

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE AMERICAS

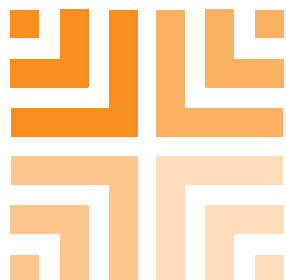
SICREMI 2011



**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 aribbean, 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

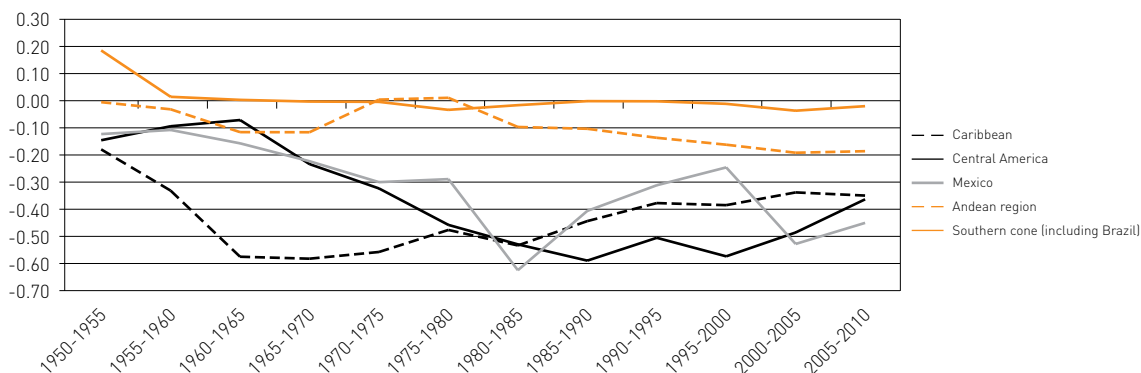
Introduction

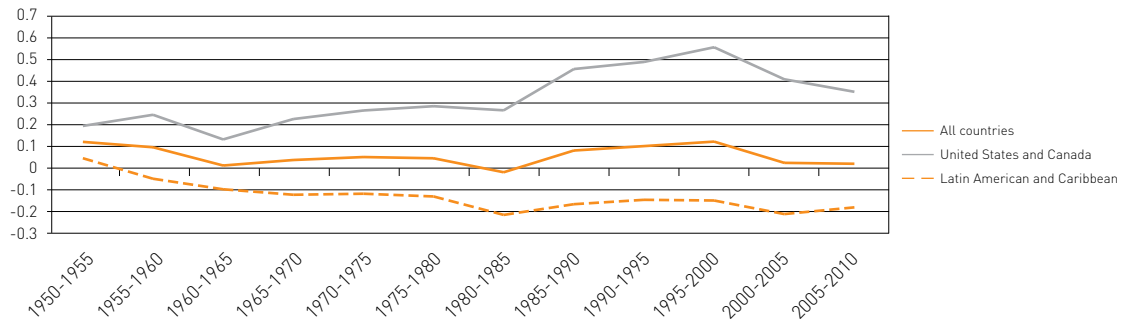
Until the 20th century, migration in the Americas was largely a matter of immigration. Countless thousands arrived in search of refuge or opportunities in the New World while many others were forcibly transferred to provide cheap slave labour for the plantations and mines of the new colonies. The movements 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 American 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.



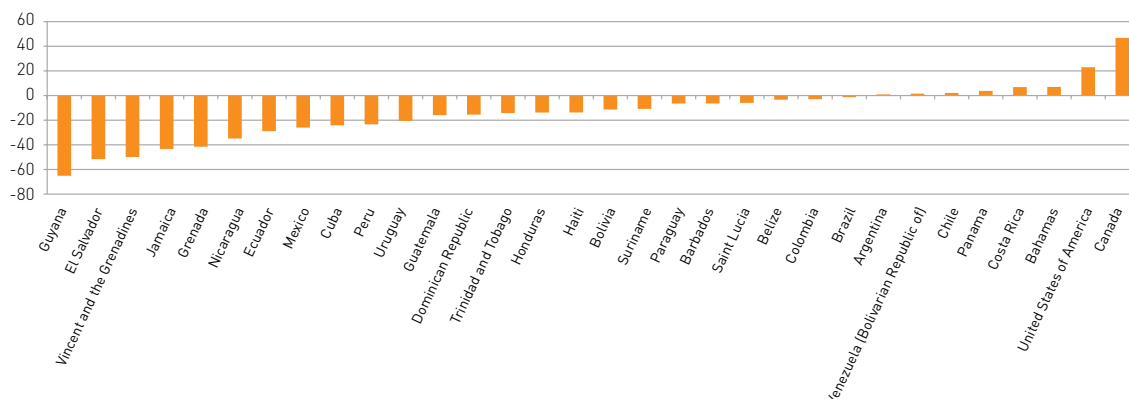
GRAPH 1B Average annual net migration in the Americas, per 100 persons in the population, 1950 - 2010.

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

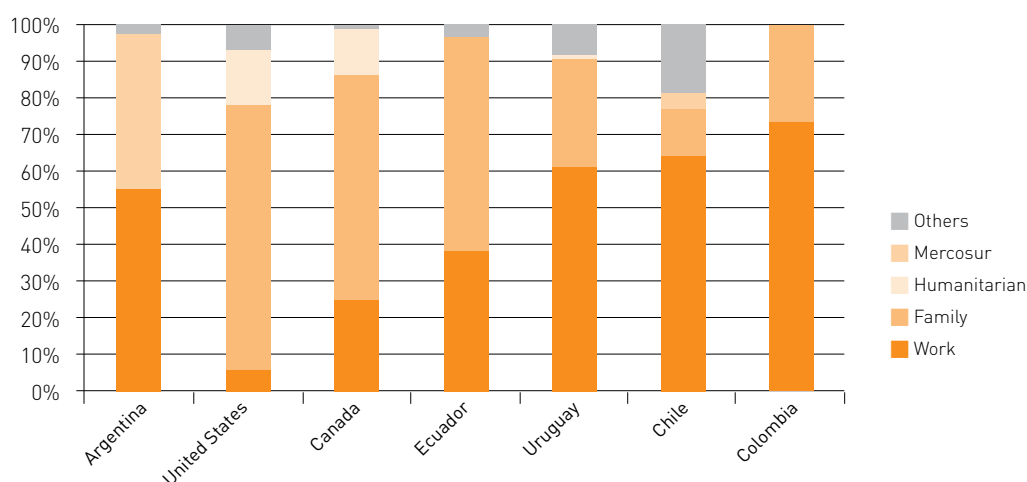
Other kinds of non-discretionary migration are associated with generally recognised human rights, namely the right of citizens to marry or adopt whom they want or of permanent residents to live with their families. The latter is sometimes subject to certain conditions, such as having adequate living 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 (Hoefer 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

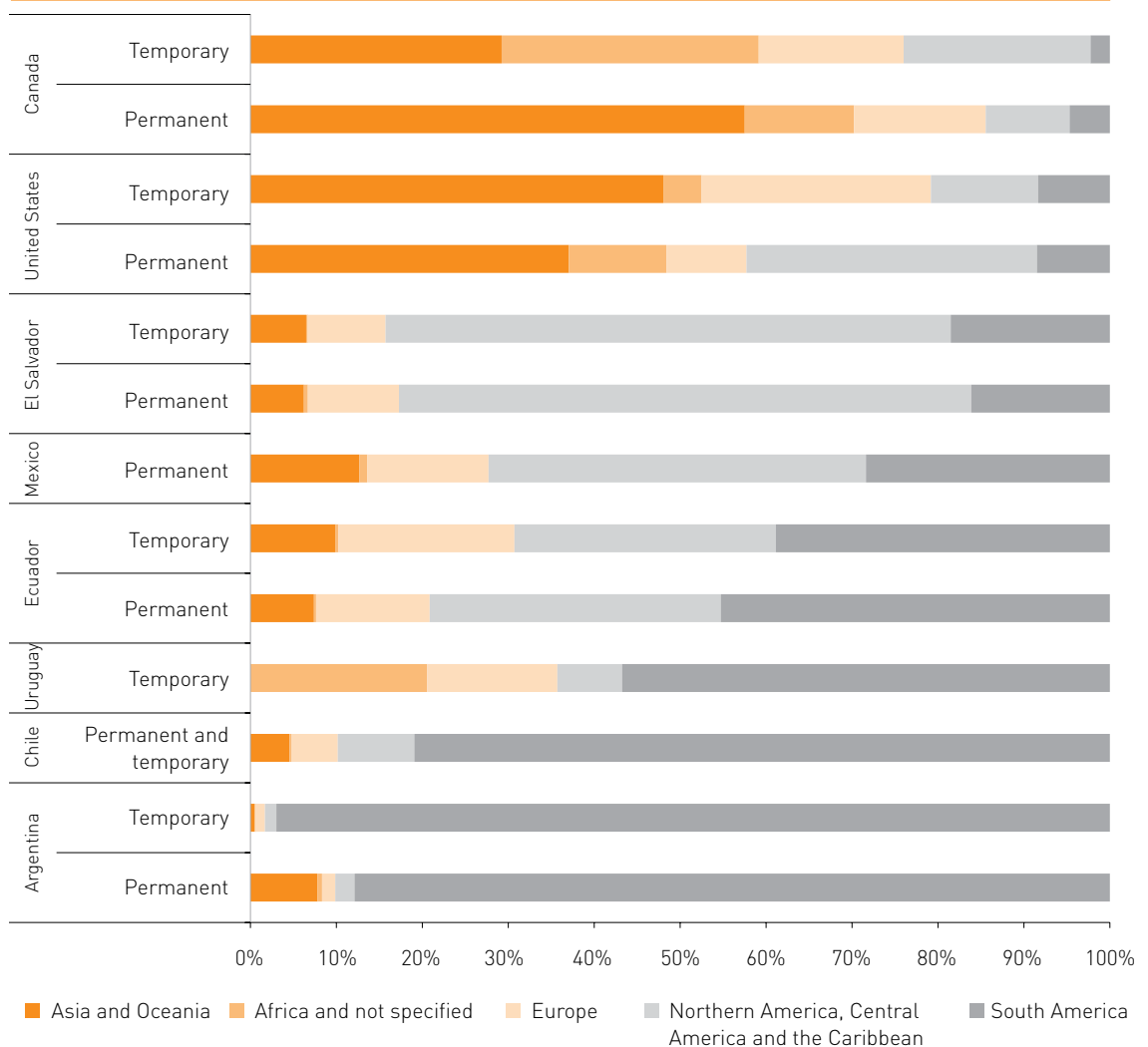
Table 4 shows the figures for recent regularisations in a number of Latin American countries. Argentina has carried out a significant regularisation programme since 2007, known as the *Patria Grande* Programme. Over the 2007-2009 period, close to 216 000 persons were regularised, amounting to some 10-15 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 6 Emigration from the Americas towards OECD countries by country of origin and country/region of destination, 2003-2007, 2008-2009, annual averages.

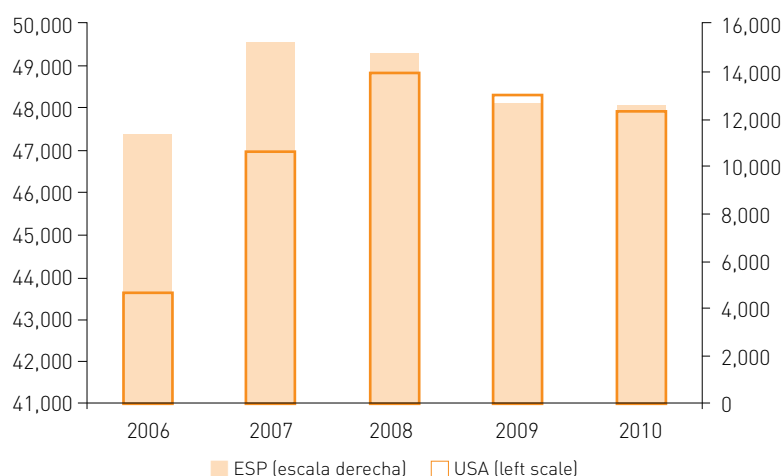
Source region/ country	Annual average 2003-2007				Annual average 2008-2009				Percent change in the aver- age
	United States	Rest of OECD outside of Europe	Spain	Total	United States	Rest of OECD outside of Europe	Spain	Total	
Canada	16 500	9 130	470	36 020	15 620	12 630	560	39 850	11
United States	160	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 Vincent 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
	United States	Rest of OECD outside of Europe	Spain	Rest of OECD Europe	Total	United States	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.

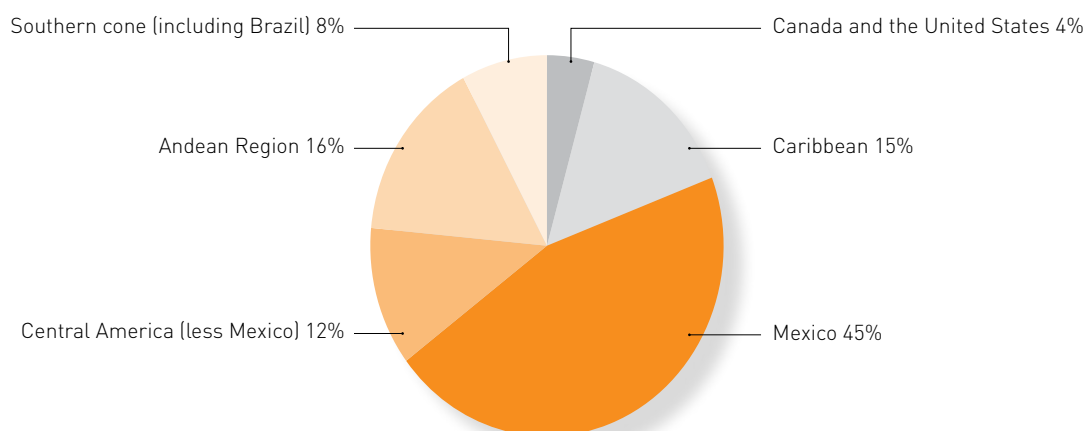
Between 2008 and 2010, remittances flows declined most notably in Colombia (-19%), Brazil (-16%) and Mexico (-15%). Sizeable decreases are also recorded in Ecuador (-10%) and to a lesser extent in Bolivia, Jamaica and Honduras (-7%). Some richer Latin American and Caribbean countries, on the contrary,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

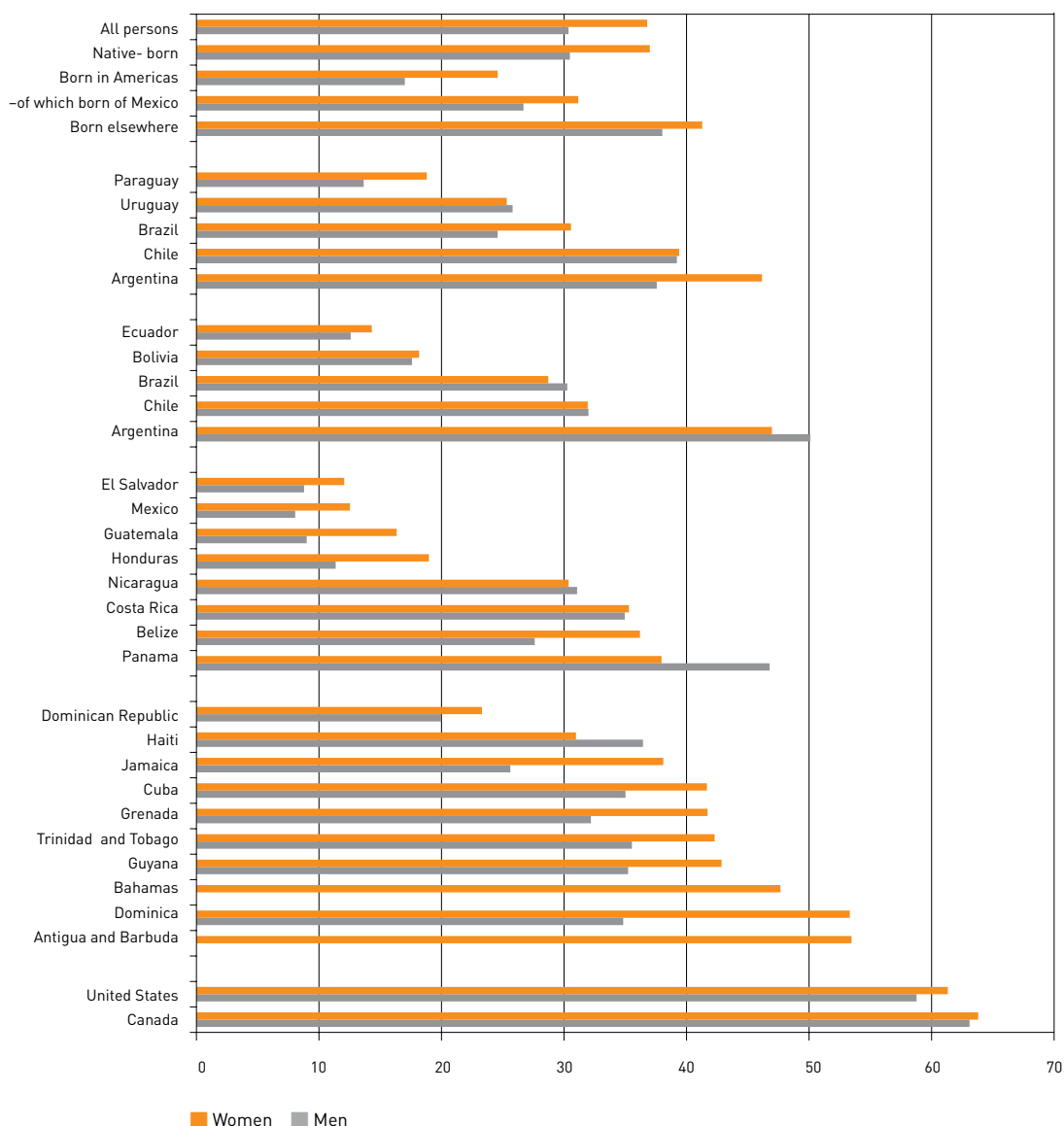
	Men			Women		
	Less than upper secondary	Upper secondary	Tertiary	Less than upper secondary	Upper secondary	Tertiary
Canada	5	32	63	5	31	64
United States	9	32	59	7	32	61
Canada and United States	6	32	62	6	31	63
Antigua and Barbuda	nr	61	nr	nr	nr	53
Bahamas	nr	65	nr	nr	47	48
Barbados	nr	54	nr	nr	nr	nr
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 motor-cycles	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		
	Participa- tion rate	Employment / population ratio	Unemploy- ment rate	Participa- tion rate	Employment / population ratio	Unem- ployment 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.

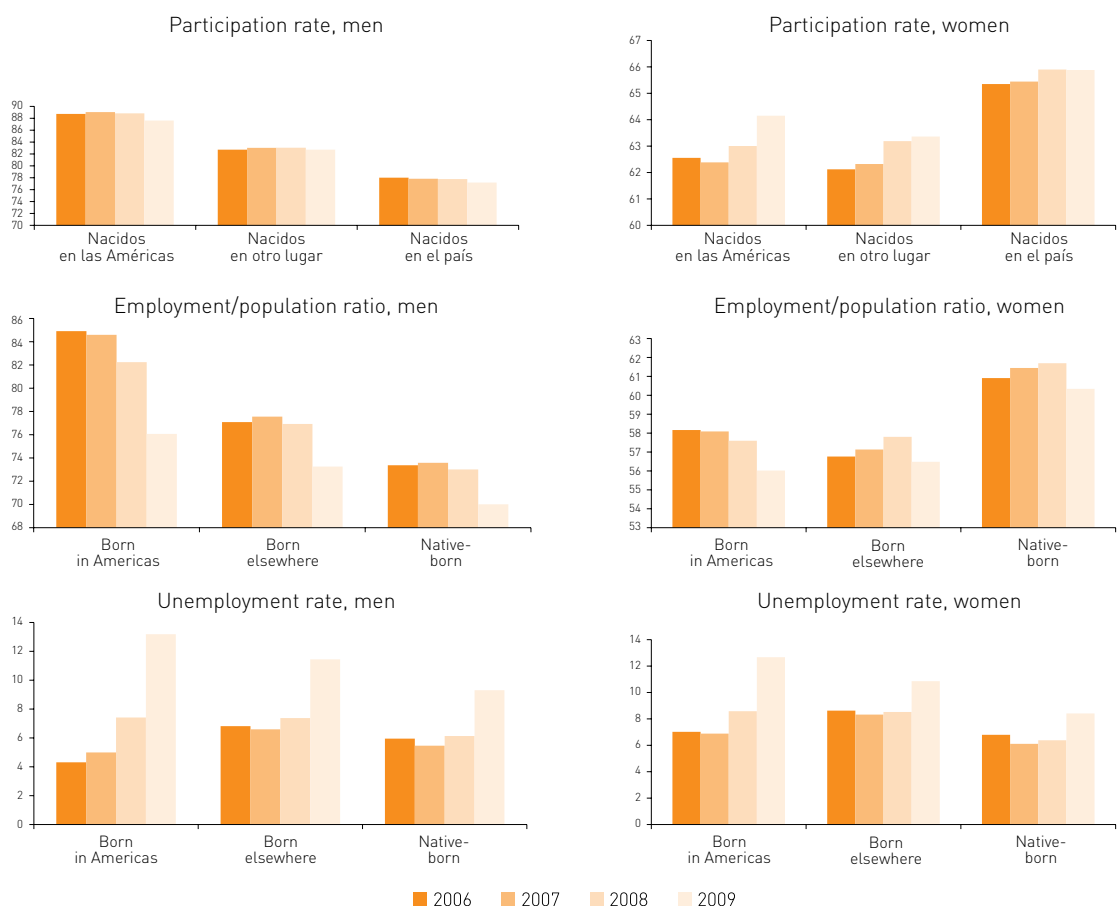
The situation for emigrant women is very different. In only a handful of destination countries does one observe participation and employment at levels for native-born women as low as those of women from the Americas in 2008-2009. It is generally the case that migrant women suffer a double disadvantage 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
Bonr 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						Average	Persons
Migration flows (foreigners)		2006	2007	2008	2009	2006-2009	2009
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
<i>Percentage of the total population</i>		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	('000) 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 (PPP constant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars)		-1.9	8.2	5.7	-0.1		13 202
Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and United 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							
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	
<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						Average	Persons
<i>Per million inhabitants</i>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2006-2009	2009
		14	7	23	78	31	20
Components of population growth							
<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							Persons ('000)
<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						Average	Level
<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							
<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		2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2006-2009	Persons 2009
Migration flows (foreigners)		2006	2007	2008	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			
Permanent		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			
Temporary		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)		2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2006-2009	
Form unstandardised destination country data							
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		2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2006-2009	Persons 2009
Per million inhabitants		701	860	1046	1012	905	33 970
Components of population growth		1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005		
Per 1 000 inhabitants							
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		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	Persons ('000)
Percent of total population		16.2	17.2	18.1	19.5	21.3	2010
Foreign-born population							7 202
Macroeconomic indicators		2000	2005	2008	2009	Average 2000-2005	Level 2009
Annual growth in %							
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)							
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
<i>Percentage of the total population</i>		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	('000) 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)							
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 (PPP constant 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)							
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		2006	2007	2008	2009	2006-2009	Persons 2009
<i>Per million inhabitants</i>		590	1 127	1 306	2 607	1 407	35 510
Components of population growth		1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005		
<i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i>							
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						Average	Persons
Migration flows (foreigners)		2006	2007	2008	2009	2006-2009	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
Inflows of asylum seekers		2006	2007	2008	2009	2006-2009	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
<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			
Permanent		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			
Temporary		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	
From unstandardised destination country data							
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
Per million inhabitants		2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2006-2009	Persons 2009
		134	131	126	121	128	38 080
Components of population growth							
(Per 1 000 inhabitants)		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)
Percentage of the total population		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
Annual growth in %							
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			
Permanent		2008	2009	2008	2009		
All type		15 100	23 850	100	100		
Migration inflows (foreigners) by type		Persons		% distribution			
Temporary		2008	2009	2008	2009		
All type		33 850	32 530	100	100		
Migration outflows (nationals)						Average 2006-2009	
From unstandardised destination country data		2006	2007	2008	2009		
To OECD countries		187 870	163 450	206 070	179 700	184 270	
of which to United States		173 750	148 640	189 990	164 920	169 330	
Spain		5 530	5 870	6 160	4 870	5 610	
Canada		2 830	3 220	2 830	3 100	3 000	
Inflows of asylum seekers						Average 2006-2009	Persons 2009
Per million inhabitants		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
Percentage of the total population		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
Annual growth in %							
Real GDP		6.6	3.2	1.5	-6.5	2.6	
GDP/per capita (PPP constant 2005 internat./ level in US Dollars)		5.1	2.2	0.5	-7.5		12 429
Labour market outcomes of emigrants in Europe and United States							
Percentages		2006-2007			2008-2009		
Women	Participation rate	52.1			52.3		
	Employment/population ratio	48.6			46.5		
	Unemployment rate	6.8			11.0		
Men	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			
Permanent and temporary		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			
Temporary		2008	2009	2008	2009		
		na	na	na	na		
Migration outflows (nationals)		Persons				Average	
From unstandardised destination country data		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
Per million inhabitants		8	9	5	11	8	40
Components of population growth							
Per 1000 inhabitants		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)
Percentage of the total population		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2010
Foreign-born population		3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	80
Macroeconomic indicators						Average	Level
Annual growth in %		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.
- Hoefer, 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_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

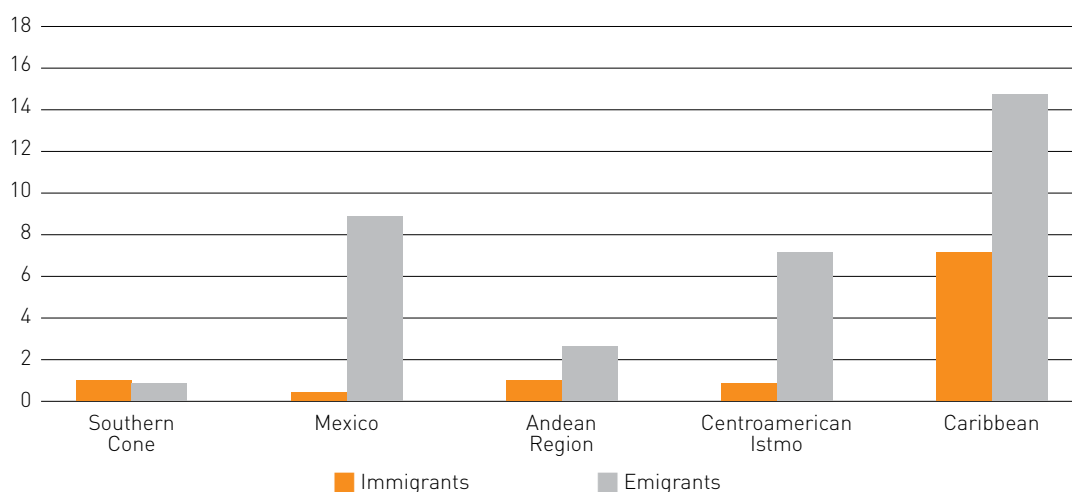
According to census data on total cumulative migration available to CELADE, the Population Division of the Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), up to the start of this decade, the number of Latin American and Caribbean migrants rose considerably, to an estimated total of over 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 Tobago	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.

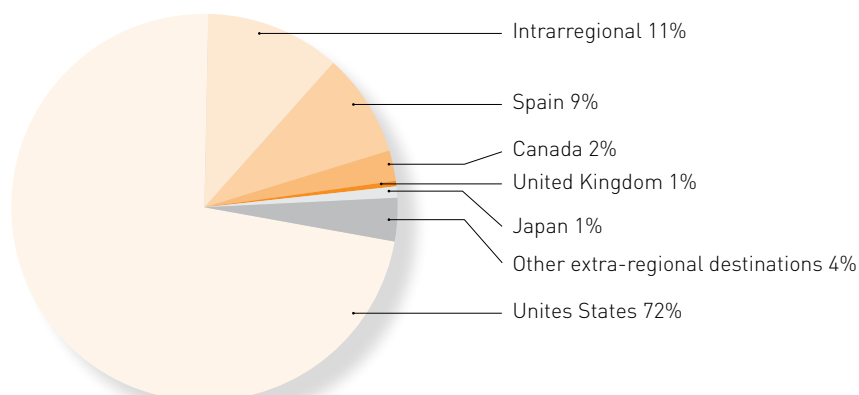
2.2 Geographic expansion and diversification of migration

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.

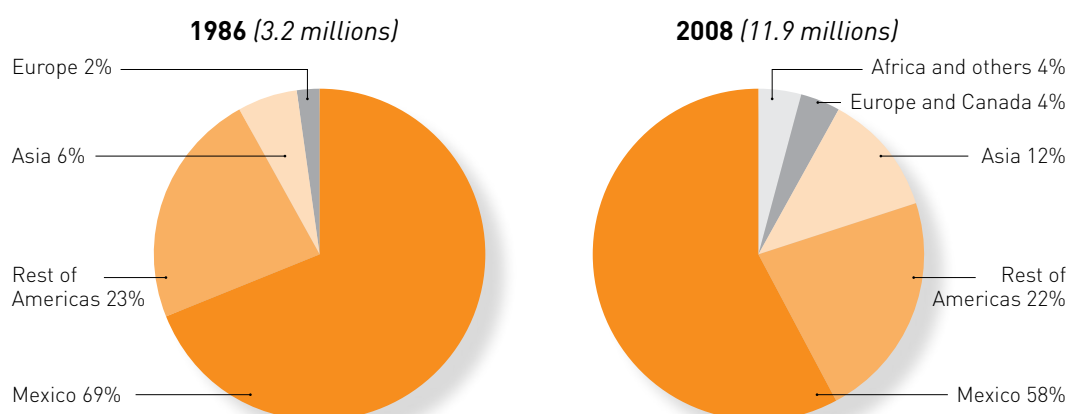
Since 2000, “latino” immigrants and their descendants have constituted the main ethnic minority in the U.S. (13% of the population, according to the 2000 census, and 15% according to the January 2009 CPS). Although traditionally comprising Mexicans and Caribbeans, it also increasingly includes Central 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 123,00 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 (27,00), 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

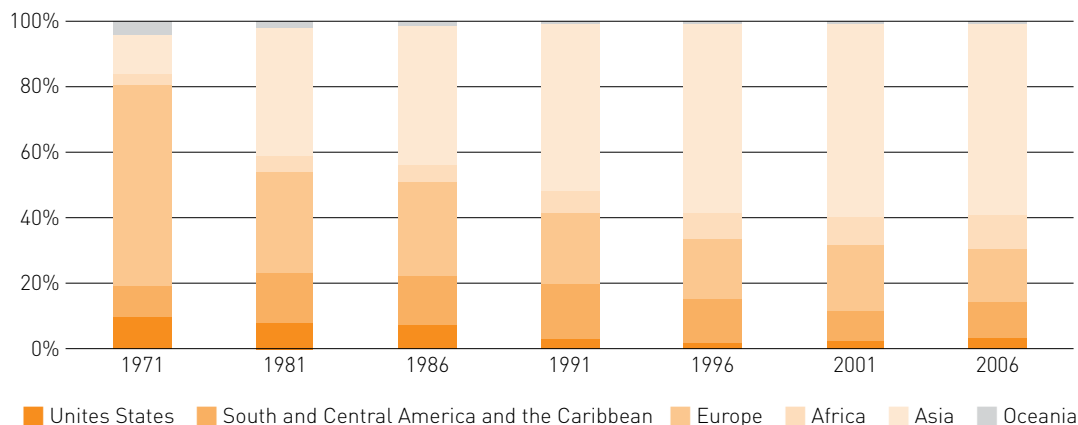
The table continues on the next page

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
Dominicanan 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																										
	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	TOTAL
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	48	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	30 35	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	145 975	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	194 562
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	35 996	207	98	250	102	47	22 353	46	528	2 015	40	268 052
TOTAL	74 761	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

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] [on line] [www.oecd.org].

* Total population 15 years of age and older.

5. PRINCIPAL FEATURES

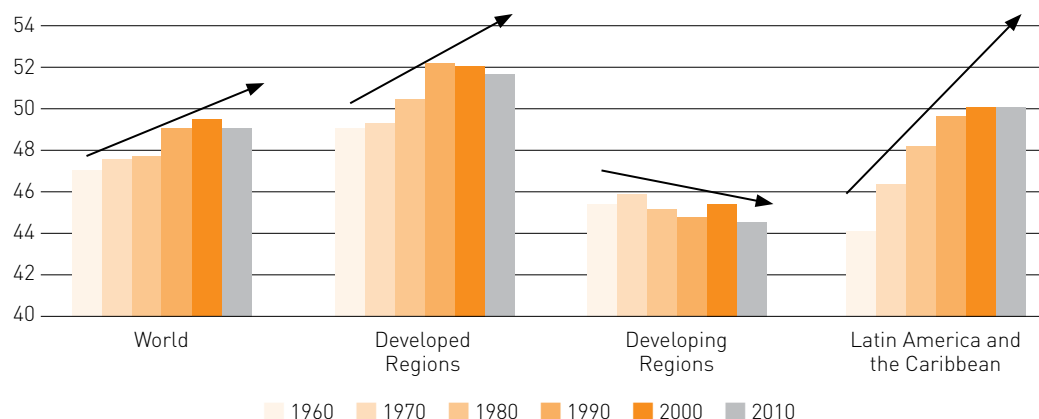
We have selected three salient features to examine: the feminisation of migration; migration of skilled workers; and the distribution of employment by occupation.

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

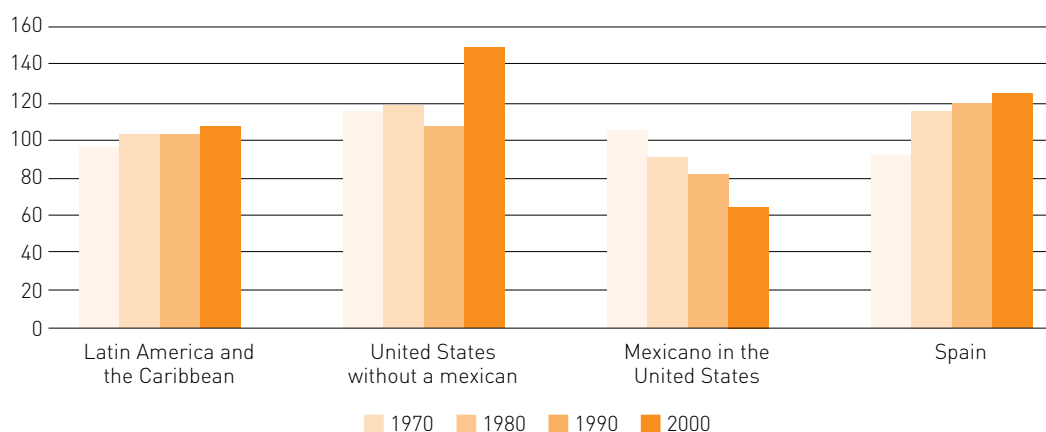


Source: United Nations, Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision, 2009.

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

^bExcluding 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).

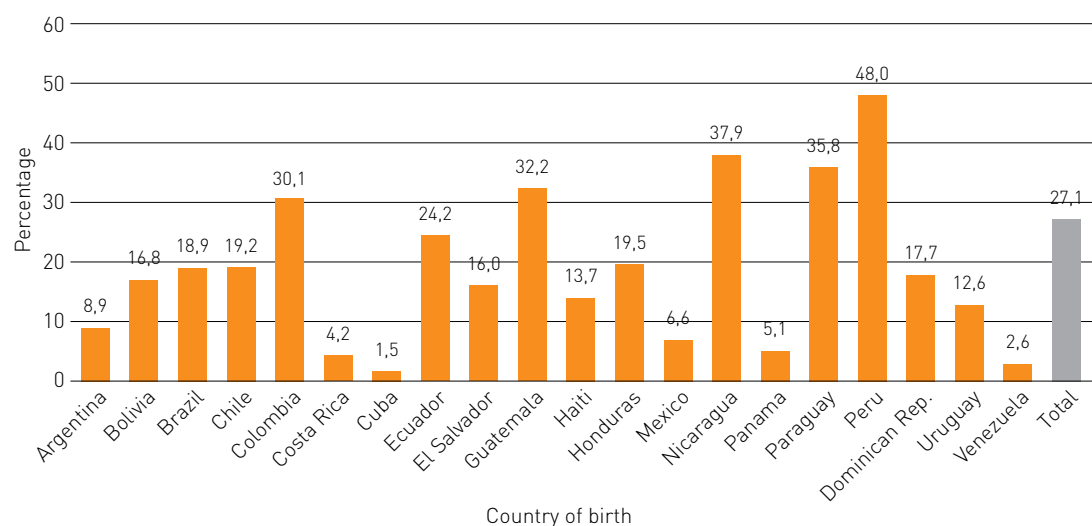
As a rule, changes in the gender composition of migration flows are related to the degree to which the labour markets in the countries of origin and destination are complementary, as well as to the demand for labour in the services sector and family reunification. An analysis of available information 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

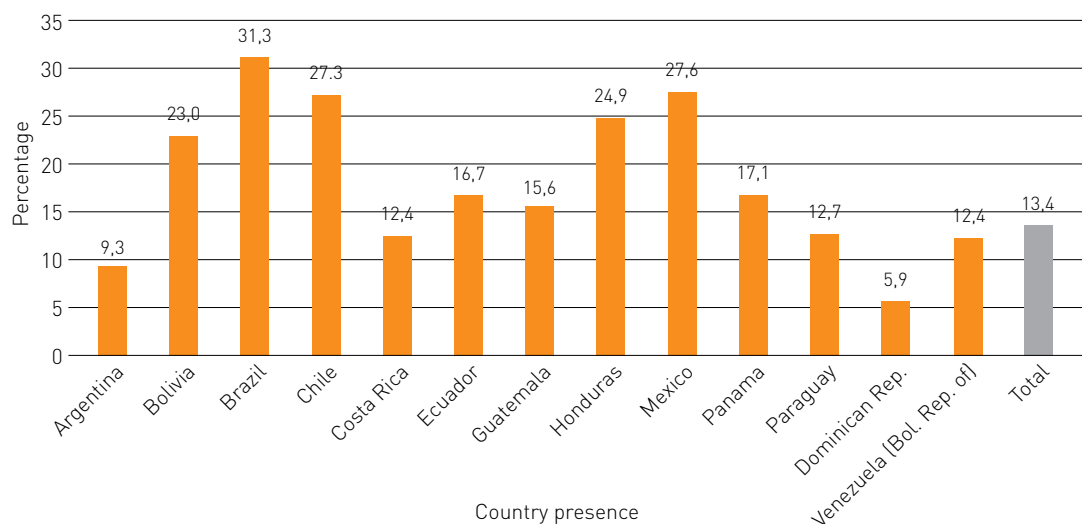
Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC, Research Project on International Migration in Latin America (IMILA).

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).

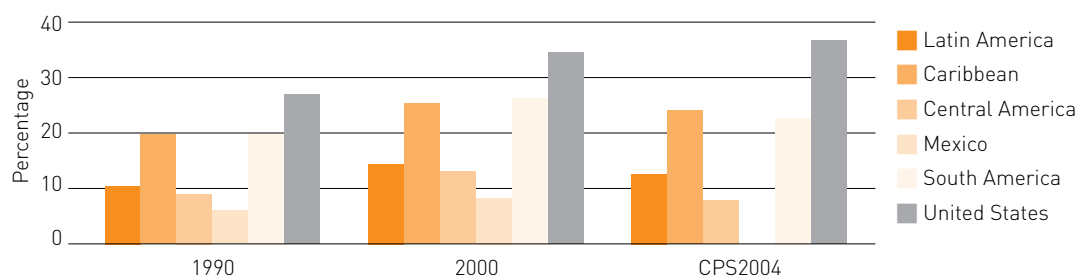
It has always been difficult to conduct a rigorous evaluation of the consequences of skilled emigration, and it remains a controversial subject. Until recently, only approximations were available to quantify the extent of this. With the availability of data from the 2000 round of censuses for OECD countries, 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.

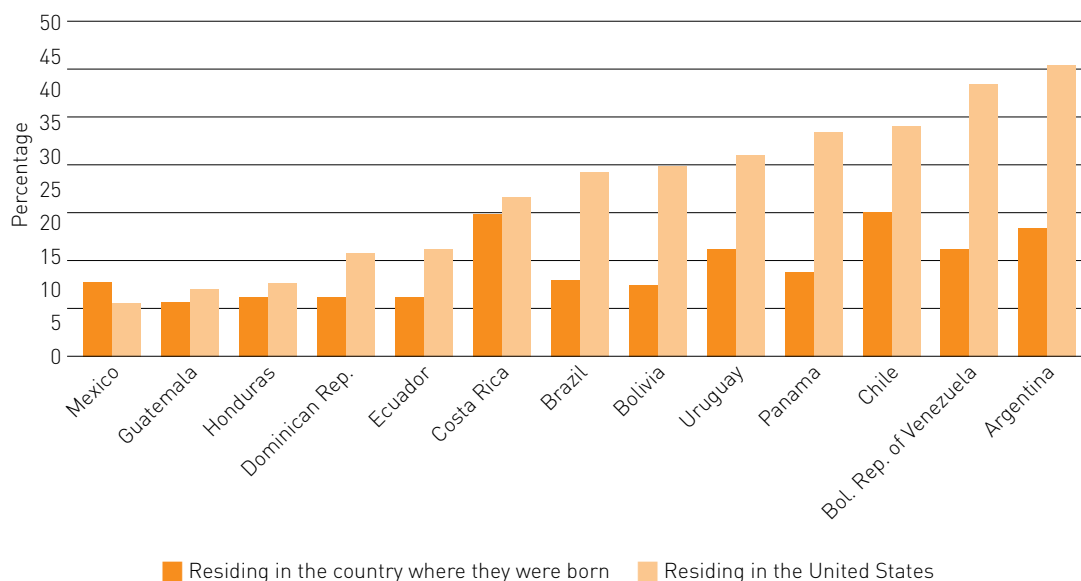
GRAPH 9 United States: percentage of professionals and technicians in the economically active population, by region of birth, 1990, 2000, and 2004



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.

	2 009					2009/2008	
	2 006	2 007	2 008	2 009	Permanent + Temporary	Total inflows as % of population	% 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
	Temporary 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	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			

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	ARGENTINA									
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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	MEXICO									
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

