

# **1** Recent developments in international migration movements and labour market inclusion of immigrants

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This chapter provides an overview of recent developments in international migration movements and labour market inclusion of immigrants in OECD countries. The first section analyses the evolution of international migration flows over the last decade, up to the largest decline on record triggered by COVID-19. Both permanent and temporary migration flows by category of migration are addressed. The chapter then examines international student mobility and recent trends in asylum requests in OECD countries. It then looks at the composition of migration flows and the foreign-born population, as well as trends in acquisition of nationality. The second section of the chapter examines trends in labour market outcomes of immigrants over the past two decades, with particular attention to the economic crisis provoked by the pandemic. Detailed analysis by sociodemographic characteristics and region of origin is provided.

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# In Brief

## Key findings

### Migration trends

- The COVID-19 crisis caused the sharpest drop on record in migration flows to the OECD, of more than 30%. At about 3.7 million, permanent migration to OECD countries in 2020 stood at its lowest level since 2003.
- The real impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on permanent migration entries in 2020 is, however, expected to be much larger (above 40%) as OECD statistics include not only entries but also in-country status changes from temporary to permanent statuses.
- All categories of permanent migration experienced a decline in 2020. Family migration has shown the largest decline, falling by more than 35% according to preliminary estimates.
- Humanitarian migration flows were also severely affected, in particular to the United States and Canada. Labour migration and free mobility registered overall decreases of about 24% and 17%, respectively.
- All main origin countries saw double-digit declines in permanent migration in 2020, except for Mexico, which registered an increase in migration. Due to the importance of free mobility, the fall was less pronounced in most European destinations with the exception of Italy.
- Temporary labour migration declined sharply in most OECD countries in 2020. Australia (-37%), Canada (-43%), Japan (-65%), Korea (-57%), and the United States (-37%) have experienced some of the largest drops.
- Working holiday makers dropped on average by 59% in 2020. Intra-company transferees dropped by 53%.
- Entries of seasonal agricultural workers declined by only 10% overall, and even slightly increased in the main destination countries (e.g. United States and Poland).
- In 2019, 4.6 million posted workers were registered in the UE/EFTA, representing 0.8% of total employment.
- After many years of continuous growth, the number of study permits delivered in 2020 declined sharply (-70% in both the United States and Canada, -40% on average in OECD EU countries)
- The number of new asylum applications in OECD countries fell by 31% in 2020, the sharpest drop since the end of the Balkan crisis in the early 1990s. However, the overall number remained above any year preceding 2014 except 1992.
- Between 2010 and 2019, resettlement programmes have allowed more than 1 million people in need of international protection to be transferred to an OECD country. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on these programmes has been very strong, with only 34 400 refugees resettled – two-thirds less than in 2019, and the lowest number on record.
- In 2019, men represented on average more than 56% of new migrants to the OECD area. Shares of men are highest in Central and Eastern European countries, and smallest in Australia and the United States (both 46%).
- Whereas men account for the bulk of new immigrants in the majority of OECD countries, the majority of settled immigrants in most OECD countries are women.

- On average, the foreign-born population accounted for 14% of the population in the OECD area in 2020, up from 11.9% in 2010.
- With the exception of the Baltic States and Israel, all OECD countries experienced an increase of their immigrant population. The highest growth over the decade relative to the total population was recorded in Luxembourg (up by 9 percentage points), Iceland (8 points) and Sweden (6 points).
- In 2019, 2.2 million people became citizens of an OECD country, the highest figure on record, and a 12% increase compared with 2018. Preliminary estimates for 2020 suggest a decrease by 17%, largely due to a major drop in the United States where naturalisation reached its lowest level since 2003.
- In 2019, the number of UK nationals who took up the citizenship of an EU country was the highest figure on record, 15 times the 2015 level before the vote on Brexit. The number of EU citizens who have obtained British nationality has also never been higher than in 2019.

### Labour market inclusion

- The economic crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic has ended 10 years of continuous progress in the labour market outcomes of immigrants. On average in the OECD, more than two-thirds of immigrants were employed in 2020, -2.1 percentage points compared to 2019. One in ten migrants was unemployed compared to one in fifteen native-born.
- In 2020, migrant employment rates declined in three out of five OECD countries, while unemployment increased in three in four countries. Labour market outcomes of immigrants have not, however, changed significantly in countries with the largest job retention schemes or with significant return migration.
- So far, the pandemic has not significantly affected the gender gap in labour market outcomes, as the employment rate has dropped as much for immigrant women as for immigrant men.
- Low- and medium-educated people, native- and foreign-born alike, have been more negatively affected. However, in most OECD countries, for all levels of education, immigrants' situation in the labour market has worsened more than for their native-born peers.
- The economic crisis has an important sectoral dimension. Immigrant employment declined more than for natives in the most affected sectors, while it has also increased more in sectors which have experienced overall employment growth.
- The labour market situation of immigrants is heterogeneous across region of origin. Immigrant groups that have been the most affected by the crisis are from Latin America and the Middle East.

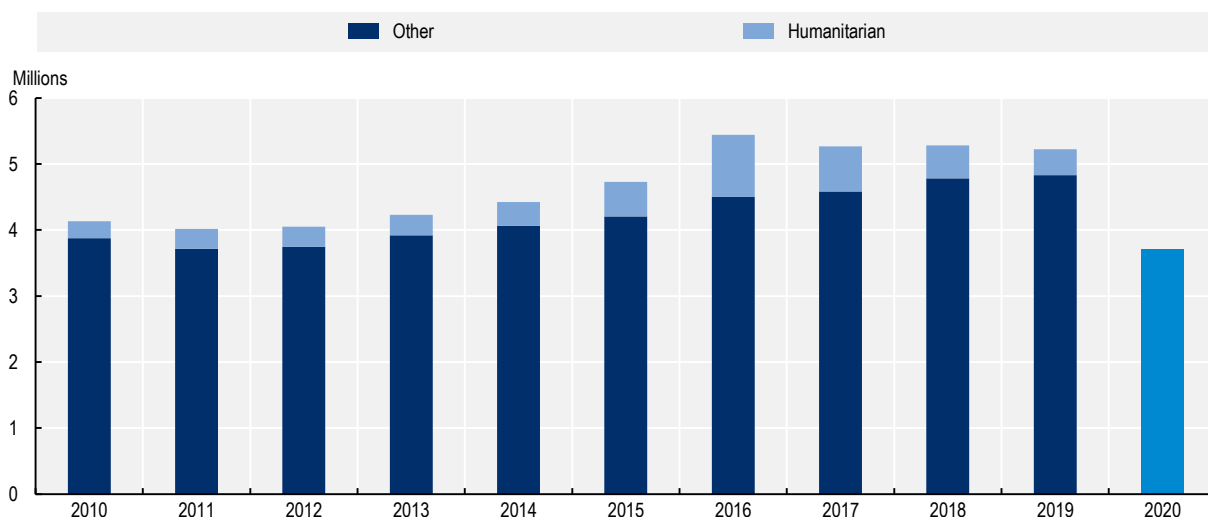
## Recent trends in international migration

### **Permanent-type migration to OECD countries registered a historic decline in 2020**

*Migration flows to OECD countries are at their lowest level since 2003*

Permanent migration to OECD countries fell sharply in 2020, by more than 30%, and stood well below 4 million (Figure 1.1). This is the lowest level registered since 2003 and the largest drop on record, in both absolute and relative terms. Still, this figure only partially reflects the actual decline in international migration for two reasons. First, and most importantly, permanent migration includes not only new entries, but also changes of status from a temporary to a permanent status. These in-country transitions have been much less affected by the border closures and other measures related to the pandemic – such as the closing of visa offices abroad – than immigration from abroad. The actual drop in new entries was thus much higher than shown in the figure for overall permanent-type migration. Preliminary estimates suggest that the actual drop in permanent-type entries (not including status changes) could be above 40% on average.

**Figure 1.1. Permanent migration flows to OECD countries, 2010-2020**



Note: Data for 2010 to 2019 is the sum of standardised figures for countries where they are available (accounting for 95% of the total), and unstandardised figures for other countries (except Turkey). 2020 data are estimated based on growth rates published in official national statistics and include humanitarian flows.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/5s6v9m>

Second, several OECD countries report their migration statistics using fiscal years, which do not correspond with calendar years. This is notably the case for Australia. As a result, the decline in migration flows in the calendar year 2020 is only partially mirrored in the 2020 migration statistics for these countries. For Australia, partial data suggest the year-to-year decline of new arrivals from abroad for 2020 was around two-thirds, more than four times the figure reported in Table 1.1, which is based on the 2020 fiscal year and includes onshore status changes.

With 576 000 new lawful permanent immigrants registered, 44% less than in 2019 and the lowest level in the millennium, the United States remains the number one immigration country in the OECD (Table 1.1).

On the basis of preliminary estimates, the drop in immigrant inflow was well above 50% when excluding status changes. Germany received 460 000 permanent migrants in 2020, a relatively modest drop compared with other OECD countries (-26%), partly explained by the large share of migration from other EU countries, which declined only by 15%.

The United Kingdom followed with a little less than 250 000 new permanent migrants, around 30% below the 2019 figure. Among the top five OECD countries of destination, France registered the smallest drop (-21%) and received 230 000 new migrants in 2020, putting it in fifth place among the main countries of destination. These figures were of a similar magnitude as the average annual inflows observed at the beginning of the 2010s. Migration to Spain, which had been steadily increasing between 2015 and 2019, suffered a sharp decline in 2020 and stood just above 200 000 (-38%).

Canada, which had reached an all-time high in terms of permanent immigration in 2019, witnessed one of the sharpest drops among OECD countries in 2020 (-46%), with just over 180 000 permanent resident admissions. According to preliminary figures, migration flows to Italy were almost halved, and stood at 100 000 in 2020, which corresponds to levels not seen since the end of the 1990s. The consequences of the measures against COVID-19 have also severely affected migration flows to Japan. They were booming until 2019, having doubled in five years, but the 37% decline reduced them to 86 000 in 2020.

The Netherlands saw a relatively modest decline of permanent inflows in 2020 (-20%, to 121 000), following a record high in 2019. Belgium and Luxembourg had a similar pattern; that is, a rather moderate decrease in 2020 following high immigration in 2019. In Sweden, only 80 000 new permanent migrants were registered in 2020, also a 21% decline compared to 2019. This was the fourth consecutive decline since 2016, suggesting it is also linked with other factors – notably a declining trend in humanitarian migration. Immigration flows to Switzerland have been particularly stable due to the importance of status changes in permanent flows. Since 2010, they have remained within a narrow range (115 000-135 000), and in 2020, they totalled 117 000, down only 4% compared with 2019. The same finding applies to New Zealand, which recorded only a moderate decline (-7% to 36 000), albeit starting from the lowest level in 20 years. After Italy and Canada, Israel recorded the third largest decline in permanent admissions (-41%, to 20 000).

Hungary, according to national data, received 44 000 new migrants in 2020. Despite the 21% decrease, this figure is well above any year prior to 2018. Migration flows to Chile dropped by 39% in 2020 to stand at 155 000.


The only OECD country that registered an increase in permanent migration in 2020 was Mexico. The country had more than 54 000 new permanent migrants, one of the highest figures on record, following a strong increase in humanitarian admissions.

Table 1.1. Inflows of permanent immigrants into selected OECD countries, 2011-20

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (estimates)	2019/20 change (%)
<b>Standardised statistics</b>											
United States	1 062.4	1 031.9	990.8	1 017.3	1 051.0	1 183.5	1 127.2	1 096.6	1 031.0	576.0	-44
Germany	295.8	404.9	473.8	580.4	692.9	1 063.8	872.3	644.4	620.4	458.6	-26
United Kingdom	339.8	287.0	295.1	350.0	369.9	351.0	342.2	342.8	345.7	243.6	-30
France	226.6	244.5	254.4	250.7	255.4	258.8	259.9	280.9	290.6	229.7	-21
Spain	265.0	220.1	274.3	264.3	264.2	284.5	305.0	319.3	337.3	209.2	-38
Canada	249.3	258.3	262.8	261.4	275.9	296.7	286.4	321.0	341.2	184.6	-46
Australia	219.5	245.1	254.4	231.0	226.2	227.0	218.1	191.4	193.0	163.4	-15
Italy	375.3	308.1	278.7	241.8	221.6	212.1	216.9	224.6	191.3	124.3	-35
Netherlands	89.9	88.5	92.8	104.0	111.3	125.1	128.2	136.3	153.2	121.1	-21
Switzerland	124.3	125.6	135.6	134.6	131.2	125.0	118.4	122.1	122.3	117.3	-4
Belgium	100.9	100.1	95.6	100.5	103.8	106.2	107.7	109.2	113.2	91.0	-20
Japan	59.1	66.4	57.3	63.9	81.8	95.2	100.6	116.4	137.8	86.3	-37
Sweden	87.6	99.5	108.9	118.0	121.1	154.9	132.9	123.7	102.0	80.4	-21
Austria	55.2	70.8	70.8	80.9	103.0	105.7	98.6	87.1	81.9	62.7	-23
Portugal	34.3	27.9	26.4	30.5	31.2	32.8	39.6	64.0	87.7	54.7	-38
Mexico	21.7	21.0	55.0	43.5	34.4	35.9	32.6	38.7	38.7	54.2	40
Czech Republic	20.7	28.6	27.8	38.5	31.6	34.8	43.5	55.9	63.3	53.4	-16
Korea	43.0	39.7	48.2	55.7	59.6	66.5	66.0	70.2	68.8	49.0	-29
Denmark	36.7	39.7	47.7	55.1	66.9	60.8	56.8	56.0	53.5	45.5	-15
New Zealand	44.5	42.7	45.1	49.9	54.6	55.7	47.2	45.0	38.3	35.7	-7
Ireland	26.3	24.3	28.2	30.5	35.5	41.9	40.2	45.1	48.6	30.1	-38
Norway	64.0	61.7	61.1	58.6	53.1	55.8	45.3	40.5	41.3	29.5	-28
Finland	..	..	..	23.6	21.4	27.3	23.7	23.1	24.2	23.3	-4
Israel	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	27.9	26.0	26.4	28.1	33.2	19.7	-41
Luxembourg	..	17.5	18.0	19.0	19.4	19.5	21.5	21.6	22.6	19.1	-16
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 862.2</b>	<b>3 877.1</b>	<b>4 026.6</b>	<b>4 227.9</b>	<b>4 444.9</b>	<b>5 046.5</b>	<b>4 757.4</b>	<b>4 604.1</b>	<b>4 581.2</b>	<b>3 162.6</b>	<b>-31</b>
EU included above	1 974.5	1 984.8	2 116.4	2 287.9	2 449.1	2 879.2	2 689.1	2 534.0	2 535.5	1 846.7	-27
Of which: free movements	1 034.9	1 140.4	1 201.6	1 344.8	1 359.8	1 361.8	1 296.7	1 266.9	1 247.4		
<b>Annual percentage change (%)</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-31</b>	
<b>National statistics (unstandardised)</b>											
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	273.9	364.6	466.9	578.5	..	
Chile	50.7	65.2	84.4	83.5	101.9	135.5	207.2	339.4	254.1	154.6	-39
Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	148.6	245.2	206.7	91.1	-56
Poland	41.3	47.1	46.6	32.0	86.1	107.0	128.0	137.6	163.5	..	
Greece	23.2	17.7	31.3	29.5	34.0	86.1	80.5	87.3	95.4	..	
Hungary	22.5	20.3	21.3	26.0	25.8	23.8	36.5	49.3	55.3	43.8	-21
Slovenia	10.8	12.3	11.6	11.3	12.7	13.8	15.5	24.1	27.6	24.8	-10
Lithuania	1.7	2.5	3.0	4.8	3.7	6.0	10.2	12.3	19.7	22.3	13
Estonia	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	7.4	7.7	9.1	9.7	11.0	10.3	-6
Iceland	2.8	2.8	3.9	4.3	5.0	7.9	11.8	11.5	9.5	7.6	-21
Latvia	2.9	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.4	5.1	6.5	6.6	4.6	-31
Slovak Republic	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	..	
<b>Total (except Turkey and Colombia)</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>284.8</b>	<b>394.8</b>	<b>506.7</b>	<b>680.6</b>	<b>645.1</b>		

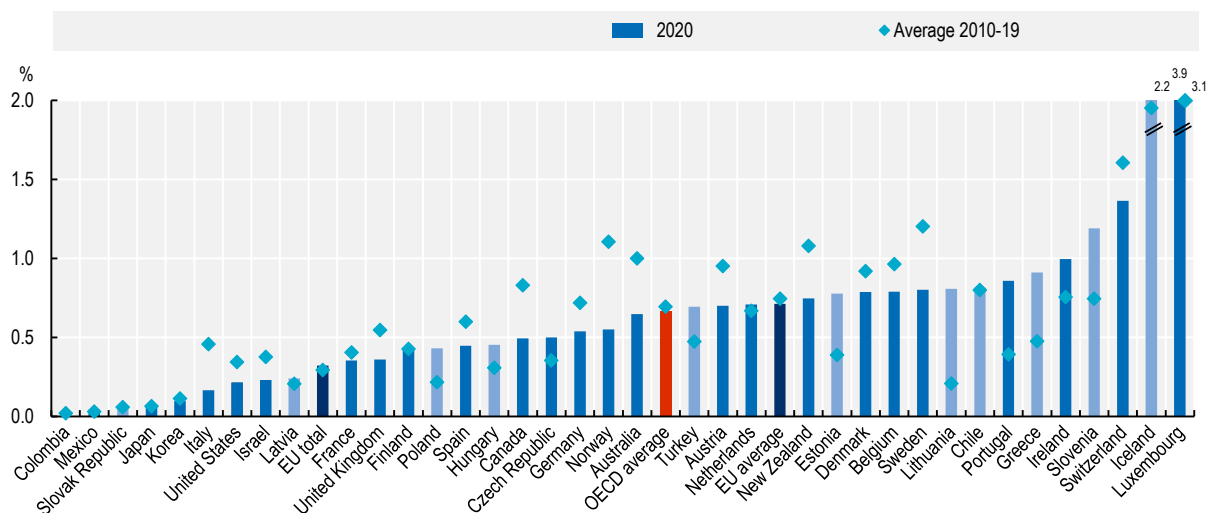
Note: Data refer to the fiscal year ending in the year of reference for Australia (Jul-Jun), Ireland (Apr-Mar), and for the United States from 2011 to 2018 (Oct-Sep). Includes only foreign nationals. The inflows include status changes, namely persons in the country on a temporary status who obtained the right to stay on a longer-term basis. Series for some countries have been significantly revised. EU averages cover countries stated in the table, including the United Kingdom.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/d810nr>

With respect to inflows in per-capita terms, relatively small OECD countries remained on the top of the list (Figure 1.2). Following a high increase in recent years, a number of Central and Eastern European OECD countries are now well above the OECD average. In contrast, following the large decline, Canada was, for the first time ever, below the OECD average in terms of permanent admissions.

**Figure 1.2. Inflows of permanent immigrants into OECD countries as a percentage of the total population, 2020 compared with 2010-19**



Note: Only countries for which an estimate of 2020 inflows is available. Data for countries in light blue are not standardised. EU average is the average of EU countries presented in the chart. EU total represents the entries of third-country nationals into EU countries for which standardised data are available, as a percentage of their total population.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

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*The pandemic has shifted the composition of migration away from family and humanitarian migration to a higher share of free mobility*

Family migration has long been the main category of immigration to OECD countries (Figure 1.3). However, it was the category that was most affected by the decline in permanent migration and dropped by more than 35%, according to partial data. In 2019, family migration was at a relatively high level, representing 36% of total migration flows to OECD, but the pandemic has taken this share down to around 31%. This overall drop is mainly due to the -50% fall recorded in the United States, which accounts for a large share of family migration flows to the OECD (43% of the total in 2019). Canada also admitted far fewer family migrants in 2020 than in 2019 (-46%). Against the overall trend of strong decline in family migration, a few countries registered significant increases, notably Denmark (+24%), Mexico (+21%) and New Zealand (+17%).

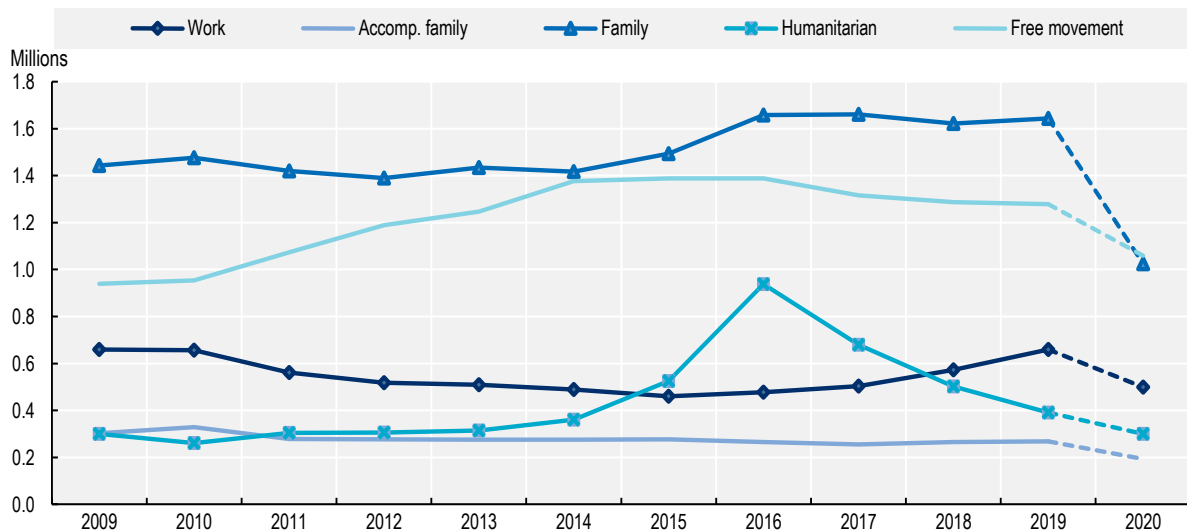
On the rise between 2015 and 2019 (Annex Table 1.A.1), labour migration to OECD countries dropped in 2020 but slightly less so than for family migration – partly because of in-country transitions of temporary migrants, which are particularly important for this migration category. While OECD countries received fewer migrant workers (-24%) in 2020 than in 2019, their share in overall migration flows increased by 1 percentage point to 15%. This global trend hides a wide variety of situations across countries. Indeed, in many countries, labour migration was hard hit by the COVID-19 crisis. For example, in the Netherlands, France and Norway, the number of labour migrants shrunk by around a third. In the United States, however, the number of new lawful permanent residents admitted based on work hardly dropped. This can

be explained by the fact that most of these permanent permits are delivered in-country, following a status change. For the same reason, the drop was also more modest among labour migrants than among other migrant groups in Australia and Canada.

Migration within free mobility areas has only moderately slowed down in 2020 (-17%). In the European Union, while all countries observed a reduction of this type of migration, this fall did not exceed the -24% registered in Austria. Despite a 15% decline, Germany remained by far the major destination country for EU migrants in 2020. Free mobility flows between Australia and New Zealand have been more severely affected than flows within the European free mobility zone.

According to partial and preliminary data, humanitarian migration to OECD countries fell sharply in 2020 (-23%) and has fallen to a level not seen since 2003. The share of humanitarian admissions among all permanent migration remained below 10% in 2020 (Figure 1.4). In most EU countries, the drop in the number of new admissions of humanitarian migrants remained more modest (less than 20%), as the bulk of admissions under this category are status changes of asylum seekers who were already in the country prior to the pandemic. Indeed, in the Netherlands, there were even more humanitarian admissions in 2020 than in 2019. This was also the case in Mexico. In contrast, the United States and Canada – two countries where the bulk of admissions on humanitarian grounds are from abroad through resettlement – saw a much more severe reduction of humanitarian migration (see further below on resettlement).

**Figure 1.3. Permanent migration to OECD countries, by category of entry, 2009-20**



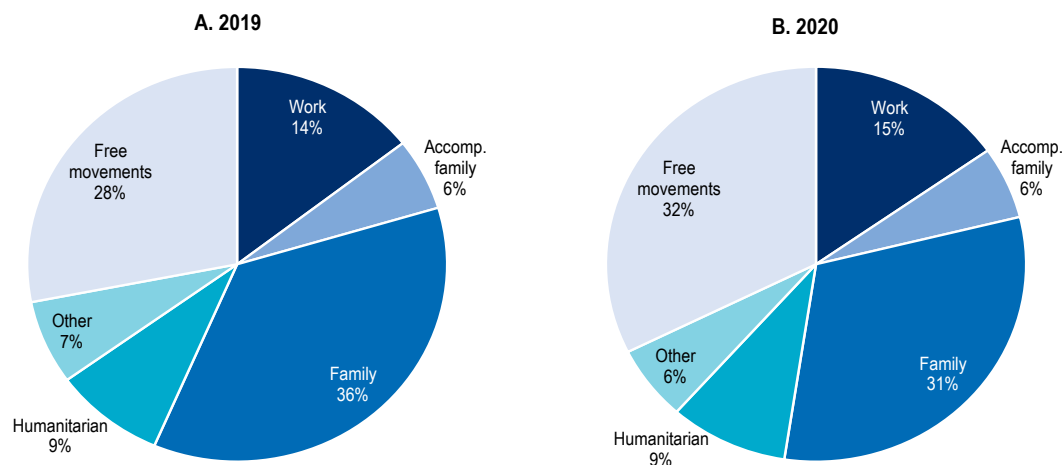
Note: 2020 data are estimates on the basis of preliminary data covering 2/3 of OECD countries.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/maeh1w>



**Figure 1.4. Composition of permanent migration to OECD countries by category of entry, 2020 compared with 2019**



Note: Includes only countries for which standardised data on permanent migration are available.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/t7yf83>

### **Temporary labour migration: Contrasting trends**

The pandemic has highlighted the key role played by migrant workers in industries and sectors that were called upon or bore the brunt of the crisis, but it has also revealed the importance of maintaining certain kinds of temporary worker migration. This applies, in particular, to the most significant category OECD-wide, namely seasonal worker migration. Before COVID-19, a sharp increase was also seen in the number of worker postings within the EU/EFTA.

*Seasonal worker migration has continued during the pandemic, whereas other forms of temporary worker migration have dropped markedly*

International seasonal workers meet temporary labour needs, especially in agriculture and tourism, but also in construction, care and the agri-food industry, depending on the national programmes in place. Within the EU/EFTA, labour needs are largely met through free movement, but, in the past few years, bilateral agreements on seasonal worker recruitment have been signed, for example between Germany and Georgia in 2020.

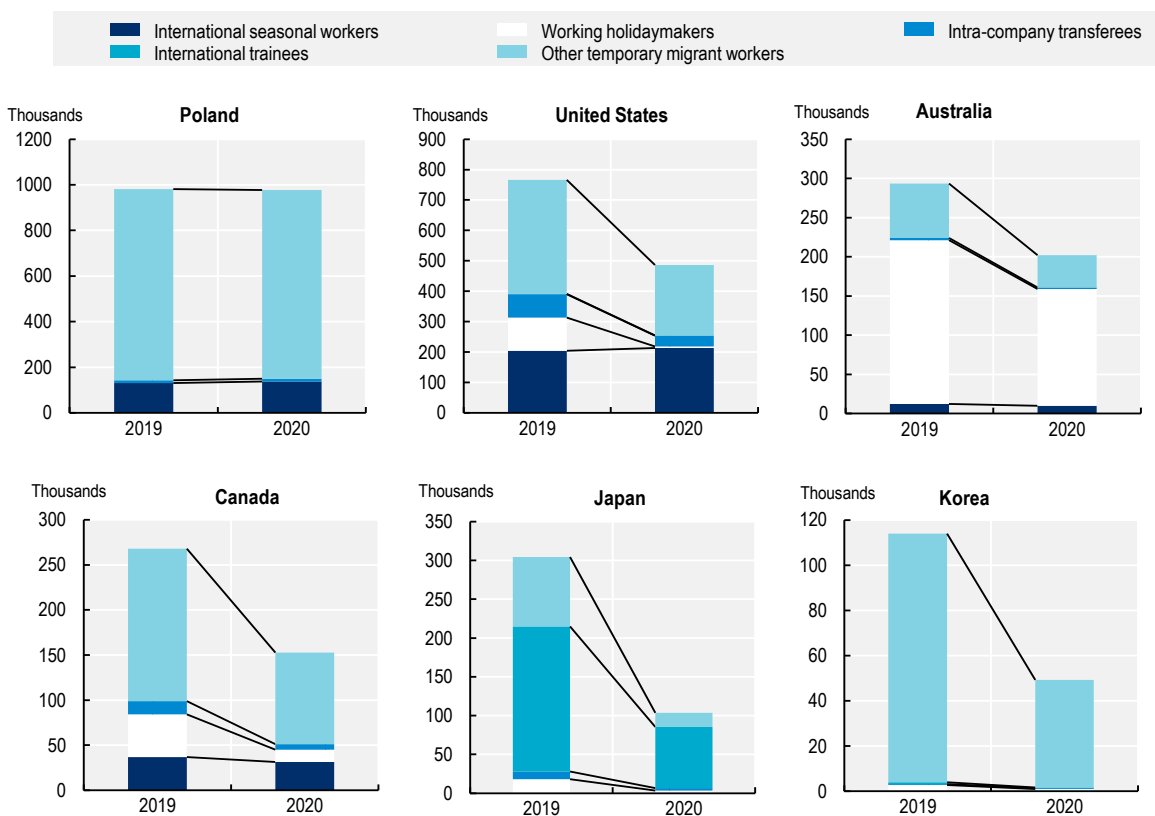
With the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing partial closure of national borders and various lockdown measures, international recruitment was primarily needed for harvesting activities in OECD countries.

Overall, it is important to note that, in 2020, inflows of seasonal workers decreased by only 9%, in other words markedly less than permanent migration and all other categories of temporary migration (Figure 1.5). In the top destination countries, that is the United States (213 000 seasonal workers) and Poland (137 000 seasonal workers), there was even a slight increase. On the other hand, a drop in arrivals of seasonal workers was registered in Canada, Australia and Norway, even though, over the previous decade, flows had tended to increase in these countries (Annex Table 1.A.2). The drop was particularly marked in Mexico.

Working holidaymaker programmes for young people play a major role in meeting low-skilled labour needs in Australia and New Zealand, here again in tourism and agriculture. Inflows into Australia under this programme fell by 29% in 2020 (Annex Table 1.A.2). The United States was the second most popular destination country for working holidaymakers in 2019. Youth participating in the Summer Work Travel Program are less present in the agricultural sector and, because of the restrictions associated with the health crisis, only 5 000 young people were recruited in 2020, compared with 108 000 in 2019. In other destination countries, the number of participants in these programmes also fell by at least two-thirds in 2020.

There is a particularly large number of international trainees in Japan, occupying low- or medium-skilled jobs, primarily in industry. Here, new recruitments dropped from 187 000 in 2019 to 79 000 in 2020 (Annex Table 1.A.2). A similar contraction may be seen in other countries with specific international trainee recruitment programmes. There has also been a marked reduction in mobility within multinational corporations as a result of the pandemic: intra-company transfers fell by 53% in 2020, the sole exception being to Poland, where inflows were up by 14% in that year (Annex Table 1.A.2).

**Figure 1.5. Inflows of temporary labour migrants (excluding posted workers) in 2019 and 2020, six main OECD receiving countries in 2020**



Note: Excludes posted workers and accompanying family of temporary migrant workers.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

Other national programmes exist for recruiting foreign workers (Figure 1.5). Poland, for example, has signed bilateral simplified recruitment programmes with Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. The great majority of workers employed in Poland under the simplified procedure, in particular in manufacturing, construction and agriculture, as well as administrative services, come from Ukraine. Two years running, the Polish economy recruited at least 1 million workers, and these flows have not been greatly affected by the pandemic.<sup>1</sup> Conversely, all other OECD countries registered a sharp reduction in their temporary labour migration, and in particular the biggest recruiters after Poland: the United States (-37%), Australia (-37%), Canada (-43%), Japan (-66%) and Korea (-57%) (Figure 1.5).

#### *Sharp increase in the number of worker postings within the EU/EFTA in 2019*

In 2019, almost 4.6 million<sup>2</sup> postings were registered in the EU/EFTA. At that time, in full-time equivalent terms, they amounted to nearly 0.8% of employment in the region. Posted workers are a special legal category among the temporary movements of workers within the EU/EFTA free movement area. These are employees or self-employed workers who go to another EU/EFTA country to work, while remaining affiliated to the social security system of the member country in which they generally carry out their activity (Regulation (EC) No. 987/2009). This exception aims to limit the administrative burden for employers, workers and social security bodies for short-term assignments. Employed workers may move from one branch to another within the same group or be employed by a temporary employment agency. The posting has to be registered in the country where the worker is affiliated, which means that statistics are available on this arrangement.

A distinction should be made between two different types of postings. Most postings (3.1 million, or 7 out of 10 in 2019) fall under Article 12 of the Regulation and take place in a single other member country, with 40% in the construction sector in 2019. They may not exceed 24 months and, on average, last 115 days, although there are wide variations from one country to another. Table 1.2 shows the trends in this type of posting over the past decade by destination country.

For all other postings, only the country of origin is known, as they either take place within at least two member countries (Article 13), as is the case for 1.3 million postings, or are governed by multilateral agreements (Article 16), for 80 000 postings in 2019 alone. Road transport accounts for 37% of Article 13 postings. This type of posting is not limited in time but, on average, lasts 312 days, or more than twice the length of Article 12 postings. In full-time equivalent terms, the economic importance to the European labour market of these workers, for whom there is no record of the country where they are working, exceeds that of the workers illustrated in Table 1.2.

There was an unprecedented increase in the use of postings in 2019 (+57%) as a result, in particular, of a sharp uptick in the number of postings under Article 12 (+77%). Previously the increase had come from an upward trend in the number of postings under Article 13. This upturn in postings may be explained by both greater familiarity with the procedure by labour-market actors and the introduction in various national legislations of sanctions for non-compliance with the law on posted workers.

As regards countries of origin, across all kinds of postings, Germany took first place in 2019 with 1.8 million postings, compared with less than half a million in the previous year. The upward trend is mainly due to the quadrupling of the number of Article 12 postings. Long the leading country of origin, Poland is now far behind Germany. It registered almost 650 000 postings in 2019, representing an annual increase of 7%. It is followed by Spain, Italy and Austria, from which there were between 200 000 and 250 000 postings each in 2019.

**Table 1.2. Postings of workers active under Article 12 in the OECD countries of the EU/EFTA, by destination country, 2011-19**

Thousands

Destination	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018/2019 change (%)	Average duration (postings starting in 2019, in days)
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>1 191.1</b>	<b>1 173.4</b>	<b>1 275.6</b>	<b>1 365.9</b>	<b>1 425.2</b>	<b>1 539.1</b>	<b>1 639.1</b>	<b>1 718.2</b>	<b>3 076.3</b>	<b>+79</b>	<b>115</b>
Germany	311.4	335.9	373.7	414.2	418.9	440.1	427.2	428.9	505.7	+18	..
France	162.0	156.5	182.2	190.8	184.7	203.0	241.4	262.1	450.2	+72	30
Austria	76.3	76.4	88.6	101.0	108.6	120.2	141.0	119.9	320.5	+167	..
Switzerland	62.6	64.9	78.1	87.5	97.7	104.3	105.7	113.8	247.0	+117	..
Netherlands	105.9	99.4	100.4	87.8	89.4	90.9	111.5	126.3	219.3	+74	..
Belgium	125.1	125.3	134.3	159.7	156.6	178.3	167.3	156.7	218.2	+39	48
Spain	47.6	46.1	46.5	44.8	47.4	52.4	60.5	63.9	177.1	+177	329
Italy	64.2	48.7	47.4	52.5	59.1	61.3	64.7	73.9	173.7	+135	47
United Kingdom	37.2	40.4	43.5	50.9	54.3	57.2	59.6	60.8	132.5	+118	166
Czech Republic	17.1	17.8	18.6	17.2	19.1	22.7	24.2	30.6	101.5	+232	155
Poland	16.0	16.0	14.4	14.5	17.9	17.8	20.6	26.7	93.6	+250	124
Sweden	24.4	26.1	29.4	33.0	37.4	39.1	44.0	53.8	85.5	+59	117
Luxembourg	24.3	19.7	20.5	21.8	21.7	26.6	32.7	36.5	52.9	+45	10
Portugal	13.3	11.4	10.7	12.8	15.4	18.1	22.6	29.0	50.5	+74	102
Denmark	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.9	13.4	15.7	15.6	20.3	46.3	+128	75
Norway	30.5	16.2	18.8	21.3	25.0	23.8	22.9	26.6	38.2	+44	161
Finland	22.2	22.5	19.9	6.6	18.6	21.0	22.3	19.6	35.5	+81	150
Slovak Republic	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.1	9.7	13.6	14.0	33.2	+137	107
Hungary	9.9	9.9	8.9	9.0	9.7	11.3	12.8	17.1	20.8	+22	244
Greece	7.8	6.8	4.8	4.7	5.7	6.4	8.1	11.2	17.4	+55	..
Slovenia	2.7	3.3	4.5	6.6	5.7	5.1	6.2	9.2	17.2	+88	54
Ireland	6.1	4.7	5.6	4.0	4.0	5.8	6.2	7.8	17.2	+120	228
Lithuania	2.2	3.5	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.3	3.0	10.1	+233	..
Latvia	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.2	5.2	+135	254
Estonia	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.7	3.0	3.2	5.0	+58	229
Iceland	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.0	2.1	+118	248

Note: The receiving country is unknown for 29% of the 4.6 million postings in 2019: when the posted workers is active in two or more member states and for postings originating from Norway and from part of Austria. In addition, in previous years, the receiving country is unknown for postings originating from Denmark, Finland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; therefore, comparability over time is limited. Data for Greece refers to the year 2018.

Source: De Wispelaere, De Smedt and Pacolet – HIVA-KU Leuven (2020).

StatLink  <https://stat.link/mazue7>

Switzerland and Austria also saw a sharp increase in the numbers registered, albeit at levels far lower than Germany: +152% (72 000 postings), +88% (1900 postings) and +79% (198 000 postings), respectively. Only Ireland and the Slovak Republic saw a small drop in the number of postings from their labour markets in 2019.

Almost half of the EU/EFTA OECD countries saw the number of Article 12 postings in their territories double in 2019 (Table 1.2). Overall, the increase was 79%, compared with 5% in the previous year. Germany is still the top destination country for this category of posted workers, but the increase has not been as great as in other countries. The main posting corridors under Article 12 seen in 2019 were between Germany and Austria (262 000 postings), Germany and France (214 000 postings) and Germany and Switzerland (181 000 postings).

### ***Interruption in the growth in the number of international students in 2020***

After increasing by nearly 50% on average in the OECD countries over one decade, the number of new permits issued to international students dropped markedly in 2020. The number of first permits fell by nearly 70% in the United States and Canada and 51% in Mexico (Table 1.3). In the European countries for which data are available, the reduction was, on the other hand, close to 40% (excluding internal movements within the EU), with the exception of France, where inflows fell by 19%, and Switzerland, where the inflows were stable. In Australia, the reduction was limited to 29%, as the academic year began in February, before the start of the pandemic. The number of international students present in OECD countries, which was more than 4 million in 2019, is likely to be down in 2020.

The most attractive countries for students are still the United States, which, in 2019, hosted nearly 1 million international students in its higher education institutions, and Australia and the United Kingdom, with approximately half a million each (Table 1.3). In 2020, on the other hand, inflows of new students in the United Kingdom were double those in the United States.

Germany, which saw a rapid increase in student flows in the past decade, now has one-third of a million international students, more than Canada – where inflows have, however, also grown – and France. Japan is the seventh biggest host country for international students.

On average in the OECD, international students accounted for 6% of tertiary students in 2019. The concentration of international students increases with level of study in all countries, with the exception of Australia, where international students account for 56% of Master-level students and 36% of doctoral-level students (Table 1.3). In Luxembourg, Switzerland and New Zealand, the majority of doctoral students are international students, compared with an average of 22% for the OECD.

In 2019, 60% of the 3.7 million holders of study permits in OECD countries came from Asia, particularly China (25%), India (9%) and Vietnam (3%) (Figure 1.6). In the European countries of the OECD, the share of European students among international students (45%) exceeds that of Asian students (29%). The most heavily represented nationalities are German (53 000 students), Chinese (52 000 students) and Ukrainian (40 000 students). France is the only OECD country where more than half of international students are from Africa.

Of the top 20 countries of origin of students registered in an OECD country in 2019, the nationalities that have increased the most since 2013 are Syrian (tenfold increase in numbers and the 20th nationality in 2019), Nepali (tripled, now the 6th nationality), Vietnamese (doubled, 3rd nationality), Indian (doubled, 2nd nationality) and Ukrainian (doubled, 12th nationality).

**Table 1.3. International students enrolled in OECD countries, 2020**

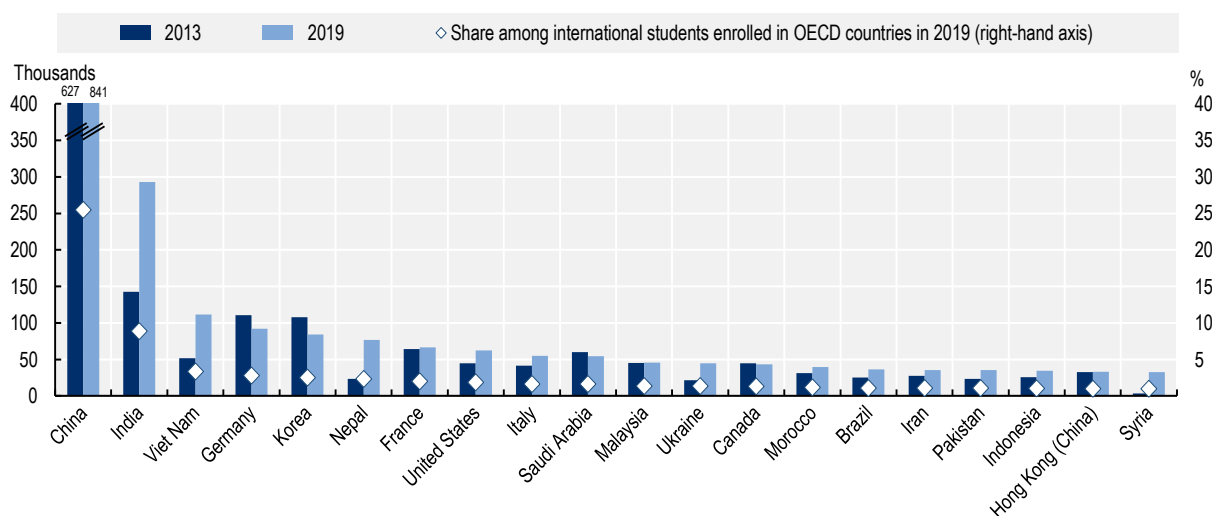
	Newly enrolled		Stocks					
	First permits issued in 2020 (thousands)	2019/20 change (%)	2019 (thousands)	Share of all students in 2019 (%)			First region of origin in 2019	Top three countries of origin in 2019
				Total tertiary education	Master level	Doctoral level		
Australia	122.6	-29	509	28	56	36	Asia	China, India, Nepal
Austria	2.2	-39	75	18	23	36	Europe	Germany, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Belgium	..	..	52	10	19	23	Europe	France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg
Canada	50.9	-70	279	16	19	34	Asia	China, India, France
Chile	..	..	10	1	3	18	LAC	Peru, Colombia, Venezuela
Colombia	..	..	5	0	1	3	LAC	Venezuela, Ecuador, Mexico
Costa Rica	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	46	14	17	20	Europe	Slovak Republic, Russia, Ukraine
Denmark	5.0	-41	32	10	20	37	Europe	Germany, Norway, Romania
Estonia	..	..	5	11	16	22	Europe	Finland, Russia, Ukraine
Finland	3.2	-39	24	8	11	24	Asia	Viet Nam, Russia, China
France	70.1	-19	246	9	13	38	Africa	Morocco, Algeria, China
Germany	..	..	333	10	16	12	Asia	China, India, Austria
Greece	..	..	28	3	2	4	Asia	Cyprus, Albania, Germany
Hungary	..	..	35	13	20	23	Europe	Germany, China, Romania
Iceland	..	..	2	8	11	38	Europe	United States, Philippines, Germany
Ireland	..	..	25	11	23	33	Asia	India, China, United States
Israel	..	..	11	3	5	8	Europe	United States, Russia, France
Italy	..	..	55	3	4	16	Asia	China, India, Iran
Japan	49.7	-59	203	5	10	20	Asia	China, Viet Nam, Nepal
Korea	28.2	-20	99	3	10	14	Asia	China, Viet Nam, Uzbekistan
Latvia	..	..	8	6	12	10	Asia	India, Uzbekistan, Germany
Lithuania	..	..	7	10	23	11	Europe	India, Belarus, Ukraine
Luxembourg	0.2	..	3	44	82	93	Europe	France, Germany, Belgium
Mexico	2.8	-51	33	1	2	8	N. America	..
Netherlands	11.8	-42	108	..	19	..	Europe	Germany, Italy, China
New Zealand	6.0	-75	53	21	36	50	Asia	China, India, United States
Norway	2.0	-48	12	4	7	22	Europe	China, Sweden, Nepal
Poland	..	..	55	4	5	3	Europe	Ukraine, Belarus, India
Portugal	..	..	36	10	12	31	LAC	Brazil, Cabo Verde, Angola
Slovak Republic	..	..	13	9	11	10	Europe	Czech Republic, Ukraine, Serbia
Slovenia	..	..	5	7	8	19	Europe	..
Spain	..	..	77	4	11	18	LAC	France, Ecuador, Colombia
Sweden	..	..	31	7	12	35	Europe	China, India, Finland
Switzerland	11.4	0	56	18	29	56	Europe	Germany, France, Italy
Turkey	..	..	155	2	6	6	Asia	Syria, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan
United Kingdom	224.4	-40	489	19	36	41	Asia	China, India, United States
United States	111.4	-69	977	5	13	25	Asia	China, India, Korea
<b>OECD Europe total</b>	..	..	<b>1 159</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>China, Germany, Ukraine</b>
<b>OECD total</b>	..	..	<b>4 050</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>China, India, Viet Nam</b>

Note: Newly enrolled students: data refers to permits delivered to international tertiary-level students, including students enrolled in language courses. Students benefitting from free mobility (intra-EU and Australia-New-Zealand movements) are not included. Stocks of international students: Data for Colombia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Korea, the Slovak Republic and Turkey refer to foreign students instead of international students; excludes Erasmus students in European countries.

Source: Newly enrolled students: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>; Stocks of international students: OECD Education at a Glance Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/edu-data-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/pqaz8y>

**Figure 1.6. Twenty main nationalities of international students enrolled in OECD countries, 2013 and 2019**



Note: Statistics refer to stocks of international students and exclude Erasmus students in European countries.

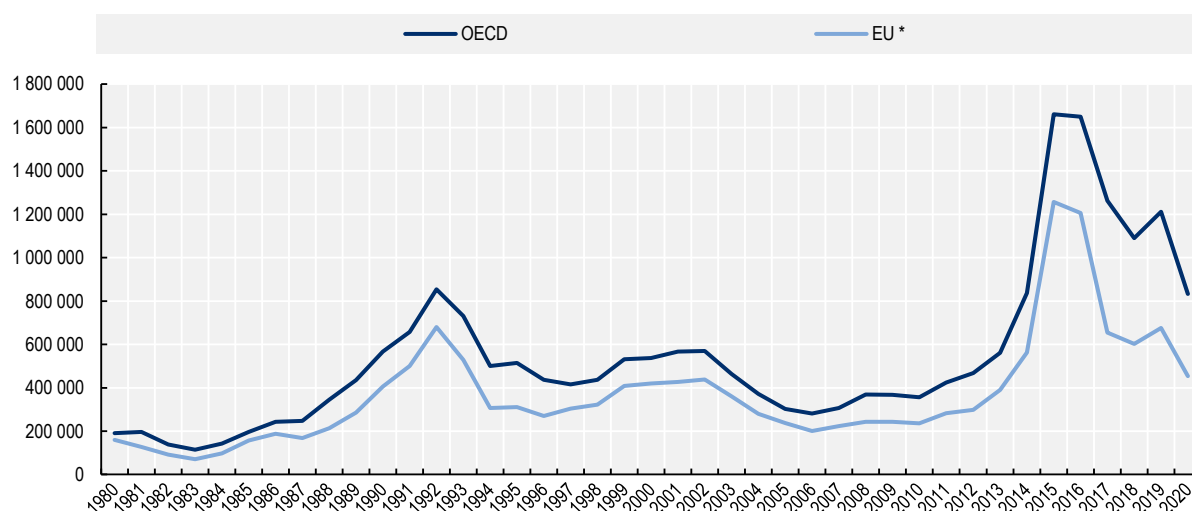
Source: OECD Education at a Glance Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/edu-data-en>.

StatLink <https://stat.link/r6xocq>

### Asylum seeking registered a sharp drop with COVID-19

The COVID-crisis initially led to a sharp drop in asylum seeking. Indeed, the number of new asylum applications in OECD countries fell by 31% in 2020 and amounted to 830 000 (Figure 1.7). This is the sharpest drop since the end of the Balkan crisis in the early 1990s. However, the overall number remained above any year preceding 2014 except 1992. Preliminary data for the first months of 2021 for EU countries indicate that the level remains below the years preceding the pandemic (Box 1.1).

**Figure 1.7. New asylum applications since 1980 in the OECD and the European Union**



Note: (\*) includes the United Kingdom.

Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from UNHCR and Eurostat.

StatLink <https://stat.link/2r0ix5>


### Box 1.1. Impact of the COVID-19 crisis on asylum applications in the EU

Over the course of 2018 and 2019, the number of first-time applicants in EU27 countries rose gradually from 45 000 per month to 55 000 per month. In 2020, from over 60 000 in January, it went down to a low in April during which only 8 000 requests were made, mostly in Germany (5 600), and in Sweden (850). The level remained extremely low in May and rebounded in June (28 400 requests) and July (37 600), after most strict lockdowns were lifted. However, since then, the number of new asylum seekers has remained significantly below the pre-COVID-19 level. At the end of April 2021, the monthly figure had still not reached the threshold of 40 000 applications in the EU.

Figure 1.8. Monthly asylum applications in the European Union, 2018-21



Source: Eurostat.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/59o18i>

The broad picture in terms of composition by origin countries of asylum seekers remained largely unchanged with the COVID-19 crisis (Table 1.4), suggesting that this crisis affected movements regardless of origin. In fact, the composition changed more between 2018 and 2019 than between 2019 and 2020. In 2020 as in 2019, Venezuela and Afghanistan continued to take the top spots in terms of origin and requests decreased for all countries of origin.

However, three countries witnessed a more moderate decline in 2020. Syria (-13%) is now third (previously fourth), Colombia (-12%) moved up from ninth to sixth position, and Cuba (-11%) has joined the top 10. It is worth noting that the number of applications by Colombians in Spain remained stable in 2020 and that requests by Cuban citizens in the United States increased in 2020 over 2019.

Among the ten main countries of origin in 2019, Nicaragua and Iran also registered sharp declines (-61% and -53%, respectively). Outside of the top 10, Haiti was the main country registering an increase in applications to OECD countries.



**Table 1.4. Top 10 origin countries of asylum applicants in OECD countries, 2018-20**

2018		2019		2020	
Afghanistan	95 689	Venezuela	93 305	Venezuela	70 928
Syria	82 681	Afghanistan	90 146	Afghanistan	66 031
Venezuela	65 201	Honduras	77 773	Syria	62 509
Iraq	59 449	Syria	71 611	Honduras	52 497
El Salvador	45 874	Guatemala	56 069	Guatemala	40 072
Honduras	41 336	El Salvador	53 566	Colombia	36 120
Nigeria	37 093	Iraq	46 980	El Salvador	32 986
Guatemala	34 835	Nicaragua	46 368	Iraq	24 952
Iran	33 508	Colombia	40 899	Cuba	19 677
Pakistan	30 559	Iran	30 587	Pakistan	18 467

Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on data from UNHCR and Eurostat.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/7tlasc>

Since 2017, the United States has been the OECD country receiving the largest number of asylum seekers. In 2020, more than 250 000 requests were made to the US authorities, down only 17% from 300 000 in 2019 (Annex Table 1.A.5). Over three-quarters of these requests were made by citizens of Latin American and Caribbean countries, in particular Guatemala (36 000), Honduras (31 000), Venezuela and El Salvador (23 000 each).

With 103 000 asylum seekers, Germany was the only other OECD country that received more than 100 000 requests in 2020. Asylum requests from Syrian citizens in Germany fell only slightly (-7%) and those from Afghanistan even increased by 4%. Spain was, for the first time on record, among the top three OECD destination countries, with more than 86 000 asylum seekers. Almost nine out of ten asylum seekers in Spain originate from Latin America and the Caribbean, mainly Venezuela and Colombia. In terms of numbers of asylum requests, France closely followed with 82 000. In France, requests from Albanian and Georgian citizens made up a quarter of those registered in 2019. At the same time, the number of asylum seekers from Afghanistan was stable (+2%). The other OECD countries with more than 20 000 asylum requests registered in 2020 were Mexico (41 200), Greece (37 900), the United Kingdom (36 000), Turkey (31 300), Italy (21 200) and Costa Rica (21 100). Among major recipient countries in 2019, Japan (-62%) and Korea (-57%) registered the strongest declines in 2020.

Overall, since 2008, only one-third of asylum seekers in the EU were women. The figure peaked at 38% in 2019 and declined slightly in 2020 to 36%. Elsewhere, the share of women tends to be higher; women comprise 46% of asylum seekers in Turkey and 41% in Mexico.

Only four OECD countries received more asylum seekers in 2020 than in 2019. The most prominent one is Austria (+20%), where the number of Syrian asylum seekers almost doubled. Colombia also registered an increase (+12%), driven by larger numbers of Venezuelans seeking asylum. Increases were also observed in Chile and the Slovak Republic, albeit with very low absolute numbers.

Nordic countries have long been top host countries of asylum seekers. However, in 2020, these countries received significantly fewer new asylum applications than in previous years. In fact, the year 2020 marks the lowest point in about 15 years for Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway. Sweden nevertheless received a significant number of asylum seekers in 2020, both in absolute and relative terms (1 350 per million inhabitants). The ratios recorded by Denmark (260), Finland and Norway (both at 250) are now well below the OECD average.

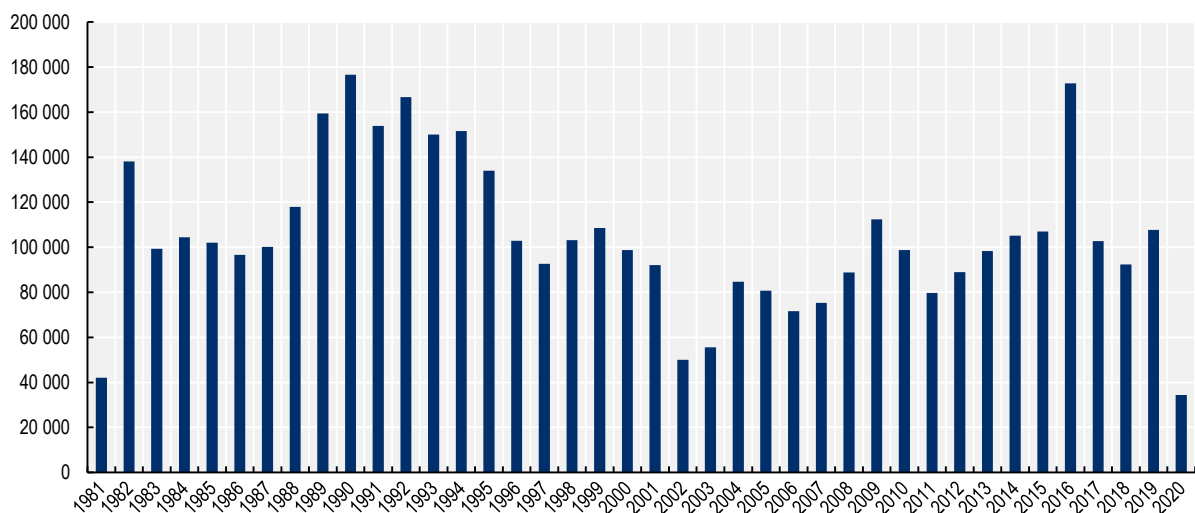
Relative to their total population, OECD countries altogether received 623 asylum seekers per million inhabitants in 2020 (Annex Table 1.A.5). With more than 4 000 new requests per million inhabitants, Costa Rica registered – as in 2019 – the highest ratio in 2020. Greece followed closely with 3 630, above Luxembourg (2 080), Spain (1 850), Slovenia (1 670) and Austria (1 440). Among the most important destination countries, some continued to register relatively high ratios, such as France (1 250), Germany (1 220) and the United States (750), while the United Kingdom (530), Canada (500) and Italy (350) stood below the OECD average. Ten OECD countries received fewer than 100 asylum seekers per million inhabitants. Apart from Slovenia, all Central and Eastern European countries are in this group, as well as New Zealand, Portugal, Chile and Japan.

The number of grants of international protection also fell sharply in 2020 (Table 1.5). However, at 18% over 2019, the decline was much more modest than for asylum. The decline was stronger outside of Europe, especially in Australia, Canada and the United States. The latter two countries accounted for more than half of the total decline in the OECD. At the same time, some countries saw a significant increase, especially Greece, Mexico and Spain. Indeed, for these three countries, the number of persons granted protection in 2020 was the highest ever recorded.

Between 2010 and 2019, resettlement programmes have allowed more than 1 million people in need of international protection to be transferred to an OECD country. The impact of the COVID-19 crisis on these programmes has been significant. Figure 1.9 shows that in 2020 only 34 400 refugees were resettled, two-thirds less than in 2019, and the lowest number on record.

The United States, by far the main country of resettlement, admitted only 9 600 refugees, a decline by almost two-thirds compared with 2019. Canada was second to the United States in 2020 with 9 200 resettlements (-69%). Despite a large drop (-80%), Australia remained the third destination with 3 700 arrivals, just above Sweden (3 200 resettled refugees, -39%). Among the countries with more than 1 000 resettled refugees in 2019, only Sweden and Norway managed to realise at least half of the resettlements achieved in 2019. The largest drops in relative terms were registered in the United Kingdom (-85%), Australia (-80%), and the Netherlands and France (both -78%).

**Figure 1.9. Refugees admitted under resettlement programmes, 1981-2020**




Note: Some data presented may differ from statistics published previously due to retroactive changes or the inclusion of previously unavailable data. More information about UNHCR's resettlement programme can be found at <http://www.unhcr.org/resettlement.html>.

Source: UNHCR.

**Table 1.5. Positive decisions on applications for international protection and resettlements, 2011-20**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2019/20 change (%)
Australia	13 976	13 759	20 019	13 768	13 756	17 555	21 968	16 250	18 762	13 171	-30
Austria	5 870	6 000	6 345	10 425	18 510	31 950	29 510	20 700	13 730	12 985	-5
Belgium	5 575	5 880	6 810	8 560	11 175	15 850	14 205	11 130	7 180	6 205	-14
Canada	27 880	23 098	24 139	24 068	32 111	58 914	41 477	45 493	48 533	25 485	-47
Czech Republic	705	225	365	410	480	445	145	165	155	115	-26
Denmark	2 210	2 590	3 935	6 140	10 730	7 715	2 755	1 650	1 785	600	-66
Estonia	10	10	10	20	80	140	115	50	50	30	-40
Finland	1 925	2 600	2 550	2 585	2 815	8 320	5 475	4 565	3 770	2 705	-28
France	10 870	14 425	16 245	21 090	26 635	35 770	43 190	47 005	47 720	30 725	-36
Germany	13 190	22 470	26 360	47 835	148 730	446 455	328 400	142 760	121 120	99 720	-18
Greece	590	625	1 410	3 850	5 875	8 545	12 015	15 805	18 595	35 775	+92
Hungary	205	460	420	560	470	435	1 290	365	60	130	+117
Iceland	10	20	15	45	100	170	220	245	455	580	+27
Ireland	195	195	290	590	730	1 145	1 115	1 615	2 335	1 725	-26
Italy	7 480	22 820	14 465	20 625	29 730	41 220	36 645	49 065	32 365	21 625	-33
Japan	287	130	175	144	125	143	94	104	101	..	..
Korea	38	60	36	633	234	320	409	632	..	..	..
Latvia	30	30	35	25	30	155	310	30	55	25	-55
Lithuania	25	60	60	75	90	220	350	160	90	85	-6
Luxembourg	85	45	140	160	255	820	1 310	1 015	705	765	+9
Mexico	262	389	198	348	615	1 760	3 335	5 756	7 903	18 122	+129
Netherlands	8 925	6 820	7 355	14 040	17 495	22 520	11 355	6 020	7 720	10 125	+31
New Zealand	2 741	3 032	3 385	3 551	3 784	4 021	4 149	4 191	3 615	2 316	-36
Norway	5 995	7 355	7 730	7 155	9 525	16 485	8 085	4 220	4 800	2 840	-41
Poland	575	590	735	740	695	380	560	435	275	365	+33
Portugal	95	115	135	125	235	330	670	660	545	95	-83
Slovak Republic	120	200	75	175	80	215	60	50	40	45	+13
Slovenia	20	35	35	45	50	175	150	135	100	90	-10
Spain	1 010	645	555	1 725	1 030	7 250	5 610	3 795	38 525	51 190	+33
Sweden	12 250	16 975	28 220	35 080	36 470	71 940	34 770	24 635	16 840	10 815	-36
Switzerland	6 800	4 580	6 605	15 575	14 745	13 955	15 455	16 630	12 055	11 120	-8
United Kingdom	14 950	15 810	14 470	14 970	20 515	22 260	21 865	24 960	31 525	..	..
United States	168 460	150 614	119 630	134 242	151 995	157 425	146 003	185 909	107 057	63 888	-40
<b>All countries</b>	<b>298 084</b>	<b>306 662</b>	<b>298 271</b>	<b>373 632</b>	<b>539 021</b>	<b>972 280</b>	<b>770 697</b>	<b>610 504</b>	<b>516 940</b>	<b>423 462</b>	<b>-18</b>
<b>All European countries</b>	<b>84 440</b>	<b>115 580</b>	<b>130 689</b>	<b>196 878</b>	<b>336 401</b>	<b>732 142</b>	<b>553 262</b>	<b>352 169</b>	<b>330 969</b>	<b>300 480</b>	<b>-9</b>

Source: Eurostat, OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

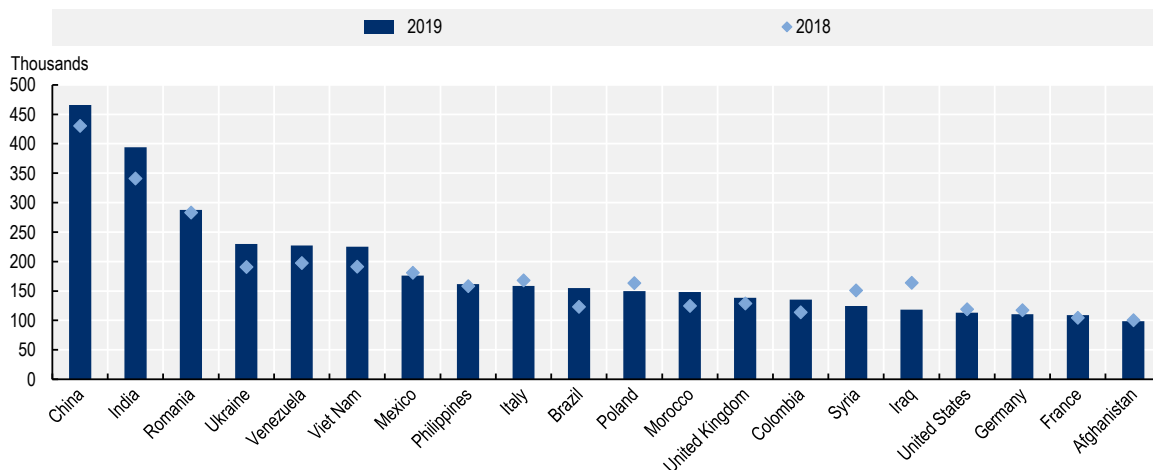
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### ***Chinese and Indians have continued to be the largest groups of new immigrants to OECD countries***

Data for 2020 are unfortunately not yet available, but pre-pandemic trends show interesting evolutions of the composition of migration to OECD countries by nationality. China reinforced its position as main nationality of origin of new migrants to OECD countries in 2019 (Figure 1.10). 465 000 Chinese migrants (+35 000 compared to 2018) arrived in OECD countries in 2019, which represents almost 7% of total

inflows. This increase is driven by significant growth in the number of Chinese migrants received by Japan and the United Kingdom just before the COVID-19 pandemic. In other main countries of destination, the numbers of new inflows remained stable, notably in Australia and Canada, or even fell slightly, as in the United States.

**Figure 1.10. Top 20 nationalities of origin of new immigrants to the OECD, 2018-19**



Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/dbjo59>

Migration flows of Indians to OECD countries continued to increase in 2019 (+53 000) and amounted to nearly 400 000 persons. In particular, the number of new Indian migrants increased sharply in the United Kingdom (+30 000), in Canada (+15 000), and to a lesser extent in Germany (+5 000).

Romanians remained the third origin group in 2019 with generally stable migration flows to the main OECD countries of destination, that is Germany (110 000 new migrants) and Italy (39 000). Changes were observed in smaller destination countries like Switzerland (+86% to 4 500) and the Netherlands (+26% to 12 000). Overall, the 290 000 Romanian migrants accounted for 4% of total flows to OECD countries in 2019.

Ukrainians rose to fourth place, as 230 000 Ukrainians immigrated to OECD countries in 2019 (+21% compared to 2018), most of them to Poland (110 000), the Czech Republic (22 000) and Hungary (21 000). Venezuelan and Vietnamese migrants follow closely with respectively 227 000 and 225 000 departures to OECD countries, which corresponds to double-digit increases of emigration flows to OECD countries.

Lawful migration flows of Mexicans to the United States, which account for almost 90% of overall OECD immigration of Mexicans, declined for the third consecutive year and stood at 156 000. Migration of Filipinos to OECD countries increased only slightly (+2%), but Filipinos moved up three places in the ranking of the most important origin nationalities due to the drop in emigration of Italian (-5%), Polish (-8%) and Iraqi nationals (-28%).

Other significant trends in 2019 include the continued rise of migration flows of Brazilians, Moroccans, and Colombians, and the continued decrease of inflows of Syrians.

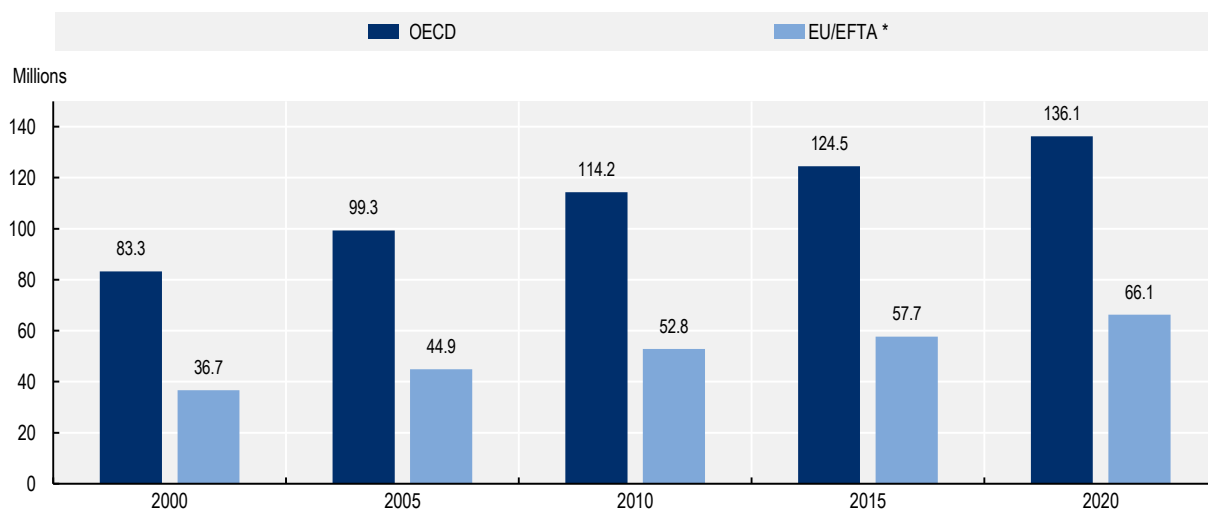
Most of the countries with high expatriation rates of their citizens to OECD countries are in South Eastern Europe (Annex Table 1.A.6). Albania (18 departures for 1 000 inhabitants), Romania (15), Bulgaria (13), Bosnia and Herzegovina (12), Croatia (11) and North Macedonia (11), all registered ratios above 10. Among countries with a population over 20 million, the highest ratios are observed for Venezuela (8), Ukraine (5) and Morocco (4).

## Size and composition of foreign-born populations in OECD countries

*The share of foreign-born continued to grow virtually everywhere*

The total foreign-born population living in OECD countries rose to 136 million in 2020 (Figure 1.11). On average, this represents an increase of 2.5% per year since 2000. Of these 136 million foreign-born, a third live in the United States, and almost 50% live in a European OECD country. The growth rate has fluctuated over the past two decades. Between 2000 and 2005, the foreign-born population grew by around 4% annually, before slowing down to 3% between 2005 and 2010 and to around 2% per year between 2010 and 2015 in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. The growth rate has, however, rebounded in European OECD countries due to the increase of migrants arriving in the region in 2014-15. Since 2015, the foreign-born population in this region has grown by 3% per year. This corresponds to an increase of around 15% in the foreign-born population in 2020 compared with 2015.

**Figure 1.11. Foreign-born population in the OECD area and Europe, 2000-2020**



Note: Estimated 2020 data for Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, France, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States. Data for the United States include an undetermined share of undocumented migrants. (\*) includes the United Kingdom.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>; Eurostat; UNDESA.

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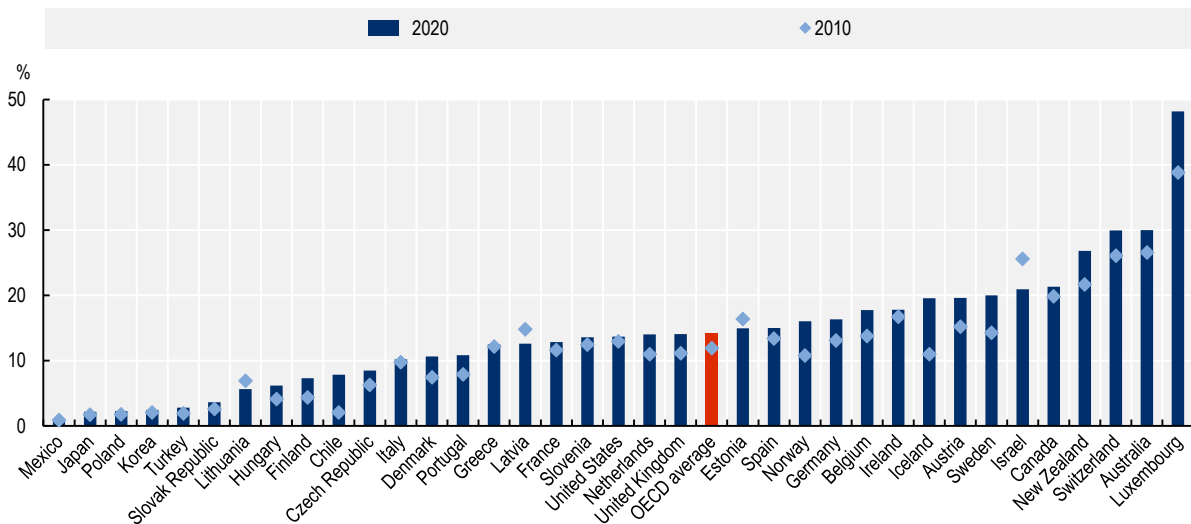
Over the last decade, the foreign-born population has increased in most OECD countries. On average, the foreign-born population accounted for 14% of the population in the OECD area in 2020, up from 11.9% in 2010. With the exception of the Baltic States and Israel, all countries contributed to this growth, and five countries saw the share of their foreign-born population grow by more than 5 percentage points over the period. The highest growth was recorded in Luxembourg (up by 9 percentage points), Iceland (8 points) and Sweden (6 points). For Iceland, this meant that the foreign-born population almost doubled between 2010 and 2020.

Countries with historically small shares of foreign-born also experienced a growth in their foreign-born population. Indeed, relative to the initial foreign-born population, the growth tends to be much larger in these countries. For example, Chile saw its foreign-born population increase by four times between 2010 and 2019 (from 2% to 8% of the population). In Hungary, the share rose by 50% from 2010 to 2020 (from

4% to 6% of the population). Similar increases in relative terms were also observed in other Central and Eastern European countries.

As in previous years, the proportion of foreign-born is highest in Luxembourg (48% of the total population), followed by Australia and Switzerland (both 30%), and New Zealand (27%).

**Figure 1.12. The foreign-born as a percentage of the total population in OECD countries, 2010 and 2020**



Note: Data refer to 2010 or the closest available year, and to 2020 or the most recent available year. The OECD average is a simple average based on countries presented. For Japan and Korea, the data refer to the foreign population rather than the foreign-born population.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>; Eurostat; UNDESA.

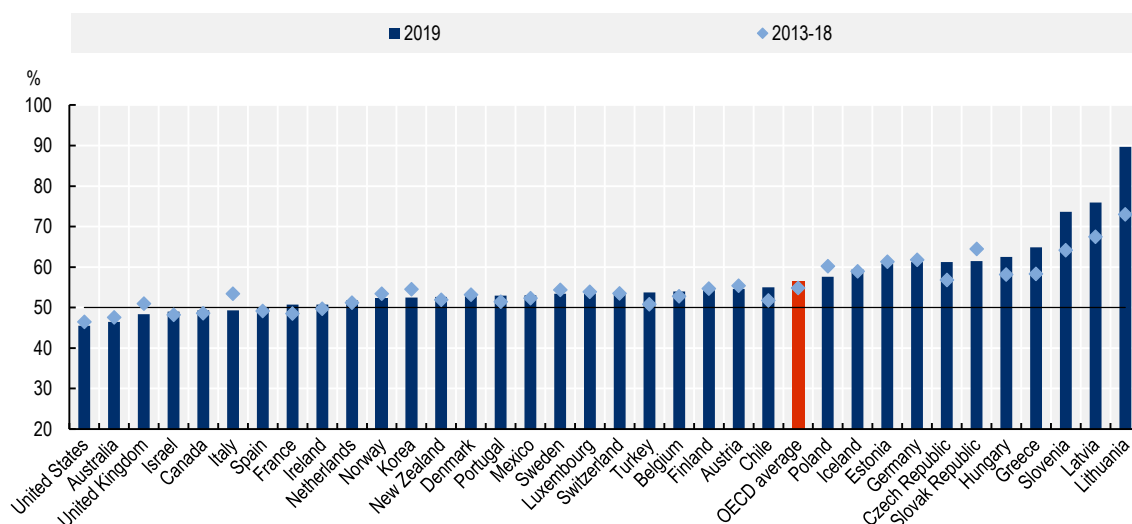
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### *The gender composition of migrant inflows to OECD countries is divergent, although men continue to comprise the majority*

Men have traditionally outnumbered women in migration flows and this continues to be the case even if the situation varies across OECD countries. In 2019, men represented on average more than 56% of new migrants to the OECD area (see Figure 1.13). The share was the same as the year before but slightly higher than what was registered over the period 2013-18 (+1.5 percentage points). Central and Eastern European countries, which already had a disproportionately high share of men among migrant inflows, saw the share of men rising further. At the same time, in 2019, the share of migrant women was higher than ever before in both Australia and the United States (both 54%). The share of women was also higher than before in the United Kingdom (52%).

Differences in the share of women in migration flows over time and across countries can partly be explained by the different categories of entry characterising the respective flows. Migration to the United States, for example, consists largely of family migration – a category among which women are overrepresented. About 60% of all family migrants to the OECD are women.

**Figure 1.13. Share of men in overall migration flows to OECD countries, 2013-19**



Note: The OECD average is the average of the countries featured in the figure above. For Chile, data refer to 2016 instead of 2019, for France to 2017 instead of 2019.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

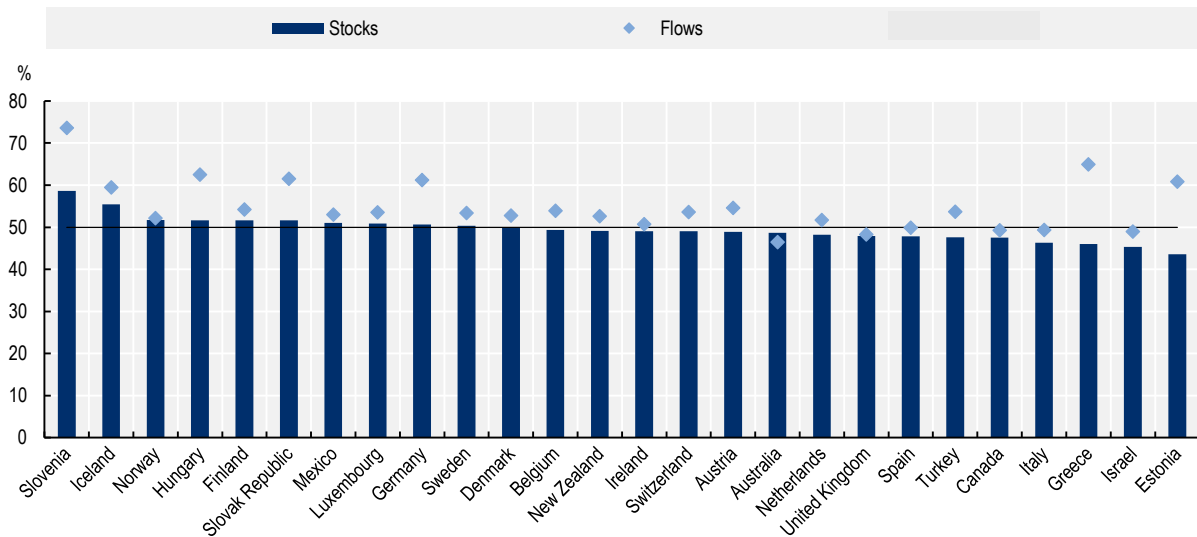
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For many years, men had represented the large majority of new migrants to Italy. However, the share of men has been falling since 2017. In 2019, one in two migrants was female. The proportion of women has also increased in Poland and the Slovak Republic – countries which saw an increase of 3 percentage points from the 2013-18 average. Despite the increase in Poland, the share of women remains low (42%), reflecting the predominance of labour migration in sectors where men are largely overrepresented.

In 2019, the highest share of men was observed in Lithuania, where men constituted 90% of all new migrants. In many other Central and Eastern European countries, the proportion of men among new migrants exceeded 60%. This is the case of Slovenia and Latvia, where men's share was particularly high (74% and 76%, respectively), as well as in Hungary, the Czech Republic, Estonia and Germany. Apart from Germany, these are all countries which have not been longstanding countries of immigration. The high share of men among new migrants in Germany is linked with the fact that migrant flow statistics in Germany include many short-term movements, among whom men are overrepresented.

Overall, only six OECD countries received more migrant women than men: the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, Israel, Italy and Canada. Apart from Italy, the gender balance has been relatively stable in these countries for many years, again reflecting the importance of family migration to these countries (both accompanying family and family reunification).

Family migrants also tend to stay longer, which partly also explains why the share of women among the total immigrant population is higher in most countries than among the inflow of migrants; women also tend to live longer (Figure 1.14). Indeed, whereas men account for the bulk of new immigrants in the majority of OECD countries, the majority of resident immigrants in most OECD countries are women. Across countries, there is also much less disparity with respect to the gender composition among resident immigrants than among new migrants. With respect to resident migrants, all countries are in a relatively narrow range of 40%-60% for each gender.

**Figure 1.14. Share of men in overall migration flows and stocks in selected OECD countries, 2020**

Note: 2019 for flow data, 2020 or most recent available year for stock data.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/gdlhfb>

### *Acquisitions of citizenship in OECD countries saw a record high in 2019, but dropped in 2020*

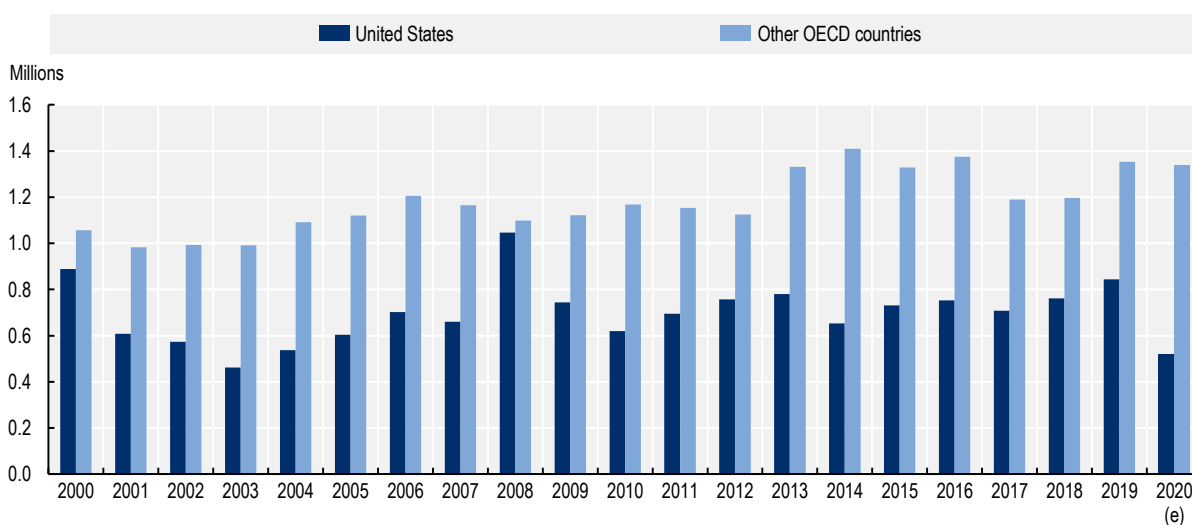
The annual global figure for acquisitions of citizenship has fluctuated around 2 million (Figure 1.15). In 2019, 2.2 million people became a citizen of an OECD country; this is more people than ever, representing a 12% increase compared to 2018. European OECD countries granted 42% of this total (918 000) and the United States 38% (843 000).

In 2019, the largest absolute increase in acquisition of citizenship was registered in the United States (+81 600 to 843 000). Among these newly naturalised Americans, 14% came from Mexico, followed by India, the Philippines and China. Canadian nationality was also granted in high numbers in 2019, with grants rising to 250 000 (+42%). The main countries of former nationality were the Philippines, India and Iran.

Increases in acquisitions of citizenship were also noticeable in Poland and Australia. In Poland, the number increased rapidly from 4 600 in 2018 to 12 900 in 2019. The majority were Ukrainian citizens. Acquisitions of Australian citizenship went up by 58% in 2019 to 127 700. Recent data shows that the highest level ever was reached in 2020 when 205 000 people became Australian (up by 60% from 2019). Of the new Australian citizens in 2019, 14% were born in the Philippines, 13% in India, and 5% each in Iran and China.




**Figure 1.15. Acquisitions of citizenships in OECD countries, 2000-20**



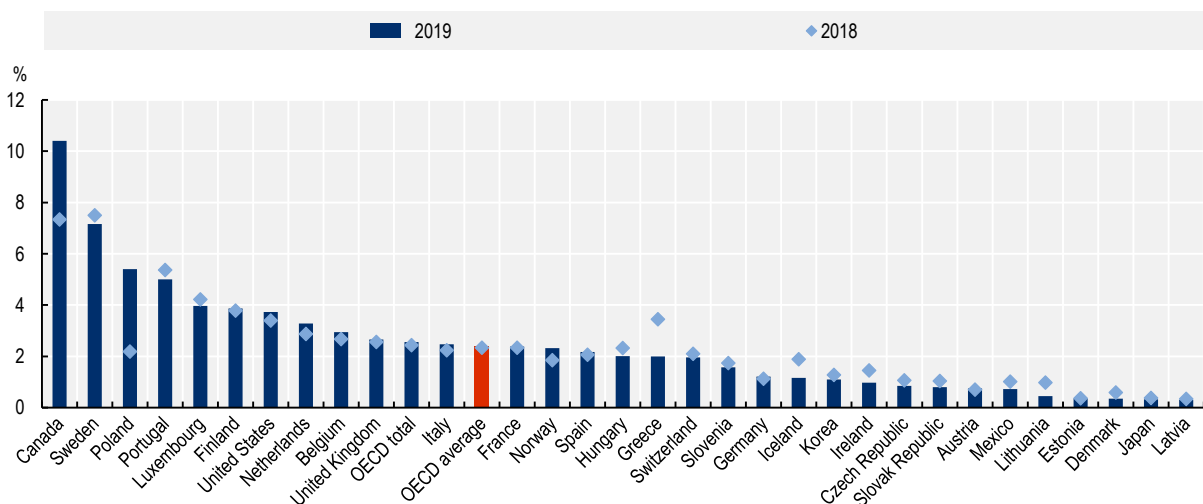
Note: The estimation for 2020 is based on preliminary data for 17 OECD countries accounting for 76% of the 2019 total.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/npvql>

Other notable increases occurred in Norway (+27%) and the Netherlands (+22%). In Norway, more than one in five new citizens were Somali citizens. Conversely, Chile and Greece registered the largest relative declines in 2019 (down by 80% and 41%, respectively). Over the past two decades, the granting of Danish citizenship has steadily declined in association with a tightening of access to citizenship. It fell to its lowest level on record in 2019.

**Figure 1.16. Acquisitions of citizenship as a percentage of foreign population, 2018-19**



Note: The OECD average is the average of the countries featured in the figure above.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/3sv1lr>

Looking at acquisitions of citizenship as a percentage of the foreign population, Canada is the leading OECD country with more than 10% of its foreign residents being granted Canadian citizenship in 2019 (Figure 1.16). Sweden, ranked second in 2019 with 7.2%. With 5.4% of the foreign population acquiring citizenship during the year, Poland climbed from 14<sup>th</sup> to third place. At 5%, Portugal came in fourth, followed by Luxembourg at 4%.

For those countries for which 2020 data are already available, the numbers of acquisitions have decreased by 17% compared to 2019. This is, however, largely due to the major drop in absolute numbers in the United States, where naturalisations fell by 327 000 to reach their lowest level since 2003 at 520 000. Part of the decline seems due to delays in the administration of naturalisations due to COVID-19 – related office closures that led naturalisation interviews to be postponed. The numbers have also fallen in other longstanding migration destinations such as in Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

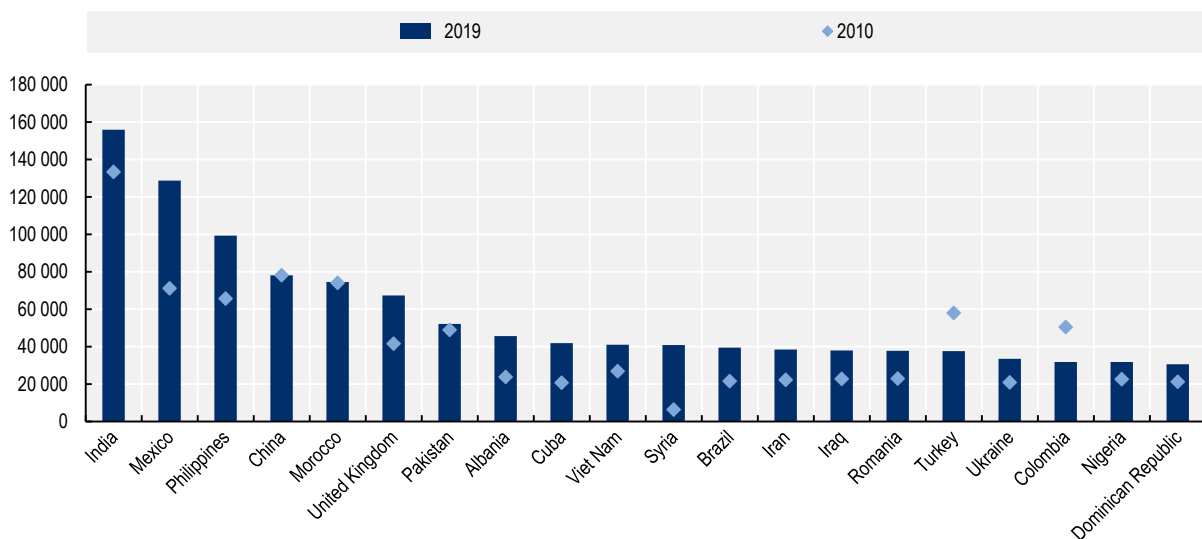
On the other hand, the acquisition of citizenship has risen by more than 25% in a third of the countries for which 2020 data are available, including Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

India was the main country of origin of naturalised OECD citizens in 2019, with about 156 000 cases. Four out of ten became US citizens, and around 20% became Canadian citizens and a further 20% British citizens.

The number of Mexican citizens who acquired the nationality of an OECD country has increased sharply from 71 000 in 2010 to reach 129 000 in 2019 (+ 81%). The overwhelming majority (95%) became US citizens. The Philippines, China and Morocco follow as the other main nationalities of origin (see Figure 1.17). These five countries were also among the top five origin countries in 2010. Slight changes have happened down the top 20 list since 2010. The number of naturalised Cubans has doubled since 2010, while the numbers have fallen for Turkish and Colombian nationals. In 2019, only 38 000 Turkish and 32 000 Colombian citizens naturalised (down by 35% and 37%, respectively, compared with 2010).

Following the large inflows of Syrians in light of the civil war in Syria and the following humanitarian migration around 2015, growing numbers are becoming eligible for citizenship of their OECD host countries. This has led to a sharp increase in the naturalisation of Syrian citizens. In 2019, around 41 000 Syrians became naturalised (one in two became Swedish citizens), compared with 6 200 in 2010.

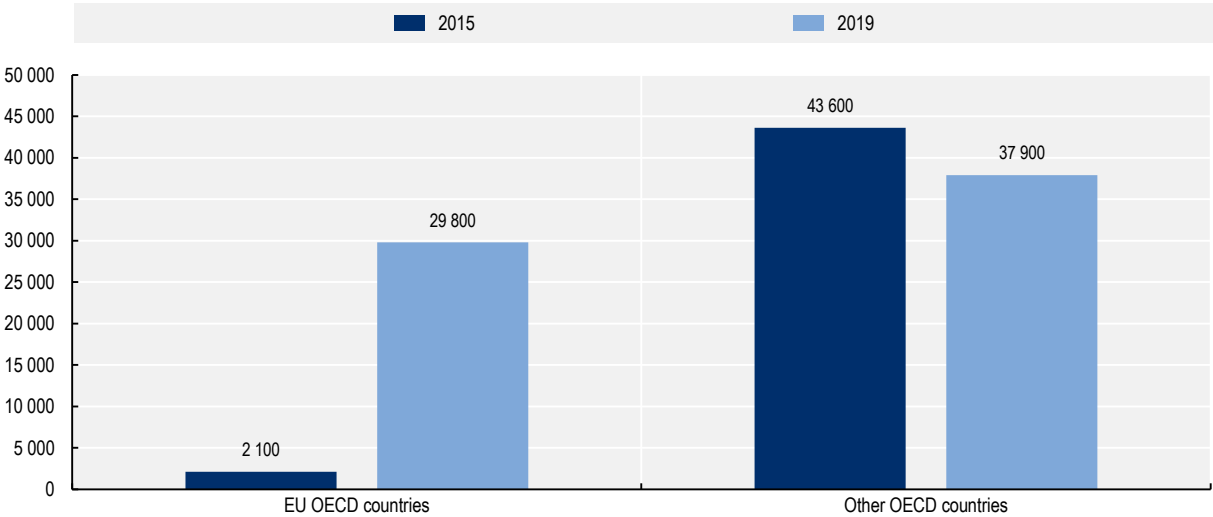
**Figure 1.17. Acquisitions of nationality in OECD countries: Top 20 countries of former nationality, 2019 and 2010**




Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

In 2019, around 25 000 nationals of the United Kingdom obtained citizenship from an EU OECD country. That figure was the highest on record and 15 times higher than in 2015, the year before the Brexit vote (see Figure 1.18). The increasing trend accelerated between 2018 and 2019. For example, citizenship take-up more than doubled in Germany from 6 600 in 2018 to 14 600 in 2019. It also almost tripled in Sweden, to 5 000, and increased by more than 50% in Belgium, to more than 1 600. Finland and Austria, too, registered sharp increases, although at lower levels.

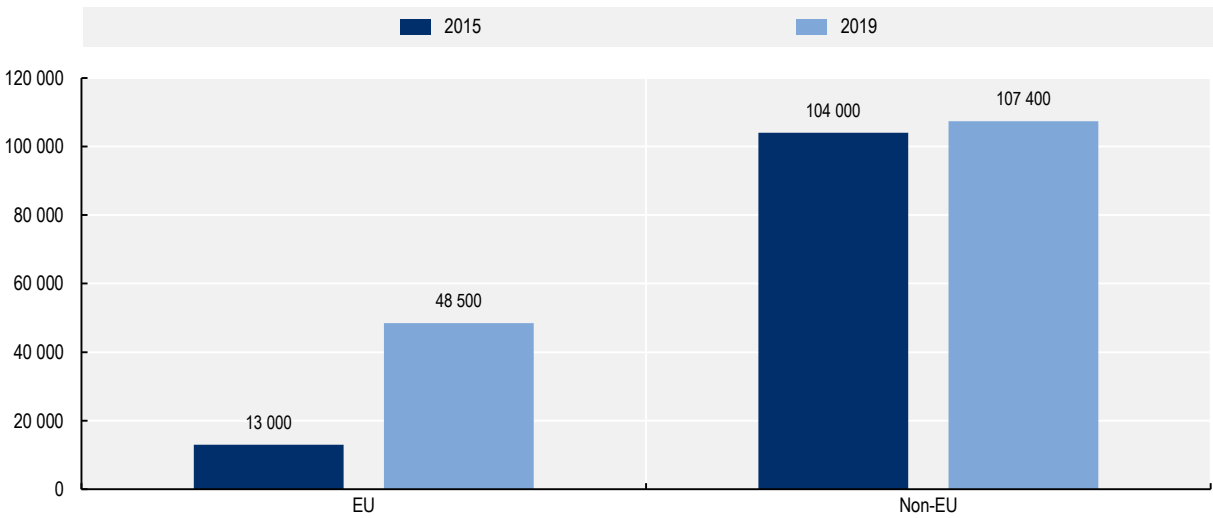
**Figure 1.18. Naturalisation of UK citizens in EU and non-EU OECD countries, 2019 compared with 2015**



Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

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**Figure 1.19. Naturalisation of EU and non-EU citizens in the United Kingdom, 2019 compared with 2015**



Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

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Concurrently, the number of EU citizens who have obtained British nationality has never been higher than in 2019 (48 500; Figure 1.19). This is four times higher than in 2015. For Italian and German citizens, the number of naturalisations was seven times higher in 2019 than in 2015; it was six times higher for Spanish and French citizens. Naturalisations of Polish and Romanian citizens also increased, but only by a factor of two and three, respectively – albeit from higher initial levels. The higher uptake among the former nationalities largely reflects their earlier period of immigration. While relative to the 2015 figures, the increase in UK citizenship take-up for EU nationals in 2019 was lower than the take-up of citizenship of an EU country in 2019 by UK nationals, it was higher in absolute terms.

## Recent trends in labour market outcomes for immigrants in the OECD area

In 2020, the world had to deal with its most serious pandemic for a century. The public health measures taken by all OECD countries to limit the spread of COVID-19 produced a sharp contraction in economic activity (OECD, 2020<sup>[1]</sup>), which affected the whole of the population, but in particular the most vulnerable groups, including migrants. For the latter, the economic crisis that began in 2020 put an end to a decade of progress on the labour market.

### *The long-term development of the situation of immigrants on the labour market*

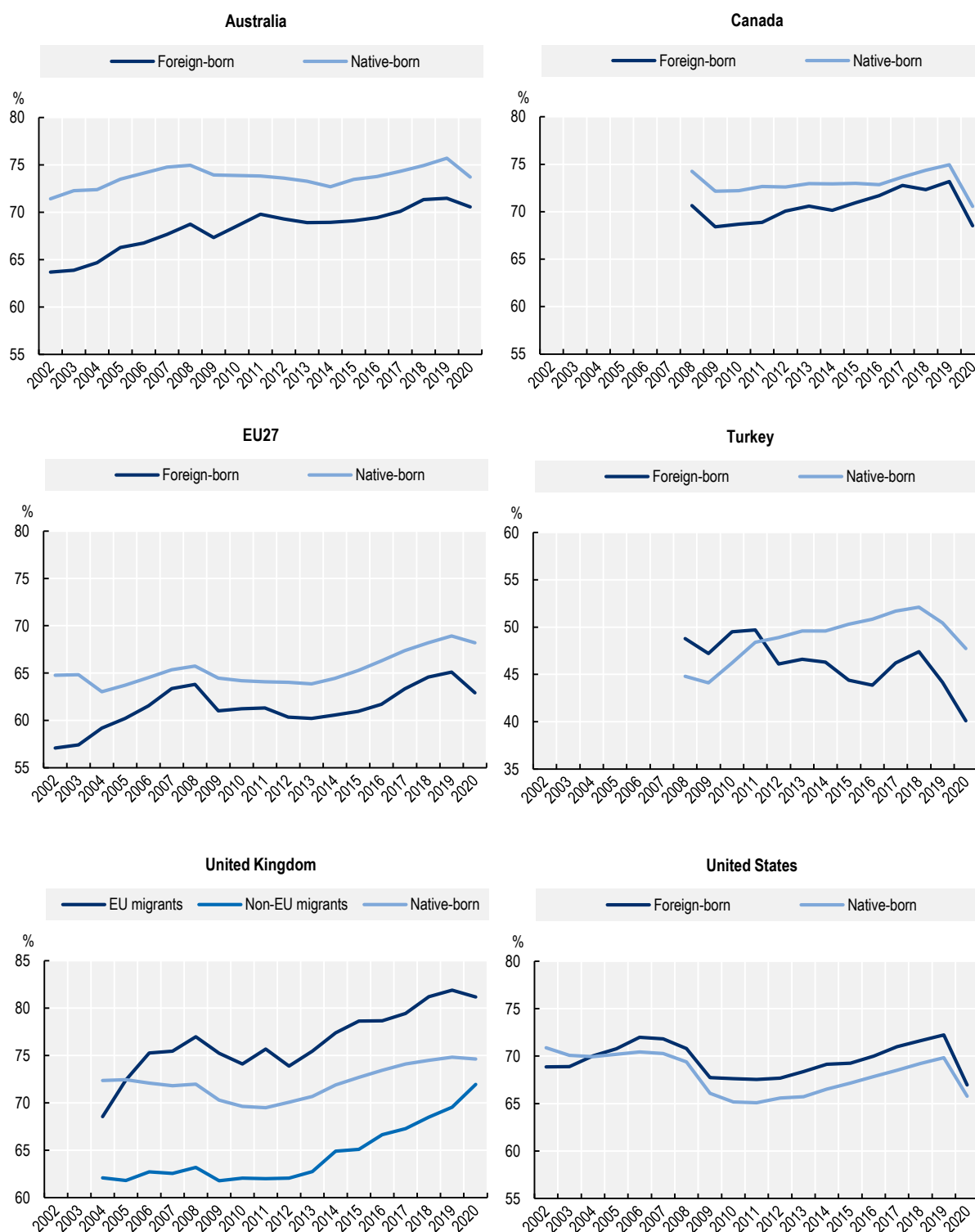
Labour market outcomes of migrants are more sensitive to cyclical variations than those of the native-born. In a period of expansion, the gap between the employment rate for migrants and the native-born tends to diminish. Conversely, during a period of economic contraction, migrants are often the first to lose their jobs and have more difficulty finding a new one.

Between 2000 and 2007-08, the migrant employment rate improved in all countries. In the EU27, for example, it increased from 57% in 2002 to 64% in 2008 (Figure 1.20), a level very close to that registered for the native-born (66%). The unemployment rate, which also dropped, nevertheless remained well above the native-born rate (12% compared with 7%, see Annex Figure 1.A.1).

Following the economic crisis of 2007-08, the employment situation deteriorated rapidly for both groups in most countries. The trend in the employment and unemployment rates was roughly of the same order for native-born people and migrants in the non-European countries and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, within the EU27, migrants suffered more from the economic crisis, because in general they are highly concentrated in industries that are most sensitive to business-cycle fluctuations (particularly construction and the manufacturing industry in 2007-08), more often under a fixed-term contract and with less job seniority (OECD, 2009<sup>[2]</sup>). As a result, the gap between the employment rate for migrants and the native-born doubled between 2008 and 2012. Since then, it has remained at 4 to 5 percentage points, despite the upturn in employment from 2013 onwards.

From 2010-11 onwards, there was a steady improvement in employment in most of the OECD countries, together with a reduction in the gaps between migrants and the native-born. In Europe, the migrant employment rate touched 65% in 2019, a level unseen in decades. The same holds true for Australia, where the migrant employment rate reached 72% in 2019, and for Canada, where it was as high as 73%. In the United States, where, since 2004, the migrant employment rate has been higher than the rate for the native-born, the former returned to the record level of 2006 (72%). In the United Kingdom, the employment rate of both EU migrants (82%) and non-EU migrants (70%) reached their highest levels since the 2004 EU enlargement.

Figure 1.20. Employment rates by country of birth, 2002-2020



Note: Data for the United Kingdom refer to the first three-quarters for every year.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada: Labour Force Surveys; the United States: Current Population Surveys.

The economic crisis associated with the COVID-19 pandemic brought these trends to an abrupt halt. In the United States, the employment rate for migrants in 2020 is the lowest recorded since data on this indicator have been available (2002). In the EU, the migrant employment rate returned to the 2009 level, still higher than that of the early 2000s, when the immigrant population was characterised by a high level of inactivity among women. Only the United Kingdom bucks this trend, with an increase in employment rates in 2020 (based on provisional data),<sup>3</sup> in essence due to selective departures (see below).

### ***Immigrants' labour market outcomes worsened in most OECD countries in 2020***

In 2020, labour market outcomes generally worsened in all OECD countries, both for the native-born and for migrants. However, the impact of the crisis differed widely from one country to another, depending on the success and extent of employment support mechanisms. On average, within the OECD area, the migrant employment rate fell from 69.2% to 67.34%, while their unemployment rate increased from 8.3% to 10% (Table 1.6). In the EU27, the migrant employment rate dropped from 65.2% to 63.1%, and their unemployment rate increased from 11.1% to 12.4%. On average in the OECD in 2020, the migrant employment rate was lower by 1.8 percentage points than the rate for the native-born, and the unemployment rate was 3.4 percentage points higher. The gap reached 5.2 percentage points and 6 percentage points, respectively, within the EU. However, these trends are less dramatic than those seen after the 2007-08 crisis, when, in 2009, the migrant employment rate dropped by 3 percentage points and the unemployment rate rose by 3 percentage points.

The migrant employment rate fell substantially in three out of five OECD countries, and the unemployment rate increased significantly for three out of four. The situation deteriorated most markedly in the Nordic countries (with the exception of Denmark and Finland), Southern Europe (apart from Greece), Hungary and the Slovak Republic, the Baltic countries and the OECD countries in the Americas (Table 1.6). In Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica, the United States and Canada, where job retention schemes, if any, were modest (OECD, 2020<sup>[3]</sup>), the migrant employment rate declined by 4.7 to 7.1 percentage points – figures notably higher than those for the native-born.

A clear increase in the gap in the unemployment rate according to place of birth may also be seen in Europe, particularly when migrants are heavily overrepresented in short-term contracts. This is the case, in particular, in Spain, where the migrant unemployment rate increased six times more than for the native-born. A similar situation is seen in Sweden, with an increase four times higher. The overexposure of migrants to cyclical variations in the labour market may be partly attributable to their concentration in specific sectors (Annex Table 1.A.6), in particular hospitality (hotels and restaurants), the sector most seriously affected by the economic crisis associated with the COVID-19 pandemic (Box 1.2).

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, it should be noted that the migrant employment rate has not substantially changed in two out of five OECD countries (one-quarter of countries as regards the unemployment rate). In Poland and Greece, labour market indicators for migrants have actually improved. In Poland, however, the migrant employment rate increased even as total migrant employment fell by 15%, as a result of major outflows from the labour market or the country, or from a drop in temporary migration.

**Table 1.6. Immigrants' labour market outcomes in OECD countries in 2020**

	2020		Annual change		Gap with the native-born in 2020	
	Percentages		Percentage points		Percentage points	
	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Australia	7.1	71.0	+1.6	-1.3	+0.7	-2.7
Austria	10.5	66.7	+2.2	-2.2	+6.6	-7.4
Belgium	10.7	57.8	+0.3	-0.9	+6.2	-8.6
Canada	10.8	68.5	+4.5	-4.7	+1.7	-2.1
Chile	7.5	76.9	..	..	-0.8	+16.7
Colombia	17.4	61.4	+2.6	-6.4	+1.2	+3.4
Costa Rica	20.5	60.2	+8.1	-7.1	+0.9	+6.0
Czech Republic	3.0	79.3	+0.1	+0.1	+0.4	+5.1
Denmark	8.6	66.7	+0.2	+1.0	+3.2	-8.8
Estonia	8.4	74.5	+2.2	-0.1	+1.6	+0.9
Finland	13.8	64.5	+1.8	+0.3	+6.3	-8.2
France	12.6	59.1	-0.5	+0.2	+5.2	-7.2
Germany	5.6	70.8	..	..	+3.0	-7.4
Greece	27.7	53.1	-0.9	-0.2	+12.2	-3.4
Hungary	5.6	74.3	+2.8	-3.1	+1.3	+4.8
Iceland	11.7	75.3	+7.0	-7.1	+6.9	-5.7
Ireland	7.2	68.6	+1.3	-2.9	+1.9	+1.2
Israel	4.2	78.3	+0.8	-0.8	-0.3	+14.2
Italy	12.5	58.4	-0.5	-3.0	+3.7	+0.4
Korea	7.4	66.3	+2.2	-1.8	+3.4	-0.2
Latvia	9.8	70.9	+2.8	+0.4	+1.5	-0.8
Lithuania	8.9	70.6	+3.3	-1.3	+0.1	-1.1
Luxembourg	8.2	71.0	+1.4	-1.0	+3.3	+8.5
Mexico	6.5	47.4	+1.1	-5.8	+1.9	-10.2
Netherlands	6.7	66.1	+0.7	-0.4	+3.3	-13.7
New Zealand	4.4	78.1	+0.8	+0.3	-0.5	+1.9
Norway	8.9	68.0	+1.4	-1.8	+5.5	-8.5
Poland	4.8	77.4	-0.9	+2.4	+1.6	+8.8
Portugal	8.9	74.2	+0.5	-2.1	+2.1	+5.8
Slovak Republic	6.2	71.2	..	-7.5	-0.6	+3.7
Slovenia	7.0	69.4	+1.1	+1.4	+2.2	-1.6
Spain	23.4	57.4	+4.5	-5.3	+9.7	-4.4
Sweden	19.0	63.5	+3.5	-2.3	+13.8	-15.9
Switzerland	7.5	77.0	+0.2	-0.1	+3.8	-4.4
Turkey	15.8	40.1	+1.2	-4.1	+2.5	-7.6
United Kingdom	5.0	75.5	+0.6	+1.0	+0.9	+0.9
United States	9.0	67.0	+5.9	-5.2	+1.0	+1.2
<b>OECD average</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
<b>OECD total</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+2.2</b>
<b>EU27</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>-5.2</b>

Note: Gap with the native-born refers to the difference between the corresponding rates of foreign-born and native-born. OECD total is a weighted average and OECD average a simple average. Data for the United Kingdom refers to the first three-quarters only of the periods of reference. Data for Germany refers to 2019 instead of 2020. Data for Chile refers to 2017. Data for Korea refer to the whole population aged 15-59 (for the native-born rates) and to the foreigners and the recently naturalised aged 15-59 (for the foreign-born rates). OECD average and OECD total exclude Chile and Germany (for which 2020 data are not available) and Costa Rica (that entered the OECD in 2021).

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada, Israel; New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN)*; Colombia: *Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH)*; Costa Rica: *Encuesta Continua de Empleo (ECE)*; Korea: Foreign Labour Force Survey and National Labour Force Survey; Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE)*; the United States: Current Population Surveys.

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The situation is similar in the United Kingdom, where the migrant employment rate also increased by 1 percentage point in 2020 (Table 1.6), while migrant employment declined. In the United Kingdom, the increase in the employment rate is due, in particular, to an increase in departures by nationals of EU member countries against the background of an economic crisis and the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU. The employed population born in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe fell by 17% in 2020, compared with -4% for those born outside the EU. However, in the United Kingdom, the migrant unemployment rate was higher in 2020 than it was in 2019.

For other countries, such as France or Switzerland, on the other hand, stable labour market indicators reflect the absence of a major impact so far of the crisis on labour market integration of migrants. These two countries are among those that implemented the most far-reaching job retention schemes: at least 45% of employees were supported by these schemes during the pandemic (OECD, 2020<sup>[3]</sup>). A similar situation may be seen in other contexts in the Czech Republic and Denmark.

In almost two out of five OECD countries, migrants are more likely to remain in employment than the native-born. This is particularly the case in countries where a large share of the flows is made up of labour migration from nearby countries and free movement, as in Central Europe (in particular Poland and the Czech Republic), Luxembourg and also Portugal, where the gap is greater than 5 percentage points in favour of migrants. This is also the case outside Europe, in Latin American countries and New Zealand.

Beyond the changes measured by the unemployment or employment rates, in highly unfavourable economic conditions and a difficult public health situation, some working age people may be discouraged or prevented from seeking employment and therefore be regarded as inactive. This “unemployment halo” effect (or involuntary inactivity) intensified during the lockdowns introduced to tackle the pandemic.

Along these lines, between 2019 and 2020, the participation rate fell significantly in half of all OECD countries. In one-third of these countries, most of the net job losses resulted in situations of inactivity and not of unemployment. This is the case, in particular, in the countries of Latin America, Southern Europe, Belgium and Ireland. This trend is especially marked in the case of immigrants in Italy, where there is a concurrent drop in the employment rate (-3 percentage points), the unemployment rate (-0.5 percentage points) and the participation rate (-3.9 percentage points).

By contrast, the sudden deterioration in the conditions on the labour market may prompt certain people who were previously unlikely to seek work to look for additional household income. This is why, during the economic crisis of 2007-08, an increase in the participation rate of immigrant women could be seen in several OECD countries (OECD, 2009<sup>[2]</sup>). A similar trend seems to be emerging in several Nordic countries, some Baltic countries, the United Kingdom and Slovenia, where the participation rate for immigrant women increased from 1.8 to 3.5 percentage points in 2020, leading to an increase in both employment and unemployment.



### **Box 1.2. Job losses affected migrants more severely than the native-born in crisis-hit sectors but relatively less in growth sectors**

There is a sectoral aspect to every economic crisis. For instance, the crisis of 2007-08, which had a serious impact on real estate, also hit the construction sector hard. The economic crisis associated with the COVID-19 pandemic is no exception, with a strong sectoral dimension. All activities related to tourism and hospitality were heavily affected, as were services regarded as non-essential.

In 2020, the sectors in which employment fell most sharply, irrespective of the country, were domestic services and hospitality, and also, to a lesser extent, administrative and support services (cleaning, security, etc.). It is precisely in these three sectors that migrants are most strongly concentrated (OECD, 2020<sup>[4]</sup>). Relatively speaking, the economic crisis, on the other hand, spared other sectors, such as public administration, energy distribution and information and communication. Migrants are usually underrepresented in these sectors, with the exception of information and communication.

Aside from the composition effect, migrant employment may also be affected to a greater or lesser extent within each sector. Figure 1.21 shows that, in 2020, there were comparable trends in employment of migrant and native-born people in Europe in all sectors, but to varying degrees. In the sectors worst hit by the crisis, the fall in employment almost always affected migrants more severely than their native-born peers. In the EU27, the number of migrants employed in hospitality dropped by nearly 15% between 2019 and 2020, compared with 12.5% for the native-born. The drop in migrant employment was also twice that of native-born employment in construction. In this sector, migrants are more often employed as sub-contractors, who are the first to lose their jobs if the building site is temporarily or permanently shut down.

Conversely, in the sectors least affected by the crisis, migrants benefited more from the growth in employment than their native-born counterparts. This is the case in the sectors that, in the past few years, recruited heavily abroad. In the EU27, in scientific and technical activities (including research), for example, the growth in employment in 2020 was exclusively made up of migrants. Migrants also benefited more from growth in employment in the information and communication sector.

The situation is somewhat more mixed in the OECD countries outside the EU. In the United States, the fall in employment in domestic services was respectively -28% for migrants compared with -12% for the native-born. In the United Kingdom, there were two notable exceptions. In 2020, the finance sector saw a drop of 5% in its migrant staff, while the number of native-born workers increased by 4%. One explanation for this trend is the major role played by teleworking, including international telework, in this sector. Moreover, the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU may have led European migrant workers or those specialising in European finance to leave. Brexit and border closures may also have played a role in the fall in immigrant employment in transportation and storage (-12%), whereas there was an increase in this sector for the native-born.

**Figure 1.21. Change in the population in employment by industry and country of birth, 2019-2020**



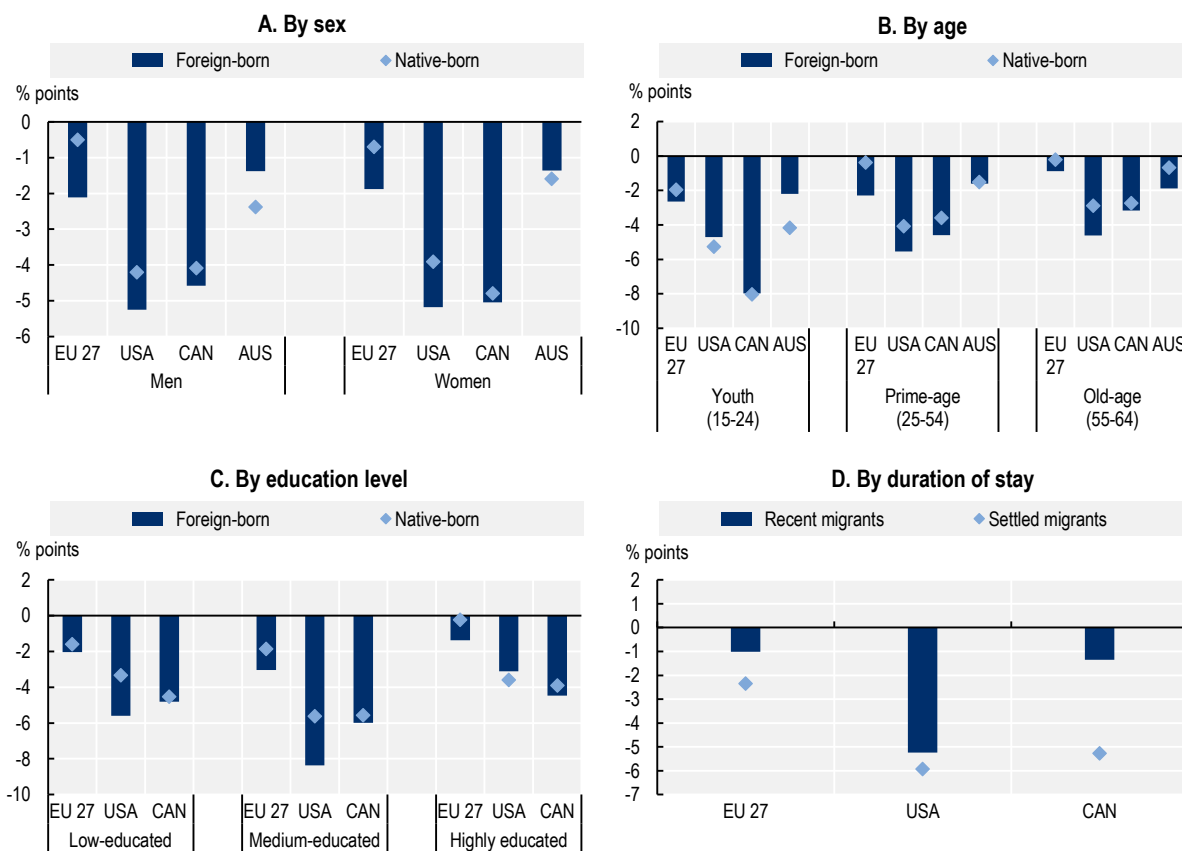
Note: Data for the United Kingdom refer to the first three quarters for every year.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); the United States: Current Population Surveys.


### Trends differ along sociodemographic lines

Figure 1.22 shows the changes in employment rates by gender, age, level of education and length of stay in the EU27, Australia, Canada and the United States. There is an apparent deterioration in the employment situation between 2019 and 2020 of all groups, but to different degrees.

**Figure 1.22. Changes in employment rates by demographic group and country of birth, in selected OECD countries, 2020 compared to 2019**



Note: The reference population is the working-age population (15-64). "Low-educated" refers to less than upper secondary attainment, "medium-educated" to upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary, "highly educated" to tertiary. "Recent migrants" refers to migrants who have been in the country for less than five years and "settled migrants" to migrants who have been in the country for five years or more.  
 Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada: Labour Force Surveys; the United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/o6var0>

### *Integration of immigrant women in the labour market*

The lower employment rate observed in most OECD countries seems to have affected immigrant men and women in a relatively similar way, except in Canada, where the employment rate for immigrant women declined by more than half a percentage point more than for their male counterparts.

The structural difference in the male and female employment rates is much greater for migrants than for the native-born, with a gap of more than 10 percentage points in most OECD countries (Annex Figure 1.A.2). This is particularly so in the United States, where the employment rate for immigrant women is 22 percentage points lower than for their male counterparts (compared with 7 percentage points for the native-born). In Australia, although the gap in the male-female migrant employment rate has fallen to its lowest level for 20 years (14 percentage points), it is still almost three times higher than that of the native-born (a gap of 5 percentage points, halved in about 10 years). In the EU27, the male-female gap shrank to its lowest level for the native-born in 2020. It remains wide (9 percentage points), although not as wide as for migrants (16 percentage points). It should be noted that the COVID-19 pandemic did not disproportionately worsen the situation of immigrant women on the labour market.

### *Young migrants are often most exposed*

In most of the OECD, migrants of all age groups suffered more from the deterioration in the employment situation than their native-born counterparts. Young people are often the first to be affected during a recession, not least because transitioning from the school system to employment becomes more difficult, but also because, at the start of their working life, they are more likely to be on a fixed-term contract. However, in Europe, the United States and Australia at least, the impact of the pandemic on the integration of young migrants into employment is dissimilar to that on prime-aged workers. In these countries, the labour market adjustment, however, partly occurred at the intensive (number of hours worked) rather than extensive (employment) margin: on average in the OECD, the number of hours worked by young people dropped by 26% in the second quarter of 2020, almost twice the decline of their prime-aged counterparts (OECD, 2021<sup>[5]</sup>). As regards employment of young migrants, Canada stands out with a spectacular drop of nearly 8 percentage points in the employment rate, almost twice that for other workers. That said, there is no significant gap between young migrants and young native-born people.

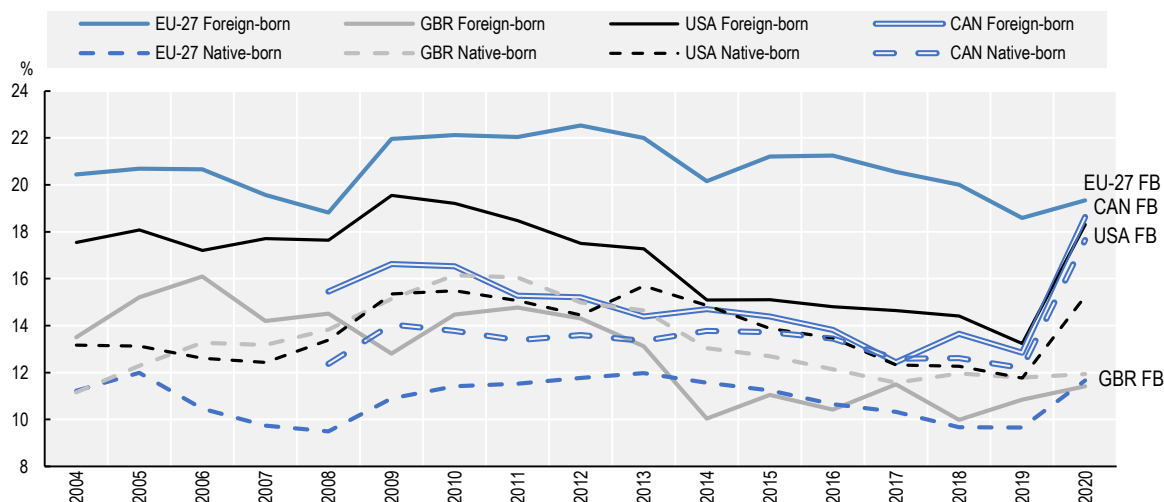
For young people under 25 years old, the share of the population not in education, employment or training (NEET rate) is a useful additional indicator to assess the risk of exclusion from the labour market. In North America, the NEET rate for young migrants, which had been steadily declining since 2010, increased sharply following the deterioration in the employment situation between 2019 and 2020, rising from 13% to 18% in the United States and to 19% in Canada. These are the highest levels seen over the past 15 years (Figure 1.23).

By contrast, the NEET rate for young migrants in the EU27 (19%) and the United Kingdom (12%) increased only slightly, remaining well below its level at the start of the 2010 decade, when it rose as high as 23% in the EU and 15% in the United Kingdom. Although it is still high (+7 percentage points), the gap with young native-born people actually diminished slightly in 2020 in the EU27.

Unlike the countries of North America, where the increase in NEETs came primarily from job losses, in Europe young people were often able to benefit from job retention schemes (OECD, 2021<sup>[6]</sup>). The increase in the NEET rate may also have been mitigated by a strong increase in enrolment for training or studies during the pandemic period.

**Figure 1.23. NEET rates by place of birth in selected OECD countries, 2004-2020**

Share of the population aged 15-24 that is not in employment, education or training



Note: Compulsory military service is excluded from the calculation. Data for EU27 exclude the United Kingdom, but also Cyprus and Malta for which data is not available for the whole period. Data for the United Kingdom for the year 2020 refers to the first three quarters only. FB: Foreign-born.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Canada: Labour Force surveys; the United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/vbmf5>

A closer look at labour market outcomes between 2019 and 2020 also shows that older migrants (55-64) saw a deterioration in their situation as regards employment, but to a lesser extent than their younger counterparts (Figure 1.22). In this age group too, the fall in the employment rate was more marked for migrants than for the native-born, in particular in the United States and Australia.

### *Education provides only partial protection from the effects of the crisis*

Labour market outcomes deteriorated across all levels of education, both for the foreign-born and for the native-born. The employment rate for medium-educated people, however, was the most severely affected. Overall, the employment rate declined less for tertiary graduates, the great majority of whom were able to continue with their employment by teleworking (Yasenov, 2020<sup>[7]</sup>).

However, Figure 1.22 identifies disparities according to place of birth, irrespective of the level of education attained. In Canada, the decline in the employment rate proved slightly higher for migrants at all levels of education. The same findings apply, more markedly, within the EU. For instance, the employment rate for tertiary-educated migrants fell by 1.4 percentage points in 2020, whereas it remained more or less stable for native-born tertiary-educated. Conversely, in the United States, tertiary-educated migrants fared better on the labour market than their native-born counterparts (-3.1 percentage points compared with -3.6 percentage points).

### *Paradoxically, newcomers were less affected*

Paradoxically, recent migrants (present in the host country for less than five years) suffered less from the deterioration in the employment situation than long-established migrants. Thus, within the EU27, the employment rate for these newcomers fell by 1 percentage point in 2020, while the rate for settled migrants decreased by 2.3 percentage points (Figure 1.22). The gap is of the same order of magnitude in the

United States, whereas in Canada, the decline in the employment rate for recent migrants (-1.3 percentage points) is one-quarter that of their counterparts who have been settled there for more than five years. The number of recent migrants in employment, on the other hand, dropped by nearly 10% in Europe in 2020, compared with -2% for settled migrants. These decreases were -36% compared with -5%, respectively, in the United States.

These trends should be interpreted cautiously, because they do not necessarily indicate greater resilience of new arrivals on the labour market but could, on the contrary, reflect higher, selective return rates in the event of job loss.

***Labour market outcomes for migrants, highly variable according to region of origin, have, however, worsened for most***

Labour market outcomes for migrants range widely depending on region of origin. There may be several reasons behind this. Characteristics of the migrant population vary depending on the region of origin: composition by gender, age, level of education and migratory categories is heterogeneous from one region to another (d'Aiglepiere et al., 2020<sup>[8]</sup>). Further, geographical and sociocultural proximity and linguistic differences potentially have a major impact on migrant integration. According to the different indicators set out in Table 1.7, a large majority of migrants, irrespective of their regions of origin, saw their labour market outcomes worsen in 2020. However, the scale of the deterioration differs appreciably from one region to another.

Within the EU27, migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean and those from the Middle East saw a decline of at least 3 percentage points in their employment rates, largely as a result of an increase in unemployment, but also following a transition to inactivity. For nationals from the Middle East, whose employment rate was as low as 54% in 2020, efforts made in the past few years to facilitate the integration of recently arrived humanitarian migrants appear to have been hindered by pandemic-related difficulties.

Conversely, immigrants from North and sub-Saharan Africa have seen only a slight decline in employment, accompanied, moreover, by a reduction in the unemployment rate among immigrants from Africa. Most job losses in these groups have therefore led to people either leaving the labour market to become inactive, or returning to their country of origin.

However, along with immigrants from the Middle East, people originating from North Africa are still the group that has the greatest difficulty in accessing the labour market in the EU: just over half of them were in employment in 2020, compared with approximately two-thirds of immigrants as a whole. They are also more often inactive (38.1%) and more affected by unemployment (17.5%). In the United Kingdom, the migrant employment rate improved for most groups, except for Europeans (-0.7 percentage points) and for nationals of North Africa (-6 points). By contrast, the employment rate for South Americans and Asians increased by 4.8 and 3.6 percentage points, respectively. These contrasting trends are partly attributable to effects of the composition of the migrant population in the United Kingdom.

In the United States, migrants have seen their unemployment rate more than double over the 2019-20 period, irrespective of origin (Table 1.7). The unemployment rate for most migrants rose to a higher level than that of the native-born in the United States. The migrants who suffered most from the deterioration in the employment situation are those with the lowest education level on average, in particular people born in South America, the Caribbean and Africa. Migrants originating from Mexico lost 5.7 percentage points, falling to an employment rate of 65.3%. The drop was even more marked for migrants from Central America, South America and the Caribbean, and from Africa (-6.5 percentage points for the three groups). Only migrants originating from Canada and Europe, for whom the unemployment rate remained below 7.5% in 2020, held up relatively better. On average, Canadian immigrants in the United States even fare better than Canadians who stay in their own country.

**Table 1.7. Employment, unemployment and participation rates by region of origin in selected OECD countries in 2019 and 2020**

Percentages

	Region of birth	Employment rate		Unemployment rate		Participation rate	
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Australia	Other Oceania	76.9	75.5	5.9	6.8	81.7	80.9
	Europe	78.0	75.6	4.0	6.1	81.2	80.5
	North Africa and the Middle East	52.6	51.6	10.9	11.8	59.0	58.5
	Sub-Saharan Africa	76.2	78.8	6.1	5.8	81.1	83.6
	Asia	69.8	68.9	5.7	7.4	74.0	74.4
	Americas	80.0	76.8	4.5	7.5	83.8	83.0
	<b>Foreign-born (total)</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>76.4</b>
<b>Native-born</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>78.8</b>	
Canada	Sub-Saharan Africa	72.2	69.3	8.7	11.9	79.1	78.7
	North Africa	70.1	66.3	9.6	13.5	77.6	76.6
	Middle East	63.4	58.3	9.0	15.0	69.6	68.6
	Asia	73.3	67.4	5.9	11.0	77.9	75.7
	Europe	77.8	74.7	4.5	8.7	81.5	81.8
	Oceania	82.3	80.0	3.2	9.5	85.0	88.4
	Other North America	69.9	65.0	6.7	8.8	74.9	71.3
	Central and South America and Caribbean	74.7	71.5	6.6	10.1	80.0	79.5
	<b>Foreign-born (total)</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>76.8</b>
	<b>Native-born</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>77.7</b>
EU27	EU28 + EFTA	72.4	71.0	7.5	8.2	78.2	77.3
	Other European countries	66.0	63.6	9.2	10.1	72.6	70.8
	North Africa	50.5	50.0	19.6	19.3	62.8	61.9
	Sub-Saharan Africa	61.3	61.0	16.7	15.8	73.6	72.5
	Middle East	57.3	54.3	14.4	17.5	66.9	65.8
	North America	69.2	66.9	6.8	7.6	74.2	72.4
	Central and South America and Caribbean	65.9	60.8	15.1	19.4	77.6	75.4
	Asia	64.1	62.3	8.6	9.9	70.2	69.1
	Other regions	69.3	65.3	8.2	11.2	75.5	73.6
	<b>Foreign-born (total)</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>72.1</b>
	<b>Native-born</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>73.0</b>
United Kingdom	EU28 + EFTA	81.9	81.2	3.0	4.4	84.4	84.9
	Other European countries	77.0	74.9	3.4	4.9	79.7	78.8
	North Africa	69.8	63.7	3.6	5.7	72.3	67.5
	Sub-Saharan Africa	73.1	73.9	6.3	7.4	78.0	79.8
	Middle East	51.1	54.7	12.5	9.2	58.4	60.2
	North America	76.2	78.7	3.2	4.0	78.8	82.0
	Central and South America and Caribbean	75.3	80.1	6.4	5.0	80.5	84.3
	Asia	65.6	69.2	5.0	4.8	69.0	72.7
	Other regions	85.8	81.3	2.0	2.4	87.6	83.3
	<b>Foreign-born (total)</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>79.5</b>
	<b>Native-born</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>77.8</b>
United States	Mexico	71.0	65.3	3.5	8.8	73.6	71.6
	Other Central American countries	74.0	67.4	3.3	10.0	76.5	75.0
	South America and Caribbean	74.8	68.3	3.5	10.6	77.5	76.4
	Canada	76.2	73.4	2.2	5.9	78.0	78.0
	Europe	74.2	71.2	2.8	7.3	76.3	76.8
	Africa	72.9	66.3	3.7	10.3	75.7	74.0
	Asia and the Middle East	70.6	66.3	2.6	8.3	72.5	72.2
	Other regions	67.5	60.0	2.7	9.4	69.4	66.3
	<b>Foreign-born (total)</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>73.6</b>
	<b>Native-born</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>71.4</b>

Note: The population refers to working-age population (15-64) for the employment and participation rates and to active population aged 15-64 for the unemployment rate. EU27 does not include the United Kingdom. The regions of birth could not be made fully comparable across countries of residence because of the way aggregate data provided to the Secretariat are coded. Data for the United Kingdom refers to the first three-quarters only.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada: Labour Force Surveys; the United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/x5beow>

Unlike their counterparts living in the United States, migrants from South America and the Caribbean in Canada were less severely affected by the consequences of COVID-19. Like them, migrants from sub-Saharan Africa saw a less severe drop in their employment rate than people born in Canada (-2.9 percentage points compared with -4.4 percentage points). Conversely, migrants from the Middle East and Asia saw the sharpest deterioration in their employment situation. In the end, in 2020, the employment rate for the native-born remained higher than for most migrant groups, with the exception of Europeans and people born in South America and the Caribbean (Table 1.7).

In Australia, migrants of all origins have relatively similar or even better labour market indicators than the native-born. The only exception to this finding are migrants from the Middle East and North Africa, for whom the employment rate was barely over 50% – more than 20 percentage points lower than for other migrants and the native-born. The employment rate for migrants from Europe, the Americas and Oceania, for their part, stayed above 75% (or, at least 2 percentage points higher than for the native-born), despite the effects of the crisis.

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## Annex 1.A. Supplementary tables and figures

**Annex Table 1.A.1. Permanent flows to OECD countries by category, 2019**

Thousands and percentage change compared to 2018

	Work		Accompanying family of workers		Family		Humanitarian		Other		Free movements	
	2019	%	2019	%	2019	%	2019	%	2019	%	2019	%
Australia	50.7	1	59.0	-3	50.5	2	18.8	15	0.1	-51	13.9	-2
Austria	6.1	8	2.0	30	8.5	10	7.4	-51	0.4	2	57.5	1
Belgium	5.1	2	0.0	..	32.3	9	6.7	-36	0.1	-18	69.0	8
Canada	103.3	8	93.3	3	91.3	7	48.5	7	4.7	..	..	..
Denmark	8.9	7	4.9	-5	3.3	-30	1.8	8	5.4	-1	29.2	-5
Finland	2.2	30	0.0	..	11.3	8	4.0	1	0.1	23	6.6	-6
France	51.4	15	..	..	101.6	0	33.3	9	25.9	21	78.4	-6
Germany	71.6	10	..	..	96.6	-1	74.3	-5	7.2	0	359.2	-7
Ireland	12.7	30	0.2	-68	3.7	32	0.9	16	..	..	31.1	0
Israel	..	..	..	..	6.4	2	..	..	26.8	23	..	..
Italy	6.9	-17	0.0	..	101.7	-17	18.4	-40	5.2	3	59.2	2
Japan	82.8	25	..	..	36.1	13	0.1	-3	18.9	2	..	..
Korea	0.6	-3	0.0	..	14.8	5	..	-100	52.8	-4	..	..
Luxembourg	2.3	29	0.0	..	2.3	14	0.8	-34	0.1	-5	17.1	4
Mexico	6.0	3	0.0	..	16.9	-12	7.9	37	7.8	1	..	..
Netherlands	23.6	12	0.0	..	34.3	10	4.8	34	0.0	..	90.5	13
New Zealand	8.8	-5	11.5	6	10.5	-31	3.6	-14	..	..	4.0	-29
Norway	4.4	16	..	..	11.8	8	5.1	32	..	..	20.0	-9
Portugal	34.6	73	..	..	30.0	43	0.2	-72	6.2	8	27.3	64
Spain	34.5	16	0.0	..	132.5	6	3.2	-34	27.8	10	151.8	4
Sweden	16.8	1	1.0	1	38.1	-25	19.2	-24	..	..	27.0	-11
Switzerland	..	7	..	..	19.0	-8	6.4	-4	3.7	9	90.9	2
United Kingdom	51.6	42	29.3	35	80.3	19	17.7	-30	22.8	-30	143.9	-10
United States	72.3	11	67.0	-8	709.2	2	107.1	-42	75.4	-2	..	..
OECD	659.5	15	268.2	1	1 642.8	1	390.7	-22	313.7	-1	1 278.4	-1

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/46vfgh>

Annex Table 1.A.2. Inflows of temporary labour migrants for selected categories, 2011-20

Destination	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020/2019 change (%)
	Thousands										
<b>International seasonal workers</b>											
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>(201.0)</b>	<b>(187.7)</b>	<b>(192.4)</b>	<b>(186.4)</b>	<b>(206.5)</b>	<b>(238.7)</b>	<b>(270.2)</b>	<b>(315.5)</b>	<b>469.2</b>	<b>(427.3)</b>	<b>-9</b>
United States	55.4	65.3	74.2	89.3	108.1	134.4	161.6	196.4	204.8	213.4	+4
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131.4	137.4	+5
Canada	25.1	25.7	27.6	29.8	30.8	34.2	35.2	35.9	36.9	31.5	-15
New Zealand	7.8	8.2	8.4	9.4	9.8	11.1	11.7	13.1	14.4	..	..
Australia	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.0	3.2	4.5	6.2	8.5	12.2	9.8	-19
Spain	4.5	3.8	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	5.7	13.8	11.8	..	..
Finland	12.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	7.7	11.5	13.3	+16
France	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.2	8.1	10.3	10.5	+2
Mexico	27.6	21.7	15.2	14.7	15.9	14.9	12.4	10.7	10.0	3.7	-63
Austria	17.5	13.2	15.1	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.6	9.4	..	..
Sweden	3.8	5.7	6.2	2.9	4.1	3.3	3.1	5.0	6.3	3.6	-43
Italy	15.2	9.7	7.6	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	5.6	4.2	1.8	-57
Norway	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.4	2.4	-31
United Kingdom	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	..	..
<b>Working holidaymakers</b>											
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>380.8</b>	<b>422.5</b>	<b>473.3</b>	<b>467.1</b>	<b>465.2</b>	<b>469.6</b>	<b>480.0</b>	<b>475.3</b>	<b>(418.4)</b>	<b>(175.4)</b>	<b>-58</b>
Australia	192.9	223.0	258.2	239.6	226.8	214.6	211.0	210.5	209.0	149.2	-29
United States	97.6	79.8	86.4	90.3	95.0	101.1	104.9	104.5	108.3	5.0	-95
New Zealand	43.1	48.7	54.7	61.4	65.3	70.1	67.3	63.2	..	..	..
Canada	13.6	36.3	36.6	36.0	33.4	38.5	48.2	48.6	47.5	13.6	-71
United Kingdom	20.7	19.6	20.9	23.5	25.3	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.2	..	..
Japan	7.5	9.3	9.1	8.1	10.4	11.9	13.8	15.9	18.0	3.3	-82
France	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.2	2.0	-61
Denmark	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	3.7	1.3	-64
Korea	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.7	0.9	-67
<b>International trainees</b>											
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>201.0</b>	<b>(84.1)</b>	<b>-58</b>
Japan	82.3	85.9	83.9	98.7	112.7	121.9	144.1	157.8	186.9	79.0	-58
Germany	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.6	5.1	..	..
France	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.1	4.2	2.5	-41
Denmark	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.6	-30
<b>Intra-company transferees</b>											
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>(144.3)</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>(72.7)</b>	<b>-53</b>
United States	70.7	62.4	66.7	71.5	78.5	79.3	78.2	74.4	77.0	35.9	-53
United Kingdom	29.7	29.3	33.2	36.6	36.4	36.0	32.8	31.7	27.2	9.3	-66
Canada	11.1	12.4	11.5	11.4	9.8	9.8	11.0	12.8	14.6	6.1	-59
Poland	0.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.4	4.1	5.2	9.6	11.3	12.9	+14
Japan	5.3	6.1	6.2	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.7	9.5	10.0	3.2	-68
Germany	7.1	7.2	7.8	9.4	9.3	7.5	7.3	8.0	6.7	2.9	-56
Australia	8.2	10.1	8.9	..	7.8	8.1	7.6	4.7	2.8	1.8	-35
Ireland	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	..	..

Note: For each type of permit, the table presents only the countries for which inflows exceed one thousand in 2019. Numbers in brackets indicate that the series is incomplete. The number of seasonal workers refers to the number of permits granted or work authorisations granted in France. The series on seasonal workers exclude Germany, as no recent data is available.

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

**Annex Table 1.A.3. Permits considered in the statistics on temporary migration of workers and their characteristics**

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Australia (Temporary visas granted, fiscal years; excludes New Zealand citizens)	Seasonal workers: Seasonal Worker Programme (within subclass 416 replaced by subclass 403 from Nov 2016)	From 4 to 7 months.	Uncapped.
	Working holidaymakers: subclasses 417 and 462	Up to 1 year.	Subclass 417: uncapped; Subclass 462: capped except for the United States.
	Trainees: The Training visa (subclass 407) introduced in 2016. Former Temporary Work (Training and Research) visa (subclass 402) streams – ‘Occupational trainee’ and ‘Professional development’, closed to new applications from 2016; and the following visas closed to new applications from 24 November 2012: Visiting Academic visa (subclass 419), Occupational Trainee visa (subclass 442), Professional Development visa (subclass 470); and the Trade Training Skills visa (subclass 471) which was repealed in September 2007.	Up to 2 years.	
	Intra-company transferees: subclass 457 visas granted (primary applicants)	Up to 4 years.	
	Other workers: other temporary work (Short Stay Specialist); International relations (excl. seasonal workers); Temporary Activity; Temporary work (Skilled) (excl. ICTs)		
Austria	Seasonal workers: Winter and Summer tourism; Agriculture; Core seasonal workers; Harvest helpers (number of persons estimated based on the number of permits delivered).	Up to 12 months.	
	Intra-company transferees		Uncapped.
	Other workers: Researchers, Artists (with document or self-employed), Self-employed workers; Au pair; Other specific paid jobs.		Uncapped.
Belgium	Working holidaymakers: top 10 countries of origin (estimation)		
	Trainees (estimation)		
	Other workers: Au Pair; Artists; Sports(women); Invited Professors or trainers; Other temporary workers (estimation)		
Canada (TFWP & IMP programmes – initial permits)	Seasonal workers: Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programme (TFWP): effective entries	Not renewable.	
	Working holidaymakers: International Experience Canada Working Holiday and International Youth Program (IMP)	Not renewable.	Uncapped.
	Intra-company transferees: International Mobility Program (IMP) Work Permit Holders by year in which Initial Permit became effective (Trade – ICT; NAFTA – ICT; GATS professionals; significant benefits ICT)	Varies.	
	Other workers: International Mobility Program (IMP): Agreements (excl. ICT); Canadian Interests (excl. working holidaymakers, spouses and ICT); Self-support; Permanent residence applicants in Canada; Humanitarian reason; Temporary Foreign Worker Program: Live-in caregivers; agricultural workers (non seasonal); other TFWP	IMP: varies; Live-in caregivers: unlimited; other TFWP: not renewable.	Uncapped.
Colombia	Working holidaymakers		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers		
Denmark	Working holidaymakers		
	Trainees		

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
	Other workers: De facto status; Au Pair; Volunteers.		
Finland	Seasonal workers: Seasonal work visas	Up to 9 months	
	Trainees		
France (first permits issued)	Other workers	Up to 12 months	
	Seasonal workers: work authorisations issued for each seasonal work contract, including renewals – OFII statistics	Up to 9 months per year (3-year authorisation).	
	Working holidaymakers: <i>Programme vacances Travail</i>	Up to 12 months.	
	Trainees: <i>Stagiaires</i>	Up to 1 year initially (extension up to 3 years in total).	
	Intra-company transferees: <i>Salarié en mission / Salarié détaché ICT</i>	Up to 3 years.	
	Other workers: Temporary economic migration (visa “ <i>salarié</i> ” < 12 months)	Up to 12 months (renewable).	
Germany (grants of work permits)	Seasonal workers		
	Trainees		
	Intra-company transferees: § 8 BeschV (Praktische Tätigkeiten als Voraussetzung für die Anerkennung ausländischer Berufsqualifikationen), § 10 BeschV (Internationaler Personalaustausch, Auslandsprojekte), § 10a BeschV (ICT-Karte / Mobiler-ICT-Karte)		
	Other workers: § 8 Abs. 2 BeschV (Anerkennung ausländischer Berufsqualifikationen – § 17a AufenthG bis zu 18 Monate), § 8 Abs. 3 BeschV (Anerkennung ausländischer Berufsqualifikationen – sonstige), § 11 Abs. 1 BeschV (Sprachlehrerinnen und Sprachlehrer), § 11 Abs. 2 BeschV (Spezialitätenköchinnen und Spezialitätenköche), § 12 BeschV (Au-Pair-Beschäftigungen), § 13 BeschV (Hausangestellte von Entsandten), § 19 Abs. 2 BeschV (Werklieferverträge), § 25 BeschV (Kultur und Unterhaltung), § 27 BeschV (Grenzgängerbeschäftigung), § 29 Abs. 1 BeschV (Internationale Abkommen – Niederlassungspersonal), § 29 Abs. 2 BeschV (Internationale Abkommen – Gastarbeitnehmer), § 29 Abs. 3 – 4 BeschV (Internationale Abkommen), § 29 Abs. 5 BeschV (Internationale Abkommen – WHO/Europaabkommen)		
Ireland	Working holidaymakers: Working holidaymaker visas		
	Trainees: Internship employment permit		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers: Contract for Services; Exchange Agreement; Sport and Cultural Employment Permits		
Israel (entries excl. Palestinian workers, and stock of Jordanian daily workers working in uncapped sectors)	Working holidaymakers		
	Other workers:		
	Construction: Jordanian workers (daily workers in capped sectors); Tel Aviv city rail project; Sea ports projects; Jordan Valley irrigation project; Foreign Construction Workers (bilateral agreements with Bulgaria, China, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine)	Daily workers: unlimited; other workers: renewable up to 63 months.	Capped.
	Tourism: Jordanian daily workers in hotel industry and construction in Eilat	Unlimited.	Capped.
	Agriculture	Not renewable.	Capped.
	Home care	Renewable up to 63 months (or up to 7 years if no employer change between 5 and 7 years of stay).	Uncapped.
	Specialists and skilled (experts working visa)	Unlimited.	Uncapped.

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Italy	Seasonal workers		
	Working holidaymakers		
	Other workers	Up to 12 months	
Japan (New visas, excl. re-entry)	Working holidaymakers: Working holidaymaker visas		
	Trainees: Trainees and Technical intern training		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers: Professor; Artist; Religious Activities; Journalist; Researcher; Instructor; Entertainer; Cultural Activities; Designated activities (including some permanent workers and their spouses, such as highly skilled professionals)	1 to 5 years, renewable	Uncapped.
Korea (Visas issued)	Industrial trainees: D-3		
	Working holidaymakers: H-1		
	Intra-company transferees: D-7		
	Other workers: visas D-6; D-9; E-1 to E-9; H2		
Luxembourg	Trainees		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers	Up to 12 months.	
Mexico	Seasonal workers: Cards of visiting border-worker ( <i>Tarjetas de Visitante Trabajador Fronterizo</i> )	Up to 5 years.	
	Other workers: Temporary residence permit ( <i>Tarjetas de Residente Temporal</i> ) for work		
New Zealand (excludes Australian citizens)	Seasonal workers: Recognised Seasonal Employer Limited Visa; Supplementary Seasonal Employment (extensions)	Up to 7 months (or 9 months for citizen-residents of Tuvalu and Kiribati); extensions possible up to 6 months.	Capped.
	Working holidaymakers: Working Holiday Scheme	Up to 12 months (or 23 months for citizens of the United Kingdom or Canada).	Capped for some countries.
	Trainees: Work experience for student; Medical & dental trainee; NZ racing conference apprentice; Religious Trainees	Practical training for students not enrolled in New Zealand (or enrolled for 3 months maximum): up to 6 months; Religious trainees: up to 3 years; Apprentice jockeys: up to 4 years.	Uncapped.
	Other workers:		
	Essential skills	Up to 5 years.	Uncapped.
	Entertainers and Associated Workers	Contract duration.	Uncapped.
	Talent (Accredited Employer)	Up to 30 months.	Uncapped.
	Exchange Work	Up to 12 months.	Capped.
	Long Term Skill Shortage List Occupation	Up to 30 months.	Uncapped.
	China Special Work	Up to 3 years.	Capped.
Norway (non EU/EFTA nationals)	Skilled Migrant and Specialist skills	No limit.	Uncapped.
	Talent – Arts, Culture and Sports	No limit.	Uncapped.
	Seasonal workers	Not renewable	
	Working holidaymakers		
	Trainees		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers: Unskilled non-seasonal temporary workers		

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
Poland	Seasonal workers: seasonal work permits (including non-agricultural activities)		Uncapped.
	Intra-company transferees	Renewable.	
	Other workers:		
	Estimates based on administrative forms from employers for recruiting workers from six countries of origin (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine) under simplified procedures.	Up to 9 months.	
	New residence permits (A permits) granted on the ground of work.	6 to 11 months.	Uncapped.
Portugal	Other workers	Up to 12 months.	
Slovenia	Seasonal workers		
	Other workers	Up to 12 months	
Spain	Seasonal workers: Authorisations for temporary employment		
	Intra-company transferees		
	Other workers: Permits for employees with contracts of limited duration; Permits for international service providers; Temporary residence permits for specific professions not requiring a work authorisation; Researchers; Trainees and workers in Research and development		
Sweden	Seasonal workers: Berry pickers		
	Working holidaymakers: Working holiday visas		
	Trainees		
	Other workers: Athletes and coaches; Au Pair; Intra-company transferees; Performers; Visiting researchers.		
Switzerland	Trainees	Up to 18 months.	Capped.
	Other workers (excluding detached workers):		
	Employed with work permits	Up to 12 months.	Capped (contracts of 4 to 12 months duration) or uncapped (permits < 4 months).
	Musicians and artists	Up to 8 months.	Uncapped.
United Kingdom (Entry clearance visas granted)	Working holidaymakers: Tier 5 – pre PBS Youth Mobility	Up to 24 months (multi-entry visa).	
	Intra-company transferees:		
	Tier 2 – Intra Company Transfers Short Term (closed on 6 April 2017)		
	Tier 2 – Intra Company Transfers Long Term	Maximum 5 years (9 years if salary > GBP 120 000 per year).	
	Other workers:		
	Tier 5 – pre PBS Charity Workers	Up to 12 months or the time given on the certificate of sponsorship plus 28 days, whichever is shorter.	
	Tier 5 – pre PBS Creative and Sporting	Maximum of up to 12 months, or the time given in the certificate of sponsorship plus up to 28 days, whichever is shorter.	

Country	Name of the programme	Duration of stay / renewability of the contract	Existence of a quota
United States (non-immigrant visa statistics)	Tier 5 – pre PBS government Authorised Exchange	Up to 12 or 24 months (depending on the scheme) or the time given on the certificate of sponsorship plus 28 days, whichever is shorter.	
	Tier 5 – pre PBS International Agreement	Maximum 2 years, or the time given on the certificate of sponsorship plus up to 28 days, whichever is shorter.	
	Tier 5 – pre PBS Religious Workers	Maximum of up to 3 years and 1 month, or the time given on the certificate of sponsorship plus 1 month, whichever is shorter.	
	Non-PBS – Domestic workers in Private Households	Up to 6 months.	
	Seasonal workers: H-2A – Temporary worker performing agricultural services	Up to 3 years.	Uncapped.
	Working holidaymakers: J-1 – Exchange visitor, Summer Work Travel Programme	Up to 4 months.	Capped.
	Trainees: H3	Up to 2 years.	
	Intra-company transferees: L-1 – Intra-company transferee (executive, managerial, and specialised personnel continuing employment with international firm or corporation)	Maximum initial stay of one year (3 years for L-1A employees). Extended until reaching the maximum limit of seven years (5 years for L-1B).	
	Other workers:		
	H-2B – Temporary worker performing other services	Up to 3 years.	Capped.
	H-1B – Temporary worker of distinguished merit and ability performing services other than as a registered nurse	Up to 3 years initially. Maximum limit of six years in total (with some exceptions).	
	H-1B1 – Free Trade Agreement worker (Chile/Singapore)		
	H-1C – Nurse in health professional shortage area (expired in 2009)	Up to 3 years.	
	O-1 – Person with extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics	Up to 3 years (extension up to 1 year).	
	O-2 – Person accompanying and assisting in the artistic or athletic performance by O-1	Up to 3 years (extension up to 1 year).	
	P-1 – Internationally recognised athlete or member of an internationally recognised entertainment group	Up to 5 years (1 year for athletic group). Maximum limit of 10 years (5 years for athletic group).	
	P-2 – Artist or entertainer in a reciprocal exchange programme	Up to 1 year initially (extension up to 1 year).	
	P-3 – Artist or entertainer in a culturally unique programme	Up to 1 year initially (extension up to 1 year).	
	R-1 – Person in a religious occupation	Up to 30 months initially.	
	TN – NAFTA professional	Up to 3 years.	

**Annex Table 1.A.4. New asylum applications by country where application has been filed, 2014-20**

	2014-17 annual average	2018	2019	2020	2020/19 absolute change	2020/19 change (%)	Asylum seekers per million population (2020)	Top three origins of the asylum seekers (2020)
Australia	20 314	28 830	27 400	19 220	- 8 180	-30	754	Malaysia, China, India
Austria	45 462	11 610	11 010	12 930	1 920	+17	1 436	Syria, Afghanistan, Morocco
Belgium	20 748	18 160	23 140	12 930	- 10 210	-44	1 116	Afghanistan, Syria, Eritrea
Canada	24 166	55 370	58 340	19 050	- 39 290	-67	505	Mexico, India, Haiti
Chile	1 988	5 780	770	1 680	910	+118	88	Colombia, Cuba, Venezuela
Colombia	..	2 680	10 620	11 920	1 300	+12	234	Venezuela, Cuba, Ecuador
Costa Rica	..	27 980	59 180	21 130	- 38 050	-64	4 148	Nicaragua, Cuba, Venezuela
Czech Republic	1 132	1 360	1 580	800	- 780	-49	75	Ukraine, Georgia, Belarus
Denmark	11 892	3 500	2 650	1 440	- 1 210	-46	249	Syria, Eritrea, Morocco
Estonia	156	90	100	50	- 50	-50	38	Russia, Syria, Eritrea
Finland	11 830	2 960	2 460	1 460	- 1 000	-41	264	Afghanistan, Turkey, Iraq
France	72 818	126 580	138 290	81 790	- 56 500	-41	1 253	Afghanistan, Guinea, Bangladesh
Germany	396 286	161 930	142 510	102 580	- 39 930	-28	1 224	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq
Greece	30 230	64 990	74 920	37 860	- 37 060	-49	3 632	Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan
Hungary	65 584	640	470	90	- 380	-81	9	Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syria
Iceland	654	730	810	630	- 180	-22	1 846	West Bank and Gaza Strip, Iraq, Venezuela
Ireland	2 438	3 660	4 740	1 540	- 3 200	-68	312	Nigeria, Somalia, Pakistan
Israel	6 642	16 260	9 440	1 890	- 7 550	-80	218	Russia, Ukraine, India
Italy	97 048	53 440	35 010	21 220	- 13 790	-39	351	Pakistan, Bangladesh, El Salvador
Japan	10 114	10 490	10 380	3 940	- 6 440	-62	31	
Korea	6 292	16 120	15 430	6 670	- 8 760	-57	130	Russia, Egypt, Kazakhstan
Latvia	352	180	180	150	- 30	-17	80	Belarus, Russia, Syria
Lithuania	376	390	630	260	- 370	-59	96	Russia, Belarus, Tajikistan
Luxembourg	1 858	2 230	2 200	1 300	- 900	-41	2 077	Syria, Eritrea, Afghanistan
Mexico	6 584	29 610	70 370	41 200	- 29 170	-41	320	Honduras, Haiti, Cuba
Netherlands	25 978	20 470	22 540	13 720	- 8 820	-39	801	Syria, Algeria, Turkey
New Zealand	384	420	540	440	- 100	-19	91	Indonesia, China, India
Norway	13 038	2 550	2 210	1 340	- 870	-39	247	Syria, Eritrea, Turkey
Poland	7 778	2 410	2 770	1 510	- 1 260	-45	40	Russia, Belarus, Afghanistan
Portugal	956	1 240	1 740	900	- 840	-48	88	Gambia, Angola, Guinea-Bissau
Slovak Republic	192	160	220	270	50	+23	49	Afghanistan, Morocco, Syria
Slovenia	792	2 800	3 620	3 470	- 150	-4	1 669	Morocco, Afghanistan, Pakistan
Spain	15 578	52 750	115 190	86 390	- 28 800	-25	1 848	Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras
Sweden	72 174	18 110	23 150	13 630	- 9 520	-41	1 350	Syria, Uzbekistan, Ukraine
Switzerland	26 294	13 540	12 600	9 770	- 2 830	-22	1 129	Eritrea, Afghanistan, Turkey
Turkey	104 520	83 800	56 420	31 330	- 25 090	-44	371	Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran
United Kingdom	36 196	37 450	44 470	36 030	- 8 440	-19	531	Iran, Iraq, Albania
United States	214 572	254 300	301 070	250 940	- 50 130	-17	758	Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela
<b>OECD total</b>	<b>1 353 416</b>	<b>1 135 570</b>	<b>1 289 170</b>	<b>853 380</b>	<b>- 435 790</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>Venezuela, Afghanistan, Syria</b>
<i>Selected non-OECD countries</i>								
Bulgaria	14070	2470	2080	3460	1 380	+66	498	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq
Romania	2004	1950	2460	6030	3 570	+145	313	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq

Note: Figures for the United States refer to “affirmative” claims submitted to the Department of Homeland Security (number of cases, multiplied by 1.5 to reflect the estimated number of persons) and “defensive” claims submitted to the Executive Office for Immigration Review (number of persons). “.” means that figures are not available.

Source: UNHCR; Eurostat; OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/vprch6>



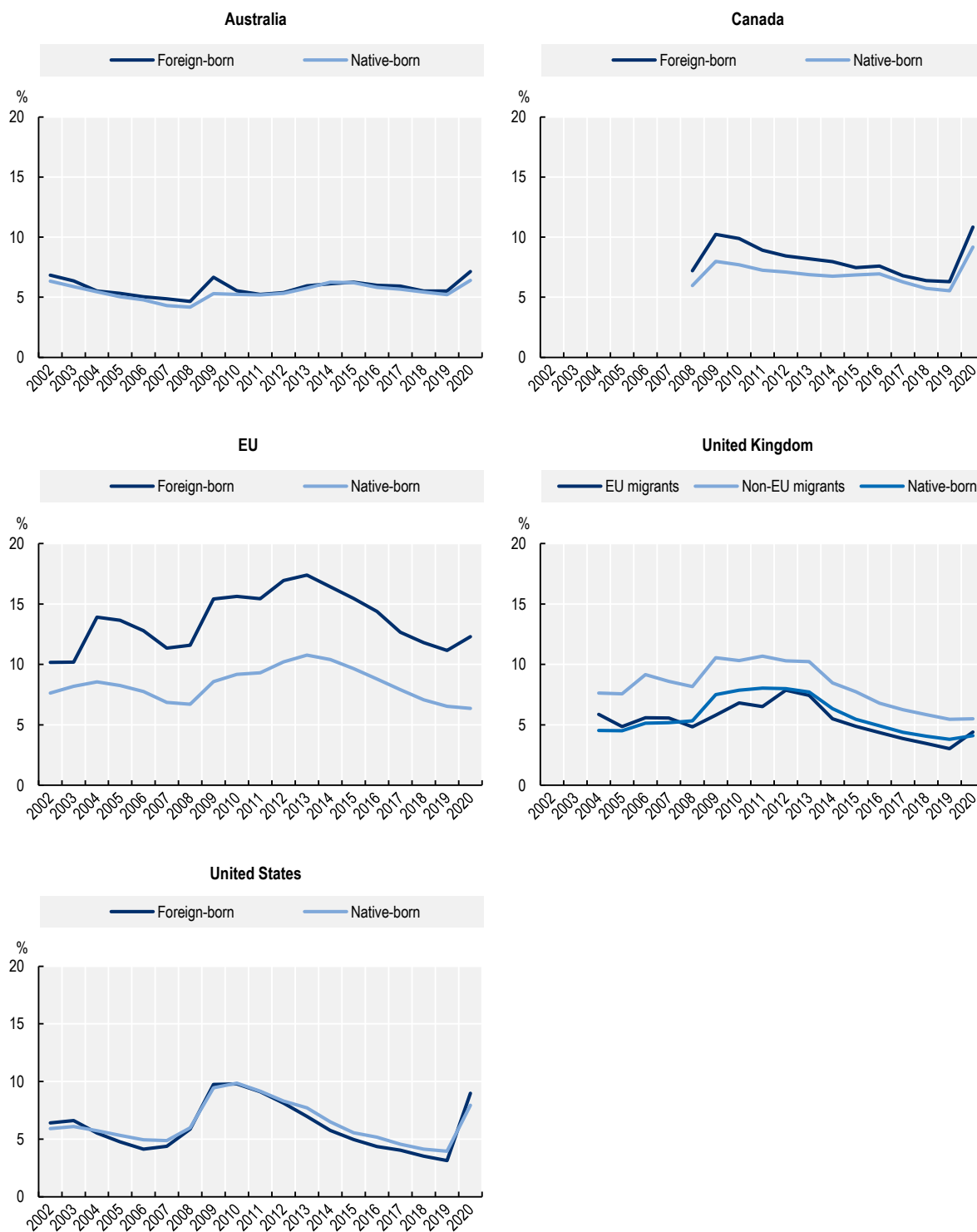
Annex Table 1.A.5. Top 50 nationalities of origin of new immigrants to the OECD, 2018-19

	Thousands 2018	Thousands 2019	Share in 2019 (%)	2019/18 absolute change	2019/18 change (%)	Difference with 2018 rank	Expatriation rate (per '000 population) in 2019
China	430	466	6.9	+36	+8	+0	0.3
India	341	394	5.8	+53	+16	+0	0.3
Romania	283	288	4.2	+5	+2	+0	14.9
Ukraine	191	230	3.4	+39	+21	+2	5.2
Venezuela	197	227	3.4	+30	+15	-1	8.0
Viet Nam	191	225	3.3	+34	+18	-1	2.3
Mexico	180	176	2.6	-4	-2	+0	1.4
Philippines	158	162	2.4	+4	+2	+3	1.5
Italy	168	159	2.3	-9	-5	-1	2.6
Brazil	123	155	2.3	+32	+26	+6	0.7
Poland	163	150	2.2	-14	-8	-1	3.9
Morocco	125	148	2.2	+24	+19	+3	4.1
United Kingdom	128	139	2.0	+10	+8	+1	2.1
Colombia	114	135	2.0	+22	+19	+5	2.7
Syria	151	124	1.8	-26	-17	-3	7.3
Iraq	164	118	1.7	-45	-28	-7	3.0
United States	119	113	1.7	-6	-5	+0	0.3
Germany	117	111	1.6	-6	-5	+0	1.3
France	104	109	1.6	+4	+4	+1	1.7
Afghanistan	100	99	1.5	-1	-1	+1	2.6
Russia	98	98	1.4	+0	+0	+1	0.7
Pakistan	86	92	1.4	+6	+8	+3	0.4
Bulgaria	87	91	1.3	+4	+5	+1	13.0
Iran	78	85	1.3	+6	+8	+2	1.0
Spain	77	82	1.2	+4	+5	+2	1.7
Turkmenistan	36	81	1.2	+45	+127	+23	13.6
Korea	73	77	1.1	+4	+6	+1	1.5
Turkey	69	70	1.0	+1	+2	+3	0.8
Dominican Republic	73	65	1.0	-7	-10	+0	6.1
Peru	63	65	1.0	+2	+3	+2	2.0
Cuba	96	64	0.9	-33	-34	-8	5.6
Portugal	58	64	0.9	+5	+9	+1	6.2
Nigeria	72	56	0.8	-16	-22	-3	0.3
Haiti	135	54	0.8	-81	-60	-21	4.8
Albania	42	51	0.8	+9	+21	+3	17.8
Bangladesh	50	50	0.7	-0	-0	+0	0.3
Honduras	42	50	0.7	+8	+19	+3	5.1
Egypt	47	48	0.7	+1	+3	-1	0.5
Hungary	58	46	0.7	-12	-21	-5	4.8
Algeria	42	46	0.7	+4	+10	-1	1.1
Croatia	52	45	0.7	-7	-13	-6	11.0
Indonesia	36	43	0.6	+7	+19	+5	0.2
Argentina	26	40	0.6	+14	+53	+20	0.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35	40	0.6	+4	+13	+6	12.1
Serbia	37	39	0.6	+2	+5	+0	4.5
Thailand	37	39	0.6	+2	+4	+0	0.6
Nepal	39	38	0.6	-1	-2	-3	1.3
Uzbekistan	26	36	0.5	+10	+38	+13	1.1
Canada	40	36	0.5	-4	-9	-7	1.0
Australia	32	36	0.5	+4	+13	+2	1.4

Source: OECD International Migration Database, <https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00342-en>.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/uq0256>

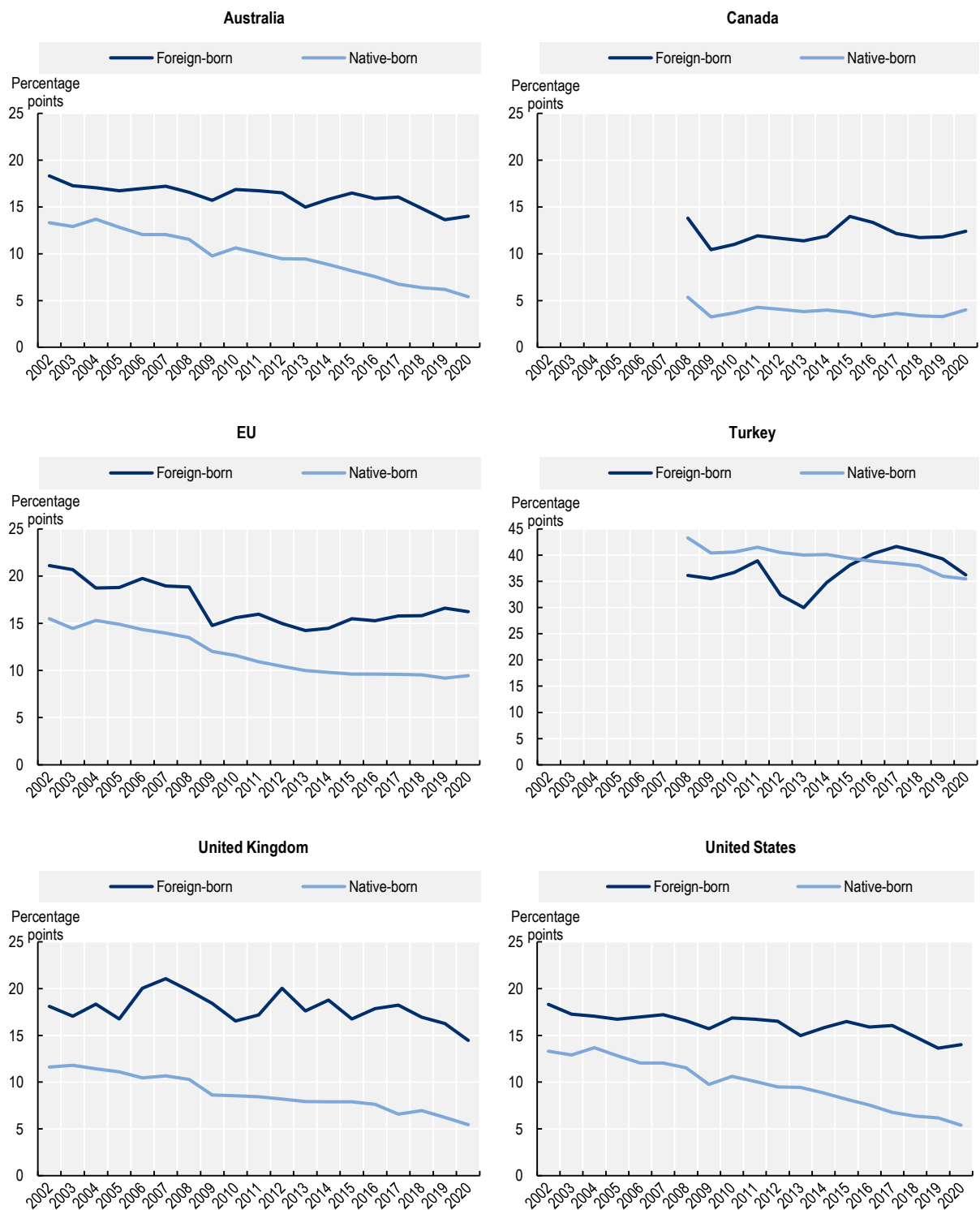
**Annex Figure 1.A.1. Unemployment rates by country of birth, 2002-2020**



Note: The reference population is the active population aged 15-64. Data for EU exclude the United Kingdom, as well as Cyprus and Malta for which data is not available for the whole period. Data for the United Kingdom refer to the first three-quarters only for all years.

Source: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada: Labour Force surveys; the United States: Current Population Surveys.

**Annex Figure 1.A.2. Change in the gap between male and female employment rates, by place of birth, 2002-2020**



Note: The reference population is the working-age population (15-64). Data for EU exclude the United Kingdom, as well as Cyprus and Malta for which data is not available for the whole period. Data for the United Kingdom refer to the first three-quarters only for all years.

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Australia, Canada: Labour Force surveys; the United States: Current Population Surveys.

**Annex Table 1.A.6. Employment rates of the persons aged 25-64 by place of birth and education level in OECD countries, 2020**

Education level	Foreign-born			Native-born		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Austria	53.0	72.2	77.1	54.7	77.4	88.8
Belgium	43.8	64.7	76.3	48.6	75.3	88.4
Canada	52.0	66.3	76.3	54.8	71.3	81.2
Chile	73.7	81.7	85.1	61.2	74.1	82.2
Czech Republic	76.5	84.8	81.7	55.4	83.5	85.9
Denmark	54.9	72.2	79.6	61.2	81.7	88.7
Estonia	64.0	74.7	77.7	62.9	80.1	86.5
Finland	53.8	69.2	76.8	54.0	75.5	87.1
France	51.4	62.2	73.4	54.0	73.7	86.8
Germany	62.8	83.6	91.4	61.2	79.1	80.0
Greece	56.2	53.1	56.8	49.2	63.2	76.2
Hungary	71.6	78.1	81.5	55.2	79.3	86.1
Iceland	79.8	73.6	79.7	71.9	84.5	90.3
Ireland	53.9	67.7	79.7	52.1	73.1	86.7
Israel	65.8	76.7	85.0	41.9	69.2	87.4
Italy	59.3	64.5	66.0	49.8	71.4	82.4
Latvia	54.6	69.1	78.7	63.6	76.1	87.6
Lithuania	49.1	66.9	83.5	52.2	73.1	90.2
Luxembourg	61.7	72.5	83.8	55.0	74.3	86.5
Mexico	70.1	64.1	71.2	65.6	71.6	79.7
Netherlands	51.3	72.3	78.9	66.5	83.7	91.4
New Zealand	66.4	79.5	86.3	71.9	83.0	89.3
Norway	54.4	70.2	81.8	62.2	81.3	91.3
Poland	-	77.8	84.2	46.9	71.5	89.1
Portugal	74.7	77.2	83.6	69.3	82.5	88.7
Slovak Republic	-	76.3	78.3	36.2	76.8	82.8
Slovenia	53.7	74.5	85.6	46.5	75.9	90.7
Spain	55.4	63.7	67.9	56.7	70.8	82.1
Sweden	49.8	75.5	79.5	71.3	86.7	92.5
Switzerland	71.2	78.0	84.2	66.3	83.3	91.8
Turkey	35.3	42.8	53.2	44.2	57.8	72.0
United Kingdom	63.6	78.7	84.6	65.1	80.2	86.8
United States	60.8	66.7	76.1	45.3	66.6	80.5
EU27	56.2	69.9	75.2	55.5	76.4	87.0
<b>OECD average</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>86.0</b>

Note: Data for Germany and Mexico refers to 2019. Data for the United Kingdom refers to the first three-quarters only. Data for Chile refers to 2017. The OECD average excludes Poland and the Slovak Republic as data are not available for all levels of education in these countries.

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Canada, Israel; New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile : *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN)*; Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE)*; the United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/sh6fdp>

**Annex Table 1.A.7. Employment of foreign-born persons by industry, 2020**

	Agriculture and fishing (%)	Mining, manufacturing and energy (%)	Construction (%)	Wholesale and retail trade (%)	Hotels and restaurants (%)	Education (%)	Health (%)	Activities of households as employers (%)	Admin. and ETO (%)	Other services (%)	Total (%)	Total foreign-born employed (thousands)	Foreign-born % of total employment
Australia	1.3	<b>11.0</b>	7.4	11.8	<b>9.0</b>	6.7	<b>14.8</b>	-	9.0	<b>29.1</b>	100	14	30.3
Austria	0.9	17.5	<b>10.3</b>	14.5	<b>10.9</b>	4.7	11.1	<b>0.2</b>	9.8	20.1	100	883	21.5
Belgium	0.4	13.5	<b>8.2</b>	11.7	<b>6.4</b>	6.0	13.6	<b>0.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	100	796	17.4
Czech Republic	<b>2.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	11.4	<b>5.6</b>	4.1	6.6	0.4	5.8	<b>19.5</b>	100	214	4.4
Denmark	<b>2.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	3.1	12.0	<b>9.0</b>	7.9	16.5	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>24.9</b>	100	287	10.4
Estonia	1.2	<b>27.2</b>	9.1	11.2	<b>4.4</b>	9.5	5.9	-	6.7	<b>24.9</b>	100	67	11.4
Finland	1.8	13.3	7.5	9.3	<b>8.0</b>	7.4	<b>17.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	100	160	6.9
France	1.0	10.3	<b>11.8</b>	11.4	<b>7.5</b>	6.8	13.0	<b>3</b>	13.3	<b>22.2</b>	100	2 997	11.9
Germany	0.6	<b>22.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	13.5	<b>8.4</b>	4.6	11.9	<b>0.9</b>	9.6	20.0	100	7 704	18.8
Greece	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	14.7	<b>20.5</b>	2.2	4.2	<b>5</b>	6.2	10.1	100	264	7.2
Hungary	4.6	15.9	<b>10.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0</b>	8.7	<b>22.1</b>	100	121	2.9
Iceland	2.1	<b>15.6</b>	6.8	9.9	<b>11.4</b>	11.6	13.2	-	<b>9.4</b>	20.2	100	21	11.9
Ireland	1.2	<b>13.7</b>	5.2	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	4.7	<b>13.4</b>	0.0	9.0	<b>26.3</b>	100	569	25.5
Israel	0.5	<b>15.5</b>	3.7	10.6	3.2	8.5	<b>16.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	10.6	26.0	100	801	27.8
Italy	<b>6.4</b>	21.0	<b>9.4</b>	10.4	<b>8.5</b>	2.4	5.6	16	6.8	14.0	100	3 063	14.2
Latvia	4.2	<b>16.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	13.8	<b>4.3</b>	7.6	5.7	<b>0</b>	4.6	<b>31.1</b>	100	71	8.7
Lithuania	2.9	<b>18.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	13.4	<b>4.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	5.9	<b>1</b>	10.0	<b>23.3</b>	100	55	4.4
Luxembourg	0.3	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	4.3	7.2	<b>2.6</b>	18.5	<b>37.2</b>	100	149	57.7
Netherlands	1.1	<b>14.4</b>	4.9	15.2	<b>6.0</b>	6.4	14.4	<b>1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	21.8	100	851	11.5
Norway	0.9	<b>11.7</b>	8.4	13.1	<b>7.5</b>	6.8	21.8	<b>0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	18.0	100	483	19.4
Portugal	1.7	13.5	<b>7.2</b>	12.6	<b>11.2</b>	7.9	9.0	<b>4.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	100	515	11.1
Slovak Republic	1.0	21.4	8.0	<b>19.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	4.0	7.7	-	9.3	<b>22.9</b>	100	23	1.
Slovenia	0.9	<b>30.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	10.4	<b>5.2</b>	4.2	7.1	-	8.1	14.6	100	105	11.4
Spain	<b>5.7</b>	11.1	<b>8.6</b>	15.9	<b>16.1</b>	2.9	6.5	<b>9.4</b>	8.5	15.3	100	3 263	17.8
Sweden	0.5	10.7	4.9	10.8	<b>6.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	20.2	<b>0</b>	12.0	21.8	100	945	20.8
Switzerland	0.6	<b>15.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	12.3	<b>7.0</b>	6.3	14.7	<b>1.6</b>	8.9	24.7	100	1 360	32.
United Kingdom	0.4	10.5	5.4	11.9	<b>8.5</b>	9.7	<b>16.1</b>	<b>0</b>	10.8	<b>26.2</b>	100	5 052	17.
United States	<b>1.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	12.8	<b>7.6</b>	6.0	13.2	<b>1.1</b>	9.1	<b>24.6</b>	100	24 332	18.2
EU 27	2.5	17.6	<b>8.4</b>	12.9	<b>9.2</b>	5.2	10.7	<b>4</b>	10.5	18.7	100	22 702	12.4

Note: Bold indicates that foreign-born are over-represented in the sector compared to the native-born. A dash indicates that the estimate is not reliable enough for publication. ETO stands for extra-territorial organisations. The population refers to the employed population aged 15 to 64. Data for Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Portugal and Turkey refers to 2019; data for Australia refers to 2017; data for the United Kingdom refers to the first three quarters of 2020.

Source: Australia, Israel: Labour Force Surveys; European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); the United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink  <https://stat.link/g0ftkx>

## Annex Table 1.A.8. Quarterly employment rates by place of birth in OECD countries, 2016-20

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Total	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	COL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
2016 Q1	73.6	72.4	63.5	71.2	82.8	..	65.7	71.0	75.5	75.7	59.1	70.7	68.2	65.1	73.6	50.8	64.9	63.6	84.7	65.5	56.0	68.4	60.1	68.5	60.5	76.1	75.1	75.0	63.7	63.6	64.2	64.6	78.1	49.7	67.3
2016 Q2	74.0	73.2	63.7	73.4	82.5	..	67.6	71.6	75.7	76.7	59.8	73.1	70.7	65.7	73.8	52.1	66.2	64.5	87.4	66.1	57.4	69.7	62.0	69.3	61.0	76.8	75.4	75.7	64.4	64.6	64.9	66.7	79.9	52.1	68.0
2016 Q3	73.4	74.5	64.1	73.6	82.6	..	66.9	72.2	76.7	76.8	60.4	73.5	71.2	65.9	74.0	52.7	67.0	65.3	88.2	66.1	57.2	69.9	61.7	69.6	61.5	77.3	75.6	75.8	64.9	65.5	65.1	66.9	80.4	51.3	68.1
2016 Q4	73.8	73.8	65.1	73.1	83.5	..	68.6	72.8	77.0	75.8	60.4	71.9	69.2	65.5	74.2	51.9	67.3	65.6	86.1	66.0	57.1	69.7	63.2	69.5	61.4	77.3	74.9	76.7	65.1	65.3	65.3	66.7	78.9	50.2	68.0
2016	73.7	73.4	64.1	72.8	82.9	..	67.2	71.6	76.2	76.3	59.9	72.3	70.0	65.6	73.9	51.9	66.4	64.8	86.6	65.9	56.9	69.4	61.8	69.2	61.1	76.9	75.2	75.8	64.5	64.7	64.9	66.2	79.3	50.8	67.9
2017 Q1	73.5	73.0	64.1	71.9	81.5	..	65.6	72.7	76.2	74.6	60.2	73.4	68.7	65.3	74.3	52.2	66.9	66.6	85.4	66.1	56.9	69.2	60.9	69.2	61.0	77.1	74.6	77.2	65.4	65.6	65.8	67.8	78.8	49.6	67.7
2017 Q2	74.5	74.1	64.4	74.0	81.8	..	67.5	73.1	76.6	76.0	61.4	73.2	71.2	66.3	74.5	53.9	67.9	67.0	87.8	66.6	57.8	70.6	59.2	70.1	61.1	77.9	75.4	75.9	66.2	66.8	66.1	69.4	80.2	52.3	68.6
2017 Q3	74.3	74.6	64.9	74.6	81.7	..	66.9	74.0	77.4	76.3	62.0	75.1	71.6	66.3	74.5	54.5	68.6	67.5	86.2	66.7	57.9	70.9	63.2	71.2	61.2	78.3	75.4	77.3	66.5	68.0	66.4	70.7	81.1	52.8	69.0
2017 Q4	75.1	74.4	65.5	74.1	82.2	..	67.8	74.2	77.8	76.3	61.8	76.0	71.0	66.3	74.8	53.6	68.8	67.9	84.4	66.5	58.0	71.0	61.3	71.4	61.4	78.4	75.0	78.1	66.3	68.3	66.4	70.5	79.8	52.0	68.7
2017	74.3	74.0	64.7	73.7	81.8	60.2	66.9	73.5	77.0	75.8	61.4	74.4	70.6	66.0	74.5	53.6	68.1	67.2	85.9	66.5	57.6	70.4	61.2	70.5	61.2	78.0	75.1	77.1	66.1	67.2	66.2	69.6	79.9	51.7	68.5
2018 Q1	74.5	73.5	65.5	73.2	81.6	..	64.8	74.0	77.1	76.2	61.5	74.4	70.8	65.9	74.8	53.6	68.7	67.3	83.9	66.5	57.4	70.8	61.0	71.5	61.0	78.3	75.9	77.7	66.5	68.4	67.0	70.1	79.5	51.1	68.5
2018 Q2	75.0	74.3	65.2	74.8	81.7	..	66.7	74.5	77.0	77.3	62.6	75.4	73.8	66.6	74.8	55.4	69.2	67.8	85.9	66.7	58.6	72.2	61.8	72.0	61.7	79.0	76.7	77.5	67.7	69.3	67.1	71.6	81.1	52.8	69.4
2018 Q3	74.9	75.2	66.4	75.1	82.1	..	66.6	74.8	77.9	77.2	63.1	75.2	73.9	66.8	74.9	55.9	69.4	68.5	86.8	67.0	58.4	74.1	61.6	72.9	61.8	79.6	76.8	77.8	67.9	69.5	67.9	72.5	81.9	53.2	69.5
2018 Q4	75.3	74.8	66.8	74.4	82.1	..	67.1	75.2	78.2	77.2	63.0	76.2	72.8	66.5	75.2	55.5	69.4	68.4	84.8	66.3	58.3	72.9	62.8	71.9	61.9	80.0	76.4	77.6	67.3	69.3	68.1	72.4	80.8	51.3	69.5
2018	74.9	74.5	66.0	74.4	81.9	..	66.3	74.6	77.5	77.0	62.6	75.3	72.8	66.5	74.9	55.1	69.2	68.0	85.4	66.6	58.1	72.5	61.8	72.1	61.6	79.2	76.5	77.6	67.3	69.1	67.5	71.7	80.8	52.1	69.2
2019 Q1	75.2	74.2	66.2	73.2	81.9	..	64.4	74.8	77.8	75.5	62.7	74.2	71.9	66.2	75.2	55.5	69.7	68.6	84.2	66.8	57.9	72.5	63.2	71.3	61.7	79.7	76.1	77.3	67.2	69.3	68.5	72.0	79.9	49.4	69.1
2019 Q2	76.0	74.7	67.0	75.5	82.1	..	65.1	74.8	78.0	76.5	63.5	74.5	74.4	64.2	75.2	57.4	69.9	68.4	85.5	66.8	59.0	73.1	63.2	72.1	62.3	72.1	76.2	77.2	68.2	69.7	68.0	73.0	80.9	50.9	69.7
2019 Q3	75.9	75.6	67.6	76.1	82.1	..	64.8	75.0	78.4	76.8	63.6	76.4	74.8	66.6	75.1	57.5	70.0	68.9	84.3	66.6	58.8	73.3	63.7	73.2	62.4	80.5	77.5	77.2	68.8	70.2	68.3	72.5	81.7	51.1	70.3
2019 Q4	75.8	75.2	66.8	74.9	82.8	..	66.2	75.1	78.6	76.4	63.9	76.4	73.4	67.0	75.6	56.8	70.1	69.7	83.2	65.9	58.9	73.2	62.2	73.2	62.7	80.5	76.9	77.3	68.4	69.9	68.5	71.7	80.5	50.4	70.2
2019	75.7	74.9	66.9	74.9	82.2	..	65.1	75.0	78.2	76.3	63.4	75.4	73.6	66.6	75.3	56.8	69.9	68.9	84.3	66.5	58.7	73.0	62.9	72.5	62.3	80.2	76.8	77.3	68.2	69.8	68.3	72.3	80.7	50.5	69.8
2020 Q1	75.2	74.0	66.6	72.1	82.1	..	61.8	74.6	..	75.7	63.1	74.7	72.6	66.7	75.2	56.3	69.5	69.4	82.7	65.9	58.3	73.0	61.5	72.0	62.1	80.5	76.9	77.6	68.3	69.1	67.9	71.8	79.2	47.8	69.3
2020 Q2	71.9	73.0	66.0	66.0	80.5	..	50.7	73.9	..	75.0	60.2	72.0	72.4	65.5	74.5	56.2	68.5	65.7	80.2	64.1	57.5	71.5	61.8	71.6	51.8	79.1	76.2	76.2	67.9	67.5	66.8	70.0	79.3	46.1	61.7
2020 Q3	72.9	74.9	66.9	71.8	81.1	..	55.9	74.1	..	75.5	61.6	73.4	73.4	66.3	74.1	56.9	70.1	67.2	83.7	63.5	57.8	70.8	62.9	71.4	56.9	79.7	76.5	74.8	68.9	68.3	67.4	71.0	80.1	48.9	65.4
2020 Q4	74.8	74.5	66.1	72.2	82.1	..	61.2	74.1	..	75.7	62.2	74.4	72.4	66.5	..	56.6	70.1	67.5	77.3	63.0	58.4	71.4	63.8	71.7	59.5	80.1	76.3	76.1	69.3	68.9	67.8	71.1	79.1	48.0	66.7
2020	73.7	74.1	66.4	70.6	81.4	..	57.4	74.2	..	75.5	61.8	73.6	72.7	66.3	..	56.5	69.5	67.4	81.0	64.1	58.0	71.7	62.5	71.7	57.6	79.8	76.5	76.2	68.6	68.4	67.5	71.0	79.4	47.7	65.8
2016 Q1	70.1	63.2	52.8	70.8	76.2	..	66.7	62.6	68.0	67.0	55.6	67.8	57.4	54.6	70.9	52.1	70.3	63.5	87.7	77.5	58.2	67.4	70.2	65.0	55.9	61.1	69.7	74.2	63.5	67.7	58.0	60.4	63.1	41.2	69.3
2016 Q2	70.2	64.9	54.4	71.8	76.9	..	66.0	74.4	67.8	66.9	57.4	75.4	58.7	55.7	71.9	55.6	74.8	65.1	88.3	78.8	59.4	66.8	68.2	66.6	53.4	62.2	68.7	74.5	57.7	70.8	63.8	61.8	64.8	44.6	70.2
2016 Q3	70.2	65.5	53.5	72.2	76.4	..	62.3	73.5	67.8	65.8	58.8	70.8	60.9	56.0	72.3	55.8	74.2	66.0	87.1	79.3	60.0	71.7	68.2	63.1	55.8	62.2	70.1	74.6	62.2	71.4	70.1	62.4	66.0	44.3	70.4
2016 Q4	70.6	64.6	55.9	71.9	76.8	..	65.3	75.4	68.2	67.4	58.4	69.3	57.8	54.8	72.4	51.2	76.0	65.8	87.0	78.8	59.2	69.8	69.6	62.8	55.0	62.3	68.4	76.8	67.0	71.7	68.6	65.3	65.5	45.4	70.0
2016	70.3	64.6	54.1	71.7	76.6	..	64.8	73.5	68.0	66.8	57.6	70.8	59.0	55.3	71.9	53.7	73.8	65.1	86.6	78.6	59.2	68.9	69.0	64.4	55.0	62.0	69.2	75.0	62.6	70.4	64.7	62.4	64.9	43.9	70.0
2017 Q1	70.1	63.5	54.1	72.2	74.7	..	64.1	76.1	68.0	65.5	58.0	71.0	58.2	54.9	71.3	50.3	75.9	68.0	..	79.3	59.3	66.8	70.5	63.0	52.9	62.6	68.5	76.1	65.8	72.9	70.4	62.9	65.1	43.5	70.4
2017 Q2	70.7	65.4	56.2	73.1	75.8	..	65.9	77.7	67.8	63.8	59.3	73.3	60.0	57.2	72.2	54.7	74.2	69.1	90.0	78.7	60.1	70.5	71.6	67.6	51.8	62.3	68.8	76.1	70.4	75.4	67.1	66.2	66.7	47.1	71.2
2017 Q3	70.7	66.6	57.1	73.1	76.4	..	71.0	77.9	67.8	66.4	60.6	72.0	61.7	56.9	73.3	55.6	74.3	69.4	87.2	78.8	61.1	71.8	70.3	68.2	52.7										

Annex Table 1.A.9. Quarterly employment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2016-20

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Men	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	COL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
2016 Q1	77.5	75.1	66.6	72.1	85.3	..	78.2	78.4	78.5	77.6	64.1	73.1	68.6	67.6	77.7	59.5	71.2	68.0	86.8	69.3	64.6	68.6	65.4	69.6	77.9	80.4	75.9	79.5	69.9	66.2	70.5	67.3	78.6	68.7	70.7
2016 Q2	77.8	76.3	67.6	74.9	85.4	..	79.2	78.8	78.8	78.9	64.8	76.0	72.1	68.3	77.7	60.8	72.7	69.0	90.7	70.1	66.2	70.1	66.6	70.0	78.4	81.0	76.3	80.1	70.6	67.8	71.6	69.4	80.3	71.4	71.9
2016 Q3	77.1	77.8	67.7	76.2	85.7	..	79.1	79.5	79.7	79.4	65.6	78.2	72.3	68.7	77.8	61.6	73.4	70.2	91.6	70.6	66.3	70.4	64.8	70.6	79.0	81.4	76.4	80.2	71.6	68.8	71.6	70.0	80.9	70.9	72.4
2016 Q4	77.6	77.2	67.7	74.7	86.1	..	80.5	79.9	79.8	78.2	65.3	74.9	70.1	68.2	77.7	60.6	73.8	70.4	88.8	70.1	65.8	70.1	66.8	69.8	79.1	81.5	75.5	80.9	71.8	68.4	71.7	68.6	79.4	69.5	71.6
<b>2016</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>85.6</b>	..	<b>79.2</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>
2017 Q1	77.3	75.7	67.6	72.9	84.2	..	78.2	79.8	78.9	76.5	65.3	75.8	69.1	68.0	77.5	60.9	73.7	71.2	87.6	69.8	65.5	69.2	62.8	70.5	78.8	81.3	75.5	82.0	71.8	68.8	71.5	70.2	79.0	68.1	71.1
2017 Q2	78.0	77.4	67.8	75.8	85.1	..	79.0	80.4	79.5	78.1	66.6	76.4	72.1	69.1	77.9	62.7	75.0	71.7	90.9	70.8	66.4	70.4	60.9	71.0	79.0	81.9	76.4	79.9	72.5	70.1	72.0	72.9	80.7	71.3	72.3
2017 Q3	77.5	78.1	68.0	77.2	84.7	..	78.9	81.2	80.5	78.4	67.7	78.6	73.3	69.4	77.9	63.8	75.8	72.6	89.2	70.9	66.9	71.2	65.6	73.0	79.2	82.1	76.6	81.3	73.5	71.3	72.1	73.7	81.6	72.7	73.0
2017 Q4	78.0	77.8	68.6	75.8	84.8	..	79.5	81.3	80.6	78.6	66.9	78.9	71.8	69.1	78.1	62.9	76.1	72.5	86.8	70.2	66.5	71.5	64.4	73.1	79.1	82.2	76.0	82.1	73.3	71.5	72.2	73.1	80.3	70.9	72.2
<b>2017</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>72.2</b>
2018 Q1	77.8	76.3	68.7	74.2	84.2	..	77.4	81.0	80.0	78.0	66.7	76.9	71.1	68.6	78.2	63.0	75.9	72.4	86.0	69.6	65.9	71.2	62.2	72.6	78.8	82.1	77.1	81.6	73.1	71.4	72.9	72.4	80.1	69.8	72.3
2018 Q2	78.1	78.2	68.5	76.4	84.9	..	78.4	81.5	80.0	79.0	67.9	78.6	74.4	69.1	78.3	64.5	76.0	72.4	88.2	69.6	67.0	73.4	65.5	73.1	79.0	82.5	77.9	81.3	74.0	72.0	73.5	74.7	81.6	71.7	73.2
2018 Q3	78.1	78.9	68.9	77.6	84.9	..	78.6	81.6	81.0	79.4	68.6	78.5	75.6	69.6	78.5	65.4	76.6	73.5	89.3	69.9	67.3	74.9	63.7	75.2	79.5	83.2	78.4	80.8	74.5	72.5	74.3	75.7	82.8	72.7	73.4
2018 Q4	78.5	78.8	69.2	76.0	85.1	..	79.5	81.9	80.8	79.6	68.2	80.3	73.8	69.0	78.7	65.1	76.5	73.0	86.7	69.3	66.8	73.7	66.8	72.7	79.1	83.5	77.6	81.2	74.3	72.3	74.2	74.8	81.5	69.6	72.9
<b>2018</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>84.8</b>	..	<b>78.5</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>72.9</b>
2019 Q1	78.5	77.6	68.8	74.3	85.1	..	76.9	81.4	80.8	78.2	67.6	77.2	72.5	68.5	78.4	64.5	77.1	73.1	85.7	69.4	65.9	73.0	66.6	73.2	78.9	83.3	77.2	80.9	74.1	72.3	74.4	74.8	80.3	66.7	72.7
2019 Q2	79.3	78.8	69.7	77.3	84.8	..	77.0	81.7	81.0	78.7	68.4	77.9	75.2	69.0	78.1	66.3	77.0	73.2	87.9	69.8	67.1	73.8	66.0	73.3	78.8	83.8	78.0	80.6	75.0	72.2	74.0	75.6	81.4	68.5	73.3
2019 Q3	78.9	79.5	70.4	78.5	84.6	..	76.8	81.7	81.1	79.0	68.8	80.5	75.9	69.2	78.5	66.5	77.3	74.0	86.9	69.9	67.6	73.6	67.6	74.7	79.1	83.8	79.2	80.5	76.0	73.5	74.2	74.8	82.4	69.6	74.2
2019 Q4	78.5	79.0	69.0	76.2	85.4	..	78.5	81.8	81.2	79.0	68.5	79.0	73.8	69.2	78.8	65.6	77.4	74.5	84.5	68.6	67.2	73.3	65.1	74.6	78.9	83.8	78.7	80.5	76.0	72.7	74.4	72.9	80.7	68.7	73.3
<b>2019</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>85.0</b>	..	<b>77.3</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>73.4</b>
2020 Q1	77.9	77.0	69.3	73.5	84.8	..	74.5	81.3	..	78.4	67.8	76.7	72.9	69.0	77.9	64.8	76.7	74.2	84.9	68.3	66.4	73.8	63.5	73.4	78.3	84.0	78.8	81.3	75.5	72.0	73.7	73.0	80.2	65.5	72.3
2020 Q2	74.8	76.4	68.4	68.3	83.3	..	62.7	80.8	..	77.6	65.1	75.2	73.6	67.6	72.2	64.6	75.8	70.5	83.7	66.9	65.8	72.1	63.1	72.7	65.6	82.5	77.7	80.0	75.2	69.9	72.4	72.6	80.1	62.7	65.6
2020 Q3	75.4	78.6	69.5	74.3	83.7	..	69.7	81.4	..	78.0	66.6	76.9	74.7	68.8	76.9	65.9	77.4	72.0	86.6	65.9	66.7	70.9	62.9	72.7	73.3	83.0	77.9	78.6	76.2	70.1	73.2	73.0	80.4	67.0	69.2
2020 Q4	77.5	77.8	68.6	74.0	84.3	..	74.7	81.0	..	78.1	66.7	76.6	73.7	68.6	..	65.1	77.6	72.0	79.3	65.1	66.5	71.6	65.1	73.3	75.5	83.2	78.0	79.7	76.4	71.3	73.6	73.3	79.8	66.0	69.6
<b>2020</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>84.0</b>	..	<b>70.4</b>	<b>81.1</b>	..	<b>78.0</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>68.5</b>	..	<b>65.1</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>69.2</b>
2016 Q1	79.0	68.4	60.0	77.2	81.6	..	79.2	83.3	75.5	72.2	61.6	73.3	64.7	61.9	80.2	62.9	80.9	71.5	89.5	79.4	70.7	67.6	75.5	71.2	71.3	70.4	74.2	81.1	79.0	71.8	65.6	65.7	66.1	61.5	80.9
2016 Q2	78.7	71.5	62.3	78.3	84.0	..	73.4	85.3	75.2	71.5	63.1	81.8	65.4	64.1	81.0	66.9	84.6	73.2	87.7	80.9	72.2	70.3	74.9	74.3	67.4	69.8	72.7	81.4	68.4	74.2	74.6	66.7	68.6	67.9	82.3
2016 Q3	78.5	72.9	61.1	79.4	83.5	..	72.3	85.8	75.0	72.5	65.0	76.8	68.8	64.4	81.5	66.4	83.3	74.7	90.1	80.9	72.3	80.5	74.6	66.8	72.1	70.0	75.7	81.3	72.1	74.6	76.4	70.7	70.7	66.6	82.6
2016 Q4	78.9	70.2	64.8	79.4	84.2	..	80.3	85.3	75.5	73.8	64.7	75.1	66.8	63.9	82.0	62.9	81.6	74.2	89.8	80.2	71.6	72.2	74.9	65.9	69.3	69.2	73.6	83.7	72.6	73.3	77.7	74.9	69.4	67.7	81.3
<b>2016</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>83.4</b>	..	<b>76.5</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>81.8</b>
2017 Q1	78.6	69.0	63.0	78.5	81.0	..	80.9	86.0	74.4	70.5	64.1	79.1	64.6	63.1																					

Women	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	COL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA	
2016 Q1	69.7	69.6	60.4	70.4	80.4	..	53.8	63.4	72.4	73.6	53.9	68.2	67.9	62.7	69.6	42.3	58.7	59.3	82.6	61.6	47.3	68.1	54.7	67.5	44.5	71.7	74.2	70.7	57.4	61.1	57.7	61.8	77.5	30.4	64.0	
2016 Q2	70.3	69.9	59.7	71.8	79.6	..	56.5	64.2	72.6	74.5	54.6	70.2	69.2	63.2	70.0	43.5	59.9	60.1	83.8	62.0	48.5	69.2	57.2	68.6	45.0	72.5	74.5	71.5	58.1	61.6	58.1	63.9	79.4	32.7	64.3	
2016 Q3	69.6	71.0	60.4	71.0	79.5	..	55.3	64.6	73.7	74.1	55.1	68.8	70.0	63.1	70.2	44.0	60.7	60.4	84.5	61.3	47.9	69.5	58.6	68.6	45.5	73.2	74.7	71.6	58.3	62.3	58.5	63.6	79.9	31.4	64.0	
2016 Q4	70.1	70.2	62.4	71.5	80.7	..	57.2	65.6	74.2	73.3	55.4	69.0	68.2	62.9	70.7	43.3	61.0	60.7	83.2	61.9	48.2	69.3	59.6	69.2	45.3	72.9	74.2	72.6	58.4	62.4	58.9	64.7	78.3	30.8	64.6	
<b>2016</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>80.0</b>	..	<b>55.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>64.2</b>
2017 Q1	69.7	70.3	60.6	70.9	78.9	..	53.6	65.3	73.4	72.7	55.0	71.1	68.3	62.6	71.2	43.6	60.3	62.0	83.0	62.4	48.1	69.1	59.1	68.0	44.8	72.9	73.5	72.4	58.9	62.6	59.9	65.3	78.6	30.9	64.4	
2017 Q2	70.9	70.7	60.9	72.2	78.4	..	56.5	65.6	73.6	73.7	56.1	70.1	70.3	63.6	71.1	45.3	61.0	62.2	84.5	62.3	49.1	70.8	57.5	69.2	44.9	73.8	74.3	72.0	59.9	63.7	60.1	65.8	79.6	33.1	65.0	
2017 Q3	71.1	71.2	61.8	71.8	78.5	..	55.4	66.6	74.3	74.1	56.3	71.7	70.0	63.4	71.0	45.1	61.6	62.5	82.9	62.3	48.8	70.6	60.9	69.5	44.8	74.4	74.2	73.4	59.5	64.8	60.6	67.4	80.5	32.6	65.1	
2017 Q4	72.1	71.0	62.3	72.4	79.6	..	56.6	66.9	74.9	74.0	56.4	73.1	70.2	63.5	71.5	44.4	61.6	63.3	81.9	62.7	49.3	70.6	58.2	69.9	45.3	74.5	73.9	74.1	59.4	65.2	60.5	67.9	79.2	32.9	65.2	
<b>2017</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>64.9</b>	
2018 Q1	71.2	70.6	62.3	72.1	78.9	..	52.7	66.8	74.2	74.5	56.1	71.9	70.4	63.3	71.4	44.2	61.6	62.3	81.7	63.3	48.7	70.4	58.9	70.4	44.8	74.4	74.7	73.8	60.0	65.6	61.1	67.6	78.9	32.3	64.9	
2018 Q2	71.9	70.4	61.9	73.2	78.4	..	55.5	67.3	74.0	75.5	57.3	72.2	73.2	64.1	71.3	46.4	62.5	63.3	83.4	63.6	50.0	71.0	58.0	70.9	45.9	75.4	75.4	73.8	61.4	66.7	60.6	68.4	80.6	33.8	65.7	
2018 Q3	71.7	71.4	63.9	72.6	79.1	..	55.1	67.8	74.8	74.9	57.4	71.9	72.1	64.1	71.2	46.4	62.4	63.5	84.1	63.9	49.2	73.2	59.4	70.6	45.6	76.0	75.2	74.8	61.4	66.8	61.4	69.2	81.0	33.4	65.7	
2018 Q4	72.2	70.8	64.3	72.8	79.1	..	55.3	68.3	75.5	74.7	57.8	72.2	71.8	64.1	71.7	46.0	62.4	63.9	82.7	63.3	49.6	72.1	58.4	71.2	46.2	76.3	75.1	74.0	60.3	66.5	62.0	69.8	80.0	32.8	66.2	
<b>2018</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>78.9</b>	..	<b>54.7</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>65.6</b>	
2019 Q1	71.8	70.7	63.6	72.1	78.6	..	52.6	68.1	74.7	72.6	57.6	71.2	71.3	64.0	72.0	46.6	62.4	64.1	82.6	64.1	49.6	72.1	57.7	69.5	45.9	76.1	74.8	73.9	60.3	66.5	62.5	69.1	79.4	32.0	65.6	
2019 Q2	72.7	70.4	64.2	73.8	79.3	..	53.8	67.7	75.0	74.2	58.5	71.1	73.7	64.6	72.3	48.6	62.8	63.6	82.9	63.6	50.8	72.3	60.2	71.1	47.2	76.6	75.2	73.9	61.5	67.4	61.9	70.3	80.4	33.1	66.2	
2019 Q3	72.9	71.7	64.7	73.6	79.5	..	53.3	68.1	75.7	74.5	58.3	72.1	73.7	64.1	71.7	48.5	62.8	63.8	81.6	63.2	49.9	73.1	59.6	71.7	47.2	77.0	75.8	74.1	61.6	67.1	62.4	70.1	81.0	32.5	66.5	
2019 Q4	73.1	71.4	64.6	73.7	80.1	..	54.3	68.1	75.8	73.8	59.1	73.8	73.0	64.8	72.4	48.0	62.8	65.0	81.7	63.1	50.3	73.2	59.2	71.9	47.9	77.0	75.0	74.1	60.9	67.2	62.4	70.4	80.2	31.9	67.2	
<b>2019</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>79.4</b>	..	<b>53.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>66.4</b>	
2020 Q1	72.5	70.9	63.8	70.7	79.3	..	49.7	67.7	..	73.0	58.3	72.6	72.2	64.5	72.6	47.8	62.3	64.6	80.2	63.4	50.1	72.2	59.4	70.7	47.4	76.9	75.0	73.9	61.2	66.4	62.1	70.4	78.2	29.9	66.4	
2020 Q2	69.1	69.6	63.6	63.8	77.6	..	39.2	66.6	..	72.3	55.1	68.7	71.2	63.5	71.8	47.8	61.2	61.0	76.3	61.3	49.1	70.8	60.5	70.6	39.1	75.6	74.6	72.4	60.5	65.1	60.9	67.9	78.5	29.3	57.8	
2020 Q3	70.4	71.3	64.2	69.3	78.4	..	42.5	66.6	..	72.9	56.3	69.9	72.1	63.9	71.2	48.0	62.7	62.5	80.6	61.1	48.8	70.7	62.9	70.2	41.8	76.3	74.9	71.1	61.7	66.6	61.6	68.8	79.8	30.6	61.7	
2020 Q4	72.1	71.2	63.6	70.4	79.9	..	48.4	66.9	..	73.2	57.5	72.3	71.0	64.5	..	48.2	62.7	63.2	75.3	60.7	50.2	71.2	62.4	70.1	44.8	77.0	74.5	72.4	62.3	66.6	61.9	68.8	78.4	29.7	64.0	
<b>2020</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>78.8</b>	..	<b>45.0</b>	<b>66.9</b>	..	<b>72.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>	..	<b>48.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>62.5</b>	
2016 Q1	61.5	58.6	45.9	64.7	70.7	..	53.4	61.8	60.7	62.6	50.1	64.4	51.3	48.3	62.3	42.1	61.0	56.2	77.8	75.7	47.7	67.2	64.8	60.9	40.3	53.2	65.2	67.5	51.1	64.4	54.4	54.9	60.3	24.3	57.9	
2016 Q2	61.9	58.8	46.8	65.7	69.7	..	58.5	63.4	60.7	62.8	52.4	70.2	52.7	48.3	63.2	45.4	65.9	57.5	91.4	77.0	48.6	63.8	61.2	60.9	39.9	55.8	64.0	67.7	47.6	67.9	54.1	56.5	61.3	26.3	58.4	
2016 Q3	62.1	58.9	46.3	65.5	69.2	..	51.5	61.7	60.2	59.4	53.4	65.9	53.7	48.8	63.6	46.2	64.9	57.9	84.9	78.0	49.8	63.4	62.2	60.2	38.5	55.6	64.5	68.1	51.4	68.7	64.6	54.0	61.7	25.7	58.6	
2016 Q4	62.6	59.5	47.5	65.1	69.4	..	48.4	66.1	60.6	61.1	52.8	63.5	49.8	47.1	63.4	41.0	70.5	57.9	86.3	77.7	48.9	67.7	64.4	60.5	40.8	56.4	63.7	70.2	62.7	70.3	60.4	55.3	61.8	26.4	59.0	
<b>2016</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>69.8</b>	..	<b>52.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>58.5</b>	
2017 Q1	61.8	58.3	45.6	66.4	68.3	..	41.9	66.1	61.3	60.2	52.6	63.9	52.2	47.7	62.2	39.8	72.7	60.3	86.7	-	48.9	66.8	65.3													



## Annex Table 1.A.10. Quarterly unemployment rates by place of birth in OECD countries, 2016-20

Percentage of the active population aged 15-64

Total	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	COL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
2016 Q1	6.4	5.0	6.4	7.6	3.2	..	11.2	4.4	4.1	5.6	19.5	6.4	9.3	9.8	4.9	24.2	6.0	8.1	3.2	5.3	11.7	8.5	3.8	10.4	4.2	6.2	4.1	5.9	7.1	12.4	10.4	8.3	5.6	11.0	5.5
2016 Q2	5.8	4.9	6.6	6.8	3.0	..	9.5	3.9	3.7	5.4	18.8	6.5	9.7	8.8	4.8	22.6	5.1	8.4	3.8	4.9	11.3	8.1	3.1	9.8	4.1	5.7	4.0	5.2	6.2	11.2	9.7	7.6	5.6	9.5	5.1
2016 Q3	5.7	4.7	6.3	7.0	3.7	..	9.6	4.0	3.5	5.7	17.9	7.2	7.2	8.8	5.0	22.1	4.9	7.7	2.3	5.5	10.7	7.6	5.1	9.6	4.2	5.0	4.1	5.2	6.0	10.9	9.6	7.1	4.2	11.4	5.3
2016 Q4	5.5	4.3	5.6	6.3	2.9	..	8.8	3.6	3.3	5.4	17.6	6.5	7.7	9.5	4.6	22.8	4.4	6.7	2.6	5.0	11.9	7.8	3.6	9.5	3.7	4.9	3.5	5.7	5.6	10.7	9.2	8.0	4.3	12.2	4.8
<b>2016</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	..	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
2017 Q1	6.3	4.4	6.2	7.2	3.5	..	11.2	3.5	3.6	5.7	17.6	6.0	9.2	9.2	4.4	22.6	4.5	6.9	3.2	4.5	11.9	8.4	4.8	9.5	3.5	4.9	3.6	5.7	5.4	10.3	8.8	7.5	5.0	12.8	5.0
2017 Q2	5.6	4.0	5.6	6.4	3.1	..	9.6	3.0	3.3	4.9	16.1	7.3	9.8	8.4	4.2	20.6	4.3	6.9	3.6	4.4	10.6	7.3	4.9	9.3	3.6	4.5	3.4	5.0	5.0	9.2	8.2	6.5	5.2	10.3	4.5
2017 Q3	5.4	4.4	5.9	6.2	3.9	..	9.8	2.8	3.1	5.5	15.3	5.2	7.2	8.5	4.4	19.6	4.1	6.6	2.2	4.6	10.4	6.6	3.9	9.0	3.7	4.0	3.2	4.8	4.8	8.6	8.0	6.2	4.0	10.6	4.7
2017 Q4	5.4	4.0	5.4	5.3	3.4	..	9.1	2.4	3.0	4.4	15.4	5.1	7.2	8.5	4.1	20.4	3.8	5.6	2.3	4.4	10.9	6.8	3.5	8.3	3.5	3.8	3.0	4.9	4.5	8.3	7.8	5.6	3.8	10.4	4.1
<b>2017</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
2018 Q1	6.2	3.9	4.8	6.2	3.6	..	11.2	2.4	3.1	4.5	15.5	6.5	8.5	8.8	4.1	20.4	3.9	5.2	2.9	3.7	11.3	7.3	3.9	8.4	3.3	3.9	2.8	4.9	4.2	7.9	7.2	5.8	4.3	10.7	4.5
2018 Q2	5.5	3.4	4.9	5.9	3.1	..	9.9	2.2	3.0	4.0	14.2	4.7	8.0	8.0	3.9	18.4	3.6	5.7	3.2	4.1	10.5	6.1	3.8	7.8	3.5	3.4	3.0	4.6	3.6	6.9	6.7	5.2	4.4	9.8	4.1
2018 Q3	5.2	3.8	5.0	5.9	3.5	..	9.8	2.4	2.8	4.3	13.7	5.5	6.1	8.2	4.1	17.7	3.8	5.7	1.7	4.6	9.1	5.7	5.5	7.1	3.6	3.2	3.0	4.2	3.9	6.9	6.4	4.9	3.6	11.3	4.1
2018 Q4	4.9	3.5	4.3	5.0	3.3	..	9.6	2.1	2.7	4.4	13.5	4.0	5.7	8.4	3.8	17.8	3.6	5.1	2.2	4.6	10.4	6.0	4.6	7.1	3.4	3.0	2.8	4.8	3.9	6.7	6.1	4.3	3.2	12.5	3.8
<b>2018</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	..	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
2019 Q1	5.5	3.7	4.4	6.1	3.4	..	12.2	2.1	2.8	5.2	13.7	4.5	7.0	8.4	3.7	18.0	3.6	4.6	2.9	4.0	10.7	6.7	3.7	7.1	3.5	3.2	2.9	5.1	4.0	6.6	5.9	4.6	5.0	15.0	4.3
2019 Q2	5.2	3.4	4.2	5.4	3.0	..	10.5	1.9	2.6	4.3	13.0	5.2	7.4	7.5	3.6	15.8	3.4	5.3	4.5	3.9	9.4	6.5	3.2	6.5	3.7	2.9	2.9	4.2	3.3	6.2	5.8	4.0	4.9	13.0	3.8
2019 Q3	5.2	3.5	4.2	5.6	3.4	..	10.9	2.1	2.6	4.8	13.0	3.9	5.8	7.7	4.0	15.6	3.5	5.2	3.3	4.2	8.9	6.3	4.3	6.2	3.9	2.9	2.9	4.4	3.2	6.3	6.0	4.7	4.2	14.3	4.0
2019 Q4	5.0	3.4	4.3	5.0	2.8	..	10.0	2.0	2.6	4.7	12.7	3.9	5.7	7.7	3.6	15.9	3.4	4.2	3.3	4.0	9.6	6.6	4.9	6.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	4.6	2.9	6.8	5.8	4.1	3.8	13.5	3.6
<b>2019</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	..	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
2020 Q1	5.6	3.5	4.2	6.7	3.2	..	13.2	2.0	..	5.1	13.1	4.8	6.9	7.4	3.9	15.2	3.7	4.4	2.9	3.5	9.1	7.4	4.1	7.5	3.6	2.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	6.7	6.1	4.4	4.7	13.9	4.3
2020 Q2	6.7	4.0	3.8	12.7	3.5	..	20.8	2.4	..	5.1	13.5	7.4	8.7	6.3	3.8	15.5	4.7	4.9	6.5	4.2	7.6	8.8	5.5	8.7	4.9	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.2	5.3	6.7	5.0	6.3	13.1	12.5
2020 Q3	7.0	4.4	5.1	9.7	4.2	..	18.3	2.9	..	6.1	14.4	7.6	7.3	8.3	4.7	15.7	4.4	6.7	4.5	5.3	9.7	9.6	5.7	8.7	5.3	3.9	4.1	5.6	3.3	7.9	7.3	4.8	5.4	13.4	8.6
2020 Q4	6.3	3.9	4.7	7.6	3.8	..	14.4	3.1	..	5.5	14.0	7.4	7.0	7.7	..	15.6	4.2	5.1	5.5	5.1	9.0	9.4	4.4	8.1	4.7	3.5	3.4	5.4	3.1	7.4	7.0	5.0	4.8	13.0	6.4
<b>2020</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	..	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	..	<b>5.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	..	<b>15.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>

2016 Q1	6.3	11.6	17.7	8.1	9.5	..	13.6	6.7	7.2	12.0	28.9	8.9	18.6	18.1	6.1	33.3	7.3	10.0	..	4.6	15.9	9.2	7.5	11.3	3.3	11.9	9.8	5.4	12.7	16.7	..	14.2	16.9	13.0	4.8
2016 Q2	5.8	11.2	14.4	7.7	7.5	..	12.7	5.9	6.7	10.9	26.8	6.7	18.8	16.0	5.5	29.0	5.3	10.0	..	3.6	14.6	10.4	8.4	8.9	4.6	10.5	10.0	5.0	13.6	12.0	..	9.8	16.5	10.2	4.0
2016 Q3	5.8	11.9	15.9	7.6	7.9	..	12.5	5.7	7.0	11.5	24.5	12.0	15.4	15.6	5.5	28.6	4.8	9.6	5.0	3.9	13.7	8.4	8.6	11.5	5.9	10.3	9.5	4.9	10.9	12.0	..	11.0	15.1	14.2	4.3
2016 Q4	5.9	11.1	15.0	6.9	7.9	..	11.9	5.2	6.5	11.3	24.4	8.1	16.4	17.1	5.1	32.0	5.6	7.7	..	3.9	15.4	7.4	7.8	10.2	4.3	9.6	9.6	4.7	..	12.5	..	9.5	15.1	12.6	4.3
<b>2016</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	..	<b>12.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
2017 Q1	6.7	12.3	15.1	7.1	9.4	..	14.1	3.8	6.7	12.5	26.3	4.3	14.5	16.4	5.8	32.8	5.2	8.3	..	3.8	15.3	7.1	11.2	11.2	4.6	10.5	9.9	4.9	11.7	11.7	..	11.2	16.1	16.0	4.8
2017 Q2	5.8	10.7	13.8	6.7	7.5	..	14.4	2.3	6.3	10.3	23.6	6.7	16.7	14.7	5.3	28.2	3.2	7.6	..	3.9	14.1	5.7	6.7	6.7	4.5	9.2	10.0	4.6	10.9	9.0	..	6.9	15.7	9.3	3.7
2017 Q3	6.0	9.8	13.5	7.2	7.7	..	12.2	3.4	6.5	9.1	22.2	7.9	16.6	15.3	4.6	27.5	1.8	8.6	2.7	3.3	13.1	6.8	6.0	6.0	3.3	8.0	8.6	4.7	..	1					



Women	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	COL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
2016 Q1	6.1	4.5	6.1	5.9	2.9	..	14.9	5.0	3.8	5.5	21.3	5.7	8.3	9.2	4.5	28.8	6.0	6.0	2.4	5.6	12.2	7.3	4.7	9.3	4.2	6.6	3.1	6.4	7.0	12.0	11.6	9.0	5.1	12.9	5.0
2016 Q2	5.8	4.4	6.5	5.6	3.1	..	12.2	4.6	3.4	5.6	20.7	5.2	9.4	8.4	4.4	27.3	4.9	6.6	4.5	4.8	12.1	6.7	..	8.7	4.1	6.0	2.8	5.6	6.0	11.1	11.0	8.3	5.2	11.3	4.9
2016 Q3	5.5	4.6	6.4	6.6	3.9	..	12.5	4.8	3.2	6.3	19.6	7.3	7.1	9.1	4.6	27.0	4.9	6.0	2.6	6.0	11.5	6.4	4.4	7.9	4.4	5.4	3.7	5.4	6.2	11.0	10.7	7.6	3.9	15.3	5.2
2016 Q4	5.1	4.0	5.1	5.4	3.0	..	11.5	4.3	2.9	5.6	19.1	5.6	7.1	9.2	4.0	27.6	4.5	5.3	2.9	5.4	12.8	6.5	..	7.8	3.7	5.3	2.6	6.0	5.8	10.7	10.0	7.9	4.0	16.1	4.4
2016	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	..	<b>12.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
2017 Q1	6.2	3.7	6.4	5.6	3.2	..	14.9	4.3	3.2	5.5	19.4	5.9	8.5	9.1	3.7	27.1	4.7	6.2	2.8	4.5	12.8	6.3	3.5	8.4	3.7	5.4	2.8	6.5	5.4	10.7	8.8	7.4	4.4	14.8	4.5
2017 Q2	5.5	3.3	5.7	5.4	3.1	..	12.4	3.8	2.8	5.0	17.9	6.5	9.4	8.1	3.7	25.0	4.7	6.0	3.5	4.6	11.5	5.6	3.5	7.7	3.8	4.9	2.9	4.9	4.8	9.6	8.3	7.4	4.9	13.2	4.3
2017 Q3	5.0	4.0	5.6	6.1	3.9	..	13.0	3.5	2.9	5.7	17.2	4.5	7.3	8.5	4.1	24.4	4.7	5.9	2.3	4.9	11.4	5.5	4.3	8.3	3.9	4.4	3.0	5.4	5.0	9.3	8.3	7.2	3.9	15.1	4.7
2017 Q4	4.9	3.7	5.2	4.7	3.3	..	11.8	2.9	2.8	4.6	17.1	4.9	6.5	8.4	3.8	25.3	4.5	4.9	2.3	4.7	11.8	5.8	3.6	7.7	3.7	4.0	2.3	5.3	4.6	8.4	8.5	6.2	3.5	13.6	3.7
2017	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
2018 Q1	5.9	3.3	4.5	5.0	3.6	..	14.7	2.9	2.7	4.6	17.2	5.8	8.1	8.8	3.8	25.3	4.3	4.6	2.4	3.7	12.4	5.8	7.4	3.3	3.9	2.3	5.4	4.3	8.1	7.4	6.2	4.0	13.6	4.0	
2018 Q2	5.0	3.2	5.2	5.1	3.2	..	12.7	2.8	2.5	3.9	15.9	4.5	7.5	7.8	3.6	22.9	3.6	5.2	2.7	4.1	11.3	5.4	3.7	5.9	3.4	3.5	2.4	4.8	3.5	7.0	7.2	5.5	4.1	12.6	3.8
2018 Q3	4.7	3.9	4.6	6.0	3.5	..	12.6	3.0	2.5	4.5	15.4	5.8	6.4	8.1	3.9	22.6	4.4	5.4	1.9	4.6	10.0	5.2	5.8	6.1	3.9	3.2	2.5	3.9	3.7	7.2	6.8	5.5	3.5	15.1	4.3
2018 Q4	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.6	..	12.9	2.6	2.4	4.4	15.2	4.6	5.2	8.4	3.5	22.6	3.7	4.7	2.0	4.6	11.2	5.6	4.0	6.5	3.5	2.9	2.6	4.6	4.1	7.1	6.8	4.5	3.2	14.8	3.6
2018	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	..	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>
2019 Q1	5.2	3.4	3.9	4.8	3.9	..	15.9	2.2	2.5	5.7	15.6	4.6	6.0	8.4	3.2	22.5	3.6	4.0	2.1	4.0	11.4	6.2	..	6.4	3.6	3.2	2.8	5.4	4.6	7.0	6.0	5.2	5.0	17.1	3.8
2019 Q2	4.9	3.3	3.8	4.5	2.8	..	13.4	2.3	2.3	4.3	14.7	5.8	6.6	7.3	3.1	19.6	3.3	4.7	3.8	4.0	9.9	5.7	..	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.7	4.3	3.3	6.4	5.8	4.4	4.9	15.1	3.6
2019 Q3	4.7	3.3	4.1	5.5	3.4	..	14.0	2.5	2.2	4.8	14.8	4.6	5.5	7.6	3.6	19.6	3.8	4.8	3.4	4.7	9.7	5.4	4.3	5.6	3.9	2.8	2.7	4.5	3.4	6.8	6.2	4.9	4.5	18.0	4.1
2019 Q4	4.4	3.1	3.3	4.3	2.9	..	13.1	2.3	2.2	4.9	14.2	4.3	5.1	7.4	3.4	19.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.3	10.8	5.4	5.2	5.8	3.5	2.7	2.4	4.6	3.2	7.3	6.2	4.5	3.5	16.8	3.4
2019	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	..	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
2020 Q1	5.2	3.0	4.0	5.7	2.8	..	17.1	2.1	..	5.2	14.7	3.9	6.4	7.3	3.4	18.1	3.8	3.9	2.9	3.6	9.9	6.4	..	6.4	3.6	2.9	2.5	4.9	3.3	7.1	6.3	4.6	4.5	15.7	3.8
2020 Q2	6.3	3.7	3.5	12.2	2.9	..	24.9	2.6	..	5.4	14.8	7.4	8.4	5.9	3.4	18.4	5.1	4.7	6.5	3.8	7.9	7.6	4.2	7.2	4.0	3.3	3.2	4.3	3.1	5.2	6.7	5.4	6.1	13.4	13.4
2020 Q3	6.5	4.2	5.2	9.5	4.4	..	23.3	3.5	..	6.3	16.2	8.0	7.0	8.3	4.0	19.5	4.6	6.8	4.6	5.3	11.0	9.0	4.5	7.9	5.0	4.0	3.6	5.7	3.7	7.9	7.9	5.2	5.0	16.1	8.8
2020 Q4	6.0	3.6	4.5	6.8	3.8	..	19.3	3.8	..	5.6	15.6	7.1	6.7	7.6	..	18.9	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.2	9.5	8.5	3.6	7.7	4.4	3.6	2.9	5.5	3.2	7.4	7.7	5.1	4.5	15.0	5.9
2020	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	..	<b>21.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	..	<b>5.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	..	<b>18.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>
2016 Q1	7.3	10.0	16.2	7.5	9.5	..	16.2	8.4	6.5	14.2	30.5	..	20.9	17.8	7.1	37.8	9.2	8.1	..	4.1	17.7	..	8.3	12.9	3.5	13.3	9.3	5.6	..	18.3	..	14.3	15.7	10.2	5.5
2016 Q2	6.5	10.2	15.5	8.1	8.7	..	14.4	7.5	6.1	11.0	27.9	..	20.4	15.8	6.5	32.5	5.9	9.1	..	3.9	17.1	..	9.8	7.7	2.1	11.4	8.9	5.5	..	12.4	..	10.6	15.5	11.1	4.8
2016 Q3	6.4	10.8	15.6	8.5	8.8	..	14.1	9.3	6.5	13.4	25.9	12.5	18.2	16.1	6.4	31.4	6.2	9.9	..	3.7	15.1	..	9.7	10.5	7.8	10.8	10.4	5.0	..	11.5	..	15.1	14.8	14.4	5.4
2016 Q4	6.7	10.4	14.7	7.4	8.6	..	18.6	5.5	5.9	13.7	28.0	..	19.2	18.1	6.4	35.7	5.0	7.9	..	3.5	17.5	..	7.1	10.5	2.4	11.0	9.2	5.3	..	11.7	..	13.1	14.3	16.4	4.9
2016	<b>6.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	..	<b>16.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	..	<b>3.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	..	<b>13.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>
2017 Q1	7.7	11.6	15.9	7.3	9.7	..	28.5	4.6	5.5	12.9	28.2	..	13.7	17.2	7.6	37.4	5.6	9.1	..	3.5	17.0	7.0	9.6	..	2.9	10.7	10.1	5.8	..	11.3	..	15.1	15.3	17.2	5.0
2017 Q2	6.8	11.2	13.9	7.1	8.9	..	17.6	2.9	5.3	11.3	24.7	..	18.3	15.3	6.6	31.8	..	7.1	..	3.5	16.1	6.3	..	4.9	9.7	10.0	4.9	..	9.1	..	9.1	15.0	10.5	4.5	
2017 Q3	6.8	9.0	13.8	8.3	9.2	..	14.5	4.7	5.7	10.2	23.2	..	18.8	15.9	5.8	31.3	..	9.5	..	3.4	15.1	7.3	7.9	..	3.2	8.6	8.4	5.1	..	11.1	..	12.6	14.8	13.9	4.8
2017 Q4	6.1	10.0	11.6	6.7	8.8	..	22.2	3.6	5.2	11.3	24.2	..	18.7	15.6	6.2																				

**Annex Table 1.A.12. Quarterly participation rates by place of birth in OECD countries, 2016-20**

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Total	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	COL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
2016 Q1	78.6	76.2	67.9	77.1	85.6	..	74.0	74.2	78.7	80.2	73.4	75.5	75.2	72.2	77.4	67.1	69.1	69.3	87.6	69.2	63.4	62.4	74.7	76.5	63.1	81.1	78.2	79.7	68.5	72.6	71.6	70.5	82.7	55.8	71.2
2016 Q2	78.6	76.9	68.2	78.8	85.1	..	74.6	74.6	78.7	81.1	73.6	78.2	78.2	72.1	77.5	67.3	69.8	70.4	90.8	69.5	64.7	64.0	75.8	76.8	63.6	81.4	78.6	79.8	68.6	72.7	71.9	72.3	84.6	57.6	71.7
2016 Q3	77.8	78.2	68.4	79.2	85.8	..	74.0	75.2	79.5	81.5	73.6	79.1	76.7	72.3	77.9	67.7	70.5	70.8	90.3	69.9	64.0	65.0	75.7	77.0	64.2	81.4	78.9	80.0	69.1	73.5	72.1	71.9	84.0	57.8	71.9
2016 Q4	78.1	77.1	69.0	78.0	86.0	..	75.2	75.5	79.6	80.1	73.3	76.9	74.9	72.4	77.7	67.2	70.5	70.3	88.4	69.5	64.7	65.5	75.6	77.0	63.7	81.3	69.0	73.1	72.0	72.5	82.5	57.2	71.4		
<b>2016</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>85.6</b>	..	<b>74.5</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>71.5</b>
2017 Q1	78.4	76.4	68.4	77.5	84.5	..	73.9	75.3	79.1	79.1	73.1	78.1	75.7	71.9	77.7	67.4	70.1	69.9	88.2	69.2	64.5	64.0	75.5	76.5	63.2	81.1	77.4	81.8	69.1	73.2	72.1	73.4	82.9	56.9	71.3
2017 Q2	78.9	77.2	68.2	79.1	84.4	..	74.6	75.4	79.2	79.9	73.2	78.9	78.9	72.4	77.8	67.9	71.0	69.9	91.0	69.7	64.7	62.2	76.2	77.2	63.4	81.6	78.1	79.9	69.7	73.5	72.0	74.2	84.6	58.3	71.9
2017 Q3	78.5	78.0	68.9	79.4	85.0	..	74.1	76.1	79.9	80.8	73.3	79.2	77.2	72.5	78.0	67.8	71.6	72.3	88.1	69.9	64.6	65.8	76.0	78.2	63.5	81.6	77.9	81.2	69.9	74.3	72.2	75.3	84.5	59.1	72.4
2017 Q4	79.3	77.5	69.2	78.2	85.1	..	74.6	76.0	80.2	79.8	73.0	80.1	76.6	72.4	78.0	67.4	71.5	71.9	86.4	69.6	65.1	63.6	76.2	77.9	63.6	81.5	77.3	82.1	69.5	74.4	72.0	74.8	82.9	58.1	71.6
<b>2017</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>71.8</b>
2018 Q1	79.4	76.5	68.8	78.0	84.6	..	73.0	75.8	79.6	79.8	72.7	79.6	77.3	72.3	78.0	67.3	71.5	71.1	86.4	69.1	64.7	66.4	63.5	78.0	63.1	81.5	78.1	81.7	69.4	74.3	72.2	74.4	83.1	57.3	71.8
2018 Q2	79.3	77.0	68.6	79.4	84.4	..	74.0	76.2	79.4	80.5	73.0	79.1	80.2	72.3	77.8	67.9	71.8	72.0	88.7	69.5	65.5	76.9	64.2	78.1	63.9	81.8	79.1	81.3	70.2	74.4	71.9	75.6	84.9	58.6	72.3
2018 Q3	79.0	78.2	69.9	79.8	85.1	..	73.9	76.7	80.1	80.7	73.1	79.5	78.7	72.8	78.1	67.9	72.2	72.6	88.3	70.2	64.2	78.5	65.2	78.4	64.1	82.3	79.2	81.2	70.7	74.7	72.5	76.3	85.0	59.9	72.4
2018 Q4	79.2	77.6	69.8	78.3	84.9	..	74.2	76.8	80.3	80.7	72.9	79.4	77.2	72.6	78.2	67.5	72.0	72.1	86.7	69.6	65.0	77.6	65.7	77.5	64.0	82.5	78.6	81.4	70.0	74.3	72.6	75.6	83.4	58.6	72.2
<b>2018</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>84.7</b>	..	<b>73.8</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>72.2</b>	
2019 Q1	79.5	77.0	69.3	78.0	84.7	..	73.4	76.4	80.0	79.6	72.6	77.7	77.3	72.3	78.1	67.7	72.3	71.8	86.8	69.6	64.8	77.8	64.7	76.7	63.9	82.3	78.4	81.5	70.0	74.2	72.8	75.5	84.1	58.1	72.2
2019 Q2	80.2	77.3	69.9	79.9	84.7	..	72.8	76.3	80.1	79.9	73.0	78.6	80.4	72.2	78.0	68.2	72.3	72.2	89.5	69.5	65.1	78.1	65.3	77.2	64.7	82.6	78.9	80.6	70.5	74.4	72.2	76.1	85.1	58.5	72.5
2019 Q3	80.1	78.4	70.6	80.6	85.0	..	72.8	76.7	80.5	80.6	73.1	79.5	79.3	72.2	78.2	68.1	72.6	72.7	87.2	69.5	64.6	78.3	66.6	78.0	64.9	82.9	79.9	80.8	71.1	75.0	72.7	76.1	85.3	59.7	73.3
2019 Q4	79.8	77.9	69.8	78.9	85.2	..	73.5	76.7	80.7	80.2	73.2	79.5	77.9	72.6	78.5	67.5	72.6	72.8	86.0	68.7	65.1	78.4	65.4	77.9	64.9	82.8	79.1	81.0	70.5	74.9	72.6	74.7	83.6	58.3	72.8
<b>2019</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>84.9</b>	..	<b>73.1</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>
2020 Q1	79.7	76.7	69.5	77.3	84.8	..	71.3	76.2	..	79.8	72.6	78.4	78.0	72.0	78.3	66.4	72.1	72.6	85.1	69.3	64.1	78.8	64.1	77.9	64.5	82.9	79.1	81.6	70.6	74.1	72.3	75.1	83.1	55.5	72.4
2020 Q2	77.1	76.1	68.7	75.7	83.4	..	64.0	75.7	..	79.0	69.6	77.7	79.3	69.9	77.5	66.5	71.9	69.1	85.7	66.9	62.2	78.4	65.4	78.5	54.4	81.9	78.9	79.4	70.1	71.2	71.6	74.0	84.6	53.1	70.5
2020 Q3	78.4	78.4	70.5	79.5	84.6	..	68.3	76.4	..	80.4	71.9	79.4	79.2	72.3	77.7	67.5	73.3	72.0	87.6	67.1	64.0	78.4	66.7	78.2	60.1	82.9	79.7	79.2	71.3	74.2	72.8	74.6	84.6	56.5	71.6
2020 Q4	79.9	77.5	69.4	78.2	85.4	..	71.5	76.4	..	80.0	72.3	80.4	77.8	72.1	..	67.1	73.2	71.2	81.8	66.4	64.2	78.8	66.7	78.0	62.4	83.0	78.9	80.4	71.6	74.3	72.9	74.8	83.1	55.1	71.3
<b>2020</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>84.6</b>	..	<b>68.8</b>	<b>76.2</b>	..	<b>79.8</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>71.6</b>	..	<b>66.9</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>71.4</b>
2016 Q1	74.8	71.5	64.1	77.0	84.2	..	72.2	77.8	73.3	76.1	78.1	74.4	70.5	66.6	75.5	78.0	75.8	88.2	81.2	69.2	75.9	74.2	73.3	57.9	69.3	77.3	78.4	72.7	81.3	68.0	70.4	76.0	47.3	72.9	
2016 Q2	74.5	73.1	63.5	77.8	83.1	..	75.6	79.1	72.7	75.1	78.5	80.8	72.2	66.3	76.0	78.3	79.0	72.4	91.5	81.7	69.5	74.4	74.6	73.0	55.9	69.5	76.3	78.4	66.8	80.4	69.5	68.5	77.6	49.7	73.1
2016 Q3	74.5	74.4	63.6	78.2	83.0	..	71.2	77.9	72.9	74.3	77.9	80.4	71.9	66.4	76.5	78.2	77.9	73.0	91.7	82.6	69.6	74.6	78.3	71.4	59.3	69.4	77.4	78.4	69.8	81.1	70.1	70.2	77.8	51.6	73.6
2016 Q4	75.0	72.7	65.7	77.3	83.4	..	74.1	79.5	73.0	76.1	77.2	75.5	69.1	66.1	76.3	75.3	80.5	71.2	89.6	82.0	70.1	75.4	75.4	70.0	57.4	69.0	75.7	80.6	70.4	81.9	68.6	72.2	77.1	51.9	73.1
<b>2016</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>83.4</b>	..	<b>74.2</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>73.2</b>
2017 Q1	75.1	72.3	63.7	77.8	82.5	..	74.6	79.1	72.9	74.8	77.6	74.1	68.1	65.7	78.8	74.9	80.1	71.5	-	82.4	70.0	75.9	72.1	70.9	55.5	69.9	76.1	80.0	74.5	82.6	73.7	70.8	77.6	51.8	73.9
2017 Q2	75.1	73.3	65.2	78.4	82.0	..	76.9	79.6	72.4	71.2	77.5	78.6	72.0	67.1	76.2	76.1	76.7	71.8	91.6	81.9	69.9	75.9	73.3	72.4	54.3	68.6	76.4	79.7	79.0	82.9	71.3	71.1	79.1	51.9	73.9
2017 Q3	75.2	73.9	66.0	78.8	82.8	..	80.8	80.6	72.5	73.0	77.9	78.2	74.0	67.1	76.9	76.7	75.7	75.9	89.5	81.5	70.3	75.5	78.9	72.6	54.5	69.2	76.7	79.6	76.9	82.6	73.9	73.7	79.5	50.9	74.3
2017 Q4	75.5	74.1	65.9	77.4	82.4	..	77.7	80.3	73.1	72.0	78.4	75.6	72.4	67.9	76.9	73.3	72.3	75.6	91.6	81.7	69.3	75.8	77.1	73.5	54.0	69.2	75.8	80.8	74.9	82.3	77.1	74.2	77.4	55.0	73.7
<b>2017</b>	<b>75.2</b>																																		

Annex Table 1.A.13. Quarterly participation rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2016-20

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Men	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	COL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
2016 Q1	83.1	79.4	71.4	79.4	88.3	...	85.3	81.5	82.0	82.3	78.3	78.7	76.4	75.4	82.0	74.7	75.8	75.4	90.4	73.0	72.9	67.5	76.1	78.7	81.3	85.4	79.9	84.1	75.2	75.9	77.9	72.9	83.6	76.5	75.2
2016 Q2	82.5	80.7	72.5	81.4	87.9	...	85.4	81.6	82.1	83.1	78.2	82.4	80.1	75.2	81.9	74.9	76.7	76.6	93.7	73.7	74.1	68.6	77.6	78.6	81.7	85.6	80.4	84.1	75.4	76.4	78.3	74.6	85.3	78.2	75.9
2016 Q3	82.0	81.8	72.2	82.2	88.8	...	85.3	82.3	82.8	83.8	78.5	84.2	78.0	75.2	82.1	75.3	77.2	77.3	93.6	74.5	73.7	68.8	77.2	79.7	82.4	85.4	80.1	84.5	76.0	77.1	78.5	74.9	84.8	78.3	76.5
2016 Q4	82.4	80.9	72.1	80.4	88.6	...	86.1	82.3	82.8	82.6	78.1	80.8	76.4	75.5	81.8	74.9	77.2	76.4	91.0	73.4	74.1	69.4	77.2	78.5	82.1	85.4	78.9	85.6	76.0	76.6	78.4	74.6	83.3	77.5	75.4
<b>2016</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>88.4</b>	...	<b>85.6</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>
2017 Q1	82.6	79.7	71.9	79.9	87.5	...	85.4	82.1	82.2	81.3	77.7	80.8	76.7	74.9	81.5	75.1	77.1	77.0	90.8	73.0	73.7	66.7	77.3	78.9	81.6	85.1	79.0	86.3	76.0	76.5	78.4	76.0	83.6	77.3	75.3
2017 Q2	82.8	81.2	71.9	81.9	87.8	...	85.2	82.4	82.6	82.1	77.9	82.9	80.2	75.6	81.7	75.6	78.2	77.6	94.4	73.9	73.8	64.8	77.3	79.6	81.9	85.4	79.4	84.1	76.5	76.8	78.3	77.3	85.5	78.3	75.9
2017 Q3	82.3	81.9	72.4	82.4	88.2	...	85.2	83.0	83.2	82.9	78.4	83.4	78.9	75.8	81.8	75.9	78.7	78.2	91.0	74.2	74.1	68.0	77.2	80.7	82.1	85.3	79.3	84.9	77.1	77.5	78.3	77.8	85.2	79.4	76.5
2017 Q4	82.8	81.3	72.6	80.5	87.9	...	85.5	83.0	83.3	82.0	77.7	83.3	78.0	75.6	81.7	75.4	78.7	77.3	88.8	73.2	74.1	66.7	77.6	80.2	81.8	85.3	78.9	86.0	76.7	77.9	77.9	77.1	83.7	77.9	75.5
<b>2017</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>75.8</b>
2018 Q1	83.0	79.8	72.4	80.0	87.2	...	84.7	82.7	82.9	81.5	77.5	82.8	78.0	75.2	81.8	75.4	78.6	76.9	88.9	72.5	73.5	78.2	66.1	80.0	81.5	85.4	79.7	85.5	76.2	77.5	78.3	76.6	84.0	77.1	76.1
2018 Q2	83.0	81.1	71.8	81.7	87.6	...	84.9	82.9	82.7	82.4	77.8	82.7	81.2	75.3	81.6	75.7	78.8	77.1	91.6	72.6	74.3	78.7	68.1	80.8	81.8	85.4	80.8	85.1	76.9	77.3	78.5	78.6	85.7	78.4	76.5
2018 Q3	82.7	82.0	72.7	82.4	88.0	...	85.2	83.2	83.5	82.9	78.1	82.8	80.3	75.8	82.1	75.9	79.2	78.1	90.7	73.1	73.6	79.8	67.3	81.8	82.3	85.9	81.2	84.6	77.6	77.6	79.1	79.2	86.0	80.3	76.4
2018 Q4	83.0	81.7	72.6	80.4	87.8	...	85.5	83.3	83.2	83.3	77.5	83.1	78.6	75.3	82.1	75.6	79.3	77.2	88.9	72.5	74.1	78.7	70.4	78.9	81.8	86.2	80.0	85.4	77.2	77.2	78.7	78.0	84.1	78.5	75.9
<b>2018</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>87.7</b>	...	<b>85.1</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>76.2</b>
2019 Q1	83.3	80.7	72.4	80.1	87.7	...	84.8	83.0	83.3	82.1	76.9	80.9	78.7	74.8	81.7	75.3	80.0	76.9	88.9	72.4	73.5	78.7	69.5	79.4	81.7	86.0	79.7	84.9	76.7	77.1	79.0	77.9	84.5	77.4	76.3
2019 Q2	83.8	81.7	73.0	82.4	87.7	...	83.9	83.1	83.3	82.2	77.4	81.7	81.8	74.8	81.4	76.0	79.8	77.7	92.6	72.6	73.7	79.6	68.8	79.8	81.8	86.4	80.5	84.0	77.4	76.9	78.6	78.4	85.6	77.9	76.4
2019 Q3	83.7	82.5	73.6	82.2	87.7	...	84.0	83.2	83.6	82.8	77.6	83.3	80.7	75.1	82.0	75.9	80.0	78.4	89.8	72.7	73.7	79.3	70.7	80.1	82.3	86.4	81.7	84.1	78.3	78.1	78.8	78.3	85.9	79.5	77.2
2019 Q4	83.1	82.0	72.8	80.9	87.7	...	84.9	83.3	83.7	82.7	77.3	81.7	78.8	75.2	82.0	75.5	80.0	78.2	87.6	71.3	73.6	79.4	68.3	79.5	81.8	86.5	81.2	84.4	78.1	77.5	78.7	75.7	84.1	77.9	76.2
<b>2019</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>87.7</b>	...	<b>84.4</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>76.5</b>
2020 Q1	83.0	80.2	72.5	79.6	87.9	...	83.0	82.9	...	82.5	76.9	81.2	78.8	74.6	81.4	74.4	79.6	78.0	87.4	70.7	72.5	80.5	66.8	80.3	81.2	86.5	81.2	85.4	77.9	76.9	78.2	76.2	84.3	75.3	76.0
2020 Q2	80.5	79.7	71.4	78.7	86.9	...	76.3	82.6	...	81.5	74.3	81.2	80.9	72.5	80.5	74.5	79.4	74.2	89.5	70.0	71.0	80.2	67.5	80.9	69.4	85.5	80.8	83.2	77.7	73.9	77.7	76.1	85.7	72.0	74.3
2020 Q3	81.5	82.4	73.2	82.5	87.3	...	81.7	83.4	...	82.8	76.5	82.9	80.8	75.0	81.3	75.5	80.9	77.1	90.5	69.6	73.0	79.0	67.5	80.3	77.5	86.2	81.6	83.0	78.6	76.1	78.5	76.4	85.3	76.2	75.6
2020 Q4	83.0	81.2	72.1	80.7	87.6	...	83.6	83.0	...	82.5	76.3	83.0	79.4	74.4	...	74.7	80.8	76.0	84.3	68.6	72.7	79.7	68.6	80.2	79.4	86.1	81.0	84.1	78.8	76.9	78.6	77.0	84.0	75.0	74.8
<b>2020</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>87.4</b>	...	<b>81.2</b>	<b>83.0</b>	...	<b>82.3</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>74.1</b>	...	<b>74.8</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>75.1</b>
2016 Q1	83.6	78.6	73.9	84.6	90.2	...	89.8	88.1	81.9	80.0	84.9	83.1	77.3	75.8	84.7	89.2	85.8	80.8	94.5	83.7	82.5	81.1	75.9	78.3	73.7	78.7	82.4	85.6	79.0	84.3	65.6	76.4	80.8	71.7	84.6
2016 Q2	83.1	81.3	72.1	84.6	89.7	...	82.8	89.5	80.9	80.2	84.9	89.8	79.0	76.5	84.9	90.6	88.8	82.0	91.4	83.5	82.5	80.8	79.8	82.7	71.7	77.2	81.7	85.3	74.7	83.9	74.6	73.3	83.0	75.3	85.1
2016 Q3	83.0	83.6	72.9	85.3	90.0	...	81.7	88.2	81.0	80.4	84.6	86.8	78.8	76.0	85.6	90.0	86.6	82.4	94.7	84.5	82.6	80.8	84.9	76.5	75.9	77.6	82.9	85.3	77.4	85.4	76.4	76.6	83.5	77.5	85.6
2016 Q4	83.3	79.5	76.4	85.0	90.7	...	87.1	89.7	81.2	81.4	83.8	81.0	77.7	76.1	85.5	88.3	86.8	80.2	93.3	83.8	82.9	81.0	76.3	73.1	73.3	75.3	81.1	87.3	77.5	84.7	77.7	80.4	82.6	75.6	84.5
<b>2016</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>90.2</b>	...	<b>85.3</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>84.9</b>
2017 Q1	83.5	79.1	73.7	84.4	89.1	...	86.8	88.8	80.6	80.2	84.7	83.8	76.2	74.9	84.9	88.2	83.1	82																	

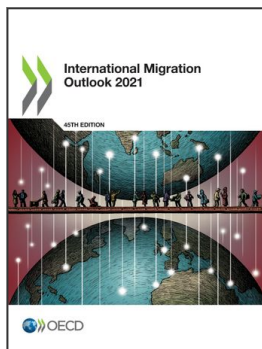
	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	COL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LTU	LUX	LVA	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA				
<b>Women</b>																																							
2016 Q1	74.2	72.9	64.3	74.8	82.8	..	63.3	66.8	75.3	77.9	68.4	72.3	74.0	69.0	72.9	59.5	62.5	63.2	84.7	65.3	53.8	57.4	73.4	74.4	46.5	76.8	76.6	75.5	61.8	69.5	65.3	67.9	81.6	34.9	67.3				
2016 Q2	74.6	73.1	63.9	76.1	82.1	..	64.4	67.3	75.1	78.9	68.8	74.1	76.4	69.1	73.2	59.9	63.0	64.4	87.7	65.1	55.1	59.2	74.2	75.1	47.0	77.1	76.7	75.7	61.9	69.3	65.3	69.8	83.8	36.8	67.6				
2016 Q3	73.6	74.5	64.5	76.0	82.7	..	63.2	67.8	76.1	79.1	68.6	74.2	75.4	69.4	73.6	60.3	63.9	64.3	86.8	65.2	54.2	61.2	74.2	74.5	47.6	77.3	77.6	75.6	62.2	70.0	65.5	68.8	83.2	37.1	67.5				
2016 Q4	73.8	73.2	65.7	75.6	83.2	..	64.7	68.5	76.3	77.6	68.5	73.1	73.4	69.3	73.7	59.7	63.9	64.2	85.7	65.4	55.3	61.7	74.1	75.0	47.0	77.0	76.2	77.2	62.0	69.7	65.9	65.4	70.3	81.6	36.6	67.5			
<b>2016</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>82.7</b>	..	<b>63.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>67.5</b>				
2017 Q1	74.2	73.0	64.7	75.0	81.5	..	62.9	68.3	75.8	76.9	68.3	75.5	74.7	68.9	73.9	59.8	63.3	66.1	85.4	65.3	55.2	61.2	73.7	74.3	46.5	77.0	75.6	77.4	62.3	70.1	65.7	70.6	82.2	36.3	67.5				
2017 Q2	75.0	73.1	64.5	76.3	80.9	..	64.5	68.2	75.8	77.6	68.3	75.0	77.6	69.2	73.8	60.4	64.0	66.2	87.6	65.3	55.4	59.6	75.1	74.9	46.7	77.6	76.6	75.8	62.9	70.5	65.6	71.0	83.7	38.1	68.0				
2017 Q3	74.9	74.2	65.4	76.4	81.7	..	63.6	69.0	76.5	78.6	67.9	75.1	75.5	69.3	74.1	59.7	64.6	66.4	84.9	65.5	55.0	63.6	74.8	75.7	46.6	77.9	76.5	77.6	62.6	71.4	66.1	72.7	83.7	39.5	68.3				
2017 Q4	75.8	73.7	65.7	76.0	82.3	..	64.2	68.9	77.0	77.6	68.1	76.9	75.1	69.3	74.3	59.5	64.5	66.5	83.8	65.8	55.9	60.4	74.9	75.7	47.0	77.6	75.7	78.2	62.3	71.2	66.1	72.3	82.0	38.1	67.8				
<b>2017</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>				
2018 Q1	75.7	73.1	65.2	75.9	81.9	..	61.8	68.8	76.2	78.1	67.7	76.4	76.6	69.4	74.2	59.2	64.4	65.3	83.8	65.6	55.6	74.7	61.0	76.1	46.4	77.5	76.4	78.0	62.7	71.3	65.9	72.1	82.2	37.3	67.6				
2018 Q2	75.7	72.7	65.3	77.1	81.0	..	63.5	69.3	75.9	78.6	68.1	75.6	79.1	69.5	73.9	60.1	64.9	66.8	85.7	66.3	56.4	75.1	60.3	75.4	47.5	78.1	77.3	77.5	63.6	71.8	65.3	72.4	84.0	38.6	68.2				
2018 Q3	75.2	74.3	67.0	77.2	82.0	..	63.1	69.9	76.7	78.4	67.9	76.3	77.0	69.7	74.2	60.0	65.3	67.1	85.7	67.2	54.6	77.3	63.1	75.2	47.5	78.5	77.1	77.9	63.8	71.9	65.9	73.2	83.9	39.3	68.6				
2018 Q4	75.5	73.3	66.9	76.1	82.0	..	63.5	70.1	77.3	78.1	68.1	75.7	75.7	70.0	74.3	59.5	64.8	67.0	84.4	66.6	55.8	76.5	60.9	76.1	47.9	78.6	77.1	77.6	62.8	71.5	66.5	73.1	82.7	38.5	68.7				
<b>2018</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>81.7</b>	..	<b>63.0</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>68.3</b>				
2019 Q1	75.8	73.2	66.1	75.8	81.8	..	62.5	69.6	76.6	77.0	68.2	74.6	75.9	69.8	74.4	60.1	64.7	66.8	84.4	66.8	56.0	76.9	59.5	74.2	47.7	78.6	77.0	78.1	63.2	71.5	66.5	72.9	83.6	38.6	68.2				
2019 Q2	76.5	72.8	66.8	77.3	81.6	..	62.2	69.3	76.8	77.5	68.5	75.5	78.9	69.6	74.6	60.5	64.9	66.8	86.2	66.3	56.4	76.6	61.6	74.6	49.0	78.8	77.3	77.3	63.6	71.2	65.7	73.5	84.6	39.0	68.7				
2019 Q3	76.5	74.2	67.4	77.8	82.3	..	62.0	69.8	77.4	78.3	68.5	75.5	78.0	69.4	74.4	60.3	65.2	67.0	84.6	66.3	55.2	77.3	62.3	76.0	49.1	79.2	77.9	77.5	63.8	72.1	66.5	73.7	84.8	39.6	69.4				
2019 Q4	76.5	73.7	66.8	76.9	82.6	..	62.6	69.7	77.5	77.6	68.9	75.2	76.9	70.0	74.9	59.6	65.2	67.4	84.2	66.0	56.4	77.4	62.4	76.2	49.7	79.1	76.8	77.7	62.8	72.5	66.5	73.8	83.1	38.4	69.6				
<b>2019</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	..	<b>62.3</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>69.0</b>				
2020 Q1	76.5	73.1	66.5	74.9	81.6	..	60.0	69.1	..	77.0	68.3	75.6	77.1	69.6	75.1	58.4	64.7	67.2	82.6	65.8	55.6	77.2	61.3	75.6	49.2	79.2	76.9	77.7	63.3	71.5	66.3	73.8	81.8	35.5	68.9				
2020 Q2	73.7	72.3	65.9	72.6	79.9	..	52.2	68.4	..	76.4	64.7	74.2	77.7	67.4	74.3	58.6	64.5	64.0	81.6	63.7	53.3	76.7	63.2	76.1	40.7	78.2	77.0	75.6	62.5	68.7	65.3	71.8	83.6	33.9	66.8				
2020 Q3	75.3	74.4	67.6	76.5	81.9	..	55.5	69.0	..	77.8	67.2	76.0	77.5	69.6	74.2	59.5	65.8	67.0	84.5	64.5	54.8	77.7	65.9	76.2	44.0	79.5	77.7	75.4	64.1	72.3	65.9	72.6	84.0	36.5	67.6				
2020 Q4	76.7	73.8	66.6	75.6	83.0	..	59.9	69.5	..	77.5	68.1	77.9	76.2	69.8	..	59.4	65.5	66.4	79.2	64.1	55.5	77.8	64.8	75.9	46.9	79.9	76.7	76.6	64.3	71.9	67.1	72.4	82.0	34.9	68.0				
<b>2020</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>81.6</b>	..	<b>56.9</b>	<b>69.0</b>	..	<b>77.2</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>69.1</b>	..	<b>59.0</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>67.8</b>				
2016 Q1	66.4	65.1	54.8	70.0	78.1	..	63.7	67.5	64.9	73.0	72.1	69.0	64.8	58.8	67.0	67.7	67.2	61.1	81.8	78.9	58.0	70.6	72.9	69.9	41.8	61.4	72.0	71.5	66.2	78.8	68.3	64.1	71.6	27.1	61.3				
2016 Q2	66.2	65.4	55.4	71.5	76.4	..	68.3	68.5	64.6	70.5	72.7	73.7	66.2	57.4	67.6	67.3	70.0	63.3	91.4	80.2	58.6	67.8	70.0	65.9	40.8	63.0	70.3	71.6	59.4	77.5	64.0	63.2	72.6	29.5	61.3				
2016 Q3	66.3	66.0	54.9	71.6	75.9	..	60.0	68.0	64.4	68.6	72.0	75.3	65.7	58.1	68.0	67.4	69.2	64.2	89.5	81.0	58.7	68.9	72.1	67.3	41.8	62.3	72.0	71.7	61.5	77.6	64.6	63.6	72.4	30.0	61.9				
2016 Q4	67.0	66.4	55.7	70.3	75.9	..	59.5	70.0	64.4	70.8	71.4	70.1	61.6	57.5	67.7	63.8	74.3	62.8	86.3	80.5	59.3	69.3	74.5	67.7	41.8	63.3	70.1	74.2	62.7	79.5	60.4	63.6	72.1	31.6	62.0				
<b>2016</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>76.6</b>	..	<b>62.2</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>61.6</b>				
2017 Q1	67.0	65.9	54.3	71.6	75.7	..	58.6	69.3	64.9	69.2	71.4	65.7	60.5	57.7	67.3	63.5	77.1	66.3	86.7	80.3	58.9	70.2	71.4	63.9	40.4	63.6	71.2	74.0	73.2	80.3	62.8	67.7	72.9	31.2	62.6				
2017 Q2	67.1	66.5	56.1	72.8	74.4	..	62.9	70.7	64.1	65.7	71.3	71.4	63.4	58.6	68.0	65.8	70.2	67.5	90.4	79.5	59.0	70.2	72.4	66.0	41.2	61.7	71.7	72.6	75.1	79.8	61.5	66.0	74.2	30.9	62.4				
2017 Q3	67.3	65.9	55.9	72.9	74.7	..	70.9	71.8	64.5	69.0	72.2	71.6	67.3	67.4	68.8	66.3	68.2	68.4	89.5	79.3	59.8	71.9	76.4	70.7	39.8	61.5	72.1	73.3	72.1	79.2	67.9	68.3	74.2	30.0	63.2				
2017 Q4	67.7	66.5	55.6	71.5	74.4	..	67.7	70.9	64.8	65.3	73.0	73.7	65.1	58.6	68.4	62.6	67.7</																						

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Across all programmes, Poland recruited 980 000 workers from abroad in 2019 and 2020. This figure does not include permit renewals from one year to the next. Certain categories of persons who may go to work in Poland without needing to apply for a permit, such as people of Polish origin holding the Polish Card (Karta Polaka), are also not registered.

<sup>2</sup> See De Wispelaere, De Smedt and Pacolet (2020<sup>[9]</sup>) for a full set of statistics on postings in the EU/EFTA.

<sup>3</sup> Labour Force Survey data for the United Kingdom uses weights provided to Eurostat in October 2020. The population data used to produce labour market estimates are being updated by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to better reflect changes in international migration and other impacts as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. A model has therefore been developed, using information from the payroll tax system, to provide improved population weights for labour market estimates from 2020. The model has been tested against existing data and will be applied in labour market publications on the second half of 2021. See Office for National Statistics (United Kingdom) (2021<sup>[10]</sup>) for more details.



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