

## Chapter 2

# Socio-demographic characteristics of immigrant populations

*The societies of countries in the OECD and European Union have been shaped by successive waves of immigration. Their scale and makeup vary widely and many integration outcomes are shaped by different socio-demographic factors, such as place of residence, age, gender, etc. To interpret those outcomes, understanding differences in immigrants' socio-demographic characteristics across countries and with their native-born counterparts is a prerequisite.*

*This chapter looks at the broad socio-demographic characteristics of immigrants and compares them with those of the native-born population. Indicator 2.1 considers the size of the immigrant population and the proportion living in densely populated areas. The chapter then goes on to address gender and age (Indicator 2.2), followed by birth rates and rates of unions with spouses or partners of the same origin (Indicator 2.3).*

*The rest of the publication will make constant references to this background data as it seeks to explain some of the disparities that affect immigrants. For further discussion of issues raised in each section, see the section entitled "Data limitations" at the end of the chapter.*



## Key findings

- In 2012, there were around 115 million immigrants (foreign-born people) in the OECD area, and 52 million in the European Union – of which 33.5 million from non-EU countries. Altogether, one person in ten was born abroad, though the proportion varies widely from country to country – from more than 25% in Australia, Luxembourg, and Switzerland to less than 2% in Bulgaria, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Poland, Romania, and Turkey.
- The immigrant population has grown by one-third in the course of the last ten years. It more than doubled in Chile, Finland, Korea, Ireland, Italy and Spain.
- In virtually all countries, immigrants were overrepresented in densely populated areas in 2011-12. The overrepresentation is strongest in such longstanding European destinations as Austria, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, where immigrants are more than 50% more likely to live in such areas as the native-born.
- In 2010-11, 80% of immigrants in the OECD and the European Union were of working age, compared with 66% of the native-born. The share of young immigrants tends to be high in countries of recent immigration where most immigrant youngsters are the offspring of former emigrants, such as Mexico and Romania.
- Women are slightly overrepresented among the immigrant population of working age, accounting for about 52%.
- 60% of immigrants who lived in couples in 2010 lived with a partner or spouse from the same region of origin.
- Immigrant women were mothers at an earlier age in 2012 than their native-born counterparts, and they had more children. The differences in birth rates tend to be most pronounced in those European countries where the fertility rates of the native-born are particularly low.

## 2.1. Size and share living in densely populated areas

### Background

#### Definition

An immigrant is a person born abroad (i.e. foreign-born). A densely populated area is defined as a cluster of contiguous built-up grid cells with a certain minimum population threshold (generally at least 50 000 persons) and a minimum population density (generally at least 1 500 inhabitants per square kilometer). The geographic unit used to define the area varies between countries.

#### Coverage

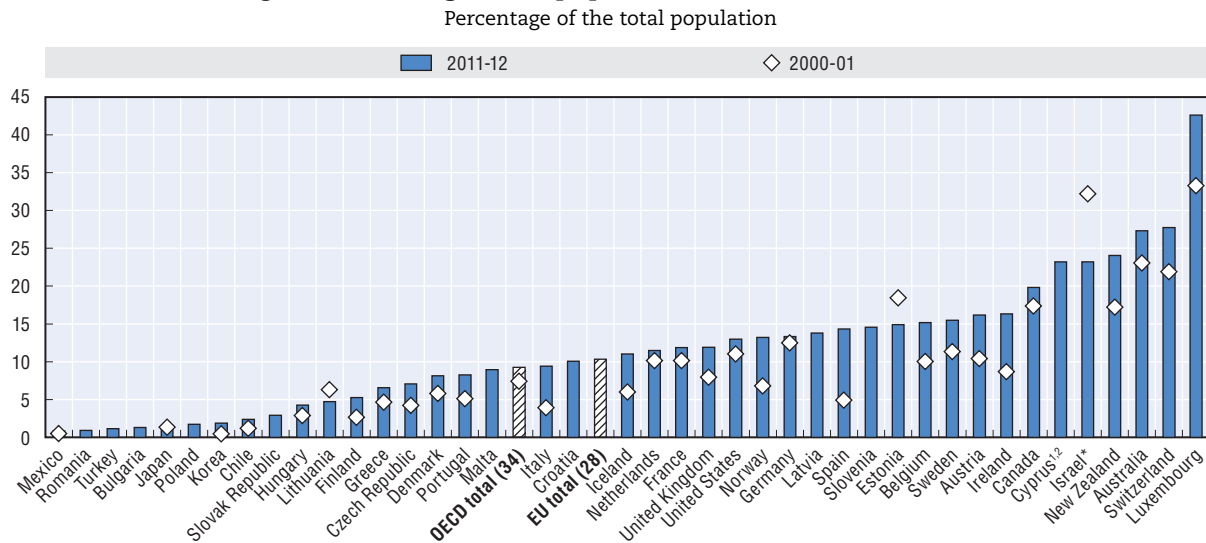
Total population for the size of the immigrant population and people aged 15-64 years old for immigrants living in densely-populated areas.

In 2012, the OECD was home to more than 115 million foreign-born people, representing more than 9% of the total population. The number of immigrants has grown by one-third since 2000-01, despite a slowing in migration flows following the onset of the economic crisis in 2008. More than one-third of the foreign-born live in the United States. In the European Union, 52 million, or 10% of the population, are immigrants – of which 33.5 million from non-EU countries. Germany accounts for 20% of the EU immigrant population, and the United Kingdom and France for 14% each.

With 43% of its population born abroad, Luxembourg has the highest proportion of immigrants, while in Switzerland and Australia, one resident in four is an immigrant, and one in five in most other settlement countries. By contrast, immigrants account for low proportions of the population in central Europe and the OECD countries of Latin America and Asia – less than 2% of the population in Mexico, Romania, Turkey, Bulgaria, Japan, Poland and Korea is foreign-born. In countries that have the highest absolute numbers of immigrants (the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and France), their share of the total population is only slightly above average – around 12 to 13%.

In OECD countries as a whole, the share of the immigrant population rose by two percentage points between 2000-01 and 2011-12 (Figure 2.1). The increase was observed in virtually all countries, with the exception of Israel and the Baltic countries, where the ageing of the foreign-born population has not been offset by new entrants. Over the last ten years, Luxembourg has seen its share of immigrants as a proportion of its total population grow by more than 9 percentage points. In Italy and in Ireland, the immigrant population doubled in ten years, and tripled in Spain. Lastly, while immigrant populations are still relatively small in Finland, Chile and Korea, they, too, have more than doubled over the last decade.

In 2011-12, immigrants were overrepresented in densely populated urban areas. Across the OECD, more than three-quarters of immigrants lived in such areas, compared with 60% of native-born. With the exception of Iceland, immigrants are overrepresented in densely populated areas everywhere (Table 2.1). They are most strongly concentrated in the United States and in the settlement countries (Canada and Israel in particular). Within the European Union, where the population is less likely than outside Europe to live in such areas, immigrants are still overrepresented in them – 57% versus 38%. In the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and France, more than two-thirds of immigrants live in densely populated areas. The fact that immigrants are overrepresented in urban areas is a key element in explaining differences in integration outcomes, as some problems (e.g. unemployment and inadequate housing) are more pronounced in the cities.

Figure 2.1. **Foreign-born population, 2000-01 and 2011-12**StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933212090>Table 2.1. **Foreign-born population aged 15-64 living in densely populated areas, 2011-12**

Percentage of the foreign-born population and differences with native-born in percentage points

	% of total foreign-born population	Difference (+/-) with native-born +: higher than native-born -: lower than native-born
Australia	85.0	+21.0
Austria	54.6	+29.8
Belgium	55.7	+33.6
Canada	96.1	+17.4
Cyprus <sup>1, 2</sup>	59.7	+6.6
Czech Republic	46.0	+17.8
Denmark	51.5	+17.5
Estonia	56.7	+16.7
Finland	54.6	+22.9
France	65.8	+23.6
Germany	49.7	+15.9
Greece	54.2	+12.5
Hungary	45.4	+16.3
Iceland	16.1	-0.5
Ireland	37.0	+2.7
Israel*	95.5	+5.2
Italy	36.2	+5.0
Latvia	64.2	+24.0
Lithuania	49.0	+5.7
Luxembourg	35.3	+16.8
Netherlands	68.0	+25.4
Norway	42.2	+15.4
Poland	62.6	+27.3
Portugal	55.9	+13.8
Slovak Republic	35.6	+15.8
Slovenia	29.2	+12.2
Spain	52.4	+4.6
Sweden	55.3	+16.8
Switzerland	37.2	+15.4
United Kingdom	80.2	+25.1
United States	95.5	+12.5
<b>EU total (26)</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>+17.9</b>
<b>OECD total (26)</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>+15.1</b>

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933213996>

Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

## 2.2. Composition by age and gender

### Background

#### Definition

This indicator shows the composition of the immigrant population by gender and age group.

#### Coverage

Total population.

In 2010-11, an average of 80% of the immigrants living in OECD or EU countries were of working age (15-64 years old), while 13% were over 64 and 6% under 15. Immigrants are overrepresented in the working-age population (80% compared with 66% of the native-born), particularly in the 25-44 age group. The 25-44 year-olds are an especially large age group in the countries of recent immigration, as well as in Scandinavia and the United Kingdom, where they account for more than half of the foreign-born population of working age. Immigrants in Japan are most concentrated in age group below most under 35, but less numerous beyond that age. In contrast, immigrants are underrepresented in the 15-24 age group (Figure 2.2) and among children (i.e. up to the age 15), as immigrants are more likely to have children after they have migrated, which explains why their children are more likely to be native-born (see Indicator 2.3). There are also fewer immigrants among the 55-64 year-olds and the over-64s.

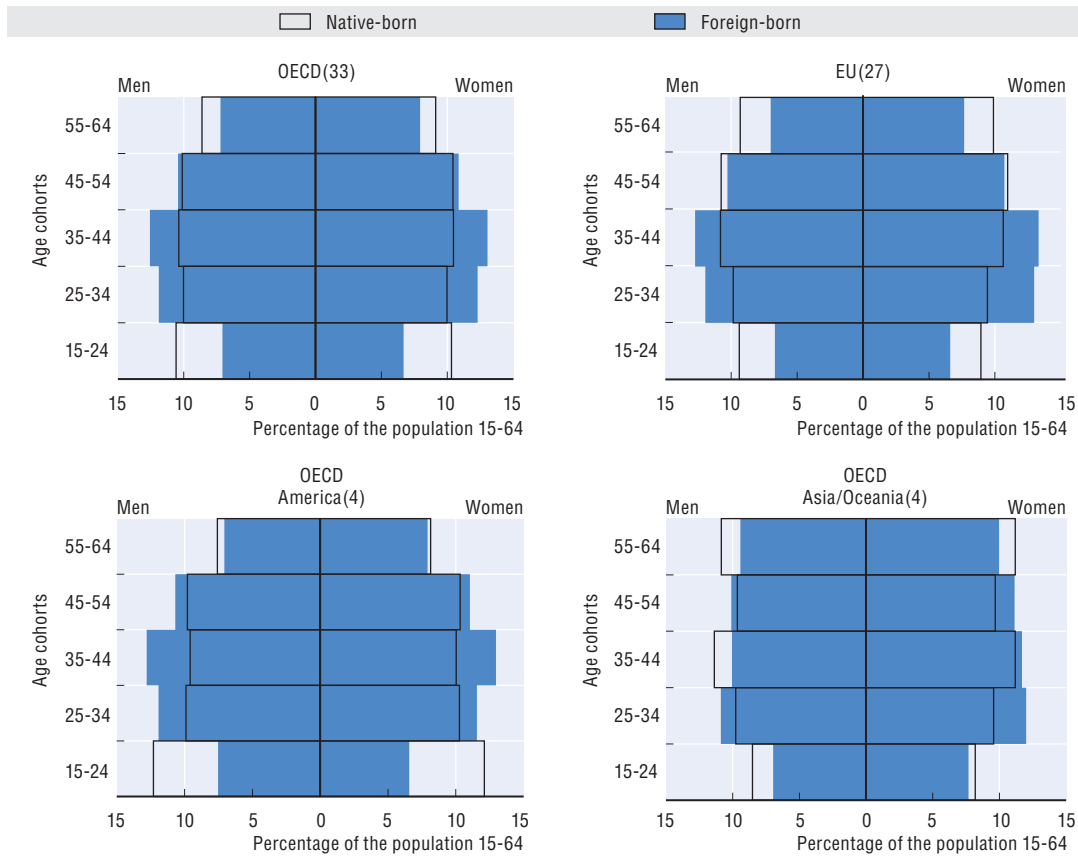
The proportion of over-64s is higher in settlement countries and longstanding immigration destinations, with nearly one in five being over 64 years old in France, Canada, and Australia. Yet, the countries with the oldest immigrant populations are those of central Europe, where history (e.g. World War II and the fall of the Iron Curtain) has shifted borders over the course of time causing the repatriation of population groups or making people who had never crossed a border into foreign-born, as in the former Czechoslovakia or former Yugoslavia. Similarly, in Poland, two-thirds of the foreign-born are over 64 years old.

Countries that have experienced significant recent migration also often have large proportions of young immigrants below the age of 15, as in Ireland, Norway and Chile, where they account for 10% of the foreign-born. In other countries, the size of young immigrant populations reflects the return migration of the offspring of former emigrants to their parents' country of birth. In the wake of the 2008 economic crisis, many people who had settled abroad returned to their home country, bringing with them – as immigrants – their children born in the country that had hosted their parents. Examples are Poland, Romania and, especially, Mexico, where half of the foreign-born are under 15 years old (Figure 2.3).

Comparing the proportions of younger and older immigrants with those of working age makes it possible to estimate immigrant communities' dependency ratios – i.e. the ratio of the population not of working age to that which is. In 50% of OECD countries, the proportion of the population not of working age is twice as high among the native- as among the foreign-born. The overrepresentation of immigrants in the working-age population is especially pronounced in southern Europe, notably Greece and Italy, and in northern Europe. In central Europe, where immigrants are older (as a result of border changes) and in Mexico, where most are children born in the United States who have returned with their parents, the dependency ratio of the immigrant community is greater than that of the native-born population.

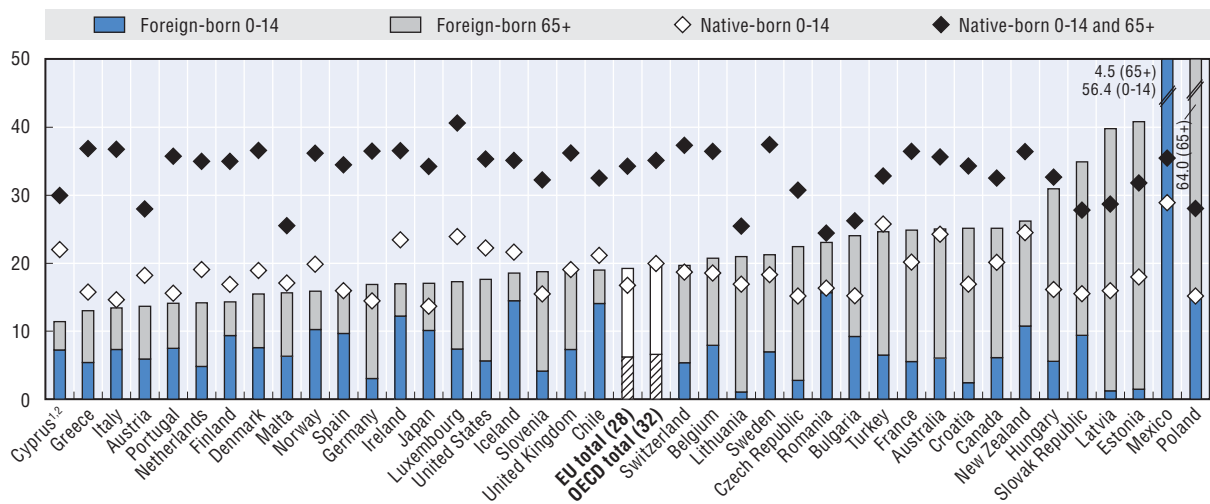
Across the OECD and the European Union, women represent about 52% of immigrants of working age (Table 2.A1.1) and are overrepresented among the foreign-born in all countries except the Czech Republic, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway, Mexico, Romania, Spain and Slovenia.

Figure 2.2. **Age composition of the 15-64 population by place of birth and region of stay, 2010-11**  
 Percentages of foreign- and native-born populations



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933212109>

Figure 2.3. **Population aged 0-14 years old and over 65 by place of birth, 2012**  
 Percentages of foreign- and native-born populations



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933212117>

Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

### 2.3. Endogamous partnership and fertility

#### Background

##### Definition

The endogamous partnership rate is the share of individuals cohabiting with a person of the same origin. The region of origin is based on regional groupings of countries of birth or, in the case of the native-born, the parents' country of birth. Data are not available in the United States.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the number of births per woman in a country. It is calculated as the number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to spend her childbearing years bearing children in accordance with the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The TFR is estimated from the number of under-fives declared by respondents in the course of household surveys, then matched with the official TFR drawn from birth registers. The average age of the mother at birth is estimated in the same way. Data for this indicator are not available for Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, or New Zealand.

##### Coverage

For endogamous partnerships: all over-15s who report that they are cohabiting. For the fertility rate: all women aged 15-49, the "childbearing years".

Across the European Union and the OECD, 60% of cohabiting immigrants lived with a partner of the same origin in 2010. The proportion rises to 90% among native-born couples (Figure 2.4). Immigrants are particularly endogamous in recent immigration countries, such as Greece and Spain and in Estonia, too, where there is a large Russian minority. The native-born, by contrast, are more likely to be living in mixed couples in countries of longstanding immigration, where the percentage of mixed couples has grown with the rise in the number of native-born children of immigrants, as in France, Luxembourg and Israel. In the two latter countries, immigrants are more endogamous than the native-born. In all countries, immigrant men are as likely as women to be living in an endogamous partnership.

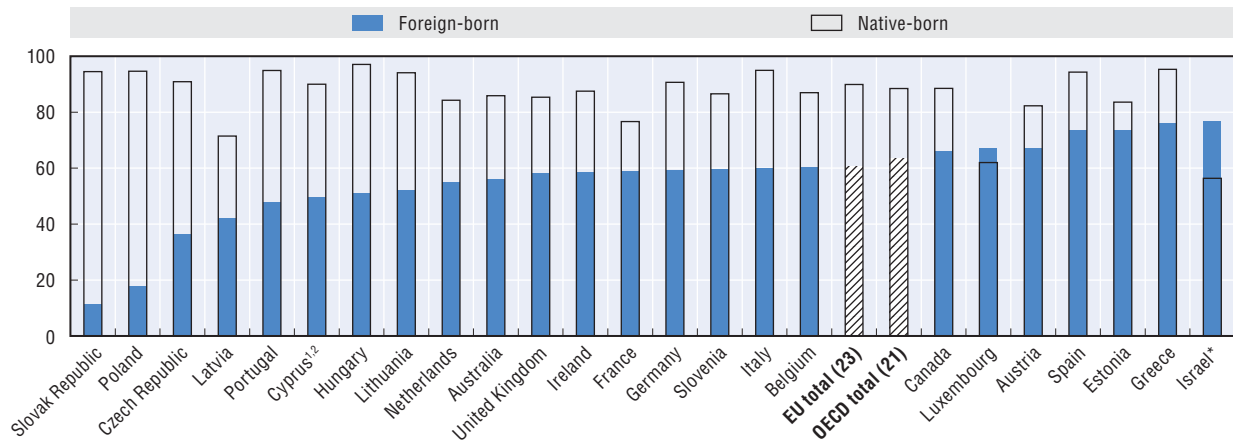
In OECD countries, immigrant women had 1.98 children on average in 2012, compared with 1.64 among the native-born. Immigrant women's total fertility rate (TFR) was 0.5 births higher on average in the European Union than that of native-born women (Figure 2.5). Between 2008 and 2012, the highest average TFR among immigrant women was in France, a country where the native-born TFR is already high in itself, followed by Estonia and Belgium. The difference between the TFRs of immigrant and native-born women is particularly wide in some European countries where native-born fertility is low, such as Germany, Greece, Lithuania and Spain. On the other hand, the fertility rates of foreign- and native-born are very similar in most central European countries, as well as in Canada, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. In Israel, like New Zealand and Australia, the fertility of immigrant women is actually lower than that of their native-born peers.

Evidence suggests that women who decide to migrate (often for family reasons) postpone having children until after arriving in the host country. They then have more children in the years after arrival before adapting gradually to the fertility patterns of the host country. Controlling for such factors often limits the differences in fertility patterns.

Immigrant mothers are on average younger than their native-born counterparts when their children are born (Figure 2.6) – one year younger across the European Union, and four months younger in the OECD. That age difference widens to two years in Germany and three years in countries of recent immigration. By contrast, they have their children one year later in the Slovak Republic, the United Kingdom, and in the settlement countries (notably New Zealand). In the United States, in France and in most of the countries of central Europe, they give birth at the same age as native-born women.



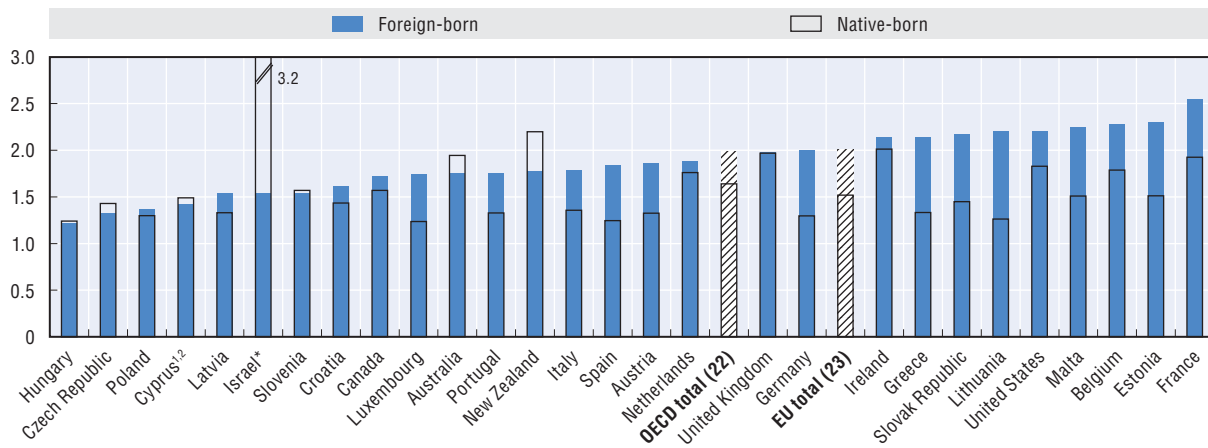
Figure 2.4. **Endogamous partnership rate in the cohabiting population aged 15 and older, by place of birth, around 2010**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933212129>

Figure 2.5. **Total fertility rate of foreign- and native-born women aged 15-49 years old, births during the five years 2008-12**

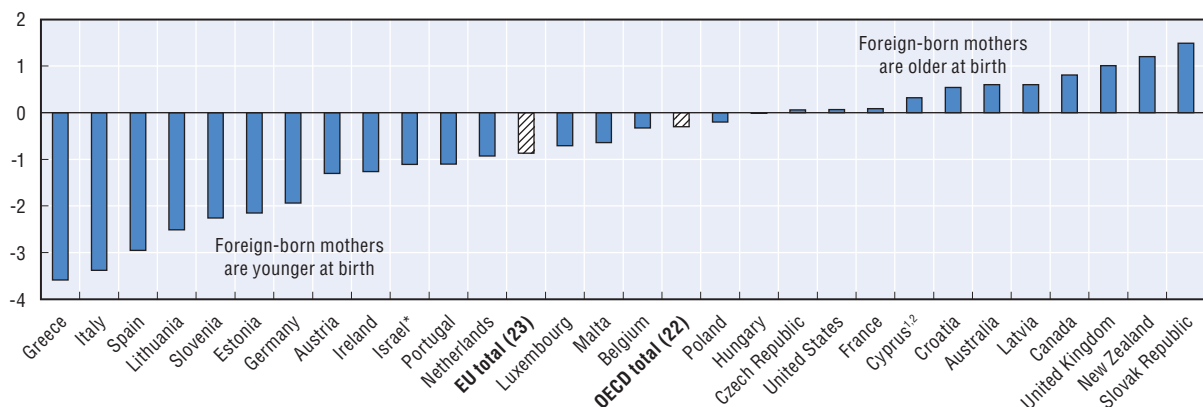
Number of births per woman



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933212135>

Figure 2.6. **Average age at birth of immigrant mothers aged 15-49, births during the years 2008-12**

Difference with native-born women, in years



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933212142>

Notes and sources are to be found at the end of the chapter.

## Data limitations

### **Estimating the immigrant population**

Two principal criteria are used to estimate the size of immigrant population: nationality and country of birth. These are unfortunately not sufficient to deliver precise estimates, as foreign populations may in fact include people born in the host country. In many countries the native-born children of foreign parents are foreigners and may obtain nationality only later – typically at the age of majority. In other countries (e.g. Switzerland, Italy and Greece) the principle of *jus sanguinis* (“law of blood”) determines nationality – so the host country nationality can be transmitted only by parents of that nationality. Therefore, some adults who have foreign parents – even grandparents – may still be of foreign nationality.

More problematic still from a statistical point of view is that the foreign population may exclude, *de facto*, immigrants who take host-country nationality. Any international comparison then becomes tenuous and dependent on how liberal or restrictive nationality legislation is in different countries. What complicates matters even further is that the proportion of naturalised persons may also be very different, depending on the origin and duration of residence of the immigrant population. An immigrant’s attachment to his or her nationality of origin varies according to his or her age, duration of residence, qualifications, and country of origin.

A better solution is therefore to use the country of birth as the criterion for estimating the size of immigrant population (as it is done through this publication) as the number of immigrants does not depend on nationality. Nevertheless, that definition, too, has its limitations. The country of birth considered is the country in its current boundaries. In countries that have experienced changes in their borders (the Czech and Slovak Republics, the Baltic countries, Poland, Slovenia and Croatia), a significant proportion of the population may have been born in a region that was once, but is no longer, part of their country. They are now automatically classified as foreign-born even though they have never actually migrated internationally, only internally.

Another limitation is that the foreign-born population may include people who acquire the nationality of the country of current residence because:

- They are the children of former expatriates (e.g. the children of French or British colonials, or the children of military personnel posted abroad).
- They belong to ethnic groups that have links to the country of residence or were created by changes in borders, sometimes long ago – e.g. ethnic immigrants of Hungarian descent, or German *Aussiedler*.
- They were born abroad by chance in a country in which they never actually lived.

For all those reasons, the notion of “immigrant population” should ideally be confined to people born abroad who have foreign nationality at birth. Such a view is not affected by acquisitions of nationality or boarder changes in the country of birth. Unfortunately, few countries have information on nationality at birth. The country of birth, then, is still the least biased criterion for estimating the size of the immigrant population.

### **Densely populated areas**

Immigrant populations reside for the most part in heavily populated urban areas. Yet, it is a complex matter to accurately measure residential segregation for purposes of international comparisons. Segregation denotes a state of separation between social or

ethnic groups. In the context of migration research, segregation is the geographic separation between immigrants and native-born people, with immigrants living in certain areas and the native-born in others. Several indices of residential segregation have been developed:

- The segregation index, devised by Duncan and Duncan (1955), measures the proportion of the group that would have to move in order to obtain perfect balanced distribution.
- Bell's isolation index (Bell, 1954) measures the probability of a member of a group living in the same spatial unit with a member of his or her own group.
- The concentration index measures the number of members of a group relative to the size of the geographical area it occupies.
- The aggregation index, developed by White (1983), compares the average relative proximity of the members of two different groups.
- The centralisation index measures the proportions of groups living in city centres (Duncan and Duncan, 1955).

All these indices require local data that need to be precise, consistent and internationally comparable. The best comparable data available relate to densely populated areas, i.e. the share of immigrant communities living in such areas. Even here, however, data are not flawlessly comparable from one country to another, as the degree of density varies according to the size of the area on which it is calculated. The smaller it is, the more accurate the calculation will be. Concentration in European countries is calculated over areas of one square kilometre (the Eurostat definition). In the United States and in Israel, such zones generally correspond to the boundaries of the municipality or the metropolitan area in question, which renders results less precise.

### ***Endogamous partnership and fertility***

National statistics on marriage and fertility are generally derived from official marriage and birth records. Administrative data of this kind are rarely available to the public. Moreover, partners' or mothers' country of birth are not always recorded. Data from household surveys have therefore been used to estimate the endogamy and fertility indicators.

### ***Endogamy***

Calculating the endogamous partnership rate requires knowledge of both partners' and mothers' countries of origin, but for reasons of sample size – the sole exceptions being Australia and Canada – countries are grouped into regions of the world.

European countries are grouped into the following regions: own country, EU15, ten new member countries of 2004, two new member countries of 2007, other Europe, North Africa, other Africa, Near and Middle East, East Asia, South and South-East Asia, North America, Central America and Caribbean, South America, Australia and Oceania.

For Israel, regions are: Israel, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Morocco, other Northern Africa, other Near and Middle East countries, Scandinavian countries, Western Mediterranean countries, other central and western Europe, Russia, former USSR Asian Republics, other former USSR, eastern European countries, other Asian countries, Ethiopia, other African countries, South Africa-Zimbabwe-Australia-New Zealand, United States and Canada, Central America, South America.

The rate by region of origin is higher than the rate by country of origin, as two partners born in two different countries, but from the same region, will be deemed to be endogamous. Australia does not record the countries of origin of the parents of immigrant offspring, so the endogamous union rate is underestimated.

### **Fertility**

Estimating fertility retrospectively from surveys, as this chapter does, is also an imperfect method. The main drawback of surveys is that, by definition, only people present in the country are counted: all those – mothers and children – who died or left between the time of birth and the time of the survey, are unaccounted for. The attendant risk is that fertility is underestimated and the former tends to affect migrants disproportionately. Moreover, most countries do not record information on family ties, so there is no way of knowing whether the child is really living with its mother or, in the presence of several women of childbearing age, who the mother of the child is. In such cases, the woman closest to the maximum childbearing age is considered the mother. The estimated total fertility rate has been matched on the official total fertility rate.

## **Notes, sources, and further reading**

### **Note to Israel**

\* Information on data concerning Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

### **Notes to Cyprus<sup>1, 2</sup>**

1. Note by Turkey:

The information in this document with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”.

2. Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union:

The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

### **Notes to figures and tables**

Figure 2.1: Lithuanian data are from 2002.

Table 2.1: The Eurostat definition of densely populated area (numbers of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>) is used for European countries. The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) uses the notion of Significant Urban Areas. Canada uses data from the Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations. Israel and the United States use municipalities of more than 50 000 inhabitants as yardsticks of densely populated areas.

Australia and Canada are not included in the OECD average.

Figure 2.2: Weighted average for OECD countries excluding Korea and EU countries excluding Croatia.

Figure 2.4: Data on the native-born include only those with at least one native-born parent in Australia and in Canada. No data is available for Australia on the country of birth of immigrant parents of children born in Australia.

Figures 2.5 and 2.6: As children's country of birth is not available in Israel, all young children in the family are deemed to be born in the country.

Israel is not included in the OECD average.

Korea and Japan determine who is an immigrant on the basis of nationality, not on the basis of country of birth.

Averages factor in rates that cannot be published individually because sample sizes are too small.

### **Sources to figures and tables**

Figure 2.1: OECD Database on International Migration (2000-01 and 2011-12). Eurostat Database on International Migration and Asylum for non-OECD EU member countries (2012-13). European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2012-13 for Croatia and Turkey.

Table 2.1: European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2012. US Current Population Survey (CPS) 2012. Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011 Australian Census. Canadian Household Survey (NHS) 2011. Israeli Labour Force Survey 2011.

Figure 2.2: OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2010-11. European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2010-11 for non-OECD EU countries and Turkey.

Figure 2.3: OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2010-11. European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2012-13 for non-OECD EU member countries and Turkey.

Figure 2.3: Ad hoc module of European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2008. Australian Census of Population and Housing 2011. Canadian National Household Survey (NHS) 2011. Israeli Labour Force Survey 2011.

Figures 2.5 and 2.6: European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2012. American Community Survey (ACS) 2012. Australian Census of Population and Housing 2011. Canadian National Household Survey (NHS) 2011. New Zealand Labour Force Survey 2013. Israeli Labour Force Survey 2011.

### **Further reading**

Arslan, C. et al. (2015), "A New Profile of Migrants in the Aftermath of the Recent Economic Crisis", *OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers*, No. 160, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jxt2t3nnjr5-en>.

Bell, W. (1954), "A Probability Model for the Measurement of Ecological Segregation", *American Sociological Review*, No. 32, Washington, DC.

Duncan, O.D. and B. Duncan (1955), "A Methodological Analysis of Segregation Indexes", *American Sociological Review*, No. 41, Washington, DC.

Eurostat (2011), "Migrants in Europe: A Statistical Portrait of the First and Second Generation", *Statistical Books*, European Commission, Luxembourg.

OECD (2013), *International Migration Outlook 2013*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr\\_outlook-2013-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2013-en).

OECD (2012), *Settling In: OECD Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2012*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264171534-en>.

OECD-UNDESA (2013), *World Migration in Figures*, OECD and United Nations High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, OECD Publishing, Paris and United Nations Publications, New York.

White, M.J. (1983), "The Measurement of Spatial Segregation", *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 88, No. 5, Washington, DC.

## ANNEX 2.A1

*Additional tables and figures*Table 2.A1.1. **Size and composition by age and gender of the foreign-born population, 2011-12**

	All foreign-born persons		Foreign-born			Difference (+/-) with the native-born			Percentage of women among the foreign-born
	Total number of persons (thousands)	Percentage of the total population	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	
			Distribution in %			Percentage points			
Australia	6 209	27.3	6.1	75.0	19.0	-18.2	+11.1	+7.1	51.0
Austria	1 365	16.2	5.9	86.3	7.7	-12.3	+14.3	-2.0	52.5
Belgium	1 690	15.2	7.9	79.3	12.8	-10.6	+15.7	-5.0	51.1
Bulgaria	96	1.3	9.2	76.0	14.8	-6.0	+2.2	+3.8	55.0
Canada	6 920	19.8	6.1	74.8	19.0	-14.0	+7.3	+6.6	52.2
Switzerland	2 218	27.7	5.4	80.3	14.3	-13.3	+17.6	-4.3	51.4
Chile	416	2.4	14.1	81.0	4.9	-7.1	+13.5	-6.4	55.3
Cyprus <sup>1, 2</sup>	201	23.2	7.3	88.6	4.2	-14.7	+18.5	-3.8	56.1
Czech Republic	744	7.1	2.8	77.6	19.7	-12.4	+8.3	+4.1	48.3
Germany	10 918	13.3	3.1	83.1	13.8	-11.4	+19.6	-8.2	51.0
Denmark	456	8.2	7.6	84.5	7.9	-11.3	+21.1	-9.8	51.4
Spain	6 618	14.3	9.7	83.9	6.4	-6.3	+18.4	-12.1	49.3
Estonia	198	14.9	1.5	59.2	39.4	-16.5	-9.0	+25.5	60.5
Finland	285	5.3	9.3	85.7	5.0	-7.5	+20.6	-13.1	49.5
France	7 538	11.9	5.5	75.1	19.4	-14.6	+11.6	+3.0	51.3
United Kingdom	7 588	11.9	7.3	81.2	11.5	-11.7	+17.4	-5.7	51.6
Greece	730	6.6	5.4	87.0	7.6	-10.3	+23.8	-13.5	51.5
Croatia	425	10.1	2.4	74.8	22.7	-14.5	+9.1	+5.3	53.3
Hungary	424	4.3	5.6	69.1	25.4	-10.5	+1.7	+8.8	54.7
Ireland	749	16.3	12.2	83.0	4.7	-11.2	+19.5	-8.4	50.3
Iceland	35	11.0	14.5	81.4	4.1	-7.1	+16.8	-9.7	51.8
Israel*	1 835	23.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	5 696	9.4	7.3	86.6	6.1	-7.3	+23.3	-16.0	55.5
Japan	2 034	1.6	10.1	83.0	6.9	-3.5	+19.8	-16.2	56.0
Korea	933	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	140	4.7	1.1	79.0	19.9	-15.8	+4.5	+11.4	56.3
Luxembourg	226	42.6	7.4	82.7	9.9	-16.5	+23.3	-6.8	49.8
Latvia	279	13.8	1.2	60.2	38.6	-14.7	-11.1	+25.8	59.9
Mexico	974	0.8	56.4	39.1	4.5	+27.5	-25.4	-2.0	49.4
Malta	38	9.0	6.3	84.3	9.3	-10.8	+9.8	+0.9	52.5
Netherlands	1 928	11.5	4.8	85.8	9.4	-14.2	+20.8	-6.6	52.5
Norway	664	13.2	10.3	84.1	5.6	-9.6	+20.3	-10.7	48.8
New Zealand	1 066	24.1	10.7	73.8	15.4	-13.7	+12.1	+1.6	51.4

Table 2.A1.1. **Size and composition by age and gender of the foreign-born population, 2011-12 (cont.)**

	All foreign-born persons		Foreign-born			Difference (+/-) with the native-born			Percentage of women among the foreign-born
	Total number of persons (thousands)	Percentage of the total population	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	
			Distribution in %			Percentage points			
Poland	679	1.8	15.0	21.0	64.0	-0.2	-51.0	+51.2	58.6
Portugal	881	8.4	7.5	85.9	6.6	-8.1	+21.6	-13.5	53.1
Romania	183	0.9	15.7	77.0	7.4	-0.7	+1.3	-0.7	37.4
Slovak Republic	158	2.9	9.4	65.1	25.5	-6.1	-7.1	+13.2	54.1
Slovenia	300	14.6	4.1	81.3	14.6	-11.3	+13.5	-2.2	42.6
Sweden	1 473	15.5	7.0	78.7	14.3	-11.3	+16.2	-4.9	51.6
Turkey	867	1.2	6.5	75.4	18.1	-19.2	+8.2	+11.0	56.1
United States	40 738	13.0	5.6	82.4	12.0	-16.6	+17.7	-1.1	50.8
<b>EU total (28)</b>	<b>52 008</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>+15.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>51.7</b>
<b>OECD total (34)</b>	<b>115 555</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>+15.5</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>51.4</b>

Note: Korea and Japan determine who is an immigrant on the basis of nationality, not on the basis of country of birth.

1, 2: See "Notes, sources, and further reading" section.

\* Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

Sources: OECD Database on International Migration (2011-12). European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) 2012-13 for Turkey. Eurostat Database on International Migration and Asylum (2013) for Croatia and Switzerland. OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2010-11.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932314009>