary labour migrants, etc. There is generally a significant difference in the rights accorded permanent and temporary immigrants; generally permanent immigrants have rights that are close to those of nationals of the country, except those that specifically depend on the holding of the nationality of the country, such as the right to vote, or in some cases, to work in the public sector.

For a number of countries (in particular Chile and Uruguay), although the permanent / temporary distinction is made in the regulations, it is not possible to identify the two groups separately in the statistics. In particular, in Chile, all immigrants are granted a temporary visa upon entry, which is renewable but for no more than a total of two years, at which point the immigrant has either to apply for permanent residence or leave the country. Thus, persons granted a temporary permit include all those who will eventually receive a permanent permit (except perhaps for regularised persons). For this reason, temporary permit data in Chile are considered to include all immigrants, both temporary and permanent.

Inflow statistics for Ecuador are based on admissions and are therefore not comparable with those of other countries. A person with a residence permit who leaves the country and re-

enters again on the same permit in the same year is counted twice. The statistics for Ecuador are therefore inflated relative to other countries, although they may nonetheless provide an indicative picture of trends.

The inflow statistics in this publication were obtained in part from national correspondents from the individual countries in the Americas and in part from the web sites of the government departments or ministries which regulate migration in each country. All of them cover legal migration, but some may include persons who were formerly unauthorised migrants but have been regularised by the destination country. It is not certain that these are always included in the published statistics (as status changes).

Finally, the statistics presented should be considered as preliminary. They will undergo review and critique and will be adapted / adjusted according to comparability and definitional requirements.

2. LEGAL INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION INFLOWS IN THE AMERICAS, 2009, SELECTED COUNTRIES.

TABLE A.1.1 Selected countries.

| | 2 006 | | 2 007 | | 2 008 | | 2 009 | | 2009/2008 | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Permanent | Temporary | Permanent | Temporary | Permanent | Temporary | Permanent + Temporary | Total inflows as % of population | Total inflows as % change (total inflows) | |
| Argentina | 24,900 | 49,700 | 80,400 | 95,000 | 210,200 | 0,52 | -5 | | | |
| Canada | 24,100 | 80,200 | 140,200 | 115,200 | 634,500 | 1,89 | -2 | | | |
| Chile | 251,600 | 236,800 | 247,200 | 252,200 | 57,100 | 0,34 | -17 | | | |
| Colombia | 321,900 | 357,500 | 399,400 | 382,300 | 30,260 | 0,07 | 2 | | | |
| Ecuador | 48,500 | 79,400 | 68,400 | 57,100 | 99,700 | 0,73 | 8 | | | |
| El Salvador | na | na | 150 | 260 | 2,830 | 0,05 | 14 | | | |
| Mexico | na | na | 29,650 | 30,000 | 56,400 | 0,05 | 15 | | | |
| United States | 40,300 | 49,400 | 52,900 | 57,800 | 2,550,100 | 0,81 | -6 | | | |
| Uruguay | 35,400 | 38,100 | 39,600 | 41,900 | 3,800 | 0,11 | -5 | | | |
| Latin America (above countries) | 330 | 590 | 1,900 | 2,400 | 3,800 | 0,20 | | | | |
| Canada & United States | 6,900 | 6,800 | 15,100 | 23,900 | 3,644,890 | 0,91 | | | | |
| Total (above countries) | 40,200 | 27,800 | 33,900 | 32,500 | 2,550,100 | 0,81 | | | | |
| | 1,266,100 | 1,052,400 | 1,107,100 | 1,130,800 | 1,419,300 | 0,11 | | | | |
| | 1,457,900 | 1,606,800 | 1,617,100 | 1,419,300 | 3,800 | 0,11 | | | | |
| | 221,830 | 335,390 | 466,790 | 460,290 | 3,644,890 | 0,20 | | | | |
| | 3,297,500 | 3,253,500 | 3,370,800 | 3,184,600 | 3,800 | 0,11 | | | | |
| | 3,519,330 | 3,588,890 | 3,837,590 | 3,644,890 | 3,800 | 0,11 | | | | |
| | 2 | 7 | 7 | -5 | | | | | | |

Notes: The statistics for Ecuador refer to admissions or entries rather than persons. Thus persons who entered more than once on the same permit are counted each time they enter. For this reason statistics for Ecuador are inflated relative to other countries in the table. For Chile and Uruguay, no breakdowns by temporary / permanent are available. Statistics for Mexico do not include all temporary movements; only seasonal workers are covered. In the final column, the change shown for Chile and Uruguay concerns all flows, both permanent and temporary.

Sources: National residence permit statistics, except for Colombia and temporary movements for the United States, for which the statistics are based on visas.

3. INFLOWS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS BY NATIONALITY (PERMANENT)

TABLE B.1.1 Argentina

| | ARGENTINA | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Paraguay | 5 002 | 6 377 | 4 310 | 9 488 | 26 009 | 33 867 |
| Bolivia | 2 013 | 5 447 | 8 578 | 18 434 | 29 005 | 28 980 |
| Peru | 4 245 | 2 368 | 4 883 | 10 877 | 13 931 | 12 382 |
| China | 263 | 242 | 357 | 2 944 | 982 | 7 103 |
| Chile | 698 | 567 | 1 023 | 1 353 | 2 095 | 2 330 |
| Uruguay | 967 | 752 | 884 | 1 087 | 2 101 | 1 962 |
| Brazil | 570 | 486 | 694 | 804 | 1 382 | 1 789 |
| Colombia | 235 | 173 | 308 | 662 | 685 | 1 221 |
| Dominican Republic | 205 | 231 | 283 | 425 | 739 | 864 |
| United States | 385 | 350 | 535 | 643 | 725 | 717 |
| Ecuador | 82 | 65 | 176 | 394 | 336 | 517 |
| Spain | 232 | 255 | 290 | 376 | 425 | 476 |
| Venezuela [Bol. Rep. of] | 102 | 74 | 113 | 194 | 271 | 462 |
| Italy | 142 | 130 | 167 | 246 | 266 | 284 |
| Mexico | 131 | 179 | 197 | 266 | 194 | 232 |
| France | 107 | 106 | 119 | 150 | 166 | 191 |
| Other countries | 2 408 | 1 571 | 2 023 | 1 379 | 1 062 | 1 642 |
| Total | 17 787 | 19 373 | 24 940 | 49 722 | 80 374 | 95 019 |

TABLE B.1.1 Canada

| | CANADA | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | |
| China | 36 749 | 40 365 | 33 305 | 36 251 | 36 429 | 42 292 | 33 079 | 27 013 | 29 337 | 29 049 | |
| Philippines | 10 119 | 12 928 | 11 011 | 11 988 | 13 303 | 17 525 | 17 718 | 19 066 | 23 726 | 27 277 | |
| India | 26 122 | 27 902 | 28 838 | 24 594 | 25 573 | 33 142 | 30 750 | 26 049 | 24 548 | 26 122 | |
| United States | 5 828 | 5 909 | 5 294 | 6 013 | 7 507 | 9 263 | 10 943 | 10 449 | 11 216 | 9 723 | |
| United Kingdom | 4 649 | 5 360 | 4 724 | 5 199 | 6 062 | 5 864 | 6 541 | 8 129 | 9 243 | 9 566 | |
| France | 4 345 | 4 428 | 3 962 | 4 127 | 5 028 | 5 430 | 4 915 | 5 526 | 6 384 | 7 300 | |
| Pakistan | 14 201 | 15 353 | 14 173 | 12 351 | 12 793 | 13 575 | 12 329 | 9 545 | 8 052 | 6 214 | |
| Iran | 5 616 | 5 746 | 7 889 | 5 651 | 6 063 | 5 502 | 7 073 | 6 663 | 6 010 | 6 065 | |
| Korea, Republic of | 7 639 | 9 608 | 7 334 | 7 089 | 5 337 | 5 819 | 6 178 | 5 866 | 7 246 | 5 864 | |
| Morocco | 2 560 | 3 951 | 4 057 | 3 243 | 3 471 | 2 692 | 3 109 | 3 789 | 3 906 | 5 222 | |
| Algeria | 2 529 | 3 009 | 3 030 | 2 786 | 3 209 | 3 131 | 4 513 | 3 172 | 3 228 | 4 785 | |
| United Arab Emirates | 3 084 | 4 523 | 4 444 | 3 321 | 4 358 | 4 053 | 4 100 | 3 368 | 4 695 | 4 640 | |
| Iraq | 1 384 | 1 597 | 1 365 | 969 | 1 140 | 1 316 | 977 | 1 601 | 2 570 | 4 567 | |
| Sri Lanka | 5 849 | 5 520 | 4 968 | 4 448 | 4 135 | 4 690 | 4 490 | 3 934 | 4 509 | 4 269 | |
| Colombia | 2 228 | 2 967 | 3 225 | 4 273 | 4 438 | 6 031 | 5 813 | 4 833 | 4 995 | 4 240 | |
| Germany | 2 369 | 1 846 | 1 624 | 2 098 | 2 387 | 2 635 | 3 030 | 2 555 | 4 057 | 4 080 | |
| Other countries | 92 184 | 99 628 | 89 806 | 86 947 | 94 592 | 99 281 | 96 084 | 95 196 | 93 525 | 93 196 | |
| Total | 227 455 | 250 640 | 229 049 | 221 348 | 235 825 | 262 241 | 251 642 | 236 754 | 247 247 | 252 179 | |

TABLE B.1.1 Chile (Permanent and Temporary)

| | CHILE | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Peru | 12 851 | 15 644 | 19 954 | 28 635 | 53 225 | 38 953 | 27 582 |
| Colombia | 1 008 | 1 146 | 1 674 | 2 449 | 3 344 | 4 389 | 5 314 |
| Argentina | 4 942 | 4 309 | 4 085 | 3 517 | 3 023 | 3 746 | 3 851 |
| Bolivia | 1 329 | 1 406 | 1 612 | 1 939 | 6 038 | 4 525 | 3 635 |
| Ecuador | 1 968 | 1 824 | 1 913 | 2 187 | 3 082 | 3 060 | 2 679 |
| United States | 1 574 | 1 337 | 1 527 | 1 481 | 1 516 | 2 098 | 2 237 |
| China | 502 | 577 | 671 | 729 | 934 | 1 261 | 1 339 |
| Brazil | 687 | 750 | 843 | 1 131 | 1 206 | 1 218 | 1 106 |
| Spain | 477 | 468 | 535 | 601 | 550 | 713 | 751 |
| Uruguay | 622 | 727 | 706 | 791 | 905 | 995 | 688 |
| Venezuela [Bol. Rep. of] | 419 | 404 | 361 | 379 | 566 | 622 | 665 |
| Mexico | 320 | 326 | 412 | 506 | 547 | 666 | 660 |
| Paraguay | 236 | 235 | 325 | 370 | 609 | 723 | 657 |
| Dominican Republic | 62 | 70 | 125 | 158 | 257 | 19 | 554 |
| France | 319 | 291 | 393 | 390 | 366 | 529 | 464 |
| Germany | 232 | 247 | 310 | 322 | 329 | 425 | 409 |
| Other countries | 2 287 | 2 338 | 2 703 | 2 931 | 2 880 | 4 437 | 4 468 |
| Total | 29 835 | 32 099 | 38 149 | 48 516 | 79 377 | 68 379 | 57 059 |

TABLE B.1.1 El Salvador (Permanent)

| | EL SALVADOR | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------|------------|------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Guatemala | 69 | | 53 | 65 |
| Nicaragua | 80 | | 88 | 53 |
| United States | 60 | | 57 | 43 |
| Honduras | 81 | | 57 | 41 |
| Mexico | 27 | | 38 | 36 |
| Colombia | 50 | | 32 | 32 |
| Costa Rica | 23 | | 23 | 24 |
| Spain | 26 | | 37 | 18 |
| Taiwan | 19 | | 19 | 15 |
| Canada | 6 | | 6 | 9 |
| Panama | 19 | | 12 | 9 |
| Peru | 10 | | 20 | 9 |
| Argentina | 8 | | 23 | 9 |
| Cuba | 2 | | 10 | 7 |
| Italy | 16 | | 4 | 7 |
| Venezuela [Bolivarian Republic of] | 4 | | 15 | 7 |
| Other countries | 86 | | 97 | 50 |
| Total | 586 | | 591 | 434 |

TABLE B.1.1 United States (Permanent)

| | UNITED STATES | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Mexico | 173 493 | 205 560 | 218 822 | 115 585 | 175 411 | 161 445 | 173 749 | 148 640 | 189 989 | 164 920 |
| China | 45 585 | 56 267 | 61 082 | 40 568 | 55 494 | 69 933 | 87 307 | 76 655 | 80 271 | 64 238 |
| Philippines | 42 343 | 52 919 | 51 040 | 45 250 | 57 846 | 60 746 | 74 606 | 72 596 | 54 030 | 60 029 |
| India | 41 903 | 70 032 | 70 823 | 50 228 | 70 151 | 84 680 | 61 369 | 65 353 | 63 352 | 57 304 |
| Dominican Republic | 17 465 | 21 195 | 22 515 | 26 159 | 30 506 | 27 503 | 38 068 | 28 024 | 31 879 | 49 414 |
| Cuba | 18 960 | 27 453 | 28 182 | 9 262 | 20 488 | 36 261 | 45 614 | 29 104 | 49 500 | 38 954 |
| Vietnam | 26 553 | 35 419 | 33 563 | 22 087 | 31 524 | 32 784 | 30 691 | 28 691 | 31 497 | 29 234 |
| Colombia | 14 427 | 16 627 | 18 758 | 14 720 | 18 846 | 25 566 | 43 144 | 33 187 | 30 213 | 27 849 |
| Korea, Republic of | 15 721 | 20 532 | 20 724 | 12 382 | 19 766 | 26 562 | 24 386 | 22 405 | 26 666 | 25 859 |
| Haiti | 22 337 | 27 031 | 20 213 | 12 293 | 14 191 | 14 524 | 22 226 | 30 405 | 26 007 | 24 280 |
| Jamaica | 15 949 | 15 322 | 14 835 | 13 347 | 14 430 | 18 345 | 24 976 | 19 375 | 18 477 | 21 783 |
| Pakistan | 14 504 | 16 393 | 13 694 | 9 415 | 12 086 | 14 926 | 17 418 | 13 492 | 19 719 | 21 555 |
| El Salvador | 22 543 | 31 089 | 31 060 | 28 231 | 29 807 | 21 359 | 31 782 | 21 127 | 19 659 | 19 909 |
| Iran | 8 487 | 10 425 | 12 960 | 7 230 | 10 434 | 13 887 | 13 947 | 10 460 | 13 852 | 18 553 |
| Peru | 9 579 | 11 062 | 11 918 | 9 409 | 11 794 | 15 676 | 21 718 | 17 699 | 15 184 | 16 957 |
| Bangladesh | 7 204 | 7 152 | 5 483 | 4 616 | 8 061 | 11 487 | 14 644 | 12 074 | 11 753 | 16 651 |
| Other countries | 343 945 | 434 421 | 423 678 | 282 755 | 377 045 | 486 573 | 540 478 | 423 128 | 425 075 | 473 324 |
| Total | 840 998 | 1 058 899 | 1 059 350 | 703 537 | 957 880 | 1 122 257 | 1 266 123 | 1 052 415 | 1 107 123 | 1 130 813 |

TABLE B.1.1 Mexico (Permanent)

| | MEXICO | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| United States | 1 409 | 2 155 | 2 881 |
| Guatemala | 87 | 1 005 | 2 080 |
| China | 569 | 1 327 | 1 958 |
| Colombia | 302 | 1 051 | 1 898 |
| Cuba | 319 | 970 | 1 735 |
| Honduras | 40 | 765 | 1 406 |
| Argentina | 500 | 921 | 1 378 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 263 | 743 | 1 310 |
| Spain | 308 | 566 | 865 |
| El Salvador | 86 | 457 | 796 |
| Peru | 191 | 412 | 667 |
| Canada | 217 | 397 | 586 |
| France | 184 | 357 | 512 |
| Italy | 151 | 323 | 501 |
| Brazil | 192 | 304 | 439 |
| Other countries | 2 002 | 3 350 | 4 840 |
| Total | 6 820 | 15 103 | 23 852 |

TABLE B.1.1 Uruguay (Permanent y Temporary)

| | URUGUAY | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Argentina | 829 | 519 | 324 | 309 | 257 | 1 056 | 1 043 |
| Brazil | 177 | 215 | 168 | 144 | 143 | 892 | 866 |
| Rest of America | 245 | 268 | 165 | 199 | 236 | 712 | 659 |
| United States | 155 | 178 | 161 | 138 | 188 | 249 | 288 |
| Rest of Europe | 64 | 80 | 95 | 115 | 238 | 277 | 178 |
| Chile | 60 | 44 | 44 | 25 | 39 | 147 | 138 |
| Germany | 28 | 32 | 35 | 36 | 54 | 154 | 137 |
| Spain | 52 | 48 | 36 | 50 | 45 | 118 | 133 |
| Paraguay | 65 | 53 | 44 | 42 | 36 | 109 | 124 |
| France | 39 | 41 | 41 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 54 |
| Italy | 34 | 30 | 25 | 17 | 26 | 78 | 49 |
| Great Britain | 10 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 20 | 29 |
| Other countries | 93 | 105 | 69 | 43 | 40 | 138 | 127 |
| Total | 1 851 | 1 631 | 1 216 | 1 156 | 1 344 | 3 981 | 3 825 |

4. ENTRIES OF ASYLUM SEEKERS IN THE AMERICAS, 2000-2009.

TABLE A.1.3 Selected countries

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Argentina | 544 | 495 | 283 | 243 | 312 | 416 | 355 | 540 | 859 | 765 |
| Bahamas | 342 | — | 135 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Belize | 47 | 38 | 19 | 7 | 35 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 24 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 7 | 20 | 24 | 10 | 27 | 22 | 59 | 179 | 45 | 42 |
| Brazil | 913 | 509 | 882 | 422 | 374 | 579 | 864 | 590 | 595 | 389 |
| Canada | 34 252 | 44 038 | 39 498 | 31 937 | 25 750 | 20 786 | 22 873 | 28 342 | 34 800 | 33 970 |
| Chile | 69 | 81 | 43 | 87 | 203 | 380 | 573 | 756 | 872 | — |
| Colombia | 8 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 40 | 86 | 70 | 124 | 89 | 372 |
| Costa Rica | 1 686 | 5 214 | 3 785 | 1 745 | 1 443 | 0 | 775 | 891 | 966 | 1 184 |
| Cuba | 116 | 93 | 30 | 29 | 15 | 44 | 25 | 21 | 10 | 10 |
| Dominican Republic | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ecuador | 1 666 | 3 455 | 6 766 | 11 463 | 7 858 | 7 091 | 7 784 | 15 035 | 17 607 | 35 514 |
| El Salvador | 5 | 23 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 100 |
| Guatemala | 54 | 69 | 43 | 10 | 15 | 26 | 34 | 55 | 14 | 31 |
| Haiti | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| Honduras | 31 | 30 | 75 | 73 | 93 | 106 | 20 | 34 | 44 | 38 |
| Jamaica | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mexico | 277 | 415 | 257 | 275 | 404 | 687 | 480 | 374 | 317 | 680 |
| Nicaragua | 22 | 13 | 22 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 41 | 59 | 71 | 272 |
| Panama | 204 | 81 | 126 | 19 | 354 | 435 | 358 | 358 | 202 | 423 |
| Paraguay | 4 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 35 | 15 | 19 |
| Peru | 16 | 67 | 93 | 141 | 148 | 222 | 297 | 269 | 211 | 187 |
| Saint Lucia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | — | — | — | — | — | — | .. | 15 | 63 | 147 |
| United States | 40 867 | 59 432 | 58 439 | 43 338 | 44 972 | 39 240 | 41 101 | 40 449 | 39 362 | 38 080 |
| Uruguay | 9 | 12 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 25 | 29 | 16 | 37 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 102 | 212 | 708 | 1 356 | 2 264 | 1 658 | 2 234 | 2 365 | 2 960 | 2 873 |
| Total | 81 313 | 114 320 | 111 254 | 91 224 | 84 349 | 71 835 | 77 996 | 90 533 | 99 133 | 115 180 |
| Canada and United States | 75 119 | 103 470 | 97 937 | 75 275 | 70 722 | 60 026 | 63 974 | 68 791 | 74 162 | 72 050 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 6 194 | 10 850 | 13 317 | 15 949 | 13 627 | 11 809 | 14 022 | 21 742 | 24 971 | 43 130 |

Source: UNHCR

5. OUTFLOWS OF NATIONALS INTO OECD COUNTRIES BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

TABLE C.1.1 Argentina

| | ARGENTINA | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Spain | 6 668 | 15 976 | 35 405 | 21 391 | 25 609 | 24 659 | 24 191 | 21 462 | 17 146 | 9 240 |
| United States | 2 317 | 3 297 | 3 661 | 3 129 | 4 805 | 7 081 | 7 327 | 5 645 | 5 353 | 5 780 |
| Chile | | | | 4 942 | 4 309 | 4 085 | 3 517 | 3 023 | 3 746 | 3 851 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | 500 | 921 | 1 378 |
| Germany | 930 | 1 017 | 1 437 | 1 065 | 818 | 767 | 885 | 944 | 911 | 896 |
| Canada | 455 | 625 | 845 | 1 783 | 1 648 | 1 169 | 894 | 624 | 542 | 492 |
| Japan | | | | | | | 453 | 488 | 505 | 377 |
| France | 184 | 273 | 429 | 386 | 314 | 269 | 233 | 226 | 222 | 294 |
| Israel | 1 053 | 1 375 | 5 932 | 1 371 | 458 | 397 | 293 | 319 | 188 | 284 |
| Australia | 84 | 111 | 127 | 209 | 383 | 387 | 267 | 174 | 175 | 161 |
| Holanda | 92 | 142 | 167 | 154 | 116 | 89 | 114 | 105 | 162 | 129 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | 114 | 109 |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | 92 | 85 | 60 | 82 |
| Korea (Republic of) | | | | | | | | 82 | 100 | 79 |
| Sweden | 42 | 61 | 77 | 84 | 52 | 65 | 62 | 64 | 84 | 75 |
| Other countries | 1 484 | 288 | 265 | 278 | 4 447 | 1 945 | 1 369 | 1 349 | 1 297 | 237 |
| Total | 13 309 | 23 165 | 48 345 | 34 792 | 42 959 | 40 913 | 39 697 | 35 090 | 31 526 | 23 464 |

TABLE C.1.1 Belize

| | BELIZE | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| United States | 757 | 936 | 966 | 588 | 871 | 876 | 1 252 | 1 073 | 1 077 | 1 041 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | 4 | 43 | 74 |
| Canada | 26 | 23 | 33 | 15 | 26 | 36 | 29 | 30 | 53 | 41 |
| Japan | | | | | | | 15 | 7 | 18 | 21 |
| Turkey | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Other countries | 12 | 17 | 21 | 16 | 28 | 14 | 16 | 29 | 21 | 18 |
| Total | 803 | 985 | 1 030 | 626 | 936 | 936 | 1 323 | 1 153 | 1 222 | 1 205 |

TABLE C.1.1 Canada

| | CANADA | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| United States | 16 057 | 21 752 | 19 352 | 11 350 | 15 569 | 21 878 | 18 207 | 15 495 | 15 109 | 16 140 |
| United Kingdom | 6 289 | 4 202 | 5 000 | 6 000 | | | 6 000 | | 7 000 | |
| Korea (Republic of) | | 4 227 | 5 274 | 5 284 | 5 602 | 5 770 | 5 945 | 6 393 | 6 644 | 6 739 |
| Japan | | | | | | | 3 562 | 3 284 | 3 631 | 2 743 |
| Germany | 2 575 | 2 587 | 2 652 | 2 757 | 2 572 | 2 482 | 2 494 | 2 834 | 2 862 | 2 653 |
| Australia | 1 045 | 1 307 | 1 322 | 1 336 | 1 416 | 1 470 | 1 696 | 1 588 | 1 727 | 1 895 |
| France | 989 | 1 136 | 946 | 897 | 983 | 965 | 921 | 760 | 926 | 851 |
| Holanda | 709 | 754 | 636 | 560 | 511 | 599 | 663 | 746 | 809 | 755 |
| Belgium | 566 | 540 | 632 | 628 | 578 | 665 | 584 | 626 | 653 | 677 |
| Turkey | 464 | 497 | 460 | 605 | 654 | 767 | 900 | 744 | 744 | 632 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | 217 | 397 | 586 |
| Spain | 162 | 234 | 259 | 258 | 439 | 514 | 521 | 610 | 554 | 571 |
| New Zealand | 305 | 385 | 262 | 286 | 312 | 528 | 524 | 412 | 430 | 465 |
| Sweden | 235 | 190 | 236 | 208 | 197 | 180 | 227 | 234 | 268 | 344 |
| Austria | 194 | 187 | 224 | 214 | 206 | 228 | 243 | 317 | 327 | 297 |
| Other countries | 2 040 | 2 235 | 1 949 | 1 887 | 2 555 | 2 168 | 2 164 | 1 544 | 1 871 | 1 638 |
| Total | 31 630 | 40 233 | 39 204 | 32 270 | 31 594 | 38 214 | 44 651 | 35 804 | 43 952 | 36 986 |

TABLE C.1.1 Chile

| | CHILE | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Spain | 2 264 | 3 049 | 3 930 | 4 375 | 7 800 | 8 856 | 9 884 | 9 633 | 6 715 | 4 258 |
| United States | 1 700 | 1 921 | 1 839 | 1 310 | 1 810 | 2 404 | 2 774 | 2 274 | 2 017 | 2 250 |
| Germany | 729 | 731 | 789 | 794 | 799 | 723 | 738 | 788 | 868 | 810 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | 124 | 251 | 393 |
| Sweden | 382 | 425 | 394 | 404 | 403 | 343 | 442 | 402 | 372 | 390 |
| Canada | 374 | 377 | 437 | 343 | 375 | 392 | 452 | 546 | 359 | 388 |
| France | 213 | 221 | 222 | 211 | 206 | 195 | 226 | 183 | 244 | 238 |
| Australia | 153 | 158 | 188 | 211 | 188 | 195 | 195 | 176 | 181 | 236 |
| Japan | | | | | | | 163 | 143 | 185 | 172 |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | 79 | 129 | 109 | 151 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | 118 | 145 |
| Norway | 139 | 140 | 163 | 119 | 145 | 132 | 141 | 102 | 122 | 136 |
| Holanda | 87 | 78 | 99 | 104 | 146 | 281 | 248 | 101 | 93 | 122 |
| Austria | 36 | 43 | 84 | 87 | 71 | 89 | 47 | 74 | 62 | 87 |
| Israel | 75 | 79 | 55 | 100 | 60 | 74 | 61 | 61 | 71 | 68 |
| Other countries | 60 | 55 | 57 | 54 | 55 | 64 | 65 | 75 | 94 | 76 |
| Total | 6 212 | 7 277 | 8 257 | 8 112 | 12 058 | 13 748 | 15 515 | 14 811 | 11 861 | 9 920 |

TABLE C.1.1 Colombia

| | COLOMBIA | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| United States | 14 427 | 16 627 | 18 758 | 14 720 | 18 846 | 25 571 | 43 151 | 33 187 | 30 213 | 27 849 |
| Spain | 46 063 | 71 220 | 34 235 | 11 121 | 21 502 | 24 945 | 35 621 | 41 725 | 42 166 | 25 558 |
| Chile | | | | 1 008 | 1 146 | 1 674 | 2 449 | 3 344 | 4 389 | 5 314 |
| Canada | 2 228 | 2 967 | 3 226 | 4 273 | 4 438 | 6 031 | 5 813 | 4 833 | 4 995 | 4 240 |
| Italy | 2 313 | | | | 2 142 | 1 318 | 1 214 | 1 565 | 2 021 | |
| Germany | | | 1 743 | 1 476 | 1 458 | 1 390 | 1 394 | 1 335 | 1 707 | 1 902 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | 302 | 1 051 | 1 898 |
| France | 411 | 645 | 635 | 550 | 558 | 607 | 903 | 756 | 725 | 707 |
| Australia | 178 | 223 | 288 | 375 | 399 | 405 | 383 | 382 | 467 | 530 |
| Holanda | 348 | 404 | 471 | 438 | 381 | 324 | 308 | 283 | 364 | 445 |
| Japan | | | | | | | 352 | 368 | 329 | 355 |
| Sweden | 237 | 250 | 188 | 176 | 259 | 444 | 506 | 327 | 297 | 246 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | 257 | 237 |
| Austria | 102 | 98 | 94 | 115 | 99 | 105 | 74 | 88 | 106 | 104 |
| Korea (Republic of) | | | | | | | | | 104 | 102 |
| Other countries | 1 268 | 1 169 | 312 | 272 | 190 | 395 | 425 | 581 | 498 | 385 |
| Total | 67 575 | 93 603 | 59 950 | 34 524 | 51 418 | 63 209 | 92 593 | 89 076 | 89 689 | 69 872 |

TABLE C.1.1 Ecuador

| | ECUADOR | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Spain | 91 141 | 82 639 | 88 967 | 72 839 | 17 202 | 15 234 | 21 387 | 30 162 | 37 752 | 18 212 |
| United States | 7 651 | 9 665 | 10 561 | 7 066 | 8 626 | 11 608 | 17 490 | 12 248 | 11 663 | 12 128 |
| Italy | 2 964 | | 5 283 | | 5 012 | 1 830 | 1 923 | 4 214 | 5 915 | |
| Chile | | | | 1 968 | 1 824 | 1 913 | 2 187 | 3 082 | 3 060 | 2 679 |
| Germany | | | 854 | 894 | 653 | 665 | 531 | 580 | 578 | 600 |
| Canada | 356 | 366 | 446 | 380 | 506 | 561 | 620 | 591 | 642 | 529 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | 351 | 490 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | 59 | 130 | 226 |
| France | 85 | 114 | 132 | 171 | 208 | 195 | 288 | 192 | 206 | 182 |
| Japan | | | | | | | 89 | 78 | 106 | 156 |
| Holanda | 121 | 107 | 140 | 138 | 126 | 129 | 121 | 119 | 128 | 111 |
| Sweden | 43 | 67 | 109 | 105 | 84 | 94 | 202 | 145 | 106 | 97 |
| Australia | 29 | 40 | 41 | 38 | 47 | 49 | 56 | 32 | 39 | 45 |
| Korea (Republic of) | | | | | | | | | 54 | 44 |
| Austria | 35 | 42 | 77 | 89 | 58 | 48 | 36 | 33 | 35 | 40 |
| Other countries | 945 | 604 | 67 | 73 | 75 | 107 | 78 | 125 | 116 | 121 |
| Total | 103 370 | 93 644 | 106 677 | 83 761 | 34 421 | 32 433 | 45 008 | 51 660 | 60 881 | 35 660 |

TABLE C.1.1 El Salvador

| | EL SALVADOR | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| United States | 22 543 | 31 089 | 31 060 | 28 231 | 29 807 | 21 359 | 31 783 | 21 127 | 19 659 | 19 909 |
| Spain | 209 | 294 | 302 | 292 | 559 | 712 | 1 127 | 1 617 | 1 200 | 914 |
| Canada | 552 | 446 | 469 | 441 | 437 | 428 | 421 | 923 | 1 107 | 825 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | 86 | 457 | 796 |
| Germany | | | 66 | 86 | 82 | 62 | 67 | 82 | 73 | 101 |
| Chile | | | | 34 | 33 | 40 | 44 | 60 | 95 | 86 |
| Japan | | | | | | | 99 | 58 | 57 | 82 |
| Australia | 27 | 35 | 39 | 19 | 20 | 27 | 28 | 19 | 53 | 54 |
| Sweden | 37 | 30 | 37 | 49 | 37 | 37 | 98 | 39 | 50 | 50 |
| France | 10 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | 11 | 17 |
| Other countries | 16 | 33 | 25 | 27 | 19 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 53 | 27 |
| Total | 23 394 | 31 943 | 32 012 | 29 193 | 31 002 | 22 708 | 33 717 | 24 058 | 22 830 | 22 878 |

TABLE C.1.1 United States

| | UNITED STATES | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Korea (Republic of) | 14 709 | 16 189 | 18 986 | 17 051 | 17 662 | 18 756 | 19 441 | 21 095 | 24 805 | 28 161 |
| Japan | 23 954 | 20 612 | 21 451 | 21 494 | 21 267 | 22 074 | 22 196 | 22 790 | 24 021 | 23 549 |
| Germany | 16 523 | 15 979 | 15 466 | 14 666 | 15 292 | 15 228 | 16 341 | 17 495 | 17 542 | 17 706 |
| United Kingdom | 13 963 | 13 059 | 16 000 | 16 000 | 14 000 | 15 000 | 16 000 | 15 000 | 17 000 | 17 000 |
| Canada | 5 828 | 5 911 | 5 294 | 6 013 | 7 507 | 9 262 | 10 943 | 10 450 | 11 216 | 9 723 |
| Turkey | 6 446 | 5 546 | 5 777 | 5 795 | 5 630 | 6 119 | 6 598 | 5 992 | 5 992 | 5 356 |
| Spain | 1 349 | 1 588 | 1 998 | 2 094 | 3 670 | 3 980 | 4 347 | 4 607 | 4 752 | 4 586 |
| Holanda | 3 365 | 3 118 | 3 042 | 2 533 | 2 260 | 2 512 | 3 121 | 3 184 | 3 437 | 3 091 |
| Australia | 1 773 | 2 319 | 2 641 | 2 527 | 2 965 | 3 004 | 2 932 | 2 819 | 2 964 | 3 075 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | 1 409 | 2 155 | 2 881 |
| Belgium | 2 794 | 2 891 | 2 701 | 2 483 | 2 603 | 2 408 | 2 553 | 2 455 | 2 631 | 2 650 |
| Israel | 1 237 | 1 250 | 1 536 | 1 688 | 1 891 | 2 045 | 2 159 | 2 094 | 2 022 | 2 473 |
| Czech Republic | 87 | 119 | 709 | 894 | 657 | 1 374 | 1 804 | 1 738 | 2 217 | 2 464 |
| Chile | | | | 1 574 | 1 337 | 1 527 | 1 481 | 1 516 | 2 098 | 2 237 |
| France | 2 580 | 2 578 | 2 415 | 2 300 | 2 625 | 2 356 | 2 250 | 2 045 | 2 283 | 2 209 |
| Other countries | 18 566 | 20 866 | 23 346 | 11 553 | 19 933 | 19 717 | 18 294 | 15 179 | 19 382 | 9 677 |
| Total | 113 174 | 112 025 | 121 362 | 108 665 | 119 299 | 125 362 | 130 460 | 129 868 | 144 517 | 136 838 |

TABLE C.1.1 Mexico

| | MEXICO | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| United States | 173 493 | 205 560 | 218 822 | 115 585 | 175 411 | 161 445 | 173 753 | 148 640 | 189 989 | 164 920 |
| Spain | 1 395 | 1 788 | 2 746 | 2 672 | 5 254 | 5 434 | 5 533 | 5 874 | 6 163 | 4 869 |
| Canada | 1 658 | 1 939 | 1 919 | 1 738 | 2 245 | 2 851 | 2 830 | 3 224 | 2 831 | 3 104 |
| Germany | 1 768 | 1 667 | 1 870 | 2 048 | 2 108 | 2 213 | 2 636 | 2 510 | 2 899 | 2 777 |
| Chile | | | | 320 | 326 | 412 | 506 | 547 | 666 | 660 |
| France | 293 | 364 | 386 | 400 | 422 | 416 | 422 | 421 | 463 | 560 |
| Japan | | | | | | | 834 | 694 | 683 | 500 |
| Holanda | 194 | 213 | 325 | 261 | 235 | 237 | 313 | 311 | 408 | 391 |
| Australia | 48 | 50 | 63 | 73 | 78 | 109 | 178 | 183 | 282 | 288 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | 247 | 258 |
| Korea (Republic of) | | | | | | | | 227 | 208 | 252 |
| Austria | 110 | 87 | 112 | 74 | 130 | 134 | 136 | 165 | 183 | 220 |
| Sweden | 138 | 125 | 109 | 134 | 135 | 159 | 127 | 147 | 208 | 186 |
| Poland | | | | | | 61 | 79 | 85 | 120 | 156 |
| Israel | 67 | 62 | 32 | 72 | 53 | 64 | 72 | 6 | 83 | 121 |
| Other countries | 1 089 | 811 | 232 | 234 | 1 233 | 347 | 460 | 422 | 637 | 445 |
| Total | 180 253 | 212 666 | 226 616 | 123 611 | 187 630 | 173 882 | 187 879 | 163 456 | 206 070 | 179 707 |

TABLE C.1.1 Uruguay

| | URUGUAY | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Spain | 1 279 | 2 783 | 6 171 | 8 331 | 11 311 | 7 662 | 8 581 | 7 902 | 5 444 | 2 416 |
| United States | 426 | 541 | 536 | 469 | 787 | 1 154 | 1 664 | 1 418 | 1 451 | 1 775 |
| Chile | | | | 622 | 727 | 706 | 791 | 905 | 995 | 688 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | 40 | 135 | 231 |
| Canada | 79 | 73 | 103 | 108 | 149 | 294 | 202 | 175 | 161 | 108 |
| Israel | 98 | 163 | 516 | 394 | 80 | 111 | 73 | 116 | 79 | 87 |
| Germany | | | 114 | 93 | 77 | 76 | 81 | 82 | 85 | 79 |
| Turkey | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 71 |
| Japan | | | | | | | 48 | 62 | 73 | 60 |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | 43 | 52 | 58 | 32 |
| Australia | 17 | 42 | 31 | 50 | 59 | 59 | 55 | 37 | 42 | 32 |
| France | 19 | 16 | 29 | 35 | 35 | 28 | 30 | 40 | 29 | 29 |
| Sweden | 27 | 26 | 34 | 44 | 47 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 25 |
| Holanda | 18 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 12 |
| Other countries | 16 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 27 | 30 | 29 | 34 | 60 | 44 |
| Total | 1 979 | 3 682 | 7 571 | 10 181 | 13 310 | 10 165 | 11 655 | 10 923 | 8 674 | 5 689 |

This document is the first 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 first phase: Argentina, Belize, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico 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, adjusting to the needs of the region in accordance with a participatory process involving the countries of the Americas through a network of national correspondents and the participation of national and international organisations working in the field of migration.

The SICREMI is an initiative of the Migration and Development Program of the Department of Social Development and Employment of the Organisation of American States 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.



Organization of American States

Migration and Development Program
Department of Social Development and Employment
17th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C., U.S.A. 20006

www.oas.org

