



SAFE PATHWAYS FOR REFUGEES

**OECD-UNHCR Study on third
country solutions for refugees:
family reunification, study
programmes and labour mobility**



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United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, December 2018

Cover photo: Maryam, 10, was recently reunited with her brother Abdualrahman in Thun, Switzerland after he was separated from the rest of the family at the Syria-Turkey border in 2014. The family was reunited thanks to a reunification review of Abdualrahman's case and a decision by the Swiss Government. © UNHCR/Mark Henley

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FOREWORD

Against a backdrop of significant global forced displacement,¹ the call for collective action by the international community to provide innovative approaches to increase access for refugees to protection and solutions has intensified. This impetus was harnessed in 2016, wherein States, confronted with unprecedented refugee movements and increasing resettlement needs,² gathered in New York to find ways of addressing such large movements of refugees and migrants. Through the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*, States committed to expand access to third-country solutions, including resettlement and complementary pathways for the admission of refugees.

Building on this momentum, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have strengthened their longstanding cooperation. This cooperation has included advancing the commitment of the international community, as laid out in the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*, to improve international cooperation to enable the systematic collection, sharing, and analysis of data related to the availability and use of resettlement and complementary pathways, as a means to strengthen the evidence base for collective action in this field.

The imperative to realise the expansion of legal access to third countries is one of four key objectives of the *Global Compact on Refugees*,³ within which there is also an emphasis on making available pathways for admission that complement resettlement. It is on this foundation that the OECD and UNHCR have embarked on the development of baseline data and benchmarks on the use of complementary pathways to provide credible evidence and information to support the international community in this endeavour. This body of work will aim to advance the implementation of the *Global Compact on Refugees*, measuring its progress towards achieving a more timely, equitable and predictable sharing of responsibility for the protection of and solutions for refugees. It is expected that this joint report, the first of its kind, will also influence the three-year strategy (2019–2021) envisaged by the *Global Compact on Refugees* to expand resettlement and complementary pathways.

The aim is to publish a report periodically to strengthen progressively the evidence base necessary for the international community to advance policies and the design of relevant programmes. It is anticipated that with a stronger foundation of evidence related to the availability and use of complementary pathways, the establishment of predictable, sustainable and protection-sensitive systems will become realisable.



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¹ Source: UNHCR (2018), *Global Trends on Forced Displacement in 2017*, available at: <https://bit.ly/2yIIUqX>.

² Global resettlement needs have reached over 1.4 million. Source: UNHCR (2018), *Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2019*, available at: <https://bit.ly/2Om9mHJ>.

³ Source: UNHCR (2018), *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the United Nations General Assembly, Part II, Global Compact on Refugees*, paras 7, 47 and 94-96; General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/73/12) (Part II), available at: http://www.unhcr.org/gcr/GCR_English.pdf.

1. INTRODUCTION

The *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*⁴ (NYD), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 19 September 2016, underscores the importance of international cooperation and the need to advance more predictable, equitable and sustainable sharing of responsibility for the protection of and solutions for refugees. As part of the *Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework* (CRRF) annexed to the NYD and the *Global Compact on Refugees* (GCR), States committed to expand access to third-country solutions, including opportunities for resettlement as well as for complementary pathways for the safe admission of refugees (see Box 1). States, therefore, agreed to make accessible an array of opportunities that build on and complement resettlement to provide refugees with lawful stays in a third country where their international protection needs will be met.

The NYD and the GCR recognise that, as a complement to resettlement, other safe and regulated pathways for the admission of persons in need of international protection⁵ can facilitate access to protection and/or solutions, in addition to the three traditional durable solutions - voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement. They can contribute to alleviating pressures on host countries, particularly in large-scale and protracted refugee situations. Forms of safe and regulated pathways include family reunification, scholarships and education programmes and labour mobility schemes. They can also include private or community sponsorship programmes that are additional to resettlement, and other humanitarian admission programmes.

Complementary pathways increase access to protection and solutions by making third country solutions available to refugees, and serve as a powerful expression of solidarity and burden-sharing with individual States managing mass influx and protracted situations. However, complementary pathways are not intended to substitute States'

obligations to provide international protection to refugees. Equally, they are not a replacement for other durable solutions such as resettlement, which is a critical protection tool as well as a tangible mechanism for responsibility sharing with countries hosting large refugee populations. Complementary pathways provide an additional or complementary avenue for refugees to access international protection and a pathway to hopefully, a long-term sustainable solution.

Non-humanitarian complementary pathways, such as education, labour mobility and other similar pathways can also serve the objective of enhancing refugee self-reliance, by helping them to attain a durable solution in the future. While these pathways may provide refugees with temporary stay arrangements, they can form part of a progressive approach to solutions. Through harnessing refugees' existing capacities and skills, and providing them with opportunities to learn new skills and acquire more knowledge, refugees will be better able to contribute to their own future solutions.

Under certain conditions, refugees may be able to access some complementary pathways autonomously. In other circumstances however, there are legal, administrative and practical obstacles preventing refugees from accessing complementary pathways that require careful consideration along with necessary protection safeguards. In this respect, OECD reviewed the use of structures offering complementary pathways of admission to refugees in OECD member countries (OECD, 2016). The analysis of the actual and potential use of complementary pathways in the context of the Syrian crisis, demonstrated the strong value of detailed quantitative information by permit types. As such, detailed quantitative information on the types of permits issued to refugee populations are critical to understanding the challenges that refugees may face in accessing complementary pathways for admission

⁴ Source: UN (2016), *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*, United Nations General Assembly, Seventy-first Session (A/RES/71/1), available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/57e39d987>.

⁵ Source: UNHCR (2017), *Persons in Need of International Protection*, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/596787734.html>.

Complementary pathways in the New York Declaration and the Global Compact on Refugees

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (§77, 79)

77. We intend to expand the number and range of legal pathways available for refugees to be admitted to or resettled in third countries. In addition to easing the plight of refugees, this has benefits for countries that host large refugee populations and for third countries that receive refugees.
79. We will consider the expansion of existing humanitarian admission programmes, possible temporary evacuation programmes, including evacuation for medical reasons, flexible arrangements to assist family reunification, private sponsorship for individual refugees and opportunities for labour mobility for refugees, including through private sector partnerships, and for education, such as scholarships and student visas.

Annex I, Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (§14)

Third countries would: a) Consider making available or expanding, including by encouraging private sector engagement and action as a supplementary measure, resettlement opportunities and complementary pathways for admission of refugees through such means as medical evacuation and humanitarian admission programmes, family reunification and opportunities for skilled migration, labour mobility and education.

Global Compact on Refugees (§47, 94-96)

47. Improving data and evidence will also support efforts to achieve solutions. Data and evidence will assist in the development of policies, investments and programmes in support of the voluntary repatriation to and reintegration of returnees in countries of origin. In addition, States, UNHCR, and other relevant stakeholders will work to enable the systematic collection,

sharing, and analysis of disaggregated data related to the availability and use of resettlement and complementary pathways for admission of those with international protection needs; and share good practices and lessons learned in this area.

94. As a complement to resettlement, other pathways for the admission of persons with international protection needs can facilitate access to protection and/or solutions. There is a need to ensure that such pathways are made available on a more systematic, organized, sustainable and gender-responsive basis, that they contain appropriate protection safeguards, and that the number of countries offering these opportunities is expanded overall.
95. The three-year strategy on resettlement will also include complementary pathways for admission, with a view to increasing significantly their availability and predictability. Contributions will be sought from States, with the support of relevant stakeholders to facilitate effective procedures and clear referral pathways for family reunification, or to establish private or community sponsorship programmes that are additional to regular resettlement, including community-based programmes promoted through the Global Refugee Sponsorship Initiative (GRSI). Other contributions in terms of complementary pathways could include humanitarian visas, humanitarian corridors and other humanitarian admission programmes; educational opportunities for refugees (including women and girls) through grant of scholarships and student visas, including through partnerships between governments and academic institutions; and labour mobility opportunities for refugees, including through the identification of refugees with skills that are needed in third countries.
96. Contributions will be sought to support the sharing of good practices, lessons learned and capacity development for new States considering such schemes.



Emad, a Yazidi boy is reunited with his family in Winnipeg, Canada after three years held in captivity in Iraq.
© UNHCR/Zachary Prong

to third countries. The availability of data on the use of complementary pathways by refugees is also key to increasing the accessibility and predictability of these pathways.

Against this background, this OECD-UNHCR mapping exercise examines the use of a subset of complementary pathways for admission by refugees to third countries, focusing on non-humanitarian regular entry visas granted for family, study or work purposes in OECD destination countries since 2010. While UNHCR has data on the number of refugees who have been resettled, achieved local integration and voluntarily returned to their countries of origin, neither UNHCR nor OECD systematically collect data related to complementary pathways used by persons in need of international protection. Such baseline data would assist the international community to develop new policies and improve development programming. An evidence base could also help to support an increase in programs and funding for refugee protection and solutions by OECD countries and

therefore, influence the establishment of predictable, sustainable and protection-sensitive systems needed to expand access to such opportunities for refugees over time.

This joint effort aims to fill the current absence of comprehensive data on the use of complementary pathways by refugees. It presents an in-depth analysis of the quality of the data and identifies any gaps or data limitations that need to be addressed.

The findings of this report will be of relevance in the development of a three-year strategy (2019–2021) envisaged by the GCR to expand resettlement and complementary pathways, with a view to increasing significantly their availability and predictability. More broadly, this body of work will support the implementation of the GCR, measuring its progress towards achieving a more timely, equitable and predictable sharing of responsibility for the protection of and solutions for refugees.

2. METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE

Data collection for this study focused on permits issued between 2010 and 2017 by OECD countries to five refugee populations originating from **Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Somalia** and the **Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)**. These five refugee populations were selected on the basis of several indicators and factors. Firstly, these populations together accounted for more than half of the world's refugees under UNHCR's mandate during each year under review. Each of the five refugee populations were also consistently listed among the 10 highest refugee populations globally during this period (with the exception of Iraq in 2017). Table 1 shows the magnitude that these populations represented with respect to global refugee statistics for eight consecutive years.

Another factor leading to the focus on these five refugee populations was the high rate of refugee status recognition accorded upon applying for asylum in OECD countries. The rate ranged from 55% for Afghans to virtually 100% for Syrians.

Data was collected directly from OECD countries based on entry and visa permits issued for the first time for family reunification, work or study purposes.⁶ It does not cover refugees or asylum seekers that used the national asylum determination system to enter or stay in an OECD country. For comparative purposes, UNHCR data on asylum recognition has been referenced in the analysis below. Permit renewals or status changes in the destination country were not covered, as they do not count as new entries.

Data on family permits includes family reunification with beneficiaries of international protection (Convention refugees or individuals who have been granted subsidiary protection or temporary protection), those with other legal residence status and nationals with whom the person had family ties in an OECD country. It also potentially includes, in some rare cases, accompanying family members of labour migrants or students.

Table 1. Worldwide refugee population by country of origin (end-year figures)

Country of origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Afghanistan	3,054,709	2,664,436	2,586,152	2,556,468	2,593,291	2,666,254	2,501,457	2,624,266
Eritrea	222,460	251,954	285,371	308,224	363,036	411,342	457,262	486,217
Iraq	1,683,579	1,428,308	746,206	401,289	369,672	264,107	316,063	362,542
Somalia	770,154	1,077,048	1,136,719	1,121,750	1,105,991	1,123,052	1,012,326	986,397
Syria	18,452	19,931	729,022	2,468,207	3,882,670	4,872,585	5,524,515	6,308,655
Other	4,800,331	4,963,127	5,014,487	4,843,341	6,065,434	6,784,087	7,373,704	9,173,270
Total	10,549,686	10,404,804	10,497,957	11,699,279	14,380,094	16,121,427	17,185,327	19,941,347
% of 5 groups in total refugee population	54%	52%	52%	59%	58%	58%	57%	54%

Note: All figures exclude Palestine refugees under UNRWA mandate.

Source: UNHCR

⁶ For the purpose of this survey, permits are considered any authorization issued by an OECD country to a foreign national to enter or stay lawfully for family reunification, work or study purposes. Data are collected directly from OECD countries based on first permits issued during the period 2010 to 2017.



Maryam, her mother and seven siblings were reunited with her father in Vienna, Austria after two-and-a-half years of separation. © UNHCR/Stefanie J. Steindl

Data on work permits mostly covers temporary foreign worker permits but may also include, in some cases, people who were granted permanent residence in the context of skilled settlement programmes or other types of visas for economic reasons. Data on students refers to permits granted for study and visas for academic scholarships, including secondary and tertiary education.

In order to estimate the actual use of these complementary pathways by the five selected refugee populations during the period 2010 to 2017, permit statistics were compiled by the national delegates of the OECD Working Party on Migration. Eurostat permit statistics were also used for European countries where there were gaps in the data available.

3. DATA LIMITATIONS

During the course of data collection a number of limitations became apparent as outlined below. Data was available for 34 of the 36 OECD countries with the Republic of Korea and Turkey not being able to provide data according to the requested definitions.

Statistics on first residence permits or other administrative data sources in general do not enable the identification of refugees if they do not hold a humanitarian-related permit.⁷ It can be assumed, however, that a large number of individuals among the five refugee populations reviewed would meet the refugee criteria under international law or have a well-founded refugee claim.

A breakdown by different type of family permit is unfortunately not available for the majority of the OECD countries participating in this study, with the result that it has not been possible to analyse whether family permits were issued for nuclear or extended family members.

While data related to admission under private sponsorship schemes was available for some countries (Australia and Canada), this was not included since further analysis is needed to ensure full comparability across countries.

3.1 Risks of overestimation

Data related to first permits granted was considered for this exercise, and where possible, permit renewals or status changes in the destination country were not included. However, in some instances, permit renewals could not be removed from the figures (Denmark, United States). Status changes may also be included. As a result there is a risk that a person who obtained a temporary permit (in particular students and temporary workers) may appear a second time in the statistics in subsequent years if they obtain a first permit of a different type, such as a labour or family pathway. The risk of double counting in this regard was underlined by Austria.

There is also a risk that the number of family permits issued has been overestimated in cases where spouses and children who accompanied the primary asylum applicant were granted a family residence permit instead of 'derivative refugee status' (also called 'consequence status'). However, this risk seems to be very limited. In Europe, the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) recommends that every family member is treated separately and most countries have provided data that comply with this criteria.

Native-born foreign nationals, if not given citizenship of the country of residence at birth, are counted by some countries under the residence permit of their parents. This type of measurement error has been identified in Belgium, Greece and Poland but may also apply to some other countries. How much it affects the measure is uncertain but the effect is potentially limited to few countries and mostly to cases where there are large longstanding refugee communities.

⁷ In March 2018, the United Nations Statistical Commission endorsed the *International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics*, which can be used as a reference guide for national and international work concerning statistics on refugees and asylum seekers, available at: <https://bit.ly/2BpNDHx>.



After living in Jordan for five years, Syrian refugee Hannah received a scholarship to attend the University Paul Valéry in Montpellier, France. © UNHCR/Benjamin Loyseau

3.2 Countries not covered and risks of undercounting

Turkey is the OECD country hosting the largest number of refugees. In 2017, for the fourth consecutive year, Turkey hosted the largest number of refugees worldwide, numbering 3.5 million people.⁸ However, data on the number of Afghans, Eritreans, Iraqis, Somalis and Syrians who entered the country using complementary pathways is difficult to estimate and as a result, was not included for the purposes of this exercise. With the implementation in Turkey of the Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under Temporary Protection in January 2016, persons under temporary protection status can obtain a work permit six months after their registration. Persons who used this regulated labour pathway cannot be isolated from those with humanitarian protection, thus the rapid surge in the number of permits granted by Turkey following this reform cannot be attributed

solely to the labour pathway. No data was received from the Republic of Korea, although it is a secondary destination for the five main refugee populations considered in this exercise.

Regarding data on family reunification, a number of categories of persons who travelled for family reunification purposes may not be reflected in the statistics. For example, the statistics received sometimes excluded children (Ireland), family members who reunified with persons issued with non-humanitarian permits (Canada), family members who reunified with beneficiaries of subsidiary protection (Switzerland) or family members who reunified with persons granted international protection in general (Japan, Mexico).

Definitions, data sources and comparability limitations are summarised in Annex 1.

⁸ Source: UNHCR (2018), *Global Trends on Forced Displacement in 2017*, available at: <https://bit.ly/2yIUqX>.

4. ANALYSIS OF COMPLEMENTARY PATHWAYS OF ADMISSION TO THIRD COUNTRIES USED BY REFUGEES

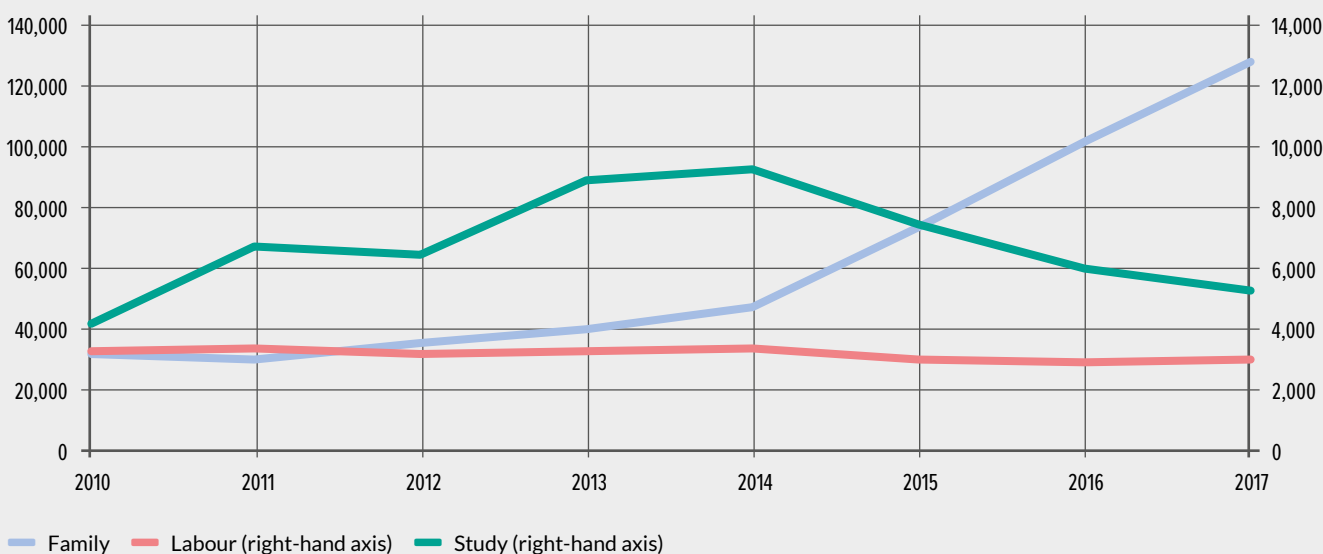
Between 2010 to 2017, the combined total of submitted asylum applications in OECD countries of the five populations numbered more than 2.5 million, including 322,300 (13%) on appeal following a negative decision at the first-instance asylum body. More than 1.5 million were granted either refugee status (890,000) or complementary forms of protection (633,000) during this period.⁹ This compares to a total of 566,900 first residence permits granted to the five populations for family, work, or education-related reasons. This provides for a 3:1 ratio of asylum related entry and stay visas compared with non-humanitarian complementary pathways for refugees, and demonstrates the crucial importance of a fair and efficient asylum system. During the same period, 350,400 persons from the five populations arrived in OECD countries through resettlement processes.¹⁰

The sections below provide a brief overview of the data by (i) permit type, (ii) destination country and (iii) country of origin. Annexes 2 and 3 present the joint OECD-UNHCR dataset in more detail.

4.1 Analysis by type of residence permit

Overall, around 487,300 permits were granted to the five populations for family reasons, close to half of which were in the last two years (Figure 1). Family permits make up 86% of all family, work and study permits granted to the five populations over the period considered. In 2016, OECD countries issued a total of 1.6 million permits for family reasons, excluding accompanying family members of foreign workers (OECD, 2018). Hence, in 2016 the five populations mapped for this exercise accounted for 6.2% of all family permits issued by OECD countries for family reasons.

Figure 1. First permits granted by OECD countries (34) to Afghans, Eritreans, Iraqis, Somalis and Syrians by permit type, between 2010 and 2017



⁹ Source: UNHCR, Population Statistics Database, available at <http://popstats.unhcr.org>.

¹⁰ Source: *Ibid.*

Figure 2. Family permits granted by nationality, 2010–2017

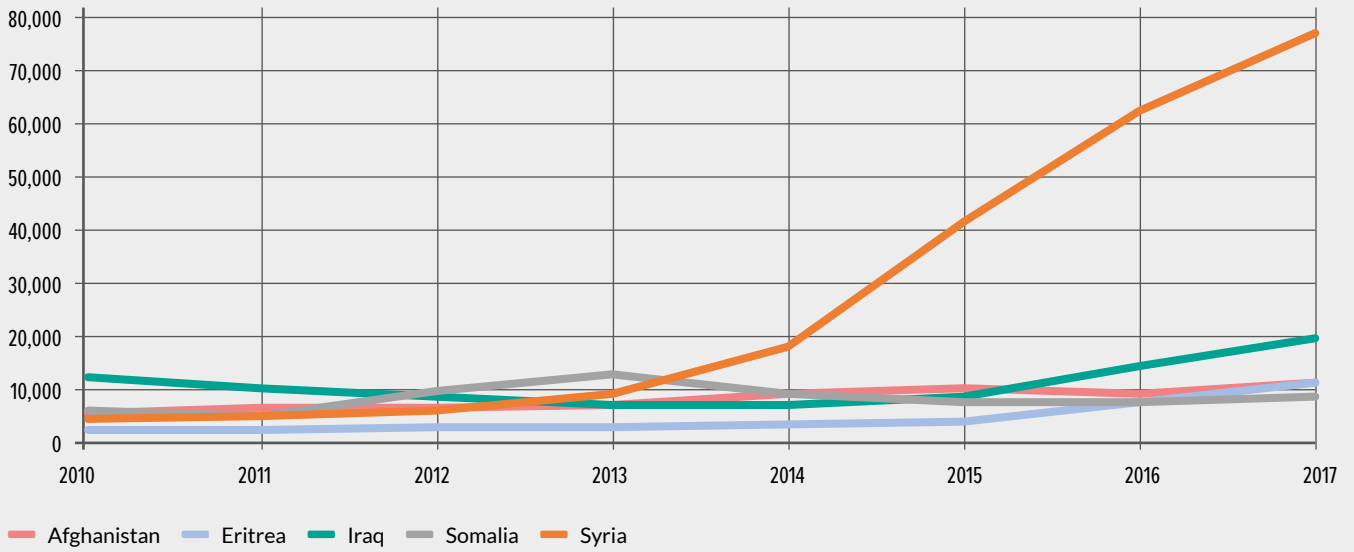


Figure 3. Study permits granted by nationality, 2010–2017

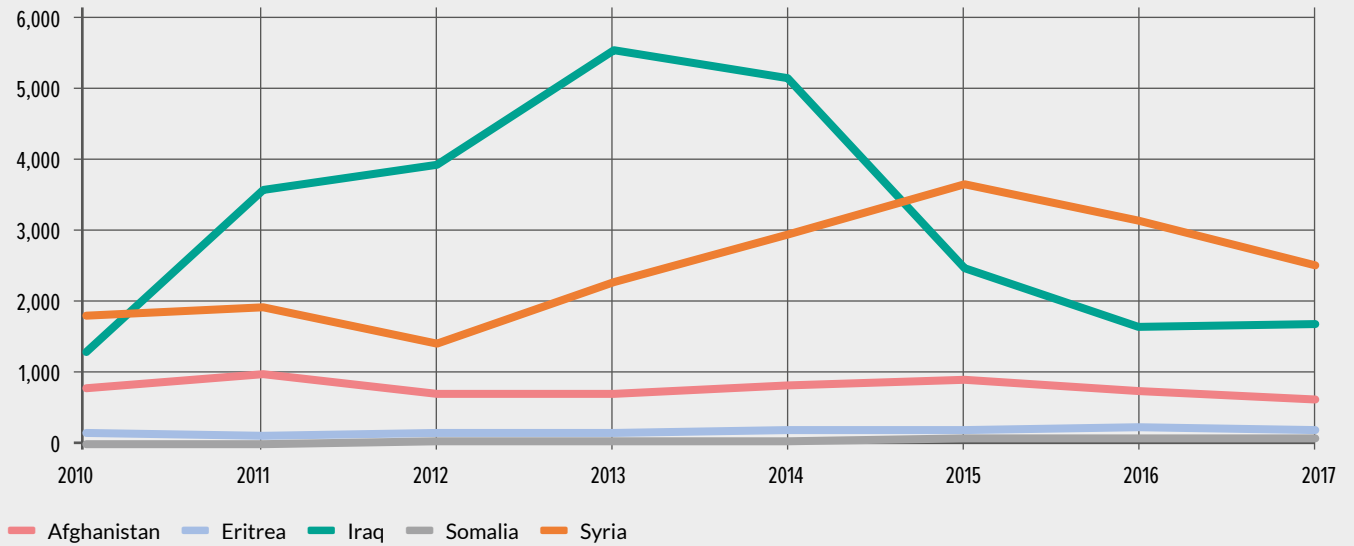
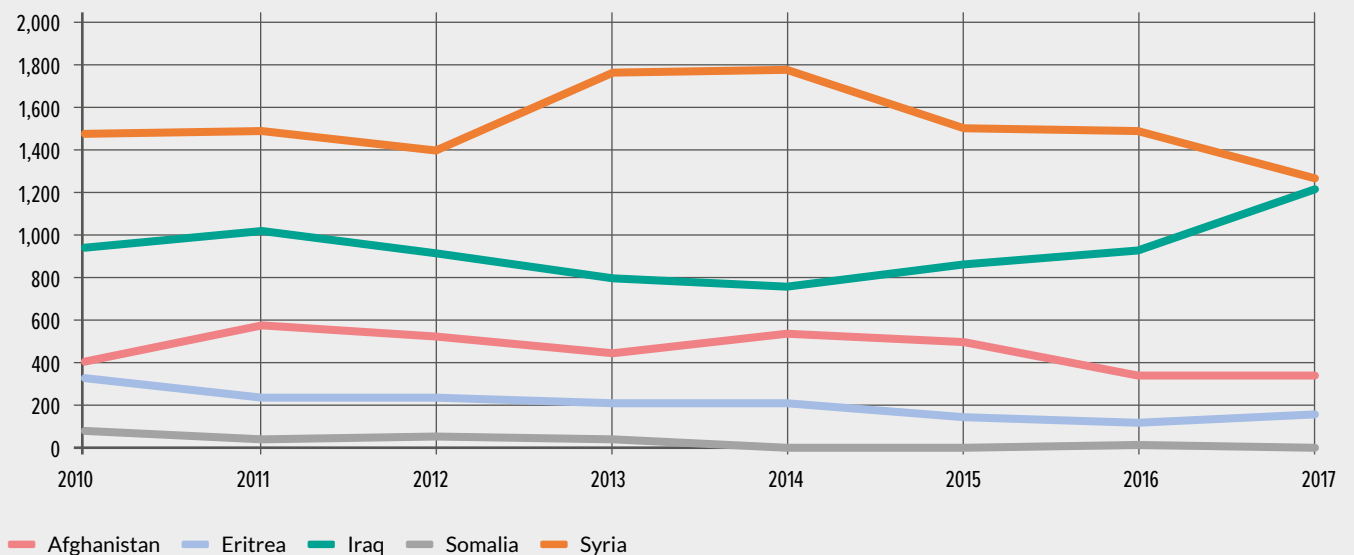


Figure 4. Work permits granted by nationality, 2010–2017



By comparison, 54,200 permits were granted to the five populations for study purposes, including 5,300 in 2017. Study permits make up about 10% of all family, work and study permits granted to the five populations over the period considered. In 2016, a total of 1.4 million permits were granted in OECD countries to foreign students of all nationalities. Therefore in 2016, the five populations mapped for this exercise only accounted for a marginal 0.4% of all study permits issued by OECD countries.

The number of work permits granted to the five populations was also minimal as only 25,400 were granted between 2010 and 2017, including 3,000 in 2017. This amounted to 4% of all family, work and study permits granted to the five populations over the period considered. A comparison with the number of foreign workers registered in OECD countries is more challenging than for other categories. In 2016, approximately 460,000 permanent work permits were granted; meanwhile, more than 2.7 million foreign workers were granted a temporary work authorisation by OECD countries (i.e. not counting posted workers within the European Union). This means that the proportion of work permits (temporary or permanent) granted to people originating from the five populations, is less than a tenth of a percent.

Upon closer examination of the issuance of the different types of permits by the five populations over time (Figures 2, 3 and 4), some trends related to the use of the three complementary pathways can be observed.

In the case of Syrians, for example, the number of family permits granted has clearly been on the rise since 2012/2013, yet the number of work permits granted peaked in 2014 and has been declining since. The same trend was observed for study permits, although the peak was noticed a year later.

With the exception of Syrians and Iraqis, the number of work or study permits granted was both extremely low and stable over time. This partly reflects the specific context of Somali, Eritrean and Afghan refugees who often have lower educational attainment and are typically younger compared to the other two populations.

More specifically, it appears that people who were eligible for a work or study permit took this opportunity as early as possible, whereas those who used family reasons would have to wait until eligible family members are established in destination countries. When negative conditions in the country of origin prevail for a longer duration, the data suggests that opportunities to access skill-based complementary pathways diminished and in some cases vanished entirely.

4.2 Analysis by destination country

A breakdown of the data by country of destination suggests that overall, Germany has granted the largest number of non-humanitarian visas for work, study or family purposes to the five populations considered (162,200). A third of these permits were granted in 2017 alone. Sweden is the second largest destination country with 134,600 non-humanitarian visas for work, study or family purposes granted between 2010 and 2017. 94% of these visas were granted for family reasons, however Sweden is also the country which has issued the largest number of work visas (7,200). The third main destination country is the United Kingdom, which granted a large share of student visas (38%). The United States ranks fourth overall, although it was third in 2017.

Of the total number of non-humanitarian visas issued for work, study or family purposes per destination country, Norway and Belgium granted the largest proportion of visas for family reason (99%), closely followed by Denmark (98%) and the Netherlands (96%). Whereas the proportion of student visas issued was larger for some countries such as Portugal (81%) and Poland (48%). The case of Poland is interesting to note due to the fact that the number of student visas granted has increased steadily from 37 in 2012 to almost 310 in 2017. That year, Poland was the fifth destination country for international students from the five populations considered, after Germany (1,250), the United Kingdom (1,100), the United States (740) and Hungary (420), but well above France (290) and Australia (40) for example. While relatively modest in numerical terms, Japan too has seen an increase in the number of student visas issued since 2010 (900 in total).

Table 2. First family, labour and student permits granted by destination country to Afghans, Eritreans, Iraqis, Somalis and Syrians, 2010–2017

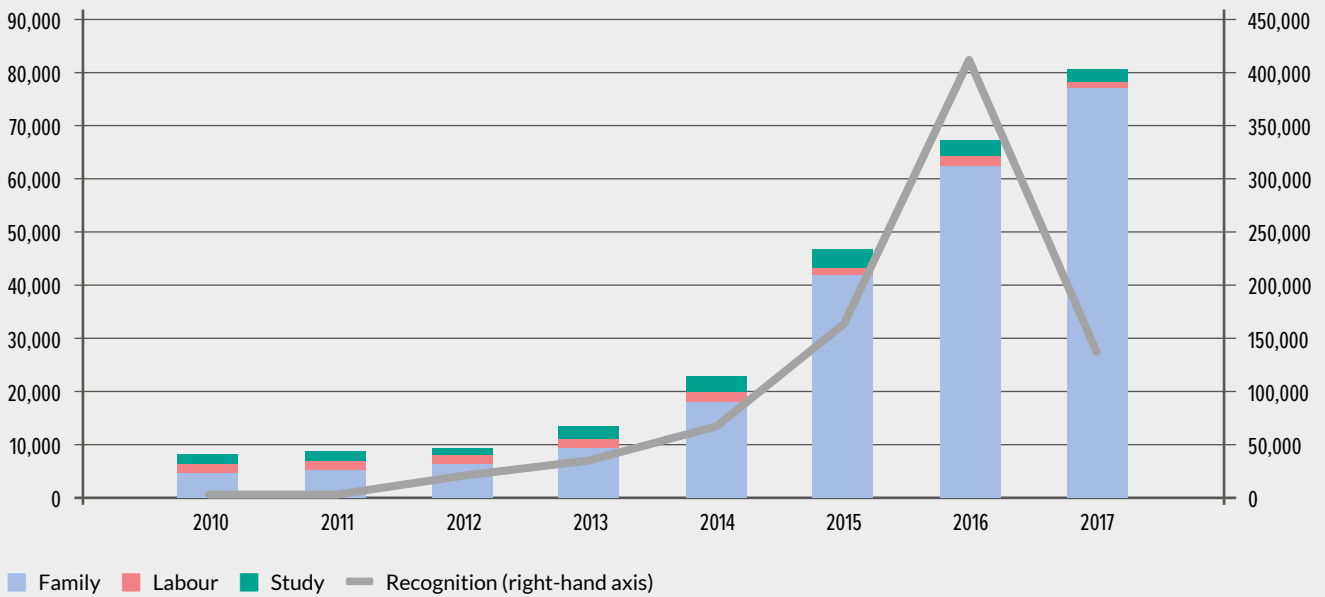
Destination	Family		Labour		Student		Total 2010–2017	Total 2017
Australia	21,304	90%	701	3%	1,550	7%	23,555	3,063
Austria	1,324	77%	78	5%	323	19%	1,725	249
Belgium	18,252	99%	100	1%	157	1%	18,509	5,544
Canada	2,458	58%	404	10%	1,368	32%	4,230	1,130
Chile	0	0%	166	96%	7	4%	173	63
Czech Republic	758	50%	259	17%	498	33%	1,515	152
Denmark	18,558	98%	174	1%	214	1%	18,946	3,118
Estonia	41	52%	5	6%	33	42%	79	13
Finland	9,717	97%	193	2%	112	1%	10,022	2,299
France	3,788	56%	524	8%	2,472	36%	6,784	989
Germany	149,499	92%	2,594	2%	10,093	6%	162,186	61,923
Greece	2,472	82%	387	13%	153	5%	3,012	527
Hungary	969	44%	236	11%	973	45%	2,178	601
Iceland	28	68%	1	2%	12	29%	41	0
Ireland	842	54%	206	13%	522	33%	1,570	332
Israel*	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	0
Italy	6,029	74%	1,012	12%	1,157	14%	8,198	1,168
Japan	1,900	51%	938	25%	904	24%	3,742	517
Latvia	60	72%	10	12%	13	16%	83	8
Lithuania	81	35%	98	42%	52	23%	231	23
Luxembourg	83	89%	8	9%	2	2%	93	42
Mexico	59	36%	73	44%	33	20%	165	31
Netherlands	12,800	96%	105	1%	465	3%	13,370	5,270
New Zealand	2,835	57%	2,116	42%	65	1%	5,016	324
Norway	25,170	99%	83	0%	63	0%	25,316	5,618
Poland	377	15%	882	36%	1,180	48%	2,439	619
Portugal	19	11%	18	10%	135	78%	172	11
Slovak Republic	246	39%	271	43%	109	17%	626	111
Slovenia	43	61%	16	23%	12	17%	71	23
Spain	1,792	63%	328	12%	716	25%	2,836	429
Sweden	126,780	94%	7,231	5%	565	0%	134,576	25,223
Switzerland	2,806	88%	173	5%	194	6%	3,173	412
United Kingdom	30,957	54%	4,523	8%	21,747	38%	57,227	6,031
United States	45,214	82%	1,525	3%	8,310	15%	55,049	8,844
Total	487,261	86%	25,438	4%	54,209	10%	566,908	134,707

* The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

In terms of work permits, the highest share has been observed for the Slovak Republic (43%) followed by New Zealand (42%). With 2,100 work permits granted, New Zealand was the fourth most important destination country for the five populations covered

after Sweden (7,200), the United Kingdom (4,500) and Germany (2,600). It is interesting to note that Japan (mostly to Afghans) and Poland (mostly to Iraqis) also provided a sizeable number of work permits to refugees.

Figure 5. Permits granted to Syrians and asylum recognition, 2010–2017



4.3 Analysis by population

An analysis of the data broken down by population provides insights into the variations in the availability of complementary pathways on account of the specific situation in the country of origin. The analysis outlined below is supplemented by UNHCR’s asylum statistics. Data on the number of individuals recognised as refugees has been used rather than data on the number of asylum applications lodged, because the latter is subject to double counting if a person applies for asylum in more than one country.

SYRIA

Syria has undergone a dramatic shift in recent years from being the third-largest refugee-hosting country in the world in 2011 (755,000 refugees), to becoming the largest forcibly displaced population globally. At the end of 2017, there were 12.6 million forcibly displaced Syrians, comprising around 6.3 million refugees, 146,700 asylum seekers and 6.2 million internally displaced persons (UNHCR 2018).

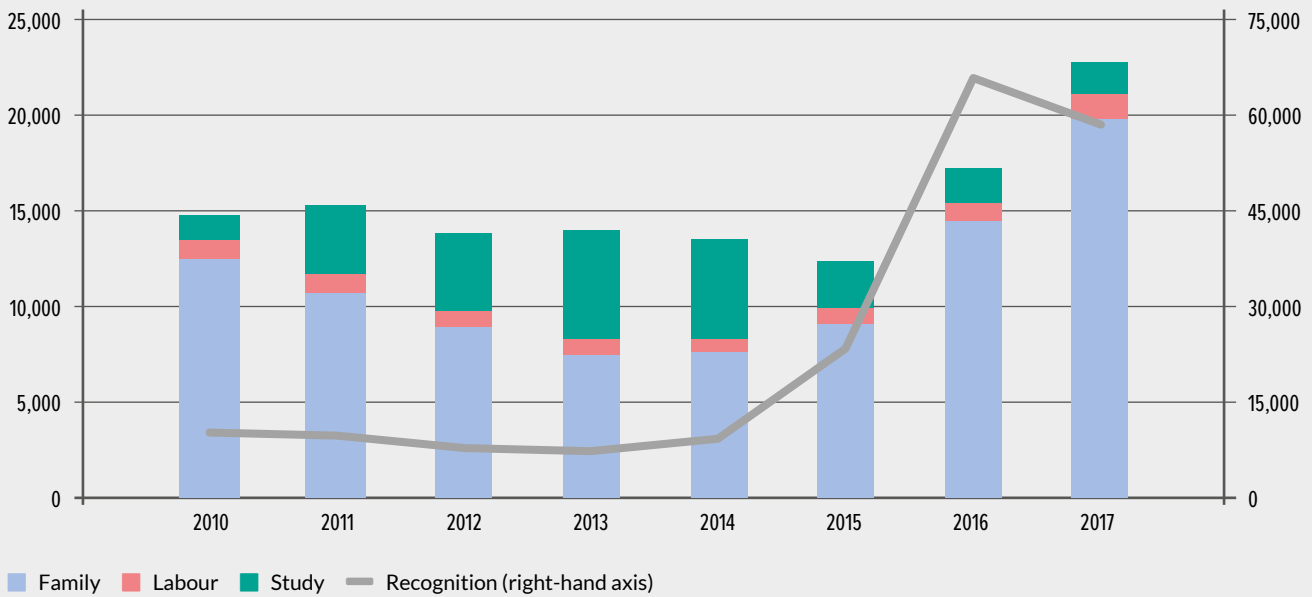
A total of 255,900 permits were issued to Syrians for work, study and family purposes within the review period, the majority of which were family permits (87%). Since the outbreak of the conflict in Syria in 2011, the number of family permits issued has increased steadily from around 5,000 in 2010–2011

to more than 76,600 in 2017 (see Annex 3). This increase is echoed by a growth in the number of Syrians granted international protection during this period, except for the last year due to the time delay associated with family migration.

Germany is the OECD country that issued the largest number of family permits to Syrians, 106,000 or 47% of all Syrian family permits since 2010, followed by Sweden who issued 49,100 (22%), mostly in view of the large number of Syrian asylum seekers recognised by both countries in recent years.

The number of work permits issued to Syrians has remained stable over the years, but never exceeding 1,800 annually. Most of them were issued in Sweden and Germany (in total 3,800 and 1,900, respectively). The situation differs with regard to study permits, which saw an upward trend that peaked in 2015 and 2016 surpassing the 3,100 mark per annum, to drop to 2,500 in 2017. It is mainly Germany which accounts for these variations.

Figure 6. Permits granted to Iraqis and asylum recognition, 2010–2017



IRAQ

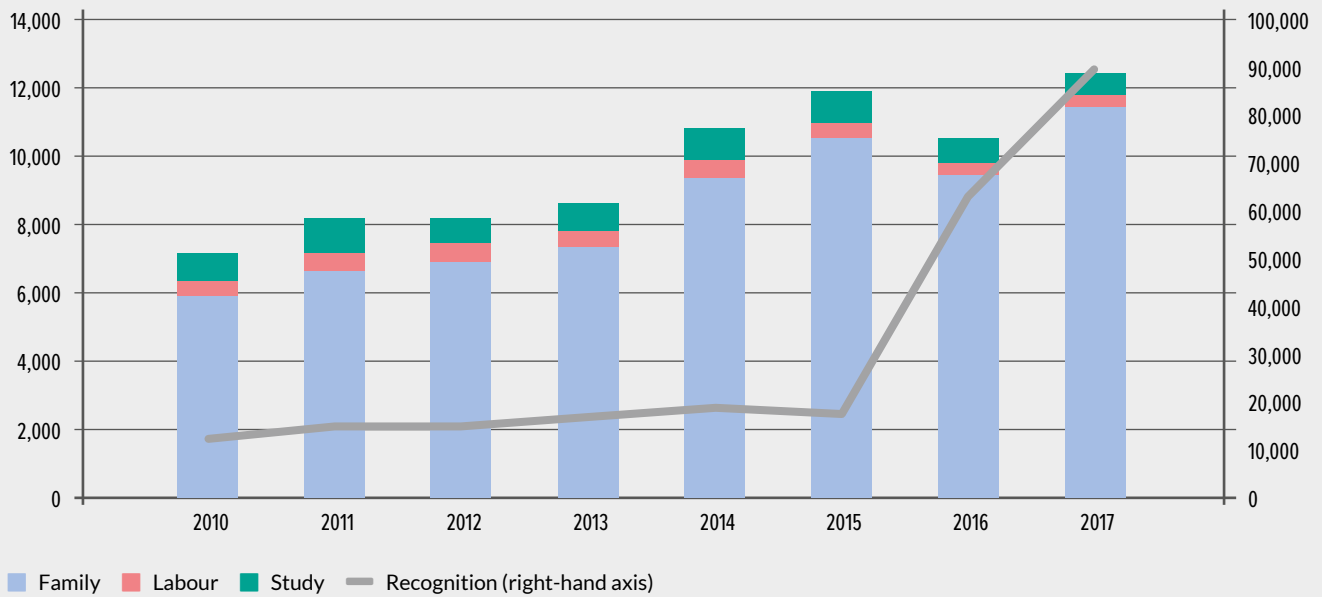
The Iraqi population has gone through multiple periods of displacement and returns in the past 10-15 years. The global number of Iraqi refugees hit an all-time high in 2011 with 2.3 million registered in the region and beyond. Figures then dropped to 264,100 in 2015 but grew again in 2016 and 2017, respectively. At the end of 2017, there were 635,000 Iraqi refugees or asylum seekers worldwide with an additional 2.6 million persons displaced within their own country.

The upward trend in asylum recognitions for Iraqis in the past two years is reflected in Figure 6. Contrary to what is observed for the other four populations considered, the number of Iraqi asylum seekers recognised as refugees or granted subsidiary forms of protection in OECD countries was lower than the number of permits granted for work, study or family purposes each year up to 2014. The significant increase in the asylum recognition rates for Iraqis witnessed in 2015 and 2016 is largely due to hundreds of thousands of Iraqis applying for asylum in Europe, many of whom received a positive decision on their asylum claim.

A total of 122,800 permits were issued to Iraqis for work, study and family purposes within the review period, the majority of which were family permits (73%). The number of family permits issued to Iraqis was particularly high in 2017 (19,700). In a trend similar to the data related to the issuance of family permits to Syrians, it was Sweden and Germany that issued almost 60% of all Iraqi family permits among OECD countries.

Residence permits for study purposes were issued to Iraqis at the highest rate compared with the other four populations under consideration, close to 25,400 were issued to Iraqis in OECD countries since 2010. However, this trend may see a reversal as from 2016 the number of permits issued to Iraqis for study purposes dropped significantly compared to the period 2011-2015. The United Kingdom issued the highest number of study related permits to Iraqis between 2010 and 2017 (close to 17,000), followed by the United States (2,600) and Australia (1,200).

Figure 7. Permits granted to Afghans and asylum recognition, 2010–2017



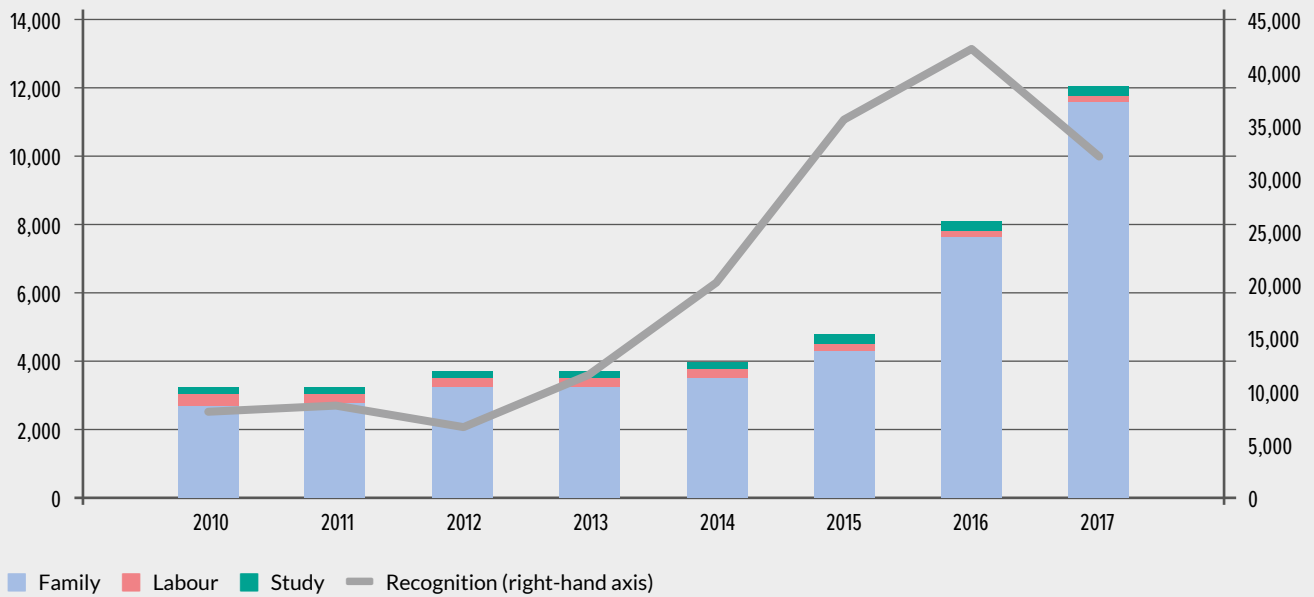
AFGHANISTAN

For three decades Afghans remained the largest refugee population in the world with up to 6.3 million registered in 1990-1991, mostly in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. As a result of large-scale repatriation to Afghanistan starting in 2002, figures dropped significantly in subsequent years. However, recurrent violence and insecurity has triggered new forced displacement in recent years, making sustainable returns and reintegration more challenging. This evolution has also led to significantly higher numbers of Afghans seeking asylum in OECD countries. With more than 2.6 million registered as refugees by the end of 2017, Afghans are currently the second largest refugee population in the world.

A total of 77,500 permits were issued to Afghans for work, study and family purposes within the review period, the majority of which were family permits (87%). Sweden and Australia were the main OECD destination countries, accounting for one third of all family permits issued to Afghans.

Some 6,500 student permits were issued to Afghans during the reporting period, half of them by the United States and the United Kingdom combined. 3,700 work related permits were issued to Afghans within the review period. New Zealand was the OECD country that issued the highest number of work related permits (1,200) followed by Japan (830). These two countries together accounted for half of all work permits granted to Afghans.

Figure 8. Permits granted to Eritreans and asylum recognition, 2010–2017



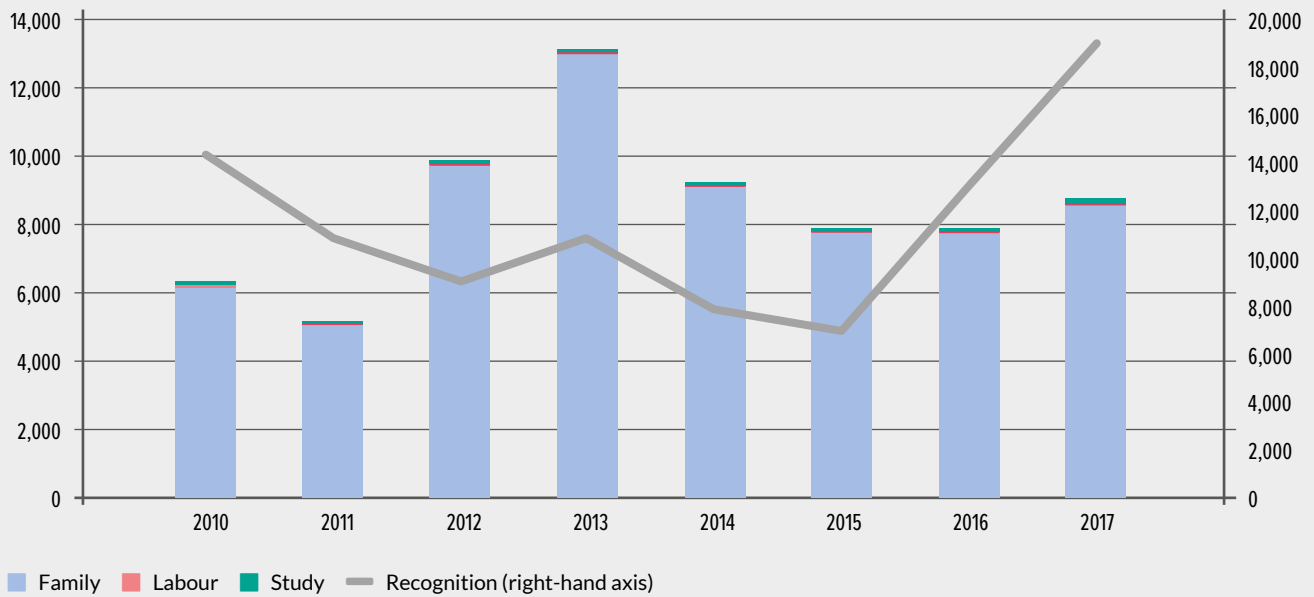
ERITREA

The number of Eritrean refugees has more than doubled since 2010 reaching 486,200 by the end of 2017. As such, Eritreans were the ninth-largest refugee population under UNHCR’s mandate. This figure is almost at par with the one recorded in the early 1990s at the time of Eritrea’s independence.

In line with the trend observed for the three populations discussed above, an increasing number of Eritreans were granted international protection across OECD countries in recent years. In parallel, Eritreans have also seen a relatively steady increase in the number of permits being issued for work, study or family purposes with a significant peak occurring in 2017.

A total of 42,800 permits were issued to Eritreans for work, study and family purposes within the review period with the majority issued on family grounds (about 92%), mainly in Sweden (13,200), Norway (6,600), the United Kingdom (5,400) and the United States (4,500). By contrast, the number of labour- and education-related permits issued to Eritreans in OECD countries was minimal, with the United Kingdom (for labour) and the United States (for education) being prime OECD destination countries for these categories.

Figure 9. Permits granted to Somalis and asylum recognition, 2010–2017



SOMALIA

Although Somalia was the fifth-largest refugee population in the world in 2017, the number of Somali refugees dropped below the 1 million mark for the first time since 2010. Nevertheless, the security situation in Somalia remains precarious, with severe drought continuing mainly in the southern and central regions, including in areas of refugee return.

Contrary to the clear upward trend in asylum recognitions observed for the other four populations, no clear pattern emerges in the case of Somali asylum seekers. This situation is to some extent mirrored when looking at the number of permits issued to Somalis. A total of 68,000 permits were issued to Somalis for work, study and family purposes within the review period. For Somalis, such pathways were almost exclusively issued on family reunification grounds (99%). Close to 1,000 non-family related work and study permits have been granted since 2010, the lowest number among all five populations. The OECD destination country who granted the highest rate of family related permits to Somalis was Sweden (27,400), followed by the United States (10,500) and Norway (8,200).

Among the few non-family related permits granted to Somalis, New Zealand and Italy have issued work-related permits while the United States and Ireland granted education-related residence permits.



5. CONCLUSIONS

The data gathered and analysed in this report is the start of a body of evidence that will inform the implementation of the GCR, and which can be used to measure progress towards achieving a more timely, equitable and predictable sharing of responsibility for the protection of and solutions for refugees. In particular, this work will support the establishment of and systems development for complementary pathways for admission for persons in need of international protection. Thanks to the excellent assistance from OECD destination countries, the data collected through this mapping exercise has revealed a number of key findings, despite the data limitations observed.

The **first observation** is that the use of complementary pathways for the five populations was not insignificant in scope, but there is significant potential for expansion. The number of permits related to complementary pathways was lower than the number granted within asylum processes, but greater than the number of resettlement

opportunities for the five populations during the time frame considered. Within a global context of large scale forced displacement, it remains critically important that third-country solutions are expanded and provide complementary avenues for refugees to access international protection and a pathway to a long term solution.

The **second observation** is that out of the three complementary pathways related to family, study and work, family reunification was used most regularly by the five populations to gain access to protection (487,300 permits representing 86% of all permits granted) within the period considered. Therefore, the findings point to the need to continue decreasing barriers to family reunification, for example by facilitating access for refugees through streamlined procedures. Moreover, family reunification pathways that reunite refugees with both nuclear and extended family members play an important role in facilitating integration in third countries. In practice however, recent policy developments may have the effect of limiting family reunification opportunities, for example through the use of subsidiary and temporary protection that do not entail family reunification entitlements.



A group of young Syrian scholarship winners pose for a picture at the University of Toulouse, France.
© UNHCR/Benjamin Loyseau

The **third observation** is that the use of work and study pathways by the five populations was relatively modest (79,600 permits) within the period considered. While the number of permits granted for work and study permits were limited, it is encouraging that refugees do have the opportunity to access these complementary pathways. It is evident from these findings that legal, administrative and practical obstacles currently prevent refugees from accessing such complementary pathways. Complementary pathways with criteria, processes and systems, which recognise the specific situation of refugees and safeguard their protection needs can offer more opportunities for solutions.

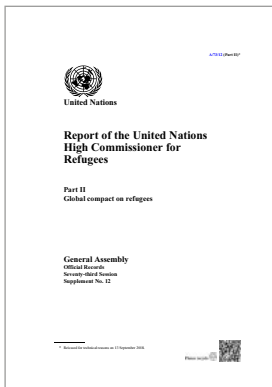
Moreover, skilled members of the diaspora can contribute to post-conflict stabilisation efforts and help strengthen the development of fragile States by assisting with rebuilding government structures and communities, promoting the rule of law, peace and coexistence, and taking up management, technical and administrative jobs in key sectors.

The **fourth observation** is that the use and collection of data supports efforts to achieve solutions for refugees. This study has provided a general picture of

the type and magnitude of complementary pathways used by specific refugee populations. It has also identified a number of challenges and gaps in data collection, and can serve as a baseline which will assist OECD and non-OECD countries to measure progress towards the more systematic collection, sharing, and analysis of data related to the availability and use of resettlement and complementary pathways. This study was possible due to well-established and standardised processes across OECD countries for data collection. Expansion to non-OECD countries in the future may prove challenging in view of data limitations and non-comparable statistical systems, but would be a necessary step to providing the full picture of the efforts made globally to provide durable solutions to people in need of international protection.

Through a mapping and analysis of this kind every two years, OECD and UNHCR remain committed to improve evidence related to the use of complementary pathways and resettlement, which can help support expansion of predictable, sustainable and protection-sensitive systems needed to expand complementary pathways for third-country admission for refugees.

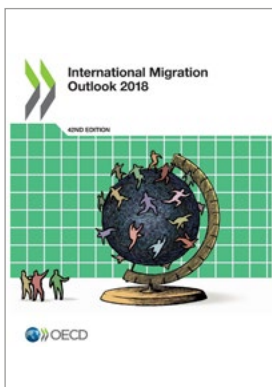
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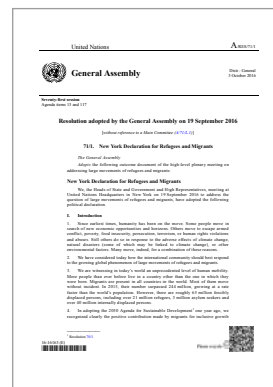
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ANNEX 1:

COMPLIANCE OF THE DATA COLLECTED WITH DEFINITIONS

Type of entries considered	Study permit	Work permit	Family permit	Source
	<p>First permits delivered for academic scholarship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes secondary and tertiary programmes. Includes apprenticeship programmes. 	<p>First permit for work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes temporary and long-term permits. Includes vocational training. 	<p>First permits delivered for family reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes both adults and children. Includes family members who accompany or reunite with a native-born or another migrant (who migrated for labour, studies or family reasons). Includes family members who reunite at a later stage with a migrant for humanitarian reasons (conventional refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection). Excludes family members who migrated at the same time as the principal applicant for international protection (they are considered as humanitarian migrants). 	
Australia	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Visa Reporting, Department of Immigration and Border Protection.
Austria	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat.
Belgium	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months. Children born in Belgium may represent 1/4 of family members.	Office for foreigners.
Canada	Includes all levels and types of study.	Follows the required definition.	Family members of protected persons only (positive asylum claimants).	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada; CICEDW (EDW).
Chile	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Ministry of Interior and Public Security.
Czech Republic	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Alien information system (Cizinecký informační systém, CIS).
Denmark	Includes around 5% permit renewals.	Visas longer than 3 months. Includes around 5% permit renewals.	Visas longer than 3 months. Includes around 5% permit renewals.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 29.08.2017.
Estonia	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 29.08.2017.
Finland	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months. Excludes seasonal workers.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 29.08.2017.
France	Follows the required definition.	Excludes some vocational training.	Follows the required definition.	Ministry of Interior.

Type of entries considered	Study permit	Work permit	Family permit	Source
Germany	Metadata not available.	Metadata not available.	Metadata not available.	AZR (Central Register of Foreigners) of the BAMF (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees).
Greece	Follows the required definition.	Includes long-term permits not elsewhere classified which allow access to employment.	Children born in Greece may represent 10% of family members.	Ministry for Migration Policy.
Hungary	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 29.08.2017.
Iceland	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 29.08.2017.
Ireland	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months. Excludes children under age 16 (only the non-EEA children applying for residence under the European Communities Regulations are issued with a residence permit).	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 29.08.2017.
Israel	No inflows under that category.	No inflows under that category.	No inflows under that category.	Population and Immigration Authority.
Italy	Visas between 6 and 12 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 29.08.2017.
Japan	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Excludes family reunification with a person under international protection.	Ministry of justice.
Latvia	Follows the required definition.	Excludes seasonal workers.	Follows the required definition.	Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.
Luxembourg	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Includes family reunification and permits for “family or personal links”.	Ministère de la Famille, de l’Intégration et à la Grande Région, Office luxembourgeois de l’accueil et de l’intégration.
Mexico	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Excludes family reunification with a person under international protection.	Unit for Migration Policy, Secretariat of the Interior, based on administrative records of immigration procedures.
Netherlands	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Keten Management Informatie, Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Security and Justice.
New Zealand	Follows the required definition.	The data can include permit renewals.	The data can include permit renewals.	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
Norway	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 29.08.2017.
Poland	Visas longer than 3 months except 2010 when data also include shorter visas.	Visas longer than 3 months except 2010 when data also include shorter visas.	Visas longer than 3 months except 2010 when data also include shorter visas. Includes native-born third-country nationals newborn and adopted children.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 29.08.2017.

Type of entries considered	Study permit	Work permit	Family permit	Source
Portugal	Permits for secondary education, exchanges of students of secondary education, vocational training or volunteering (articles 92,93, 94) and tertiary education (articles 91).	Work permits and residence permits for work-related reasons (articles 88 and 90).	Includes family reunification.	SEF-Foreigners and Borders Service.
Republic of Korea	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.	
Slovak Republic	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat Statistics (Article 6 of Regulation 862/2007).
Slovenia	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Excludes long-stay visas.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 29.08.2017.
Spain	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Permanent Observatory for Immigration, Ministry of Employment and Social Security.
Sweden	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Swedish Migration Agency.
Switzerland	Excludes apprenticeship programmes (until 2017).	Excludes stays shorter 12 months.	Excludes family members of refugees who reunite (at a later stage) with a beneficiary of subsidiary protection.	Secrétariat d'Etat aux migrations SEM, Département fédéral de justice et police DFJP.
Turkey	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.	
United Kingdom	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Follows the required definition.	Migration and Border Analysis, Home Office Analysis and Insight.
United States	Visa issuance statistics (F-1, F-3, M-1, M-3). May not delineate between first permits and renewals.	Visa issuance statistics (CW-1, H-1B, H-1B1, H-1C, H-2A, H-2B, H-3, O-1, O-2, P-1, P-2, P-3, Q-1, R-1,TN, L-1, E-1, E-2, E-2C, E-3, I). May not delineate between first permits and renewals.	Visa issuance statistics (accompanying family of labour-related migrants: CW-2, H-4, O-3, P-4, R-2, TD, L-2 and accompanying family of students: F-2, M-2). Excludes changes of status. Includes families of refugees and asylees if they received a family-based lawful permanent residence status before entering the United States.	U.S. Department of State and U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics.

ANNEX 2: DATA BY NATIONALITY AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2017

Family permits

Destination	Afghanistan	Eritrea	Iraq	Somalia	Syria	Total
Australia	1,741	63	565	139	369	2,877
Austria	125	1	41	0	50	217
Belgium	835	153	1,441	444	2,631	5,504
Canada	554	54	70	93	116	887
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	5	1	10	0	19	35
Denmark	152	1,045	161	160	1,502	3,020
Estonia	5	0	0	0	1	6
Finland	200	26	1,077	436	422	2,161
France	137	15	91	46	364	653
Germany	2,345	987	10,091	743	47,757	61,923
Greece	23	14	104	0	283	424
Hungary	13	0	52	0	82	147
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	39	3	18	23	44	127
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	216	151	247	129	280	1,023
Japan	291	5	8	0	35	339
Latvia	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lithuania	1	0	1	0	5	7
Luxembourg	4	3	9	0	22	38
Mexico	1	0	4	0	13	18
Netherlands	290	1,530	360	100	2,890	5,170
New Zealand	86	12	51	22	37	208
Norway	364	1,535	169	780	2,757	5,605
Poland	3	0	13	0	18	34
Portugal	1	0	0	1	1	3
Slovak Republic	8	0	5	0	28	41
Slovenia	0	1	5	0	9	15
Spain	20	3	78	2	156	259
Sweden	1,773	3,918	2,918	2,823	13,067	24,499
Switzerland	56	69	96	60	93	374
United Kingdom	909	1,243	714	476	1,071	4,413
United States	1,176	843	1,332	2,123	2,513	7,987
Total	11,373	11,675	19,732	8,600	76,635	128,015

Work permits

Destination	Afghanistan	Eritrea	Iraq	Somalia	Syria	Total
Australia	8	5	44	0	86	143
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	5	1	7	0	10	23
Canada	4	6	16	0	30	56
Chile	6	0	0	0	56	62
Czech Republic	5	1	2	0	18	26
Denmark	4	1	6	0	9	20
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	1
Finland	20	1	89	0	3	113
France	13	0	7	0	29	49
Germany	44	2	68	0	264	378
Greece	1	0	12	0	78	91
Hungary	3	0	7	0	21	31
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	11	0	20	4	49	84
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	1	2	4	1	7	15
Japan	36	0	6	0	18	60
Latvia	0	0	0	0	5	5
Lithuania	1	0	1	0	1	3
Luxembourg	0	2	0	1	0	3
Mexico	2	0	1	0	4	7
Netherlands	5	5	5	0	15	30
New Zealand	86	0	14	0	11	111
Norway	1	0	1	0	6	8
Poland	18	0	201	1	59	279
Portugal	0	0	1	0	2	3
Slovak Republic	0	0	17	0	46	63
Slovenia	0	0	3	0	0	3
Spain	0	0	25	4	25	54
Sweden	37	1	392	2	152	584
Switzerland	1	1	5	1	15	23
United Kingdom	21	139	242	3	174	579
United States	14	6	21	0	74	115
Total	347	173	1,217	17	1,268	3,022

Study permits

Destination	Afghanistan	Eritrea	Iraq	Somalia	Syria	Total
Australia	0	0	36	0	7	43
Austria	1	0	12	0	19	32
Belgium	3	0	6	0	8	17
Canada	8	13	52	5	109	187
Chile	1	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	10	1	18	0	62	91
Denmark	1	1	69	0	7	78
Estonia	4	0	0	1	1	6
Finland	4	1	12	0	8	25
France	39	1	12	0	235	287
Germany	99	7	140	6	991	1,243
Greece	0	0	4	0	8	12
Hungary	18	2	116	0	287	423
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	14	5	31	28	43	121
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	20	8	49	3	50	130
Japan	66	6	8	2	36	118
Latvia	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lithuania	3	0	0	0	10	13
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	6	6
Netherlands	20	10	5	5	30	70
New Zealand	0	1	4	0	0	5
Norway	1	0	3	0	1	5
Poland	65	3	154	10	74	306
Portugal	0	0	1	0	4	5
Slovak Republic	5	0	1	0	1	7
Slovenia	2	0	0	0	3	5
Spain	17	2	52	1	44	116
Sweden	16	10	81	0	33	140
Switzerland	3	1	3	0	8	15
United Kingdom	85	19	643	27	265	1,039
United States	157	160	212	32	181	742
Total	662	251	1,724	120	2,534	5,291

ANNEX 3: DATA BY PERMIT TYPE AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 2010–2017

PERMITS GRANTED BY OECD COUNTRIES BY NATIONALITY AND PERMIT TYPE, 2010–2017

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Afghans	Family permits	5,879	6,570	6,854	7,350	9,333	10,448	9,369	11,373
	Work permits	414	587	530	456	547	503	354	347
	Student permits	820	1,013	758	759	840	920	773	662
Eritreans	Family permits	2,671	2,781	3,254	3,270	3,536	4,360	7,704	11,675
	Work permits	339	253	245	219	217	150	127	173
	Student permits	186	172	215	204	253	237	279	251
Iraqis	Family permits	12,420	10,588	8,812	7,470	7,485	8,961	14,424	19,732
	Work permits	950	1,022	915	803	771	865	939	1,217
	Student permits	1,323	3,579	3,916	5,531	5,133	2,505	1,679	1,724
Somalis	Family permits	6,146	5,012	9,737	12,948	9,104	7,769	7,732	8,600
	Work permits	86	52	72	52	14	9	23	17
	Student permits	54	42	80	71	72	103	123	120
Syrians	Family permits	4,478	5,332	6,349	9,338	17,930	41,581	62,251	76,635
	Work permits	1,473	1,487	1,402	1,763	1,779	1,505	1,493	1,268
	Student permits	1,821	1,947	1,449	2,302	2,963	3,658	3,138	2,534

AFGHANS

Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	986	995	854	997	1,558	2,023	1,483	1,741	10,637
Austria	58	78	49	66	102	119	149	125	746
Belgium	223	310	267	410	511	846	650	835	4,052
Canada	0	3	16	101	100	177	329	554	1,280
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	28	4	11	20	14	27	29	5	138
Denmark	104	188	202	293	259	111	95	152	1,404
Estonia	0	2	2	1	0	0	8	5	18
Finland	130	205	137	149	217	182	170	200	1,390
France	81	69	79	127	129	125	110	137	857
Germany	520	612	729	780	1,218	1,457	1,467	2,345	9,128
Greece	9	4	7	10	3	23	6	23	85
Hungary	5	7	5	16	17	22	11	13	96
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
Ireland	10	38	32	19	38	141	0	39	317
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	93	119	186	134	132	162	171	216	1,213
Japan	97	84	133	188	187	397	336	291	1,713
Latvia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	4	7	7	1	20
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	4	17
Mexico	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Netherlands	230	220	190	270	240	220	290	290	1,950
New Zealand	173	130	213	250	184	133	152	86	1,321
Norway	390	309	337	201	212	295	352	364	2,460
Poland	3	6	3	7	7	7	4	3	40
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Slovak Republic	2	1	0	0	5	8	7	8	31
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	4	13	7	3	25	16	8	20	96
Sweden	760	1,058	1,691	1,849	2,059	1,848	1,427	1,773	12,465
Switzerland	58	46	65	84	65	83	74	56	531
United Kingdom	1,078	1,426	946	658	865	1,019	827	909	7,728
United States	836	643	691	716	1,181	995	1,195	1,176	7,433
Total	5,879	6,570	6,854	7,350	9,333	10,448	9,369	11,373	67,176

AFGHANS

Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	0	6	5	7	9	9	10	8	54
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Belgium	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	5	10
Canada	3	0	3	2	0	8	14	4	34
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	6	15
Czech Republic	0	0	3	7	4	7	8	5	34
Denmark	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	4	21
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	1	1	0	3	2	4	4	20	35
France	7	9	28	24	18	14	11	13	124
Germany	49	27	17	43	50	23	20	44	273
Greece	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	7
Hungary	1	3	3	3	3	1	5	3	22
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	2	1	0	3	2	10	0	11	29
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	30	5	5	9	6	1	0	1	57
Japan	82	129	179	101	108	154	39	36	828
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	1	1	8	1	3	1	15
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Netherlands	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	20
New Zealand	165	193	150	110	184	133	152	86	1,173
Norway	2	3	0	2	0	3	1	1	12
Poland	3	17	4	7	9	8	11	18	77
Portugal	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Slovak Republic	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	9
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	5	17	10	8	1	2	6	0	49
Sweden	22	92	33	32	22	35	17	37	290
Switzerland	4	1	3	0	4	0	1	1	14
United Kingdom	24	37	44	55	97	47	22	21	347
United States	10	44	29	29	16	27	13	14	182
Total	414	587	530	456	547	503	354	347	3,738

AFGHANS

Student permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	48	48	54	26	10	8	21	0	215
Austria	0	0	1	4	7	7	8	1	28
Belgium	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	13
Canada	15	22	17	23	10	16	12	8	123
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Czech Republic	2	2	8	11	11	22	15	10	81
Denmark	3	3	2	2	4	2	3	1	20
Estonia	0	0	0	0	3	6	8	4	21
Finland	1	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	32
France	62	58	48	36	50	40	45	39	378
Germany	36	75	44	45	103	140	110	99	652
Greece	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Hungary	15	10	9	12	14	11	7	18	96
Iceland	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	8
Ireland	5	4	1	4	4	53	0	14	85
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	33	18	27	13	19	17	13	20	160
Japan	16	65	73	107	163	122	84	66	696
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
Netherlands	40	20	10	20	10	30	10	20	160
New Zealand	1	5	4	1	3	0	3	0	17
Norway	0	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	13
Poland	9	24	13	17	16	54	66	65	264
Portugal	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
Slovak Republic	0	9	1	2	4	6	7	5	34
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Spain	4	2	0	3	1	5	3	17	35
Sweden	14	3	1	4	7	9	12	16	66
Switzerland	7	2	4	7	3	3	4	3	33
United Kingdom	381	421	245	166	110	104	83	85	1,595
United States	117	208	186	245	280	252	245	157	1,690
Total	820	1,013	758	759	840	920	773	662	6,545

ERITREANS

Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	60	73	68	21	99	70	80	63	534
Austria	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	6
Belgium	12	13	20	20	11	41	85	153	355
Canada	1	12	14	12	28	40	31	54	192
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	5
Denmark	4	6	8	12	22	78	563	1,045	1,738
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	3	8	5	2	3	7	7	26	61
France	2	5	8	11	14	12	12	15	79
Germany	114	135	147	149	166	177	482	987	2,357
Greece	0	0	1	0	2	5	3	14	25
Hungary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Iceland	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	7
Ireland	10	3	5	1	5	4	0	3	31
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	152	146	122	141	150	140	157	151	1,159
Japan	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	5	11
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	10	10	5	5	30	170	580	1,530	2,340
New Zealand	4	5	26	23	16	5	16	12	107
Norway	385	565	554	633	518	935	1,512	1,535	6,637
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spain	6	2	3	2	2	0	3	3	21
Sweden	791	861	1,180	1,044	1,459	1,546	2,406	3,918	13,205
Switzerland	37	67	95	98	67	54	59	69	546
United Kingdom	653	451	472	505	404	566	1,060	1,243	5,354
United States	426	418	515	585	538	504	639	843	4,468
Total	2,671	2,781	3,254	3,270	3,536	4,360	7,704	11,675	39,251

ERITREANS

Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	15
Austria	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Belgium	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
Canada	0	2	9	6	5	3	4	6	35
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Denmark	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4
France	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	7
Germany	3	2	1	0	1	0	3	2	12
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	118	39	30	8	10	3	1	2	211
Japan	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Mexico	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Netherlands	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	10
New Zealand	3	8	3	4	1	0	0	0	19
Norway	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Poland	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	1	6	1	0	3	1	0	12
Sweden	4	3	5	4	1	7	1	1	26
Switzerland	3	3	5	3	2	1	2	1	20
United Kingdom	191	184	163	177	186	124	104	139	1,268
United States	6	5	10	8	9	5	8	6	57
Total	339	253	245	219	217	150	127	173	1,723

ERITREANS

Student permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Austria	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Belgium	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Canada	11	7	7	11	15	11	15	13	90
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5
Denmark	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	10
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	8
France	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	7
Germany	10	17	15	13	10	17	8	7	97
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	3	1	2	1	0	3	1	2	13
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	5	12
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	13	15	12	4	5	7	4	8	68
Japan	6	7	7	1	2	1	3	6	33
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	20	20	20	20	20	10	5	10	125
New Zealand	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Norway	4	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	12
Poland	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	10
Portugal	0	2	0	5	1	1	2	0	11
Slovak Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Spain	2	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	12
Sweden	7	6	7	8	7	4	3	10	52
Switzerland	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	9
United Kingdom	13	16	14	13	21	15	19	19	130
United States	83	73	119	109	160	160	207	160	1,071
Total	186	172	215	204	253	237	279	251	1,797

IRAQIS

Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	865	630	660	921	1,344	1,114	601	565	6,700
Austria	22	24	27	23	23	35	24	41	219
Belgium	383	592	628	379	297	474	842	1,441	5,036
Canada	0	0	16	10	33	36	51	70	216
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	18	7	12	9	16	28	25	10	125
Denmark	91	74	39	92	98	73	134	161	762
Estonia	2	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	10
Finland	240	304	275	288	401	310	541	1,077	3,436
France	60	62	49	58	59	56	65	91	500
Germany	3,433	1,811	1,382	1,477	1,361	2,262	7,426	10,091	29,243
Greece	34	31	19	14	16	56	137	104	411
Hungary	13	6	8	7	28	64	56	52	234
Iceland	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	5
Ireland	52	21	27	5	14	34	0	18	171
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	89	63	83	59	54	76	85	247	756
Japan	6	7	2	1	4	7	4	8	39
Latvia	0	1	1	0	1	11	9	1	24
Lithuania	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	9	19
Mexico	0	2	0	1	1	11	2	4	21
Netherlands	190	200	210	160	200	170	220	360	1,710
New Zealand	142	157	124	132	62	44	86	51	798
Norway	585	522	245	232	134	134	174	169	2,195
Poland	13	12	14	18	9	2	8	13	89
Portugal	0	6	0	2	1	0	1	0	10
Slovak Republic	3	2	1	1	1	6	16	5	35
Slovenia	1	1	0	5	2	1	0	5	15
Spain	30	39	37	53	49	78	71	78	435
Sweden	4,541	4,461	3,358	2,279	2,158	2,663	2,240	2,918	24,618
Switzerland	115	115	108	82	101	91	102	96	810
United Kingdom	686	665	517	366	360	339	341	714	3,988
United States	806	768	968	793	656	779	1,153	1,332	7,255
Total	12,420	10,588	8,812	7,470	7,485	8,961	14,424	19,732	89,892

IRAQIS

Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	50	38	38	38	30	35	32	44	305
Austria	2	4	1	4	4	4	3	0	22
Belgium	1	3	10	1	2	3	1	7	28
Canada	4	11	5	13	6	8	16	16	79
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	20	3	9	10	9	18	12	2	83
Denmark	11	7	5	10	11	10	6	6	66
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Finland	1	3	3	12	5	1	10	89	124
France	5	8	9	12	9	2	2	7	54
Germany	35	46	46	40	67	64	58	68	424
Greece	4	2	0	1	6	2	13	12	40
Hungary	0	0	7	4	7	7	5	7	37
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ireland	3	5	10	5	12	16	0	20	71
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	23	5	8	4	5	6	5	4	60
Japan	1	10	5	3	1	2	9	6	37
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lithuania	0	0	1	6	10	4	3	1	25
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mexico	5	1	0	1	5	5	4	1	22
Netherlands	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	30
New Zealand	185	146	97	84	8	7	17	14	558
Norway	5	9	5	1	2	1	2	1	26
Poland	22	23	21	24	39	24	93	201	447
Portugal	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	7
Slovak Republic	0	0	3	4	5	22	20	17	71
Slovenia	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	8
Spain	7	8	5	5	7	11	7	25	75
Sweden	391	579	471	305	258	396	298	392	3,090
Switzerland	15	3	5	10	3	5	5	5	51
United Kingdom	114	74	100	146	221	162	256	242	1,315
United States	41	33	45	53	36	43	51	21	323
Total	950	1,022	915	803	771	865	939	1,217	7,482

IRAQIS

Student permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	81	72	116	231	361	265	41	36	1,203
Austria	4	11	15	9	10	12	6	12	79
Belgium	0	1	2	3	1	2	4	6	19
Canada	45	55	54	88	26	25	60	52	405
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Czech Republic	2	6	5	3	7	16	26	18	83
Denmark	5	5	3	5	12	11	31	69	141
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Finland	0	6	2	0	2	2	5	12	29
France	44	193	136	13	33	20	20	12	471
Germany	139	129	82	93	127	218	199	140	1,127
Greece	7	1	2	1	0	1	7	4	23
Hungary	4	2	11	8	45	62	65	116	313
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	15	17	36	38	25	14	0	31	176
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	48	69	88	64	96	32	38	49	484
Japan	6	3	3	6	4	5	7	8	42
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	0	11
Netherlands	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	45
New Zealand	4	3	4	0	5	5	4	4	29
Norway	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	16
Poland	27	36	11	70	97	102	78	154	575
Portugal	1	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	16
Slovak Republic	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	10
Slovenia	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Spain	12	26	38	38	19	26	36	52	247
Sweden	39	24	23	19	14	29	17	81	246
Switzerland	4	3	4	2	2	6	7	3	31
United Kingdom	673	2,592	2,910	4,393	3,876	1,278	605	643	16,970
United States	146	315	354	436	359	363	404	212	2,589
Total	1,323	3,579	3,916	5,531	5,133	2,505	1,679	1,724	25,390

SOMALIS

Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	181	173	195	111	135	251	210	139	1,395
Austria	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	0	9
Belgium	92	143	136	169	148	248	287	444	1,667
Canada	0	0	1	62	26	78	84	93	344
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	62	89	60	249	328	328	148	160	1,424
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	510	592	409	673	591	391	390	436	3,992
France	25	26	21	21	58	50	48	46	295
Germany	65	177	273	375	262	329	537	743	2,761
Greece	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	8
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Ireland	56	40	26	16	40	31	0	23	232
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	77	64	89	82	39	58	104	129	642
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	70	30	20	90	120	140	120	100	690
New Zealand	70	43	63	78	36	14	29	22	355
Norway	750	913	932	1,082	1,207	1,537	992	780	8,193
Poland	5	3	14	7	0	6	13	0	48
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	10
Sweden	1,485	695	5,464	8,016	3,483	2,860	2,596	2,823	27,422
Switzerland	31	31	47	34	47	50	75	60	375
United Kingdom	2,027	1,283	966	826	500	250	315	476	6,643
United States	639	708	1,019	1,055	2,077	1,140	1,777	2,123	10,538
Total	6,146	5,012	9,737	12,948	9,104	7,769	7,732	8,600	67,048

SOMALIS

Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
France	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	7
Germany	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	2	1	0	2	2	2	0	4	13
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	30	9	13	2	3	0	3	1	61
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	41	32	39	40	0	0	0	0	152
Norway	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	7	3	2	3	1	4	22
Sweden	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Switzerland	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
United Kingdom	7	4	7	1	5	1	10	3	38
United States	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	7
Total	86	52	72	52	13	9	23	17	324

SOMALIS

Student permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	5	19
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Finland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
France	0	0	5	1	1	0	4	0	11
Germany	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	6	16
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	19	17	21	23	15	30	0	28	153
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	5	1	0	3	3	1	10	3	26
Japan	0	2	0	0	1	2	5	2	12
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	5	20
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	0	0	4	2	13	10	29
Portugal	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	4	2	5	1	2	2	3	1	20
Sweden	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Switzerland	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
United Kingdom	12	4	14	5	15	14	24	27	115
United States	9	15	28	25	22	39	50	32	220
Total	54	42	80	71	72	103	123	120	665

SYRIANS

Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	161	238	235	264	250	224	297	369	2,038
Austria	33	42	32	35	32	61	59	50	344
Belgium	212	186	161	206	464	1,084	2,198	2,631	7,142
Canada	0	2	11	25	43	93	136	116	426
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	44	31	54	63	63	110	106	19	490
Denmark	89	72	198	375	1,468	6,570	2,956	1,502	13,230
Estonia	0	1	1	1	0	5	4	1	13
Finland	13	17	9	26	72	118	161	422	838
France	129	159	213	265	274	290	363	364	2,057
Germany	571	622	861	1,141	3,268	16,102	35,688	47,757	106,010
Greece	426	267	239	139	102	195	292	283	1,943
Hungary	47	87	79	106	76	69	90	82	636
Iceland	1	0	2	3	0	1	3	0	10
Ireland	6	5	3	10	11	12	0	44	91
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	191	247	362	391	289	236	263	280	2,259
Japan	8	16	16	14	17	15	16	35	137
Latvia	1	2	5	2	16	5	3	0	34
Lithuania	0	0	8	10	6	18	6	5	53
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	22	41
Mexico	0	5	1	2	5	6	2	13	34
Netherlands	70	60	50	50	180	630	2,180	2,890	6,110
New Zealand	23	16	25	52	23	28	50	37	254
Norway	43	41	34	82	165	604	1,959	2,757	5,685
Poland	24	18	47	47	10	8	28	18	200
Portugal	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	7
Slovak Republic	3	5	16	23	17	49	36	28	177
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	2	0	11	9	27
Spain	108	159	140	148	139	178	202	156	1,230
Sweden	797	1,193	1,461	2,969	7,950	11,138	10,495	13,067	49,070
Switzerland	54	72	52	55	68	70	80	93	544
United Kingdom	88	128	201	693	1,073	1,906	2,084	1,071	7,244
United States	1,335	1,640	1,832	2,139	1,846	1,752	2,463	2,513	15,520
Total	4,478	5,332	6,349	9,338	17,930	41,581	62,251	76,635	223,894

SYRIANS

Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	14	18	33	43	34	45	54	86	327
Austria	6	3	4	11	6	16	7	0	53
Belgium	5	4	7	8	7	10	6	10	57
Canada	44	38	39	23	26	24	28	30	252
Chile	0	0	0	0	9	21	63	56	149
Czech Republic	13	1	14	13	13	26	43	18	141
Denmark	11	15	5	9	12	16	6	9	83
Estonia	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
Finland	0	2	5	6	3	4	3	3	26
France	22	24	48	62	51	46	50	29	332
Germany	72	100	173	223	288	360	402	264	1,882
Greece	6	4	4	40	34	38	136	78	340
Hungary	14	15	27	21	21	26	32	21	177
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	3	3	11	7	8	11	0	49	92
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	311	123	64	55	28	23	12	7	623
Japan	5	4	12	11	5	9	7	18	71
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	9
Lithuania	0	0	6	9	19	20	3	1	58
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Mexico	0	4	3	9	9	7	9	4	45
Netherlands	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	15	45
New Zealand	53	40	36	44	8	6	16	11	214
Norway	2	2	5	11	5	5	3	6	39
Poland	48	36	28	47	33	46	57	59	354
Portugal	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	2	9
Slovak Republic	4	7	22	20	18	33	41	46	191
Slovenia	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	8
Spain	24	26	21	17	11	18	28	25	170
Sweden	435	645	534	727	780	412	136	152	3,821
Switzerland	7	13	9	11	18	6	5	15	84
United Kingdom	217	173	176	204	207	172	232	174	1,555
United States	151	180	109	125	118	94	105	74	956
Total	1,473	1,487	1,402	1,763	1,779	1,505	1,493	1,268	12,170

SYRIANS

Student permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010–2017
Australia	36	33	15	8	17	11	0	7	127
Austria	9	21	25	25	34	47	33	19	213
Belgium	19	15	11	26	18	8	14	8	119
Canada	115	106	73	85	82	82	79	109	731
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
Czech Republic	9	17	20	19	21	71	110	62	329
Denmark	1	0	3	5	12	7	6	7	41
Estonia	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	7
Finland	2	7	0	3	5	9	7	8	41
France	274	240	102	146	197	208	203	235	1,605
Germany	328	358	341	814	1,415	2,314	1,640	991	8,201
Greece	12	17	16	21	17	15	15	8	121
Hungary	6	13	16	31	16	36	142	287	547
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Ireland	8	5	12	8	12	8	0	43	96
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	54	54	66	59	59	29	48	50	419
Japan	20	16	14	4	6	12	13	36	121
Latvia	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	10
Lithuania	0	0	1	2	10	9	9	10	41
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Mexico	0	1	2	0	3	2	2	6	16
Netherlands	5	5	5	10	20	20	20	30	115
New Zealand	3	1	3	3	2	0	4	0	16
Norway	2	5	4	1	2	6	0	1	21
Poland	9	4	13	45	39	39	79	74	302
Portugal	1	1	4	0	46	17	26	4	99
Slovak Republic	2	5	10	6	6	7	27	1	64
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	5
Spain	46	50	44	55	46	66	51	44	402
Sweden	14	10	14	18	43	39	27	33	198
Switzerland	20	19	26	16	6	12	11	8	118
United Kingdom	708	700	300	256	232	234	242	265	2,937
United States	115	243	308	635	592	340	326	181	2,740
Total	1,821	1,947	1,449	2,302	2,963	3,658	3,138	2,534	19,812

