

Metadata related to tables A.1.1, A.1.2. and B.1.1 **Migration flows in selected OECD countries****Flow data based on Population Registers**

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Austria	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 6 weeks.	Until 2001, data are from local population registers. Starting in 2002, they are from the central population register, where the nationality field is optional. The "other countries" line includes persons whose nationality is unknown.	Statistics Austria.
Belgium	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 3 months. Outflows include administrative corrections.	Figures do not include asylum seekers who are recorded in a separate register.	Population Register, National Statistical Office.
Czech Republic	<i>Criteria for registering migrants:</i> foreigners with a permanent or a long-term residence permit or asylum granted in the given year.	Until 2000, data include only holders of a permanent residence permit. From 2001 on, data also include refugees and long-term residence permit holders whose stay exceeds a year.	Czech Statistical Office.
Denmark	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 3 months. However, the data presented in the tables count immigrants who live legally in Denmark, are registered in the Central population register, and have been living in the country for at least one year. Data for 2006 in Tables A have been estimated. Outflows include administrative corrections.	Asylum seekers and all those with temporary residence permits are excluded from the data.	Central population register, Statistics Denmark.
Finland	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a residence permit, intending to stay in the country for at least 1 year.	Foreign persons of Finnish origin are included.	Central population register, Statistics Finland.
Germany	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 1 week.	Includes asylum seekers living in private households. Excludes inflows of ethnic Germans.	Central Population register, Federal Statistical Office.
Hungary	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a long-term residence permit (valid for up to 1 year).	Data include foreigners who have been residing in the country for at least a year and who currently hold a long-term permit. Data are presented by actual year of entry (whatever the type of permit when entering the country). Outflow data do not include people whose permit has expired.	Register of long-term residence permits, Ministry of the Interior and Central Statistical Office.
Japan	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a valid visa and intending to remain in the country for more than 90 days.	Excluding temporary visitors and re-entries.	Register of foreigners, Ministry of Justice, Immigration Bureau.
Luxembourg	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 3 months.		Central population register, Central Office of Statistics and Economic Studies (Statec).
Netherlands	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 4 of the next 6 months. Outflows exclude administrative corrections.	Inflows include some asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres).	Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics.
Norway	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 6 months.	Includes asylum seekers awaiting decisions on their application for refugee status. In 1999, inflow data include refugees from Kosovo who received temporary protection in Norway.	Central population register, Statistics Norway.
Slovak Republic	Data from 1993 to 2002 refer to newly granted long term and permanent residence permits. In accordance with the 2002 law, data include permanent residence, temporary residence, and tolerated residence.		Register of foreigners, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.
Spain	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> Residing in the municipality. Data refer to country of origin and not to country of birth.	Statistics on changes of residence (EVR).	Local register (Padron municipal de habitantes), National Statistical Institute (INE).
Sweden	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 1 year.	Asylum seekers and temporary workers are not included in inflows.	Population register, Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland	<i>Criteria for registering foreigners:</i> holding a permanent or an annual residence permit Holders of an L-permit (short duration) are also included if their stay in the country is longer than 12 months. Data for 2006 refers to Serbia and not to Serbia and Montenegro.		Register of foreigners, Federal Office of Immigration, Integration and Emigration.

Metadata related to tables A.1.1, A.1.2, and B.1.1 **Migration flows in selected OECD countries (cont.)****Flow data based on residence permits or other sources**

Country	Types of migrant recorded in the data	Other comments	Source
Australia	<p>A. Permanent migrants: Permanent arrivals are travellers who hold migrant visas, New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle and those who are otherwise eligible to settle.</p> <p>Permanent departures are persons who on departure state that they do not intend to return to Australia.</p> <p>B. Temporary residents: entries of temporary residents (i.e. excluding students). Includes short and long-term temporary entrants, e.g., top managers, executives, specialist and technical workers, diplomats and other personnel of foreign government temporary business entry, working holiday makers and entertainers.</p> <p>Long-term departures include persons departing for a temporary stay of more than twelve months.</p>	<p>Data refer to the fiscal year (July to June of the year indicated) from 1992 on. From 1996 on, inflow data include those persons granted permanent residence while already temporary residents in Australia.</p> <p>Data refer to the fiscal year (July to June of the year indicated). Data for 2002 and 2003 have been corrected.</p>	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, Population Research.
Canada	<p><i>Permanent</i>: Inflows of persons who have acquired permanent resident status.</p> <p><i>Temporary</i>: Inflows of people who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit. Temporary residents include foreign workers (including seasonal workers), foreign students, refugee claimants, people allowed to remain temporarily in Canada on humanitarian grounds and other individuals entering Canada on a temporary basis who are not under the authority of a work or a student permit and who are not seeking protection.</p>	<p>All data on inflows of permanent residents includes people who were granted permanent residence from abroad and also those who have acquired this status while already present in Canada on a temporary basis.</p> <p>Table B.1.1 presents the inflow of persons who have acquired permanent resident status only. Country of origin refers to country of last permanent residence.</p>	Citizenship and Immigration Canada
France	Data consist of those entering as permanent workers plus those entering under family reunification. Persons entering as self-employed and persons entering under other permits relating to family reunification are also included.		ANAEM (Agence nationale de l'accueil des étrangers et des migrations).
Greece	Issues of residence permits.	Excluding ethnic Greeks.	Ministry of Public Order.
Ireland	Figures are derived from the CSO series of Annual Labour Force Surveys over the period from 1987 to 1996 and the QNHS series from 1997 on. The estimates relate to those persons resident in the country at the time of the survey and who were living abroad at a point in time twelve months earlier. Data for EU refer to EU-25. Major revision applied to inflows data since 2003.		Central Statistical Office.
Italy	Issues of residence permits, including short-term ones (excluding renewals) which are still valid at the end of the year. In principle, this excludes seasonal workers.	New entries were 130 745 in 1999 and 155 264 in 2000. Other permits are first-time permits issued to foreigners who had applied for regularisation in 1998.	Ministry of the Interior.
Korea	Data refer to long-term inflows/outflows (more than 90 days).		Ministry of Justice.
Mexico	<p><i>Inflows</i>: Entries of <i>immigrantes</i> (retirees, highly skilled workers, family members, artists, sportsmen...) including re-entries.</p> <p><i>Outflows</i>: Data refer to <i>immigrantes</i>.</p>	Data are not available by country of origin.	National Statistical Office (INM). Instituto Nacional de Migracion
New Zealand	<p><i>Inflows</i>: Residence approvals.</p> <p><i>Outflows</i>: Permanent and long term departures (foreign-born persons departing permanently or intending to be away for a period of 12 months or more).</p>	Data refer to calendar years.	New Zealand Immigration Service and New Zealand Statistics.
Poland	Number of permanent and "fixed-time" residence permits issued.		Office for repatriation and Aliens.
Portugal	Data based on residence permits. 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 figures include foreigners that entered the country with Long Term Visas (Temporary Stay, Study and Work) issued in each year and also foreigners with Stay Permits which were yearly delivered under the 2001 programme of regularisation (126 90 in 2001, 47 657 in 2002, 9 097 in 2003 and 178 in 2004). In 2005 and 2006, inflows comprehend residence permits and yearly issued long term visas.		SEF, National Statistical Office (INE) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Turkey	Residence permits issued for a duration of residence longer than one month.		General Directorate of Security, Ministry of Interior.
United Kingdom	<p><i>Inflows</i>: Non-British citizens admitted to the United Kingdom. Data in Table A.1.1 have been adjusted to include short term migrants (including asylum seekers) who actually stayed longer than one year. Data by nationality (Table B.1.1.) on inflows are not adjusted.</p> <p><i>Outflows</i>: Non-British citizens leaving the territory of the United Kingdom.</p>		<i>International Passenger Survey</i> , Office for National Statistics. Data by nationality are provided by Eurostat.
United States	<p><i>Permanent inflows</i>: Issues of permanent residence permits.</p> <p><i>Temporary inflows</i>: Data refer to non-immigrant visas issued, excluding visitors and transit passengers (B and C visas) and crewmembers (D visas). Includes family members.</p>	The figures include those persons already present in the United States, that is, those who changed status and those benefiting from the 1986 legalisation program. Data cover the fiscal year (October to September of the year indicated).	US Department of Justice. United States Department of State. Bureau of Consular Affairs.

@

Metadata related to tables A.1.3. and B.1.3. **Inflows of asylum seekers**

Sources for all countries: Governments, compiled by UNHCR, Population Data Unit.
<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics>

General comments:

All data are based on annual submissions.

Prior to 2003 data for the United Kingdom refer to number of cases, and not persons.

Data for the United States for 2004-2006 is a combination of INS affirmative applications and EOIR defensive applications (INS=number of cases; EOIR=number of persons).

From 2003 on, data for France include unaccompanied minors.

Data for Serbia might include asylum-seekers from Serbia, Montenegro, Serbia and Montenegro, and/or FR Yugoslavia.

Data for Table A.1.3. generally refer to first instance/new applications only and exclude repeat/review/appeal applications while data by origin (Tables B.1.3) may include some repeat/review/appeal applications. This explains why totals in Tables A.1.3. and B.1.3. may be slightly different for some countries.

Metadata related to tables A.1.4. et B.1.4. **Foreign-born population**

Data in *italic* in Table A.1.4. are estimated. Estimates by country of birth are not available. Therefore all data presented in Tables B.1.4. are observed numbers.

For details on sources for observed figures, refer to © below.

Legend: ® Observed figures.
 ε Estimates with the component method (CM) or with the parametric method (PM)

For more details on the method of estimation, please refer to <http://www.oecd.org/els/migration/foreignborn>.

Country	Comments	Source
Australia	® Estimated resident population (ERP) based on Population Censuses. In between Censuses, the ERP is updated by data on births, deaths and net overseas migration. <i>Reference date</i> : 30 June.	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).
Austria	® <i>Reference date</i> : March of the given year. There is a break in time series in 2004	Labour Force Survey, Statistics Austria
Belgium	® Stock of foreign-born citizens recorded in the population register. Asylum seekers are recorded in a separate register.	Population register, National Statistical Office.
Canada	® for 2001 and 2006: Total immigrants (excluding non-permanent residents). "Other countries" include "not stated". ε PM for other years.	Censuses of Population, Statistics Canada.
Denmark	® Immigrants are defined as persons born abroad by parents that are both foreign citizens or born abroad. When no information is available on the country of birth, the person is classified as an immigrant.	Statistics Denmark.
Finland	® Stock of foreign-born citizens recorded in population register. Includes foreign-born persons of Finnish origin.	Central population register, Statistics Finland.
France	® 1999 Census and 2005 (2004-2005 average from the continuous Labour force surveys). ε PM for other years.	National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE).
Germany	® 2000. ε CM for other years.	Database on immigrants in OECD countries (DIOC).
Greece	® Stock of foreign-born citizens recorded in the census (Usual resident population).	National Statistical Service of Greece.
Hungary	® Holders of a permanent or a long-term residence permit. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Register of foreigners, Ministry of the Interior.
Ireland	® for 1996, 2002 and 2006: Persons usually resident and present in their usual residence on census night. ε PM for other years.	Census, Central Statistics Office.
Italy	® <i>Reference date</i> : 2001.	Census, ISTAT.
Luxembourg	® for 2001. ε CM for other years.	Census 2001, Central Office of Statistics and Economic Studies (Stater).
Mexico	® Population aged 5 and over.	2000 Census, National Council on Population (CONAPO)
Netherlands	® <i>Reference date</i> : Presented data is count on 1 january of the next year. Thus population 2006 is the population on 1 january 2007.	Register of Population, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).
New Zealand	® for 1996, 2001 and 2006. ε PM for other years.	Census of population, Statistics New Zealand.
Norway	® <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Central Population Register, Statistics Norway.
Poland	® Excluding foreign temporary residents who at the time of the census had been staying at a given address in Poland for less than 12 months. Country of birth in accordance with political (administrative) boundaries at the time of the census.	Census, Central Statistical Office.
Portugal	® 2001 Census data. ε CM for other years.	Census of population, National Statistical Office (INE)
Slovak Republic	® Census of population who had permanent residence at the date of the Census, 1996 and 2004. ε PM for other years.	Ministry of the Interior.
Spain	® Stock of foreign-born citizens recorded in the population register.	National Statistical Institute (INE)
Sweden	® <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Population register, Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland	® for 2000 Census data. ε CM for other years.	Population Census
Turkey		Census of Population, State Institute of Statistics (SIS).
United Kingdom	® for 2001 (Table A.1.4.). ε PM for other years. Table B.1.4. Foreign-born residents. Figures are rounded and not published if less than 10 000.	Census, Office for National Statistics. Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.
United States	In Table A.1.4, the statistic for the year 2000 is from the population census. Starting with this level the series is estimated using the trend in foreign-born levels from the CPS. On the other hand, the statistics by country of birth (table B.1.4) are taken directly from CPS estimates.	Current Population Survey March Supplement and Census, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Metadata related to tables A.1.5. et B.1.5. **Foreign population**

76a

Country	Comments	Source
Austria	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. <i>Reference date</i> : Annual average	Population Register, Central Office of Statistics.
Belgium	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Asylum seekers are recorded in a separate register. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Population register, National Statistical Office.
Czech Republic	Holders of a permanent residence permit (mainly for family reasons), long-term visas (over 90 days) or a long-term residence permit (1-year permit, renewable). <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Register of foreigners, Ministry of the Interior.
Denmark	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Excludes asylum seekers and all persons with temporary residence permits. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Central population register, Statistics Denmark.
Finland	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in population register. Includes foreign persons of Finnish origin. <i>Reference date</i> : 30 September.	Central population register, Statistics Finland.
France	Foreigners with permanent residence in France. Includes permanent workers, trainees, students and their dependent families. Seasonal and cross-border workers are not included.	Census, National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE).
Germany	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Includes asylum seekers living in private households. Excludes foreign-born persons of German origin (<i>Aussiedler</i>). Decrease in 2004 is due to cross checking of residence register and central alien register. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December. <i>Other comments</i> : Disaggregation by sex and nationality covers only those aged 16 and over.	Central population register, Federal Office of Statistics.
Greece	Labour Force Survey.	National Statistical Service of Greece.
Hungary	Holders of a permanent or a long-term residence permit. From 2000 on, registers have been purged of expired permits. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Register of foreigners, Ministry of the Interior.
Ireland	Estimates in Table A.1.5. are from the Labour Force Survey. Data by nationality (Table B.1.5.) are from the 2002 and 2006 Census and refer to persons aged 15 years and over. <i>Reference date</i> : 28 April 2002 (2002 Census), 2006 Census and 2nd quarter of each year (Labour Force survey).	Central Statistics Office (CSO).
Italy	Data refer to residing foreigners (those who are registered with municipal registry offices). Children under 18 who are registered on their parents' permit are not counted. Data include foreigners who were regularised following the 1987-1988, 1990, 1995-1996, 1998 and 2002 programmes. In 1999 and 2000, figures include 139 601 and 116 253 regularised persons respectively. Data for "Former Yugoslavia" refer to persons entering with a Yugoslav passport (with no other specification). <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Ministry of the Interior.

Metadata related to tables A.1.5. et B.1.5. **Foreign population (cont.)**

Country	Comments	Source
Japan	Foreigners staying in Japan more than 90 days and registered in population registers. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Register of foreigners, Ministry of Justice, Immigration Bureau.
Korea	Foreigners staying in Korea more than 90 days and registered in population registers. Data have been revised since 2002 in order to include foreign nationals with Korean ancestors (called as overseas Koreans) who enter with F-4 visa and are also registered in population registers. The large increase in 2003 is mainly due to a regularisation program introduced in mid 2003.	Ministry of Justice.
Luxembourg	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in population register. Does not include visitors (less than three months) and cross-border workers. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Population register, Central Office of Statistics and Economic Studies (Statec).
Netherlands	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Figures include administrative corrections and asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres). <i>Reference date</i> : Presented data is count on 1 January of the next year. Thus population in 2006 is the population on 1 January 2007.	Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).
Norway	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in population register, including asylum seekers waiting decisions on their application for refugee status. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	CPR, Statistics Norway.
Poland	The data refer to the stock of foreign nationals who are permanent residents of Poland. Excluding foreign permanent residents who had been staying abroad for more than 12 months and foreign temporary residents who had been staying in Poland for less than 12 months. Data for 2006 are from the Central Population Register, <i>Reference date</i> : May 2002.	Census, Central Statistical Office.
Portugal	Holders of a valid residence permit. Data for 1996 include 21 800 permits delivered following the regularisation programmes. Data for 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 include Stay Permits delivered following the 2001 regularisation programme as well as the foreigners who received Long Term Permits (Temporary Stay, Study and Work) issued in each year. Data for 2005 and 2006 comprehend holders of valid Residence Permits, holders of valid Stay Permits (foreigners who renewed their Stay Permits in each year) and holders of Long Term Visas (both issued and renewed every year). Work Visas issued after 2004 comprehend a certain number of foreigners that benefited from the regularisation scheme and also from the specific dispositions applying to Brazilian workers that resulted from a bilateral agreement signed between Portugal and Brazil.	Ministry of the Interior; National Statistical Office (INE) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Slovak Republic	Holders of a long-term or a permanent residence permit.	Register of foreigners, Ministry of the Interior.
Spain	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register.	National Statistical Institute (INE)
Sweden	Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. As in summer 2006, Serbia and Montenegro became two separate countries, people who were previously citizens of Serbia and Montenegro and who have not registered a new country of citizenship with the Swedish Migration Board are reported as having an unknown country of citizenship. This explains the large increase in people with an unknown country of citizenship. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Population register, Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland	Stock of all those with residence or settlement permits (permits B and C respectively). Holders of an L-permit (short duration) are also included if their stay in the country is longer than 12 months. Does not include seasonal or cross-border workers. Data for 2006 refer to Serbia instead of Serbia and Montenegro. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December	Register of foreigners, Federal Office of Immigration, Integration and Emigration.
United Kingdom	Foreign residents. Those with unknown nationality from the New Commonwealth are not included (around 10 000 to 15 000 persons). There is a break in the series as 2004 data are calculated using a new weighting system. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December. <i>Other comments</i> : Figures are rounded and not published if less than 10 000.	Labour Force Survey, Home Office.

Metadata related to tables A.1.6. et B.1.6. **Acquisition of nationality**

Country	Comments	Source
Australia		Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.
Austria		Central Office of Statistics.
Belgium		National Statistical Office and Ministry of Justice.
Canada	Data provided for 2004 and 2005 are preliminary figures based on country of birth. Persons who acquire Canadian citizenship may also hold other citizenships at the same time depending on the laws of the countries concerned.	Citizenship and Immigration Canada.
Czech Republic		Ministry of the Interior.
Denmark		Statistics Denmark.
Finland	Includes naturalisations of persons of Finnish origin.	Statistics Finland.
France	Data by former nationality for naturalisations by "anticipated delaration" have been estimated.	IMINIDCO and Ministry of Justice
Germany	Figures do not include ethnic Germans.	Federal Office of Statistics.
Hungary	Including grants of nationality to ethnic Hungarians mainly from former Yugoslavia and Ukraine.	Ministry of the Interior.
Italy		Ministry of the Interior.
Japan		Ministry of Justice, Civil Affairs Bureau.
Luxembourg	Excludes children acquiring nationality as a consequence of the naturalisation of their parents.	Ministry of Justice.
Mexico		Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Netherlands		Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).
New Zealand	The country of origin of persons granted New Zealand citizenship is the country of birth if birth documentation is available. If not, the country of origin is the country of citizenship as shown on the person's passport.	Department of Internal Affairs.
Norway		Statistics Norway.
Poland	Until 2001, data include naturalisations in conferment procedure. Starting in 2002, they include conferment procedure, acknowledgment procedure and marriage procedure.	Office for Repatriation and Aliens.
Portugal		National Statistical Office (INE) and SEF data.
Slovak Republic		Ministry of the Interior.
Spain	Excludes individuals recovering their former (Spanish) nationality.	Ministry of Justice and Ministry of the Interior.
Sweden		Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland	Data for 2006 refers to Serbia.	Federal Office of Immigration, Integration and Emigration.
Turkey		Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs
United Kingdom		Home Office.
United States	Data refer to fiscal years (October to September of the year indicated).	US Department of Justice.

Metadata related to tables A.2.1. **Inflows of foreign workers**

Country	Types of workers covered in the data	Source
Australia	<p><i>Permanent settlers</i></p> <p>Skilled workers including the following categories of visas: Employer nominations, Business skills, <i>Occupational Shares System</i>, special talents, Independent. Including accompanying dependents. <i>Period of reference:</i> Fiscal years (July to June of the given year).</p> <p><i>Temporary workers</i></p> <p>Skilled temporary resident programme (including accompanying dependents). Including Long Stay Temporary Business Programme from 1996/1997 on. <i>Period of reference:</i> Fiscal years (July to June of the given year).</p>	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.
Austria	Data for all years cover initial work permits for both direct inflows from abroad and for first participation in the Austrian labour market of foreigners already present in the country. Seasonal workers are included. EU citizens are excluded.	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs.
Belgium	Work permits issued to first-time immigrants in wage and salary employment. Citizens of European Union (EU) Member states are not included.	Ministry of Employment and Labour.
Canada	Persons issued a work permit for the purpose of working temporarily in Canada (excluding people granted a permit on humanitarian grounds, foreign students and their spouses). For statistical purposes, persons are shown in the year in which they received their first temporary permit except for seasonal foreign workers who are counted each year they re-enter the country. Country of origin refers to country of last permanent residence.	Citizenship and Immigration Canada.
Denmark	Residence permits issued for employment. Nordic and EU citizens are not included. From 2003 on, data only cover the categories Wage earners, Work permits to persons from the new EU member states and Specialists included by the jobcard scheme. Persons granted a residence permit on basis of employment who previously obtained an educational residence permit are no longer included.	Statistics Denmark.
Finland	Work and residence permits for foreign workers entering Finland are granted from abroad through Finnish Embassies and Consulates.	Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
France	<p><i>Permanent workers</i></p> <p>"Permanents" are foreign workers subject to control by the ANAEM. Data only include non-EEA permanent workers (including self employed). Resident family members of workers who enter the labour market for the first time and the self-employed are not included.</p> <p><i>Provisional work permits (APT)</i></p> <p>Provisional work permits (APT) cannot exceed 9 months, are renewable and apply to trainees, students and other holders of non-permanent jobs.</p>	ANAEM (Agence nationale de l'accueil des étrangers et des migrations).
Germany	New work permits issued. Data include essentially newly entered foreign workers, contract workers and seasonal workers. Citizens of EU Member states are not included.	Federal Labour Office.
Hungary	Grants of work permits (including renewals).	Ministry of Labour.

Metadata related to tables A.2.1. **Inflows of foreign workers** (cont.)

Country	Types of workers covered in the data	Source
Ireland	Work permits issued (including renewals). EU citizens do not need a work permit.	Ministry of Labour, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
Italy	New work permits issued to non-EU foreigners (excl. self-employed).	Ministry of Labour and National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT).
Japan	Residents with restricted permission to work. Excluding temporary visitors and re-entries. Including renewals of permits.	Ministry of Justice.
Luxembourg	Data cover both arrivals of foreign workers and residents admitted for the first time to the labour market.	Social Security Inspection Bureau.
Mexico	Immigrants and residents with permission to work.	National Migration Institute.
Netherlands	Holders of a temporary work permit only (regulated since 1995 under the Dutch Foreign nationals labour act, WAV).	Center for work and income.
New Zealand	Permanent settlers refer to principal applicants 16 and over in the business and skill streams. Temporary workers refer to work applications approved for persons entering New Zealand for the purpose of employment.	Statistics New Zealand
Norway	Data include granted work permits on the grounds of Norway's need for workers. This includes permanent, long-term and short-term work permits. Data have been revised.	Directorate of Immigration
Poland	Data refer to work permits granted.	Ministry of Economy, Labour, and Social Policy.
Portugal	Persons who obtained a residence permit for the first time and who declared that they have a job or are seeking a job. Data for 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 also include Stay permits delivered following the 2001 regularisation programme and Work Visas issued yearly. Data for 2005 and 2006 comprehend foreigners who obtained a residence permit for the first time and who declared they have a job or are seeking for a job as well as foreigners that received Work Visas.	National Statistical Office (INE), Aliens and Borders Office (SEF) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Spain	Data include both initial "B" work permits, delivered for 1 year maximum (renewable) for a specific salaried activity and "D" work permits (same type of permit for the self-employed). From 1997 on, data also include permanent permits. Since 1992, EU citizens do not need a work permit. The large increase in 2000 is due to the regularisation programme which affected statistics for 2000 and 2001. The results for 2002 and 2003 are from Social Security statistics ("Anuario de Estadísticas Laborales y de Asuntos Sociales").	Ministry of Labour and Social Security.
Sweden	Data include seasonal workers and other temporary workers (fitters, specialists, artists and athletes).	Population register (Statistics Sweden) and Migration Board.
Switzerland	Data cover foreigners who enter Switzerland to work and who obtain an annual residence permit, whether the permit is renewable or not (e.g. trainees). The data also include holders of a settlement permit returning to Switzerland after a short stay abroad. Issues of an annual permit to persons holding a seasonal one are not included.	Federal Office of Immigration, Integration and Emigration.
United Kingdom	Grants of work permits and first permissions. Data exclude dependents and EEA nationals.	Overseas Labour Service.
United States	<i>Permanent workers</i> Data include immigrants issued employment-based preference visas. <i>Period of reference</i> : fiscal years (October to September of the given year). <i>Temporary workers</i> Data refer to non-immigrant visas issued, (categories H, O, P, Q, R, NATO, and NAFTA). Family members are included. <i>Period of reference</i> : Fiscal years (October to September of the given year).	US Department of Justice. United States Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

Metadata related to tables A.2.2. and B.2.1. **Foreign-born labour force**

Country	Comments	Source
Australia	Labour force aged 15 and over. In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change the ABS revised data from April 2001 based on the new estimation method. <i>Reference date</i> : April Data for China exclude Hong Kong (China) and Chinese Taipei. Data in table A.2.2. are annual averages whereas data in table B.2.1. refer to April	Labour Force Survey (ABS).
Austria		Labour Force Survey.
Canada	Labour force aged 15 and over.	Censuses of Population, Statistics Canada.
Denmark		Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs.
Finland		Statistics Finland.
Greece	Labour Force Survey.	National Statistical Service of Greece.
Mexico	Data refer to the foreign-born labour force population aged 12 and over.	Census of Population, CONAPO.
New Zealand	Labour force aged 15 and over.	2001 and 2006 Census, Statistics New Zealand.
Sweden	Data are from the labour force survey til 2004. Since 2005 the figures are based on registered data (RAMS) as the statistics figures with break down by country of birth are not any more available in the official labour force survey (LFS). Data are therefore not fully comparable with those of the previous years.	Statistics Sweden.
United Kingdom	Estimates are from the Labour Force Survey. The unemployed are not included. Figures are rounded and not published if less than 10 000.	Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.
United States	Labour force aged 15 and over (including those born abroad with US citizenship at birth). Data by nationality are not statistically relevant. <i>Reference date</i> : March.	Current Population Survey, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Metadata related to tables A.2.3. and B.2.2. **Foreign labour force**

Country	Comments	Source
Austria	Annual average. The unemployed are included and the self-employed are excluded. Data on employment by nationality are from valid work permits. From 1994 on, EEA members no longer need work permits and are therefore no longer included. A person holding two permits is counted twice.	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs.
Belgium	Including unemployed and self employed. Data for 2006 have been estimated.	National Institute of self employed's social insurances, National Office for Employment, National Bank of Belgium and National Institute of Statistics.
Czech Republic	Holders of a work permit and registered Slovak workers until 2003. Since 2004 foreigners registered at labour offices (i.e. employees from the third countries, EU,EEA and Switzerland). Excluding holders of a trade licence. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.
Denmark	Data are from population registers. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Statistics Denmark.
Finland	Foreign labour force recorded in the population register. Includes persons of Finnish origin. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Statistics Finland.
France	Labour Force Survey. The survey has moved to a continuous one from 2003 on. Data are therefore not fully comparable with those of the previous years. <i>Reference date</i> : March of each year until 2002.	National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE).
Germany	Microcensus. Data include the unemployed and the self-employed. <i>Reference date</i> : April.	Federal Office of Statistics.
Greece	Labour Force Survey. Data refer to the employed and the unemployed.	National Statistical Service of Greece.
Hungary	Number of valid work permits <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Ministry of Labour.
Ireland	Estimates are from the Labour Force Survey. Data by nationality (Table B.2.2.) are issued from the 2002 Census and refer to persons aged 15 years and over in the labour force.	Central Statistics Office.
Italy	Figures refer to the number of foreigners with a valid work permit (including the self-employed, the unemployed, sponsored workers and persons granted a permit for humanitarian reasons). EU citizens do not need a work permit.	National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT).
Japan	Foreigners whose activity is restricted according to the Immigration Act (revised in 1990). Permanent residents, spouses or children of Japanese national, spouses or children of permanent residents and long-term residents have no restrictions imposed on the kind of activities they can engage in while in Japan and are excluded from the data.	Ministry of Justice, Immigration Bureau.
Korea	Data are based on registered foreign workers, which excludes short-term (under 90 days) workers. Trainees are included. The huge increase is mainly due to a number of undocumented workers who were given a legal worker status following a regularisation program in mid 2003.	Ministry of Justice.
Luxembourg	Number of work permits. Data cover foreigners in employment, including apprentices, trainees and cross-border workers. The unemployed are not included. <i>Reference date</i> : 1 October.	Social Security Inspection Bureau.
Netherlands	Data are from the European Labour Force Survey and refer to the Labour force aged 15 and over. <i>Reference date</i> : March.	European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat).
Norway	Data are from population registers. Excluding the self-employed until 2000. <i>Reference date</i> : second quarter of each year (except in 1995, 1996, 1999 and 2000: 4th quarter).	Directorate of Immigration
Portugal	Workers who hold a valid residence permit (including the unemployed) - after 1998, this figure is estimated. Data comprehends foreign workers who benefited from the 1992-1993 and 1996 regularisation programmes. From 2001 to 2005, data also comprehend Stay Permit and Work Visa Holders. Statistical information on the stock of workers holding residence permits is missing for 2006. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Ministry of the Interior, National Statistical Office (INE) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Slovak Republic	Foreigners who hold a valid work permit. Czech workers do not need a work permit but they are registered through the Labour Offices.	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, National Labour Office.
Spain	Number of valid work permits. EU workers are not included. In 1996, the data include work permits delivered following the 1996 regularisation programme. From 2000 on, data relate to the number of foreigners who are registered in the Social Security system (EU workers are included). A worker may be registered several times if he/she has several activities. Regularised workers are included in 2000 and 2001 data. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December (data for 2003 are stocks on January 14th 2004).	Ministry of Labour and Social Security.
Sweden	Annual average data are from the labour force survey til 2004. Since 2005 the figures are based on registered data (RAMS) as the statistics figures with break down by nationality are not any more available in the official labour force survey (LFS). Data are therefore not fully comparable with those of the previous years.	Statistics Sweden.
Switzerland	Til 2001, data are counts of the number of foreigners with an annual residence permit or a settlement permit (permanent permit), who engage in gainful activity. Cross-border workers and seasonal workers are excluded. Since the bilateral agreements signed with the European Union have come into force (1 June 2002), movements of EU workers can no longer be followed through the central register of foreigners. Data until 2001 are from the Central Register of Foreigners. Starting in 2002, data are from the Swiss Labour Force Survey. <i>Reference date</i> : 31 December.	Federal Office of Immigration, Integration and Emigration.
United Kingdom	Estimates are from the Labour Force Survey. The unemployed are not included. There is a break in the series as 2004 data are calculated using a new weighting system. Data are therefore not fully comparable with those of the previous years.	Home Office.