



SAFE PATHWAYS FOR REFUGEES III

OECD-UNHCR study
on pathways used by refugees

linked to family reunification, study programmes
and labour mobility between 2010 and 2021

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 *Solange, a Cameroonian refugee living in France, reunites with her daughter Fabienne after spending many years apart.*
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FOREWORD

Building on the [Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways](#), the [Third Country Solutions for Refugees: Roadmap 2030](#) was launched in June 2022 focusing on transitioning from foundation building to implementation and significant scaling of third country solutions.

Advancing complementary pathways for refugees to safely move to third countries is a key objective of the Global Compact on Refugees. In recent years, the international community has been working to lift the barriers preventing refugees from reuniting with their families, moving to work or study, or being sponsored to move to a new country.

Many refugees are already benefitting from these opportunities, new pilot programmes are launched to test the ground, while facilitation measures are being applied to ensure equal access to legal migration routes for refugees. The establishment of global communities of practice, such as the Global Task Force on Refugee Labour Mobility launched by UNHCR and a set of cross-sectoral stakeholders in 2022, indicate that the international community is committed to advancing opportunities so that refugees are not left behind.

The third edition of the joint study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on admissions via safe legal pathways

confirms this encouraging trend; in OECD countries and Brazil (whose authorities have volunteered to take part in this exercise), over 2 million¹ people arrived via such routes from 2010 to 2021, and positive reforms in different countries have facilitated access to legal entry via regular migration channels for persons in need of international protection.

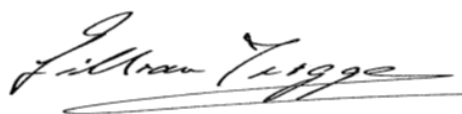
To meet the objective of the Global Compact on Refugees, though, there is still a long way to go. Data included in this report can be used to identify gaps, evaluate impact and achievements, and inform new initiatives. Governments, academia, employers and private sector, civil society and communities all have a role to play in creating more opportunities for refugees to feel safe, apply their talents and build a life in dignity for themselves and their families through moving to other countries.

The Global Refugee Forum 2023 in December is the perfect moment for the international community to step up their efforts and strengthen their commitment to reach the Roadmap's objective of 2.1 million refugees accessing complementary pathways between 2019 and 2030.



Stefano Scarpetta

Director for Employment Labour
and Social Affairs, **OECD**



Gillian Triggs

Assistant High Commissioner for
Protection, **UNHCR**

¹ Over 1.88 million permits to nationals from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela to OECD countries and Brazil for family, work and study purposes from 2010–2021 in addition to the 133,498 permits for sponsorship purposes.

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HIGHLIGHTS (2010–2021)

Over **1.88 million** nationals



from seven origin countries associated with large numbers of refugees² received permits to OECD countries and Brazil for family, work and study purposes from 2010–2021.

Student and labour permits



both exceed **330,000**

and amount to circa 18% of all permits granted; these skills-based pathways allow individuals to access education and livelihood opportunities.

Broken down by destination regions across the OECD and Brazil, the highest number of permits observed in this data collection



were issued in **Europe (54%)**

and the Americas (38%).

Family permits surpassed

1.2 million and make up 64% of all permits granted; family reunification is a rights-based pathway that protects family unity.



In addition to work, study, and family permits,

a further ca. **150,000**

individuals received a permit to OECD countries via **sponsorship** programmes, relying on connections to groups and individuals in the host country.

1.88 mil permits : 632,000 resettled refugees:³
The number of first-time residence permits



for family, work, and education purposes for refugees of the seven nationalities covered in the report versus resettlement of refugee arrivals of these nationalities. Both systems work separately and in addition to the other resulting in higher achievements in solutions for refugees. This

represents a ca. **3:1 ratio** between permits to resettlement.



Barriers

continue but there are positive examples of reform. Common barriers include lack of travel documents, high administrative costs, inflexible documentation requirements, restrictive policies such as dual intent or right to return, yet some examples of positive change include restrictions lifted in the [Netherlands](#)⁴ and [Australia](#)⁵ regarding family reunification or the use of programmes like [Welcome Corps](#) in the US⁶, [Canada's EMPP programme](#)⁷, or the [new policy with Nursing and Midwifery Council](#)⁸ in the UK.

² Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela

³ Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2023)

⁴ In February 2023, the Dutch Council of State ruled to suspend a controversial restriction on family reunification for refugees that had been in place since August 2022. Source: InfoMigrants.net (Feb 2023).

⁵ In February 2023, the Australian government announced the reversal of policy (Ministerial Direction 80) giving “lowest priority” to family reunification applications by refugee boat arrivals. Source: SBS News (Feb 2023).

⁶ In January 2023, the US government launched a sponsorship programme for refugees called “Welcome Corps”. Source: CNN (Jan 2023).

⁷ In June 2021, Canada adapted its Economic Mobility Pathways Program (EMPP) with plans to settle 500 refugees and their family members under streamlined procedures. Source: Canada Immigration News (June 2021).

⁸ In February 2023, the Nursing and Midwifery Council in the UK announced a new policy to support forcibly displaced persons with flexibility on documentation requirements. Source: Talent Beyond Boundaries (Feb 2023).

2

Background

WHAT IS IT?

This is the third edition of “Safe Pathways for Refugees”⁹. The publication results from a joint project between UNHCR and OECD to address information gaps and build a foundation of evidence on complementary pathways. The project began in 2018 and examines statistical information from 2010 until 2021. The bi-annual report compiles data from 37 OECD countries and Brazil. It specifically focuses on the pathways of family reunification, education, and labour mobility of seven nationalities (Afghans, Eritreans, Iranians, Iraqis, Syrians, Somalis, and Venezuelans); ongoing work aims to expand analysis to sponsorship and humanitarian admissions. While not fully covered, figures on sponsorship pathways from two countries are provided for the first time in this third edition. Statistics and data from 2020 and 2021 also are incorporated to support further evidence-building efforts.

WHY DO WE NEED IT?

The Global Compact on Refugees,¹⁰ affirmed in 2018, has laid out the objective to expand access to third country solutions; resettlement, family reunification, and complementary pathways are the vehicles to provide these solutions in third countries. Complementary pathways are meant to complement refugee resettlement by offering safe and legal admission avenues to refugees and other persons in need of international protection who find themselves outside their country of origin and seeking opportunities in a third country.¹¹ Complementary pathways for admission are a responsibility-sharing mechanism and should contribute to a progressive approach to solutions. The Three-Year Strategy (2019-2021) on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways¹² (henceforth noted as the 3YS) was

a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral blueprint on the process of GCR objective of expanding third country solutions. The 3YS, which evolved into the “Third Country Solutions for Refugees: Roadmap 2030,” (hereafter the Roadmap 2030)¹³ was published in June 2022. Sound data on complementary pathways is needed to track progress of the Roadmap 2030 target of 2.1 million on complementary pathways, and yet, a key issue identified in the 3YS and Roadmap 2030 is the lack of data on the availability and use of complementary pathways. This finding highlights the need for systematic and harmonised data collection to build the evidence base on complementary pathways. As such, the “Safe Pathways for Refugees” report series is a flagship publication on complementary pathways data allowing us to more effectively assess the impact of pathways programmes and to centre evidence-based programming.

LOOKING FORWARD

Roadmap 2030 provides updated information on enabling actions, along with short- and medium-term activities, and more in-depth review of the third country solutions of family reunification, education pathways, labour mobility, and other complementary pathways. In 2023 and 2024, the Roadmap 2030 notes the need for stock-taking and data reporting, including a review at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) scheduled in December, and an update on the Global Action Plan (currently Roadmap 2030). With clear and continued need for data on complementary pathways, the “Safe Pathways for Refugees” report remains essential to informing stakeholders about progress towards achieving the Roadmap 2030 vision of admitting 2.1 million refugees by 2030.

⁹ First edition: OECD-UNHCR, “[Safe pathways for refugees: UNHCR-OECD study on third country solutions for refugees: family reunification, study programmes and labour mobility](#)”, December 2018 and Second Edition: OECD-UNHCR, “[Safe pathways for refugees II: UNHCR-OECD study on third-country solutions for refugees: Admissions for family reunification, education, and employment purposes between 2010 and 2019](#)”, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, March 2021.

¹⁰ See the United Nations, “[Global Compact on refugees](#)”, Booklet edition, December 2018.

¹¹ Third country: a receiving State different from the country of origin and current country of residency in which a person has sought protection (host country).

¹² UNHCR, “[The Three-Year Strategy \(2019–2021\) on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways](#)”, July 2019.

¹³ UNHCR, “[Third Country Solutions for Refugees: Roadmap 2030 – The next phase of the Three Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways \(2019-2021\)](#)”, June 2022.

BOX 1 | Establishment of global task forces and networks supporting complementary pathways and family reunification

Aligning with the third GCR objective of expanding access to third country solutions, key stakeholders have come together to launch taskforces or networks with the goal of advancing access to complementary pathways and family reunification.

→ **The Global Task Force on Third Country Education Pathways** supports the expansion of tertiary education as a complementary pathway for refugee students. Increasing the number of higher education pathways will not only help meet the goals of the GCR and the Roadmap 2030 but will also make progress towards the goal of 15% refugee enrollment in higher education by 2030, as set forth in the **Refugee Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Inclusion** (commonly referred to as 15by30). Through its 18 members,¹⁴ the Global Task Force (GTF) convenes stakeholders to advocate for a global increase of refugee students' access to solutions through complementary pathways in education. In October 2021, it also launched its corresponding Community of Practice (CoP) which helps to develop relevant tools and resources. The Task Force also promotes minimum standards for designing programmes, provides assistance and capacity building in regard to third country education programmes.

→ The **Global Family Reunification Network** is the first global platform devoted to family reunification for refugees. Drawing together key stakeholders, experts and academics in the realm of family reunification, network members are guided by the collective purpose of promoting and facilitating greater access to family reunification procedures which are based on the legal right to family unity. Well-designed procedures can help establish safe and legal routes for refugees to reunite with their loved ones. With UNHCR acting as secretariat, the Global Family Reunification Network shares information and experiences to change administrative barriers, highlights good practices, and mobilises support for prioritised family reunification.

→ **The Global Task Force on Refugee Labour Mobility** engages with stakeholders around the world to expand refugee access to third country solutions through complementary labour pathways. Initiated in 2022, Task Force members¹⁵ share information and technical advice with countries and actors that help new labour mobility initiatives take root and scale-up existing programmes, advocate for hiring refugees in the private sector, and explore policy and operational opportunities and challenges relevant to labour mobility. Acknowledging that employment pathways are relatively new and at an early stage of adoption and implementation, the Task Force seeks out international partners to help lay the foundations to grow labour pathway initiatives worldwide while also integrating refugee voices and perspectives into the design and implementation of all Task Force initiatives. In March 2023, the Task Force supported the first convening of the global community working to dramatically expand employment pathways for displaced talent at the Refugee Labour Mobility Summit in Amman.

¹⁴ 18 Members: Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie, European Commission, European University Association, Government of Germany represented by DAAD, Government of Canada, Government of Italy, Government of Portugal, Dialogo Intercultural Mexicano, Institute of International Education, Japan ICU Foundation, Open Society Foundations, Open Society University Network, Pathways Japan, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIMED, World Education Services, World University Service of Canada. Source: GTF on Third Country Education website (May 2023).

¹⁵ Government of Australia, Government of Canada, European Commission, Fragomen, International Chamber of Commerce, IOM, RefugePoint, Talent Beyond Boundaries, and UNHCR. Source: GTF on Refugee Labour Mobility - IRCC website (May 2023).

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Methodology and scope

Generally continuing with the methodology of the 2021 joint report, this issue of the report expands the data collection exercise with figures for 2020 and 2021 to reflect recent displacement trends and includes two more receiving countries, Korea and Costa Rica, in addition to Colombia and Brazil, which were introduced in the last edition (OECD-UNHCR, 2021).

For the purpose of consistency and comparability, the data presented and analysed cover nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic, Eritrea, Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, Iran and Venezuela entering OECD countries and Brazil with regular visas or stay permits that may be related to complementary pathways for admission to third countries. Given the ever-changing nature of asylum needs and refugee recognition trends, these nationalities have been selected on the basis of several indicators and factors, such as the fact that these seven groups together account for more than half of the world's refugees recognised under UNHCR's mandate in each of the years covered by this data collection (2010–2021) (Table 1). The chosen nationalities also show high refugee recognition rates in OECD countries and Brazil, ranging from over 43 per cent to 90 per cent in 2021. Ukrainian nationals, who fled since 2022 and are beneficiaries of the EU's Temporary Protection Directive (Council Directive 2001/55/EC) in Europe and similar schemes in other OECD countries, are not covered by this analysis.

For the purpose of this study, permits are considered as any first-time authorisation issued by a receiving country to lawfully allow a foreign national to enter or stay for family reunification, work or study purposes. Moreover, this edition of the report includes some additional figures on first-time permits via sponsorship pathways. As in the previous reports, the data are collected directly from OECD member countries based on first-time permits issued during the 2010–2021 period. The data do not cover refugees, nor asylum-seekers that legalise their entry or stay in OECD countries or Brazil through the asylum system. Subsequent applications for other types of permits, including permit renewals or status changes in the destination country, are not covered (unless otherwise noted).

Data on family permits include family reunification with beneficiaries of international protection (Convention refugees or those granted temporary/subsidiary protection) or with other legal residents/nationals who are family members. Data also potentially include accompanying family members of labour migrants or students of the said nationalities.

Data on labour migration cover mostly temporary foreign worker permits but may also include, in some cases, people who have been granted permanent residence in the context of skilled settlement programmes or economic visas. Data on students refer to permits granted for study purposes and visas for academic secondary and tertiary education scholarships.

TABLE 1 | Worldwide population of refugees and Venezuelans displaced abroad¹⁶ by country of origin (end-year figures¹⁷) Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2023)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (COO)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
AFGHANISTAN	2,586,132	2,556,483	2,596,259	2,666,294	2,501,447	2,624,265	2,681,267	2,727,556	2,594,827	2,712,869
ERITREA	285,356	308,210	363,081	407,428	457,247	486,209	507,260	504,300	524,738	511,911
IRAN	75,932	75,061	82,202	84,950	94,102	118,639	129,941	128,998	135,018	142,994
IRAQ	746,204	401,461	369,960	264,086	316,056	362,536	372,332	336,274	333,200	343,899
SOMALIA	1,136,709	1,121,760	1,106,430	1,123,144	1,012,320	986,386	949,637	901,596	812,356	776,678
SYRIA	729,011	2,468,323	3,887,490	4,873,236	5,524,511	6,310,498	6,654,374	6,615,249	6,702,910	6,848,865
VENEZUELA	8,204	8,396	8,009	7,455	7,543	9,272	2,613,994	3,675,441	4,033,214	4,605,611
All other COOs	4,929,469	4,758,539	5,970,858	6,683,683	7,271,060	9,042,761	9,043,695	9,107,457	9,387,685	9,790,867
TOTAL	10,497,017	11,698,233	14,384,289	16,110,276	17,184,286	19,940,566	22,952,500	23,996,871	24,523,948	25,733,694
Seven nationalities as a % of global refugee population	53%	59%	58%	59%	58%	55%	61%	62%	62%	62%

Note: past figures may have been revised compared to prior editions of this report. For a complete version of this table including years 2010 and 2011, please see [Annex V](#).

4 Data limitations

To be able to reflect admissions through complementary pathways in the spirit of the GCR, one would include individuals in need of international protection admitted to an OECD country for the purposes of family reunification, employment or education, following an initial stay in a first country of asylum where they sought protection. However, it is generally not possible to distinguish in the data available whether the recipients of family, work and study permits arrived directly from their countries of origin or fled via another country. The figures presented in this report are therefore indicative of refugee admissions through complementary pathways, with the caveat that they may also include people who were admitted directly from one of the seven

countries of origin (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela) and thus may not have crossed an international border to meet the definition of a refugee prior to arrival in an OECD country.

Government statistics on first-time residence permits or other administrative data sources in general do not enable refugees, persons in a refugee-like situation or persons with a refugee background¹⁸ to be identified unless they hold an asylum or humanitarian-related permit. Given the high asylum recognition rates of nationals from the seven countries of origin considered (ranging from 43 per cent to 90 per cent for any one year), it can however be assumed that a large number

¹⁶ Venezuelans displaced abroad are persons of Venezuelan origin who are in need of international protection under the criteria contained in the Cartagena Declaration, but who have not applied for asylum in the country in which they are present. Regardless of status, Venezuelans displaced abroad require protection against forced returns, and access to basic services. UNHCR started reporting on Venezuelans displaced abroad as a separate category from 2018 onward. The number of Venezuelans in Table 1 contains both persons who were recognised as refugees after undergoing an asylum process and those who fall under the category of Venezuelans displaced abroad (retroactively recategorised, as of 2022, under a new “Other people in need of international protection” category in the UNHCR Refugee Data Finder database).

¹⁷ All figures exclude State of Palestine refugees under the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) mandate.

¹⁸ For further information, please see the definitions and concepts contained in the 2018 “[International recommendations on refugee statistics](#)”, prepared by the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics.

of individuals counted in this study would have a well-founded refugee claim.

Additional admission pathways such as humanitarian pathways have not been considered in this report as there are not yet enough comparable data available, and full comparability between receiving OECD countries and Brazil is not guaranteed for data on these pathways.

In addition to the below summary of specific sources of overestimation and underestimation of permits for this report, [Annex I](#) offers a detailed description of the compliance of the data collected with definitions by permit type and host country.

The figures in this report are based on the latest available data in each reporting country. As a result, some past figures have been revised compared to prior editions of this report series, reflecting changes in the source data due to new information becoming available, corrections, and/or changes in reporting systems (e.g., Ireland, Greece). These are generally minor changes, with the exception of Canada, for which a round of clarifications in our data request process has led to the additional inclusion of data for multiple relevant permits types (mainly in the labour and family permit categories), resulting in much larger figures across the whole time period observed.¹⁹ Data for Canada have been updated accordingly for the full time series (2010–2021) shared in this report, and are therefore comparable across time within this edition, but, given the change in categories considered, are not comparable to prior figures published in earlier editions.

4.1 Overestimation

This data collection exercise focuses on first-time permits granted, excluding, where possible, permit renewals or status changes in the destination country. Nevertheless, in some exceptional cases, permit renewals for labour and study permits could not be removed from the figures (United States). Likewise, some figures may include status changes. As a result, there is a risk

that persons who obtained an initial temporary permit (in particular students and temporary workers) appear a second time in the statistics if in subsequent years they obtained a permit of a different type, such as an employment or family permit.

In some rare cases, 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”²⁰ (also called “consequence status”).

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, Estonia, and Poland but may also apply to some other countries. How much it affects the measurement is uncertain, but to our knowledge the effect is exclusively limited to a few countries and mostly to cases where there are large long-standing refugee communities.

4.2 Undercoverage and underestimation

Data were available for all OECD countries but Türkiye, with the addition of Brazil.²¹ In 2021, Türkiye alone was host to 45 per cent of the combined population of refugees from the seven countries of origin receiving 16 per cent of new asylum applications from the seven nationalities to OECD countries between 2010 and 2021.

In addition, some specific data gaps remained: no information could be obtained on permits granted by Chile between 2010 and 2011, and on permits granted by Iceland between 2020 and 2021. In the case of Colombia, figures for 2021 are provisional, due to difficulties in data access. Some further minor gaps include permits granted by Brazil for study or family reasons for 2016, permits granted to Iranian nationals by Finland in 2010, and permits granted to Iranian nationals

¹⁹ Specifically, in the revised version of the data published in this report, the total number of permits issued in Canada between 2010 and 2020 (ca. 173,000) is over triple the figure reported in the 2021 edition (ca. 53,000).

²⁰ The principle of family unity gives effect to the protection of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society, as described in Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Under this principle, refugee status may be granted to the spouse and dependents of a person who meet the refugee criteria, noted as “derivative status”. It applies equally to cases where a family unit has been temporarily disrupted through the flight of one or more of its members”. UNHCR, “[Handbook on procedures and criteria for determining refugee status and guidelines on international protection under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees](#)”, Chapter VI, para 181–188, April 2019, HCR/1P/4/ENG/REV.4. See also UNHCR “[Master glossary of terms](#)”.

²¹ Comparable data were not obtainable for Türkiye.

by the Netherlands between 2010 and 2013. Compared with the above-mentioned data gap of Türkiye as a host country not being included in the analysis, these represent relatively small sources of undercoverage.

There is some further undercoverage with respect to data on family permits: the data obtained for some host countries exclude permits for family reunification with a person under international protection (Japan) or under subsidiary international protection (Switzerland), whereas the data for Ireland exclude spouses/civil partners of Irish nationals, non-EEA parents of Irish citizen children, and non-EEA dependents or de facto partners of Irish nationals.

By definition, the figures presented in this report exclude permits issued for nationals of the seven nationalities already residing in the host country. Both Chile and Colombia have a particularly large number of residence permit issuances *within* the country to Venezuelans as per the regional

mobility agreements allowing Venezuelans to enter both countries without obtaining a visa and subsequently applying for residence permit in situ. While entry requirements have become stricter in recent years, both countries had large-scale regularisation programmes granting permits for Venezuelans already within the country.²² Permits granted to individuals within the country are not covered by our data collection effort, which focuses on legal pathways to enter the countries studied, thus focusing on applications for permits issued abroad.

Finally, as this report focuses on the seven nationalities listed above, there are other nationalities with large global refugee populations that are not captured in this report. In particular, South Sudan, Myanmar, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan and Central Africa Republic have refugee populations of over half a million people,²³ exceeding the refugee populations of some of the nationalities chosen for this report.

22 A 2018 regularisation process in Chile granted legal status to more than 210,000 immigrants—including visa overstayers (MPI 2022). A new law, enacted in April 2021, further limited freedom of movement into the country and applying for residence permits from inside the country, though unauthorised migrants who had legally entered the country before March 2020 could still apply for legal status. While over 100,000 people had applied for regular status by the end of 2021, the law had not been fully implemented yet at that point, so its effects would not be clearly visible yet (MPI 2022). Colombia also had multiple regularisation rounds which resulted in permits being issued to immigrants already present in the country. Specifically, Colombia began issuing a Special Stay Permit (*Permiso Especial de Permanencia*, or PEP) in August 2017 to Venezuelans who had entered legally. Since then, the Colombian government has implemented several more rounds of PEP and other legal pathways to regularisation (Selee and Bolter, 2020; Edwards 2022).

23 UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2023)

5

Analysis of admission trends

Over the 2010–2021 period, a combined total of over 4.5 million new asylum applications were submitted in OECD countries and Brazil by nationals of Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria and Venezuela (UNHCR, 2023). In the same period, almost 1.9 million first-time residence permits were granted by OECD countries and Brazil to nationals of the seven countries for reasons related to family, work, or education, including about 160,000 in 2021 alone. Over the period, about 2.6 million individuals of the same nationalities were recognised as refugees or granted a subsidiary form of protection and 632,000 persons from the seven populations concerned arrived in OECD countries and Brazil through resettlement programmes.

5.1 BY TYPE OF PERMIT

Following a drop in 2020, permits granted to nationals of the seven surveyed origin countries rose again for all categories in 2021, though not quite catching up to 2019 levels. The rebound was especially notable for work- and education-based residence permits, the numbers of which had fallen the most during 2020. Meanwhile, permits for family reunification saw only a moderate decrease in 2020, followed by a slight increase in 2021. Overall, the number of first permits issued

in 2021 for the seven selected nationalities in OECD countries and Brazil represents a 22 per cent increase compared to 2020, and a four per cent decrease compared to 2019. Nevertheless, the overall number of permits granted in 2021 was over 50 per cent greater than the number of permits observed at the beginning of the previous decade.

Family permits have been by far the most prevalent type of non-humanitarian permits delivered, making up around 64 per cent of all permits granted and reported for the seven populations in OECD countries and Brazil over the 2010–2021 period. In total, over 1.2 million family permits were issued during the period. The number of permits delivered for family reasons peaked in 2017, returning to its 2015 level by 2019, and staying fairly stable in recent years, with a small decrease in 2020 but a slight increase in 2021, when ca. 98,000 family permits were issued (Figure 1; see also Figure 2). In 2021, OECD countries received an estimated total of 4.8 million new permanent migrants, of which about 1.5 million were family related (excluding family members of foreign workers) (OECD, 2022). The seven populations mapped for this exercise therefore accounted for nearly seven per cent of all family permits issued by OECD countries for family reasons.

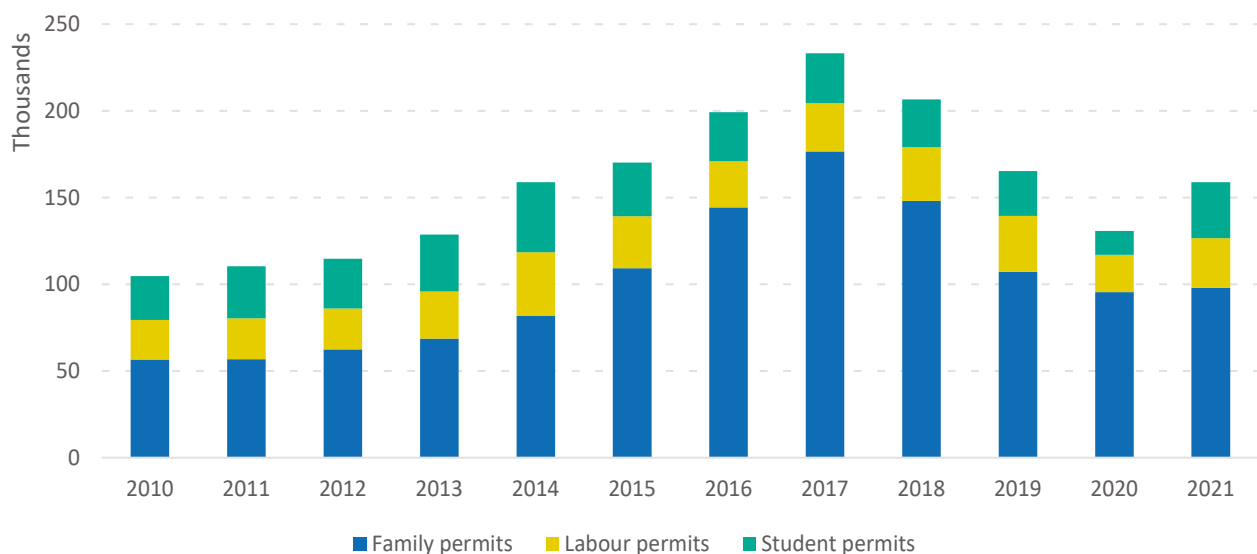


FIGURE 1 | First-time permits granted by OECD countries and Brazil to nationals of Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, and Venezuela between 2010 and 2021, with share of each permit type within yearly totals. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

Study- and work-related permits are overall comparable in volume, each representing around 18 per cent of permits granted for non-humanitarian reasons to the seven populations over the 2010–2021 period, with a respective total of 340,000 and 330,000 permits issued overall. While study and work reasons continue to be less prevalent than family reasons, their relative importance has been growing since 2017.

The number of permits granted for education reasons to nationals of the seven origin countries increased by 135 per cent in 2021 compared to 2020, displaying the largest rebound from 2020 among the three main types of permits. Apart from a spike in 2014, the number of study permits granted was fairly stable over the decade before 2020. Compared to 2019, the 2021 figure represents a 25 per cent increase. In 2021, the 32,000 new study permits delivered to the seven populations considered amounted to ca. three per cent of the total number of study permits delivered by OECD countries (OECD, 2022).

The number of work permits issued to nationals of the seven countries of origin considered across OECD countries and Brazil in 2021 increased by about a third compared to 2020, although this still constituted an 11 per cent decrease compared to 2019. In the first half of the previous decade, work permits were the least prevalent category of non-humanitarian permits granted for the seven populations considered. However, the number of permits granted under this motive has been gaining relative importance year on year in the past half decade, surpassing the number of permits issued for study reasons between 2018 and 2020, although study reasons took over again in 2021. The ca. 29,000 work permits issued in 2021 represented 20 per cent of all non-humanitarian permits issued for the population of interest in OECD countries and Brazil that year (with 18 per cent issued for study reasons and 62 per cent issued for family reasons). In 2021, the work permits issued to the seven nationalities of interest in this report amounted to ca. four per cent of the total number of work permits delivered by OECD countries.

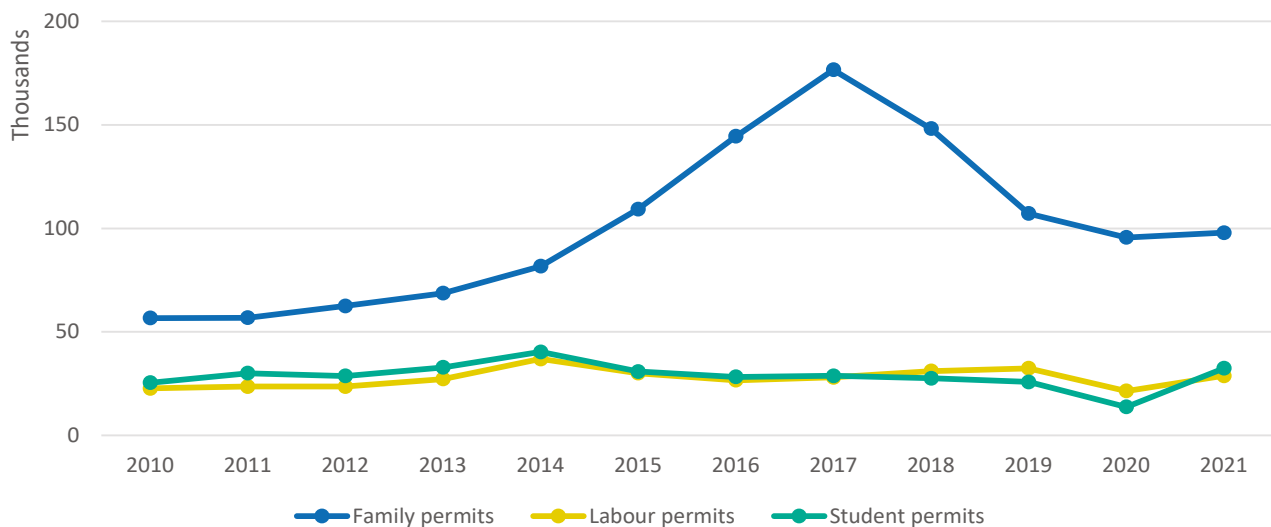
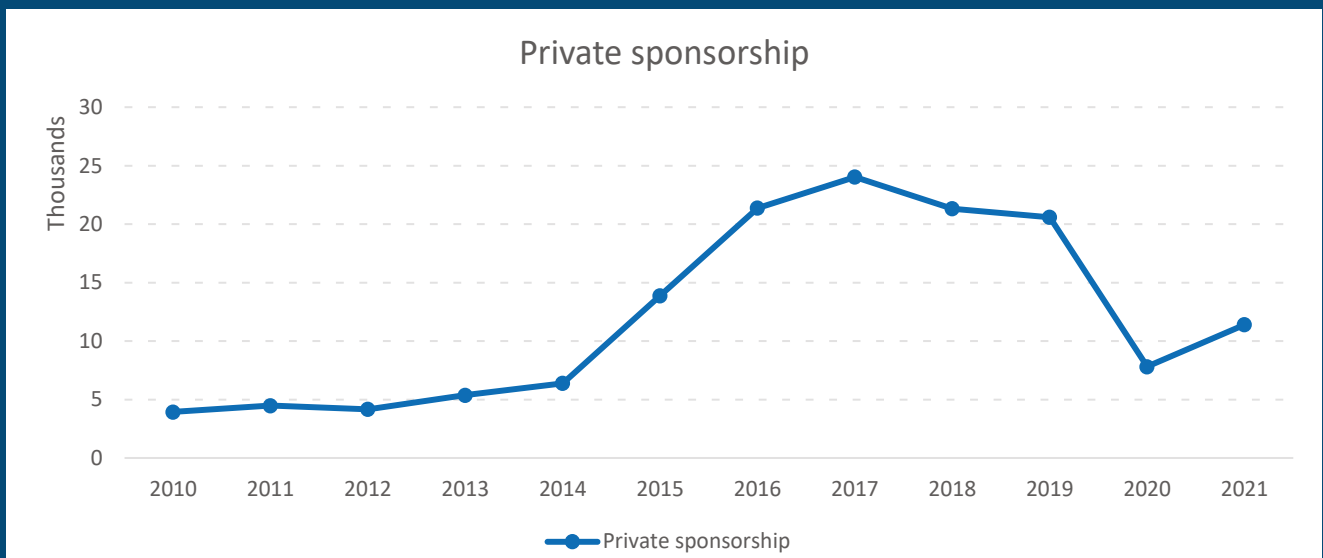


FIGURE 2 | First-time permits granted by OECD countries and Brazil to nationals of Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, and Venezuela by permit type, between 2010 and 2021. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

BOX 2 | A closer look at sponsorship as a complementary pathway

In the context of complementary pathways, nominated (aka named or private) sponsorship refers to programmes that allow individuals, groups of individuals, or organisations to directly engage in refugee admission efforts, by identifying, selecting and supporting the entry and stay of nominated individuals, not referred by UNHCR. Like other complementary pathways, a sponsorship pathway would therefore be additional to UNHCR resettlement. Notably, community sponsorship programmes that support resettled refugees after arrival in a third country, while an important initiative to growing inclusive and welcoming societies, do not qualify as a complementary pathway.

FIGURE 3 | First-time sponsorship permits granted by Australia and Canada to nationals of Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, and Venezuela between 2010 and 2021. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).



Australia and Canada, two OECD countries covered in this report, have both the framework for community sponsorship as well as well-established sponsorship pathways programmes.²⁴ Here is a snapshot of their accomplishments in facilitating sponsorship permits for Venezuelans, Iranians, Syrians, Iraqis, Afghans, Somalis and Eritreans. From 2010–2021, approximately 144,533 sponsorship permits have been provided for individuals of these seven nationalities; 107,336 permits were distributed by Canada and 37,197 were issued by Australia.

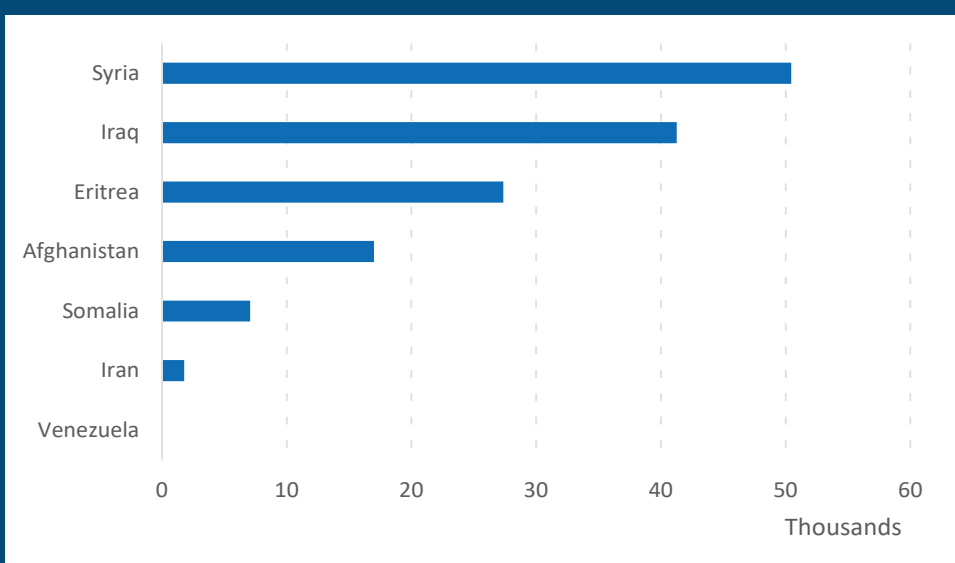


FIGURE 4 | 2010–2021 sponsorship permits to Australia and Canada categorised by nationality. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

²⁴ In addition to Australia and Canada, a number of private sponsorship permits were also documented in 2021 by the Italian government, yet there are ongoing discussions between Italy, OECD and UNHCR about the classification of these permits under the humanitarian or sponsorship category.

Over the span from 2010 to 2021, Canada and Australia gave the highest number of sponsorship permits (24,048) in 2017, though from 2016–2019 over 20,000 sponsorship permits annually were issued to the seven nationalities. From 2020, there is a noticeable drop in sponsorship permits which coincides with the global Covid-19 pandemic. Canada and Australia provided 11,035 sponsorship permits in 2021 to the seven nationalities, yet this only amounts to 53 per cent of the 2019 figure.

Syrians received the highest number of sponsorship permits (50,284), followed by Iraqis (41,260), Eritreans (27,187), Afghans (16,985), Somalis (7,041), Iranians (1,766) and Venezuelans (10). Sponsorship pathways are thus in contrast with education, employment and family reunification to OECD countries and Brazil which Iranians and Venezuelans have comparatively accessed in greater numbers.²⁵

25 By permit category, Venezuelans and Iranians have received from OECD countries and Brazil the highest numbers among the seven nationalities of education and employment permits while for family reunification permits, Syrians have received the highest number followed by Venezuelans and Iranians.



📷 Tidjani, a refugee from Chad, was selected for the university corridor program in France (UNIV'R). He pursues a master's degree in development economics at the University of Bordeaux.

© UNHCR/Josselin Brémaud

5.2 BY DESTINATION COUNTRY

Overall, in 2021, Germany and Canada, followed by the United Kingdom, Sweden, and the United States, issued the largest numbers of new residence permits for work, study, or family purposes to the seven populations considered. These five destination countries granted more than half of the permits considered in this report (59 per cent). Over the decade, the United States was the number one destination country, but the number of permits that it granted dropped in 2019 for the fifth consecutive year to less than half its 2010–2020 annual average, resulting in it ranking fifth in 2021 (Table 2).

TABLE 2 | First family, labour and student permits granted by destination country to Afghans, Eritreans, Iranians, Iraqis, Somalis, Syrians and Venezuelans, 2010–2021

DESTINATION	2010–2020 ANNUAL AVERAGE				2021				2021/2010-20 AV. CHANGE (%)
	FAMILY	WORK	STUDY	TOTAL	FAMILY	WORK	STUDY	TOTAL	
Australia	4 661	1 303	1 172	7 136	3 935	1 242	696	5 873	-18
Austria	433	86	363	882	958	185	309	1 452	+65
Belgium	2 818	61	176	3 055	4 015	97	282	4 394	+44
Brazil	42	500	66	607	214	76	51	341	-44
Canada	3 771	8 763	3 199	15 734	6 944	8 941	8 902	24 787	+58
Chile	129	244	71	443	0	0	0	0	-100
Colombia	4 800	5 205	947	10 952	2 280	3 367	1 324	6 971	-36
Costa Rica	113	368	73	554	87	800	132	1 019	+84
Czech Republic	93	43	133	269	57	17	287	361	+34
Denmark	2 283	347	181	2 811	1 204	363	354	1 921	-32
Estonia	21	31	27	78	59	141	51	251	+221
Finland	1 542	147	112	1 802	1 736	454	195	2 385	+32
France	662	269	949	1 880	925	300	961	2 186	+16
Germany	21 509	846	2 296	24 651	25 282	1 606	3 201	30 089	+22
Greece	452	50	40	542	427	40	66	533	-2
Hungary	239	81	570	889	365	103	908	1 376	+55
Iceland	13	5	8	25	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	137	47	520	704	41	53	95	189	-73
Israel	0	69	23	92	0	9	11	20	-78
Italy	1 678	296	1 248	3 222	1 832	170	2 082	4 084	+27
Japan	328	301	178	807	146	54	116	316	-61
Korea	82	32	95	209	127	50	112	289	+38
Latvia	6	15	8	29	5	14	34	53	+82
Lithuania	25	14	35	74	38	8	76	122	+65
Luxembourg	48	16	13	77	88	40	40	168	+119
Mexico	3 008	1 982	240	5 230	4 941	2 803	91	7 835	+50
Netherlands	2 774	16	185	2 975	5 350	23	583	5 956	+100
New Zealand	644	152	136	931	387	72	24	483	-48
Norway	3 284	118	125	3 528	2 925	146	254	3 325	-6
Poland	95	186	278	559	67	249	546	862	+54
Portugal	362	127	69	558	246	606	120	972	+74
Slovak Republic	107	122	61	289	60	62	40	162	-44
Slovenia	23	12	7	42	51	18	6	75	+79
Spain	5 783	1 628	1 499	8 910	5 288	2 328	1 539	9 155	+3
Sweden	17 773	1 434	613	19 820	11 190	1 338	747	13 275	-33
Switzerland	606	117	283	1 005	871	137	261	1 269	+26
United Kingdom	7 224	1 372	3 354	11 949	8 988	1 639	3 671	14 298	+20
United States	14 904	3 106	9 374	27 384	6 808	1 175	4 165	12 148	-56
TOTAL	102 468	29 511	28 726	160 704	97 937	28 726	32 332	158 995	-1

Note: Colombian data for 2021 is provisional; no information available for permits delivered by Iceland for 2020 and 2021. See Appendix I for full notes.

In Germany, the number one destination country, the number of family permits delivered (mostly to Syrians) was decreasing sharply between 2017 and 2019 but started to rise again in 2020 and 2021. In 2021, Germany issued nearly a quarter of all new family permits granted to the seven nationalities in OECD countries and Brazil. Work permits only represented four per cent of permits issued by Germany to the selected nationalities in 2021, but their numbers showed a steadily growing trend over the previous decade. After a drop in 2020, they nearly returned to their 2019 level in 2021.

Canada, the second destination country, represented 14 per cent of all new permits issued in 2021 for the selected nationalities in OECD countries and Brazil. Aside from a drop in 2020, all types of permits have been rising rapidly in Canada, with close to 24,000 permits granted in 2021 compared with an average of about 16,000 between 2010 and 2020. Canada mainly delivers work and study permits to nationals of the seven countries surveyed: in 2021, it was responsible for over a fifth of all new work permits, and over a fourth of all new study permits granted to these populations in OECD countries and Brazil. Moreover, both Germany and Canada showed large increases in the absolute number of first permits issued in 2021 compared to averages from 2010 to 2020 (ca. +9,000 and +5,000, respectively), driven by large increases in family and study permits for both countries.

In the United Kingdom, family permit numbers had been growing steadily since 2014 but dropped sharply in 2020. All permits increased again in 2021, with family permits quite not catching up to the 2019 levels but study permits rising to their highest number since 2014. Sweden is now only the fourth destination country (third if comparing 2010–2020 averages), as the number of family permits delivered has been decreasing since 2018, while other permits have stagnated. The United Kingdom and Sweden issued, respectively, eight and seven per cent of all new permits to the selected populations in OECD countries and Brazil in 2021. In the United States, total permits have been falling sharply since 2017, though the decrease has slowed since 2018, including, for instance, a temporary increase in family permits in 2020 and an increase in study permits in 2021.

In addition to the main host countries highlighted above, some further cases exhibited particularly large changes in 2021 compared to the 2010–2020 average. In addition to Canada and Germany, the absolute number of new permits grew rapidly in the Netherlands and Mexico (ca. +3,000 each), largely driven by major increases in family permits in both cases, though Mexico also showed a notable increase in the number of work permits issued (+800). In terms of relative growth, the number of new permits issued in 2021 doubled compared to the prior average in the Netherlands. Impressive increases were also observed in some smaller countries, including in Estonia, Luxembourg and Costa Rica, though absolute numbers in these cases have remained altogether small. Compared to the 2010–2020 average, the absolute number of permits issued in 2021 showed a marked decline in the United States (-15,000), Sweden (-7,000), Colombia (-4,000) and Australia (-1,000). The largest relative decrease in permits issued occurred in Chile—where no work, study or family permits were issued through consulates in 2021²⁶—followed by Israel, Ireland, Japan, the United States, and New Zealand (ranging from -78 per cent to -56 per cent, respectively).

Host countries also varied widely in terms of categories of permits issued. In Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway, 90 per cent of first permits granted to nationals of the seven origin countries in 2021 were issued for family reasons. Labour permits were particularly prevalent in Costa Rica, where nearly 80 per cent of new permits issued for the selected populations in 2021 were for work-related reasons. Work represented over half of permits also in Portugal and Estonia. Overall, Colombia, Mexico, and Spain issued considerable shares (eight per cent, seven per cent, and six per cent, respectively) of the new work permits granted in 2021 in OECD countries and Brazil to the selected populations. Study permits represented 80 per cent of all new permits issued by the Czech Republic in 2021, and over 60 per cent of all new permits in Hungary, Latvia, and Poland. Hungary, in particular, issued over 900 student permits to these nationals in 2021—a number comparable to that of France.

²⁶ Permits issued abroad for the selected nationalities, as transmitted to the OECD by Chilean authorities—see also earlier footnote 22 (Methodology) on Chile and Colombia.



📷 Digital learning ICT for women: Deline works in Kakuma refugee camp with *Solidarity Initiative for Refugees* to equip refugees with skills and tools to create a better future for themselves. Training and learning opportunities are essential to boost refugee skills and can facilitate access to opportunities in third countries. © UNHCR/Charity Nzomo

5.3 BY POPULATION

With new data from 2020 and 2021 incorporated into this edition, it has been possible to make new observations relating to the seven represented nationalities in the report—Iranians, Iraqis, Venezuelans, Syrians, Afghans, Somalis and Eritreans. As covered in section three on methodology and scope, these nationalities were chosen for the report based on several criteria, including that they account for more than half of the world’s refugees under UNHCR’s mandate in each of the years covered by this data collection (2010–2021) and have high refugee recognition rates in OECD countries and Brazil.

Looking more closely at the seven populations in 2021, the largest number of family, work and study permits in these from OECD countries and Brazil were issued to Iranians (52,388) followed

by Venezuelans (32,763); then Syrians (29,602), Afghans (16,587), Iraqis (12,953), Eritreans (9,223) and Somalis (5,479).

For the new data included from 2020 and 2021, family reunification permits remained the top permit type for all nationalities except for Iranians in 2021 where study permits accounted for the largest share (42 per cent) compared to family (32 per cent) and work (26 per cent). Family permits in 2020 and 2021 were over 89 per cent or above for Syrians, Afghans, Somalis and Eritreans compared to education and labour permits. Iraqis had a slightly more balanced distribution, but family permits still represented a majority at 76 per cent of the total over the two years. For Venezuela, family permits equalled 52 per cent followed by labour permits at 37 per cent.

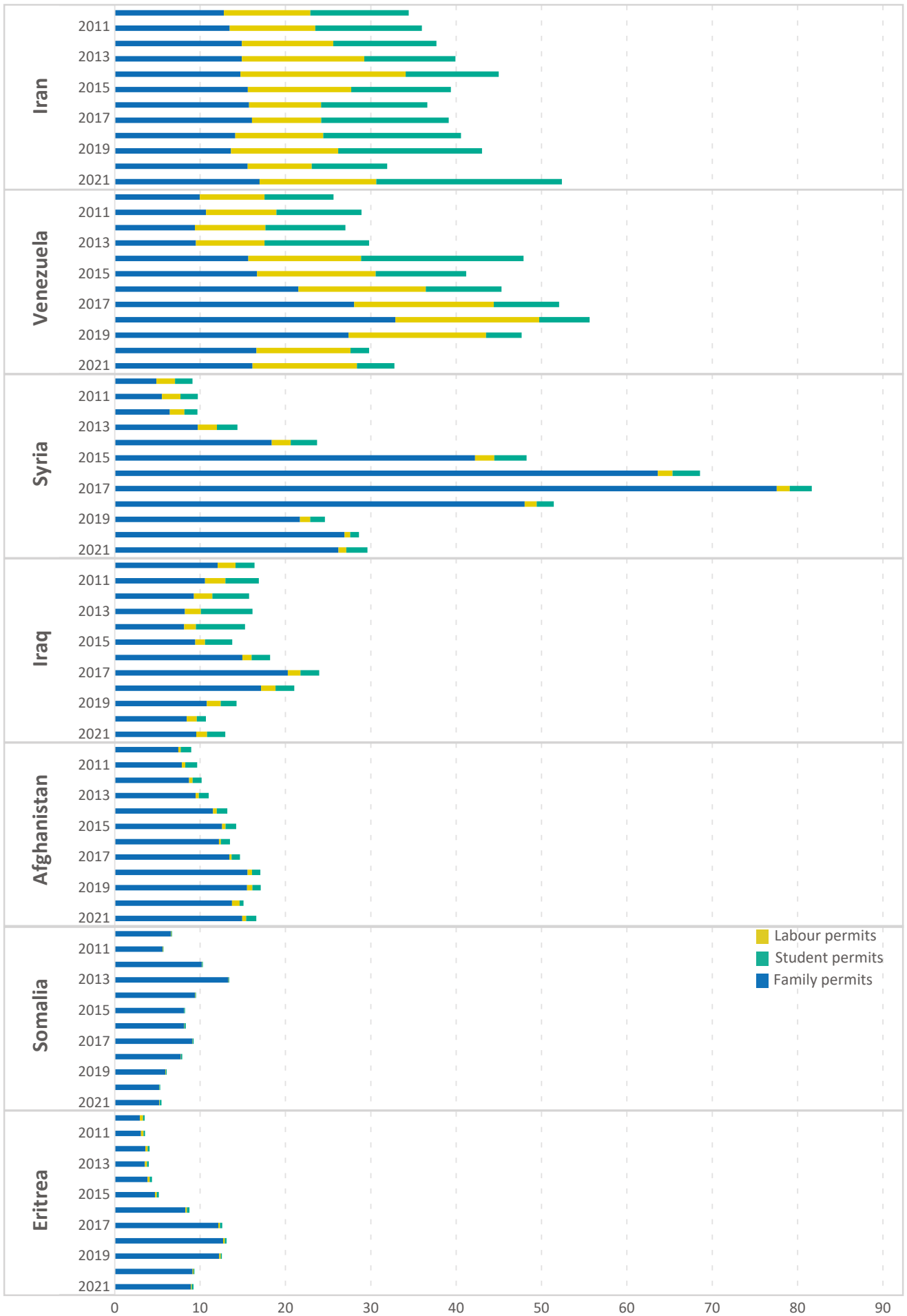


FIGURE 5 | Overview of seven nationalities from 2010–2021. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

Given the global Covid-19 pandemic, we also saw reductions in overall permit figures from OECD countries and Brazil across all nationalities from 2019 to 2020 except for Syrians which had slightly higher permit numbers in 2020 (28,608) than in 2019 (24,620). In 2021, the trend reversed significantly for Iranians (31,912 in 2020 vs 52,388 in 2021) who had large gains while increases for Venezuelans (29,803 in 2020 vs 32,763 in 2021), Syrians (28,608 in 2020 vs 29,620 in 2021), Afghans (15,086 in 2020 vs 16,587 in 2021) and Iraqis (10,685 in 2020 and 12,953 in 2021) were more modest. The number of permits for Somalis (5,324 in 2020 and 5,479 in 2021) and Eritreans (9,326 in 2020 and 9,223 in 2021) remained relatively steady from 2020 to 2021.

Looking at the reference period from 2010 to 2021, the total numbers of family, work and education permits provided from OECD countries and Brazil presented in the following order among the nationalities: Iranians (476,001), Venezuelans (463,663), Syrians (399,329), Iraqis, (195,232), Afghans (161,219), Somalis (96,312) and Eritreans (90,158). In the following sub-sections, we will examine each population more closely to highlight additional nuances among the different groups.



“Leaving my daughters behind was the hardest decision I’ve ever made.”

“After finishing my PhD in Malaysia, I was accepted as a fellow at the University of Vienna. While in Austria, I applied for asylum, as it was dangerous for me to return to Yemen due to conflict. Once my application was approved, I contacted the Red Cross to apply for family reunification with my daughters, Ruqaia and Sumaia, who were still in Yemen. Leaving them behind, not knowing if I would ever see them again, was painful, but I had no choice. I was advised that Ruqaia was not eligible, as she was over 18. This was a major blow; it was heartbreaking to know that, if the application was successful, she would be left alone. The road to reunite with Sumaia was also full of obstacles; while unemployed due to Covid, I had to secure travel and visa funds within only a few months. The process was overwhelming; Sumaia had to navigate complicated procedures and long waiting times by herself, without anyone to help her except from Ruqaia. As a mother, I was also concerned about their safety; there was no embassy in our city in Yemen and Sumaia had to travel long distances for the visa appointment. With airports often shut down and ongoing fighting, travelling by car was dangerous, especially for a young girl. I asked the embassy to consider an online initial interview. My request was rejected, and as Sumaia could not safely travel for the visa appointment, our application was refused. Determined to get back together with my child, I lodged an appeal. A year passed until we finally had some positive news. The court decided that the rejection had no legal basis, and four months later the judge ordered an embassy appointment for Sumaia. In May 2022, two weeks after her appointment, I finally got to hug my Sumaia again. Many times, I thought it would be easier to give up. Seeing her again after such a long time was one of the best moments of my life; we are now returning to a sense of normalcy: I am working as a post doctorate researcher at the university of Vienna and Sumaia is settling in her new home—she is just starting now her A2 level in German. A piece of my heart, though, is still in Yemen, where Ruqaia is.”

Shada, Yemeni refugee in Austria

IRANIANS

A total of 84,300 permits (31,912 in 2020 and 52,388 in 2021) were issued by OECD countries and Brazil in 2020–2021 for Iranians in the three categories of family reunification (39 per cent), education (36 per cent) and work (25 per cent) providing the most balanced distribution among the represented nationalities. After lower figures in 2020 during the Covid-19 pandemic, Iranians received a noticeable spike of family, study and work permits in 2021 resulting in the highest annual number of permits for Iranians between 2010–2021; the second highest year being 44,983 in 2014.

Interestingly, education permits for Iranians overtook other categories in 2021. This was, in fact, the only nationality to have a majority percentage (42 per cent) of study permits over labour (26 per cent) and family (32 per cent) permits in 2021. Looking closer at 2021 data, Canada was the top destination country (of OECD and Brazil) for Iranians; they provided 8,172 education permits, 7,653 labour permits, and 2,230 family permits.

Along with Canada (8,172 vs 2,321), there were increased numbers of study permits in other countries, including the UK (1,980 vs 1,279), Italy (1,915 vs 1,007), and Germany (1,853 vs 1,116) compared to the average rates from 2010–2020. In the reporting period of 2010–2021, a total of 476,001 permits (family, work, education) were issued to Iranians; the top five destination countries (of OECD and Brazil) were Canada (134,123), US (94,436), Australia (42,187), the UK (37,756), and Germany (37,411).

The total number of Iranian refugees decreased slightly in population from 2018 (129,941) to 2019 (128,998) yet has risen in 2020 (135,018) and 2021 (142,994). Asylum recognition increased from 12,268 recognitions in 2020 to 16,433 recognitions in 2021. Of note, large-scale protests erupted in Iran after the death of Mahsa Amini in September 2022 and have continued into 2023 which may influence future trends for Iranians.

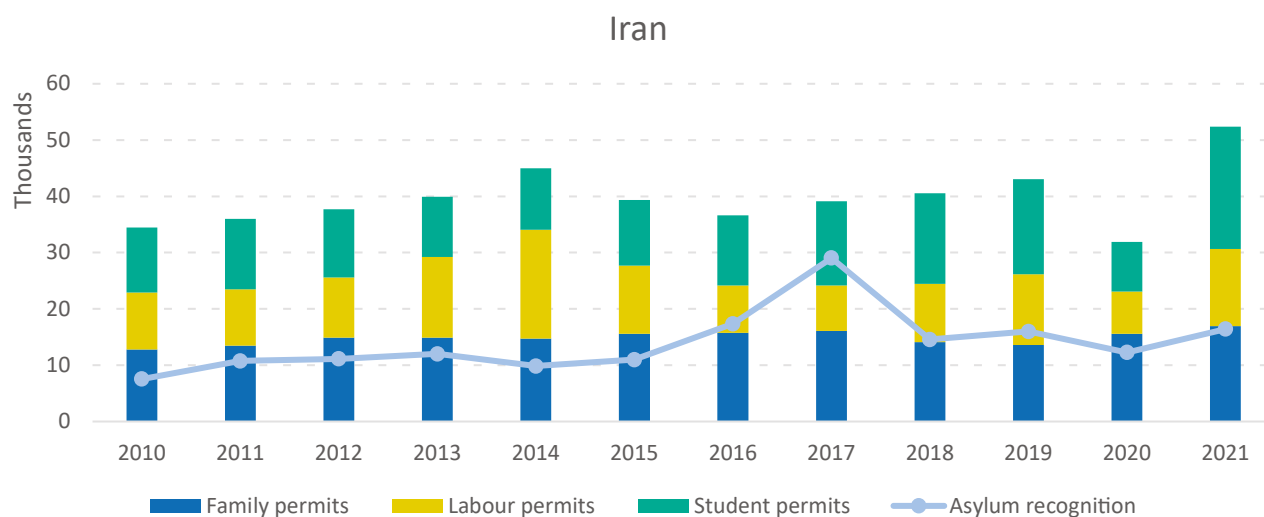


FIGURE 6 | Overview of permits provided to Iranians 2010–2021 from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

VENEZUELANAS

In 2020–2021, a total of 62,566 permits were issued to Venezuelans for the purposes of family reunification, work and education (29,803 in 2020 and 32,763 in 2021). Approximately 52 per cent of these permits in 2020–2021 were categorised as family reunification while 37 per cent were for labour mobility, leaving 11 per cent reserved for study purposes. Venezuelans accessed more employment permits in 2020–2021 (23,257 permits) amongst the other nationalities studied in the report. In 2021, the top OECD and Brazil destination countries providing permits to Venezuelans were Mexico (7,763), Spain (7,671), Columbia (6,942), the US (3,892) and Canada (1,729).

Overall, for the reporting period of 2010–2021, there were 463,663 family reunification, work and education permits issued to Venezuelans; the top five countries providing the majority of these permits were the United States (122,654), Spain (96,573), Colombia (83,417), Mexico (64,675) and Canada (22,688). Between 2010–2021, the peak year to date of permits issued to Venezuelans in the three tracked categories has been 2018 (55,634). For context, the total number of Venezuelan refugees in 2021 equalled 199,202 individuals, yet this does not include figures on Venezuelans categorised as other people in need of international protection²⁷ which was reported at 4.4 million in 2021.²⁸ The asylum recognition figures for Venezuelans rose in 2019 (68,946 recognitions) and 2020 (76,196 recognitions) but have decreased in 2021 (24,186 recognitions). Faced with high inflows of Venezuelans, the governments of Brazil, Chile (e.g., the Chilean Democratic Responsibility Visa²⁹) and Colombia (e.g. *Permiso especial de permanencia* – PEP³⁰) adapted their migration regimes to accommodate these arrivals and offer Venezuelans regular/legal stay in their country.

The permits issued for such purposes remain beyond the scope of this report as they are not issued specifically for family, work or study purposes. Instead, such permits are based on special or humanitarian grounds and issued after the person has already entered the destination country.³¹ There are also indications of a shift to stricter entry requirements for Venezuelans by some countries in the region, including new requirements by Chile,³² Costa Rica and Mexico.³³

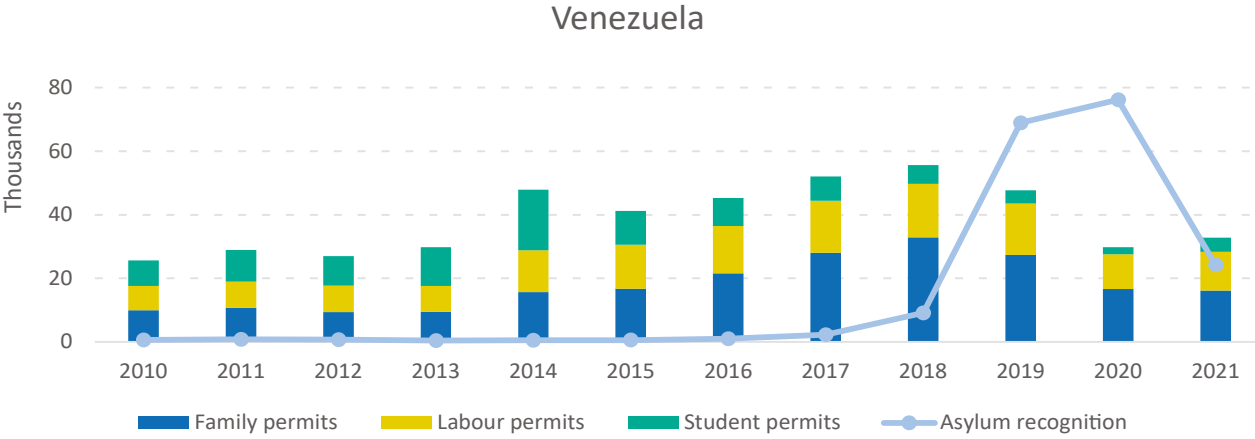


FIGURE 7 | Overview of permits provided to Venezuelans 2010–2021 from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

²⁷ See footnote 16.
²⁸ UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2023)
²⁹ The Chilean Democratic Responsibility Visa is delivered by Chilean Consulates in Venezuela (from 2018) or in third countries (from 2019).
³⁰ [Resolution No. 1272 of 2017](#) – Related to the implementation of the PEP created by Resolution 5797 of July 25 2017 and the establishment of the procedure for its issuance to Venezuelan nationals [Colombia], 28 July 2017, available in Spanish.
³¹ Except for the Colombian *Tarjeta de Movilidad Fronteriza* (TMF), which allows short-term movements in the border region in order to purchase goods, and the Chilean Democratic Responsibility Visa.
³² [An Uneven Welcome: Latin American and Caribbean Responses to Venezuelan and Nicaraguan Migration](#) (February 2020, MPI)
³³ Human Rights Watch – [Mexico/Central America: New Visa Restrictions Harm Venezuelans - Lack of Safe, Legal Migration Options Spurs Growing Numbers to Try Risky Crossing](#) (05 July 2022).

SYRIANS

For Syrians, a total of 58,210 permits were issued in 2020–2021, specifically 28,608 permits in 2020 and 29,620 permits in 2021, for the purposes of family reunification, work and education. Family reunification permits were the large majority (89 per cent) with smaller proportions for study (eight per cent) and work (three per cent) in 2021.

In the cumulative reporting period of 2010–2021, a total of 399,329 family reunification, work and education permits were issued, mainly to Germany (181,739) and Sweden (73,327) followed by the US (26,973) and the UK (17,986), while in 2021 the top destination countries were Germany (15,387), Sweden (3,418) and the Netherlands (2,280). The peak year to date of permits for Syrians in the three tracked categories has been 81,656 in 2017, while in 2021, there were 29,602 permits provided.

Asylum recognition of Syrians equalled 67,121 recognitions in 2020 and 63,807 recognitions in 2021, pushing the total of Syrian refugees in 2021 to 6.8 million. The trend of less permits granted by OECD countries and Brazil than annual asylum recognitions for Syrians continued in 2020 and 2021. While hostilities in Syria have decreased, the ongoing conflict continues with further social and economic deterioration, including the World Food Programme estimating that 55 per cent of the Syrian population was food insecure.

In February 2023, two serious earthquakes struck in Türkiye near the Syrian border further exacerbating the situation. Given the large number of the Syrian refugee population in need of solutions, this trend signifies an area for further evaluation in how access to complementary pathways can be maximised for Syrians.

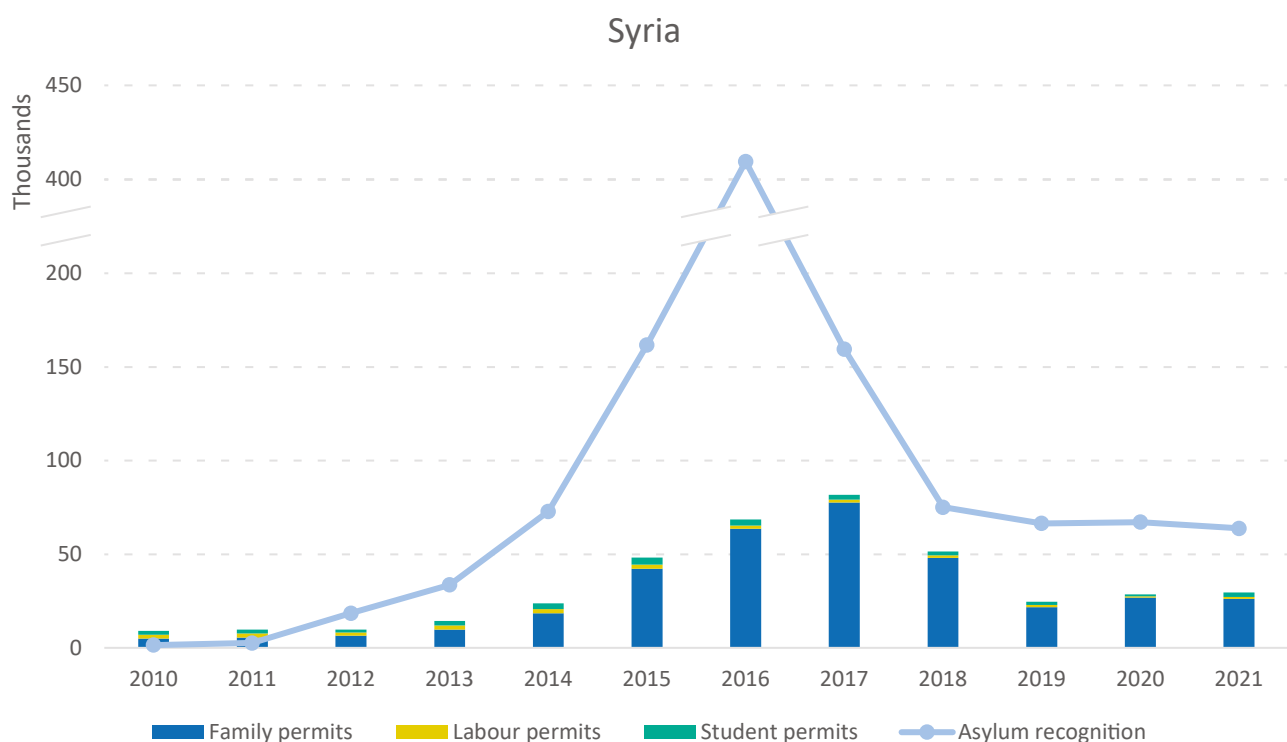


FIGURE 8 | Overview of permits provided to Syrians 2010–2021 from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).



“This scholarship has been a transformative experience that has allowed me to reach my full potential.”

“After fleeing the war in Syria in 2013, I faced numerous obstacles in Jordan, including the challenge of supporting my family while studying for university admissions exams. Despite multiple attempts, I struggled to pass the exams and felt overwhelmed watching my friends move on. However, my passion for learning kept me motivated. After graduating high school in 2019, I applied for university scholarships both locally and abroad. Despite numerous rejections, I was thrilled to be accepted for a computer science scholarship at an Italian University. This move would not have been possible without the unwavering support of the university and UNHCR, who helped me travel during the pandemic by providing the necessary resources and assistance. Despite initial difficulties adapting to a new language, culture, and lifestyle, I persevered and worked hard to improve my English. Now, as a management and computer science student, I am thriving in my studies and enjoying my new life in Italy. This experience has taught me to believe in myself and never give up, and I am grateful for the opportunity to pursue my goals and dreams.”

Omar – Syrian student in Luiss University, Italy

IRAQIS

A lower number of permits for the purpose of study, work and family reunification from OECD countries and Brazil were observed for Iraqis in 2020–2021 than in previous years. Cumulatively in the last two years, a total of 23,638 permits in 2020–2021 were provided for Iraqis to work, study or reunite with family members. While the lower numbers may be due to the effects of Covid-19, it will be useful to monitor the numbers to see if the pattern continues. Only 10,685 permits from the three categories were provided in 2020 resulting in the lowest annual figure since tracking began in 2010.

While there was a slight increase (12,953 permits) in 2021, this still amounts to the second lowest figure within the reporting period. Like Syrians, family permits (76 per cent) were the majority for Iraqis over the past two years. Yet, the distribution was more balanced for Iraqis than Syrians with education permits amounting to 13 per cent and work permits totalling ten per cent. In the reporting period of 2010–2021, a total of 195,232 permits covering education, family reunification and labour mobility were issued.

The top destination countries (from OECD countries and Brazil) in descending order were Germany (43,254), Sweden (41,696), UK (27,827), and US (26,943). Sweden (2,777), then Germany (2,680) and the UK (2,640) were the top destination countries providing work, family and study permits in 2021. The number of permits (education, family reunification and labour) for Iraqis provided annually by OECD countries and Brazil peaked in 2017 at 23,949 permits.

The total number of Iraqi refugees in 2021 was approximately 343,899 persons. Iraqi asylum recognitions were 18,863 in 2020 and 18,141 in 2021. Political instability, lack of protection against “honour killings” for women, and sporadic armed clashes continue in Iraq; the new government delayed for almost a year after parliamentary elections in October 2021.³⁴ The asylum recognition rate in 2020 and 2021 for Iraqis was higher than the annual permits for study, work and family reunification from OECD countries and Brazil for Iraqis.

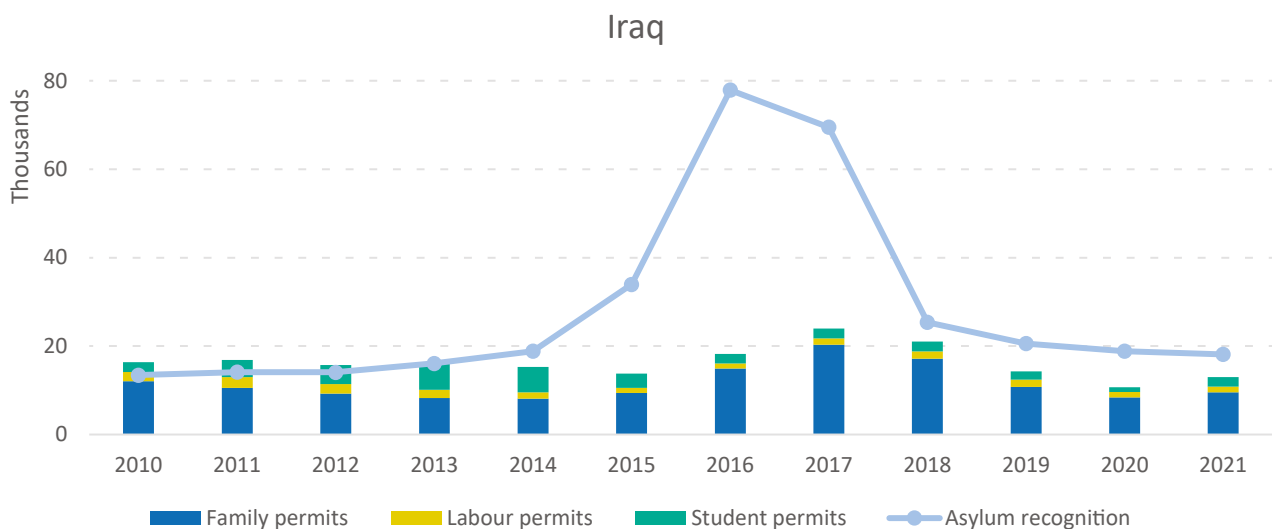


FIGURE 9 | Overview of permits provided to Iraqis 2010–2021 from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

AFGHANS

The number of study, family reunification, and work permits issued to Afghans to OECD countries and Brazil in the last two years totalled 31,673 permits (15,086 in 2020 and 16,587 in 2021). The distribution between permit types in 2020–2021 was heavily tipped towards family reunification (91 per cent) over study (five per cent) or work (four per cent) permits. The OECD countries and Brazil providing the highest number of the three permits to Afghans in 2021 were the UK (3,010), Germany (2965), Canada (1,839), Sweden (1,484), Australia (1,428), and Belgium (1,371).

Within the ten-year period of 2012–2021, a total of 161,219 permits in the three categories were issued by OECD countries and Brazil; top destination countries were the UK (29,484), Sweden (21,978), Germany (20,571), Australia (19,124), and US (18,928), though Japan has provided the highest number of work permits (1,284) during this reporting period. The total permits provided annually to Afghans from OECD countries and Brazil was highest in 2018 (17,051) and 2019 (17,102).

The total Afghan refugee population in 2021 was approximately 2.7 million persons. Asylum recognitions for Afghans were 44,920 in 2020 and even higher at 59,183 in 2021. As the security situation declined in Afghanistan with the takeover of the Taliban in August 2021, it is anticipated that this event may also affect permit numbers provided to Afghans in the future. While not yet covered in this report, this would be of particular importance for humanitarian admissions as several countries implemented special programmes for Afghans in 2021 and 2022.

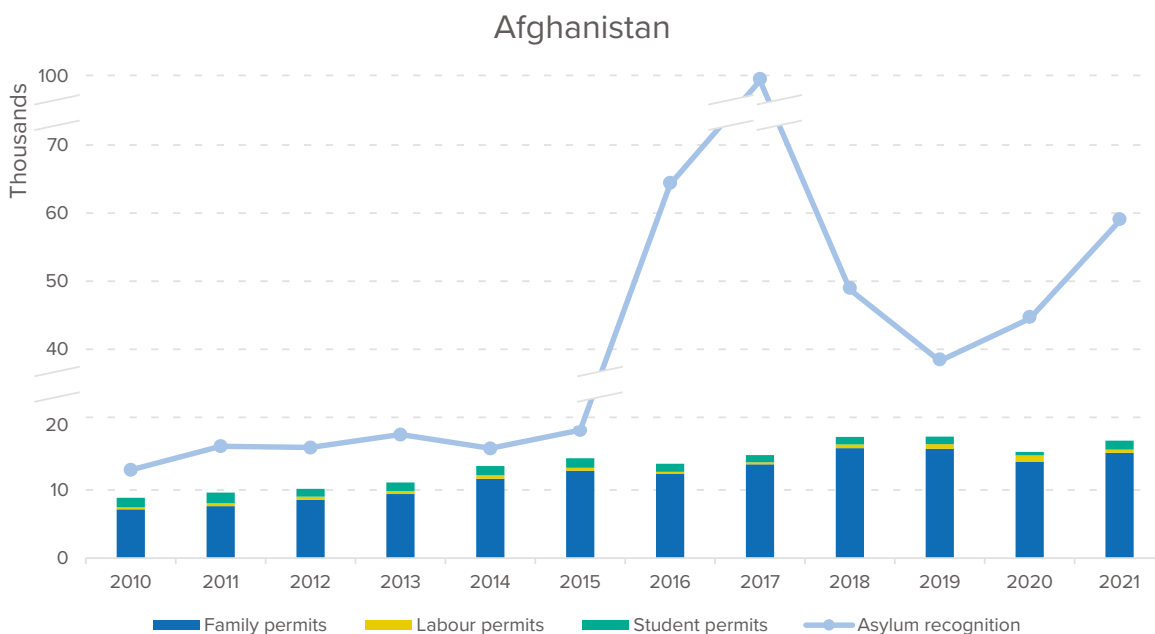


FIGURE 10 | Overview of permits provided to Afghans 2010–2021 from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

SOMALIS

In 2020–2021, OECD countries and Brazil granted 10,803 work, education, and family permits to Somalis (5,324 in 2020 and 5,479 in 2021). Approximately 96 per cent of the provided permits were for family reunification; only one per cent were linked to employment needs and three per cent were for study purposes.

The most common destination countries of OECD countries and Brazil issuing permits to Somalis in 2021 were Germany (1,256), the US (792), the UK (782), Sweden (539) and Canada (532). Looking at the longer period from 2010 to 2021, a total of 96,312 permits were provided to Somalis covering the three categories from OECD countries and Brazil. Top destinations in this ten-year time period were Sweden (32,689), US (14,279), UK (11,947), Norway (9,915), Germany (6,282) and Finland (5,995).

The number of study, family and work permits provided to Somalis from the respective countries is trending downwards; over the reporting period of 2010-2021, the peak year was in 2013 at 13,420 while in 2021, the number totalled 5,479 permits.

The population of Somali refugees was 812,356 in 2020 and 776,678 in 2021. Approximately 2.97 million Somalis were internally displaced in 2021.³⁵ Asylum recognitions were at 8,434 in 2020 and 9,447 in 2021. Since 2018, severe drought has plagued the country. Furthermore, the elections planned for 2021 raised tense political relations and were delayed until May 2022; the overall protection environment in Somalia remains weak.³⁶

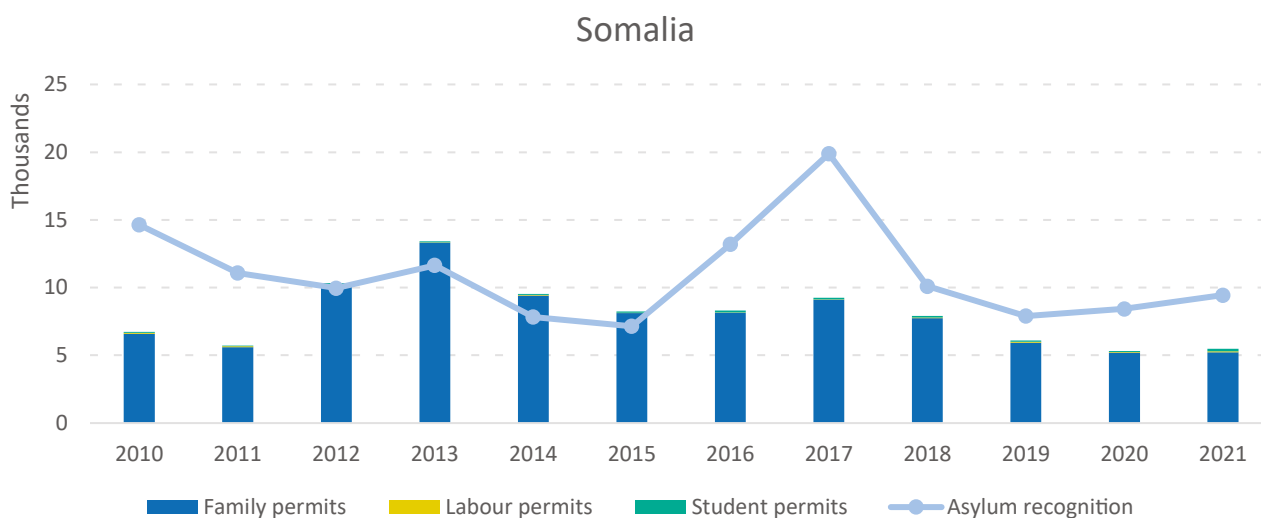


FIGURE 11 | Overview of permits provided to Somalis 2010–2021 from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

³⁵ UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2023)

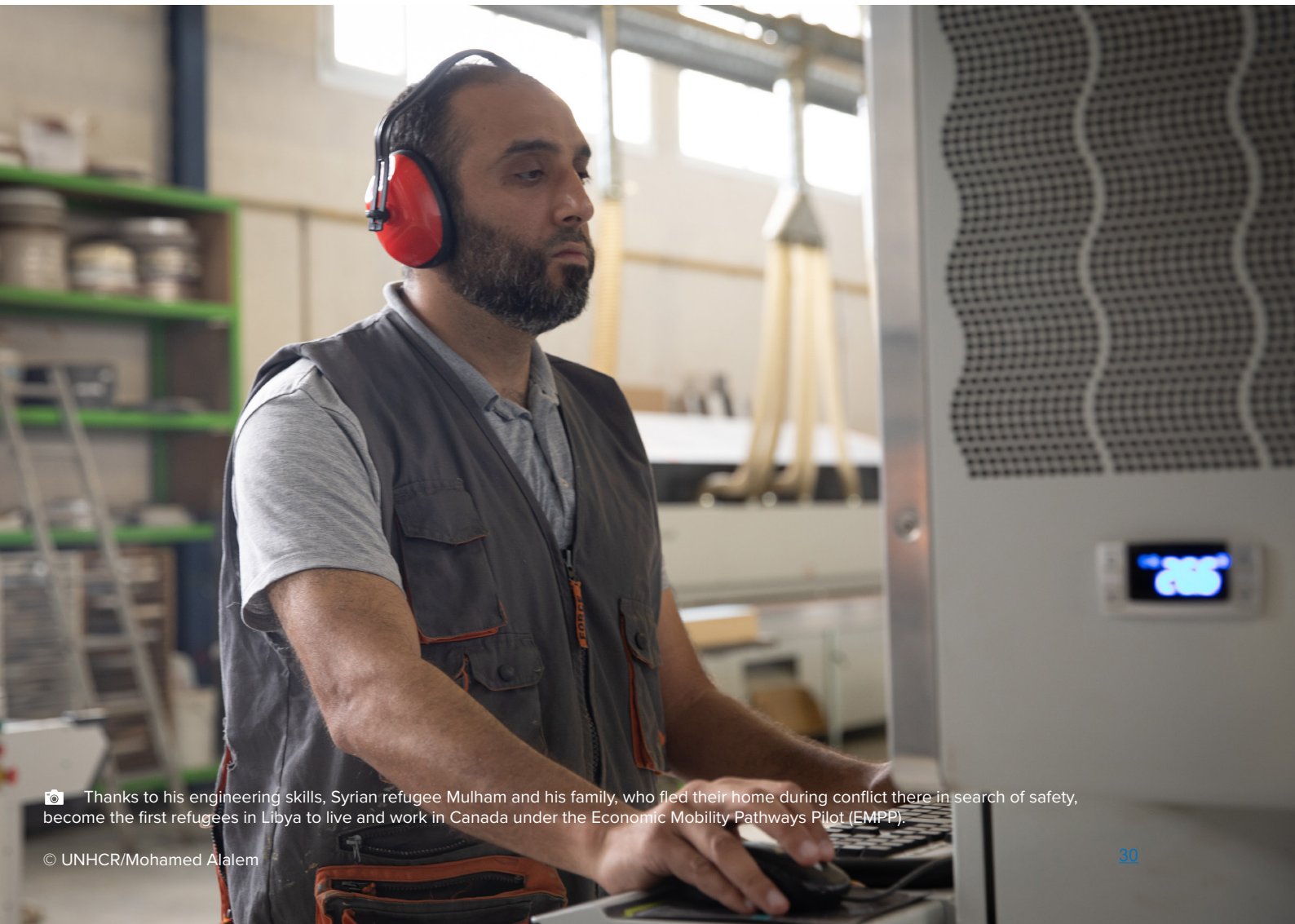
³⁶ [Protection Analysis Update: Somalia](#) (Sept 2022)



“Sponsorship meant the start of a new life for me.”

“Like many other Somalis in the last decades, I was forced to flee my home due to war, insecurity and violence in 2001. I was only 18 years old then and fled to Egypt as a refugee. Despite all the hardships I had to face, I managed to work and study while being there, as I wanted to contribute to the community. About five years later, I heard about the Canadian private sponsorship program for refugees. Fortunately, I had relatives in Canada, and I reached out to them to discuss this opportunity. They were not aware of the process and were not sure how it works. In 2009, my cousin contacted the Roman Catholic Diocese of London, a local Sponsorship Agreement Holder in Ontario, who agreed to co-sponsor me and explained the steps of the process. The process went smoothly, even though I faced some challenges and delays mainly due to Arab Spring which was going on at the time. I finally arrived in Canada in May 2011. Settling into my new home was challenging at the beginning; I remember being idle in the first days and not knowing my surroundings. However, thanks to my prior work experience, I had practiced my English. This, along with the firm support of my sponsor and community, made a huge difference and helped me navigate everyday life in my new home. I quickly got involved in the community and within just three months, I also started my graduate studies. Today, I am serving as a Chief Executive Officer of the Saskatoon Open Door Society (SODS), a charitable organisation that helps refugees and newcomers integrate in Saskatoon and Area. I have also been supporting and contributing to a few refugee sponsorships and will continue doing that to support more people. I encourage all communities to consider sponsoring refugees and offer them a chance to a safer and dignified life where they can contribute immensely, as I do.”

Ali, Somali former refugee in Canada



Thanks to his engineering skills, Syrian refugee Mulham and his family, who fled their home during conflict there in search of safety, become the first refugees in Libya to live and work in Canada under the Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot (EMPP).

ERITREANS

Eritreans received 18,549 permits for work, study and family purposes by OECD countries and Brazil in 2020–2021. Similar to Syrians, Afghans, and Somalis, the type of permit most commonly provided was for the purpose of family reunification at 97 per cent. Study permits reached two per cent and labour permits represented just one per cent. Over these two years, Sweden (4,599) and Netherlands (2,770) were the most common destinations, mainly for family reunification purposes.

From 2020–2021, the US was the largest provider of student permits (88) while the UK issued the most work permits (106). Over the reference period from 2010–2021, a total of 90,158 permits were granted to Eritreans from OECD countries and Brazil in the respective categories. Sweden (26,258) remained the top destination country along with the UK (12,860), Norway (10,404), Netherlands (9,177) and the US (9,157). The work, study and family permit levels for Eritreans to OECD countries and Brazil hovered close to 13,000 from 2017-2019 and have since dropped to 9,233 in 2021.

The population figure of Eritreans totalled 511,911 refugees in 2021.³⁷ Asylum recognition in 2020 was 9,966 and 11,760 in 2021. In November 2020, conflict erupted in the Tigray region of Ethiopia when the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF) fought against the government forces of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Widespread human rights abuses were reported against the Eritrean Defence Forces (EDF) and Ethiopian forces in 2021.³⁸ Forced military conscription has been ongoing in Eritrea during the reporting period (2010–2021).

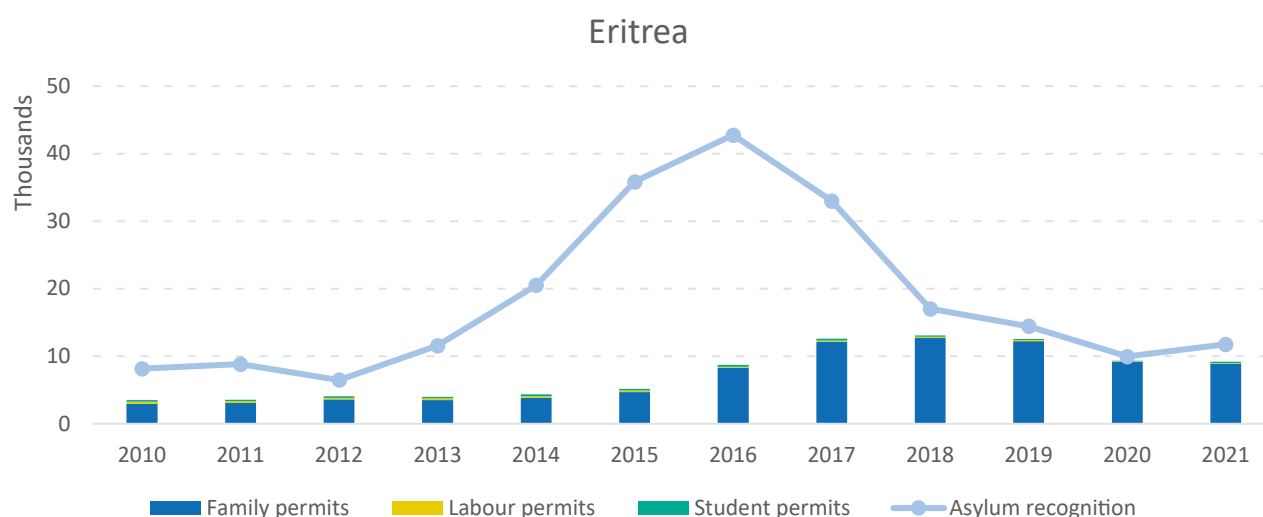


FIGURE 12 | Overview of permits provided to Eritreans 2010–2021 from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

37 UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2023)
38 Amnesty International Report 2021/22; The State of the World’s Human Rights; Eritrea 2021 – published 29 Mar 2022.

6

Recommendations to States to improve data collection on complementary pathways for admission

The data provided by OECD countries and Brazil indicate the reach of complementary pathways to provide opportunities for family reunification, continuation of studies and new employment possibilities. This provides information to build the evidence-base and shape on the way forward. Yet, we would like to offer these suggestions and best practices on how States can further support increasing access for refugees to complementary pathways:

- 1 Differentiate between initial permits, permit renewals and status changes** in tracking to avoid overcounting people who are already in the country yet request to renew an existing permit or change the category of their permit (i.e., transition from a study to a work permit).
- 2 Disaggregate statistics by sex and age** to monitor trends (i.e., evaluate balance in study permits between men and women).
- 3 Track data on both country of birth and citizenship** as two distinct categories to better capture situations where the two categories may differ (i.e., children of refugees born in a country of asylum) and further track migration flows.³⁹
- 4 Collect data on the previous country of residence** (i.e., place of residence when the application was lodged) and legal status within said country to better pinpoint migration paths and evaluate how legal status may impact access permits.
- 5 Specify type of travel document used to facilitate movement** (e.g., passport, convention travel document, laissez-passer, country or regional identity document, etc.) which helps assess the extent that individuals are able to access permits when holding different types of travel documents.
- 6 Address existing data limitations and correct any reporting errors** to expand and ensure the accuracy of the data collected. This edition and previous publications have corrected or provided additional data when it becomes available. As a best practice, States are encouraged to share information on revised or corrected data.
- 7 Develop pledges** for the upcoming [Global Refugee Forum](#) in December 2023 based upon information provided in this report and **guide policy decisions** to support refugee access to complementary pathways as a third country solution.
- 8 Consider participation in the “Safe Pathways for Refugees” project** by flagging your interest to UNHCR and/or OECD. While the project is currently targeting OECD countries, Brazil pro-actively agreed to provide statistics for the project signalling their commitment, along with OECD countries, to build evidence-based data on complementary pathways. For other states providing permits for work, study, or family reunification to the populations covered in this report, reflect if your participation may be beneficial.

³⁹ Country of birth and country of citizenship are listed as basic classificatory variables in the “[International recommendations on refugee statistics](#)” (IRRS) and as core migration topics in the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) “[Principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses](#)”

7 Conclusion

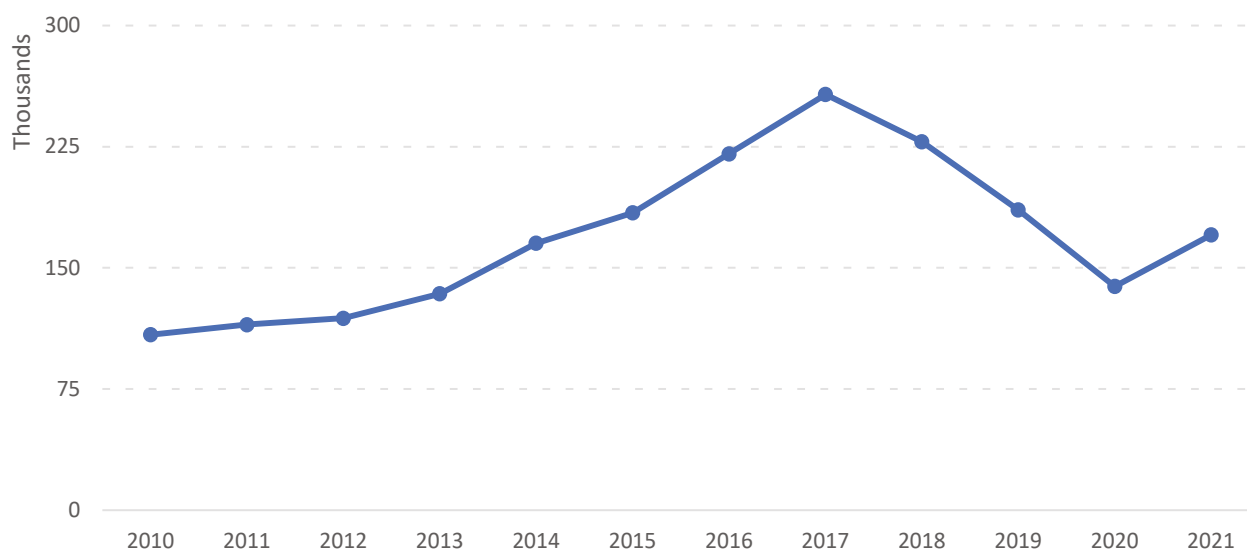


FIGURE 13 | Overview of work, study, and family permits provided 2010–2021 from OECD countries and Brazil of the seven nationalities covered in the report. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the [interactive dashboard](#)).

The collection and analysis of data in this third publication of “Safe Pathways for Refugees” remains vital for informed policy-making and tracking progress towards the objective to expand third country solutions. By building a robust evidence base, the global community can better understand the needs of refugees and the impact of different interventions and programmes.

One important observation to note is that the 1.88 million permits for work, study, and family reasons provided to Iranians, Venezuelans, Syrians, Afghans, Somalis, Iraqis and Eritreans from OECD countries and Brazil along with 150,000 sponsorship admissions and 632,000 resettlement arrivals are close to the asylum recognition numbers of 2.63 million.⁴⁰ While the 1.88 million permits far exceed resettlement arrivals, both resettlement and complementary pathways are tools for refugees to access third country solutions, acting separately and additionally to each other. While the numbers are promising, there are variations between the seven nationalities and their comparison between asylum recognition rates versus their access to different types of permits from OECD countries and Brazil (i.e., Iranians have received higher

numbers of permits compared to their recognition rates while Afghans have significant gaps between their asylum recognition figures and the permits received).

A second point is that family permits compose the majority of permits (64 per cent) provided to the seven nationalities from OECD countries and Brazil. Student and labour permits represent ca. 18 per cent each. The additional admissions via sponsorship represent an inflow of about half the size of that of labour permits. Yet, within this break-down specific nationalities have varying levels of specific types of permits. Iranians, Venezuelans and Iraqis have a more balanced distribution between family, labour and study permits while Syrians, Iraqis and Eritreans accessed the highest number of sponsorship permits. Importantly, all nationalities are accessing family permits, which are rights-based in nature.

As a third observation, the highest annual number of permits issued by OECD countries and Brazil to the selected nationalities occurred in 2017, with 233,292 permits granted for family, labour or study reasons. Yet, there were declining permit figures in 2018 and 2019. In 2020 amidst

⁴⁰ The asylum recognition figure does not include the 4.4 million Venezuelans categorised as in need of international protection.

the global Covid-19 pandemic, permit numbers declined further. In 2021, the number increased to a total of 158,995 of the three permits provided by OECD countries and Brazil. Still, this amounts to only 68 per cent of the peak figure. The overall trend from 2018–2020 is lower permit numbers affected by smaller figures from big actors like the USA and Germany since 2017 and Sweden from 2018. Other countries like Canada and the UK, outside of the outlier of 2020, have indications of higher annual permit statistics for work, study and employment to the seven nationalities.

A **fourth remark** is tied to tracking the Roadmap 2030 goal of 2.1 million refugees to access complementary pathways from 2019–2030. Between 2019 to 2021, OECD countries and Brazil have provided 494,892 family, study, work, and sponsorship permits to Iranians, Venezuelans, Iraqis, Syrians, Afghans, Somalis and Eritreans. To achieve the goal, it will be necessary for States and stakeholders to step up their support of complementary pathways. In light of the downward trend in 2018–2020, continued monitoring of how the seven nationalities and their access to family, work, family and sponsorship permits in OECD countries and Brazil from 2022 onwards will be key towards the success of Roadmap 2030 and the growth of complementary pathways tied to the GCR objective to expand third country solutions.

The **fifth point** is to emphasize the significance of data collection for complementary pathways. As we monitor variations in permits figures, we can better understand the current environment and how to respond to emerging trends and patterns. Even from the available data in this report, there are still improvements needed from UNHCR and State systems to achieve comprehensive data on the availability and use of complementary pathways by refugee populations as outlined in the recommendations. At present, the data remains indicative of refugee access to complementary pathways, as without tracking of additional characteristics (e.g. legal status, country of residence, etc.) clear outcomes are not yet possible. Furthermore, while sponsorship statistics have been incorporated into this report, further research and verification must be undertaken to harmonise and assess data on humanitarian admissions.

Yet, despite data limitations, this study is currently possible due to the processes of record-keeping across OECD countries and Brazil. Expansion of this study covering nationalities with large refugee populations as well as to non-OECD countries beyond Brazil is recommended to capture a fuller picture of migration flows relating to complementary pathways.

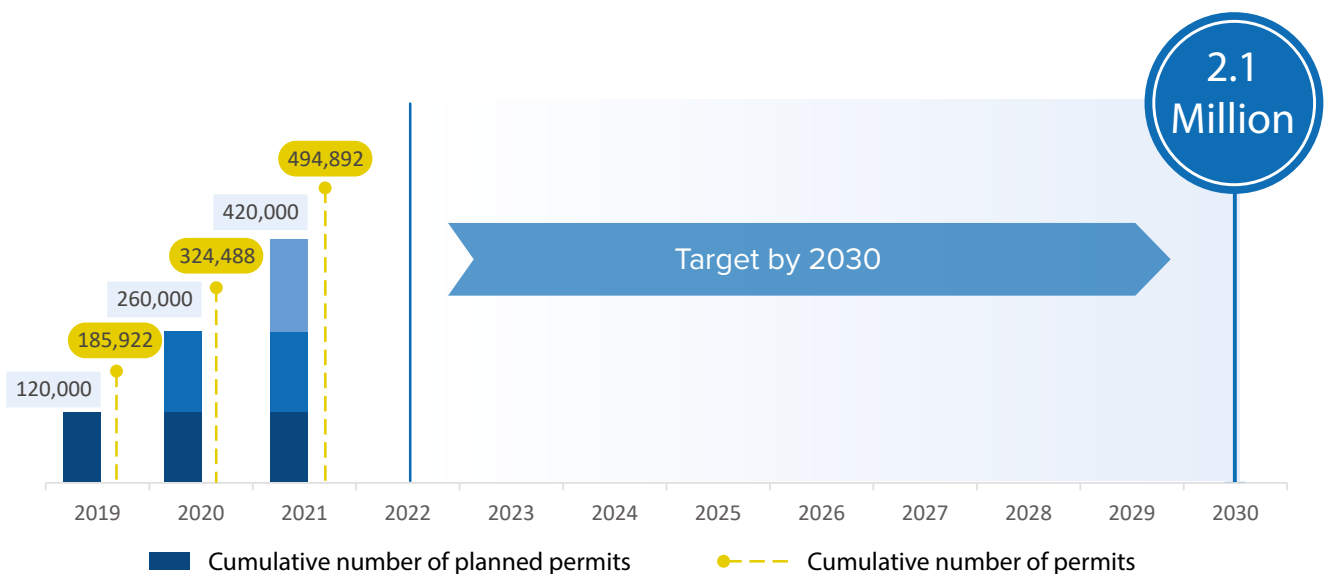


FIGURE 14 | To achieve the third objective of the Global Compact on Refugees, the Roadmap 2030 lays out the goal that 2.1 million refugees access complementary pathways between 2019-2030. This figure shows the first time family, study, work and sponsorship permits provided to the seven nationalities in this report to Brazil and OECD countries covering 2019–2021.

As part of the ongoing collaboration between OECD and UNHCR to expanding capacity building among the various stakeholders potentially engaged in developing and implementing pathways for admission to third country programmes, OECD and UNHCR are committed to work with States and other partners to:

- **collect and disseminate lessons learned and recommendations** on data collection methodologies for States newly engaging in work on complementary pathways;
- **aim for wider data coverage of non-OECD countries and additional nationalities** with sizeable refugee populations to be incorporated in the future updates and reports;


- **continue to issue a comprehensive bi-annual report** that will document trends, fluctuations and key data points relating to complementary pathways.

As a final point, an interactive dashboard on the statistics compiled for the *Safe Pathways for Refugees III* is available online at this [link](#).

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 Bernice, a refugee from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, consults a book in the university library. Thanks to a UNICORE scholarship, she is currently a student of the MS Computer Engineering, Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence degree at the University of Cagliari, Italy.

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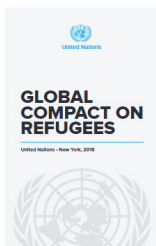
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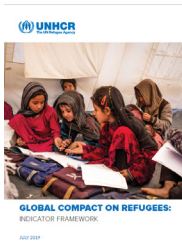
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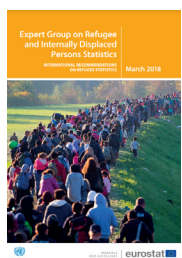
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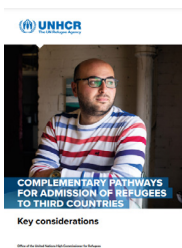
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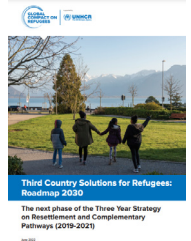
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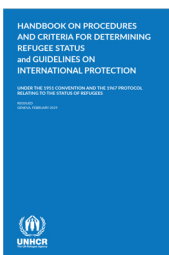


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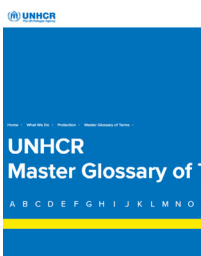
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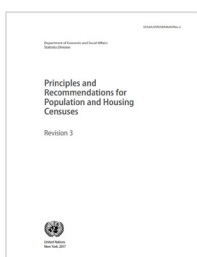
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Annexes

Annex I - Compliance of the data collected with definitions

COUNTRY	PERMIT TYPE			SOURCE
	<p><u>Study permit</u> First permits delivered for academic scholarship. - Includes secondary and tertiary programmes. - Includes apprenticeship programmes.</p>	<p><u>Work permit</u> First permit for work. - Includes temporary and long-term permits. - Includes vocational training.</p>	<p><u>Family permit</u> First permits delivered for family reasons. - 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).</p>	
Australia	<p>Complies with the definition. (Only primary student visas). Program year data (30 June to 1 July); Values <5 undisclosed for privacy reasons — to avoid underestimation, such values are assigned an average value of 3 by OECD. Departmental disclosure: provision of the requested statistics does not reflect a perception or opinion that every individual from the select countries is a refugee or otherwise owed protection. First permit of a given type, not necessarily excluding status changes.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition. (Only primary Temporary Resident (Skilled) and primary Permanent Skilled visas). Program year data (30 June to 1 July); Values <5 undisclosed for privacy reasons — to avoid underestimation, such values are assigned an average value of 3 by OECD. Departmental disclosure: provision of the requested statistics does not reflect a perception or opinion that every individual from the select countries is a refugee or otherwise owed protection. First permit of a given type, not necessarily excluding status changes.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition. (Includes Permanent Family, Permanent Child, Student Guardian, secondary Student, secondary Temporary Resident (Skilled) and secondary Permanent Skilled visas). Program year data (30 June to 1 July); Values <5 undisclosed for privacy reasons — to avoid underestimation, such values are assigned an average value of 3 by OECD. Departmental disclosure: provision of the requested statistics does not reflect a perception or opinion that every individual from the select countries is a refugee or otherwise owed protection. First permit of a given type, not necessarily excluding status changes.</p>	<p>Visa Reporting, Department of Home Affairs</p>
Austria	<p>Visas longer than 3 months</p>	<p>Visas longer than 3 months</p>	<p>Visas longer than 3 months</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Labour and Economy</p>
Belgium	<p>Visas longer than 3 months</p>	<p>Visas longer than 3 months</p>	<p>Visas longer than 3 months. Children born in Belgium may represent 1/4 of family members.</p>	<p>Service Public Fédéral Intérieur, Immigration Office</p>
Brazil	<p>Complies with the definition. No data available for year 2016</p>	<p>Complies with the definition.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition. No data available for year 2016</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice and Public Security</p>
Canada	<p>Includes all levels and types of study.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition.</p>	<p>Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada; COGNOS (MBR).</p>
Chile	<p>Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2012.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2012.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2012.</p>	<p>Department of foreigners and migration (Servicio Nacional de Migraciones), Ministry of Interior and Public Security.</p>
Colombia	<p>Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2014.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2014.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition. Includes resident permits. No data available prior to the year 2014.</p>	<p>GECAl statistics, Directorate for Migration, Consular Affairs and Citizen Services.</p>
Costa Rica	<p>Complies with the definition.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition.</p>	<p>Complies with the definition.</p>	<p>General Directorate of Migration and Immigration</p>

Czech Republic	Visas longer than 3 months. No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.	Visas longer than 3 months. No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.	Visas longer than 3 months. No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.	Alien information system (<i>Cizinecký informační systém</i>)
Denmark	Permits longer than 3 months	Permits longer than 3 months	Permits longer than 3 months	Danish Immigration authorities; Ministry of Immigration and Integration
Estonia	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Afghan nationals for the year 2010.	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Afghan nationals for the year 2010.	Complies with the definition. Includes first residence permits issued to children of immigrants born in Estonia. No information on the number of permits delivered to Afghan nationals for the year 2010.	Estonian Police and Border Guard Board; Border Guard and Migration Policy Department, Ministry of the Interior
Finland	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.	Finnish Immigration Office, Ministry of the Interior, Department of Migration
France	Visas longer than 3 months	Visas longer than 3 months	Visas longer than 3 months	Eurostat [migr_resfirst] accessed 12.12.2022.
Germany	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (<i>Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge</i>)
Greece	Visas longer than 3 months	Visas longer than 3 months. Excludes seasonal workers.	Visas longer than 3 months	Ministry of Migration & Asylum
Hungary	Visas longer than 3 months	Visas longer than 3 months	Visas longer than 3 months	Eurostat [migr_resfirst] accessed 12.12.2022.
Iceland	Visas longer than 3 months. No data available for years 2020 and 2021.	Visas longer than 3 months. No data available for years 2020 and 2021.	Visas longer than 3 months. No data available for years 2020 and 2021.	Eurostat [migr_resfirst] accessed 09.01.2022.
Ireland	Complies with the definition.	Excludes Persons granted permission under the Investor / Entrepreneur schemes.	Excludes following Stamp 4 categories: Spouse/civil partner of Irish national; Non EEA Parent of Irish citizen child; Non-EEA Dependents of Irish nationals; Non-EEA De facto partner of Irish national	Garda National Immigration Bureau, Department of Justice
Israel	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Venezuelan nationals before the year 2014.	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Venezuelan nationals before the year 2014.	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Venezuelan nationals before the year 2014.	Population and Immigration Authority.
Italy	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration, Ministry of the Interior
Japan	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Excludes family reunification with a person under international protection.	Ministry of Justice
Korea	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Korea Immigration Service, Ministry of justice
Latvia	Complies with the definition.	Excludes seasonal workers.	Complies with the definition.	Office for Citizenship and Migration Affairs
Lithuania	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Migration Department, Ministry of the Interior
Luxembourg	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Immigration Directorate

Mexico	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Migration Policy, Registration and Identity of Persons Bureau of Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB, UPMRIP), based on migratory administrative records.
Netherlands	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals before the year 2014.	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals before the year 2014.	Complies with the definition. No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals before the year 2014.	Ministry of Justice and Security, Directorate-General for Migration
New Zealand	Complies with definition. Student permit is that applicant's first approved visa is "Student" Visa AND application substream is "Fee Paying" or "Scholarship"; Values from 0 to 5 have been suppressed, and all other values have been random rounded to base 3 — in accordance with MBIE/INZ privacy; Suppressed values assigned a random value of 3 by OECD to avoid underestimation. Total numbers may not equal the sum of their parts due to random rounding; Data is Fiscal year data (Oct T-1 to Oct T).	Complies with definition. Labour permit is: (a). Applicant's first approved visa is "Work" Visa AND applicant is "Principal Applicant" AND application substream is NOT "Family" and "International/Humanitarian"; (b) applicant's first approved visa is "Resident" Visa AND applicant is "Principal Applicant" AND application substream is "Business/Skilled - Other" or "Entrepreneur" or "Investor" or "Skilled"; Temporary work permit is that applicant's first permit is labour permit AND visa duration is less than or equal to 365 days (366 days in 2012, 2016, 2020); Long-term work permit is that applicant's first permit is labour permit AND visa duration is more than 365 days (366 days in 2012, 2016, 2020); Values from 0 to 5 have been suppressed, and all other values have been random rounded to base 3 — in accordance with MBIE/INZ privacy; Suppressed values assigned a random value of 3 by OECD to avoid underestimation. Total numbers may not equal the sum of their parts due to random rounding; Data is Fiscal year data (Oct T-1 to Oct T).	Complies with definition. Family permit a) is: a. applicant's first approved visa is "Resident" visa AND applicant is "Secondary Applicant" AND application substream is "International/Humanitarian" or "Refugee" b. applicant's first approved visa is "Resident" visa AND application criteria is in refugee family reunification categories; Family permits c) is: a. applicant's first approved visa is "Work" visa or "Student" visa AND applicant is "Secondary Applicant" b. applicant's first approved visa is "Work" visa AND applicant is "Principal Applicant" AND application substream is "Family"; c. applicant's first approved visa is "Student" visa AND application substream is "Dependant" d. applicant's first approved visa is "Resident" visa AND applicant is "Secondary Applicant" AND application substream is not "International/Humanitarian" and "Refugee". Values from 0 to 5 have been suppressed, and all other values have been random rounded to base 3 — in accordance with MBIE/INZ privacy; Suppressed values assigned a random value of 3 by OECD to avoid underestimation. Total numbers may not equal the sum of their parts due to random rounding; Data is Fiscal year data (Oct T-1 to Oct T).	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Immigration New Zealand
Norway	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration
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.	Office for Foreigners and Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Portugal	Complies with the definition. Includes visas for the exchange of secondary education students, professional internships or volunteering.	Complies with the definition. Includes visas for subordinate activity and for research or highly qualified activity.	Complies with the definition.	SEF-Foreigners and Borders Service
Slovak Republic	Visas longer than 3 months	Visas longer than 3 months	Visas longer than 3 months	Eurostat [migr_resfirst] accessed 12.12.2022.
Slovenia	Complies with the definition. Excludes long-stay visas for study courses that are not under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. Excludes permanent residence permits.	Excludes visas that are not under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. Excludes permanent residence permits.	Excludes long-stay visas for family members who accompany or reunite with Slovene/EU citizen that are not under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. Excludes permanent residence permits.	Ministry of the Interior

Spain	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfirst] accessed 12.12.2022.
Sweden	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Swedish Migration Agency.
Switzerland	Excludes apprenticeship programmes (until 2017).	Complies with the definition.	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.
Türkiye	No data available	No data available	No data available	
United Kingdom	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	'Family' includes family visas, dependants joining or accompanying primary applicants and those joining via the EEA Family Permit Scheme.	Home Office, Immigration statistics data tables, Table Vis_D02: Outcomes of applications for entry clearance visas
United States	<p>Visa issuance statistics (F-1, F-3, M-1, M-3).</p> <p>May not delineate between first permits and renewals.</p> <p>Values < 3 suppressed to maintain anonymity-- to avoid underestimation, such values were assigned an average value of 2 by OECD.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>May not delineate between first permits and renewals.</p> <p>Nonimmigrant work visas are temporary and data are not differentiated between short-term and long-term work permits. For the E-1, E-2, E-2C, and E-3 visas, both the principal applicant and dependent family members receive the same visa category so family members cannot be distinguished.</p> <p>For New Arrival Legal Permanent Residents (LPR) on the basis of Employment, employment categories include Priority workers; Professionals with advanced degrees or aliens of exceptional ability; Skilled workers, professionals, and unskilled workers; Certain special immigrants; and Employment creation (investors). The LPR principal applicants are counted separately from their family members. The dependents of these principal applicants are included in the families of labour-related migrants section (complying with definitions).</p> <p>Values < 3 suppressed to maintain anonymity-- to avoid underestimation, such values were assigned an average value of 2 by OECD.</p>	<p>Visa issuance statistics (lawful permanent residence: family-sponsored preferences and immediate relatives of U.S. citizens; fiancés K-1; accompanying family of labour-related migrants: CW-2, H-4, O-3, P-4, R-2, TD, L-2; accompanying family of students: F-2, M-2, J-2); Families of employment based LPR immigrants from DHS LPR data.</p> <p>Excludes changes of status.</p> <p>Includes families of refugees and asylees if they received a family-based lawful permanent residence status before entering the United States.</p> <p>New Arrival LPRs: Data are from DHS and only those that entered the U.S. are included in these counts.</p> <p>Values < 3 suppressed to maintain anonymity-- to avoid underestimation, such values were assigned an average value of 2 by OECD.</p>	U.S. Department of State and U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics

Annex II - Data by nationality and country of destination, 2021

Family permits

DESTINATION	AFG	ERI	IRN	IRQ	SOM	SYR	VEN	TOTAL
Australia	1 407	30	1 821	294	65	163	155	3 935
Austria	363	7	218	65	16	271	18	958
Belgium	1 364	306	281	355	443	1 201	65	4 015
Brazil	9	0	28	7	0	158	12	214
Canada	1 744	1 254	2 230	137	526	575	478	6 944
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	12	0	0	0	2 268	2 280
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	87
Czech Republic	4	0	36	6	0	11	0	57
Denmark	84	121	587	136	16	250	10	1 204
Estonia	0	0	52	4	0	1	2	59
Finland	253	101	248	565	400	163	6	1 736
France	231	7	221	49	19	170	228	925
Germany	2 740	1 231	3 028	2 502	1 250	14 353	178	25 282
Greece	14	0	200	101	0	99	13	427
Hungary	9	0	120	151	0	78	7	365
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	15	0	11	5	1	8	1	41
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	556	77	290	143	97	123	546	1 832
Japan	86	0	37	0	0	15	8	146
Korea	9	0	49	24	0	39	6	127
Latvia	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	5
Lithuania	4	0	29	4	0	0	1	38
Luxembourg	13	1	29	5	1	20	19	88
Mexico	2	0	24	4	0	0	4 911	4 941
Netherlands	460	1 220	810	440	100	2 230	90	5 350
New Zealand	240	27	45	18	27	27	3	387
Norway	428	995	284	113	251	845	9	2 925
Poland	9	0	14	10	0	25	9	67
Portugal	6	4	120	10	0	2	104	246
Slovak Republic	1	0	37	2	0	18	2	60
Slovenia	3	11	14	0	3	10	10	51
Spain	43	0	307	101	1	143	4 693	5 288
Sweden	1 367	1 966	1 678	2 249	539	3 334	57	11 190
Switzerland	149	143	171	87	53	155	113	871
United Kingdom	2 619	1 087	1 665	1 466	703	1 146	302	8 988
United States	711	330	2 274	497	707	568	1 721	6 808
TOTAL	14 943	8 918	16 971	9 550	5 218	26 203	16 134	97 937

Work permits

DESTINATION	AFG	ERI	IRN	IRQ	SOM	SYR	VEN	TOTAL
Australia	13	3	1 150	22	0	12	42	1 242
Austria	3	0	164	5	0	6	7	185
Belgium	7	0	59	4	0	18	9	97
Brazil	0	0	3	0	0	3	70	76
Canada	64	11	7 653	116	2	188	907	8 941
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	4	0	0	0	3 363	3 367
Costa Rica	1	0	0	0	0	1	798	800
Czech Republic	0	0	7	1	0	7	2	17
Denmark	1	0	280	55	0	13	14	363
Estonia	3	0	123	2	0	5	8	141
Finland	52	2	222	167	0	4	7	454
France	26	1	170	4	4	31	64	300
Germany	22	0	1 216	33	0	195	140	1 606
Greece	0	0	11	2	0	25	2	40
Hungary	4	0	50	4	0	26	19	103
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	9	0	30	9	2	3	0	53
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Italy	2	3	98	9	8	2	48	170
Japan	22	0	18	1	0	0	13	54
Korea	2	0	39	1	0	1	7	50
Latvia	0	0	11	0	0	3	0	14
Lithuania	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Luxembourg	3	6	14	8	0	4	5	40
Mexico	1	0	22	2	0	0	2 778	2 803
Netherlands	0	0	20	0	0	0	3	23
New Zealand	9	9	42	3	3	3	3	72
Norway	4	0	130	2	0	3	7	146
Poland	16	2	126	27	0	38	40	249
Portugal	0	0	15	0	0	3	588	606
Slovak Republic	1	0	39	1	0	19	2	62
Slovenia	0	0	13	1	0	0	4	18
Spain	9	0	174	10	0	27	2 108	2 328
Sweden	108	1	662	470	0	65	32	1 338
Switzerland	1	3	93	3	1	11	25	137
United Kingdom	62	61	913	300	43	188	72	1 639
United States	4	3	100	8	2	16	1 042	1 175
TOTAL	449	105	13 679	1 270	65	920	12 238	28 726

Study permits

DESTINATION	AFG	ERI	IRN	IRQ	SOM	SYR	VEN	TOTAL
Australia	8	3	653	13	3	5	11	696
Austria	9	0	248	14	0	25	13	309
Belgium	2	1	243	8	1	17	10	282
Brazil	3	0	25	0	0	2	21	51
Canada	31	16	8 172	207	4	128	344	8 902
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2	0	11	0	0	0	1 311	1 324
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	132
Czech Republic	7	1	169	49	0	60	1	287
Denmark	2	0	330	16	1	4	1	354
Estonia	1	0	48	0	0	1	1	51
Finland	9	9	157	11	0	9	0	195
France	33	1	617	23	3	140	144	961
Germany	203	36	1 853	145	6	839	119	3 201
Greece	0	0	13	46	0	7	0	66
Hungary	26	15	402	133	4	321	7	908
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	1	3	77	5	1	8	0	95
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Italy	26	11	1 915	16	10	73	31	2 082
Japan	66	1	23	2	2	17	5	116
Korea	20	0	67	11	4	6	4	112
Latvia	5	0	25	1	0	3	0	34
Lithuania	11	1	43	15	0	5	1	76
Luxembourg	0	0	37	1	0	2	0	40
Mexico	0	0	10	7	0	0	74	91
Netherlands	40	3	440	20	10	50	20	583
New Zealand	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	24
Norway	2	0	246	0	0	2	4	254
Poland	30	2	235	139	19	120	1	546
Portugal	3	1	84	5	1	5	21	120
Slovak Republic	7		23	2	0	8	0	40
Slovenia	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	6
Spain	6	2	429	153	3	76	870	1 539
Sweden	9	6	649	58	0	19	6	747
Switzerland	10	0	213	3	2	12	21	261
United Kingdom	329	20	1 980	874	36	357	75	3 671
United States	291	65	2 290	153	83	154	1 129	4 165
TOTAL	1 195	200	21 738	2 133	196	2 479	4 391	32 332

Annex III – Data by nationality and permit type, 2010–2021

Permits granted by OECD countries by nationality and permit type, 2010–2021

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total 2010–2021
AFGHANS	Family permits	7 450	7 865	8 705	9 473	11 504	12 585	12 214	13 425	15 559	15 498	13 736	14 943	142 957
	Work permits	277	403	412	378	456	396	223	262	518	619	892	449	5 285
	Student permits	1 239	1 392	1 058	1 149	1 230	1 250	1 067	980	974	985	458	1 195	12 977
ERITREANS	Family permits	2 943	3 071	3 592	3 525	3 837	4 718	8 282	12 126	12 702	12 232	9 129	8 918	85 075
	Work permits	359	290	269	253	259	203	168	200	191	182	97	105	2 576
	Student permits	193	180	224	214	260	245	296	262	197	136	100	200	2 507
IRANIANS	Family permits	12 780	13 464	14 893	14 885	14 729	15 594	15 744	16 083	14 115	13 623	15 576	16 971	178 457
	Work permits	10 129	10 027	10 713	14 350	19 359	12 113	8 427	8 104	10 315	12 553	7 509	13 679	137 278
	Student permits	11 532	12 498	12 080	10 674	10 895	11 665	12 446	14 932	16 132	16 847	8 827	21 738	160 266
IRAQIS	Family permits	12 061	10 583	9 272	8 216	8 132	9 429	14 946	20 281	17 150	10 779	8 425	9 550	138 824
	Work permits	2 092	2 377	2 169	1 869	1 381	1 150	1 095	1 481	1 681	1 642	1 191	1 270	19 398
	Student permits	2 226	3 914	4 291	6 059	5 746	3 181	2 157	2 187	2 200	1 847	1 069	2 133	37 010
SOMALIS	Family permits	6 594	5 608	10 189	13 320	9 423	8 129	8 140	9 101	7 742	5 930	5 198	5 218	94 592
	Work permits	68	55	47	38	35	17	31	29	37	59	46	65	527
	Student permits	64	52	95	62	72	86	144	118	124	100	80	196	1 193
SYRIANS	Family permits	4 884	5 538	6 454	9 726	18 390	42 205	63 625	77 550	48 022	21 703	26 920	26 203	351 220
	Work permits	2 178	2 168	1 710	2 246	2 223	2 255	1 722	1 536	1 407	1 194	672	920	20 231
	Student permits	2 046	2 023	1 523	2 398	3 084	3 782	3 223	2 570	2 011	1 723	1 016	2 479	27 878
VENEZUE- LANS	Family permits	9 970	10 695	9 395	9 501	15 647	16 678	21 519	28 042	32 883	27 388	16 592	16 134	214 444
	Work permits	7 584	8 252	8 251	8 047	13 209	13 897	14 916	16 360	16 851	16 113	11 019	12 238	146 737
	Student permits	8 072	9 960	9 372	12 250	19 029	10 603	8 878	7 663	5 900	4 172	2 192	4 391	102 482
TOTAL	Family permits	56 682	56 824	62 500	68 646	81 662	109 338	144 470	176 608	148 173	107 153	95 576	97 937	1 205 569
	Work permits	22 687	23 572	23 571	27 181	36 922	30 031	26 582	27 972	31 000	32 362	21 426	28 726	332 032
	Student permits	25 372	30 019	28 643	32 806	40 316	30 812	28 211	28 712	27 538	25 810	13 742	32 332	344 313

Annex IV – Data by permit type and country of destination, 2010–2021

Afghans – Family permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010-2021
Australia	986	995	852	997	1 558	2 014	1 485	1 735	2 322	2 113	2 306	1 407	18 770
Austria	58	78	49	66	102	119	149	125	146	233	223	363	1 711
Belgium	223	310	267	410	511	846	650	835	1 106	1 687	1 177	1 364	9 386
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	9	20
Canada	345	506	620	633	512	1 022	1 060	1 178	1 076	1 001	747	1 744	10 444
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	28	4	11	20	14	27	29	5	0	7	0	4	149
Denmark	104	188	202	293	259	111	95	152	192	118	107	84	1 905
Estonia	0	2	2	1	0	0	6	7	1	1	3	0	23
Finland	130	223	161	158	234	189	183	209	220	246	208	253	2 414
France	81	57	65	93	88	64	63	69	95	166	110	231	1 182
Germany	379	461	600	655	1 068	1 343	1 417	2 306	3 041	2 029	2 670	2 740	18 709
Greece	10	8	8	10	4	22	4	8	3	10	5	14	106
Hungary	5	7	5	16	17	22	11	13	23	15	11	9	154
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	..	..	10
Ireland	10	38	32	10	32	129	445	24	10	16	9	15	770
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	93	119	186	134	132	162	171	216	204	208	176	556	2 357
Japan	97	84	133	188	187	397	336	291	233	200	157	86	2 389
Korea	2	5	19	7	4	5	6	11	6	9	7	9	90
Latvia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	6
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	4	7	7	1	9	4	2	4	39
Luxembourg	2	1	2	7	2	4	10	4	1	2	1	13	49
Mexico	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	1	4	2	16
Netherlands	230	220	190	270	240	220	290	290	490	370	300	460	3 570
New Zealand	141	81	135	249	408	246	246	141	228	288	186	240	2 589
Norway	390	309	337	201	212	295	352	364	258	340	321	428	3 807
Poland	3	6	3	7	7	7	4	11	10	13	3	9	83
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	1	4	6	19
Slovak Republic	2	1	0	0	5	8	7	8	3	7	3	1	45
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	18	12	3	40
Spain	4	13	7	3	25	16	8	20	21	17	14	43	191
Sweden	760	1 058	1 691	1 849	2 059	1 848	1 427	1 773	2 572	2 832	1 793	1 367	21 029
Switzerland	58	46	65	84	65	83	74	56	109	110	105	149	1 004
United Kingdom	2 200	2 200	2 191	2 187	2 180	2 190	2 176	2 153	2 194	2 373	2 182	2 619	26 845
United States	1 108	845	867	924	1 575	1 184	1 500	1 417	964	1 048	886	711	13 029
TOTAL	7 450	7 865	8 705	9 473	11 504	12 585	12 214	13 425	15 559	15 498	13 736	14 943	142 957

Afghans – Work permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	3	6	5	7	9	9	10	8	7	6	6	13	89
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	5
Belgium	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	5	4	4	1	7	26
Brazil	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	11	0	0	22
Canada	24	36	41	36	58	56	43	18	49	24	15	64	464
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	10
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Czech Republic	0	0	3	7	4	7	8	5	5	1	1	0	41
Denmark	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	4	5	1	3	1	31
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Finland	1	1	0	3	2	4	4	23	41	36	57	52	224
France	7	9	28	24	18	14	11	13	19	21	13	26	203
Germany	42	23	13	44	42	14	11	22	20	152	379	22	784
Greece	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
Hungary	1	3	3	3	3	1	5	3	2	0	4	4	32
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	..	..	2
Ireland	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	9	22
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	30	5	5	9	6	1	0	1	3	1	2	2	65
Japan	82	129	179	101	108	154	39	36	99	136	163	22	1 248
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Latvia	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	15
Lithuania	0	0	1	1	8	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	16
Luxembourg	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	3	11
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	6
Netherlands	0	0	5	5	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	16
New Zealand	3	3	3	3	33	12	3	9	6	3	3	9	90
Norway	2	3	0	2	0	3	1	1	2	0	4	4	22
Poland	3	17	4	7	9	8	11	18	10	15	10	16	128
Portugal	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Slovak Republic	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	12
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	5	17	10	8	1	2	6	0	4	0	8	9	70
Sweden	22	92	33	32	22	35	17	37	163	118	165	108	844
Switzerland	4	1	3	0	4	0	1	1	2	3	4	1	24
United Kingdom	24	37	44	55	97	47	22	21	47	51	36	62	543
United States	16	16	18	22	26	15	16	19	15	20	12	4	199
TOTAL	277	403	412	378	456	396	223	262	518	619	892	449	5 285

Afghans – Study permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	48	47	54	26	10	8	21	3	13	14	13	8	265
Austria	0	0	1	4	7	7	8	1	5	3	7	9	52
Belgium	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	21
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	9
Canada	15	22	19	26	11	16	13	8	16	22	5	31	204
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Costa Rica	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
Czech Republic	2	2	8	11	11	22	15	10	5	2	3	7	98
Denmark	3	3	2	2	4	2	3	1	4	2	2	2	30
Estonia	0	0	0	1	3	6	8	5	3	3	7	1	37
Finland	1	4	3	6	5	4	6	4	2	6	3	9	53
France	62	58	48	36	50	40	45	39	61	46	44	33	562
Germany	34	69	41	45	101	141	109	102	107	111	15	203	1 078
Greece	11	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	19
Hungary	15	10	9	12	14	11	7	18	18	14	8	26	162
Iceland	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	..	..	12
Ireland	5	4	1	0	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	1	24
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	33	18	27	13	19	17	13	20	35	31	18	26	270
Japan	16	65	73	107	163	122	84	66	50	51	22	66	885
Korea	3	7	15	19	22	15	24	21	24	23	14	20	207
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	5	11
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7	17	9	11	51
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Netherlands	40	20	10	20	10	30	10	20	20	10	20	40	250
New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
Norway	0	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	20
Poland	9	24	13	17	16	54	66	65	77	28	7	30	406
Portugal	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	9
Slovak Republic	0	9	1	2	4	6	7	5	25	109	5	7	180
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	4	2	0	3	1	5	3	17	5	7	6	6	59
Sweden	14	3	1	4	7	9	12	16	9	10	11	9	105
Switzerland	7	2	4	7	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	10	53
United Kingdom	359	404	218	139	89	88	66	72	98	109	125	329	2 096
United States	549	605	500	638	673	626	531	469	369	352	97	291	5 700
TOTAL	1 239	1 392	1 058	1 149	1 230	1 250	1 067	980	974	985	458	1 195	12 977

Eritreans – Family permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	60	73	68	21	101	70	81	64	42	44	28	30	682
Austria	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	1	7	16
Belgium	12	13	20	20	11	41	85	153	87	176	220	306	1 144
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	175	234	286	183	258	335	463	393	625	1 026	866	1 254	6 098
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
Denmark	4	6	8	12	22	78	563	1 045	295	248	255	121	2 657
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finland	3	6	5	2	3	7	7	27	112	239	100	101	612
France	2	5	8	11	14	12	12	15	9	5	5	7	105
Germany	86	120	135	137	149	170	500	997	1 309	820	923	1 231	6 577
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hungary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	9
Iceland	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	7
Ireland	10	3	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	22
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	152	146	122	141	150	140	157	151	152	95	53	77	1 536
Japan	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	5	0	2	0	0	13
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	3	3	2	1	19
Mexico	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Netherlands	10	10	5	5	30	170	580	1 530	1 920	1 990	1 550	1 220	9 020
New Zealand	15	6	12	36	15	6	24	15	30	66	33	27	285
Norway	385	565	554	633	518	935	1 512	1 535	906	940	910	995	10 388
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	6	1	4	18
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	14	7	11	41
Spain	6	2	3	2	2	0	3	3	1	1	1	0	24
Sweden	791	861	1 180	1 044	1 459	1 546	2 406	3 918	4 572	3 769	2 633	1 966	26 145
Switzerland	37	67	95	98	67	54	59	69	80	78	117	143	964
United Kingdom	693	488	509	533	428	582	1 081	1 257	1 665	1 857	916	1 087	11 096
United States	501	465	567	639	604	566	736	944	882	841	506	330	7 581
TOTAL	2 943	3 071	3 592	3 525	3 837	4 718	8 282	12 126	12 702	12 232	9 129	8 918	85 075

Eritreans – Work permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	5	3	5	3	3	3	3	5	0	3	0	3	36
Austria	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Belgium	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	1	0	0	20
Canada	13	36	24	32	10	34	30	15	16	9	4	11	234
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Denmark	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	8
France	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	11
Germany	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	14
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	118	39	30	8	10	3	1	2	0	3	2	3	219
Japan	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	9
Mexico	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Netherlands	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
New Zealand	3	3	3	3	33	12	3	6	6	3	3	9	87
Norway	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Poland	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	7
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	1	6	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	14
Sweden	4	3	5	4	1	7	1	1	4	4	3	1	38
Switzerland	3	3	5	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	28
United Kingdom	191	184	163	177	186	124	104	139	122	122	45	61	1 618
United States	14	10	19	14	11	11	17	12	27	29	29	3	196
TOTAL	359	290	269	253	259	203	168	200	191	182	97	105	2 576

Eritreans – Study permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	32
Austria	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Belgium	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	10
Brazil	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	1	0	15
Canada	11	6	7	11	16	11	16	12	14	4	2	16	126
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	8
Denmark	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	8	9	28
France	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	15
Germany	8	17	15	13	10	17	8	6	13	10	9	36	162
Greece	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hungary	3	1	2	1	0	3	1	2	5	6	1	15	40
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	1
Ireland	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	15
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	13	15	12	4	5	7	4	8	11	9	7	11	106
Japan	6	7	7	1	2	1	3	6	2	4	1	1	41
Korea	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	3	3	2	0	0	16
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	1	9
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Netherlands	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	3	10	3	3	149
New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
Norway	4	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	13
Poland	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	4	0	4	2	20
Portugal	0	2	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	12
Slovak Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spain	2	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	17
Sweden	7	6	7	8	7	4	3	10	3	4	10	6	75
Switzerland	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	13
United Kingdom	8	9	6	11	13	11	15	11	18	14	10	20	146
United States	89	83	129	117	168	164	213	170	100	59	23	65	1 380
TOTAL	193	180	224	214	260	245	296	262	197	136	100	200	2 507

Iranians – Family permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	1 291	1 576	2 124	1 922	1 769	2 212	1 609	1 532	1 444	1 527	1 316	1 821	20 143
Austria	77	111	159	127	147	274	308	160	154	227	177	218	2 139
Belgium	213	244	150	160	141	159	150	135	180	229	260	281	2 302
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	25	17	28	94
Canada	1 026	796	1 408	2 380	1 957	1 607	1 668	1 445	1 983	1 870	984	2 230	19 354
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	7	0	0	15
Colombia	..	..	..	..	8	11	20	20	12	13	2	12	98
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	5	3	12	16	13	15	7	21	33	36	36	197
Denmark	225	170	160	374	553	340	298	398	371	343	478	587	4 297
Estonia	1	2	2	4	3	8	6	4	32	57	31	52	202
Finland	0	97	120	117	124	121	129	149	160	180	198	248	1 643
France	0	101	118	104	103	116	163	142	149	218	165	221	1 600
Germany	493	516	621	814	1 085	1 218	1 476	1 787	2 418	1 252	2 222	3 028	16 930
Greece	40	25	22	11	76	285	125	51	400	457	270	200	1 962
Hungary	59	96	96	86	84	104	79	65	144	99	63	120	1 095
Iceland	1	3	0	2	2	4	4	2	5	14	..	..	37
Ireland	5	12	10	11	16	12	8	21	19	11	13	11	149
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	322	339	320	319	248	261	290	270	324	242	152	290	3 377
Japan	95	77	87	55	70	80	93	76	72	72	55	37	869
Korea	46	34	33	44	39	43	51	76	37	44	31	49	527
Latvia	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	13
Lithuania	2	2	3	4	23	24	30	15	14	8	25	29	179
Luxembourg	7	11	13	9	11	11	18	26	26	28	9	29	198
Mexico	6	10	15	16	12	28	10	23	13	15	32	24	204
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	250	260	320	410	450	610	510	810	3 620
New Zealand	105	132	159	189	252	147	192	120	126	102	51	45	1 620
Norway	167	267	185	180	154	214	200	182	178	214	221	284	2 446
Poland	6	5	8	4	5	0	41	41	24	54	35	14	237
Portugal	14	15	23	14	16	18	29	32	67	120	127	120	595
Slovak Republic	21	2	13	13	45	81	196	159	138	104	48	37	857
Slovenia	2	2	9	3	2	7	4	7	11	8	14	14	83
Spain	69	101	96	121	90	113	137	155	238	293	214	307	1 934
Sweden	1 102	1 236	1 490	1 353	1 300	1 171	1 188	1 560	1 669	1 740	1 353	1 678	16 840
Switzerland	130	121	104	100	85	126	137	149	154	165	171	171	1 613
United Kingdom	780	894	826	874	785	846	1 036	1 313	1 342	2 231	1 650	1 665	14 242
United States	6 474	6 461	6 512	5 462	5 258	5 680	5 714	5 545	1 713	1 010	4 643	2 274	56 746
TOTAL	12 780	13 464	14 893	14 885	14 729	15 594	15 744	16 083	14 115	13 623	15 576	16 971	178 457

Iranians – Work permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	878	861	1 581	1 011	1 000	1 695	1 059	1 078	974	888	1 064	1 150	13 239
Austria	31	48	64	47	38	48	64	48	106	135	124	164	917
Belgium	13	19	32	34	21	23	25	44	58	72	63	59	463
Brazil	4	34	15	13	12	11	10	518	453	354	0	3	1 427
Canada	6 778	6 337	6 178	9 950	14 932	7 182	4 188	3 026	4 832	6 547	3 459	7 653	81 062
Chile	..	..	0	0	4	3	3	7	10	8	1	0	36
Colombia	..	..	..	..	9	3	7	5	9	8	2	4	47
Costa Rica	3	2	4	1	3	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	20
Czech Republic	0	0	3	7	3	6	6	3	21	27	21	7	104
Denmark	194	155	200	552	688	432	294	218	226	233	215	280	3 687
Estonia	1	2	1	3	3	6	4	8	38	106	91	123	386
Finland	0	35	37	40	24	49	47	89	139	153	159	222	994
France	0	68	64	73	70	108	130	218	303	371	152	170	1 727
Germany	211	242	242	319	309	371	519	631	876	1 137	275	1 216	6 348
Greece	5	5	3	7	21	25	4	10	8	6	8	11	113
Hungary	31	59	59	25	18	24	18	36	57	73	43	50	493
Iceland	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	5	12	6	..	..	37
Ireland	10	5	12	12	10	15	26	21	23	61	33	30	258
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	181	142	161	116	100	85	87	54	68	59	44	98	1 195
Japan	115	55	53	50	38	66	61	63	101	95	56	18	771
Korea	18	22	16	31	23	30	27	36	25	27	27	39	321
Latvia	0	0	1	7	11	3	2	6	9	3	3	11	56
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	0	7	17	10	2	1	2	8	48
Luxembourg	1	2	4	3	3	10	12	12	16	16	12	14	105
Mexico	6	4	10	10	14	13	13	13	8	15	7	22	135
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	3	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	93
New Zealand	66	81	93	153	180	132	111	84	108	75	33	42	1 158
Norway	56	80	116	122	64	33	39	59	97	110	111	130	1 017
Poland	7	4	25	45	38	34	51	65	101	84	83	126	663
Portugal	16	21	14	20	19	30	51	59	16	22	21	15	304
Slovak Republic	11	10	11	24	62	159	270	224	120	64	29	39	1 023
Slovenia	1	5	5	2	3	7	4	11	21	39	10	13	121
Spain	30	37	46	49	73	73	55	66	78	134	151	174	966
Sweden	402	620	728	583	445	371	279	432	502	564	564	662	6 152
Switzerland	48	67	42	82	82	50	68	71	83	84	58	93	828
United Kingdom	678	599	488	563	604	560	484	517	714	908	434	913	7 462
United States	332	404	403	394	430	438	374	345	90	58	134	100	3 502
TOTAL	10 129	10 027	10 713	14 350	19 359	12 113	8 427	8 104	10 315	12 553	7 509	13 679	137 278

Iranians – Study permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	1 056	853	961	890	685	659	624	801	641	554	428	653	8 805
Austria	113	235	530	377	452	527	559	250	215	136	76	248	3 718
Belgium	108	120	137	101	76	79	88	130	166	211	210	243	1 669
Brazil	0	36	2	0	0	2	0	34	35	40	61	25	235
Canada	1 319	1 470	1 310	1 083	982	1 067	1 513	3 107	5 043	6 676	1 965	8 172	33 707
Chile	..	..	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	9	0	0	15
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	6	2	1	1	11	21
Costa Rica	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Czech Republic	0	8	4	20	22	31	67	102	191	126	117	169	857
Denmark	40	47	53	54	56	129	168	241	241	225	254	330	1 838
Estonia	6	10	10	8	12	17	20	25	35	67	21	48	279
Finland	0	158	151	111	109	121	129	48	61	51	62	157	1 158
France	0	322	327	250	244	292	342	563	696	615	563	617	4 831
Germany	407	599	837	957	1 104	1 455	1 612	1 782	1 877	1 357	293	1 853	14 133
Greece	12	10	13	7	9	4	9	8	10	12	8	13	115
Hungary	223	221	221	100	143	183	610	888	653	366	393	402	4 403
Iceland	2	6	9	2	6	6	5	2	4	9	..	..	51
Ireland	49	43	39	42	40	35	34	30	44	52	57	77	542
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	939	1 260	1 338	1 141	907	954	748	856	1 166	1 108	664	1 915	12 996
Japan	50	49	39	49	58	75	50	68	70	68	52	23	651
Korea	57	65	66	76	64	45	55	59	54	72	59	67	739
Latvia	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	9	12	9	25	66
Lithuania	0	2	1	1	2	6	13	20	39	50	62	43	239
Luxembourg	4	8	6	9	10	7	2	17	10	27	24	37	161
Mexico	1	7	6	2	10	6	3	2	6	17	16	10	86
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	110	100	130	180	220	230	280	440	1 690
New Zealand	114	147	114	114	120	93	96	108	135	99	21	6	1 167
Norway	73	156	146	47	56	38	72	122	118	175	171	246	1 420
Poland	66	74	70	120	74	79	110	128	178	110	101	235	1 345
Portugal	33	53	42	24	7	10	18	14	53	75	119	84	532
Slovak Republic	1	2	6	10	31	52	47	68	66	81	21	23	408
Slovenia	1	6	4	1	3	9	4	11	14	13	4	5	75
Spain	113	191	201	110	142	189	267	441	411	332	354	429	3 180
Sweden	1 446	367	350	317	380	369	341	521	511	589	439	649	6 279
Switzerland	231	256	212	160	119	177	222	257	327	230	207	213	2 611
United Kingdom	2 950	2 729	1 114	776	835	776	978	1 194	917	873	930	1 980	16 052
United States	2 117	2 988	3 759	3 713	4 024	4 070	3 505	2 845	1 913	2 179	785	2 290	34 188
TOTAL	11 532	12 498	12 080	10 674	10 895	11 665	12 446	14 932	16 132	16 847	8 827	21 738	160 266

Iraqis – Family permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	866	633	660	923	1 349	1 115	603	557	509	449	281	294	8 239
Austria	22	24	27	23	23	35	24	41	38	64	50	65	436
Belgium	383	592	628	379	297	474	842	1 441	837	515	325	355	7 068
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	7	7	7	29
Canada	38	47	35	22	37	45	62	74	122	148	95	137	862
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	18	7	12	9	16	28	25	10	4	0	5	6	140
Denmark	91	74	39	92	98	73	134	161	159	95	100	136	1 252
Estonia	2	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	9	1	1	4	25
Finland	240	325	311	316	429	317	557	1 107	902	655	499	565	6 223
France	60	62	49	58	59	56	65	91	44	63	49	49	705
Germany	2 587	1 320	1 059	1 164	1 066	2 045	7 387	10 096	7 541	1 880	2 523	2 502	41 170
Greece	41	34	23	19	35	60	147	103	130	64	35	101	792
Hungary	13	6	8	7	28	64	56	52	100	103	81	151	669
Iceland	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	5	4	..	..	17
Ireland	52	21	27	6	14	20	23	11	11	9	5	5	204
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	89	63	83	59	54	76	85	247	224	6	118	143	1 247
Japan	6	7	2	1	4	7	4	8	13	7	5	0	64
Korea	4	1	4	17	11	10	11	7	9	5	9	24	112
Latvia	0	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	14
Lithuania	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	4	13
Luxembourg	0	0	6	8	2	4	6	9	6	20	31	5	97
Mexico	0	2	0	1	1	11	2	4	2	3	3	4	33
Netherlands	190	200	210	160	200	170	220	360	370	240	360	440	3 120
New Zealand	93	84	204	159	72	99	105	63	102	33	9	18	1 041
Norway	585	522	245	232	134	134	174	169	140	135	114	113	2 697
Poland	13	12	14	18	9	2	8	46	47	39	13	10	231
Portugal	0	6	0	2	10	11	22	33	23	36	24	10	177
Slovak Republic	3	2	1	1	1	6	16	5	9	10	2	2	58
Slovenia	1	0	0	5	2	1	9	6	1	1	0	0	26
Spain	30	39	37	53	49	78	71	78	69	90	52	101	747
Sweden	4 541	4 461	3 358	2 279	2 158	2 663	2 240	2 918	3 359	3 123	2 205	2 249	35 554
Switzerland	115	115	108	82	101	91	102	96	108	102	65	87	1 172
United Kingdom	871	835	642	470	465	454	466	837	880	1 237	675	1 466	9 298
United States	1 107	1 083	1 475	1 647	1 405	1 275	1 474	1 644	1 366	1 633	683	497	15 289
TOTAL	12 061	10 583	9 272	8 216	8 132	9 429	14 946	20 281	17 150	10 779	8 425	9 550	138 824

Iraqis – Work permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	50	38	38	38	30	34	32	44	41	41	18	22	426
Austria	2	4	1	4	4	4	3	2	6	2	1	5	38
Belgium	1	3	10	1	2	3	1	7	1	6	4	4	43
Brazil	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	87	63	86	0	0	246
Canada	1 339	1 517	1 368	1 173	609	303	165	198	146	129	55	116	7 118
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Czech Republic	20	3	9	10	9	18	12	2	2	2	0	1	88
Denmark	11	7	5	10	11	10	6	6	12	11	23	55	167
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	9
Finland	1	3	4	13	5	1	10	95	97	140	177	167	713
France	5	8	9	12	9	2	2	7	11	8	6	4	83
Germany	32	34	27	25	64	57	57	67	53	55	12	33	516
Greece	4	2	0	1	6	2	3	2	5	1	0	2	28
Hungary	0	0	7	4	7	7	5	7	3	8	6	4	58
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	..	..	2
Ireland	3	5	10	2	8	6	11	16	9	10	6	9	95
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	23	5	8	4	5	6	5	4	7	6	1	9	83
Japan	1	10	5	3	1	2	9	6	12	28	1	1	79
Korea	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	9
Latvia	0	0	0	1	7	11	12	2	26	2	0	0	61
Lithuania	0	0	1	6	10	4	3	1	1	0	2	0	28
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	21	9	8	42
Mexico	5	1	0	1	5	5	4	1	2	1	0	2	27
Netherlands	5	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	21
New Zealand	3	9	15	18	18	12	24	15	6	3	3	3	129
Norway	5	9	5	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	5	2	39
Poland	22	23	21	24	39	24	93	201	105	54	33	27	666
Portugal	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	2	0	11
Slovak Republic	0	0	3	4	5	22	20	17	4	8	1	1	85
Slovenia	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	9
Spain	7	8	5	5	7	11	7	25	19	20	10	10	134
Sweden	391	579	471	305	258	396	298	392	729	711	587	470	5 587
Switzerland	15	3	5	10	3	5	5	5	9	3	3	3	69
United Kingdom	114	74	100	146	221	162	256	241	264	230	194	300	2 302
United States	31	30	34	40	29	34	38	24	41	44	27	8	380
TOTAL	2 092	2 377	2 169	1 869	1 381	1 150	1 095	1 481	1 681	1 642	1 191	1 270	19 398

Iraqis – Study permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	81	72	116	230	363	262	40	36	33	25	15	13	1 286
Austria	4	11	15	9	10	12	6	12	3	8	3	14	107
Belgium	0	1	2	3	1	2	4	6	5	4	4	8	40
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1	2	0	0	4
Canada	45	57	57	95	27	26	61	52	127	94	31	207	879
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Czech Republic	2	6	5	3	7	16	26	18	23	23	32	49	210
Denmark	5	5	3	5	12	11	31	69	65	55	21	16	298
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	5
Finland	0	6	2	0	2	2	5	15	6	15	14	11	78
France	44	193	136	13	33	20	20	12	22	19	16	23	551
Germany	119	117	75	92	127	219	200	139	166	135	34	145	1 568
Greece	7	1	3	1	0	1	7	5	9	59	54	46	193
Hungary	4	2	11	8	45	62	65	116	91	130	122	133	789
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	..	..	3
Ireland	15	17	36	23	20	12	7	17	6	8	1	5	167
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	48	69	88	64	96	32	38	49	24	34	11	16	569
Japan	6	3	3	6	4	5	7	8	5	7	5	2	61
Korea	8	9	6	14	10	6	12	17	9	9	7	11	118
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	2	1	11
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	34	24	15	83
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Mexico	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	0	1	7	21
Netherlands	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	105
New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	9	3	3	45
Norway	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	0	20
Poland	27	36	11	70	97	102	78	154	269	61	35	139	1 079
Portugal	1	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	5	24
Slovak Republic	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	4	0	2	18
Slovenia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Spain	12	26	38	38	19	26	36	52	48	54	64	153	566
Sweden	39	24	23	19	14	29	17	81	118	75	58	58	555
Switzerland	4	3	4	2	2	6	7	4	3	4	3	3	45
United Kingdom	585	1 994	2 199	3 766	3 483	1 101	544	534	401	423	322	874	16 226
United States	1 150	1 249	1 438	1 582	1 359	1 210	925	770	730	532	176	153	11 274
TOTAL	2 226	3 914	4 291	6 059	5 746	3 181	2 157	2 187	2 200	1 847	1 069	2 133	37 010

Somalis – Family permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	181	173	195	111	135	251	209	134	68	87	58	65	1 667
Austria	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	0	8	12	13	16	58
Belgium	92	143	136	169	148	248	287	444	613	670	325	443	3 718
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	1	0	0	1
Canada	183	293	243	275	173	282	282	377	434	406	202	526	3 676
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	62	89	60	249	328	328	148	160	81	29	47	16	1 597
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	510	666	469	753	660	411	410	448	469	443	345	400	5 984
France	25	26	21	21	58	50	48	46	13	14	29	19	370
Germany	52	160	265	368	255	334	539	740	924	566	795	1 250	6 248
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	..	..	2
Ireland	56	40	26	1	2	10	4	1	6	2	1	1	150
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	77	64	89	82	39	58	104	129	81	37	29	97	886
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	7
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	70	30	20	90	120	140	120	100	140	80	60	100	1 070
New Zealand	39	42	36	48	45	33	36	36	57	27	21	27	447
Norway	750	913	932	1 082	1 207	1 537	992	780	650	498	319	251	9 911
Poland	5	3	14	7	0	6	13	0	0	0	1	0	49
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	12
Sweden	1 485	695	5 464	8 016	3 483	2 860	2 596	2 823	2 521	1 216	984	539	32 682
Switzerland	31	31	47	34	47	50	75	60	67	96	60	53	651
United Kingdom	2 308	1 497	1 123	929	588	357	438	663	876	1 398	718	703	11 598
United States	666	741	1 047	1 082	2 131	1 171	1 831	2 158	729	340	1 188	707	13 791
TOTAL	6 594	5 608	10 189	13 320	9 423	8 129	8 140	9 101	7 742	5 930	5 198	5 218	94 592

Somalis – Work permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	8	3	0	42
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	4	13	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	25
Canada	16	31	4	7	15	4	4	5	2	2	0	2	92
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finland	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	8
France	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	11
Germany	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	7
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0
Ireland	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	10
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	30	9	13	2	3	0	3	1	0	7	5	8	81
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
Norway	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	7	3	2	3	1	4	5	1	0	0	28
Sweden	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Switzerland	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	7
United Kingdom	7	4	7	1	5	1	10	3	10	25	25	43	141
United States	1	2	2	2	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	25
TOTAL	68	55	47	38	35	17	31	29	37	59	46	65	527

Somalis – Study permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	24
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	6
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	2	1	0	3
Canada	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	5	4	2	3	4	32
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	1	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	10
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Finland	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
France	0	0	5	1	1	0	4	0	2	6	1	3	23
Germany	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	3	1	6	27
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	10
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0
Ireland	19	17	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	60
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	5	1	0	3	3	1	10	3	4	7	13	10	60
Japan	0	2	0	0	1	2	5	2	3	4	7	2	28
Korea	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	1	6	5	3	4	26
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	3	10	3	10	10	47
New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	0	0	4	2	13	10	12	5	3	19	68
Portugal	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	4	2	5	1	2	2	3	1	3	4	2	3	32
Sweden	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Switzerland	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	8
United Kingdom	8	4	12	5	12	11	23	22	30	25	20	36	208
United States	19	19	37	33	33	49	65	55	41	27	2	83	463
TOTAL	64	52	95	62	72	86	144	118	124	100	80	196	1 193

Syrians – Family permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	161	238	235	266	249	224	294	366	282	200	149	163	2 827
Austria	33	44	32	35	32	62	59	50	103	174	161	271	1 056
Belgium	212	186	161	206	464	1 084	2 198	2 631	980	813	700	1 201	10 836
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	2	38	58	33	158	289
Canada	188	219	123	396	347	464	402	317	512	366	280	575	4 189
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
Colombia	..	..	..	..	8	5	5	6	5	0	1	0	30
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	44	31	54	63	63	110	106	19	28	11	12	11	552
Denmark	89	72	198	375	1 468	6 570	2 956	1 502	421	206	282	250	14 389
Estonia	0	1	1	1	0	6	4	1	3	3	1	1	22
Finland	13	19	11	28	73	122	165	429	270	224	197	163	1 714
France	129	159	213	265	274	230	214	174	154	172	114	170	2 268
Germany	288	310	542	894	3 052	15 962	36 176	48 202	27 529	9 348	13 279	14 353	169 935
Greece	455	284	255	150	105	190	306	159	186	113	58	99	2 360
Hungary	47	87	79	106	76	69	90	82	113	51	50	78	928
Iceland	1	0	2	3	0	1	3	5	5	5	..	..	25
Ireland	6	5	3	10	5	4	10	6	14	11	3	8	85
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	191	247	362	391	289	236	263	280	243	197	91	123	2 913
Japan	8	16	16	14	17	15	16	35	30	23	18	15	223
Korea	0	0	1	2	1	1	22	44	49	43	51	39	253
Latvia	2	1	7	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	24
Lithuania	0	0	8	10	6	18	6	5	11	10	0	0	74
Luxembourg	2	0	1	0	1	1	20	22	16	20	9	20	112
Mexico	0	5	1	2	5	6	2	13	8	7	11	0	60
Netherlands	70	60	50	50	180	630	2 180	2 890	2 480	2 110	1 970	2 230	14 900
New Zealand	15	9	6	24	39	162	405	279	282	129	15	27	1 392
Norway	43	41	34	82	165	604	1 959	2 757	918	985	965	845	9 398
Poland	24	18	47	47	10	8	28	54	33	44	30	25	368
Portugal	0	0	1	0	10	6	18	44	36	60	11	2	188
Slovak Republic	3	5	16	23	17	49	36	28	24	20	10	18	249
Slovenia	0	1	1	2	2	0	11	8	4	5	8	10	52
Spain	108	159	140	148	139	178	202	156	119	115	111	143	1 718
Sweden	797	1 193	1 461	2 969	7 950	11 138	10 495	13 067	11 300	4 614	5 479	3 334	73 797
Switzerland	54	72	52	55	68	70	80	93	124	97	96	155	1 016
United Kingdom	146	193	268	765	1 138	1 986	2 150	1 099	843	973	842	1 146	11 549
United States	1 755	1 863	2 073	2 342	2 134	1 988	2 741	2 725	857	496	1 883	568	21 425
TOTAL	4 884	5 538	6 454	9 726	18 390	42 205	63 625	77 550	48 022	21 703	26 920	26 203	351 220

Syrians – Work permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	14	18	33	43	34	45	54	87	60	27	17	12	444
Austria	6	3	4	11	6	16	7	2	3	5	7	6	76
Belgium	5	4	7	8	7	10	6	10	9	3	8	18	95
Brazil	1	8	5	13	6	8	2	81	68	58	2	3	255
Canada	825	787	431	571	452	787	342	298	360	289	128	188	5 458
Chile	..	..	0	1	0	2	1	4	1	0	2	0	11
Colombia	..	..	..	..	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Costa Rica	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	4	2	0	0	1	14
Czech Republic	13	1	14	13	13	26	43	18	35	17	5	7	205
Denmark	11	15	5	9	12	16	6	9	8	9	4	13	117
Estonia	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	3	0	5	14
Finland	0	2	5	7	3	4	3	3	3	8	4	4	46
France	22	24	48	62	51	46	50	32	19	31	17	31	433
Germany	32	30	86	156	273	352	388	265	165	166	77	195	2 185
Greece	6	5	5	41	37	40	112	67	44	20	11	25	413
Hungary	14	15	27	21	21	26	32	21	25	30	25	26	283
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0
Ireland	3	3	11	3	7	8	7	7	10	9	4	3	75
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	311	123	64	55	28	23	12	7	5	2	1	2	633
Japan	5	4	12	11	5	9	7	18	3	6	6	0	86
Korea	0	2	2	4	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	14
Latvia	0	0	4	1	21	0	5	5	0	1	0	3	40
Lithuania	0	0	6	9	19	20	3	1	1	2	2	0	63
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	7	1	4	20
Mexico	0	4	3	9	9	7	9	4	6	2	4	0	57
Netherlands	5	5	5	5	10	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	45
New Zealand	12	3	3	9	9	6	15	15	3	6	3	3	87
Norway	2	2	5	11	5	5	3	6	6	9	4	3	61
Poland	48	36	28	47	33	46	57	59	98	59	18	38	567
Portugal	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	2	0	1	1	3	14
Slovak Republic	4	7	22	20	18	33	41	46	25	6	10	19	251
Slovenia	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	11
Spain	24	26	21	17	11	18	28	25	24	22	13	27	256
Sweden	435	645	534	727	780	412	136	152	155	117	80	65	4 238
Switzerland	7	13	9	11	18	6	5	15	18	24	9	11	146
United Kingdom	217	173	176	204	207	172	232	174	207	220	179	188	2 349
United States	155	204	132	144	124	95	106	94	38	31	27	16	1 166
TOTAL	2 178	2 168	1 710	2 246	2 223	2 255	1 722	1 536	1 407	1 194	672	920	20 231

Syrians – Study permits

DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	36	33	15	8	17	11	3	7	6	7	3	5	151
Austria	9	21	25	25	34	47	33	19	13	10	10	25	271
Belgium	19	15	11	26	18	8	14	8	11	12	11	17	170
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	3	3	3	1	2	12
Canada	115	112	77	93	92	95	78	108	135	122	20	128	1 175
Chile	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Colombia	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Costa Rica	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Czech Republic	9	17	20	19	21	71	110	62	58	42	26	60	515
Denmark	1	0	3	5	12	7	6	7	4	2	2	4	53
Estonia	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	2	1	12
Finland	2	7	0	3	5	10	7	8	6	6	5	9	68
France	274	240	102	146	197	208	203	241	107	134	67	140	2 059
Germany	211	236	247	739	1 386	2 298	1 630	996	570	388	79	839	9 619
Greece	14	19	18	22	20	18	17	11	10	9	3	7	168
Hungary	6	13	16	31	16	36	142	287	285	280	277	321	1 710
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	..	..	3
Ireland	8	5	12	6	11	5	6	12	10	7	2	8	92
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	54	54	66	59	59	29	48	50	64	58	31	73	645
Japan	20	16	14	4	6	12	13	36	43	32	28	17	241
Korea	0	0	0	1	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	6	22
Latvia	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	27
Lithuania	0	0	1	2	10	9	9	10	2	9	9	5	66
Luxembourg	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	13
Mexico	0	1	2	0	3	2	2	6	7	3	2	0	28
Netherlands	5	5	5	10	20	20	20	20	20	30	20	50	225
New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
Norway	2	5	4	1	2	6	0	1	4	4	1	2	32
Poland	9	4	13	45	39	39	79	74	112	33	55	120	622
Portugal	1	1	4	0	46	17	26	4	16	39	7	5	166
Slovak Republic	2	5	10	6	6	7	27	1	15	8	3	8	98
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Spain	46	50	44	55	46	66	51	44	49	63	50	76	640
Sweden	14	10	14	18	43	39	27	33	28	26	21	19	292
Switzerland	20	19	26	16	6	12	11	10	12	16	9	12	169
United Kingdom	708	700	300	256	232	234	242	265	277	289	228	357	4 088
United States	455	429	466	796	724	462	410	235	130	83	38	154	4 382
TOTAL	2 046	2 023	1 523	2 398	3 084	3 782	3 223	2 570	2 011	1 723	1 016	2 479	27 878

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DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010 – 2021
Australia	314	255	331	225	209	286	324	234	202	180	162	155	2 877
Austria	18	15	21	23	17	17	32	53	23	41	23	18	301
Belgium	50	39	37	37	33	35	36	47	54	66	60	65	559
Brazil	0	0	0	5	12	0	..	15	85	46	22	12	197
Canada	167	257	137	203	277	237	307	367	585	561	230	478	3 806
Chile	..	..	2	15	26	55	75	126	174	659	6	0	1 138
Colombia	..	..	..	..	4 919	3 308	5 433	7 986	6 967	3 233	1 630	2 268	35 744
Costa Rica	62	70	74	67	125	161	181	103	132	153	109	87	1 324
Czech Republic	..	2	3	0	1	1	5	2	7	11	4	0	36
Denmark	21	16	12	25	13	23	16	23	30	12	17	10	218
Estonia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	6	2	16
Finland	..	13	10	12	9	6	9	6	19	16	6	6	112
France	0	135	119	127	151	173	164	194	261	233	190	228	1 975
Germany	93	100	123	113	155	211	227	282	363	270	201	178	2 316
Greece	19	14	9	9	7	6	16	18	25	26	13	13	175
Hungary	5	4	4	7	13	5	24	10	36	10	8	7	133
Iceland	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	8	7	..	..	27
Ireland	6	6	6	19	34	11	13	22	15	26	11	1	170
Israel	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	524	621	454	401	372	521	630	1 006	1 307	1 120	472	546	7 974
Japan	10	12	17	10	11	21	11	23	13	42	15	8	193
Korea	2	4	9	5	5	3	3	6	5	0	2	6	50
Latvia	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	18
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	1	9
Luxembourg	5	8	11	4	9	16	10	11	8	29	0	19	130
Mexico	788	576	887	1 949	2 607	2 887	3 413	4 615	5 610	4 789	4 681	4 911	37 713
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	50	70	60	60	70	100	60	90	560
New Zealand	3	3	9	6	9	9	21	9	15	9	3	3	99
Norway	32	66	67	41	30	15	20	28	34	41	22	9	405
Poland	6	7	9	2	3	1	4	16	27	30	25	9	139
Portugal	9	11	5	7	19	20	22	44	1 423	1 412	146	104	3 222
Slovak Republic	2	0	0	2	0	2	3	3	3	4	1	2	22
Slovenia	3	6	2	1	1	7	0	5	5	13	1	10	54
Spain	3 015	3 576	2 643	2 192	2 579	3 873	5 383	8 268	10 915	10 572	6 562	4 693	64 271
Sweden	48	51	69	40	46	32	56	47	62	57	76	57	641
Switzerland	81	78	80	85	86	95	90	85	122	108	89	113	1 112
United Kingdom	199	147	125	148	222	432	418	419	456	598	353	302	3 819
United States	4 486	4 602	4 118	3 718	3 597	4 138	4 506	3 895	3 818	2 906	1 384	1 721	42 889
TOTAL	9 970	10 695	9 395	9 501	15 647	16 678	21 519	28 042	32 883	27 388	16 592	16 134	214 444

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DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	165	114	203	112	104	127	116	102	72	85	54	42	1 296
Austria	5	6	7	4	3	10	12	15	9	10	6	7	94
Belgium	12	13	9	10	12	8	15	10	10	17	14	9	139
Brazil	150	704	473	594	428	185	156	335	259	180	50	70	3 584
Canada	1 133	1 467	1 068	849	1 094	930	690	882	806	723	361	907	10 910
Chile	..	..	10	86	136	196	241	244	406	700	120	0	2 139
Colombia	..	..	..	..	4 568	4 461	5 535	5 911	6 418	6 136	3 353	3 363	39 745
Costa Rica	137	198	219	155	319	396	328	530	632	567	526	798	4 805
Czech Republic	..	3	0	1	2	1	10	7	7	10	5	2	48
Denmark	18	10	12	18	12	12	21	15	11	21	8	14	172
Estonia	7	0	0	0	1	3	2	11	14	8	10	8	64
Finland	..	6	6	9	5	15	5	8	6	10	6	7	83
France	0	68	62	82	83	67	69	67	81	94	55	64	792
Germany	25	31	46	47	62	70	101	160	174	157	46	140	1 059
Greece	3	0	2	1	2	0	4	2	7	2	0	2	25
Hungary	3	0	0	2	2	5	10	14	14	24	35	19	128
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	..	..	10
Ireland	2	2	0	8	14	19	11	21	6	7	12	0	102
Israel	..	..	..	..	3	6	109	523	15	95	6	9	766
Italy	436	160	117	102	59	46	46	51	50	28	9	48	1 152
Japan	50	51	61	327	39	246	72	57	79	143	35	13	1 173
Korea	2	2	5	1	6	3	5	5	8	4	3	7	51
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	9
Luxembourg	0	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	4	5	1	5	31
Mexico	735	596	1 263	1 492	1 959	2 816	3 099	3 099	2 792	1 845	1 902	2 778	24 376
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	21
New Zealand	12	9	12	12	18	12	18	21	12	15	9	3	153
Norway	33	53	35	31	20	17	7	15	31	35	16	7	300
Poland	1	1	3	7	8	10	17	29	50	72	25	40	263
Portugal	18	12	9	10	7	7	16	20	197	400	385	588	1 669
Slovak Republic	1	0	1	1	8	1	1	5	3	3	2	2	28
Slovenia	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	12
Spain	1 263	1 545	1 016	860	785	992	1 091	1 432	2 279	2 586	2 816	2 108	18 773
Sweden	7	16	16	12	14	17	27	26	40	28	16	32	251
Switzerland	34	25	33	27	34	30	26	27	25	12	23	25	321
United Kingdom	389	161	361	126	497	167	128	106	117	122	66	72	2 312
United States	2 941	2 997	3 200	3 057	2 898	3 013	2 917	2 600	2 208	1 961	1 042	1 042	29 876
TOTAL	7 584	8 252	8 251	8 047	13 209	13 897	14 916	16 360	16 851	16 113	11 019	12 238	146 737

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DESTINATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010–2021
Australia	326	343	187	260	345	435	656	308	80	44	31	11	3 026
Austria	12	18	19	14	8	18	16	14	13	6	1	13	152
Belgium	34	35	42	37	27	21	20	21	18	22	11	10	298
Brazil	0	0	3	0	0	0	..	180	51	126	48	21	429
Canada	651	704	964	920	1 763	746	699	633	322	157	69	344	7 972
Chile	..	..	0	56	173	113	56	66	61	77	11	0	613
Colombia	..	..	..	..	1 491	983	1 112	1 080	874	658	419	1 311	7 928
Costa Rica	76	93	67	43	59	79	57	51	130	68	58	132	913
Czech Republic	..	1	5	11	6	5	6	11	8	5	4	1	63
Denmark	16	13	15	18	8	10	6	10	11	6	3	1	117
Estonia	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	10
Finland	..	8	4	8	2	6	3	1	4	1	4	0	41
France	0	391	323	416	504	359	332	334	271	174	109	144	3 357
Germany	134	147	167	166	227	227	152	200	185	121	23	119	1 868
Greece	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	12
Hungary	6	4	4	13	1	4	8	3	1	5	3	7	59
Iceland	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	..	..	6
Ireland	239	422	476	2 038	1 679	11	29	15	6	4	1	0	4 920
Israel	..	..	..	..	34	30	45	53	46	35	13	11	267
Italy	144	173	155	137	177	120	78	53	51	32	15	31	1 166
Japan	18	16	17	19	21	16	15	14	14	13	1	5	169
Korea	1	3	2	4	3	1	2	0	8	4	2	4	34
Latvia	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	5
Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Mexico	210	221	219	256	453	332	176	160	262	160	63	74	2 586
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	20	150
New Zealand	21	21	18	15	21	15	24	12	3	3	3	3	159
Norway	15	12	22	13	16	6	9	5	10	8	5	4	125
Poland	2	7	6	10	9	7	6	10	7	3	1	1	69
Portugal	6	6	8	11	6	2	8	11	5	25	21	21	130
Slovak Republic	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	1 170	1 503	869	859	2 069	1 325	986	1 081	1 139	952	706	870	13 529
Sweden	28	23	20	14	21	17	14	12	11	5	9	6	180
Switzerland	58	54	52	60	42	44	41	33	32	24	13	21	474
United Kingdom	331	188	149	187	197	140	128	130	103	84	38	75	1 750
United States	4 568	5 550	5 551	6 660	9 643	5 508	4 169	3 138	2 152	1 326	495	1 129	49 889
TOTAL	8 072	9 960	9 372	12 250	19 029	10 603	8 878	7 663	5 900	4 172	2 192	4 391	102 482

Annex V – Worldwide population of refugees and Venezuelans displaced abroad by country of origin (end-year figures) Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2023)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Afghanistan	3,054,699	2,664,423	2,586,132	2,556,483	2,596,259	2,666,294	2,501,447	2,624,265	2,681,267	2,727,556	2,594,827	2,712,869
Eritrea	222,457	251,941	285,356	308,210	363,081	407,428	457,247	486,209	507,260	504,300	524,738	511,911
Iran	68,785	72,366	75,932	75,061	82,202	84,950	94,102	118,639	129,941	128,998	135,018	142,994
Iraq	1,683,576	1,428,306	746,204	401,461	369,960	264,086	316,056	362,536	372,332	336,274	333,200	343,899
Somalia	770,141	1,077,038	1,136,709	1,121,760	1,106,430	1,123,144	1,012,320	986,386	949,637	901,596	812,356	776,678
Syria	18,451	19,931	729,011	2,468,323	3,887,490	4,873,236	5,524,511	6,310,498	6,654,374	6,615,249	6,702,910	6,848,865
Venezuela	6,697	7,575	8,204	8,396	8,009	7,455	7,543	9,272	2,613,994	3,675,441	4,033,214	4,605,611
All other COOs	4,724,029	4,882,357	4,929,469	4,758,539	5,970,858	6,683,683	7,271,060	9,042,761	9,043,695	9,107,457	9,387,685	9,790,867
TOTAL	10,548,835	10,403,937	10,497,017	11,698,233	14,384,289	16,110,276	17,184,286	19,940,566	22,952,500	23,996,871	24,523,948	25,733,694
Seven nationalities as a % of global refugee population	55%	53%	53%	59%	58%	59%	58%	55%	61%	62%	62%	62%

