International Migration Outlook 2015

Chapter 2

Recent labour market trends and integration policies in OECD countries

The first part of this chapter provides detailed evidence on the labour market outcomes of migrants in OECD countries relative to those of their native-born peers. It focuses on the labour market outcomes in two distinct periods: the one that followed the global economic crisis (2007-11) and the more recent period (2011-14) in which some OECD countries have shown signs of recovery. It also contains a detailed discussion of the migrant groups that face considerable challenges in the labour market in many OECD countries and the sectors which have shown substantial variations in recent years for migrant and native workers. The second part of the chapter describes the latest developments in integration policies in the OECD showing that integration policies are being developed and scaled up across the OECD.

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

Introduction

Seven years from the start of the crisis, there are some obvious signs of recovery for many OECD economies, while for others the recovery is still to come. The timing and the extent of the recession varied from country to country, with the full blown impact taking place for most OECD economies during 2008-09. According to World Bank estimates, the total world economy shrank by 2.1% in 2009, while the OECD area contracted by 4.7% in the period between the first quarter of 2008 and the second quarter of 2009. The recovery period that followed has been sluggish and short-lived, as the sovereign debt crisis of 2010-11 erupted with a vast impact in some peripheral European OECD economies (Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Italy). However during the more recent period (2011-14), the non-European OECD economies as well as some European economies have started to exhibit solid growth. The labour market outcomes of the native- and foreign-born were vastly affected by the great recession, with different trends for the various countries both in the downturn but also in the period that followed.

This chapter offers an overview of the labour market performance trends of migrants and native-born in the OECD countries since 2007-08. To facilitate the analysis, the period of study is split into two: first, 2007-10, the period during which the crisis has a strong impact on most OECD economies; second, 2011-14, a period of recovery for the non-European OECD economies and some European ones, and a period of stagnation or further contraction for the bulk of European economies. The second part of the chapter examines the measures recently adopted by OECD countries to facilitate the labour market integration of immigrants and their children.

Main findings

- Overall, the average employment rate of migrants in the OECD area increased by 1.3 percentage points during 2011-14, compared with 0.5 percentage points for the native-born, while the unemployment rate did not change. In the last two years, there is a net gain of 2.1 million individuals in employment in the European OECD countries and 3.3 million in the United States, with the foreign-born accounting for four out of ten of this last figure.
- For the vast majority of countries, the labour market outcomes of foreign- and native-born have been either stable or improving in recent years. However, some countries which have not yet recovered from the crisis, have seen migrants disproportionally affected (Greece, Italy and Slovenia).
- Within countries, particular migrant groups have fared better than others in the recovery period. The older-age foreign-born have performed better overall, while the foreign-born youth have withdrawn from the labour market – even in countries experiencing falling unemployment (e.g. the United States). The low-educated migrants performed better in the United States, but worse in the European OECD countries, where the high-educated

sustained their performance or made modest gains. Migrant groups of different origin have succeeded to a different extent to take advantage of the recovery in some countries or shield themselves from the prolonged recession in others.

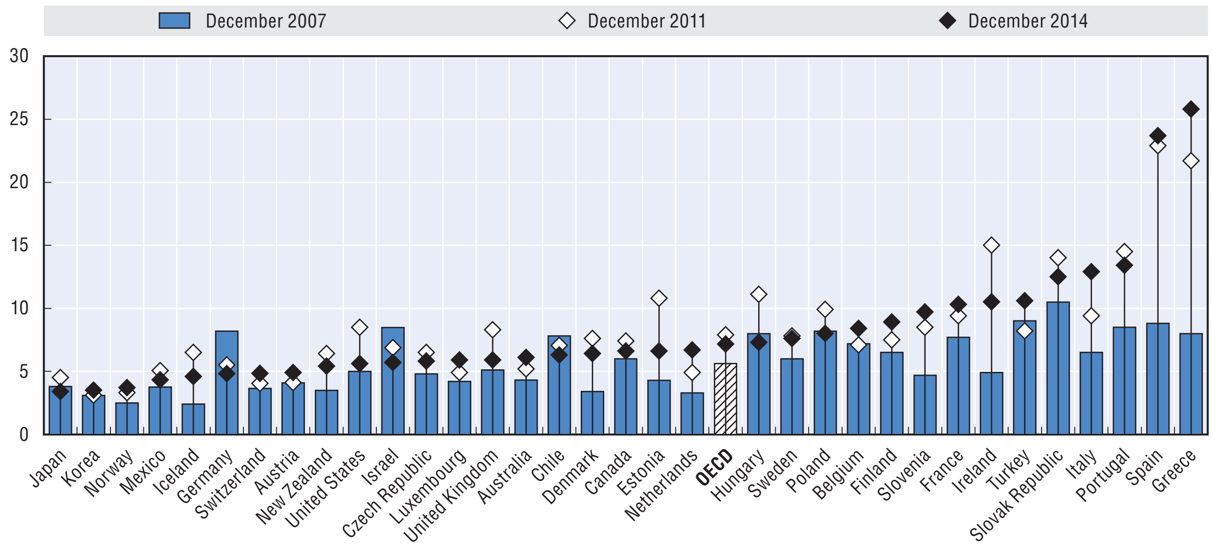
- Observable characteristics of migrants and native-born can explain part of the actual employment gap between the two groups in European OECD countries, but there is still an unexplained part that is particularly high for some countries. In four fifths of the European OECD countries, the employment gap between migrants and native-born would have been even higher if migrants had the same age and education profile as the native-born.
- Long-term unemployment continues to be a high risk for some countries, particularly for migrants who fare worse than the native-born also in this domain. In the OECD area, the rise of long-term unemployment for migrants has slowed down recently, but it still affects 6% of the migrant labour force.
- Migrants are particularly vulnerable to poverty. For the European OECD countries, the poverty rate of migrants rose from 27% to 29% during 2006-12. Moreover, poverty is also prevalent among employed migrants, with the relative in-work poverty rates for migrants increasing from 15% to 17% in the same six-year period.
- The construction industry continues to experience migrant job losses in the European OECD countries – although less than in the first years of the crisis, while in the United States it is the main source of job creation for migrants.
- Integration policies and measures are being developed and scaled up across the OECD. Many countries with a longstanding tradition of hosting immigrants are moving in the direction of mainstreaming integration measures into all aspects of economic and social life, while new immigration countries are developing broad national integration strategies or programmes that can be used as a basis for future mainstreaming of integration policies.
- Targeted integration measures continue to be widely used, either to supplement mainstream policy or, in the countries with less numerous migrant populations, as the main integration tool. Many countries are placing particular emphasis on the recognition of foreign qualifications and on lifelong learning, in particular for those who lack basic skills.

Labour market trends

In the period starting in 2011, the OECD economies have intensified their efforts to recover from the crisis and return to sustainable robust growth, that is coupled with job creation and better employment prospects. Although overall unemployment in the OECD area has fallen from around 7.9% at the end of 2011 to 7.2% at the end of 2014, it is still much higher than its 2007 pre-crisis level of 5.6% (Figure 2.1). The situation is more of a concern in Europe and particularly its peripheral countries that were hit most by the crisis. The persistence of high unemployment rates for such a long period of seven years might imply a rise in structural unemployment that will not wither away with the modest growth predicted in the forthcoming period (OECD, 2014). In the whole OECD area, over one in three unemployed individuals has been out of work for at least 12 months, twice as many as in the beginning of the crisis in 2007.

Figure 2.1. **Unemployment rates in OECD countries**

OECD harmonised unemployment rates[1], December 2007, December, 2011 and December 2014[2]



Notes: Countries are shown in ascending order of the harmonised unemployment rate in December 2014.

1. For Israel, the series have been chained to take into account the break in the series in 2012.
2. October 2014 for Greece, Chile, Turkey and the United Kingdom; November 2014 for Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, the OECD and Norway; Q3 2014 for New Zealand and Switzerland.

Source: OECD calculations based on the *OECD Short-Term Indicators Database* (cut-off date: 6 February 2015).

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Experiences vary greatly across OECD countries and four distinct groups can be identified. First, two countries (Germany and Israel) were hardly affected by the crisis and showed steady progress throughout the period with declining unemployment rates. A second group of countries saw improvements in their labour market performance in the second half of the period (2011-14) and recorded unemployment rates close to their pre-crisis levels (the United States, the United Kingdom, Hungary and Poland). Another set of countries made substantive improvements in the recent period, but still they have not fully returned to their pre-crisis levels (Iceland, Estonia, Ireland, the Slovak Republic and Portugal). On the other hand, for a fourth group of countries, the recovery has not come yet or they have entered a new cycle of recession, exhibiting stagnant unemployment rates (Spain) or even rising ones (Greece, France, Italy, Turkey, Slovenia, Finland and the Netherlands). Seven countries still have unemployment rates twice as high as their 2007 levels or more.

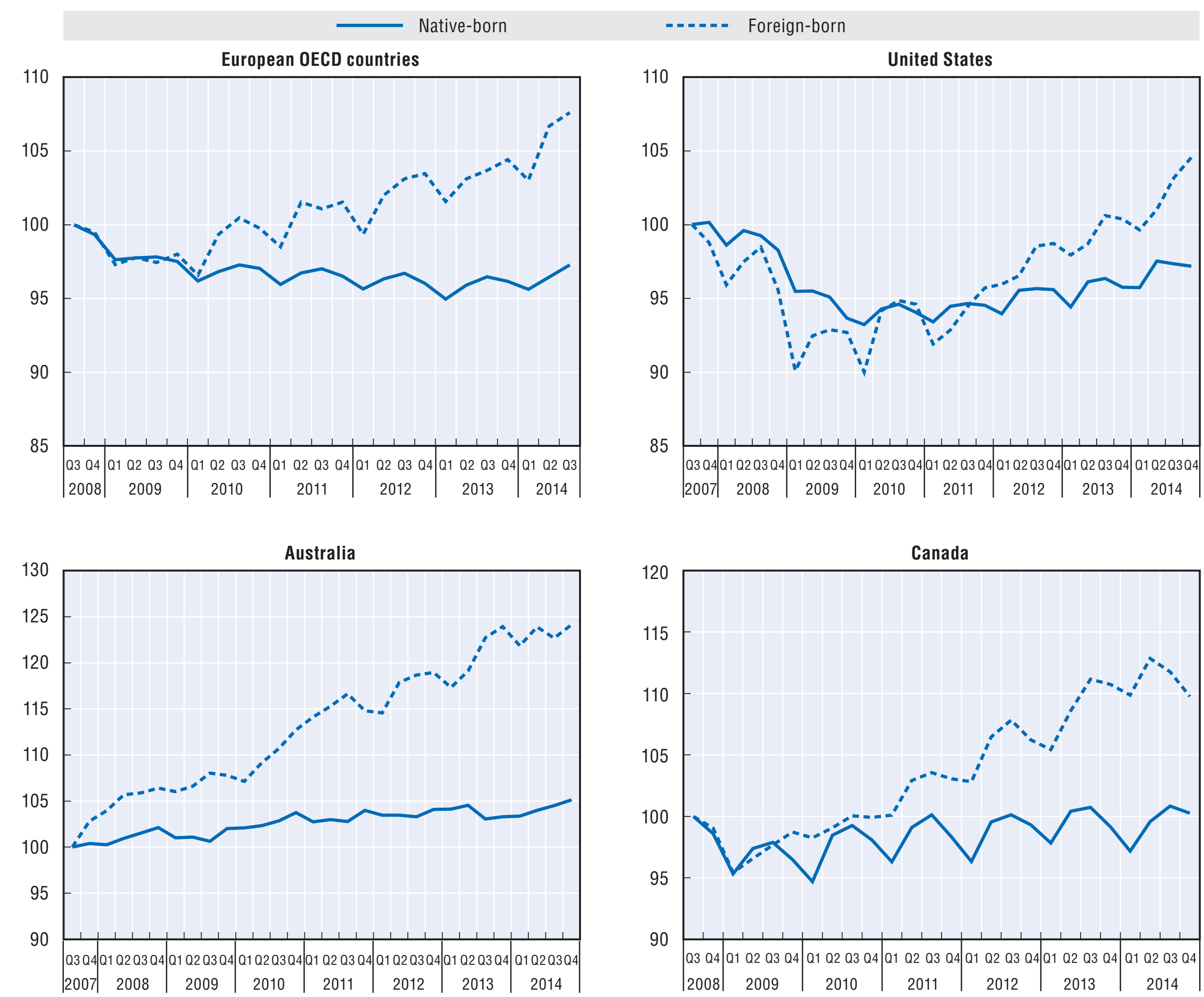
Modest gains in both migrants' and native-born's employment in the recent years

The employment trends of migrants and native-born have followed different paths in the recovery period (Figure 2.2). Overall for the OECD countries, growth in employment was higher for the foreign-born than the native-born (in Figure 2.A1.1, it can be seen that for almost all OECD countries the foreign-born share in employment has increased). However, this discrepancy can be largely explained by the differential trends in the total working-age population, with the foreign-born one rising, due to demographic trends and arrivals of recent migrants, and the native-born one falling, due to ageing (see OECD, 2012). The European OECD countries, on average, have only in 2014 seen the total number of employed native-born increase, reaching a total of 181 million; a positive trend that remains to be seen if it will continue. On the contrary, although the foreign-born employment fell in the first years of the crisis, after 2010 it exhibited a steady growth with the sharpest increase in 2014 when it grew by almost 4%, reaching a total number of 25 million. Overall, the net gain of 2.1 million individuals in employment since the third quarter of 2013, of which 1.1 million are foreign-born, constitutes a positive trend that needs to be strengthened for a job-intensive recovery to come.

In a number of countries like the United States, Australia and Canada, the native-born have made substantive progress in terms of employment in the recent years. In the United States, the employment of the native-born increased towards its pre-crisis levels, reaching a total of 114 million employed individuals by the end of 2014, which is however around 3% less than in 2007. Although the crisis had affected disproportionally

Figure 2.2. **Quarterly employment by place of birth in selected OECD countries, 2007-14**

Index 100 = Q3 2007 (Australia and the United States) or Q3 2008 (Canada and Europe)



Notes: The index refers to numbers of employed individuals that are of working-age (15-64). Switzerland was excluded because quarterly data are available since 2010 only.

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

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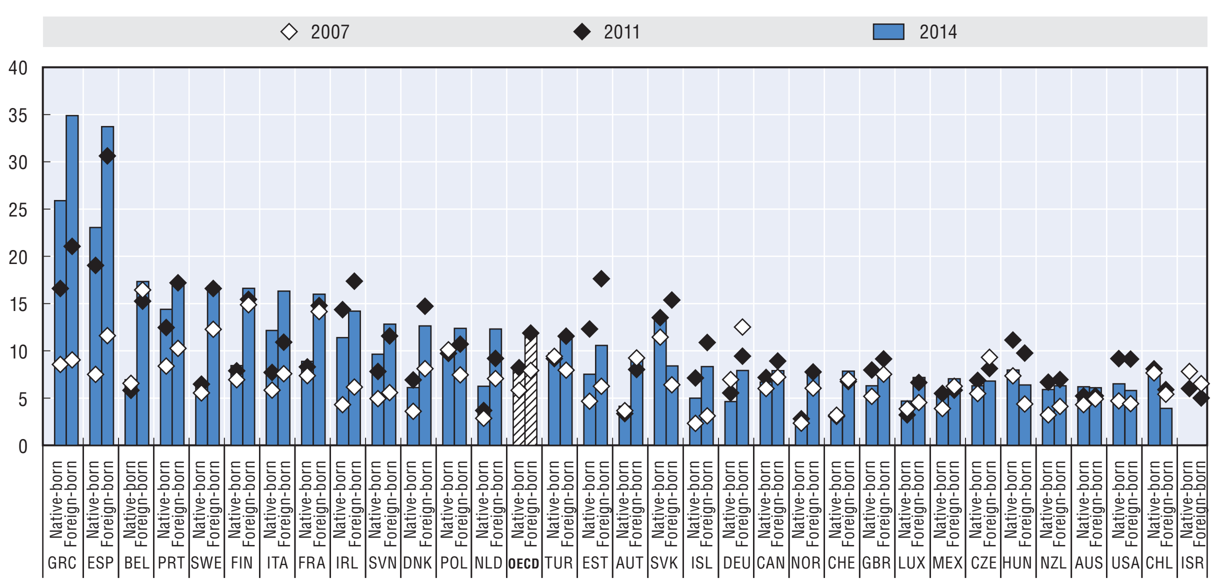
the foreign-born in its early phase, in the recovery period migrants made significant gains and outpaced the employment growth of the native-born. In the last two years, the net gains in employment reached 3.3 million with the foreign-born accounting for four out of ten additional jobs. Canada has returned to similar levels of native-born employment as in the beginning of the crisis, while its foreign-born employment had surpassed the pre-crisis level by 2010 and subsequently grew by 8.4% in the period 2011-14 (2.7% annual growth). Australia has experienced steady employment growth, with the number of native-born employed persons growing by 5% in this seven-year period, and that of the foreign-born increasing by 21%, with 4% of this growth taking place in the last two years.

For some countries recovery is still to come, particularly for the foreign-born

There is a large degree of heterogeneity in the recent trends amongst countries, with some exhibiting positive signs of recovery in the labour market. For the second half of the period (2011-14) many OECD countries have showed improvements in terms of the level of unemployment. Around one third of them experienced a fall in the unemployment rate between 2011 and 2014 for both native-born and migrants (Figure 2.3). This is in stark contrast to the trend in the first, post-crisis, period when most of the countries experienced sharp rises in the unemployment rate for both groups. The improvement in the unemployment rate in the second period was particularly strong in countries like Estonia, Hungary, the United States and Ireland, while for all of the countries on a recovery path, migrants' unemployment fell slightly more than for the native-born. For the vast

Figure 2.3. **Unemployment rates by place of birth, 2007, 2011 and 2014**

Percentages



Notes: The unemployment rate is measured as percentage of the labour force aged 15-64. Data for European countries refer to changes between Q1-Q3 2007, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014, except for Germany and Turkey: Q1-Q3 2008, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014 and Switzerland: Q2 2009, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014. Data for Australia and the United States refer to changes between 2007, 2011 and 2014; Canada: 2008, 2011 and 2014; Chile: 2006, 2011 and 2013; Israel: 2007 and 2011; Mexico: Q1-Q3 2007, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014; New-Zealand: 2008, 2011 and 2014.

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

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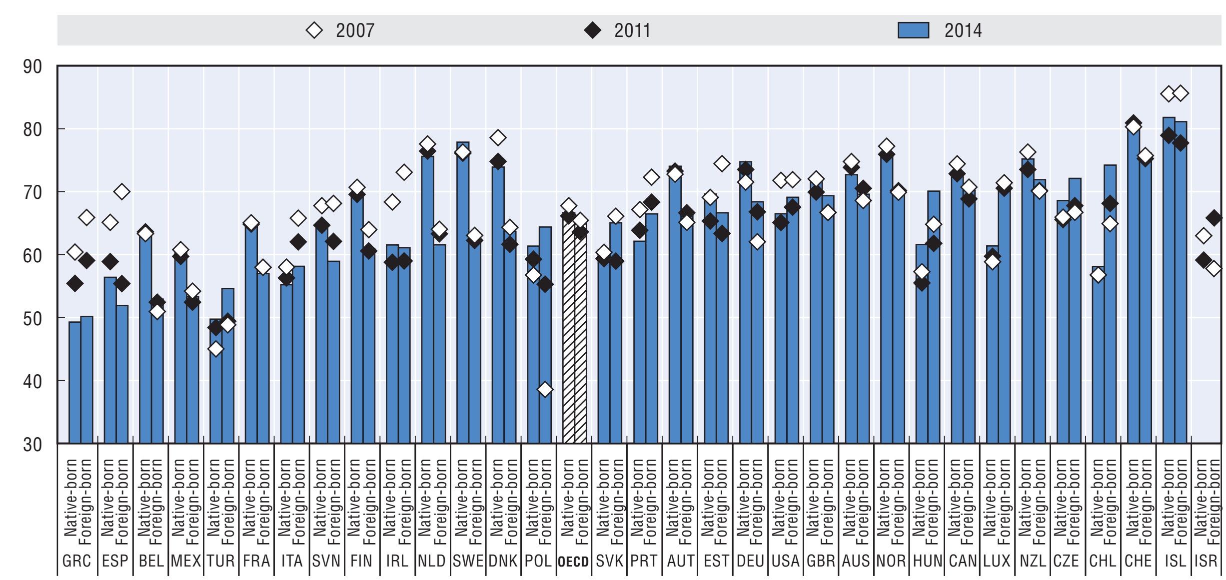
majority of countries, the labour market position of migrants and native-born appeared to stabilise with only small further increases in their unemployment rate (like in Finland, France, Sweden and Turkey). For most of them, native- and foreign-born did not display any significant differences in their performance, with some exceptions such as Portugal where the rise in the unemployment rate was restricted to the native-born and Poland where the rise was confined to migrants. However, there are still some countries that have suffered from a prolonged recession, with continuing increases in the unemployment rates of both native-born and migrants (Greece, Italy, and Spain).

Examining the trends in the employment rate for the native-born and migrants over the same period (2011-14) portrays a similar picture, with greater variation in the countries' individual patterns (Figure 2.4). Only seven countries experienced a fall in the employment rates of both native-born and migrants (compared with half the countries in 2007-11), while the rest of the countries exhibit improvements in the employment rate of at least one of the two groups. The general trend is that countries that had a job rich recovery, had better employment rate performance among migrants than among the native-born. On the contrary, countries which have not yet recovered from the crisis had the migrants disproportionally affected (Greece, Spain, Italy). There are still some deviations from this pattern: Estonia had better employment rate outcomes for the native-born, while Denmark has seen improved outcomes for the foreign-born but deteriorated outcomes for the native-born, as it experienced a downturn during 2012-13 (more detailed coverage of countries employment rate trends can be seen in Figure 2.A1.2, Annex 2.A1).

Figure 2.4. **Employment rates by place of birth, 2007, 2011 and 2014**

Percentages



Notes: The employment rate is measured as the percentage of the population of working-age (15-64). Data for European countries refer to changes between Q1-Q3 2007, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014, except for Germany and Turkey: Q1-Q3 2008, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014 and Switzerland: Q2 2009, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014. Data for Australia and the United States refer to changes between 2007, 2011 and 2014; Canada: 2008, 2011 and 2014; Chile: 2006, 2011 and 2013; Israel: 2007 and 2011; Mexico: Q1-Q3 2007, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014; New-Zealand: 2008, 2011 and 2014.

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

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Even within countries the situation differs among migrant groups

For the European OECD countries on average, most demographic groups experienced only modest increases (if any) in their unemployment rate during 2011-14. However, the low-educated and foreign-born youth experienced substantive increases in their unemployment rate (Figure 2.5). Unlike the earlier period, the native-born youth have not experienced a major worsening of their labour market outcomes although there are signs of a withdrawal from the labour market. The decrease in the employment rate is particularly acute for the foreign-born youth. Since it was not accompanied by a rise in unemployment, it implies a sharp rise in the inactivity rate for this group. Falling employment rates were experienced also by low-educated native-born and migrants alike, and this trend was accompanied by rises both in unemployment and inactivity.

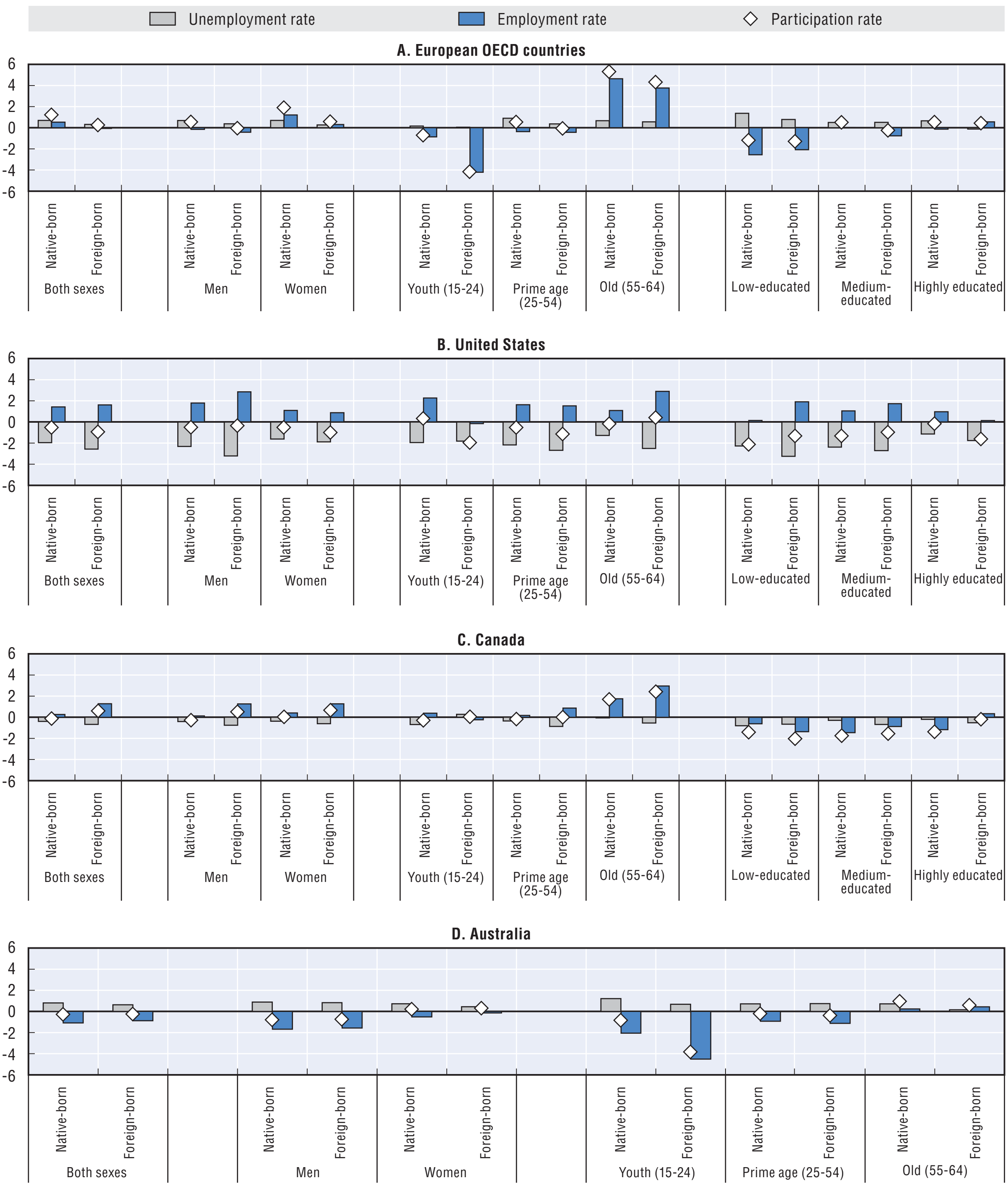
Overall, the United States and Canada performed better in the recent period compared with the European OECD countries. In the United States, the unemployment rate declined for all demographic groups, with the largest drops for migrant men and low-educated migrants. While the unemployment rate for low-educated native-born also fell, it was not combined with an increase in the employment rate, which means that it was all due to a rise in the inactivity rate. Similar patterns with falling unemployment rate coupled with lower participation were experienced by high-educated migrants and young migrants. Overall, however, labour market integration of foreign-born youth is still more favourable in the United States than in Europe. All the other demographic groups in the United States saw their employment rates rise. Canada also had falling unemployment rates for most demographic groups, with the largest falls among the low-educated, both foreign- and native-born. The employment rate trends differ among demographic groups, with the largest rise experienced by older workers, both foreign- and native-born. For Australia, most of the demographic groups have seen a rise in unemployment rates and fall in employment rates, with the trends being particularly acute for foreign-born youth.

As noted previously, foreign-born youth have suffered disproportionally from the crisis in Europe, shown by the large drop in their participation and employment rates. A complementary analysis of the NEET (not in education, employment or training) rates shows that this cannot be explained by a rise in participation in education or training. In 2014, on average in the OECD, more than one in five foreign-born youth is not in education, training or employment (Figure 2.6). For native-born youth, the NEET rate is about 5 percentage points lower. Since 2007, the NEET share has increased by 3 percentage points for the foreign-born and by 2 percentage points for the native-born. The disadvantaged position of the foreign-born compared with the native-born is apparent in most countries, even where NEET rates are lower, like in Austria, Switzerland and Germany.

In Turkey, Greece and Spain, more than one in three foreign-born youth is not in education, training or employment, whereas the NEET rates are at least 10 percentage points lower for native-born youth. Greece and Spain, but also Italy and Slovenia experienced a sharp increase in their NEET rates over the first years of the crisis, notably for the foreign-born, and have not seen any improvement in the second half of the period from 2011 to 2014. In particular for Greece, the situation has further deteriorated between 2011 and 2014. By contrast, during the same period, the NEET rates have declined for migrant youth in Austria, Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Belgium, Sweden and the United States.

Figure 2.5. **Changes in labour market outcomes by demographic group and country of birth, in selected OECD countries, 2011-14**

Percentage points



Notes: The reference population is the working-age population (15-64). Unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed out of the total population aged 15-64. Thus the sum of the employment rate and the unemployment rate gives the participation rate. "Low-skilled" here refers to less than upper secondary attainment, "Medium-skilled" to upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary, "High-skilled" to tertiary.

Source: Panel A: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat), Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014. The data exclude Switzerland. Panel B: Current Population Surveys, 2011 and 2014. Panel C: Labour Force Surveys, 2011 and 2014. Panel D: Labour Force Surveys, 2011 and 2014.

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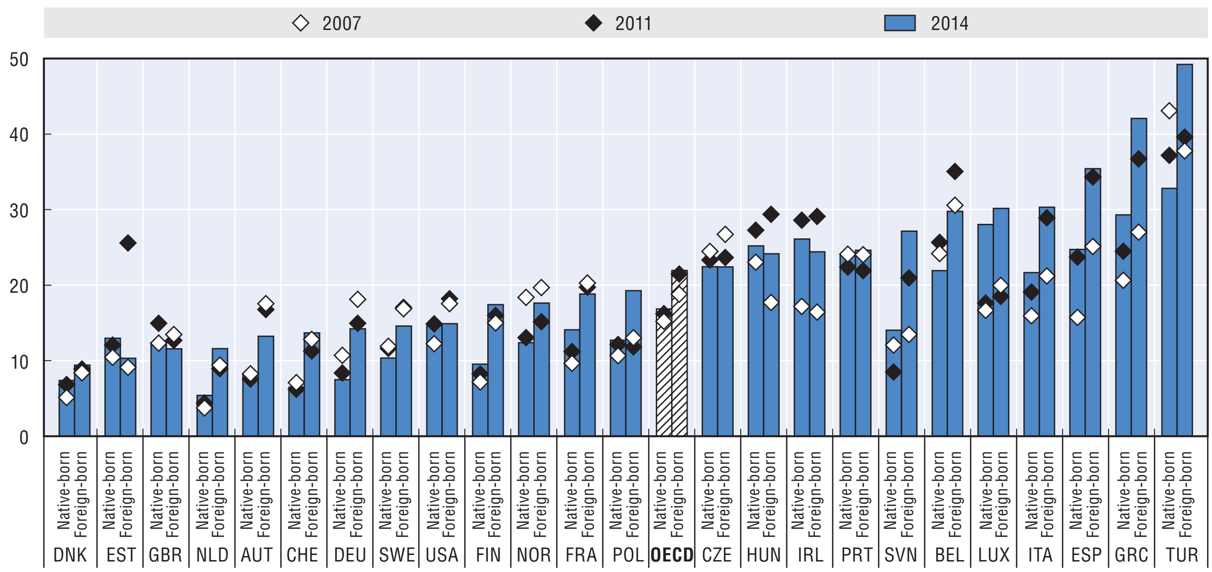
Figure 2.6. **NEET rates by place of birth in selected OECD countries, 2007, 2011 and 2014**

Percentage of the population aged 15-24 that is not in employment nor in education or training



Notes: The results for NEET in European countries are overestimated because they are based on three quarters, including summertime, when under-declaration of school enrolment of students is commonly observed.

Source: European countries except Germany and Switzerland: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat), Q1-Q3 2007, Q1-Q3 2011, Q1-Q3 2014; Germany and Turkey: Q1-Q3 2008, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014 and Switzerland: Q2 2009, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014; United States: Current Population Surveys, 2007, 2011, 2014.

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There is an unexplained difference in the employment rates between migrants and native-born in Europe

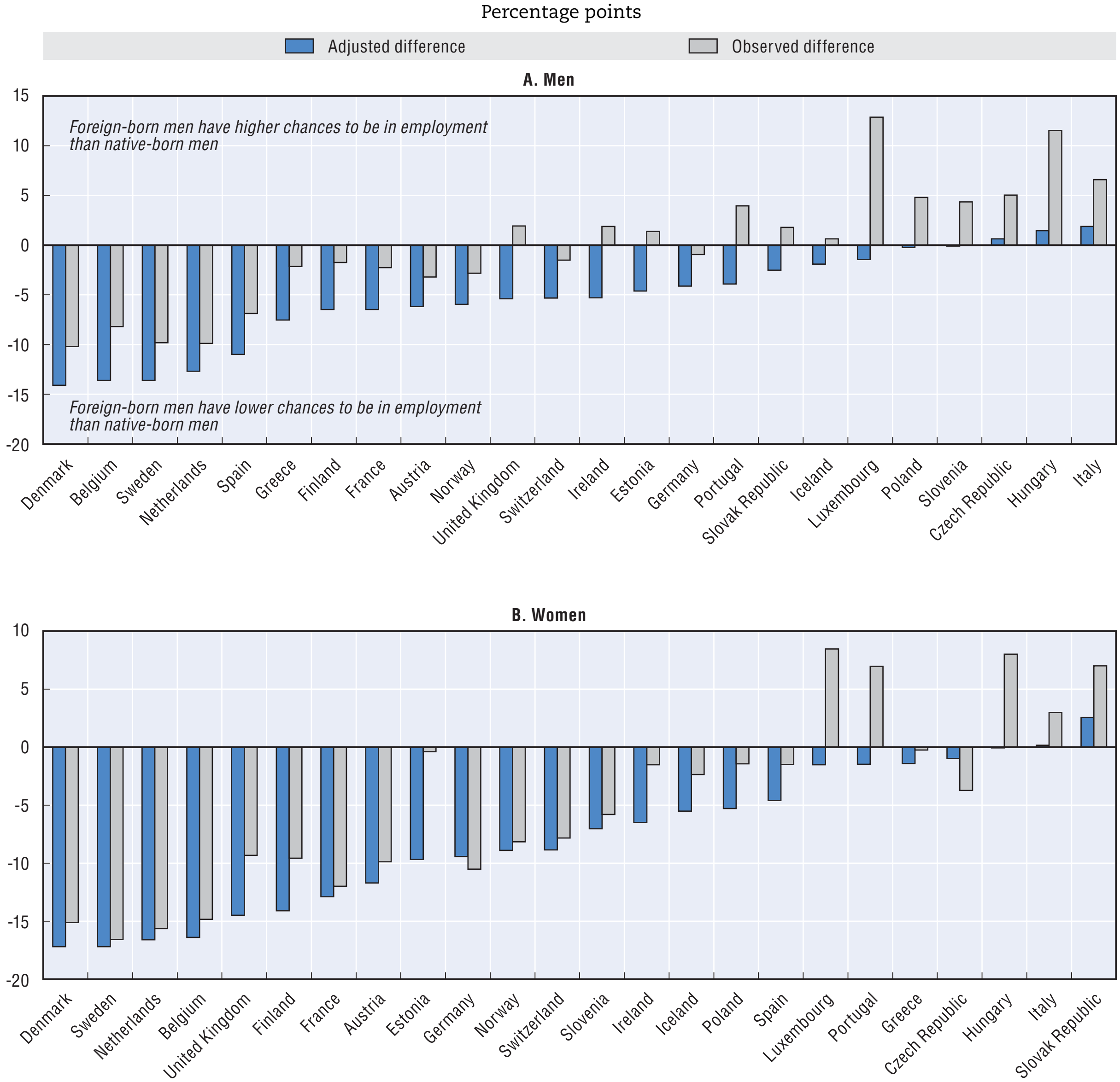
Figure 2.5 has shown that there are important differences between migrants and native-born across demographic groups. This section analyses differences in the employment rates between foreign-born and native-born when differences in their basic demographic characteristics have been taken into account. Because of data limitations, it focuses on European OECD countries with available microdata. The econometric analysis is conducted separately for men and women of working age (15-64) and the observable characteristics used include age, education, marital status and the presence of young children. The results in Figure 2.7 show that in the majority of countries there is still an "adjusted employment gap" between native- and foreign-born, once their basic observable characteristics have been taken into account. This adjusted employment gap shows the difference in the aggregate employment rate between native- and foreign-born if the composition of the two groups was identical in terms of these basic observable characteristics.

In half of the countries in Figure 2.7, there is a negative employment gap between migrant and native men (Panel A). The comparison between the "observed" and the "adjusted" gap suggests that this gap would have been even greater if migrants had the same basic observed characteristics as the native-born population. What seems to be making the difference in most countries is the fact that migrants tend to be over-represented in the prime-age group relative to the native-born, while for a few countries (e.g. the United Kingdom and Norway) their overrepresentation among the highly educated also matters. Nonetheless, despite these positive elements, in most countries their employment rates fall short of those of the native-born because of their unobserved characteristics as well as the usually lower returns to the observed characteristics migrants receive relative to the native-born.

Both actual and adjusted differences for women are larger than those for men in the majority of countries (Panel B, Figure 2.7). For all countries except the Slovak Republic and Italy, the adjusted difference is negative for women, that is migrant women have lower chances of being employed than native women with similar basic observed characteristics. For the majority of countries though, the adjusted and observed employment gaps between migrants and the native-born are closer for women than for men. This implies that these two groups of women may have more similar observed basic characteristics than men.

Figure 2.7. **Adjusted and observed employment gap between the foreign-born and the native-born in 2012**

Percentage points



Notes: The adjusted employment gap refers to the coefficient of a dummy variable for the foreign-born in an ordinary least squares regression of employment on a number of observable characteristics. The characteristics used are 5-year age bands, education (three categories), a dummy variable for marital status and a dummy variable for having a child aged less than four years old. The regressions are conducted separately for men and women for each country and the coefficients of the foreign-born dummy are plotted in the above figures. The coefficient of the foreign-born dummy stands for the difference in the employment probability between the foreign-born and the native-born once the above observable characteristics are taken into account.

Source: European Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat).

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The recent economic crisis has had profound implications not only for the labour market outcomes of migrants, but also for the composition of migrants who remained in the country in terms of certain demographic characteristics, notably age and education level. This section presents on the difference between the adjusted and the actual employment gaps between migrants and native-born in 2007 (just before the start of the crisis) and in 2012 (during or following the crisis). This can be perceived as the contribution of differences in basic personal characteristics between migrants and native-born on the employment differences between the two groups. Overall, the role of these characteristics for men has not changed greatly between 2007 and 2012. For about twenty countries in Figure 2.8, it has increased between 2007 and 2012, suggesting that migrants who are in the country in 2012 have more favourable – in terms of employment – age, education and family characteristics than the native-born, and this to a greater extent than in 2007. This could reflect for instance, changes in the characteristics of migrants who enter and leave these countries, with those with a higher employment potential (i.e. younger and more highly-educated) staying. The situation is similar for women, with the majority of countries seeing an increase in the difference between the adjusted and observed employment gap between 2007 and 2012.

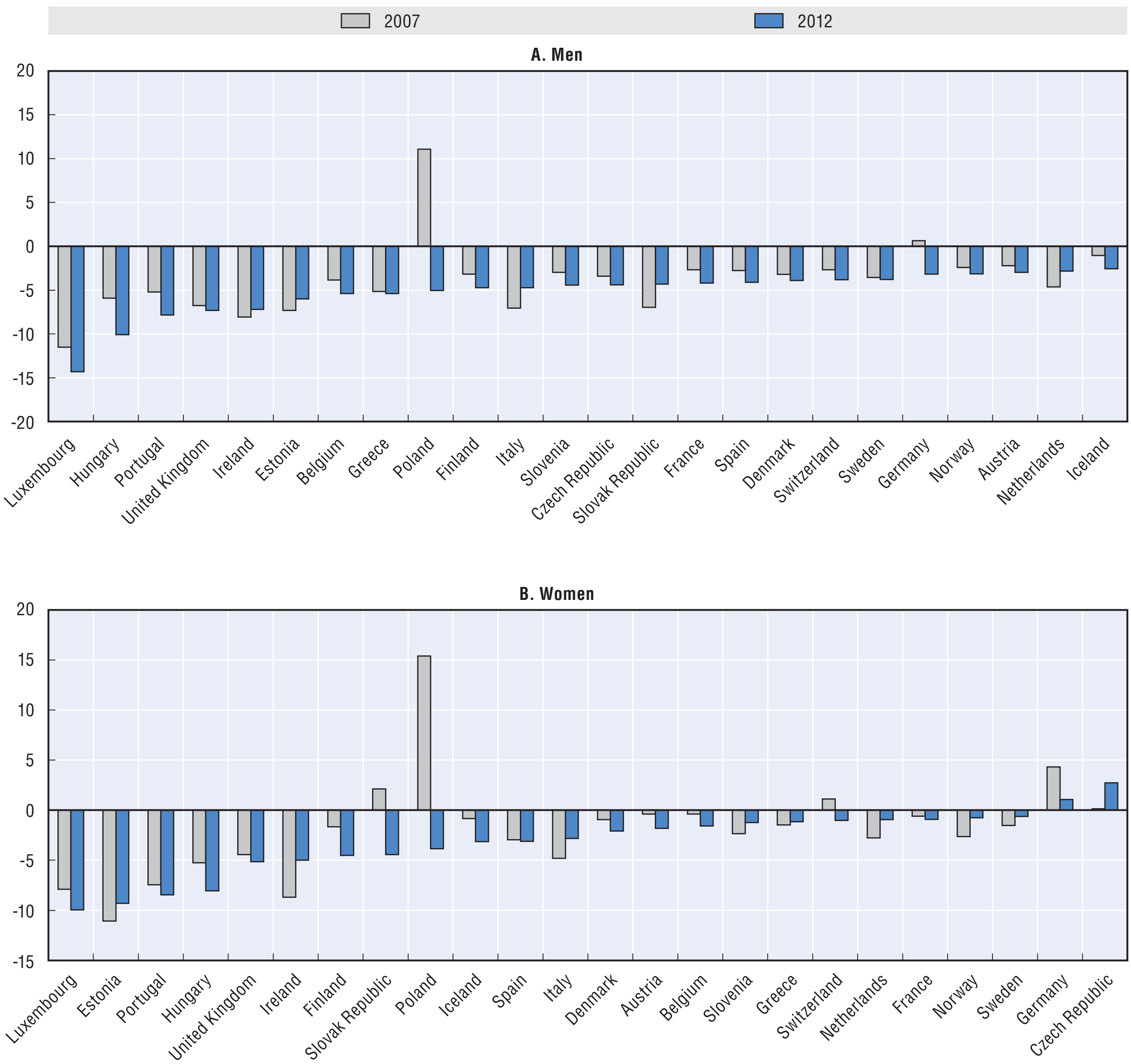
The recovery has been experienced differently by immigrants of different origins

Not all migrants have been affected by the crisis and subsequent recovery in the same way. Migrants from the European Union in European OECD countries, whose number grew by 4% in the past seven years, saw slight improvements in their labour market outcomes during the recent period (2011-14) compared with the first years of the crisis (2008-11) (Table 2.1). In Europe, the only other groups that have experienced an increase in their employment rates are North Americans and Asians. For these two groups the 2014 employment levels are set above their pre-crisis levels. Latinos and North African migrants still experience a deterioration of their employment conditions in Europe, with their employment rates decreasing between 2011 and 2014 by 2 and 3 percentage points respectively.

By contrast, in the United States the situation has improved greatly for migrants from Central and South America in the recent period. Although migrants from Latin American countries suffered from a fall in their employment rate of 5 to 7 percentage points in the first years of the crisis, they have been experiencing higher employment and lower unemployment rates since 2011. The employment rate of Central American migrants increased by 4 percentage points and that of Mexicans by 3.4 percentage points. Migrants of African and European origin also benefited from a recent improvement in their labour market outcomes. For Australia, there is not a big differentiation among the recent labour market performance of different migrant groups, while for Canada, migrants from the United States and other North and Central American countries exhibited the strongest improvement in the period 2011-14.

Figure 2.8. **Difference between the adjusted and observed employment gap between the foreign-born and the native-born, 2007 and 2012**

Percentage points



Notes: The adjusted employment gap refers to the coefficient of a dummy variable for the foreign-born in an ordinary least squares regression of employment on a number of observable characteristics. The characteristics used are 5-year age bands, education (three categories), a dummy variable for marital status and a dummy variable for having a child aged less than four years old. The regressions are conducted separately for men and women for each country and year, and then the coefficients of the foreign-born dummy are plotted in the above figures. The coefficient of the foreign-born dummy stands for the difference in the employment probability of the foreign-born and the native-born, once observable characteristics are taken into account.

Source: European Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat).

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Table 2.1. **Employment, unemployment and participation rates by region of birth in selected OECD countries in 2008 (2007 in the United States), 2011 and 2014**

Percentages

	Region of birth	Employment rate			Unemployment rate			Participation rate		
		2008	2011	2014	2008	2011	2014	2008	2011	2014
Australia	Oceania	77.5	76.0	74.7	4.6	6.0	6.4	81.3	80.8	79.8
	Europe	71.4	73.6	74.0	3.1	3.9	4.7	73.7	76.6	77.6
	North Africa and the Middle East	49.1	48.4	49.4	8.9	11.2	10.1	53.9	54.5	54.9
	Sub-Saharan Africa	75.0	74.2	74.3	5.1	5.6	7.6	79.1	78.6	80.5
	Asia	67.6	66.9	66.7	5.8	5.7	6.5	71.8	70.9	71.3
	Americas	74.1	73.9	73.5	4.5	5.9	5.5	77.6	78.5	77.9
	Foreign-born (total)	**69.8**	**69.9**	**69.6**	**4.7**	**5.4**	**6.1**	**73.2**	**73.9**	**74.2**
	Native-born	**75.0**	**73.7**	**72.7**	**4.2**	**5.3**	**6.2**	**78.2**	**77.8**	**77.6**
Canada	Africa	66.4	65.6	66.6	12.2	13.4	11.8	75.7	75.8	75.5
	Asia and the Middle East	68.6	66.4	67.8	7.6	9.3	8.4	74.3	73.2	73.9
	Europe	73.0	73.0	75.0	5.2	6.6	5.6	77.1	78.1	79.4
	Oceania	83.3	76.1	80.6	2.8	6.0	1.3	85.7	81.0	81.7
	United States	76.5	72.3	73.3	4.3	5.3	5.7	79.9	76.4	77.7
	South America	73.2	70.4	72.1	8.8	10.7	8.9	80.3	78.9	79.2
	Other North and Central America	69.6	69.7	73.5	5.6	9.5	7.0	73.7	77.0	79.0
	Foreign-born (total)	**70.7**	**68.9**	**70.2**	**7.1**	**8.9**	**7.9**	**76.1**	**75.6**	**76.3**
	Native-born	**74.3**	**72.7**	**72.9**	**6.0**	**7.2**	**6.8**	**79.0**	**78.3**	**78.2**
European OECD countries	EU27 + EFTA	69.2	67.2	67.6	7.6	11.7	12.7	74.9	76.1	77.4
	Other European countries	62.2	58.3	56.7	9.6	15.0	18.3	68.8	68.6	69.4
	North Africa	55.3	48.4	45.0	15.7	25.0	28.9	65.6	64.5	63.3
	Other African countries and Middle East	63.5	58.1	57.3	12.7	19.4	19.2	72.7	72.0	71.0
	North America	69.4	66.8	69.9	4.9	7.0	6.5	72.9	71.9	74.7
	Central and South America and Caribbean	70.9	62.1	58.7	11.9	22.2	24.4	80.5	79.9	77.7
	Asia	62.9	62.3	63.3	7.6	9.8	9.8	68.0	69.0	70.2
	Others	79.4	80.1	78.9	3.7	2.8	5.3	82.4	82.4	83.2
	Foreign-born (total)	**66.1**	**62.6**	**62.3**	**9.5**	**14.8**	**15.7**	**73.1**	**73.4**	**73.9**
	Native-born	**65.6**	**63.5**	**63.9**	**6.4**	**9.6**	**10.8**	**70.1**	**70.2**	**71.6**
United States	Mexico	70.3	65.2	68.6	4.9	10.2	5.7	74.0	72.6	72.8
	Other Central American countries	77.0	69.9	73.8	4.7	10.7	6.0	80.8	78.3	78.5
	South America and Caribbean	73.2	68.6	69.9	4.9	10.7	7.2	76.9	76.8	75.4
	Canada	74.1	70.3	73.1	3.6	5.7	3.6	76.9	74.5	75.8
	Europe	73.4	71.1	71.7	3.6	7.4	4.8	76.1	76.8	75.3
	Africa	70.4	66.9	67.3	6.0	11.4	7.6	75.0	75.5	72.9
	Asia	70.9	67.4	67.2	3.4	7.0	5.1	73.4	72.5	70.8
	Other regions	68.5	63.0	62.1	4.7	10.1	5.4	71.8	70.1	65.7
	Foreign-born (total)	**71.8**	**67.5**	**69.1**	**4.4**	**9.1**	**5.8**	**75.1**	**74.3**	**73.4**
	Native-born	**70.3**	**65.1**	**66.5**	**4.9**	**9.2**	**6.5**	**73.9**	**71.7**	**71.1**

Notes: 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. European OECD countries do not include Switzerland because the data are not fully comparable with the other countries for the entire period and Germany and Turkey because no data by region of birth are available for these countries. The regions of birth could not be more comparable across countries of residence because of the way aggregate data provided to the Secretariat are coded.
Sources: European countries: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat), Q1-Q3 2008, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014; Australia, Canada: Labour Force Surveys 2008, 2011 and 2014; United States: Current Population Surveys 2007, 2011 and 2014.

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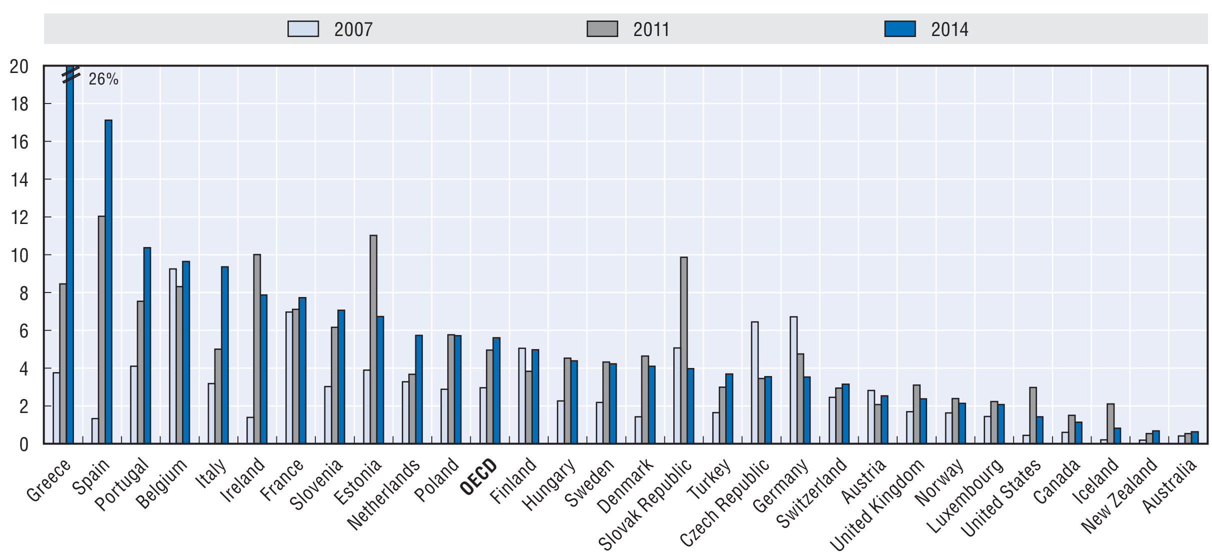
Long-term unemployment remains a challenge for some countries

For the OECD area as a whole, the share of long-term unemployment out of total unemployment rose from 27% to 37% during 2007-14 with 16.3 million individuals being jobless for at least 12 months at the end of this period. The risk of long-term unemployment, measured as the ratio of long-term unemployed out of the total labour force, is higher for the foreign-born compared with the native-born for almost all OECD countries. On average in OECD countries, migrants face a 6% probability of falling into long-term unemployment (Figure 2.9), versus 4% for the native-born. For some countries like Greece and Belgium, the difference in the risk of long-term unemployment between migrants and native-born is around 6.5 percentage points, while for Spain and France it is respectively 5 and 4 percentage points, with the OECD average around 2 percentage points. This difference reflects the impact of the recent economic crisis which has been stronger for migrants than for native-born. Greece, Spain, Portugal and Italy experienced steady increases in the risk of long-term unemployment among migrants. The only countries that have seen a reduction in the risk of long-term unemployment were Germany, which exhibited a falling trend throughout the period, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

Figure 2.9. **The risk of long-term unemployment of foreign-born labour force in selected OECD countries, 2007, 2011 and 2014**

Percentages



Notes: The risk of long-term unemployment is defined as the share of unemployed for at least one year in the labour force aged 15-64. Data for European countries refer to Q1-Q3 2007, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014, except Germany: Q1-Q3 2008, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014 and Switzerland: Q2 2009, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014. Data for Turkey refer to Q1-Q3 2008, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014. Data for the United States refer to 2007, 2011 and 2014.

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

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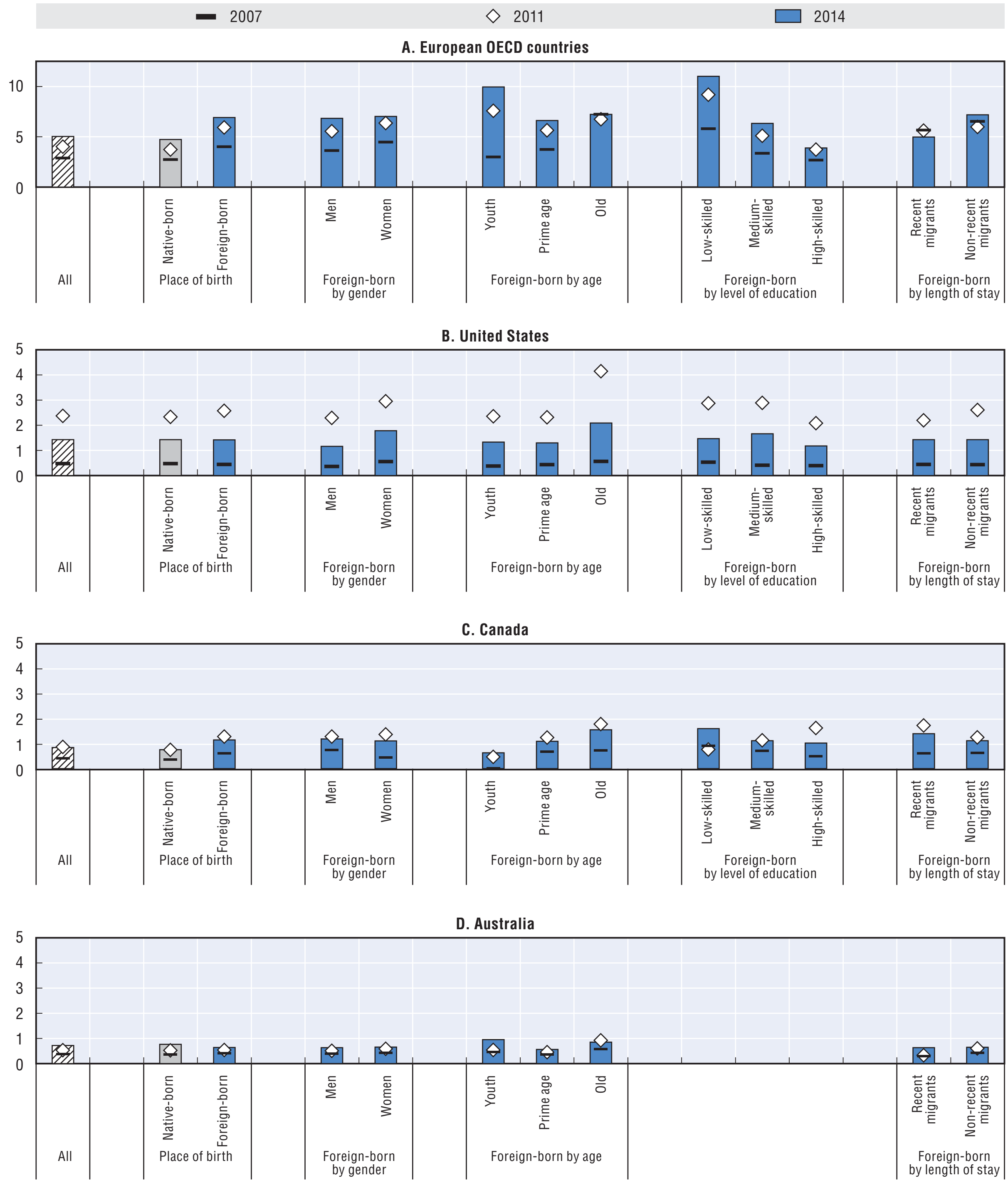
The risk of long-term unemployment does not concern to the same extent all demographic groups, with some being more vulnerable than others. Overall, in European OECD countries and Canada, migrants exhibit a higher risk of long-term unemployment than native-born, while this is not the case for the United States or Australia (Figure 2.10). In Europe, youth and low-skilled migrants are more exposed while in the United States and Canada older workers face a higher risk of long-term unemployment.

Figure 2.10. **The risk of long-term unemployment by demographic group in selected OECD countries, 2007, 2011 and 2014**

Percentages of the labour force



Notes: The reference population is the labour force aged 15-64 and the prime age refers to the 25-54. The risk of long-term unemployment is defined as the share of unemployed for more than one year in the labour force by demographic group. Recent migrants are foreign-born who migrated less than five years earlier. Data for European countries refer to Q1-Q3 2007, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014, except Germany: Q1-Q3 2008, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014 and Switzerland: Q2 2009, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014. They exclude Belgium for which information on the length of stay of immigrants is not available. Data for Canada refer to 2008, 2011 and 2014.

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

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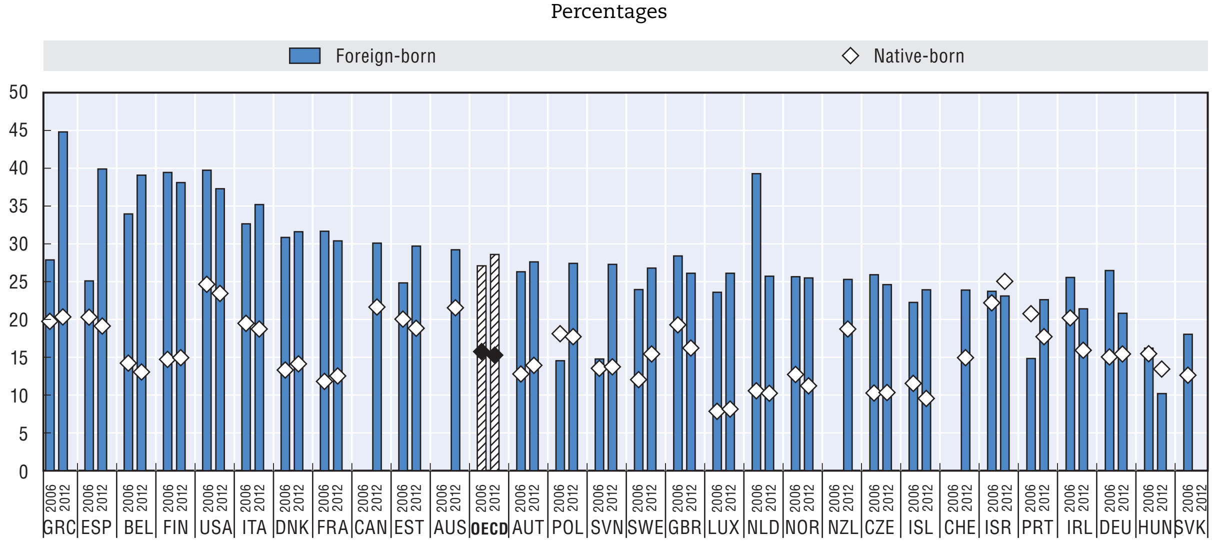
Besides long-term unemployment, migrants face a substantial risk of poverty

The rise in unemployment and long-term unemployment has had a profound impact on the lives of individuals and their households, and has exposed many of them to poverty. The foreign-born are more vulnerable to poverty than their native-born peers. In Italy, the United States, Finland, Belgium and Spain, the poverty rate for migrants is 35% or higher, while in Greece it reached 45% in 2012 (Figure 2.11). In all these countries, the respective poverty rates for native-born was about 20 percentage points lower, except in the United States where the difference between migrants and native-born was smaller (14 percentage points).

In the OECD area, the poverty rate for native-born decreased slightly from 15.7% to 15.3% during 2006-12, while for migrants it increased from 27% to 29%. For four OECD countries (Greece, Spain, Poland and Slovenia), the poverty rate for migrants soared by more than 10 percentage points, while there has not been much change in the risk for native-born. The United States and Hungary experienced a decrease of more than 2 percentage points in the poverty rates for migrants during the years of the crisis that was coupled with a smaller reduction in the poverty rates of native-born. In Ireland and in the United Kingdom, the migrants and native-born exhibited a similar fall in poverty rates. In Portugal, a reduction in the poverty rate was reserved only to native-born, while that of migrants rose by 8 percentage points. Migrants in Germany and Hungary faced a lower poverty rate in 2012 in comparison with 2006. Although for some countries the improvement in the reported poverty rate for migrants might genuinely manifest the improvement in their living conditions, for other countries it could also simply reflect that the most vulnerable migrants have left the country due to the adverse economic conditions and the ones who stayed were better equipped to endure the recession.

Figure 2.11. **Relative poverty rates of the population aged 16 and older by migration status of the household, selected OECD countries, 2006 and 2012**

Percentages



Notes: The relative poverty rate is the proportion of individuals living in a household for which the annual equivalised disposable income is below the poverty threshold. According to the Eurostat definition used here, the poverty threshold is 60% of the median equivalised disposable income in each country. In order to adjust for the size of the household the income was divided by the square root of the household size.

Source: European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2012; United States: Current Population Survey 2012; Australian census on population and housing 2011; Canada: National Household Survey (NHS) 2011; New Zealand: Household Economic Survey (HES) 2013; Israeli Integrated Household Survey 2011.

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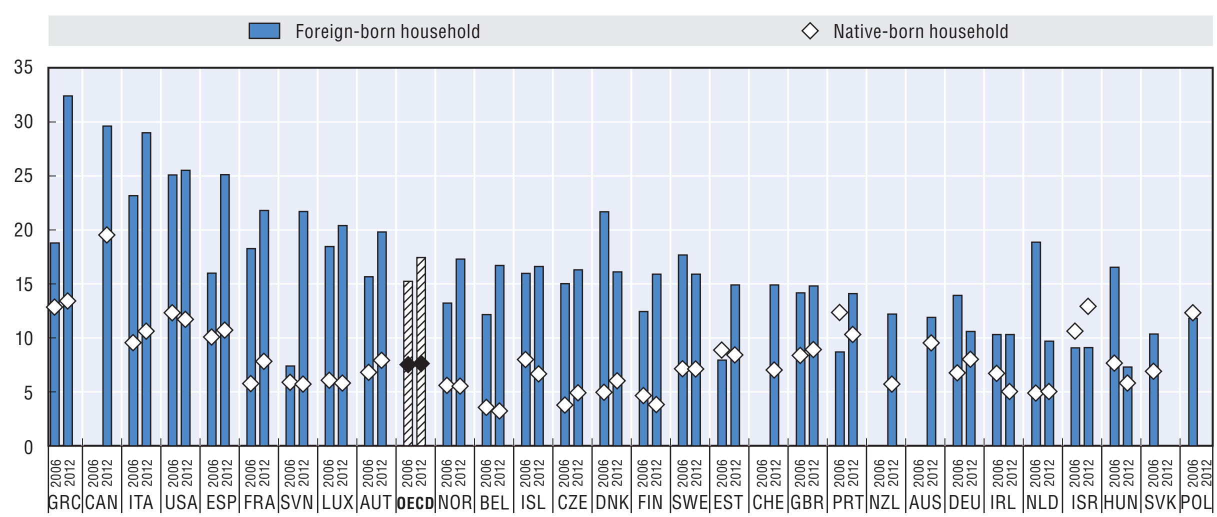
In countries which adopted a series of fiscal consolidation measures, the crisis also affected the lives of migrants in employment. As shown in Figure 2.12, the in-work relative poverty rates of migrant households is highest in Greece (32%), Canada and Italy (about 29%) and the United States and Spain (25%). In all these countries, in-work poverty is substantially lower among native-born households, by at least 10 percentage points and up to 19 percentage points in Greece. In Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and Hungary, the gap is 10 percentage points or less.

On average in the OECD, in-work relative poverty among migrant households increased from 15% in 2006 to 17% in 2012 while that of native-born households over the same period. The rising trend of in-work poverty among migrants has been more prevalent across the OECD compared to the general poverty indicator, with almost three quarters of the countries exhibiting an increase. By contrast, native-born faced a smaller increase in in-work poverty in three quarters of the OECD countries covered in Figure 2.12. The crisis-stressed economies (Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal) as well as Slovenia and Estonia experienced an increase of more than 5 percentage points in migrants' in-work poverty rates during the years of the recession. Other substantial but smaller increases in migrants' in-work poverty rates were experienced by a number of European countries (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France and Norway). In contrast, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and Hungary saw a reduction in in-work poverty rates among migrants. Overall, the group that has been disproportionally affected by in-work poverty has been the low-educated with rates almost twice those of the high-educated (OECD, 2015).

Figure 2.12. **In-work relative poverty rates by migration status of the household, selected OECD countries, 2006 and 2012**

Percentages



Note: The in-work relative poverty rate is the proportion of individuals in employment for which the annual household equivalised disposable income is below the poverty threshold. According to the Eurostat definition used here, the poverty threshold is 60% of the median equivalised disposable income in each country. In order to adjust for the size of the household the income was divided by the square root of the household size.

Source: European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2012; Unites States: Current Population Survey 2012; Australian census on population and housing 2011; Canada: National Household Survey (NHS) 2011; New Zealand: Household Economic Survey (HES) 2013; Israeli Integrated Household Survey 2011.

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Migrants tended to work in the sectors most hit by the recession

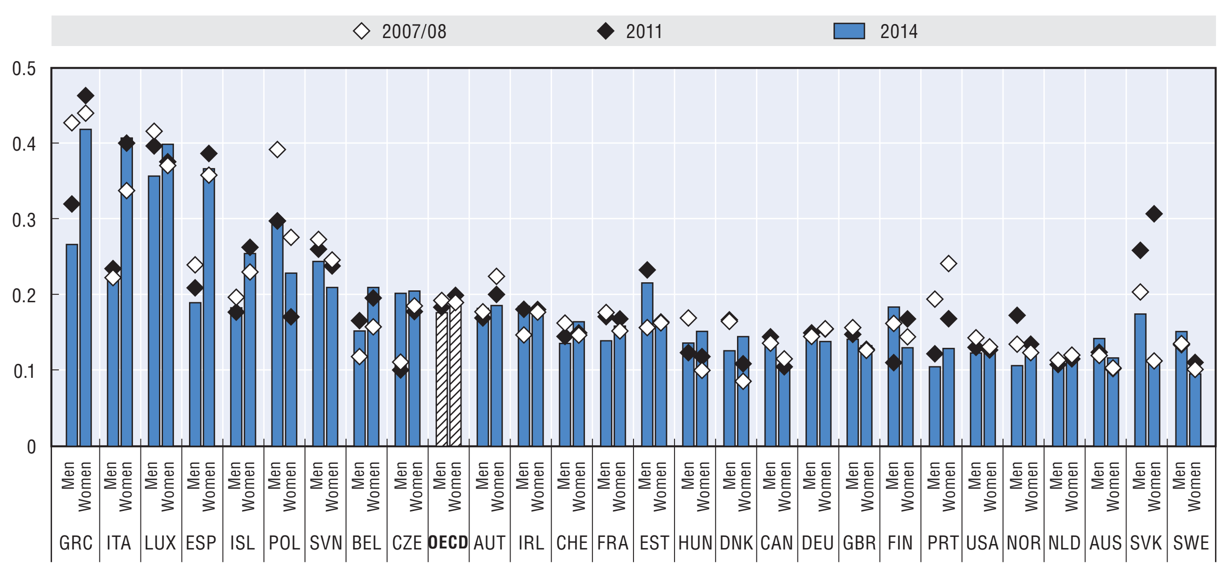
The disproportionate impact of the crisis on migrant workers can be explained to some extent by their distribution across sectors. Migrant workers tend to be employed in cyclical sectors like construction but also sectors with more flexible forms of employment like catering, and thus are more vulnerable compared with the native-born to the upturns and downturns of the economy. For the OECD overall, in order to have a similar distribution across sectors between native-born and migrants, around 19% of migrants would have to switch sectors (Figure 2.13). This percentage, called dissimilarity index, differs substantially across countries. It ranges from a low of 10% in countries like Australia, the Slovak Republic, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, to 30% and above for countries like Luxemburg, Greece and Italy.

For the countries with low dissimilarity index, there are no great differences between men and women. On the contrary, for the countries with a high dissimilarity index, the difference in the sectoral composition of employment for migrants and native-born tends to be greater for women than men. For Greece, Italy and Spain, the female dissimilarity index is around 40%, meaning that 40% of foreign-born women would need to change industries in order for their employment pattern to be similar to that of native-born women. In these countries, migrants' employment in private households which is heavily undertaken by women, is above 12% of the total migrant employment, while for other OECD countries this figure is less than half (Table 2.A1.4).

It is interesting to examine whether there are any changing patterns in the industrial composition of migrants and native-born over time and how the recent crisis might have impacted on the dissimilarity index. Although for most of the countries, the dissimilarity index has only slightly decreased between 2007 and 2014, for some countries, that were dissimilar to start with, the employment distribution of migrants and native-born has become more similar

Figure 2.13. **Industry segregation by gender, 2007, 2011 and 2014**

Dissimilarity index



Notes: The dissimilarity index is defined as half the sum of the absolute values of the differences between the distribution of the foreign-born across industries (NACE Rev.1.1.) and the distribution of the native-born across industries. The data exclude persons enrolled in education or apprenticeship. Data for European countries refer to Q1-Q3 2008, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014, except Switzerland for which data refer to Q2 2009, Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014. Data for the United States refer to 2007, 2011 and 2014. The index is calculated on 19 industries (Australia), 18 industries (Canada) or 16 industries (European countries and United States).

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

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over the crisis years. Since this falling trend is seen in countries that suffered disproportionally from the crisis, it might be attributed to the over-representation of migrants in crisis-hit sectors. Massive loss of employment in these sectors led migrants to seek employment in other more successful industries or even possibly to leave the country. Furthermore, the falling dissimilarity index can also be explained by the fact that recent migrant hires tend to be to a greater extent than before in sectors similar to those that typically employ native-born.

Prior to the crisis, migrants were over-represented in hotels and catering and construction, the two sectors with largest losses in value added over the crisis years. Other sectors with important losses in value added, like manufacturing and private households, were also disproportionally employing migrant workers. Indeed, the sector that faced the largest decline in employment was construction for both the United States and the European OECD countries. The construction sector in the United States lost around 480 000 jobs of migrant workers and around 1.7 million of native workers since the beginning of the crisis (2007-14). For the European OECD countries, around 600 000 jobs were lost in construction for migrants and around 3.2 million jobs for native-born (2008-14).

However, in the second half of the period these trends have changed compared to the first half, particularly for the United States where many of these sectors partially recovered and recorded positive growth. In the United States the construction industry generated 372 000 new jobs for migrants and 310 000 new jobs for native-born (Table 2.2, Panel B).

Table 2.2. **Ten industries with the largest changes in foreign- and native-born employment, in selected OECD countries, 2011-14**

A. European OECD countries, changes between 2011 and 2014

	Native-born Change (000)	Native-born Change %	Foreign-born Change (000)	Foreign-born Change %	
Services to buildings and landscape activities	366	*14.1*	137	*14.8*	Services to buildings and landscape activities
Education	365	*2.6*	134	*11.4*	Education
Residential care activities	306	*8.1*	102	*6.0*	Food and beverage service activities
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	275	*23.9*	93	*7.2*	Human health activities
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	211	*8.4*	88	*16.8*	Social work activities without accommodation
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	203	*8.9*	87	*4.7*	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	189	*9.4*	75	*24.0*	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	184	*16.9*	70	*18.8*	Warehousing and support activities for transportation
Social work activities without accommodation	170	*3.9*	56	*12.9*	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	153	*6.2*	50	*7.4*	Residential care activities
Telecommunications	-130	*-12.5*	-9	*-7.2*	Other manufacturing
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	-146	*-4.8*	-9	*-7.1*	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
Employment activities	-149	*-17.1*	-12	*-24.7*	Rental and leasing activities
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	-168	*-4.9*	-15	*-14.0*	Telecommunications
Land transport and transport via pipelines	-175	*-3.7*	-16	*-16.3*	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-220	*-18.1*	-25	*-14.9*	Civil engineering
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-405	*-2.9*	-27	*-8.5*	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	-423	*-6.9*	-76	*-36.6*	Employment activities
Construction of buildings	-442	*-11.9*	-83	*-11.2*	Construction of buildings
Specialised construction activities	-542	*-7.1*	-109	*-9.4*	Specialised construction activities

Similarly, the retail trade that had net employment losses in the period 2007-11 has now recorded employment gains both for migrants (+163 000) and native-born (+403 000). The real estate and finance sectors are two other sectors in which migrant jobs were lost during the first years of the crisis, but which recorded strong growth in the subsequent years.

For the European OECD countries where the recovery has been more sluggish, there is no great difference between the first years of the crisis and the more recent ones (Table 2.2, Panel A). Most of the sectors that generated net employment in the early years of the crisis, continued to do so in the recent period. Migrant employment gains were recorded in largely public sectors and care-related sectors, like "education" (+134 000), "human health" (+93 000), "social work" (+88 000) and "residential care" (+50 000), but the respective gains are lower than in the earlier period. For the native-born, the largest net employment gain took place in sectors like "services to buildings and landscape activities", "education", "residential care" and "management consultancies".

For the European OECD countries, the sectors that were mostly hit by the crisis in the first years continued to decline. "Construction" represented almost one million job losses for native-born and 200 000 for migrants. Furthermore, both groups suffered from large job losses in "financial services", "telecommunications" and some manufacturing sectors, while native-born experienced substantial losses in "public administration" and "crop and animal production activities". However, for the United States the job losses were more

Table 2.2. **Ten industries with the largest changes in foreign- and native-born employment, in selected OECD countries, 2011-14** *(cont.)*

B. United States, changes between 2011 and 2014

	Native-born Change (000)	Native-born Change %	Foreign-born Change (000)	Foreign-born Change %	
Food services and drinking places	510	*8.0*	372	*17.7*	Construction
Retail trade	403	*3.1*	320	*23.7*	Professional and technical services
Professional and technical services	396	*5.2*	200	*15.0*	Health care services, except hospitals
Construction	310	*4.7*	163	*7.3*	Retail trade
Health care services, except hospitals	257	*3.4*	141	*12.9*	Transportation and warehousing
Transportation and warehousing	232	*5.1*	88	*16.2*	Public administration
Transportation equipment manufacturing	223	*13.2*	67	*24.6*	Transportation equipment manufacturing
Mining	198	*27.4*	66	*20.8*	Real estate
Insurance	176	*8.5*	64	*14.8*	Accommodation
Hospitals	175	*3.4*	62	*11.2*	Finance
Forestry, logging, fishing, hunting, and trapping	-14	*-8.0*	-5	*-20.9*	Other information services
Broadcasting (except internet)	-17	*-3.2*	-6	*-11.8*	Motion picture and sound recording industries
Primary metals and fabricated metal products	-22	*-1.6*	-10	*-17.0*	Rental and leasing services
Rental and leasing services	-24	*-7.8*	-11	*-13.5*	Plastics and rubber products
Utilities	-37	*-3.3*	-12	*-11.9*	Utilities
Furniture and fixtures manufacturing	-70	*-19.1*	-15	*-2.4*	Wholesale trade
Telecommunications	-126	*-13.3*	-21	*-4.4*	Agriculture
Wholesale trade	-181	*-6.0*	-27	*-10.8*	Primary metals and fabricated metal products
Social assistance	-185	*-7.2*	-29	*-14.9*	Textile, apparel, and leather manufacturing
Public administration	-275	*-4.5*	-31	*-8.8*	Computer and electronic product manufacturing

Notes: The population refers to working-age population (15-64). Panel A: European members of the OECD, excluding Switzerland and Turkey; NACE Rev. 2. Panel B: Industries are derived from the 2002 Census Classification.
Sources: Panel A: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat), Q1-Q3 2011 and Q1-Q3 2014. Panel B: Current Population Surveys.
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muted in 2011-14 compared with the earlier period and referred to different sectors. The most substantial job losses were for native-born in "public administration" (275 000), "social assistance" (185 000) and "wholesale trade" (181 000) and "telecommunications" (126 000). Migrants experienced the greatest job losses in "computer manufacturing" (31 000), "textile manufacturing" (29 000), "metals" (27 000) and "agriculture" (21 000).

Integration policy

This chapter also provides an update on the recent policy changes, implemented by the OECD member countries as well as Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania and the Russian Federation, in the field of integration.

The labour market integration of immigrants and their children continues to be high on the policy agenda in many longstanding destination countries, particularly in European OECD countries with large immigrant populations (for example the Nordic countries, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, or France). At the same time, the difficult economic situation in Southern Europe which hit the many recent immigrant arrivals particularly hard and the rising number of asylum seekers resulting from the recent geopolitical conflicts including in countries that have not traditionally been refugee destinations (such as the Russian Federation, Bulgaria and Hungary), have put integration on the agenda in a number of countries where this has been less of an issue before.

This part of the chapter is organised as follows: it begins with a broad overview of the directions recent integration policy is taking – the adoption of integration strategies, the increasing focus on mainstreaming policy, and the continued use of targeted measures both to support immigrants and to facilitate their access to mainstream policy. The next section summarizes the recent changes in the field of labour market integration and discusses the trend towards placing labour market participation at the centre of the integration process in such a way that it represents not only a goal but also a tool of successful integration. Finally it provides an overview of the recent developments in integration through education and linguistic measures, discussing integration policies in both formal and non-formal education before going on to examine the increasingly central role of recognizing and validating the existing skills and qualifications of immigrants.

Recent directions in integration policy

While the importance of effective integration policy is now widely appreciated, the approaches taken to address integration issues, and to incorporate integration policy into the wider policy landscape, differ widely across the OECD. While integration policy in some member countries has primarily been focussed on targeted policy – directed at sub-groups of the immigrant population – in other member countries integration measures have been mainstreamed and efforts have been made to ensure that all policy measures addressing disadvantage are also accessible to migrants. This mainstreaming approach is often supported through the adoption of broader national integration strategies, programmes and action plans that cut across many fields of economic and social policy.

New integration strategies, programmes and laws are being adopted

New national strategies, programmes, and laws focussing on the integration of recent migrants have been adopted in several countries – in particular the Central and Eastern European countries – which have recently experienced increased migrant inflows but have little experience of large-scale immigration.

In Estonia, a new strategy, *Integrating Estonia 2020,* formulates national goals in the field of integration for the next five years. The strategy was drawn up through a broad participatory process involving widespread consultation, both with experts and with the public, across the country. And while some integration measures will continue as before – the state, for example, will continue to provide practical information on the naturalization process and support for those learning the Estonian language – the new development plan will focus on the integration of recent arrivals and easing their adaptation into Estonian society. In addition, a new integration programme including language training, civil studies, and practical information on public services will be launched in August 2015 to target the integration of recent arrivals. Participation in the programme will be obligatory for all recently-arrived immigrants who obtained a temporary residence permit less than five years ago.

Similarly, in Hungary the Migration Strategy 2014-20 was, in October 2013, approved by the Hungarian Government. The strategy includes a special chapter on the integration of immigrants which outlines a focus on: strengthening the intercultural pedagogy in education; promoting the employment of third-country (i.e. non-EU) students after their graduation; supporting the labour market integration of third-country nationals through employment and training programmes and providing incentives to employers to employ such migrants. In Romania, a new National Strategy on Immigration 2015-18 is currently under preparation – objectives relating to the integration of migrants have traditionally been incorporated into this National Immigration Strategy.

The Russian Federation, which hosts a sizeable foreign population, has prepared a draft law "On social and cultural adaptation and integration of foreign citizens" to regulate the provision of integration services. It is envisioned that integration services be provided on a contract basis, and focused on promoting the Russian language in addition to information about Russian legal system and history. These integration measures will be undertaken by government agencies, local authorities, and civil society organisations.

A new immigration bill, addressing how the current immigration agencies function, is under preparation in Chile. Alongside this, a new presidential council, created under the leadership of the Interior Ministry, will be tasked with the formulation of social, health-care and educational aspects integration policy.

… and integration measures are being mainstreamed into other national policies and agendas

Mainstreaming is the practice of ensuring that policies are directed towards individuals on the basis of their needs and circumstances rather than their characteristics. In the context of integration, this involves ensuring immigrants have access to policy measures – such as Active Labour Market Policy instruments – alongside the native-born on the basis of their need for such policies rather than their status as immigrants. In practice, this may involve paying particular attention to the hurdles that may impede the access of immigrants to mainstream programmes. Many countries with a sizeable immigrant population – such as Australia and Canada, but also several European countries including Norway and Sweden – treat integration as a cross-cutting issue to be systematically mainstreamed into various other policies agendas.

As part of its commitment to mainstreaming, in a reshuffle of major tasks in the administration, the Government of Australia has recently moved responsibility for the settlement of migrants from the Immigration Department to the Department of Social Services and responsibility for the migrant education agenda (including vocational training) to the Department of Industry.

In Norway, one of the OECD member countries investing heavily in the integration of immigrants, the principle of mainstreaming lies at the heart of integration policy. In line with the principle of equitable access to public services outlined in the Public Administration Act, all public sector agencies must ensure that their services are equally accessible to all groups of the population, including immigrants. The Directorate of Integration and Diversity (operating within the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion) then has a central role in coordinating these efforts through co-operation with municipalities, government agencies, immigrant organisations and the private sector to ensure that people with an immigrant background obtain equitable public services and are able to hold to account the relevant public authorities if they fail to provide such services. Every year, a comprehensive report is published on the basis of cross-ministerial inputs.

While mainstreaming integration involves targeting disadvantaged circumstances rather than the immigrants themselves, immigrants may nevertheless be among the primary recipients of mainstream policy if they are overly represented in these disadvantaged circumstances. Thus in Norway, where immigrants are under-represented among homeowners, tend to pay higher rent and have less stable housing arrangements, the national strategy on housing policy launched in 2014, while not targeted at immigrants, will likely benefit many.

Similarly, given the widespread prevalence of public housing limitations and the tendency for migrants to locate close to their family and networks already living in the country, migrant populations are often spatially concentrated in disadvantaged areas. As a result, while migrants are not the targeted beneficiaries of policies focused on disadvantaged areas, when foreign-born populations are concentrated in these areas, they may frequently be among the primary beneficiaries. At the same time Norway is working to strengthen co-operation between central and local government to support municipal districts characterized by a high incidence of low-income families with comparatively poor housing.

In Sweden, urban development has long been used as a vehicle for integration, and over the period 2013-14 the Government invested about SEK 200 million (approximately EUR 21 million) to stimulate the municipalities´ work in urban neighbourhoods facing extensive exclusion. A performance-based support is paid to the municipalities that significantly improve the local employment rate, school results, and dependency on social welfare benefits.

Many countries continue targeted measures, targeting policies at the family level…

Targeted integration policy is often used in countries with smaller immigrant populations, such as Hungary or Bulgaria. In countries where large numbers of immigrants arrive under family reunification, family-oriented initiatives are often utilized in order to target integration measures on those in need.

Immigrant women, particularly those arriving under family reunification, are often particularly affected by the challenges of the integration process. Family and childcare obligations often lead to a situation in which women remain in the home rather than integrating into the labour market of their host country. As a result, targeted integration policies have often focussed on women and mothers in order to help them overcome the specific hurdles they face.

In Germany, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth has introduced a programme "Strong at Work" to facilitate employment of mothers with an immigrant background. Under this programme, approximately 80 projects will provide individual support to place employable mothers with an immigrant background into open-ended livelihood-securing employment. The programme comes on the back of a previous initiative under which 16 pilot projects identified approaches that most effectively improve the integration of mothers with a migration background. By working to improve the access of such women to existing labour market programmes, this type of targeted integration policy maintains strong links with the concept of mainstreaming.

Integration policies that target the family may reach, at the same time, many members of the family. Indeed, many integration policies targeting women, particularly language-oriented programmes, often take place in the school environment, working with women and their children side by side with the aim of strengthening the impact of the intervention through shaping the interaction between parent and child. Norway, for example, has recently begun programmes in six districts of Oslo and in some areas of the cities of Bergen and Drammen providing additional tuition to strengthen language and social skills among children in kindergarten. The programme has five aims: 1) to reimburse city districts for lower rates of parental payment, 2) to increase enrolment of minority-language children to kindergarten, 3) to systematize language stimulation, 4) to increase the competence of kindergarten staff, and 5) to increase the knowledge of Norwegian language among parents, particularly mothers. To ensure their children are eligible for the tuition, parents must participate in labour market measures, education, or Norwegian language training.

In a similar vein, the involvement of immigrant parents, particularly mothers, in early learning has also been the focus of the HIPPY (Home instruction for parents of pre-school youngsters) programme in Austria. The aim has been to raise awareness of the role of education for integration, and to promote the employment of migrant women. In addition, a free and mandatory year of kindergarten attendance has been adopted in Austria with a view of addressing the language difficulties immigrant children frequently struggle with when entering compulsory education.

… refugees…

Recent geopolitical conflicts and the concomitant rise in inflows of humanitarian migrants have led several OECD member states to develop specific policies or measures aimed at the integration of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection. In Bulgaria, for example, a new National Strategy for the integration of beneficiaries of international protection for 2014-20 has been adopted to build mechanisms to govern the distribution of responsibility among municipalities. Under the strategy, refugees will be directed to regions in which there is a proven need for them, or an interest on the part of local authorities in accepting them. Municipalities are to state the number of persons with granted international protection that they are willing to accept, taking into account the state of the local labour market, appropriate training opportunities, demographic trends, local development prospects, and the presence of existing immigrant communities.

Germany has also placed new emphasis on the integration of humanitarian migrants with a focus on tailored and individual integration measures. Several pilot projects focus on the integration of humanitarian migrants through early identification of their labour market potential. At the same time, existing measures to encourage employment, training, or the return to school are being extended. A new law is currently in parliament to facilitate the stay and labour market access of certain groups of humanitarian migrants.

In Switzerland, improving the integration of refugees through training and labour market participation has been a major concern of the integration policy. To this end, several pilot projects targeted at traumatized refugees and based on individual coaching have provided support to overcome the physical and psychological problems that impede job search. Preliminary results suggest that a close collaboration with medical doctors can have a substantial impact on job coaching success.

In Hungary, where the asylum system has been strengthened financially and administratively to be able to handle the increased flow of asylum seekers, new refugee reception facilities have opened, a new refugee integration scheme has been adopted, and a new legal status of temporary protection has been introduced. Alongside this, special programmes focus on language-learning and the provision of assistance to traumatized recognised refugees.

An increasingly important issue in refugee integration are unaccompanied minors. Sweden has recently enhanced the support it targets towards unaccompanied children by granting residence permits to the parents of unaccompanied children (endowing them with eligibility for Sweden's extensive introduction plan) and by extending the compensation to municipalities to cover their siblings. Until now, siblings have been considered as extended family ties, and as such municipalities were not compensated for any support they provided.

… or return migrants

Immigrants have been among the hardest hit by the effects of the crisis since 2007. And as many labour migrants found themselves out of work, the flows of those deciding to return to their country of origin have seen an increase. In response, policy, both in sending and receiving countries, has turned to the re-integration of these returning migrants in their country of origin.

In Spain, where the high unemployment rates have led to significant return migration, "One Stop Shops" have been created to aid the reintegration of vulnerable migrants returning to Latin America. The project, launched in 2012, aims to create accessible and co-ordinated initial reception services across Latin America and to provide psychosocial, educational and vocational facilities aimed at the reintegration of returnees.

In Mexico, which has seen the return of approximately 2.8 million Mexican citizens from the United States during the period 2008-13, the high unemployment levels mean that the economic and social prospects of returnees are often dim. In order that the skills and potential of these returning migrants can be fully utilized, the integration and re-integration of migrants and their families was included among the five main objectives of the recently adopted Special Migration Programme for 2014-18.

The onus of responsibility can be with public service providers, employers, or migrants themselves

OECD member countries have taken differing approaches to the degree to which migrant integration is viewed as the responsibility of the state, of employers or of the migrant themselves. These differing approaches have implications for the extent of the reliance of integration policies on public funding. While most integration measures are currently delivered in the framework of publicly-funded programmes and policies, some countries have been increasing the burden of responsibility that is placed upon the migrants themselves, including pre-admission.

In the Netherlands, for example, the authorities have recently tightened the conditions for immigration. The basic immigration tests administered in the countries of origin have been made more difficult by raising the level of language requirements and adding a new literacy component. As a result, the pass rate has dropped from 95% to 86%. In order to obtain a permanent residence permit or to acquire the Dutch nationality, it is now necessary to pass yet another immigration test which is administered in the Netherlands. Furthermore, the costs of taking this test – in terms of learning materials, preparatory classes, etc. – are borne by the migrants themselves and, as a result, accessibility has declined.

In Italy, a credit-based system requires migrants achieve a minimum of 30 credits, for language proficiency and civic orientation, within two years of arrival. Of the 66 000 recently launched requests, only 60% attained this minimum requirement.

… and can lie at different levels of government

A key issue in integration policy is the co-ordination between different actors, both within and across government levels. In Sweden, for example, responsibility for the introduction of new migrants lies under the aegis of the national Public Employment Service. Municipalities are, however, responsible for arranging language tuition, offering civic orientation, providing access to schools, and making accommodation available to public employment service. Municipalities are also responsible for providing childcare for newly-arrived immigrants with children (a critical pre-requisite to enable job search and work), and for providing social assistance.

Not surprisingly, decentralisation is most pronounced in federal countries. In Canada, where responsibility for integration is largely decentralised to the level of the provinces and territories, the Canadian Government has, since April 2013 and April 2014, resumed the administration of settlement services in Manitoba and in British Columbia in order to strengthen the national responsibility for the delivery of federal settlement services and to improve the coherence and consistency in settlement programming across the country (outside of Quebec).

Labour market integration and anti-discrimination

Among other issues, the growing recognition of the importance of using the full skill potential of migrants has ensured that, across the OECD, labour market integration plays an increasingly important role in the integration policy landscape. As with other integration policies, OECD countries have taken both mainstream and targeted approaches to immigrant integration through labour market policies. In the first place, participation in general labour market measures and programmes is generally open to foreign nationals if they meet the other eligibility criteria. In addition, special labour market programmes, such as wage subsidies, have in some cases been targeted at immigrants. Increasingly there is also a third approach which can be thought of as "targeted mainstreaming" and which aims to provide targeted support to immigrants in order to help them to overcome the hurdles that may impede their access to mainstream programmes.

The former mainstream approach has been used primarily by countries that put emphasis on labour market integration of immigrants, but face serious fiscal limitations in the implementation of publicly funded programs in general (e.g. Portugal and Spain). The latter approach has been used mainly by the member states that implement a wide array of labour market measures, but include immigrants as a specific target group of the general programmes (e.g. Austria and Germany). Some countries, notably the Nordic countries, are also providing additional specific assistance to immigrants.

Public employment services are becoming more central in the integration process

As increasing emphasis is placed on the labour market integration of migrants, the role of the public employment service or other agencies and institutions tasked with providing support to job search is becoming more central to the integration process.

In Italy, the public budget has increasingly come to focus on strengthening the network of public and private employment agencies. Alongside this change, targeted integration measures have been rolled out across 20 Italian regions to address the needs of specific migrant groups, such as young unemployed immigrants, young immigrant graduates, and disadvantaged immigrants. Funding for these measures will be largely directed towards the regional administrations for the provision of vocational training, of micro-credit, of support for job-seeking activities, and of counselling. It is expected that about 100 000 persons will be covered by these measures.

In Norway, a country in which the approach to the labour market integration of immigrants typifies the targeted mainstreaming approach, responsibility for the practical implementation of labour market policies rests with the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV). Within NAV, a specialized unit – called "NAV Intro" – provides additional assistance to jobseekers with an immigrant background. Dedicated NAV Intro offices exist in Norway's larger cities, and assist the generalised NAV staff in other local offices in addressing the needs of immigrants. As one of Norway's prioritized groups (alongside disabled, youth and the long-term unemployed), immigrants are given priority for participation in labour market measures which include job-matching, vocational training emphasising job-seeking and early self-activation during unemployment spells. Additionally, NAV has developed programmes, specifically designed for immigrants, that combine labour market and vocational training with language instruction. These include targeted labour market integration programs to reach out to the inactive and the low-skilled in the framework of the *Job Opportunity Programme* for immigrants who do not participate in the labour market, who lack basic skills, and who are not covered by other schemes. The main target group of the programme is inactive women who do not receive supplementary public benefits, nor attend any form of language or labour market training.

In Finland, a new Centre of Expertise on Immigrant Integration began operation, in March 2014, under the auspices of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. The purpose of the Centre is to provide expertise and support for immigrant labour integration at the national, regional and local levels. The Centre is in charge of assessing and monitoring the impact of integration support measures through reports and studies, and disseminating information on development needs, good practices and research results that are important for integration. The Centre also supports the networking and exchange of information between different professional groups, and empowers NGOs to become integral actors of the integration system.

The programme MobiPro-EU, implemented by the Federal Ministry of Labour in Germany since 2013, aims to support young people from EU countries in taking up firm-based vocational education and training or skilled employment as a skilled worker in Germany. While MobiPro-EU has traditionally focused on providing counselling and support to the companies filling their training places with German youth, the programme scope is going to be extended to support SMEs to provide an open and welcoming culture for foreign apprentices and foreign skilled workers, and provide advice on integration issues. This support will centre on outlining the advantages of the provision of a welcoming culture (such as positive corporate image, cultural diversity and intracultural competence), and highlighting sources of further information and support.

Involvement of the social partners is increasing, including in anti-discrimination

In Finland, new anti-discrimination legislation, prepared by the Ministry of Justice in co-operation with other ministries, social partners and civil society organisations, will guarantee equal protection against discrimination regardless of the grounds of this discrimination (ethnic origin, disability, age, religion or belief and sexual orientation). The legislation came into force in January 2015.

As part of a recently-launched campaign in the Netherlands to combat racial discrimination in the labour market, private firms and companies have been invited to join a Diversity Charter, under which they are able to set their own anti-discrimination goals.

Education, language training and the recognition of immigrants' foreign qualifications and skills

Education and language training remain a central part of the integration process and provide fundamental building blocks for successful integration – both into the labour market and into society. The need to accommodate increasing numbers of foreign pupils into their schools has led many OECD countries to extend the domain of integration policy into the field of formal education. While language education provides the fundamental basis for integration in schools, the use of linguistic measures more generally plays a role extending far beyond the formal education sector. Indeed, linguistic measures are central both to successful (formal and non-formal) learning and to enhancing the effectiveness of labour market training.

Integration measures have been introduced in formal education process…

Proficiency in the host country language is an important pre-requisite for effective learning. As a result language tuition is, across the OECD, a key component of efforts to integrate young migrants into the school system. In Italy where, irrespective of their regular or irregular immigrant status, all minors have the right and obligation to attend school, educational institutions must accommodate an increasingly large number of immigrants. In response, the Italian school system has enhanced the focus on the role of national language tuition in the formal education process and has provided increased support to those teachers who teach in a multicultural setting.

In Sweden as in other countries, students who immigrated after the starting age of primary education tend to perform less well than students who immigrated at a younger age. As a result, recent interventions have been targeted specifically at late arrivals. Such interventions include: increased instruction time for newly arrived students, and support for teachers in schools with high share of foreign pupils. Alongside this, the government has assigned the Swedish National Agency for Education responsibility to reinforce the capacities of primary schools through the development of scientifically-proven methods to support students in improving their knowledge and learning outcomes. The agency has selected ten schools to undertake a pilot initiative that will combine several interventions with a focus on developing excellence in teaching.

In Hungary, the newly adopted Migration Strategy highlights the centrality of education in the integration process and calls for the strengthening of intercultural pedagogy in schools. The existing "*Guidelines on intercultural pedagogy in the education of migrant pupils*" are already used in many public schools, and future efforts will focus on developing a common method to measure the skills and competencies of migrant students.

… and progress has been made in the recognition of skills and the provision of bridging courses

In addition to building skills among young immigrants in the education system, OECD countries have increasingly acknowledged the importance of the skills that migrants bring with them to their host country. If these skills are to be used efficiently on the labour market, however, they must first be recognized and translated in a way that employers can interpret. Only when this is done will migrants be able to build on their existing skills and find employment appropriate to their qualifications.

In Germany, under the "Recognition Act" adopted in 2012, the Federal Government established conditions for greater standardisation of the recognition of foreign vocational qualifications. In addition, the act extended the legal entitlement to recognition regulated at the federal level to all occupations. The subsequent adoption of regional recognition acts in 2013 and 2014, which cover those occupations falling under the competence of the regions, has increased the opportunities for recognition further still. The first official data indicate that approximately 11 000 recognition applications were filed in 2012. The largest number of applications was filed in the health sector, which accounted for 6 800 of the 7 500 successful applications. Approximately half of all recognition procedures filed concerned qualifications obtained in the EU, some 3 000 applications related to the qualifications obtained in other (non-EU) European countries, while 2 300 covered qualifications obtained in non-European countries.

In addition, the federal support programme "Integration by Qualification – IQ" aims to increase the qualification-based labour market participation of adults with a migrant background. The programme was introduced in 2011 by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs together with the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the Federal Employment Agency but has since grown to become a nationwide structure under which approximately 240 sub-projects are conducted by regional networks in all 16 federal states. The programme has recently been extended to cover the new priority area of migrants whose qualifications are not yet deemed equivalent and require further technical and/or linguistic bridging courses in order to become fully integrated into the labour market. Four programme modules were introduced to help migrants reach full equivalence and thereby obtain either a certificate issued for regulated professions, or employment appropriate to their qualifications. These four modules include: 1) a module focused on qualifications in regulated professions – this module covers adaptive training courses and preparation for the skills and aptitude tests in regulated professions; 2) a module on development and testing of adaptive training measures in the area of apprenticeship/dual vocational training occupations; 3) a module focussed on bridging courses for college graduates in non-regulated professions and 4) a module focussed on preparation for external examination in the event that the recognition procedure fails.

Accreditation of the skills and competences of migrants has also been a key policy focus in Austria where, in co-operation with the State Secretariat of Integration, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has created a website to provide guidance to migrants wishing to have their credentials validated. In addition, in the context of a policy debate on ways to reduce over-qualification among migrants in employment, cooperation on the implementation of a lifelong learning strategy for migrants has emerged among the social partners, the Labour Market Service, regional governments and education institutions. Nevertheless, as is also often the case in other countries, access to regulated professions remains difficult for migrants in Austria, as special regulations apply that go beyond obtaining the necessary educational skills or getting them accredited.

Non-formal and lifelong learning remain central to efforts to strengthen the skills and integration prospects of adult immigrants

As the skills needed to remain relevant on OECD labour markets evolve, adults are increasingly required to update their skills throughout their working life. In response to this need for lifelong learning, many governments have begun to introduce specific measures to facilitate the participation of immigrants in the lifelong learning process.

The strong emphasis placed on lifelong learning by the Norwegian Government is reflected in the right of all adults above 24 years of age, who have completed primary and lower secondary school, to free upper secondary education and training adapted to their individual needs. In addition, they have the right to have their formal, informal and non-formal competences assessed, and to receive a certificate of competence. In 2015, the Ministry of Education and Research, in cooperation with the Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry for Children, Equality and Social Inclusion, will present a *White Paper on lifelong learning and exclusion* to the Parliament. The target groups of the White Paper are individuals who are excluded or in danger of being excluded from work and employment due to their lack of skills or a skill-mismatch. Adult immigrants constitute a substantial part of this group, and are therefore expected to be heavily represented among the beneficiaries. In addition, a recent action plan "*We need the competence of immigrants*" is targeted specifically at promoting lifelong learning among migrants. The action plan includes measures such as grant schemes aimed at: 1) supporting company-based mentorship and trainee programs for persons with an immigrant background and 2) developing and strengthening regional and local entrepreneurship counselling, and making such services more responsive to the needs of immigrants.

In Austria, building skills among early school leavers – among which youth with a migrant background are overrepresented – is seen as a priority. Alongside the federal government, regions have been providing funding to enable these school leavers to obtain a school-leaving certificate, and hence gain access to further education at no cost to themselves. Another initiative aims to raise the educational attainment of distant learners – particularly migrants – in order to enable them to enter a lifelong learning path and improve their employability.

In Israel, the Jewish Agency has recently launched a new retraining programme for immigrants. Five regional retraining centres provide training for technical graduates who wish to improve their skills in high-tech industries. The Agency also provides assistance to immigrant workers in finding jobs in traditional industries. In June 2014, the Israeli Government adopted a decision to establish a committee for mapping the barriers to labour market integration of immigrants.

Conclusions

Integration policies and measures are being developed and scaled up across the OECD. While many countries with a longstanding tradition of hosting immigrants are moving in the direction of mainstreaming integration measures into all aspects of economic and social life, new immigration countries are developing broad national integration strategies or programmes that can be used as a basis for future mainstreaming of integration policies.

Alongside the move towards mainstreaming of integration policy, targeted integration measures continue to be widely used, either to supplement mainstream policy or, in the countries with less numerous migrant populations, as the main integration tool. The criteria used to target integration policy can be geographic (for example, policies aimed at supporting those in poor areas) or they can be based upon group or individual characteristics. Indeed, as a result of recent conflicts, humanitarian migrants and refugees represent a prominent group among the recipients of immigration measures.

Many countries are placing an increasing focus on the role of labour market participation in the integration process and the role of building and recognizing skills in supporting labour market entry. Particular emphasis has been placed on the recognition of foreign qualifications – for those who have a degree but struggle to find it valued in the labour market and on lifelong learning, in particular for those who lack basic skills. In this respect, for immigrants who arrived as adults, education and labour market integration policies become increasingly intertwined.

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ANNEX 2.A1

Supplementary tables and figures

Table 2.A1.1. **Quarterly employment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2010-14**

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Men and women

		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LUX	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2010 Q1	73.4	71.0	63.6	70.6	80.3	..	64.1	71.8	74.1	58.9	59.4	66.7	64.5	69.6	59.0	53.9	59.8	77.1	57.5	56.0	60.5	59.4	75.8	75.6	74.0	57.9	65.3	58.0	66.3	72.5	43.6	64.6
	2010 Q2	73.8	71.7	63.1	73.0	79.9	..	64.8	72.4	74.9	59.2	60.2	69.5	64.9	69.8	59.1	54.7	59.9	79.2	58.7	56.4	60.3	60.4	76.2	76.5	73.4	59.0	65.0	58.6	66.4	74.8	47.3	65.3
	2010 Q3	74.0	72.9	63.6	73.5	80.2	..	65.3	72.7	75.1	59.4	62.7	69.7	65.3	70.4	58.6	55.3	60.0	79.9	58.7	55.9	62.0	60.0	76.4	76.2	73.7	59.7	64.8	59.2	66.6	75.9	47.4	65.6
	2010 Q4	74.4	72.4	64.2	72.6	80.5	..	65.4	73.2	74.3	59.1	63.8	68.1	64.4	70.0	57.3	55.1	59.2	77.9	59.1	56.4	59.9	59.2	76.3	76.0	73.8	59.2	64.6	59.3	65.9	74.6	46.4	65.2
	2010	**73.9**	**72.0**	**63.6**	**72.4**	**80.3**	**..**	**64.9**	**72.5**	**74.6**	**59.2**	**61.5**	**68.5**	**64.8**	**70.0**	**58.5**	**54.8**	**59.7**	**78.5**	**58.5**	**56.2**	**60.7**	**59.7**	**76.2**	**76.1**	**73.7**	**59.0**	**64.9**	**58.8**	**66.3**	**74.4**	**46.2**	**65.2**
	2011 Q1	73.8	71.3	63.0	71.3	80.9	..	64.9	72.9	74.3	58.6	63.6	67.6	64.3	69.8	56.1	54.2	58.6	77.4	59.0	56.1	60.0	59.1	76.0	75.5	73.5	58.5	64.0	58.9	64.0	74.4	46.0	64.6
	2011 Q2	74.0	72.1	64.3	73.5	81.1	..	65.7	73.6	74.9	59.2	65.0	70.4	64.9	69.7	55.5	55.3	59.1	79.9	59.5	56.3	58.8	59.9	76.5	75.8	73.1	59.4	64.0	59.4	64.6	76.5	49.2	65.1
	2011 Q3	73.8	73.4	63.5	73.9	80.7	..	66.1	74.0	75.2	58.9	67.4	70.7	65.3	69.8	54.7	55.9	58.6	79.5	59.0	56.2	60.5	60.1	76.8	76.4	73.2	59.8	63.5	59.7	65.4	77.4	49.9	65.4
	2011 Q4	73.9	72.2	64.0	72.6	81.4	..	66.1	74.7	74.5	58.0	66.0	68.9	64.7	70.1	52.8	55.8	59.0	78.2	59.1	56.3	58.8	61.2	77.0	76.2	73.8	59.6	61.9	59.3	64.7	75.6	48.3	65.3
	2011	**73.9**	**72.3**	**63.7**	**72.8**	**81.0**	**56.8**	**65.7**	**73.8**	**74.7**	**58.7**	**65.5**	**69.4**	**64.8**	**69.8**	**54.8**	**55.3**	**58.8**	**78.7**	**59.2**	**56.2**	**59.5**	**60.1**	**76.6**	**76.0**	**73.4**	**59.3**	**63.4**	**59.3**	**64.7**	**76.0**	**48.4**	**65.1**
	2012 Q1	73.3	71.6	63.5	71.2	80.6	..	65.6	73.4	73.9	56.9	65.9	68.2	64.3	70.0	51.9	55.0	58.3	77.4	..	56.0	58.8	60.1	76.7	76.2	73.3	58.8	61.4	59.6	64.0	74.8	46.3	64.7
	2012 Q2	73.8	72.6	63.9	73.4	80.5	..	66.5	73.8	74.4	56.9	67.0	70.7	65.0	70.3	51.4	56.3	58.7	80.9	..	56.5	60.6	61.4	76.8	76.7	72.8	59.7	61.5	59.8	63.8	76.6	49.9	65.7
	2012 Q3	73.6	73.6	64.1	73.7	81.1	..	67.0	74.3	74.4	56.5	68.3	70.9	65.3	70.8	50.5	57.4	59.0	81.7	..	56.3	62.2	61.5	77.0	76.7	72.2	60.2	61.1	60.1	64.3	77.6	49.9	66.0
	2012 Q4	73.9	72.9	63.8	72.8	81.3	..	67.0	74.5	74.0	55.7	67.4	68.7	64.8	71.2	49.9	57.1	59.3	79.3	..	56.0	61.3	60.8	76.9	76.2	71.9	60.0	59.7	59.3	64.2	75.9	49.6	65.9
	2012	**73.7**	**72.7**	**63.8**	**72.8**	**80.9**	**..**	**66.5**	**74.0**	**74.2**	**56.5**	**67.1**	**69.6**	**64.9**	**70.6**	**50.9**	**56.4**	**58.9**	**79.8**	**..**	**56.2**	**60.7**	**60.9**	**76.9**	**76.5**	**72.5**	**59.7**	**60.9**	**59.7**	**64.1**	**76.2**	**48.9**	**65.6**
	2013 Q1	73.2	71.8	63.0	71.6	81.3	..	66.8	73.9	73.5	55.0	67.1	67.7	64.6	70.7	48.8	55.8	59.4	78.1	..	55.0	59.5	60.0	76.3	76.0	72.7	58.7	59.1	59.8	62.8	75.5	47.9	65.0
	2013 Q2	73.5	73.0	64.1	73.4	80.7	..	67.8	74.5	74.3	55.4	69.1	70.5	65.2	70.8	49.2	57.7	60.2	81.9	..	55.3	60.4	61.1	76.4	76.5	72.5	59.8	60.2	59.8	63.2	77.2	50.8	65.9
	2013 Q3	73.3	73.8	64.1	73.8	80.8	..	68.0	74.7	74.4	56.0	69.0	70.3	65.6	71.4	49.1	58.7	60.9	84.3	..	55.2	59.3	60.9	76.4	76.6	73.6	60.7	61.0	60.0	64.7	78.7	50.3	66.2
	2013 Q4	73.4	72.8	63.3	73.0	81.9	..	68.2	75.1	73.6	55.8	68.6	68.2	65.0	71.6	48.4	59.2	61.4	81.1	..	55.3	61.9	61.6	76.1	75.9	74.7	60.8	61.4	59.8	63.5	77.2	49.2	65.8
	2013	**73.3**	**72.8**	**63.6**	**73.0**	**81.2**	**58.1**	**67.7**	**74.5**	**73.9**	**55.6**	**68.5**	**69.2**	**65.1**	**71.1**	**48.9**	**57.9**	**60.5**	**81.2**	**..**	**55.2**	**60.3**	**60.9**	**76.3**	**76.3**	**73.4**	**60.0**	**60.4**	**59.8**	**63.5**	**77.2**	**49.6**	**65.7**
	2014 Q1	72.6	71.8	63.2	71.6	80.8	..	67.9	74.4	72.8	55.6	68.1	67.7	64.9	71.8	48.6	60.5	60.8	79.4	..	54.8	62.6	60.4	75.2	75.5	75.0	60.3	61.1	60.2	62.9	76.3	48.0	65.6
	2014 Q2	72.9	72.5	63.5	73.3	80.9	..	68.5	74.7	74.0	56.6	70.4	70.6	65.5	72.1	49.3	61.2	61.4	82.8	..	55.2	60.3	60.5	75.4	76.6	74.7	61.3	62.2	60.7	64.9	78.0	50.9	66.8
	2014 Q3	72.6	73.3	64.1	73.9	81.3	..	69.3	75.2	74.9	57.1	70.3	70.4	65.5	72.7	50.0	62.4	62.4	83.0	..	55.5	61.3	60.4	76.2	76.5	75.0	62.5	63.0	61.3	65.3	79.3	50.3	66.8
	2014 Q4	72.9	72.7	64.3	72.9	82.9	..	69.7	75.3	74.9	57.3	70.2	68.3	65.2	73.0	49.4	62.4	62.9	81.6	..	55.7	61.8	60.5	76.2	75.9	76.1	62.6	62.5	61.6	65.0	77.2	49.3	66.9
	2014	**72.7**	**72.6**	**63.8**	**72.9**	**81.5**	**..**	**68.9**	**74.9**	**74.2**	**56.6**	**69.8**	**69.2**	**65.3**	**72.4**	**49.3**	**61.6**	**61.9**	**81.7**	**..**	**55.3**	**61.5**	**60.4**	**75.7**	**76.1**	**75.2**	**61.7**	**62.2**	**60.9**	**64.5**	**77.7**	**49.6**	**66.5**
Foreign-born	2010 Q1	67.9	63.2	51.8	67.9	72.3	..	65.5	62.7	63.2	56.8	57.5	61.6	56.9	64.9	63.8	64.3	59.8	75.8	63.2	61.3	70.1	48.4	62.8	69.4	68.2	47.0	68.5	55.9	66.8	60.4	47.9	66.1
	2010 Q2	67.7	64.6	52.5	69.0	75.3	..	67.5	64.3	63.3	57.4	56.7	61.9	58.5	65.8	63.9	65.8	60.1	77.0	65.3	62.5	69.8	48.3	64.5	69.1	67.8	48.2	69.2	56.2	67.1	60.8	49.6	68.8
	2010 Q3	68.5	66.4	53.2	69.3	75.8	..	69.8	65.4	64.3	58.2	59.5	59.5	58.1	67.0	64.5	66.3	59.0	71.7	65.3	62.4	71.1	49.8	65.0	68.6	67.9	54.7	69.0	55.9	63.1	62.4	49.7	68.2
	2010 Q4	69.9	66.1	54.5	68.8	74.9	..	69.8	64.2	63.2	56.7	63.8	59.0	57.9	66.4	61.9	63.9	58.0	74.7	64.9	61.0	71.7	50.4	65.2	68.5	69.3	53.1	68.4	57.9	64.1	61.2	50.9	67.4
	2010	**68.5**	**65.1**	**53.0**	**68.8**	**74.6**	**..**	**68.1**	**64.1**	**63.5**	**57.3**	**59.4**	**60.5**	**57.9**	**66.0**	**63.6**	**65.1**	**59.3**	**74.8**	**64.7**	**61.8**	**70.7**	**49.2**	**64.4**	**68.9**	**68.3**	**50.4**	**68.8**	**56.5**	**65.3**	**61.2**	**49.5**	**67.6**
	2011 Q1	69.9	64.3	52.4	67.8	74.0	..	68.4	65.4	59.7	55.0	61.3	57.5	57.7	66.4	59.1	61.7	57.8	74.7	64.9	61.6	72.3	50.2	64.1	68.2	70.6	54.1	66.8	58.3	61.7	61.2	49.4	66.7
	2011 Q2	69.6	65.9	52.9	69.0	75.7	..	67.8	67.3	61.6	56.2	60.9	62.6	58.5	66.5	60.2	61.7	59.4	77.9	66.4	63.0	69.4	52.1	62.7	70.7	70.2	55.6	69.0	58.6	63.1	62.1	49.8	67.8
	2011 Q3	69.9	66.5	52.0	69.5	76.1	..	67.1	67.6	63.4	55.0	67.7	61.8	57.7	66.6	57.8	63.3	59.7	80.4	66.0	61.3	70.0	54.9	63.1	71.4	69.6	56.5	69.2	60.0	61.6	63.3	49.0	67.5
	2011 Q4	69.7	65.7	53.0	69.0	76.1	..	67.8	67.4	61.8	53.1	66.3	62.8	56.3	65.7	54.9	63.6	58.9	72.9	65.8	59.8	69.7	54.4	64.4	70.4	70.8	55.1	68.8	61.0	61.2	63.2	50.5	68.2
	2011	**69.8**	**65.6**	**52.6**	**68.8**	**75.5**	**68.1**	**67.8**	**66.9**	**61.7**	**54.8**	**64.1**	**61.1**	**57.6**	**66.3**	**58.1**	**62.6**	**59.0**	**76.3**	**65.8**	**61.4**	**70.3**	**52.9**	**63.6**	**70.2**	**70.3**	**55.2**	**68.4**	**59.4**	**61.9**	**62.5**	**49.7**	**67.5**
	2012 Q1	69.9	64.6	51.8	68.5	75.4	..	66.3	66.8	60.8	51.7	66.5	61.7	56.8	65.0	50.9	62.1	58.1	75.6	..	59.5	70.8	52.1	63.5	69.3	71.0	58.1	67.5	60.7	63.5	61.8	45.2	67.0
	2012 Q2	69.9	66.3	51.7	70.2	76.4	..	66.6	68.2	60.9	52.2	68.0	64.7	57.5	66.3	49.5	65.4	59.3	80.4	..	60.9	71.4	53.6	63.8	72.4	70.4	63.1	67.7	63.0	63.5	63.5	45.2	67.9
	2012 Q3	69.8	66.3	52.1	70.8	76.8	..	68.0	68.4	61.9	53.0	67.8	65.5	58.1	67.2	50.4	67.9	59.0	79.3	..	60.2	71.3	53.2	64.6	71.9	70.2	66.1	66.7	62.9	64.3	63.4	48.1	68.0
	2012 Q4	69.9	65.1	52.3	70.8	75.9	..	68.0	68.4	61.0	51.5	66.5	63.4	57.3	67.2	47.5	70.6	59.0	-	..	59.4	71.9	55.8	62.8	70.0	70.5	61.3	63.7	-	64.2	62.6	47.0	67.8
	2012	**69.9**	**65.6**	**52.0**	**70.1**	**76.1**	**..**	**67.3**	**68.0**	**61.1**	**52.1**	**67.2**	**63.8**	**57.4**	**66.5**	**49.6**	**66.6**	**58.8**	**79.0**	**..**	**60.0**	**71.3**	**53.6**	**63.6**	**70.9**	**70.5**	**61.9**	**66.4**	**63.7**	**63.9**	**62.8**	**46.4**	**67.7**
	2013 Q1	70.0	64.1	53.0	69.7	75.0	..	67.6	67.5	61.9	50.0	69.8	62.0	56.1	66.5	45.8	68.8	58.7	79.7	..	58.3	71.5	54.7	61.4	68.8	71.4	60.0	61.7	69.4	57.4	61.7	46.4	67.4
	2013 Q2	70.1	65.6	51.8	71.4	76.3	..	69.9	68.3	63.6	51.1	71.3	65.8	57.2	67.0	47.3	67.7	60.2	79.2	..	57.9	70.5	53.3	61.3	70.2	71.6	59.6	62.1	64.5	61.0	63.6	48.1	68.7
	2013 Q3	69.6	66.5	53.3	71.8	76.0	..	70.6	69.0	63.4	50.8	67.2	63.4	57.7	68.0	48.7	66.7	61.7	-	..	58.1	73.6	55.5	61.8	71.1	70.6	59.5	63.1	-	62.8	63.5	47.0	69.0
	2013 Q4	69.4	64.5	52.8	69.9	76.3	..	71.1	68.2	62.7	51.0	65.5	62.5	57.2	68.5	48.5	67.8	61.6	-	..	58.2	70.6	52.6	62.2	70.9	72.5	58.0	63.4	-	60.8	62.5	44.7	68.4
	2013	**69.8**	**65.2**	**52.7**	**70.7**	**75.9**	**74.2**	**69.8**	**68.3**	**62.9**	**50.7**	**68.4**	**63.4**	**57.1**	**67.5**	**47.6**	**67.8**	**60.5**	**79.9**	**..**	**58.1**	**71.5**	**54.0**	**61.7**	**70.3**	**71.5**	**59.2**	**62.6**	**66.4**	**60.5**	**62.9**	**46.5**	**68.4**
	2014 Q1	69.1	63.1	53.1	69.0	75.2	..	72.1	67.5	60.7	49.9	63.4	60.1	56.4	68.4	48.1	69.4	60.6	76.3	..	57.5	70.0	53.0	60.8	69.4	72.0	67.4	65.6	62.4	58.3	61.7	57.4	68.4
	2014 Q2	69.6	66.0	53.9	70.4	77.0	..	73.1	68.2	64.3	52.5	66.5	61.4	57.1	69.6	50.5	69.2	61.1	85.1	..	59.1	73.7	55.1	62.2	70.1	71.5	67.3	66.7	63.9	60.6	63.1	55.5	69.1
	2014 Q3	69.7	65.9	51.8	70.6	76.2	..	71.1	69.5	65.9	53.3	70.4	61.3	57.5	70.0	52.0	70.2	61.5	82.4	..	58.9	70.8	51.9	61.7	69.5	71.2	58.5	67.1	69.0	57.8	65.2	51.7	69.7
	2014 Q4	70.1	64.6	52.3	70.9	76.8	..	71.0	68.4	64.5	53.6	72.1	60.0	56.7	69.5	50.7	72.8	61.5	81.5	..	57.9	73.5	53.8	62.7	70.2	73.0	58.2	67.1	69.5	56.0	64.1	52.2	69.4
	2014	**69.6**	**64.9**	**52.8**	**70.2**	**76.3**	**..**	**71.8**	**68.4**	**63.9**	**52.3**	**68.0**	**60.7**	**56.9**	**69.4**	**50.3**	**70.4**	**61.2**	**81.2**	**..**	**58.4**	**72.0**	**53.4**	**61.8**	**69.8**	**71.9**	**63.0**	**66.6**	**66.1**	**58.2**	**63.5**	**54.0**	**69.1**

Table 2.A1.1. **Quarterly employment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2010-14** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Men

		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LUX	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2010 Q1	78.6	74.9	68.3	71.4	85.1	..	72.2	75.8	75.3	65.5	57.1	67.2	68.0	73.6	70.5	58.4	63.3	78.6	60.6	66.7	67.6	77.6	80.9	77.2	79.2	64.0	69.7	64.3	69.8	73.9	63.7	67.0
	2010 Q2	79.0	76.6	68.3	74.8	85.1	..	73.3	76.5	76.2	65.9	58.9	70.4	68.4	74.2	70.3	59.6	63.5	81.3	62.0	66.9	67.6	78.5	81.2	78.1	78.7	65.2	69.2	65.2	68.9	76.3	67.8	68.5
	2010 Q3	79.3	78.0	68.6	76.4	85.4	..	74.1	77.0	77.4	66.0	65.2	71.4	68.9	75.1	69.7	60.6	63.8	81.9	62.0	66.4	70.5	78.2	81.4	78.2	79.4	66.3	69.4	65.5	70.3	77.6	68.3	69.2
	2010 Q4	79.9	77.5	68.7	74.5	85.6	..	73.9	77.4	77.1	65.1	66.2	69.1	68.4	74.6	68.0	60.3	62.5	80.3	61.5	66.6	67.7	77.3	81.1	77.8	79.2	65.9	69.2	65.7	69.3	76.3	67.2	68.2
	2010	**79.2**	**76.7**	**68.5**	**74.3**	**85.3**	**..**	**73.4**	**76.7**	**76.5**	**65.6**	**61.9**	**69.5**	**68.4**	**74.4**	**69.6**	**59.7**	**63.3**	**80.6**	**61.5**	**66.6**	**68.4**	**77.9**	**81.2**	**77.8**	**79.1**	**65.3**	**69.4**	**65.2**	**69.6**	**76.0**	**66.7**	**68.2**
	2011 Q1	79.2	75.3	67.5	72.6	85.7	..	72.9	76.9	76.5	64.6	65.8	68.8	68.1	74.0	66.4	59.0	62.1	78.2	61.6	66.2	67.5	77.3	80.6	76.8	78.7	64.7	68.2	65.3	67.2	75.9	66.7	67.2
	2011 Q2	79.1	76.8	69.1	75.5	85.6	..	74.0	77.6	77.0	64.8	66.7	72.0	68.7	74.0	66.0	60.6	62.4	80.7	62.8	66.5	65.6	77.8	80.9	77.3	78.6	66.0	67.9	66.2	67.3	78.0	69.9	68.4
	2011 Q3	78.5	78.2	67.4	77.1	86.0	..	74.4	78.1	77.7	64.8	69.8	72.1	69.1	74.2	64.8	61.4	62.2	81.9	63.0	66.6	66.0	78.2	81.4	78.3	78.6	66.9	68.0	66.5	68.5	79.0	71.3	69.2
	2011 Q4	78.9	77.0	68.7	74.7	86.0	..	74.2	78.8	77.0	63.4	67.9	70.1	68.2	74.3	62.3	61.1	62.5	81.6	62.0	66.0	64.4	78.6	81.5	78.0	78.9	66.3	65.7	66.2	67.5	77.1	69.5	68.8
	2011	**78.9**	**76.8**	**68.2**	**75.0**	**85.8**	**70.7**	**73.9**	**77.9**	**77.1**	**64.4**	**67.5**	**70.8**	**68.5**	**74.1**	**64.9**	**60.5**	**62.3**	**80.6**	**62.3**	**66.3**	**65.9**	**78.0**	**81.1**	**77.6**	**78.7**	**66.0**	**67.5**	**66.1**	**67.6**	**77.5**	**69.4**	**68.4**
	2012 Q1	78.3	75.3	68.1	72.5	85.2	..	73.5	77.3	75.8	61.8	67.5	68.9	67.7	74.0	61.3	59.8	61.8	79.3	..	65.4	63.9	77.8	81.0	77.8	78.7	65.1	64.8	66.4	66.1	75.9	66.1	68.0
	2012 Q2	78.6	77.0	68.8	75.7	85.3	..	74.5	77.8	76.3	61.7	68.3	71.8	68.4	74.5	60.8	61.2	62.0	82.5	..	65.8	66.9	79.0	81.2	78.2	77.9	66.4	64.9	66.6	66.5	77.6	70.0	69.4
	2012 Q3	78.1	77.7	68.4	76.9	85.9	..	75.1	78.5	76.5	61.5	71.5	71.9	68.8	75.1	60.0	62.3	62.8	83.5	..	66.0	66.8	79.2	81.1	78.4	76.8	67.1	64.1	67.2	67.8	78.8	70.7	70.2
	2012 Q4	78.8	77.1	67.5	74.9	86.2	..	74.8	78.6	76.6	60.4	70.8	69.9	68.0	75.3	59.1	62.3	62.6	80.5	..	65.3	67.6	78.3	80.8	77.5	77.2	66.6	62.8	66.4	67.6	77.2	70.0	69.7
	2012	**78.4**	**76.8**	**68.2**	**75.0**	**85.6**	**..**	**74.5**	**78.1**	**76.3**	**61.4**	**69.5**	**70.6**	**68.2**	**74.7**	**60.3**	**61.4**	**62.3**	**81.4**	**..**	**65.6**	**66.3**	**78.6**	**81.0**	**78.0**	**77.7**	**66.3**	**64.2**	**66.7**	**67.0**	**77.4**	**69.2**	**69.3**
	2013 Q1	78.1	75.3	67.0	72.7	85.5	..	74.5	77.3	76.0	59.6	69.9	67.9	67.6	74.5	57.9	60.5	63.3	79.5	..	64.0	64.0	77.7	79.8	77.1	77.8	65.2	61.9	66.5	65.7	76.7	67.5	68.5
	2013 Q2	78.2	76.9	68.7	75.3	84.9	..	75.6	78.1	76.3	60.1	71.6	71.4	68.3	74.8	58.4	63.4	64.0	83.7	..	64.2	64.8	78.3	80.1	78.0	77.7	66.5	63.1	66.6	66.2	78.2	70.6	69.5
	2013 Q3	78.0	77.7	67.4	76.6	85.0	..	76.0	78.3	75.9	61.0	72.4	71.8	68.6	75.5	58.4	64.7	65.1	87.1	..	64.4	66.1	78.3	80.3	78.3	78.2	67.5	64.2	66.5	68.0	80.1	70.8	70.1
	2013 Q4	77.9	76.9	67.1	74.9	85.5	..	76.0	78.7	75.8	60.5	71.2	68.8	67.8	75.8	57.4	65.0	65.9	83.3	..	64.1	66.6	79.0	80.1	77.1	79.3	67.2	64.5	65.7	66.8	78.2	69.3	69.2
	2013	**78.0**	**76.7**	**67.5**	**74.9**	**85.2**	**71.0**	**75.5**	**78.1**	**76.0**	**60.3**	**71.3**	**70.0**	**68.1**	**75.2**	**58.0**	**63.4**	**64.6**	**83.2**	**..**	**64.2**	**65.3**	**78.3**	**80.1**	**77.6**	**78.2**	**66.6**	**63.4**	**66.3**	**66.6**	**78.3**	**69.6**	**69.3**
	2014 Q1	77.4	75.1	66.7	72.9	84.3	..	75.7	77.8	75.2	60.0	70.9	68.0	67.5	75.7	57.1	66.2	65.2	82.1	..	63.4	68.4	78.0	79.5	76.8	80.0	66.3	64.0	66.2	65.4	77.0	68.0	68.6
	2014 Q2	77.3	76.1	66.7	75.1	84.4	..	76.7	77.9	76.5	61.3	73.1	71.0	68.4	76.1	58.0	67.0	65.7	86.1	..	64.1	65.4	77.9	79.8	78.0	80.0	67.9	65.5	67.3	67.8	78.8	71.0	70.7
	2014 Q3	76.8	77.4	66.9	76.6	84.9	..	77.4	78.9	77.4	62.4	73.2	70.8	68.7	76.9	58.6	68.7	67.3	85.0	..	64.7	65.2	78.2	80.4	78.0	79.5	69.4	66.5	68.2	68.9	80.0	70.6	71.2
	2014 Q4	77.1	76.2	67.4	74.9	85.5	..	77.4	78.7	76.8	62.2	73.8	69.0	67.9	76.9	57.7	68.3	67.7	83.1	..	64.3	67.6	78.4	80.2	76.8	80.5	69.2	65.8	68.5	68.5	78.3	68.9	70.3
	2014	**77.2**	**76.2**	**66.9**	**74.9**	**84.8**	**..**	**76.8**	**78.3**	**76.5**	**61.5**	**72.8**	**69.7**	**68.1**	**76.4**	**57.9**	**67.6**	**66.5**	**84.1**	**..**	**64.1**	**66.6**	**78.2**	**80.0**	**77.4**	**80.0**	**68.2**	**65.4**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**78.5**	**69.6**	**70.2**
Foreign-born	2010 Q1	76.7	69.2	58.7	72.6	79.7	..	76.1	71.2	71.6	58.7	54.8	66.3	65.1	72.8	77.2	69.5	64.9	-	67.0	74.5	78.3	64.4	69.2	73.0	76.2	59.6	73.2	-	71.2	65.6	61.5	75.2
	2010 Q2	76.2	71.8	61.6	74.3	84.0	..	78.9	72.8	65.4	60.3	57.3	68.6	67.1	74.0	76.3	68.3	65.7	-	70.4	76.4	77.4	65.9	71.9	73.4	75.2	60.1	74.6	-	70.5	66.9	64.3	78.8
	2010 Q3	76.7	74.1	62.1	75.7	84.5	..	81.3	74.2	64.5	61.8	59.4	65.0	67.4	76.1	76.9	68.0	64.6	74.2	70.5	78.0	79.7	69.1	72.5	72.3	75.7	54.8	74.5	74.9	69.9	68.1	66.1	78.7
	2010 Q4	78.2	73.5	63.4	75.4	83.0	..	80.5	73.3	67.4	60.3	70.5	65.1	66.5	76.0	74.8	70.0	63.3	70.7	69.4	75.3	80.1	70.4	73.2	72.3	76.7	59.8	73.5	73.8	69.4	67.5	66.3	76.8
	2010	**77.0**	**72.2**	**61.4**	**74.5**	**82.8**	**..**	**79.1**	**72.9**	**67.1**	**60.3**	**60.5**	**66.2**	**66.5**	**74.8**	**76.3**	**69.0**	**64.6**	**74.6**	**69.3**	**76.1**	**78.9**	**67.4**	**71.7**	**72.7**	**75.9**	**58.8**	**74.0**	**74.5**	**70.3**	**67.0**	**64.5**	**77.4**
	2011 Q1	78.7	70.5	60.9	73.7	82.4	..	80.7	74.5	63.2	58.4	68.2	64.3	65.8	75.3	71.3	66.9	62.2	68.0	68.9	74.6	80.5	67.9	70.5	70.8	78.4	59.8	69.2	71.0	66.7	66.3	64.6	76.7
	2011 Q2	77.8	74.3	60.4	75.6	84.4	..	80.5	76.5	66.4	58.9	64.6	68.1	66.3	75.6	71.6	70.1	64.1	79.1	71.6	77.8	77.3	68.7	69.8	74.5	76.2	58.7	70.8	74.8	69.8	67.5	67.1	78.5
	2011 Q3	78.2	75.2	61.9	76.0	85.4	..	79.6	76.5	67.7	58.0	72.9	66.6	66.2	75.3	69.9	75.5	65.3	87.6	71.6	76.3	79.4	67.0	71.1	75.1	76.5	63.4	71.2	75.7	69.2	68.7	65.4	78.4
	2011 Q4	77.8	73.3	62.1	75.2	84.7	..	79.9	77.2	67.0	56.6	71.6	68.2	64.5	75.1	65.7	72.5	64.1	76.7	71.1	73.7	78.6	65.1	71.9	73.6	77.4	70.5	70.4	70.4	68.3	67.7	66.5	78.6
	2011	**78.1**	**73.3**	**61.3**	**75.1**	**84.2**	**79.3**	**80.2**	**76.2**	**66.1**	**58.0**	**69.5**	**66.8**	**65.7**	**75.3**	**69.7**	**71.3**	**63.9**	**77.9**	**70.8**	**75.6**	**78.9**	**67.2**	**70.8**	**73.5**	**77.1**	**62.9**	**70.4**	**73.0**	**68.4**	**67.5**	**65.9**	**78.1**
	2012 Q1	78.9	71.6	60.6	74.6	83.0	..	77.8	76.3	66.1	54.1	69.4	67.3	64.2	75.3	61.2	70.5	62.4	76.4	..	71.9	79.2	62.2	71.6	72.5	78.4	65.9	69.9	65.8	70.7	65.9	61.5	77.2
	2012 Q2	78.5	74.5	60.1	76.1	84.6	..	77.9	77.0	65.0	54.6	73.7	69.4	65.8	77.0	57.9	71.3	64.3		..	73.7	79.4	64.1	71.5	75.9	76.2	-	68.3	-	71.4	68.4	60.1	78.7
	2012 Q3	78.0	75.4	59.4	77.1	85.3	..	81.5	77.8	65.7	55.4	72.7	71.0	67.0	77.7	58.6	75.9	64.7	84.9	..	73.0	78.9	62.9	71.5	76.3	75.9	76.5	68.6	67.4	70.5	68.3	70.0	79.4
	2012 Q4	78.5	72.4	59.8	76.8	83.5	..	80.8	77.3	67.5	53.9	68.3	67.6	66.9	76.6	54.7	76.0	65.4	83.6	..	70.7	79.2	66.9	69.9	75.8	76.7	74.9	65.5	-	73.0	67.6	63.8	78.6
	2012	**78.5**	**73.5**	**60.0**	**76.1**	**84.1**	**..**	**79.5**	**77.1**	**66.1**	**54.5**	**70.9**	**68.9**	**66.0**	**76.7**	**58.1**	**73.5**	**64.2**	**82.1**	**..**	**72.3**	**79.2**	**64.0**	**71.1**	**75.2**	**76.8**	**71.1**	**68.1**	**68.4**	**71.4**	**67.5**	**64.0**	**78.5**
	2013 Q1	78.4	70.5	60.1	75.0	82.1	..	79.3	76.0	66.3	51.7	70.9	67.7	65.0	75.1	53.5	75.5	64.5	81.6	..	68.3	79.2	67.0	69.6	74.4	78.0	72.8	63.3	75.8	69.6	66.3	61.2	78.1
	2013 Q2	78.3	74.0	60.0	77.4	83.4	..	80.4	77.2	67.5	54.1	79.2	70.2	66.5	75.8	55.6	80.1	67.1	83.2	..	68.3	77.1	68.8	68.6	74.7	77.9	68.9	64.5	70.7	70.1	67.9	65.9	80.2
	2013 Q3	77.2	74.9	61.2	78.3	83.3	..	81.5	77.9	67.2	52.8	71.6	69.6	67.7	78.2	58.1	78.3	68.9	83.6	..	69.1	81.2	70.1	67.6	75.2	77.3	70.6	63.6	68.7	74.1	68.2	65.0	80.4
	2013 Q4	77.2	71.6	60.8	75.5	84.6	..	81.3	77.5	68.1	54.3	66.1	68.1	66.4	77.9	58.2	80.2	68.9	82.4	..	68.6	80.0	67.1	69.4	75.7	80.0	65.7	64.9	75.4	71.0	67.1	63.5	79.8
	2013	**77.8**	**72.7**	**60.5**	**76.6**	**83.3**	**83.3**	**80.6**	**77.2**	**67.3**	**53.2**	**71.9**	**68.9**	**66.4**	**76.7**	**56.3**	**78.4**	**67.4**	**82.7**	**..**	**68.6**	**79.4**	**68.2**	**68.8**	**75.0**	**78.3**	**69.5**	**64.1**	**72.5**	**71.3**	**67.4**	**63.9**	**79.6**
	2014 Q1	77.1	68.1	61.4	74.1	82.9	..	84.3	76.2	67.3	52.6	70.1	65.5	64.2	78.4	57.6	82.6	67.7	75.4	..	67.0	73.7	67.6	67.0	74.3	78.7	73.5	67.6	75.2	67.4	66.5	67.7	79.7
	2014 Q2	77.6	71.6	60.6	76.3	83.6	..	84.2	76.5	70.6	56.3	76.8	67.0	64.2	79.5	59.0	83.9	68.7	84.0	..	69.4	81.7	71.1	69.9	74.3	79.1	72.0	69.7	76.3	69.5	67.6	66.3	81.0
	2014 Q3	77.8	72.9	58.7	77.8	83.9	..	84.9	77.6	73.2	57.7	73.8	66.2	64.2	79.6	60.7	82.1	68.9	85.5	..	69.5	80.1	63.1	70.3	75.7	78.2	72.6	70.9	82.0	64.4	69.5	74.6	81.9
	2014 Q4	78.6	71.8	60.6	77.5	84.5	..	82.9	77.6	72.2	57.3	77.3	65.7	64.1	78.4	58.4	82.5	68.7	85.8	..	68.8	80.1	68.9	71.5	74.5	79.8	69.9	69.6	81.9	65.6	68.7	72.7	80.9
	2014	**77.8**	**71.1**	**60.3**	**76.4**	**83.7**	**..**	**84.1**	**77.0**	**70.9**	**56.0**	**74.6**	**66.1**	**64.2**	**79.0**	**58.9**	**82.7**	**68.5**	**82.8**	**..**	**68.7**	**78.9**	**67.7**	**69.7**	**74.7**	**79.0**	**72.1**	**69.5**	**78.6**	**66.8**	**68.1**	**70.5**	**80.9**

Table 2.A1.1. **Quarterly employment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2010-14** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Women

		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LUX	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2010 Q1	68.1	67.0	58.9	69.8	75.5	..	55.8	67.7	72.9	52.2	61.6	66.2	61.0	65.7	47.8	49.6	56.2	75.4	54.3	45.2	53.1	42.9	70.6	74.1	69.0	51.9	61.0	51.7	62.6	71.1	24.2	62.3
	2010 Q2	68.6	66.8	57.7	71.2	74.6	..	56.2	68.1	73.5	52.2	61.5	68.6	61.4	65.5	48.2	49.9	56.4	76.9	55.4	46.0	53.2	43.9	71.1	74.7	68.5	52.9	60.9	52.1	63.7	73.1	27.3	62.3
	2010 Q3	68.6	67.9	58.6	70.5	74.8	..	56.4	68.3	72.7	52.5	60.2	68.1	61.8	65.7	47.8	50.3	56.2	77.8	55.4	45.4	53.3	43.5	71.2	74.2	68.3	53.2	60.4	52.9	62.6	74.1	27.0	62.1
	2010 Q4	68.9	67.3	59.5	70.6	75.3	..	56.8	69.0	71.2	52.9	61.4	67.0	60.5	65.5	46.8	50.2	55.9	75.4	56.7	46.1	51.4	42.7	71.4	74.1	68.8	52.6	60.3	53.0	62.4	72.8	26.1	62.2
	2010	**68.5**	**67.3**	**58.7**	**70.5**	**75.1**	**..**	**56.3**	**68.3**	**72.6**	**52.5**	**61.2**	**67.5**	**61.2**	**65.6**	**47.7**	**50.0**	**56.2**	**76.4**	**55.5**	**45.7**	**52.8**	**43.2**	**71.1**	**74.3**	**68.6**	**52.6**	**60.7**	**52.4**	**62.8**	**72.8**	**26.1**	**62.2**
	2011 Q1	68.2	67.4	58.4	70.0	75.9	..	56.7	68.8	71.9	52.4	61.5	66.4	60.5	65.6	45.9	49.5	55.2	76.6	56.3	45.8	52.4	42.5	71.2	74.2	68.6	52.4	59.9	52.3	60.6	72.8	25.9	62.0
	2011 Q2	68.9	67.5	59.4	71.4	76.4	..	57.2	69.6	72.8	53.3	63.3	68.8	61.3	65.4	45.2	50.2	55.8	79.1	56.2	46.2	51.8	43.5	72.0	74.4	68.0	52.8	60.3	52.7	61.7	74.9	29.0	61.9
	2011 Q3	69.1	68.7	59.5	70.6	75.2	..	57.6	69.9	72.7	52.8	65.0	69.2	61.6	65.5	44.7	50.6	55.0	77.0	54.9	45.7	54.7	43.6	72.1	74.3	68.1	52.8	59.2	52.9	62.2	75.8	28.9	61.7
	2011 Q4	69.0	67.5	59.3	70.4	76.6	..	57.8	70.5	71.8	52.4	64.1	67.7	61.4	65.9	43.4	50.7	55.6	74.6	56.1	46.6	53.1	45.4	72.4	74.2	69.0	52.8	58.2	52.4	61.9	74.1	27.6	61.9
	2011	**68.8**	**67.8**	**59.1**	**70.6**	**76.0**	**44.1**	**57.3**	**69.7**	**72.3**	**52.7**	**63.5**	**68.0**	**61.2**	**65.6**	**44.8**	**50.2**	**55.4**	**76.9**	**55.9**	**46.1**	**53.0**	**43.7**	**71.9**	**74.3**	**68.4**	**52.7**	**59.4**	**52.6**	**61.6**	**74.4**	**27.9**	**61.9**
	2012 Q1	68.4	67.9	58.8	69.9	75.9	..	57.5	69.3	71.9	51.8	64.3	67.5	61.0	66.1	42.6	50.4	54.9	75.5	..	46.5	53.4	43.9	72.3	74.5	68.1	52.6	58.2	52.7	61.9	73.6	26.5	61.6
	2012 Q2	69.0	68.1	58.9	71.2	75.7	..	58.2	69.7	72.5	51.9	65.7	69.5	61.7	66.1	42.1	51.6	55.4	79.3	..	47.1	54.0	45.4	72.4	75.1	67.9	53.1	58.4	52.9	60.9	75.5	29.8	62.1
	2012 Q3	68.9	69.4	59.7	70.5	76.3	..	58.7	70.0	72.2	51.2	65.1	69.9	61.9	66.5	41.3	52.6	55.2	79.8	..	46.4	57.6	45.3	72.7	74.9	67.8	53.4	58.2	52.9	60.7	76.4	29.2	62.0
	2012 Q4	69.0	68.7	60.0	70.7	76.3	..	59.0	70.4	71.3	50.7	64.0	67.6	61.7	67.1	41.0	52.0	56.0	78.0	..	46.6	54.7	44.9	73.0	74.8	67.0	53.4	56.8	52.2	60.6	74.6	29.1	62.3
	2012	**68.8**	**68.5**	**59.4**	**70.6**	**76.0**	**..**	**58.3**	**69.8**	**72.0**	**51.4**	**64.8**	**68.6**	**61.6**	**66.4**	**41.8**	**51.7**	**55.4**	**78.2**	**..**	**46.7**	**54.9**	**44.9**	**72.6**	**74.8**	**67.7**	**53.1**	**57.9**	**52.7**	**61.0**	**75.0**	**28.7**	**62.0**
	2013 Q1	68.2	68.3	58.9	70.4	77.0	..	58.9	70.4	70.8	50.2	64.4	67.6	61.6	66.9	40.0	51.3	55.6	76.6	..	45.9	54.7	43.9	72.6	74.8	68.0	52.3	56.4	53.0	59.9	74.3	28.3	61.6
	2013 Q2	68.8	69.0	59.5	71.5	76.5	..	59.7	70.7	72.2	50.6	66.5	69.6	62.2	66.8	40.3	52.2	56.4	80.0	..	46.3	55.7	45.4	72.5	74.8	67.7	53.0	57.4	53.0	60.0	76.2	31.0	62.4
	2013 Q3	68.5	69.8	60.8	71.0	76.4	..	59.8	71.0	72.8	50.9	65.6	68.8	62.7	67.2	40.1	52.8	56.7	81.4	..	45.8	52.4	45.0	72.3	74.9	69.2	54.0	57.9	53.5	61.2	77.1	29.9	62.4
	2013 Q4	68.8	68.6	59.5	71.2	78.1	..	60.2	71.3	71.2	51.1	66.1	67.7	62.3	67.5	39.5	53.6	56.9	78.9	..	46.3	57.3	45.7	72.0	74.7	70.3	54.4	58.4	53.8	60.0	76.1	29.1	62.5
	2013	**68.6**	**68.9**	**59.7**	**71.0**	**77.0**	**46.6**	**59.6**	**70.8**	**71.7**	**50.7**	**65.7**	**68.4**	**62.2**	**67.1**	**40.0**	**52.5**	**56.4**	**79.1**	**..**	**46.1**	**55.0**	**45.0**	**72.4**	**74.8**	**68.8**	**53.4**	**57.6**	**53.3**	**60.3**	**75.9**	**29.6**	**62.2**
	2014 Q1	67.7	68.5	59.6	70.2	77.1	..	59.9	71.0	70.4	51.0	65.3	67.4	62.4	68.0	40.2	54.8	56.5	76.7	..	46.0	56.5	44.3	70.7	74.1	70.1	54.3	58.4	54.0	60.3	75.5	28.0	62.7
	2014 Q2	68.5	68.9	60.2	71.5	77.2	..	60.2	71.5	71.4	51.7	67.8	70.2	62.7	68.1	40.8	55.5	57.0	79.5	..	46.3	55.0	44.5	71.0	75.2	69.7	54.7	59.1	54.1	61.9	77.1	30.7	63.1
	2014 Q3	68.3	69.2	61.2	71.1	77.6	..	60.9	71.4	72.4	51.6	67.4	69.9	62.4	68.4	41.5	56.4	57.6	80.9	..	46.3	57.3	44.0	71.8	75.0	70.6	55.7	59.6	54.3	61.6	78.6	29.9	62.6
	2014 Q4	68.5	69.1	61.1	70.9	80.2	..	61.9	71.9	73.0	52.3	66.8	67.7	62.5	69.0	41.3	56.6	58.2	80.1	..	46.9	55.9	44.2	72.1	75.0	72.0	56.1	59.5	54.6	61.2	76.1	29.5	63.5
	2014	**68.3**	**68.9**	**60.5**	**70.9**	**78.0**	**..**	**60.7**	**71.4**	**71.8**	**51.7**	**66.8**	**68.8**	**62.5**	**68.4**	**40.9**	**55.8**	**57.3**	**79.3**	**..**	**46.4**	**56.1**	**44.3**	**71.4**	**74.8**	**70.6**	**55.2**	**59.1**	**54.3**	**61.3**	**76.8**	**29.5**	**63.0**
Foreign-born	2010 Q1	59.2	57.8	45.3	63.5	65.0	..	54.4	54.5	56.1	54.9	59.6	57.1	49.2	57.4	50.2	60.3	54.9	76.0	59.9	50.2	61.9	33.1	57.3	65.7	60.5	36.5	64.7	39.5	62.0	55.7	27.4	56.6
	2010 Q2	59.4	58.1	44.1	64.0	66.9	..	55.0	56.0	61.5	54.5	56.1	55.5	50.6	57.9	51.7	63.8	54.7	75.7	60.7	50.8	61.5	32.7	57.8	64.6	60.7	38.4	64.6	39.9	63.4	55.3	28.0	58.1
	2010 Q3	60.6	59.4	44.5	63.2	67.5	..	57.3	56.9	64.2	54.7	59.5	54.3	49.5	58.4	52.3	64.9	53.6	69.5	60.6	49.2	62.6	29.7	58.1	64.7	60.7	54.7	64.1	36.5	56.2	57.3	26.7	57.4
	2010 Q4	61.8	59.4	46.3	62.7	67.1	..	58.3	55.6	60.1	53.3	58.7	53.7	50.0	57.7	49.4	58.7	52.9	78.7	61.1	49.1	63.6	30.0	57.9	64.5	62.3	46.9	64.0	39.9	58.0	55.5	29.3	57.7
	2010	**60.3**	**58.7**	**45.0**	**63.3**	**66.6**	**..**	**56.2**	**55.7**	**60.6**	**54.3**	**58.5**	**55.1**	**49.8**	**57.9**	**50.9**	**61.9**	**54.0**	**75.0**	**60.5**	**49.8**	**62.4**	**31.5**	**57.8**	**64.8**	**61.0**	**43.4**	**64.3**	**38.9**	**59.8**	**55.9**	**27.8**	**57.4**
	2011 Q1	61.4	58.6	44.6	62.5	65.9	..	55.3	57.0	57.0	51.9	55.6	51.0	50.4	58.3	47.4	57.4	53.5	81.4	61.4	50.8	63.6	31.9	58.2	65.5	63.0	47.6	64.7	45.3	55.7	56.6	27.3	56.4
	2011 Q2	61.5	58.3	45.7	62.9	67.3	..	53.7	58.8	57.7	53.7	58.0	57.4	51.3	58.1	49.0	55.0	54.8	76.7	61.7	50.7	61.1	34.5	56.5	66.9	64.6	52.4	67.5	43.2	55.3	57.3	25.1	56.5
	2011 Q3	61.7	58.8	42.7	63.3	67.1	..	53.2	59.3	59.6	52.2	63.5	57.1	50.1	58.4	46.2	52.9	54.3	-	61.0	48.9	60.3	42.4	55.9	67.7	63.2	50.5	67.5	-	53.3	58.4	26.7	56.1
	2011 Q4	61.5	58.7	44.8	63.3	67.7	..	54.4	58.2	57.5	49.9	61.7	57.8	49.0	57.2	44.6	56.5	53.8	-	61.3	48.5	60.6	42.8	57.6	67.2	64.6	-	67.3	-	52.8	58.9	28.7	57.6
	2011	**61.6**	**58.6**	**44.4**	**63.0**	**67.0**	**59.7**	**54.1**	**58.3**	**58.0**	**51.9**	**59.7**	**55.8**	**50.2**	**58.0**	**46.8**	**55.4**	**54.1**	**74.9**	**61.4**	**49.7**	**61.4**	**38.0**	**57.0**	**66.8**	**63.9**	**48.1**	**66.7**	**46.7**	**54.3**	**57.8**	**27.0**	**56.7**
	2012 Q1	61.0	58.4	43.4	62.7	68.1	..	54.1	57.8	56.3	49.5	64.5	56.5	50.1	55.6	41.1	54.9	54.0	74.9	..	49.2	62.5	40.6	56.3	66.1	64.2	50.4	65.2	56.2	54.6	58.0	33.1	56.7
	2012 Q2	61.4	59.0	44.1	64.7	68.3	..	55.1	60.0	57.5	50.0	64.1	60.2	49.8	56.5	41.5	60.3	54.6	76.6	..	50.5	63.5	43.0	56.8	69.0	64.8	57.7	67.2	56.4	54.6	58.9	34.1	57.1
	2012 Q3	61.8	58.3	45.2	65.0	68.2	..	54.5	59.4	58.5	50.8	63.8	60.1	50.0	57.4	42.6	60.6	53.9	73.3	..	49.9	63.1	42.4	58.4	67.4	64.6	54.8	65.0	59.0	57.3	58.9	31.0	56.7
	2012 Q4	61.6	58.7	45.4	65.3	68.2	..	54.7	59.9	55.1	49.3	65.1	59.4	48.5	58.6	40.8	65.5	53.1	78.6	..	50.2	64.5	42.6	56.3	64.1	64.5	45.4	62.0	66.0	54.6	57.9	32.8	57.2
	2012	**61.4**	**58.6**	**44.5**	**64.4**	**68.2**	**..**	**54.6**	**59.3**	**56.8**	**49.9**	**64.4**	**59.1**	**49.6**	**57.0**	**41.5**	**60.4**	**53.9**	**75.8**	**..**	**50.0**	**63.4**	**42.2**	**56.9**	**66.7**	**64.5**	**51.7**	**64.8**	**59.7**	**55.2**	**58.4**	**32.7**	**56.9**
	2013 Q1	61.9	58.4	46.2	64.9	67.8	..	55.3	59.3	57.6	48.5	68.9	56.6	47.9	58.6	38.7	62.6	53.2	78.1	..	49.9	63.9	40.6	54.3	63.0	65.1	45.1	60.3	64.1	44.2	57.3	35.2	56.8
	2013 Q2	62.1	58.4	44.3	65.8	69.2	..	58.9	59.9	60.3	48.3	65.7	61.8	48.9	59.0	39.5	56.7	53.9	75.6	..	49.2	63.8	37.3	55.0	65.7	65.6	49.3	60.0	58.8	51.2	59.5	35.2	57.4
	2013 Q3	62.2	59.1	45.6	65.6	68.7	..	58.8	60.5	60.4	49.0	64.0	57.0	48.8	58.6	40.0	56.3	54.8	77.6	..	48.9	65.5	40.5	56.7	66.7	64.4	48.5	62.6	60.2	50.5	59.0	32.6	58.1
	2013 Q4	61.8	58.2	44.9	64.6	68.2	..	60.6	59.3	58.1	47.9	65.0	57.2	49.1	59.8	39.7	57.4	54.5	78.5	..	49.5	60.6	38.0	55.7	66.0	65.3	48.2	62.2	59.3	49.5	58.3	29.3	57.2
	2013	**62.0**	**58.5**	**45.3**	**65.2**	**68.5**	**66.7**	**58.4**	**59.8**	**59.1**	**48.4**	**65.9**	**58.2**	**48.7**	**59.0**	**39.5**	**58.3**	**54.1**	**77.5**	**..**	**49.4**	**63.4**	**39.0**	**55.4**	**65.4**	**65.1**	**47.7**	**61.3**	**60.5**	**48.9**	**58.5**	**33.0**	**57.4**
	2014 Q1	61.3	58.5	45.2	64.3	67.6	..	59.5	59.1	54.7	47.5	58.4	54.7	49.5	59.3	39.4	58.2	53.8	77.0	..	49.6	66.3	38.8	55.3	64.0	65.8	60.8	64.1	50.1	48.2	57.1	47.6	57.2
	2014 Q2	61.8	60.9	47.7	65.0	70.4	..	61.9	60.1	58.1	49.1	58.4	55.6	50.9	60.6	42.8	56.7	54.0	-	..	50.4	65.8	39.3	55.5	65.7	64.3	63.3	64.3	-	51.1	58.9	43.9	57.5
	2014 Q3	61.9	59.4	45.3	63.9	68.5	..	57.5	61.6	59.2	49.4	67.4	56.1	51.6	61.2	44.2	60.1	54.5	79.9	..	50.0	61.4	42.2	54.1	63.1	64.7	45.1	63.9	57.7	50.8	61.1	29.7	57.5
	2014 Q4	62.0	58.3	44.4	64.9	69.3	..	59.2	59.6	57.3	50.3	67.1	54.3	50.3	61.3	43.7	63.4	54.7	-	..	48.7	66.6	39.3	55.1	65.7	66.5	-	65.0	-	46.4	59.9	-	57.9
	2014	**61.7**	**59.3**	**45.6**	**64.5**	**69.0**	**..**	**59.5**	**60.1**	**57.4**	**49.1**	**62.5**	**55.2**	**50.6**	**60.6**	**42.5**	**59.5**	**54.3**	**79.9**	**..**	**49.7**	**65.0**	**39.9**	**55.0**	**64.6**	**65.3**	**54.2**	**64.3**	**54.7**	**49.1**	**59.3**	**37.2**	**57.5**

Notes: Data refer to the working-age population (15-64). Data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. Comparisons should therefore be made for the same quarters of each year, and not for successive quarters within a given year.

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

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Table 2.A1.2. **Quarterly unemployment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2010-14**

Percentage of the active population aged 15-64

Men + Women

		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LUX	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2010 Q1	5.8	4.3	7.1	8.4	3.5	..	8.1	7.2	7.3	17.9	19.8	9.1	9.0	7.9	11.6	12.0	12.8	6.9	7.3	8.7	2.6	5.5	4.3	3.2	6.5	10.7	10.9	15.2	7.0	8.3	13.2	10.5
	2010 Q2	5.3	4.1	6.7	7.6	3.1	..	7.2	6.3	6.8	18.1	18.0	9.3	8.3	7.6	11.7	11.4	13.6	8.6	6.4	8.0	-	5.3	3.9	3.3	6.5	9.6	10.9	14.4	7.0	8.3	10.0	9.9
	2010 Q3	5.0	4.1	7.0	7.7	3.7	..	7.2	6.1	6.6	17.8	14.0	6.9	8.4	7.9	12.4	11.0	13.6	6.0	7.7	7.3	2.7	5.8	3.8	2.9	6.3	9.2	11.2	14.2	7.0	6.6	10.3	9.8
	2010 Q4	4.9	3.7	6.6	6.8	3.1	..	7.0	5.8	6.8	18.3	13.3	7.2	8.7	7.7	14.2	11.0	13.7	7.2	6.8	8.3	4.0	5.4	3.8	2.7	6.7	9.4	11.2	13.9	7.7	6.1	9.9	9.2
	2010	**5.3**	**4.1**	**6.9**	**7.6**	**3.3**	**..**	**7.4**	**6.3**	**6.9**	**18.0**	**16.3**	**8.1**	**8.6**	**7.8**	**12.4**	**11.3**	**13.4**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**8.1**	**3.0**	**5.5**	**4.0**	**3.0**	**6.5**	**9.7**	**11.0**	**14.4**	**7.2**	**7.3**	**10.8**	**9.9**
	2011 Q1	5.6	4.0	5.9	7.9	3.2	..	7.2	6.1	7.3	19.1	14.0	8.4	8.7	7.7	15.7	11.9	13.8	7.3	5.9	8.3	3.5	5.3	3.9	2.7	7.1	10.2	12.3	14.0	8.1	6.8	10.5	9.6
	2011 Q2	5.0	3.7	5.1	7.2	2.6	..	6.8	5.3	6.6	18.7	12.6	8.7	7.9	7.8	16.4	11.0	14.3	8.2	5.5	7.4	2.8	5.4	3.5	3.0	6.7	9.6	12.3	13.3	7.5	7.1	8.6	9.2
	2011 Q3	5.1	3.4	6.5	7.0	3.4	..	6.5	5.2	6.8	19.3	10.4	6.5	8.3	8.4	17.7	10.8	14.9	5.8	6.8	7.4	-	5.7	3.6	2.7	6.4	9.4	12.7	13.2	7.7	5.5	8.4	9.4
	2011 Q4	5.1	3.9	5.8	6.5	3.0	..	6.5	4.8	6.8	20.4	11.0	6.6	8.8	8.1	20.6	10.8	14.2	5.5	5.9	9.0	4.0	5.0	4.1	2.5	6.4	9.8	14.4	14.1	8.6	5.8	8.2	8.5
	2011	**5.2**	**3.7**	**5.8**	**7.2**	**3.0**	**8.1**	**6.8**	**5.3**	**6.9**	**19.4**	**12.0**	**7.6**	**8.4**	**8.0**	**17.6**	**11.1**	**14.3**	**6.7**	**6.0**	**8.0**	**3.4**	**5.4**	**3.8**	**2.7**	**6.7**	**9.8**	**12.9**	**13.7**	**8.0**	**6.3**	**8.9**	**9.2**
	2012 Q1	5.8	3.9	5.4	7.6	3.1	..	7.1	5.3	7.3	21.9	11.5	7.8	9.1	8.0	22.1	12.0	14.6	6.6	..	10.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	2.6	7.2	10.7	15.2	14.1	8.5	6.7	9.5	8.8
	2012 Q2	5.2	4.1	5.5	7.0	2.7	..	6.7	4.9	7.1	22.4	9.9	8.5	8.6	7.9	23.0	11.1	14.7	6.8	..	10.2	3.2	4.9	4.4	2.8	6.8	10.0	15.3	13.7	8.1	7.3	7.4	8.3
	2012 Q3	5.2	4.4	6.2	7.1	3.6	..	7.0	4.9	6.7	23.2	9.2	6.9	9.0	8.0	24.2	10.6	14.8	4.5	..	9.6	3.8	5.3	4.5	2.7	7.3	10.0	16.2	13.7	9.1	5.9	7.9	8.4
	2012 Q4	5.1	4.0	6.5	6.4	3.2	..	7.2	4.6	6.3	23.9	8.9	6.8	9.7	7.5	25.2	10.8	13.4	4.8	..	11.2	3.6	5.0	4.8	2.6	7.0	10.2	17.3	14.5	9.5	6.0	8.4	7.7
	2012	**5.3**	**4.1**	**5.9**	**7.0**	**3.1**	**..**	**7.0**	**4.9**	**6.8**	**22.9**	**9.9**	**7.5**	**9.1**	**7.8**	**23.6**	**11.1**	**14.4**	**5.7**	**..**	**10.4**	**3.8**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**2.7**	**7.1**	**10.2**	**16.0**	**14.0**	**8.8**	**6.5**	**8.3**	**8.3**
	2013 Q1	6.0	4.6	6.6	7.4	3.1	..	7.5	5.3	7.2	24.9	10.1	8.6	9.5	7.7	26.4	11.7	13.1	5.7	..	12.2	3.9	5.0	5.7	2.8	6.9	11.4	17.9	14.6	10.5	7.1	9.6	8.3
	2013 Q2	5.6	4.2	6.6	7.0	2.9	..	6.8	4.7	6.2	24.4	8.0	9.0	8.9	7.6	26.3	10.3	13.5	6.5	..	11.4	3.5	5.2	5.9	3.0	6.8	10.6	16.6	14.1	10.0	7.4	8.1	7.8
	2013 Q3	5.6	4.6	7.1	6.9	3.5	..	7.0	4.7	6.6	23.8	7.7	6.8	8.7	7.7	26.3	9.9	12.7	3.9	..	10.8	5.0	5.4	6.0	2.8	6.4	9.9	15.8	14.1	9.2	5.7	8.9	7.7
	2013 Q4	5.7	4.5	7.0	6.2	2.9	..	6.8	4.5	5.9	24.0	8.4	7.5	9.2	7.0	27.0	9.2	11.4	4.3	..	12.2	4.1	4.8	6.0	2.6	6.3	9.9	15.6	14.3	9.3	5.7	9.0	6.9
	2013	**5.7**	**4.5**	**6.8**	**6.9**	**3.1**	**7.5**	**7.0**	**4.8**	**6.5**	**24.3**	**8.6**	**8.0**	**9.0**	**7.5**	**26.5**	**10.2**	**12.7**	**5.1**	**..**	**11.7**	**4.1**	**5.1**	**5.9**	**2.8**	**6.6**	**10.4**	**16.5**	**14.3**	**9.7**	**6.5**	**8.9**	**7.7**
	2014 Q1	6.6	4.9	7.4	7.3	3.3	..	6.9	5.0	6.7	24.0	8.3	8.8	9.3	6.6	26.9	8.3	11.6	5.2	..	13.0	-	5.0	6.6	2.9	6.2	10.7	15.5	14.2	10.5	6.9	10.3	7.2
	2014 Q2	6.0	4.6	6.6	6.9	3.2	..	6.1	4.5	5.7	22.9	6.7	9.3	8.6	6.1	25.8	8.2	11.5	6.0	..	11.9	4.0	5.1	6.3	2.8	5.5	9.2	14.3	13.2	9.3	6.9	8.9	6.4
	2014 Q3	6.2	4.7	6.8	6.7	4.0	..	5.9	4.4	5.9	22.2	7.6	7.2	8.8	6.2	24.9	7.5	11.1	3.8	..	11.5	6.2	5.4	5.8	3.0	5.6	8.3	13.4	13.0	9.2	5.5	10.2	6.6
	2014 Q4	6.1	4.5	6.6	6.0	2.9	..	5.8	4.3	5.6	22.2	6.7	8.1	9.7	5.5	25.4	7.2	9.8	4.0	..	12.9	-	4.5	5.7	2.8	6.2	8.2	13.7	12.7	9.3	5.7	10.8	5.7
	2014	**6.2**	**4.7**	**6.9**	**6.7**	**3.3**	**..**	**6.2**	**4.5**	**6.0**	**22.8**	**7.3**	**8.3**	**9.1**	**6.1**	**25.8**	**7.8**	**11.0**	**4.7**	**..**	**12.3**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**6.1**	**2.9**	**5.9**	**9.1**	**14.2**	**13.3**	**9.6**	**6.2**	**10.0**	**6.5**
Foreign-born	2010 Q1	6.2	10.1	18.0	10.2	9.8	..	8.3	13.1	14.1	29.3	22.9	16.8	15.5	9.1	15.9	10.0	15.4	-	6.5	12.5	7.3	6.3	9.2	8.6	7.6	13.5	14.5	-	9.7	16.3	15.1	11.4
	2010 Q2	5.7	9.3	16.9	10.2	7.4	..	7.5	11.6	14.9	28.7	25.5	18.7	13.9	9.2	15.9	7.7	16.3	-	5.2	11.4	5.6	6.0	9.1	9.1	8.2	13.5	14.1	-	9.6	17.4	13.3	8.7
	2010 Q3	5.2	8.2	17.9	10.5	7.4	..	-	10.7	13.9	28.0	25.5	17.8	14.2	8.9	15.6	-	17.5	-	6.4	9.7	-	6.4	7.9	8.5	6.9	-	14.7	-	-	15.9	10.8	9.2
	2010 Q4	5.1	8.1	15.5	8.9	7.1	..	6.3	11.3	12.3	29.0	17.0	15.5	15.0	8.5	18.1	6.8	18.4	-	6.4	12.1	5.1	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.1	10.7	16.9	13.3	10.1	16.1	11.8	9.9
	2010	**5.6**	**8.9**	**17.1**	**10.0**	**7.9**	**..**	**7.2**	**11.6**	**13.8**	**28.8**	**22.7**	**17.2**	**14.6**	**8.9**	**16.3**	**8.0**	**16.9**	**13.4**	**6.1**	**11.4**	**5.8**	**6.6**	**8.5**	**8.5**	**7.4**	**11.6**	**15.1**	**11.8**	**9.6**	**16.4**	**12.8**	**9.8**
	2011 Q1	5.5	10.4	14.6	9.3	7.7	..	7.3	10.2	15.7	30.7	19.2	17.1	15.6	8.8	21.5	9.6	17.7	13.2	5.5	11.5	6.9	7.6	9.2	8.3	7.2	8.4	18.9	12.0	13.2	17.0	13.2	10.1
	2011 Q2	5.3	8.3	15.5	8.7	6.1	..	8.2	9.2	14.4	30.1	19.3	14.1	14.3	9.0	19.6	10.1	17.2	-	4.8	10.8	7.6	6.1	9.3	8.4	6.2	9.4	16.7	-	10.9	17.3	11.4	8.7
	2011 Q3	5.1	7.3	15.6	9.1	6.5	..	8.8	8.9	14.1	31.0	14.5	15.1	14.5	9.8	22.0	9.6	17.2	-	5.0	10.0	5.3	4.0	9.0	6.6	7.1	14.8	16.0	-	10.3	15.5	9.8	9.0
	2011 Q4	4.9	9.4	14.8	8.7	6.9	..	7.8	8.7	13.8	33.1	14.5	14.4	15.7	10.0	26.5	9.3	17.2	11.5	4.9	13.9	5.4	7.4	9.1	7.4	6.9	15.2	16.2	16.2	11.2	15.3	9.7	8.7
	2011	**5.2**	**8.9**	**15.1**	**8.9**	**6.8**	**5.9**	**8.0**	**9.2**	**14.5**	**31.2**	**16.8**	**15.2**	**15.0**	**9.4**	**22.3**	**9.6**	**17.3**	**11.1**	**5.0**	**11.6**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**9.2**	**7.7**	**6.8**	**11.9**	**16.9**	**15.6**	**11.5**	**16.3**	**11.1**	**9.1**
	2012 Q1	5.5	9.1	17.0	8.8	7.5	..	9.3	9.4	16.0	35.2	13.0	15.2	16.4	10.2	31.3	11.8	18.1	-	..	15.0	7.1	9.0	10.4	7.8	8.0	-	18.6	-	10.6	16.3	12.6	9.2
	2012 Q2	5.3	8.7	15.5	8.6	6.5	..	8.9	8.3	14.9	34.4	13.4	14.4	15.4	8.8	33.2	11.1	17.3	-	..	13.3	4.8	8.8	10.6	6.7	7.1	-	18.3	-	10.2	16.1	13.3	7.7
	2012 Q3	5.3	8.7	16.6	8.6	6.5	..	8.6	8.2	14.5	33.2	13.3	13.0	14.8	9.2	33.4	9.0	17.3	9.1	..	11.9	7.5	6.5	10.0	5.7	7.9	6.5	19.1	13.8	11.4	15.7	9.4	7.8
	2012 Q4	5.6	9.3	18.3	7.8	7.6	..	-	8.2	13.4	35.2	-	-	16.2	9.2	37.4	-	16.4	-	..	15.1	-	4.9	11.1	-	7.4	-	21.5	-	-	16.2	11.6	7.9
	2012	**5.4**	**8.9**	**16.9**	**8.5**	**7.0**	**..**	**8.9**	**8.5**	**14.7**	**34.5**	**12.9**	**14.2**	**15.7**	**9.3**	**33.8**	**9.5**	**17.3**	**9.5**	**..**	**13.8**	**6.4**	**7.3**	**10.5**	**6.8**	**7.6**	**6.9**	**19.4**	**11.6**	**10.9**	**16.1**	**11.6**	**8.1**
	2013 Q1	6.2	11.5	18.1	8.5	8.5	..	9.0	8.9	13.5	37.3	11.0	15.4	17.3	9.6	40.1	10.1	17.0	7.9	..	17.6	6.9	5.8	12.4	8.7	6.5	10.9	23.0	9.4	19.1	16.9	10.6	8.1
	2013 Q2	5.9	9.3	16.6	7.8	7.4	..	8.1	8.3	12.2	35.2	10.4	14.6	15.7	8.8	38.2	8.4	16.4	-	..	17.3	8.5	5.6	12.5	7.8	5.9	10.7	23.0	-	15.7	16.5	11.1	6.6
	2013 Q3	5.8	9.0	17.1	8.1	7.8	..	-	7.7	11.7	35.5	-	-	14.9	9.2	37.0	-	15.4	-	..	15.2	-	7.1	12.8	7.7	6.6	-	21.1	-	-	16.0	10.3	6.7
	2013 Q4	5.7	9.9	17.2	8.0	7.3	..	-	7.7	12.3	35.0	-	14.3	16.5	7.9	36.6	-	14.3	-	..	16.7	-	8.8	13.3	7.1	6.1	-	20.0	-	-	16.3	10.7	6.5
	2013	**5.9**	**9.9**	**17.2**	**8.1**	**7.7**	**3.9**	**8.3**	**8.1**	**12.4**	**35.8**	**11.0**	**14.8**	**16.1**	**8.9**	**38.0**	**9.9**	**15.7**	**8.6**	**..**	**16.7**	**7.5**	**6.9**	**12.7**	**7.8**	**6.2**	**12.2**	**21.8**	**10.7**	**15.3**	**16.4**	**10.7**	**7.0**
	2014 Q1	6.6	11.3	16.2	8.3	8.7	..	7.1	8.5	14.8	36.3	11.9	16.0	17.4	7.9	37.6	8.5	15.0	12.2	..	18.1	9.0	6.2	14.1	8.5	7.5	12.0	17.9	10.8	14.9	17.3	7.8	6.9
	2014 Q2	6.0	9.2	17.1	8.0	7.5	..	6.4	7.8	11.6	33.1	-	18.1	15.9	7.2	34.7	-	14.3	-	..	15.6	-	7.4	12.3	7.2	6.1	-	16.7	-	11.4	17.7	12.4	5.6
	2014 Q3	5.9	9.8	18.7	8.4	7.3	..	6.9	7.5	11.7	31.7	8.8	15.7	14.5	6.9	32.4	6.3	13.3	-	..	14.8	6.6	7.6	10.6	7.9	6.2	14.4	16.7	-	12.1	15.5	13.6	5.2
	2014 Q4	5.9	10.3	18.4	6.8	7.1	..	7.7	7.8	11.2	32.1	5.5	17.3	16.3	6.4	33.4	3.9	11.4	-	..	17.2	7.1	5.9	12.0	8.2	5.3	10.9	16.4	-	13.6	15.1	13.1	5.3
	2014	**6.1**	**10.1**	**17.6**	**7.9**	**7.7**	**..**	**7.0**	**7.9**	**12.3**	**33.3**	**9.3**	**16.8**	**16.1**	**7.1**	**34.5**	**6.0**	**13.5**	**7.7**	**..**	**16.4**	**7.2**	**6.8**	**12.2**	**7.9**	**6.3**	**12.1**	**16.9**	**7.4**	**13.0**	**16.4**	**12.0**	**5.8**

Table 2.A1.2. **Quarterly unemployment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2010-14** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the active population aged 15-64

Men

		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LUX	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2010 Q1	6.0	4.7	6.7	10.3	3.2	..	7.6	7.8	9.0	17.3	25.5	10.4	9.0	9.2	8.6	12.8	16.4	8.7	7.5	7.8	-	5.5	4.3	3.7	6.2	10.7	10.2	15.1	7.2	8.7	13.2	12.4
	2010 Q2	5.4	4.3	6.6	8.8	2.9	..	6.3	6.7	8.2	17.2	22.4	10.0	8.1	8.6	8.8	12.0	17.1	9.1	6.5	7.4	-	5.4	3.9	4.0	6.3	9.4	10.2	14.2	7.4	8.5	9.7	11.0
	2010 Q3	4.9	4.1	6.8	7.7	3.3	..	6.1	6.4	6.8	17.1	14.5	7.2	8.0	8.6	9.3	11.1	16.8	-	7.3	6.7	-	5.7	3.8	3.1	5.6	8.8	10.0	14.0	7.2	6.8	9.8	10.3
	2010 Q4	4.8	3.5	6.5	7.5	2.9	..	6.0	6.0	7.2	17.7	14.3	7.8	8.1	8.5	11.2	11.1	17.2	7.8	6.6	7.4	2.7	5.8	3.6	3.1	6.5	9.0	10.3	13.9	7.9	6.3	9.4	10.1
	2010	**5.3**	**4.2**	**6.7**	**8.6**	**3.1**	**..**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**7.8**	**17.3**	**19.1**	**8.8**	**8.3**	**8.7**	**9.5**	**11.8**	**16.9**	**7.9**	**7.0**	**7.3**	**2.5**	**5.6**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**6.1**	**9.4**	**10.2**	**14.3**	**7.4**	**7.6**	**10.5**	**10.9**
	2011 Q1	5.4	4.0	5.9	9.2	3.0	..	6.5	6.5	7.9	18.4	15.6	9.1	8.2	8.6	12.9	12.4	17.4	9.3	6.3	7.7	-	5.5	3.9	3.0	6.5	10.1	11.9	14.1	8.3	6.7	10.2	10.9
	2011 Q2	5.0	3.8	4.8	8.0	2.6	..	5.9	5.6	7.2	18.3	13.6	9.3	7.6	8.5	13.4	10.9	17.8	9.5	5.6	6.9	-	5.4	3.6	3.1	6.5	9.1	12.1	13.6	8.0	7.1	8.2	9.8
	2011 Q3	5.3	3.5	6.3	7.0	2.9	..	5.6	5.3	6.7	18.6	10.3	6.9	7.7	9.2	14.7	10.7	18.1	5.7	5.9	6.6	-	5.5	3.6	2.6	6.3	8.4	12.2	13.2	8.1	5.7	7.5	9.5
	2011 Q4	5.1	3.6	5.7	7.2	2.7	..	5.5	4.8	6.8	19.9	12.3	7.5	8.6	8.8	17.4	10.8	17.8	5.8	5.4	8.4	3.8	5.1	4.0	2.8	6.3	9.0	14.4	13.9	8.4	5.9	7.7	9.0
	2011	**5.2**	**3.7**	**5.7**	**7.8**	**2.8**	**6.7**	**5.9**	**5.5**	**7.2**	**18.8**	**13.0**	**8.2**	**8.0**	**8.8**	**14.6**	**11.2**	**17.8**	**7.6**	**5.8**	**7.4**	**3.0**	**5.4**	**3.8**	**2.9**	**6.4**	**9.1**	**12.7**	**13.7**	**8.2**	**6.3**	**8.4**	**9.8**
	2012 Q1	5.9	3.7	5.2	8.9	3.0	..	6.3	5.8	7.7	21.4	12.7	8.7	9.0	8.8	18.9	12.4	18.0	7.4	..	9.8	5.1	5.2	4.6	3.2	6.7	10.3	15.1	13.9	8.5	6.9	9.3	9.5
	2012 Q2	5.1	4.2	5.4	7.6	2.5	..	5.8	5.0	7.4	22.2	11.3	9.3	8.5	8.7	19.7	11.6	18.4	-	..	9.6	-	4.9	4.3	3.4	6.3	9.3	15.5	13.4	7.9	7.5	7.1	8.7
	2012 Q3	5.6	4.4	5.9	7.0	3.7	..	5.9	5.0	6.8	22.5	9.3	7.1	8.7	8.6	20.6	10.9	18.1	4.7	..	8.8	3.6	5.2	4.6	2.8	6.9	9.1	16.8	13.0	8.5	6.1	7.1	8.4
	2012 Q4	5.2	4.0	6.9	7.1	3.2	..	6.2	4.7	6.4	23.3	9.3	7.4	9.6	8.1	21.9	11.0	16.8	-	..	10.5	-	5.0	5.0	3.2	6.6	9.5	17.3	14.0	9.3	6.2	7.7	8.0
	2012	**5.4**	**4.1**	**5.8**	**7.6**	**3.1**	**..**	**6.0**	**5.1**	**7.1**	**22.3**	**10.6**	**8.1**	**8.9**	**8.6**	**20.3**	**11.5**	**17.8**	**6.1**	**..**	**9.7**	**3.7**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**3.1**	**6.7**	**9.6**	**16.2**	**13.6**	**8.6**	**6.7**	**7.8**	**8.6**
	2013 Q1	6.1	4.7	6.5	8.4	3.1	..	6.6	5.7	7.3	24.3	10.8	9.6	9.8	8.4	23.2	12.5	15.7	5.8	..	11.4	4.9	5.0	6.2	3.2	6.2	10.9	18.3	14.2	10.4	7.3	9.0	9.0
	2013 Q2	5.6	4.3	6.4	7.8	2.9	..	5.7	5.1	5.9	23.7	8.4	10.0	9.0	8.4	22.9	10.3	16.1	7.4	..	10.9	3.2	5.2	6.4	3.5	6.1	10.0	16.7	13.8	9.9	7.6	7.4	8.3
	2013 Q3	5.8	4.5	7.1	6.9	3.5	..	5.8	5.0	6.8	22.9	8.0	7.2	8.7	8.3	23.0	9.7	15.0	4.0	..	10.4	5.2	5.3	6.3	2.7	5.9	9.2	15.5	13.7	8.5	5.6	7.9	8.0
	2013 Q4	6.0	4.2	7.3	7.0	3.2	..	5.6	4.7	5.5	23.2	8.6	8.0	9.2	7.7	23.7	9.0	13.3	4.1	..	11.7	3.8	4.7	6.3	2.8	5.8	9.3	15.2	14.5	8.9	5.9	8.0	7.4
	2013	**5.9**	**4.4**	**6.8**	**7.5**	**3.2**	**6.6**	**5.9**	**5.1**	**6.4**	**23.5**	**9.0**	**8.7**	**9.2**	**8.2**	**23.2**	**10.4**	**15.0**	**5.4**	**..**	**11.1**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**6.3**	**3.1**	**6.0**	**9.8**	**16.4**	**14.0**	**9.4**	**6.6**	**8.1**	**8.2**
	2014 Q1	6.3	4.8	7.8	8.6	3.4	..	5.9	5.4	6.5	23.2	9.1	9.6	9.7	7.3	23.9	8.2	13.8	6.0	..	12.5	-	4.9	6.8	3.2	5.6	10.4	15.6	14.3	10.2	7.3	9.7	8.1
	2014 Q2	6.1	4.9	7.1	7.7	3.3	..	5.1	4.9	5.5	22.0	7.8	10.1	8.8	6.6	22.5	8.1	13.8	-	..	11.1	-	5.1	6.4	3.2	5.0	8.8	14.0	13.0	8.6	7.2	8.1	6.6
	2014 Q3	6.6	4.7	7.0	6.9	3.8	..	4.8	4.6	6.1	20.9	8.2	7.7	8.7	6.5	21.8	7.2	12.6	-	..	10.8	-	5.4	6.0	3.1	4.8	7.6	12.7	12.4	8.1	5.8	9.1	6.5
	2014 Q4	6.3	4.9	6.9	6.7	2.9	..	4.9	4.5	5.8	21.1	6.6	9.1	10.1	6.0	22.3	7.2	11.8	4.4	..	12.0	-	4.4	5.8	3.2	5.7	7.7	13.4	12.0	8.8	6.1	9.8	5.9
	2014	**6.3**	**4.8**	**7.2**	**7.5**	**3.4**	**..**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**6.0**	**21.8**	**7.9**	**9.1**	**9.3**	**6.6**	**22.6**	**7.7**	**13.0**	**5.0**	**..**	**11.6**	**4.7**	**5.0**	**6.3**	**3.2**	**5.3**	**8.6**	**13.9**	**12.9**	**8.9**	**6.6**	**9.2**	**6.8**
Foreign-born	2010 Q1	5.7	11.5	18.6	10.7	9.8	..	-	14.4	15.1	32.3	26.8	17.3	14.6	9.4	14.2	-	19.1	-	7.7	11.2	-	6.5	9.7	9.5	6.8	-	13.0	-	-	16.4	14.6	12.1
	2010 Q2	5.2	10.0	17.1	10.5	6.3	..	-	12.1	18.1	31.1	-	-	13.1	9.4	15.2	-	18.9	-	5.9	10.0	-	5.3	9.3	-	8.5	-	11.0	-	-	16.7	14.2	8.8
	2010 Q3	5.0	8.6	16.9	10.1	6.3	..	-	11.3	15.9	29.5	27.0	19.8	12.9	8.7	15.1	-	20.4	-	7.2	8.0	-	7.2	8.0	9.7	6.5	-	12.0	-	-	15.7	9.5	9.0
	2010 Q4	4.5	8.0	15.0	8.7	6.4	..	-	11.7	12.7	30.6	15.5	16.7	13.6	7.9	16.8	-	21.2	-	6.7	11.0	-	7.7	8.3	9.6	6.8	-	14.7	-	9.7	15.7	11.1	10.0
	2010	**5.1**	**9.5**	**16.9**	**10.0**	**7.2**	**..**	**5.6**	**12.4**	**15.5**	**30.8**	**23.7**	**18.4**	**13.6**	**8.9**	**15.3**	**7.7**	**19.9**	**16.5**	**6.9**	**10.0**	**5.2**	**6.7**	**8.8**	**9.8**	**7.2**	**12.1**	**12.7**	**8.9**	**9.4**	**16.1**	**12.4**	**10.0**
	2011 Q1	4.7	11.3	16.0	9.1	7.3	..	-	10.7	16.3	31.7	15.9	17.2	14.2	8.6	19.9	11.1	20.8	-	6.2	10.2	-	5.3	9.8	9.2	7.1	-	20.0	-	13.0	17.3	12.6	10.4
	2011 Q2	4.6	8.9	16.0	8.2	5.9	..	6.5	9.5	12.9	31.6	18.6	15.7	13.8	9.0	19.5	-	19.8	-	5.1	8.2	-	4.5	10.1	9.3	6.2	-	17.2	-	-	17.3	10.1	8.4
	2011 Q3	4.5	6.7	15.0	8.3	5.4	..	7.4	9.0	13.1	32.8	14.0	16.4	13.6	9.4	21.5	8.6	19.3	-	5.8	8.3	-	4.0	9.4	6.8	6.4	-	17.9	-	8.2	15.6	9.0	8.2
	2011 Q4	4.6	8.8	14.9	8.0	6.2	..	6.2	8.7	13.2	34.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	9.5	26.1	-	19.3	-	5.1	11.7	-	6.7	9.5	7.8	7.7	-	16.8	-	8.2	16.2	9.2	8.4
	2011	**4.6**	**8.9**	**15.5**	**8.4**	**6.2**	**3.9**	**6.2**	**9.5**	**13.8**	**32.6**	**15.7**	**16.0**	**14.1**	**9.1**	**21.7**	**8.8**	**19.8**	**11.7**	**5.6**	**9.6**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**9.7**	**8.3**	**6.8**	**9.7**	**18.0**	**11.4**	**9.7**	**16.6**	**10.3**	**8.9**
	2012 Q1	4.8	9.0	17.8	8.7	7.3	..	8.1	9.7	15.0	37.0	15.3	14.8	16.8	9.4	30.7	10.6	21.0	10.3	..	13.1	6.6	10.9	10.0	9.2	7.2	4.9	19.2	-	8.4	17.5	13.5	9.0
	2012 Q2	4.7	9.7	15.1	8.6	5.7	..	-	8.5	-	36.3	-	-	14.7	7.6	34.3	-	19.5	-	..	12.0	-	9.6	10.7	-	6.6	-	20.3	-	-	16.4	-	7.1
	2012 Q3	4.8	9.0	17.7	8.4	5.4	..	6.2	8.3	13.8	35.7	12.9	12.8	14.3	7.9	34.5	9.4	18.9	-	..	10.3	5.6	6.6	10.2	5.6	8.2	-	19.2	-	9.4	16.6	6.7	6.9
	2012 Q4	5.3	10.6	19.6	7.5	6.7	..	-	8.3	11.2	36.9	-	15.9	15.8	8.4	39.2	-	18.2	-	..	14.0	-	4.0	11.1	6.2	6.5	-	21.9	-	-	17.2	11.4	7.0
	2012	**4.9**	**9.6**	**17.6**	**8.3**	**6.3**	**..**	**7.3**	**8.7**	**13.5**	**36.5**	**14.9**	**14.5**	**15.4**	**8.3**	**34.6**	**9.8**	**19.4**	**9.1**	**..**	**12.4**	**5.4**	**7.8**	**10.5**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**3.5**	**20.1**	**14.1**	**8.3**	**16.9**	**11.0**	**7.5**
	2013 Q1	6.1	12.9	20.1	8.7	8.1	..	8.5	9.5	12.6	39.6	12.9	14.7	17.4	9.1	40.8	9.7	18.6	-	..	17.1	6.2	5.7	12.1	7.8	5.1	-	23.6	-	14.5	17.6	12.3	7.6
	2013 Q2	5.8	9.8	17.9	7.4	7.2	..	7.0	8.3	11.0	35.9	7.2	15.7	15.8	8.3	37.8	4.4	17.2	-	..	16.8	7.9	5.3	13.1	7.9	5.3	-	22.7	13.9	11.8	17.3	9.9	6.2
	2013 Q3	5.7	9.0	17.6	7.6	7.6	..	6.8	7.8	12.0	38.1	9.1	14.5	14.4	8.1	35.1	8.7	16.1	-	..	14.8	5.7	7.1	14.2	7.0	6.1	-	22.8	-	7.7	16.2	8.8	6.1
	2013 Q4	5.6	9.9	17.1	8.0	6.0	..	7.1	7.8	9.8	35.8	15.6	13.0	16.0	6.8	35.2	6.3	15.2	-	..	15.0	6.3	9.3	13.7	7.0	5.0	7.9	20.8	-	10.1	16.8	9.9	6.1
	2013	**5.8**	**10.4**	**18.2**	**7.9**	**7.2**	**4.1**	**7.3**	**8.3**	**11.4**	**37.4**	**11.2**	**14.5**	**15.9**	**8.1**	**37.3**	**7.4**	**16.7**	**9.1**	**..**	**15.9**	**6.5**	**6.9**	**13.2**	**7.4**	**5.4**	**5.7**	**22.5**	**11.8**	**11.0**	**17.0**	**10.2**	**6.5**
	2014 Q1	6.4	12.4	17.1	8.1	8.3	..	5.8	9.1	13.3	37.5	13.1	16.3	18.4	6.6	36.2	-	15.8	-	..	17.8	12.1	6.6	15.0	7.8	6.6	-	18.5	-	10.6	17.6	-	6.3
	2014 Q2	5.4	10.1	19.3	7.7	7.0	..	5.3	8.2	9.8	33.7	7.9	18.0	16.3	6.3	34.2	3.6	14.7	-	..	15.5	5.0	6.4	12.3	7.4	4.4	11.8	17.5	9.0	9.3	18.2	12.2	5.2
	2014 Q3	5.2	10.5	19.7	7.6	7.0	..	5.2	7.8	10.7	32.2	10.3	15.4	14.8	6.2	31.7	4.1	14.2	-	..	13.9	4.7	9.0	9.9	5.6	5.5	12.2	15.8	-	13.0	15.8	10.0	4.3
	2014 Q4	5.5	10.2	18.6	6.4	6.2	..	6.5	8.1	9.7	32.8	-	16.2	15.9	5.4	33.0	-	11.9	-	..	15.3	6.4	7.0	12.2	9.5	4.3	8.6	17.3	-	11.8	15.0	10.9	4.8
	2014	**5.6**	**10.8**	**18.7**	**7.4**	**7.1**	**..**	**5.7**	**8.3**	**10.8**	**34.0**	**8.8**	**16.5**	**16.4**	**6.1**	**33.8**	**4.0**	**14.2**	**7.4**	**..**	**15.6**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**12.3**	**7.6**	**5.2**	**9.8**	**17.2**	**6.0**	**11.1**	**16.6**	**10.5**	**5.1**

Table 2.A1.2. **Quarterly unemployment rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2010-14** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the active population aged 15-64

Women

		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LUX	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2010 Q1	5.6	3.9	7.6	6.3	3.7	..	8.9	6.6	5.4	18.6	13.8	7.7	8.9	6.4	15.5	11.0	8.2	4.9	7.1	10.0	-	5.4	4.4	2.6	6.9	10.7	11.6	15.4	6.8	7.8	13.1	8.3
	2010 Q2	5.1	4.0	6.9	6.3	3.4	..	8.3	5.8	5.2	19.1	13.4	8.5	8.4	6.5	15.4	10.6	9.3	8.0	6.3	9.0	2.8	5.3	3.9	2.6	6.7	9.9	11.6	14.7	6.5	7.9	10.6	8.8
	2010 Q3	5.2	4.1	7.3	7.6	4.1	..	8.6	5.7	6.3	18.8	13.5	6.7	8.8	7.1	16.4	10.9	9.7	6.2	8.3	8.3	3.8	5.9	3.8	2.8	7.1	9.8	12.5	14.3	6.9	6.4	11.6	9.3
	2010 Q4	5.0	3.9	6.8	6.0	3.3	..	8.2	5.5	6.4	19.1	12.2	6.5	9.4	6.8	18.0	10.7	9.4	6.5	7.0	9.5	5.8	4.9	4.0	2.2	7.0	10.0	12.1	14.0	7.5	5.9	11.0	8.3
	2010	**5.2**	**4.0**	**7.1**	**6.6**	**3.6**	**..**	**8.5**	**5.9**	**5.8**	**18.9**	**13.2**	**7.4**	**8.9**	**6.7**	**16.3**	**10.8**	**9.2**	**6.4**	**7.2**	**9.2**	**3.6**	**5.4**	**4.0**	**2.5**	**6.9**	**10.1**	**12.0**	**14.6**	**6.9**	**7.0**	**11.6**	**8.7**
	2011 Q1	5.8	4.0	5.9	6.5	3.5	..	8.2	5.6	6.6	19.9	12.1	7.6	9.1	6.8	19.4	11.4	9.4	-	5.4	9.1	-	5.0	4.0	2.4	7.7	10.3	12.7	13.9	8.0	6.9	11.2	8.2
	2011 Q2	5.0	3.5	5.4	6.4	2.7	..	7.9	4.9	5.9	19.2	11.5	8.1	8.3	7.0	20.4	11.1	9.9	6.7	5.4	8.2	2.7	5.4	3.5	2.8	7.0	10.2	12.5	12.8	6.9	7.0	9.7	8.5
	2011 Q3	4.9	3.3	6.7	7.1	3.8	..	7.8	5.1	6.8	20.2	10.6	6.1	8.8	7.4	21.7	11.0	11.0	6.0	7.7	8.5	-	6.0	3.6	2.9	6.6	10.7	13.4	13.3	7.4	5.4	10.5	9.2
	2011 Q4	5.2	4.3	5.9	5.7	3.3	..	7.6	4.8	6.8	21.0	9.5	5.6	9.0	7.2	24.6	10.9	9.8	5.1	6.4	10.0	4.3	4.9	4.2	2.1	6.6	10.9	14.4	14.4	8.9	5.6	9.6	7.9
	2011	**5.2**	**3.8**	**6.0**	**6.4**	**3.3**	**10.0**	**7.9**	**5.1**	**6.5**	**20.1**	**10.9**	**6.9**	**8.8**	**7.1**	**21.5**	**11.1**	**10.0**	**5.8**	**6.2**	**8.9**	**4.0**	**5.3**	**3.8**	**2.5**	**7.0**	**10.5**	**13.3**	**13.6**	**7.8**	**6.2**	**10.2**	**8.5**
	2012 Q1	5.8	4.1	5.8	6.3	3.3	..	8.1	4.8	6.8	22.5	10.2	6.8	9.1	7.1	26.2	11.5	10.4	5.7	..	11.4	3.9	4.8	4.4	1.9	7.7	11.1	15.3	14.5	8.5	6.5	10.1	8.0
	2012 Q2	5.3	3.9	5.6	6.3	2.9	..	7.9	4.7	6.8	22.7	8.4	7.7	8.7	6.9	27.2	10.4	10.2	6.9	..	11.0	-	5.0	4.4	2.2	7.2	10.8	15.2	14.1	8.4	7.0	8.2	7.9
	2012 Q3	4.8	4.4	6.6	7.3	3.4	..	8.3	4.8	6.5	24.0	9.1	6.7	9.3	7.2	28.8	10.2	10.6	-	..	10.6	-	5.5	4.4	2.5	7.6	11.0	15.6	14.6	9.7	5.8	9.7	8.4
	2012 Q4	5.0	4.1	5.9	5.7	3.1	..	8.5	4.6	6.1	24.7	8.5	6.1	9.8	6.9	29.4	10.6	9.4	-	..	12.3	-	5.0	4.7	2.1	7.4	11.1	17.2	15.1	9.7	5.8	10.2	7.3
	2012	**5.2**	**4.1**	**5.9**	**6.4**	**3.2**	**..**	**8.2**	**4.7**	**6.6**	**23.5**	**9.0**	**6.8**	**9.2**	**7.0**	**27.9**	**10.7**	**10.1**	**5.2**	**..**	**11.3**	**3.9**	**5.1**	**4.5**	**2.2**	**7.5**	**11.0**	**15.8**	**14.6**	**9.1**	**6.3**	**9.5**	**7.9**
	2013 Q1	5.9	4.4	6.7	6.2	3.2	..	8.6	4.8	7.0	25.7	9.4	7.5	9.1	6.9	30.4	10.8	10.0	5.5	..	13.2	-	5.0	5.1	2.4	7.7	12.0	17.5	15.1	10.5	6.9	11.0	7.6
	2013 Q2	5.6	4.0	6.8	6.2	3.0	..	8.2	4.4	6.5	25.2	7.5	7.9	8.7	6.7	30.5	10.3	10.5	5.6	..	11.9	-	5.1	5.3	2.5	7.4	11.3	16.4	14.5	10.1	7.2	9.6	7.3
	2013 Q3	5.4	4.8	7.1	7.0	3.4	..	8.5	4.4	6.4	24.9	7.4	6.4	8.6	7.1	30.6	10.0	9.8	-	..	11.5	-	5.6	5.6	2.9	6.8	10.9	16.0	14.6	10.0	5.9	11.2	7.4
	2013 Q4	5.4	4.7	6.7	5.4	2.5	..	8.1	4.4	6.2	25.0	8.2	7.0	9.2	6.3	31.2	9.3	9.0	4.4	..	13.0	4.4	4.8	5.7	2.4	6.9	10.6	16.1	14.2	9.7	5.5	11.3	6.5
	2013	**5.6**	**4.5**	**6.8**	**6.2**	**3.0**	**8.7**	**8.4**	**4.5**	**6.5**	**25.2**	**8.1**	**7.2**	**8.9**	**6.7**	**30.7**	**10.1**	**9.8**	**4.9**	**..**	**12.4**	**3.9**	**5.1**	**5.4**	**2.6**	**7.2**	**11.2**	**16.5**	**14.6**	**10.1**	**6.4**	**10.8**	**7.2**
	2014 Q1	6.9	4.9	6.9	5.9	3.2	..	8.1	4.5	6.8	24.9	7.4	7.9	8.9	5.9	30.7	8.4	8.9	-	..	13.8	-	5.0	6.5	2.4	6.8	11.1	15.4	14.0	10.8	6.5	11.6	6.4
	2014 Q2	5.9	4.3	6.0	6.0	3.1	..	7.4	4.0	5.9	24.0	5.4	8.5	8.3	5.6	30.0	8.3	8.7	6.0	..	13.0	-	5.0	6.0	2.4	6.1	9.8	14.7	13.5	10.1	6.6	10.6	6.1
	2014 Q3	5.9	4.6	6.7	6.5	4.1	..	7.4	4.3	5.8	23.9	7.1	6.7	8.8	5.7	29.0	7.7	9.2	4.0	..	12.4	5.5	5.4	5.6	2.9	6.4	9.1	14.2	13.7	10.4	5.2	12.7	6.7
	2014 Q4	5.9	4.2	6.3	5.3	2.9	..	6.9	4.0	5.3	23.5	6.7	7.0	9.2	5.0	29.3	7.3	7.5	-	..	14.0	-	4.7	5.7	2.4	6.7	8.8	14.0	13.6	10.0	5.2	13.1	5.5
	2014	**6.1**	**4.5**	**6.5**	**5.9**	**3.3**	**..**	**7.4**	**4.2**	**6.0**	**24.1**	**6.7**	**7.5**	**8.8**	**5.5**	**29.8**	**7.9**	**8.6**	**4.5**	**..**	**13.3**	**4.0**	**5.0**	**5.9**	**2.5**	**6.5**	**9.7**	**14.6**	**13.7**	**10.3**	**5.9**	**12.0**	**6.1**
Foreign-born.	2010 Q1	6.9	8.5	17.3	9.6	9.8	..	9.9	11.4	12.8	25.9	19.6	16.2	16.6	8.8	18.3	10.7	10.8	-	5.4	14.1	8.3	5.8	8.7	7.5	8.5	15.3	15.9	-	8.5	16.3	16.5	10.3
	2010 Q2	6.3	8.4	16.5	9.8	8.8	..	10.5	10.9	11.8	26.0	24.8	17.4	14.8	9.0	16.8	8.1	13.2	-	4.3	13.1	-	7.1	9.0	7.5	7.8	-	17.0	-	9.5	18.3	10.4	8.6
	2010 Q3	5.5	7.7	19.2	11.0	8.7	..	9.4	9.9	12.0	26.4	24.4	15.4	15.8	9.2	16.3	7.6	13.9	13.8	5.5	11.8	6.6	4.6	7.8	7.1	7.3	5.4	17.3	-	10.5	16.2	15.1	9.4
	2010 Q4	5.9	8.3	16.2	9.2	7.9	..	8.1	10.7	11.9	27.2	18.4	14.1	16.6	9.2	20.1	-	14.8	-	6.0	13.5	-	8.0	7.4	6.0	7.4	-	19.0	-	10.7	16.5	14.2	9.8
	2010	**6.1**	**8.2**	**17.3**	**9.9**	**8.8**	**..**	**9.5**	**10.7**	**12.1**	**26.4**	**21.8**	**15.8**	**15.9**	**9.0**	**17.8**	**8.2**	**13.2**	**10.4**	**5.3**	**13.1**	**6.5**	**6.4**	**8.2**	**7.0**	**7.7**	**11.0**	**17.3**	**16.7**	**9.8**	**16.8**	**14.1**	**9.5**
	2011 Q1	6.5	9.5	12.8	9.4	8.1	..	11.6	9.6	15.2	29.6	22.2	16.9	17.2	9.0	23.6	-	13.8	-	4.4	13.2	9.5	12.4	8.6	7.3	7.3	-	17.9	-	13.5	16.7	15.1	9.6
	2011 Q2	6.2	7.8	14.9	9.1	6.3	..	10.8	8.9	15.7	28.6	20.0	12.3	14.8	9.0	19.7	11.0	14.1	14.4	4.2	13.9	9.8	9.2	8.5	7.3	6.2	10.7	16.2	27.4	13.8	17.2	15.9	9.1
	2011 Q3	5.9	8.1	16.3	9.9	7.8	..	-	8.7	15.1	29.0	-	-	15.6	10.3	22.8	-	14.6	-	4.6	12.2	-	4.0	8.4	6.4	7.9	-	14.0	-	-	15.5	12.3	10.1
	2011 Q4	5.3	9.9	14.6	9.4	7.6	..	-	8.6	-	31.7	-	-	17.0	10.7	27.0	-	14.6	-	4.5	16.5	-	8.5	8.6	-	5.9	-	15.6	-	-	14.3	-	9.2
	2011	**6.0**	**8.8**	**14.6**	**9.5**	**7.5**	**7.7**	**10.9**	**9.0**	**15.1**	**29.7**	**17.9**	**14.2**	**16.1**	**9.7**	**23.3**	**10.5**	**14.3**	**10.4**	**4.5**	**14.0**	**8.4**	**8.2**	**8.5**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**14.5**	**15.9**	**20.9**	**14.0**	**15.9**	**13.6**	**9.5**
	2012 Q1	6.3	9.3	15.8	9.0	7.6	..	11.0	9.0	16.9	33.4	11.1	15.7	16.0	11.0	32.2	13.0	14.6	-	..	17.1	7.7	5.4	11.0	6.2	8.8	-	18.0	-	13.9	15.0	11.2	9.4
	2012 Q2	6.0	7.6	16.0	8.5	7.4	..	10.1	8.0	15.9	32.3	12.0	14.4	16.3	10.2	31.8	9.2	14.8	-	..	14.8	6.3	7.7	10.4	5.2	7.6	-	16.3	-	14.3	15.9	13.6	8.5
	2012 Q3	5.8	8.2	15.2	8.9	7.9	..	12.0	8.0	15.3	30.5	13.6	13.1	15.3	10.9	32.0	8.5	15.5	-	..	13.8	9.9	6.3	9.6	5.9	7.7	12.8	19.0	-	14.2	14.7	13.6	9.0
	2012 Q4	5.9	7.7	16.7	8.1	8.8	..	-	8.1	15.7	33.5	-	-	16.8	10.1	35.0	-	14.2	-	..	16.3	-	6.6	11.2	7.9	8.3	-	21.1	-	-	14.9	11.9	9.0
	2012	**6.0**	**8.2**	**15.9**	**8.6**	**7.9**	**..**	**11.2**	**8.2**	**15.9**	**32.4**	**11.2**	**13.8**	**16.1**	**10.6**	**32.7**	**9.2**	**14.8**	**9.9**	**..**	**15.5**	**7.8**	**6.5**	**10.5**	**6.3**	**8.1**	**11.7**	**18.6**	**9.1**	**14.5**	**15.1**	**12.6**	**9.0**
	2013 Q1	6.4	9.9	15.4	8.4	8.9	..	9.9	8.1	14.5	34.9	9.4	16.1	17.3	10.1	39.3	10.6	15.1	-	..	18.2	7.7	5.9	12.8	9.6	8.0	-	22.4	-	25.9	16.2	8.3	8.8
	2013 Q2	6.1	8.7	14.9	8.2	7.5	..	9.8	8.3	13.3	34.4	12.9	13.4	15.5	9.4	38.6	12.9	15.4	-	..	17.8	9.2	6.3	11.8	7.7	6.5	21.1	23.2	-	20.7	15.4	12.6	7.2
	2013 Q3	6.0	8.9	16.4	8.6	8.0	..	9.7	7.7	11.5	32.8	11.7	15.9	15.4	10.5	39.3	14.1	14.5	-	..	15.6	7.1	7.1	11.4	8.7	7.1	24.6	19.4	-	19.1	15.7	12.7	7.4
	2013 Q4	5.7	9.8	17.3	8.0	8.8	..	9.5	7.6	14.7	34.2	9.0	15.7	17.2	9.1	38.5	14.2	13.2	-	..	18.5	10.6	7.8	12.7	7.3	7.2	20.9	19.2	-	20.6	15.8	12.2	7.1
	2013	**6.1**	**9.3**	**16.0**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**3.7**	**9.7**	**7.9**	**13.5**	**34.1**	**10.8**	**15.2**	**16.4**	**9.8**	**38.9**	**12.8**	**14.5**	**8.1**	**..**	**17.5**	**8.6**	**6.8**	**12.2**	**8.3**	**7.2**	**21.1**	**21.0**	**9.5**	**21.4**	**15.8**	**11.5**	**7.6**
	2014 Q1	6.9	10.1	14.9	8.4	9.3	..	8.9	7.8	16.4	35.1	10.8	15.6	16.3	9.5	39.4	12.8	14.0	-	..	18.5	-	5.6	13.1	9.4	8.6	18.1	17.4	-	20.8	17.1	-	7.8
	2014 Q2	6.7	8.3	14.3	8.4	8.0	..	-	7.3	13.6	32.6	-	18.3	15.5	8.3	35.3	-	13.8	-	..	15.7	-	9.0	12.2	7.0	7.9	-	16.1	-	-	17.3	-	6.2
	2014 Q3	6.6	9.1	17.5	9.4	7.7	..	9.3	7.0	12.8	31.1	7.4	16.0	14.2	7.7	33.2	8.8	12.3	-	..	15.7	9.0	5.6	11.4	10.7	7.1	17.5	17.6	-	10.9	15.1	21.1	6.4
	2014 Q4	6.4	10.4	18.2	7.2	8.2	..	-	7.5	13.0	31.4	-	-	16.8	7.5	33.8	-	10.8	-	..	19.5	-	4.0	11.8	-	6.4	-	15.6	-	-	15.3	-	5.9
	2014	**6.6**	**9.5**	**16.3**	**8.4**	**8.3**	**..**	**8.8**	**7.4**	**13.9**	**32.6**	**9.7**	**17.2**	**15.7**	**8.2**	**35.4**	**8.3**	**12.7**	**8.0**	**..**	**17.4**	**7.3**	**6.1**	**12.1**	**8.4**	**7.5**	**14.8**	**16.7**	**9.1**	**15.7**	**16.2**	**14.7**	**6.6**

Notes: Data refer to the active population aged 15-64. Data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. Comparisons should therefore be made for the same quarters of each year, and not for successive quarters within a given year.

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

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Table 2.A1.3. **Quarterly participation rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2010-14**

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Men + Women

		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LUX	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2010 Q1	77.9	74.2	68.5	77.1	83.2	..	69.8	77.4	80.0	71.8	74.0	73.4	70.8	75.6	66.8	61.2	68.5	82.8	62.1	61.3	62.1	62.8	79.3	78.1	79.1	64.9	73.2	68.4	71.3	79.1	50.3	72.2
	2010 Q2	78.0	74.8	67.6	79.0	82.5	..	69.9	77.2	80.3	72.2	73.4	76.6	70.7	75.6	67.0	61.7	69.4	86.6	62.8	61.4	62.0	63.8	79.3	79.1	78.5	65.3	73.0	68.5	71.4	81.5	52.5	72.5
	2010 Q3	77.9	76.1	68.4	79.6	83.3	..	70.4	77.4	80.3	72.2	72.9	74.9	71.3	76.4	66.9	62.2	69.5	85.0	63.7	60.4	63.7	63.6	79.4	78.5	78.7	65.8	73.0	69.0	71.6	81.3	52.9	72.7
	2010 Q4	78.3	75.2	68.8	77.9	83.1	..	70.3	77.7	79.7	72.4	73.5	73.3	70.6	75.9	66.8	61.9	68.6	83.9	63.4	61.4	62.4	62.6	79.3	78.1	79.1	65.4	72.8	68.9	71.4	79.4	51.5	71.8
	2010	**78.0**	**75.1**	**68.3**	**78.4**	**83.0**	**..**	**70.1**	**77.4**	**80.1**	**72.2**	**73.5**	**74.6**	**70.8**	**75.9**	**66.9**	**61.8**	**69.0**	**84.6**	**63.0**	**61.1**	**62.6**	**63.2**	**79.3**	**78.5**	**78.9**	**65.3**	**73.0**	**68.7**	**71.4**	**80.3**	**51.8**	**72.3**
	2011 Q1	78.1	74.3	66.9	77.4	83.6	..	70.0	77.6	80.1	72.4	73.9	73.8	70.4	75.6	66.5	61.5	68.0	83.5	62.7	61.1	62.2	62.4	79.1	77.6	79.1	65.2	73.0	68.5	69.6	79.8	51.4	71.4
	2011 Q2	77.9	74.9	67.7	79.2	83.3	..	70.4	77.7	80.3	72.7	74.4	77.2	70.5	75.6	66.4	62.1	69.0	87.0	63.0	60.9	60.4	63.3	79.3	78.2	78.4	65.7	73.0	68.5	69.8	82.3	53.9	71.7
	2011 Q3	77.8	76.0	67.9	79.5	83.5	..	70.7	78.1	80.7	73.0	75.2	75.6	71.1	76.2	66.4	62.7	68.9	84.4	63.3	60.7	62.6	63.7	79.7	78.5	78.2	66.1	72.8	68.8	70.9	82.0	54.5	72.2
	2011 Q4	77.9	75.2	67.9	77.6	83.9	..	70.6	78.4	79.9	72.8	74.1	73.8	71.0	76.2	66.4	62.6	68.8	82.7	62.8	61.9	61.2	64.4	80.3	78.1	78.9	66.1	72.3	69.0	70.8	80.3	52.7	71.3
	2011	**77.9**	**75.1**	**67.6**	**78.5**	**83.6**	**61.7**	**70.4**	**78.0**	**80.2**	**72.7**	**74.4**	**75.1**	**70.8**	**75.9**	**66.4**	**62.2**	**68.7**	**84.4**	**62.9**	**61.1**	**61.6**	**63.5**	**79.6**	**78.1**	**78.7**	**65.7**	**72.8**	**68.7**	**70.3**	**81.1**	**53.1**	**71.7**
	2012 Q1	77.9	74.5	67.1	77.1	83.2	..	70.6	77.5	79.7	72.9	74.5	74.0	70.7	76.1	66.6	62.5	68.3	82.9	..	62.5	61.6	63.3	80.4	78.2	79.0	65.9	72.4	69.4	70.0	80.2	51.2	71.0
	2012 Q2	77.8	75.7	67.6	79.0	82.8	..	71.2	77.6	80.1	73.3	74.4	77.3	71.1	76.3	66.7	63.3	68.8	86.9	..	62.9	62.6	64.6	80.4	78.9	78.1	66.4	72.7	69.3	69.4	82.6	53.9	71.6
	2012 Q3	77.6	77.0	68.3	79.4	84.1	..	72.1	78.1	79.7	73.5	75.2	76.2	71.7	76.9	66.7	64.2	69.3	85.5	..	62.2	64.7	64.9	80.6	78.8	77.8	66.9	72.9	69.6	70.7	82.5	54.2	72.0
	2012 Q4	77.9	75.9	68.2	77.8	83.9	..	72.2	78.2	78.9	73.2	73.9	73.7	71.8	77.0	66.8	64.0	68.5	83.2	..	63.1	63.6	64.0	80.8	78.3	77.4	66.8	72.2	69.4	70.9	80.8	54.1	71.4
	2012	**77.8**	**75.8**	**67.8**	**78.3**	**83.5**	**..**	**71.5**	**77.8**	**79.6**	**73.2**	**74.5**	**75.3**	**71.3**	**76.6**	**66.7**	**63.5**	**68.7**	**84.6**	**..**	**62.7**	**63.1**	**64.2**	**80.5**	**78.6**	**78.1**	**66.5**	**72.5**	**69.4**	**70.3**	**81.5**	**53.4**	**71.5**
	2013 Q1	77.9	75.2	67.4	77.3	84.0	..	72.2	78.0	79.1	73.3	74.7	74.1	71.3	76.6	66.4	63.2	68.4	82.8	..	62.6	61.9	63.2	80.9	78.2	78.2	66.3	72.0	70.0	70.2	81.3	53.0	70.9
	2013 Q2	77.9	76.2	68.7	78.9	83.2	..	72.7	78.2	79.2	73.3	75.1	77.5	71.6	76.6	66.8	64.4	69.7	87.6	..	62.4	62.6	64.4	81.2	78.8	77.8	66.8	72.1	69.6	70.2	83.4	55.3	71.5
	2013 Q3	77.6	77.4	69.1	79.3	83.7	..	73.1	78.4	79.6	73.5	74.8	75.4	71.8	77.3	66.7	65.1	69.7	87.8	..	61.9	62.4	64.4	81.2	78.8	78.6	67.4	72.4	69.9	71.3	83.4	55.3	71.7
	2013 Q4	77.8	76.2	68.1	77.9	84.3	..	73.1	78.6	78.1	73.5	75.0	73.8	71.6	77.0	66.3	65.2	69.2	84.7	..	63.0	64.6	64.7	81.0	78.0	79.7	67.4	72.8	69.8	70.0	81.9	54.0	70.7
	2013	**77.8**	**76.2**	**68.3**	**78.4**	**83.8**	**62.8**	**72.8**	**78.3**	**79.0**	**73.4**	**74.9**	**75.2**	**71.6**	**76.9**	**66.5**	**64.5**	**69.3**	**85.6**	**..**	**62.5**	**62.9**	**64.1**	**81.1**	**78.5**	**78.6**	**67.0**	**72.3**	**69.8**	**70.4**	**82.5**	**54.4**	**71.2**
	2014 Q1	77.7	75.5	68.2	77.2	83.6	..	72.9	78.3	78.0	73.1	74.3	74.2	71.6	76.9	66.5	65.9	68.8	83.8	..	63.0	65.0	63.6	80.5	77.7	79.9	67.5	72.4	70.1	70.3	81.9	53.5	70.7
	2014 Q2	77.5	76.0	68.0	78.8	83.5	..	73.0	78.2	78.5	73.4	75.5	77.8	71.6	76.8	66.5	66.6	69.3	88.1	..	62.7	62.9	63.7	80.5	78.8	79.1	67.5	72.6	70.0	71.6	83.8	55.8	71.4
	2014 Q3	77.4	76.9	68.8	79.2	84.7	..	73.7	78.7	79.7	73.4	76.1	75.8	71.8	77.4	66.6	67.5	70.2	86.3	..	62.7	65.4	63.8	80.9	78.9	79.4	68.2	72.7	70.4	71.9	84.0	56.0	71.5
	2014 Q4	77.6	76.1	68.9	77.6	85.4	..	74.0	78.7	79.4	73.7	75.3	74.3	72.2	77.2	66.3	67.3	69.7	85.0	..	63.9	64.0	63.4	80.8	78.1	81.1	68.2	72.5	70.6	71.7	81.9	55.2	70.9
	2014	**77.6**	**76.1**	**68.5**	**78.2**	**84.3**	**..**	**73.4**	**78.5**	**78.9**	**73.4**	**75.3**	**75.5**	**71.8**	**77.1**	**66.5**	**66.8**	**69.5**	**85.8**	**..**	**63.1**	**64.3**	**63.6**	**80.7**	**78.4**	**79.9**	**67.8**	**72.5**	**70.3**	**71.4**	**82.9**	**55.1**	**71.1**
Foreign-born	2010 Q1	72.4	70.3	63.2	75.6	80.1	..	71.4	72.1	73.6	80.4	74.5	74.0	67.4	71.4	75.9	71.4	70.7	89.0	67.6	70.0	75.6	51.6	69.2	75.8	73.7	54.3	80.2	64.1	74.0	72.2	56.3	74.6
	2010 Q2	71.8	71.2	63.2	76.9	81.4	..	73.0	72.7	74.4	80.5	76.0	76.1	67.9	72.5	76.0	71.3	71.8	88.7	68.8	70.5	73.9	51.4	71.0	76.0	73.8	55.7	80.6	63.4	74.2	73.6	57.2	75.4
	2010 Q3	72.3	72.3	64.9	77.4	81.9	..	74.7	73.2	74.7	80.8	79.8	72.3	67.8	73.6	76.4	71.7	71.6	83.4	69.7	69.0	74.9	53.2	70.6	75.0	72.9	59.5	80.8	61.9	69.3	74.2	55.7	75.1
	2010 Q4	73.7	72.0	64.6	75.6	80.6	..	74.4	72.4	72.0	79.8	76.9	69.9	68.1	72.6	75.7	68.5	71.1	84.6	69.3	69.4	75.6	54.7	70.7	74.5	74.5	59.5	82.3	66.8	71.3	72.9	57.7	74.8
	2010	**72.6**	**71.5**	**64.0**	**76.4**	**81.0**	**..**	**73.3**	**72.6**	**73.7**	**80.4**	**76.8**	**73.0**	**67.8**	**72.5**	**76.0**	**70.7**	**71.3**	**86.4**	**68.9**	**69.7**	**75.0**	**52.7**	**70.4**	**75.3**	**73.8**	**57.0**	**81.0**	**64.0**	**72.2**	**73.2**	**56.8**	**75.0**
	2011 Q1	74.0	71.8	61.4	74.7	80.1	..	73.9	72.9	70.9	79.4	75.8	69.3	68.4	72.8	75.3	68.3	70.2	86.1	68.7	69.6	77.6	54.3	70.6	74.4	76.0	59.0	82.4	66.3	71.1	73.8	56.9	74.2
	2011 Q2	73.5	71.9	62.7	75.6	80.6	..	73.9	74.2	72.0	80.4	75.5	72.9	68.2	73.1	74.9	68.7	71.7	89.2	69.7	70.6	75.1	55.5	69.2	77.2	74.9	61.3	82.8	70.4	70.8	75.1	56.2	74.3
	2011 Q3	73.7	71.8	61.5	76.4	81.3	..	73.5	74.2	73.9	79.7	79.2	72.7	67.5	73.8	74.2	70.0	72.2	86.4	69.5	68.2	74.0	57.1	69.3	76.4	74.9	66.3	82.4	72.8	68.7	75.0	54.4	74.1
	2011 Q4	73.3	72.5	62.2	75.6	81.7	..	73.6	73.8	71.8	79.4	77.6	73.3	66.9	73.1	74.7	70.1	71.2	82.5	69.2	69.5	73.7	58.7	70.8	76.1	76.0	65.0	82.0	72.8	68.9	74.6	55.9	74.7
	2011	**73.6**	**72.0**	**61.9**	**75.6**	**80.9**	**72.4**	**73.7**	**73.8**	**72.1**	**79.7**	**77.1**	**72.0**	**67.7**	**73.2**	**74.8**	**69.3**	**71.3**	**85.8**	**69.3**	**69.5**	**75.1**	**56.4**	**70.0**	**76.0**	**75.4**	**62.7**	**82.4**	**70.4**	**69.9**	**74.6**	**55.9**	**74.3**
	2012 Q1	73.9	71.1	62.3	75.1	81.5	..	73.1	73.7	72.4	79.8	76.5	72.8	68.0	72.3	74.1	70.3	70.9	84.7	..	70.0	76.2	57.2	70.9	75.2	77.1	61.3	83.0	70.5	71.1	73.9	51.7	73.7
	2012 Q2	73.8	72.6	61.2	76.8	81.7	..	73.1	74.4	71.5	79.6	78.5	75.5	68.0	72.7	74.2	73.6	71.7	91.0	..	70.3	75.0	58.8	71.3	77.7	75.8	66.0	82.9	70.6	70.8	75.7	52.2	73.6
	2012 Q3	73.7	72.6	62.4	77.5	82.1	..	74.5	74.5	72.4	79.3	78.2	75.2	68.2	74.1	75.7	74.6	71.4	87.3	..	68.4	77.0	56.8	71.7	76.3	76.2	70.8	82.5	73.0	72.6	75.3	53.1	73.7
	2012 Q4	74.0	71.8	64.1	76.8	82.1	..	74.5	74.5	70.4	79.6	75.6	73.9	68.4	74.0	76.0	75.5	70.5	-	..	70.0	76.8	58.7	70.6	75.3	76.1	68.7	81.1	-	72.5	74.7	53.1	73.5
	2012	**73.9**	**72.0**	**62.5**	**76.6**	**81.9**	**..**	**73.8**	**74.3**	**71.7**	**79.6**	**77.2**	**74.3**	**68.1**	**73.3**	**75.0**	**73.6**	**71.1**	**87.3**	**..**	**69.7**	**76.2**	**57.9**	**71.1**	**76.1**	**76.3**	**66.4**	**82.4**	**72.0**	**71.7**	**74.9**	**52.5**	**73.7**
	2013 Q1	74.6	72.4	64.6	76.2	81.9	..	74.3	74.1	71.5	79.7	78.3	73.3	67.8	73.6	76.5	76.5	70.7	86.5	..	70.7	76.8	58.0	70.1	75.3	76.3	67.3	80.1	76.6	71.0	74.3	51.9	73.3
	2013 Q2	74.5	72.3	62.1	77.4	82.3	..	76.1	74.5	72.4	78.8	79.6	77.0	67.9	73.5	76.5	73.9	72.1	88.8	..	70.0	77.0	56.5	70.1	76.2	76.1	66.7	80.7	73.4	72.3	76.2	54.1	73.6
	2013 Q3	73.9	73.1	64.3	78.2	82.4	..	76.8	74.8	71.9	78.8	75.1	74.7	67.8	74.9	77.2	75.1	72.9	-	..	68.4	78.5	59.7	70.9	77.1	75.6	69.4	79.9	-	71.7	75.6	52.5	74.0
	2013 Q4	73.6	71.6	63.7	76.0	82.3	..	77.4	73.9	71.5	78.4	74.4	72.9	68.6	74.3	76.6	75.4	71.8	-	..	69.8	76.9	57.6	71.7	76.4	77.1	66.7	79.3	73.3	71.0	74.7	50.1	73.1
	2013	**74.2**	**72.3**	**63.7**	**76.9**	**82.2**	**77.2**	**76.2**	**74.3**	**71.8**	**78.9**	**76.9**	**74.4**	**68.0**	**74.1**	**76.7**	**75.2**	**71.9**	**87.4**	**..**	**69.7**	**77.3**	**58.0**	**70.7**	**76.2**	**76.3**	**67.5**	**80.0**	**74.4**	**71.5**	**75.2**	**52.1**	**73.5**
	2014 Q1	74.0	71.1	63.4	75.2	82.4	..	77.6	73.8	71.3	78.4	72.0	71.5	68.3	74.4	77.0	75.9	71.3	86.9	..	70.2	77.0	56.6	70.7	75.8	77.9	76.5	80.0	70.0	68.5	74.6	62.2	73.5
	2014 Q2	74.1	72.7	65.1	76.6	83.3	..	78.1	73.9	72.7	78.6	74.7	75.0	67.9	75.0	77.3	73.0	71.4	90.5	..	70.0	78.3	59.4	70.9	75.6	76.1	75.6	80.0	70.3	68.4	76.7	63.3	73.3
	2014 Q3	74.1	73.0	63.7	77.1	82.2	..	76.4	75.1	74.6	78.1	77.2	72.7	67.2	75.2	77.0	75.0	71.0	88.3	..	69.1	75.8	56.1	69.0	75.5	76.0	68.3	80.6	72.8	65.8	77.1	59.8	73.5
	2014 Q4	74.5	72.1	64.1	76.1	82.7	..	77.0	74.2	72.7	79.0	76.2	72.6	67.8	74.3	76.0	75.7	69.5	86.6	..	70.0	79.1	57.2	71.2	76.4	77.1	65.4	80.3	72.3	64.8	75.6	60.0	73.2
	2014	**74.2**	**72.2**	**64.1**	**76.3**	**82.6**	**..**	**77.3**	**74.2**	**72.8**	**78.5**	**74.9**	**72.9**	**67.8**	**74.7**	**76.8**	**74.9**	**70.8**	**88.0**	**..**	**69.8**	**77.6**	**57.3**	**70.5**	**75.8**	**76.8**	**71.6**	**80.2**	**71.3**	**66.9**	**76.0**	**61.3**	**73.4**

Table 2.A1.3. **Quarterly participation rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2010-14** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Men

		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LUX	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2010 Q1	83.6	78.7	73.2	79.6	87.9	..	78.1	82.1	82.8	79.1	76.6	75.0	74.7	81.0	77.1	67.0	75.8	86.1	65.5	72.3	69.5	82.1	84.5	80.1	84.4	71.7	77.6	75.7	75.2	80.9	73.4	76.5
	2010 Q2	83.5	80.0	73.1	82.0	87.6	..	78.3	82.1	83.0	79.7	75.9	78.2	74.5	81.2	77.1	67.7	76.6	89.5	66.3	72.2	69.5	83.0	84.5	81.4	83.9	71.9	77.1	76.0	74.5	83.5	75.1	77.0
	2010 Q3	83.4	81.3	73.6	82.8	88.3	..	78.9	82.2	83.1	79.6	76.3	76.9	74.9	82.1	76.9	68.1	76.8	86.9	66.9	71.2	71.9	82.9	84.7	80.7	84.1	72.6	77.1	76.2	75.7	83.3	75.7	77.1
	2010 Q4	83.9	80.3	73.5	80.6	88.1	..	78.6	82.3	83.1	79.1	77.2	74.9	74.4	81.6	76.6	67.8	75.4	87.1	65.8	71.9	69.7	82.0	84.2	80.3	84.6	72.4	77.1	76.3	75.2	81.4	74.2	75.8
	2010	**83.6**	**80.1**	**73.4**	**81.3**	**88.0**	**..**	**78.5**	**82.2**	**83.0**	**79.4**	**76.5**	**76.2**	**74.7**	**81.5**	**76.9**	**67.7**	**76.1**	**87.4**	**66.1**	**71.9**	**70.1**	**82.5**	**84.4**	**80.6**	**84.3**	**72.2**	**77.2**	**76.0**	**75.1**	**82.3**	**74.6**	**76.6**
	2011 Q1	83.7	78.4	71.7	80.0	88.3	..	78.0	82.3	83.1	79.2	78.0	75.7	74.2	80.9	76.3	67.4	75.1	86.2	65.7	71.7	68.6	81.7	83.9	79.1	84.1	72.0	77.5	76.1	73.3	81.3	74.3	75.4
	2011 Q2	83.3	79.8	72.6	82.1	87.9	..	78.6	82.2	83.0	79.3	77.2	79.4	74.3	80.9	76.2	68.1	76.0	89.2	66.5	71.4	67.5	82.3	83.9	79.7	84.1	72.6	77.3	76.6	73.2	84.0	76.1	75.8
	2011 Q3	82.9	81.0	71.9	82.9	88.6	..	78.8	82.5	83.3	79.6	77.8	77.4	74.8	81.7	76.0	68.8	76.0	86.8	66.9	71.3	68.5	82.8	84.4	80.4	83.9	73.1	77.4	76.6	74.5	83.7	77.1	76.5
	2011 Q4	83.2	79.9	72.8	80.5	88.4	..	78.5	82.8	82.7	79.1	77.5	75.8	74.6	81.5	75.4	68.5	76.1	86.6	65.5	72.0	66.9	82.9	84.9	80.3	84.2	72.8	76.8	76.9	73.6	81.9	75.3	75.6
	2011	**83.3**	**79.8**	**72.3**	**81.4**	**88.3**	**75.8**	**78.5**	**82.4**	**83.0**	**79.3**	**77.6**	**77.1**	**74.5**	**81.3**	**76.0**	**68.2**	**75.8**	**87.2**	**66.2**	**71.6**	**67.9**	**82.4**	**84.3**	**79.9**	**84.1**	**72.6**	**77.2**	**76.5**	**73.7**	**82.7**	**75.7**	**75.8**
	2012 Q1	83.1	78.2	71.8	79.5	87.8	..	78.5	82.0	82.1	78.7	77.4	75.5	74.4	81.2	75.6	68.3	75.3	85.7	..	72.5	67.3	82.1	85.0	80.4	84.4	72.5	76.3	77.1	72.2	81.5	72.9	75.1
	2012 Q2	82.8	80.3	72.7	81.9	87.4	..	79.1	82.0	82.3	79.3	77.0	79.2	74.8	81.5	75.7	69.2	76.0	88.6	..	72.9	69.2	83.1	84.8	80.9	83.2	73.2	76.8	76.9	72.2	83.9	75.3	76.0
	2012 Q3	82.7	81.3	72.7	82.6	89.2	..	79.9	82.6	82.0	79.4	78.9	77.4	75.4	82.2	75.5	69.9	76.7	87.5	..	72.4	69.3	83.6	85.0	80.7	82.6	73.8	77.0	77.3	74.1	83.9	76.1	76.6
	2012 Q4	83.1	80.3	72.5	80.6	89.0	..	79.7	82.5	81.8	78.7	78.0	75.5	75.2	81.9	75.7	70.0	75.3	85.1	..	73.0	69.6	82.5	85.1	80.1	82.7	73.6	76.0	77.2	74.6	82.3	75.9	75.8
	2012	**82.9**	**80.0**	**72.4**	**81.2**	**88.4**	**..**	**79.3**	**82.3**	**82.1**	**79.0**	**77.8**	**76.9**	**75.0**	**81.7**	**75.6**	**69.3**	**75.8**	**86.7**	**..**	**72.7**	**68.9**	**82.8**	**85.0**	**80.5**	**83.2**	**73.3**	**76.5**	**77.1**	**73.3**	**82.9**	**75.1**	**75.9**
	2013 Q1	83.2	79.0	71.7	79.4	88.3	..	79.7	82.0	82.0	78.7	78.4	75.1	74.9	81.4	75.4	69.1	75.1	84.4	..	72.3	67.3	81.8	85.1	79.7	83.0	73.2	75.8	77.5	73.3	82.8	74.2	75.3
	2013 Q2	82.9	80.3	73.3	81.6	87.4	..	80.2	82.3	81.1	78.7	78.3	79.3	75.1	81.6	75.8	70.7	76.3	90.3	..	72.1	67.0	82.6	85.6	80.8	82.7	73.9	75.8	77.2	73.5	84.6	76.3	75.8
	2013 Q3	82.8	81.4	72.5	82.3	88.1	..	80.7	82.4	81.4	79.2	78.7	77.3	75.2	82.4	75.8	71.7	76.6	90.8	..	71.9	69.7	82.7	85.7	80.5	83.1	74.4	76.0	77.1	74.3	84.9	76.8	76.2
	2013 Q4	82.9	80.3	72.3	80.5	88.3	..	80.5	82.6	80.3	78.7	78.0	74.8	74.6	82.1	75.3	71.5	76.0	86.9	..	72.6	69.3	82.9	85.4	79.3	84.2	74.1	76.0	76.8	73.3	83.1	75.3	74.7
	2013	**82.9**	**80.3**	**72.5**	**80.9**	**88.0**	**76.0**	**80.3**	**82.3**	**81.2**	**78.8**	**78.3**	**76.6**	**74.9**	**81.9**	**75.6**	**70.7**	**76.0**	**88.0**	**..**	**72.2**	**68.3**	**82.5**	**85.5**	**80.1**	**83.2**	**73.9**	**75.9**	**77.2**	**73.6**	**83.8**	**75.7**	**75.5**
	2014 Q1	82.7	78.9	72.3	79.8	87.3	..	80.4	82.2	80.5	78.2	78.0	75.3	74.7	81.7	75.0	72.2	75.6	87.4	..	72.5	71.5	82.1	85.3	79.4	84.8	74.0	75.9	77.3	72.9	83.1	75.3	74.6
	2014 Q2	82.3	80.0	71.8	81.3	87.3	..	80.8	81.8	81.0	78.6	79.3	78.9	75.0	81.5	74.8	73.0	76.2	91.4	..	72.2	68.1	82.1	85.3	80.5	84.2	74.4	76.1	77.4	74.1	84.9	77.2	75.7
	2014 Q3	82.2	81.3	71.9	82.4	88.3	..	81.3	82.6	82.4	78.8	79.7	76.7	75.3	82.3	74.9	74.0	77.0	88.2	..	72.5	70.0	82.7	85.6	80.6	83.5	75.1	76.2	77.8	75.0	85.0	77.6	76.2
	2014 Q4	82.3	80.1	72.4	80.3	88.1	..	81.3	82.4	81.5	78.8	79.0	75.9	75.5	81.9	74.3	73.7	76.7	86.9	..	73.1	70.2	82.1	85.1	79.3	85.3	74.9	76.0	77.8	75.0	83.4	76.4	74.8
	2014	**82.4**	**80.1**	**72.1**	**81.0**	**87.7**	**..**	**81.0**	**82.3**	**81.3**	**78.6**	**79.0**	**76.7**	**75.1**	**81.8**	**74.8**	**73.2**	**76.4**	**88.5**	**..**	**72.5**	**69.9**	**82.3**	**85.3**	**80.0**	**84.4**	**74.6**	**76.0**	**77.6**	**74.3**	**84.1**	**76.6**	**75.3**
Foreign-born	2010 Q1	81.4	78.1	72.1	81.3	88.4	..	81.9	83.1	84.4	86.8	74.9	80.2	76.2	80.4	90.1	76.5	80.2	-	72.6	83.8	83.7	68.9	76.6	80.6	81.8	67.9	84.2	82.8	79.7	78.5	72.0	85.5
	2010 Q2	80.4	79.8	74.3	83.0	89.6	..	83.4	82.8	79.9	87.5	77.6	85.4	77.2	81.8	89.9	73.7	81.0	-	74.8	84.9	82.1	69.6	79.3	81.8	82.2	67.2	83.8	-	78.0	80.3	74.9	86.5
	2010 Q3	80.8	81.1	74.8	84.2	90.1	..	85.3	83.7	76.7	87.7	81.4	81.1	77.4	83.4	90.6	73.6	81.1	86.5	75.9	84.8	82.9	74.5	78.8	80.1	80.9	61.8	84.6	79.9	75.6	80.7	73.1	86.5
	2010 Q4	81.9	79.9	74.6	82.5	88.7	..	84.7	83.0	77.2	86.8	83.4	78.1	77.0	82.5	89.9	75.4	80.3	85.7	74.4	84.6	84.0	76.3	79.7	80.0	82.2	69.6	86.2	81.6	76.9	80.0	74.5	85.3
	2010	**81.1**	**79.7**	**74.0**	**82.8**	**89.2**	**..**	**83.8**	**83.1**	**79.4**	**87.2**	**79.3**	**81.2**	**77.0**	**82.0**	**90.1**	**74.8**	**80.7**	**89.3**	**74.4**	**84.5**	**83.2**	**72.3**	**78.6**	**80.6**	**81.8**	**66.9**	**84.7**	**81.7**	**77.5**	**79.9**	**73.6**	**86.0**
	2011 Q1	82.6	79.5	72.4	81.1	88.9	..	84.4	83.5	75.5	85.6	81.2	77.7	76.7	82.4	89.0	75.3	78.5	84.6	73.5	83.0	84.6	71.7	78.2	78.0	84.4	65.3	86.5	78.9	76.7	80.2	73.9	85.6
	2011 Q2	81.5	81.5	71.9	82.4	89.7	..	86.0	84.4	76.2	86.1	79.4	80.7	76.9	83.1	88.9	77.3	79.9	88.8	75.5	84.8	82.1	72.0	77.7	82.1	81.2	63.9	85.5	81.7	76.6	81.6	74.6	85.7
	2011 Q3	81.9	80.5	72.8	82.9	90.2	..	86.0	84.0	77.9	86.3	84.8	79.7	76.6	83.1	89.1	82.6	80.9	92.6	76.0	83.3	82.2	69.8	78.5	80.6	81.7	71.8	86.7	86.5	75.4	81.3	71.9	85.5
	2011 Q4	81.6	80.4	73.0	81.8	90.2	..	85.2	84.6	77.2	86.3	83.9	80.0	75.6	82.9	89.0	77.4	79.5	87.0	74.9	83.5	82.4	69.8	79.5	79.8	83.9	79.2	84.6	83.1	74.3	80.8	73.3	85.8
	2011	**81.9**	**80.5**	**72.5**	**82.0**	**89.8**	**82.6**	**85.4**	**84.1**	**76.7**	**86.1**	**82.4**	**79.5**	**76.4**	**82.9**	**89.0**	**78.2**	**79.7**	**88.2**	**75.0**	**83.6**	**82.8**	**70.8**	**78.4**	**80.1**	**82.8**	**69.6**	**85.8**	**82.4**	**75.8**	**81.0**	**73.5**	**85.6**
	2012 Q1	82.9	78.7	73.7	81.7	89.5	..	84.7	84.4	77.8	85.8	82.0	79.0	77.2	83.2	88.2	78.9	79.0	85.1	..	82.7	84.8	69.8	79.5	79.9	84.5	69.3	86.5	77.1	77.2	79.8	71.1	84.9
	2012 Q2	82.4	82.6	70.8	83.3	89.8	..	84.6	84.1	75.5	85.8	86.8	81.1	77.2	83.3	88.0	81.8	79.9	-	..	83.8	82.2	70.9	80.1	82.6	81.6	-	85.7	-	77.0	81.7	69.1	84.7
	2012 Q3	82.0	82.8	72.2	84.2	90.2	..	86.9	84.9	76.2	86.1	83.5	81.5	78.3	84.3	89.6	83.7	79.8	92.5	..	81.3	83.5	67.4	79.7	80.8	82.7	78.0	85.0	80.2	77.7	81.9	75.1	85.2
	2012 Q4	82.9	81.0	74.4	83.0	89.5	..	86.8	84.4	76.0	85.4	81.5	80.4	79.4	83.6	90.0	81.4	80.0	88.8	..	82.2	84.1	69.7	78.7	80.8	82.1	77.6	83.9	-	79.5	81.7	72.0	84.5
	2012	**82.5**	**81.3**	**72.8**	**83.0**	**89.7**	**..**	**85.7**	**84.4**	**76.4**	**85.7**	**83.3**	**80.5**	**78.0**	**83.6**	**88.9**	**81.5**	**79.6**	**90.3**	**..**	**82.5**	**83.7**	**69.4**	**79.5**	**81.0**	**82.7**	**73.6**	**85.3**	**79.7**	**77.8**	**81.3**	**71.9**	**84.9**
	2013 Q1	83.5	81.0	75.1	82.1	89.4	..	86.6	84.0	75.9	85.6	81.4	79.3	78.7	82.6	90.2	83.6	79.3	90.3	..	82.4	84.5	71.1	79.2	80.7	82.2	78.2	82.9	85.0	81.4	80.4	69.8	84.6
	2013 Q2	83.2	82.0	73.0	83.6	89.9	..	86.4	84.2	75.8	84.5	85.4	83.3	79.0	82.6	89.5	83.8	81.0	91.6	..	82.1	83.7	72.6	79.0	81.1	82.3	70.5	83.4	82.1	79.5	82.1	73.2	85.5
	2013 Q3	81.8	82.3	74.3	84.8	90.1	..	87.4	84.5	76.3	85.3	78.8	81.4	79.1	85.1	89.5	85.8	82.2	92.6	..	81.1	86.1	75.4	78.8	80.9	82.4	74.4	82.4	81.4	80.3	81.5	71.2	85.6
	2013 Q4	81.8	79.5	73.4	82.1	90.0	..	87.4	84.0	75.5	84.6	78.4	78.2	79.0	83.6	89.7	85.5	81.2	89.4	..	80.7	85.4	74.1	80.5	81.3	84.2	71.3	82.0	81.1	79.0	80.6	70.4	84.9
	2013	**82.6**	**81.2**	**74.0**	**83.2**	**89.8**	**86.8**	**87.0**	**84.2**	**75.9**	**85.0**	**80.9**	**80.5**	**78.9**	**83.5**	**89.7**	**84.6**	**80.9**	**91.0**	**..**	**81.6**	**84.9**	**73.3**	**79.3**	**81.0**	**82.8**	**73.7**	**82.7**	**82.2**	**80.0**	**81.1**	**71.1**	**85.1**
	2014 Q1	82.4	77.7	74.1	80.7	90.4	..	89.5	83.8	77.6	84.1	80.6	78.3	78.7	83.9	90.3	86.5	80.4	88.4	..	81.5	83.8	72.4	78.8	80.6	84.3	78.6	82.9	82.8	75.3	80.7	73.6	85.0
	2014 Q2	82.1	79.7	75.1	82.6	89.9	..	89.0	83.3	78.3	84.9	83.4	81.7	76.7	84.8	89.6	87.0	80.5	88.8	..	82.1	85.9	76.0	79.7	80.2	82.8	81.6	84.5	83.8	76.6	82.6	75.5	85.5
	2014 Q3	82.1	81.4	73.1	84.1	90.2	..	89.6	84.2	82.0	85.2	82.2	78.3	75.4	84.8	88.9	85.6	80.2	90.1	..	80.8	84.0	69.3	78.0	80.2	82.8	82.8	84.2	83.9	74.0	82.6	82.9	85.6
	2014 Q4	83.2	79.9	74.4	82.8	90.1	..	88.7	84.5	79.9	85.2	80.8	78.4	76.2	82.9	87.1	85.7	78.0	90.1	..	81.2	85.6	74.1	81.5	82.4	83.4	76.4	84.1	84.1	74.3	80.7	81.6	85.0
	2014	**82.4**	**79.7**	**74.2**	**82.6**	**90.1**	**..**	**89.2**	**83.9**	**79.5**	**84.8**	**81.8**	**79.2**	**76.7**	**84.1**	**89.0**	**86.2**	**79.8**	**89.4**	**..**	**81.4**	**84.8**	**73.0**	**79.5**	**80.8**	**83.3**	**79.9**	**83.9**	**83.6**	**75.1**	**81.7**	**78.7**	**85.3**

Table 2.A1.3. **Quarterly participation rates by place of birth and gender in OECD countries, 2010-14** *(cont.)*

Percentage of the population aged 15-64

Women

		AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CHE	CHL	CZE	DEU	DNK	ESP	EST	FIN	FRA	GBR	GRC	HUN	IRL	ISL	ISR	ITA	LUX	MEX	NLD	NOR	NZL	POL	PRT	SVK	SVN	SWE	TUR	USA
Native-born	2010 Q1	72.1	69.7	63.8	74.5	78.4	..	61.2	72.5	77.1	64.2	71.4	71.7	67.0	70.2	56.6	55.7	61.3	79.3	58.5	50.2	54.4	45.4	73.9	76.0	74.1	58.1	69.0	61.1	67.2	77.1	27.8	68.0
	2010 Q2	72.3	69.6	61.9	76.0	77.2	..	61.3	72.3	77.5	64.6	71.0	75.0	67.0	70.0	57.0	55.9	62.1	83.6	59.1	50.5	54.8	46.3	74.0	76.7	73.4	58.7	69.0	61.1	68.2	79.4	30.5	68.3
	2010 Q3	72.4	70.8	63.2	76.3	78.0	..	61.6	72.5	77.5	64.7	69.6	72.9	67.7	70.8	57.2	56.4	62.2	82.9	60.4	49.5	55.4	46.2	74.0	76.3	73.5	59.0	69.0	61.8	67.3	79.2	30.5	68.5
	2010 Q4	72.5	70.0	63.9	75.1	77.9	..	61.9	73.0	76.1	65.3	69.9	71.7	66.8	70.2	57.1	56.2	61.7	80.6	60.9	50.9	54.6	44.9	74.4	75.8	73.9	58.5	68.6	61.6	67.4	77.3	29.3	67.9
	2010	**72.3**	**70.0**	**63.2**	**75.5**	**77.9**	**..**	**61.5**	**72.6**	**77.0**	**64.7**	**70.5**	**72.8**	**67.1**	**70.3**	**57.0**	**56.0**	**61.8**	**81.6**	**59.7**	**50.3**	**54.8**	**45.7**	**74.1**	**76.2**	**73.7**	**58.6**	**68.9**	**61.4**	**67.5**	**78.3**	**29.5**	**68.1**
	2011 Q1	72.4	70.2	62.1	74.9	78.6	..	61.8	72.9	77.0	65.4	70.0	71.8	66.6	70.3	56.9	55.9	61.0	80.7	59.5	50.4	55.6	44.8	74.2	76.0	74.3	58.3	68.7	60.8	65.8	78.3	29.1	67.6
	2011 Q2	72.5	69.9	62.7	76.3	78.5	..	62.1	73.2	77.4	66.0	71.6	74.8	66.8	70.3	56.8	56.4	62.0	84.8	59.5	50.3	53.3	45.9	74.6	76.5	73.1	58.7	68.9	60.4	66.3	80.5	32.2	67.7
	2011 Q3	72.6	71.0	63.8	76.1	78.2	..	62.5	73.6	78.0	66.1	72.7	73.7	67.6	70.8	57.0	56.8	61.8	82.0	59.5	49.9	56.5	46.4	74.8	76.5	72.9	59.1	68.4	61.0	67.1	80.1	32.3	68.0
	2011 Q4	72.7	70.5	63.0	74.7	79.2	..	62.5	74.0	77.0	66.3	70.8	71.7	67.4	71.0	57.6	56.8	61.6	78.6	59.9	51.7	55.4	47.7	75.6	75.8	73.8	59.3	68.0	61.2	67.9	78.5	30.5	67.2
	2011	**72.6**	**70.4**	**62.9**	**75.5**	**78.6**	**49.0**	**62.2**	**73.4**	**77.3**	**65.9**	**71.3**	**73.0**	**67.1**	**70.6**	**57.1**	**56.5**	**61.6**	**81.5**	**59.6**	**50.6**	**55.2**	**46.2**	**74.8**	**76.2**	**73.5**	**58.9**	**68.5**	**60.9**	**66.8**	**79.4**	**31.0**	**67.6**
	2012 Q1	72.6	70.9	62.4	74.5	78.4	..	62.5	72.9	77.1	66.9	71.6	72.4	67.1	71.1	57.7	57.0	61.3	80.0	..	52.5	55.5	46.1	75.6	76.0	73.8	59.2	68.7	61.6	67.7	78.8	29.5	67.0
	2012 Q2	72.8	70.9	62.4	75.9	77.9	..	63.2	73.1	77.8	67.1	71.7	75.3	67.6	71.0	57.9	57.7	61.7	85.2	..	52.9	55.6	47.7	75.7	76.8	73.3	59.6	68.8	61.6	66.5	81.2	32.5	67.4
	2012 Q3	72.4	72.7	63.9	76.0	79.0	..	64.0	73.5	77.2	67.4	71.6	74.9	68.2	71.7	58.0	58.6	61.8	83.5	..	51.9	60.1	48.0	76.0	76.9	73.4	60.1	68.9	62.0	67.3	81.1	32.3	67.7
	2012 Q4	72.7	71.6	63.8	75.0	78.7	..	64.5	73.8	75.9	67.4	69.9	72.0	68.4	72.1	58.1	58.1	61.8	81.3	..	53.2	57.3	47.3	76.5	76.4	72.4	60.1	68.5	61.5	67.1	79.2	32.4	67.2
	2012	**72.6**	**71.5**	**63.1**	**75.4**	**78.5**	**..**	**63.6**	**73.3**	**77.0**	**67.2**	**71.2**	**73.7**	**67.8**	**71.5**	**57.9**	**57.8**	**61.6**	**82.5**	**..**	**52.6**	**57.2**	**47.3**	**76.0**	**76.5**	**73.2**	**59.7**	**68.7**	**61.7**	**67.1**	**80.1**	**31.7**	**67.3**
	2013 Q1	72.5	71.4	63.1	75.1	79.6	..	64.5	73.9	76.2	67.6	71.1	73.1	67.8	71.8	57.5	57.5	61.8	81.1	..	52.9	56.3	46.2	76.6	76.6	73.7	59.4	68.4	62.4	66.9	79.8	31.8	66.6
	2013 Q2	72.8	71.9	63.8	76.2	78.9	..	65.0	73.9	77.2	67.7	71.9	75.6	68.1	71.7	58.0	58.2	63.1	84.7	..	52.5	57.9	47.8	76.6	76.7	73.1	59.8	68.7	62.0	66.7	82.0	34.4	67.4
	2013 Q3	72.4	73.3	65.5	76.4	79.2	..	65.3	74.2	77.8	67.7	70.9	73.5	68.6	72.3	57.7	58.7	62.9	84.7	..	51.8	55.0	47.7	76.6	77.1	74.3	60.6	69.0	62.6	68.0	81.9	33.7	67.3
	2013 Q4	72.7	72.0	63.8	75.2	80.2	..	65.5	74.6	75.9	68.1	72.0	72.7	68.6	72.0	57.5	59.1	62.5	82.5	..	53.2	59.9	48.0	76.3	76.6	75.5	60.8	69.7	62.7	66.4	80.5	32.8	66.8
	2013	**72.6**	**72.2**	**64.1**	**75.7**	**79.4**	**51.0**	**65.1**	**74.2**	**76.8**	**67.8**	**71.5**	**73.7**	**68.3**	**72.0**	**57.7**	**58.4**	**62.5**	**83.2**	**..**	**52.6**	**57.3**	**47.4**	**76.5**	**76.8**	**74.2**	**60.1**	**68.9**	**62.4**	**67.0**	**81.1**	**33.2**	**67.0**
	2014 Q1	72.8	72.1	64.1	74.6	79.7	..	65.2	74.3	75.5	67.9	70.5	73.2	68.5	72.2	58.0	59.9	62.0	80.1	..	53.3	58.3	46.7	75.6	76.0	75.2	61.0	69.0	62.8	67.6	80.7	31.7	67.0
	2014 Q2	72.7	72.0	64.1	76.1	79.7	..	65.0	74.5	75.9	68.0	71.6	76.7	68.4	72.1	58.3	60.5	62.4	84.6	..	53.2	57.2	46.8	75.5	77.0	74.3	60.7	69.2	62.5	68.9	82.5	34.3	67.1
	2014 Q3	72.6	72.5	65.6	76.0	80.9	..	65.8	74.6	76.8	67.8	72.6	74.9	68.4	72.6	58.4	61.1	63.5	84.3	..	52.8	60.6	46.5	76.1	77.2	75.5	61.2	69.5	62.9	68.7	82.9	34.2	67.1
	2014 Q4	72.8	72.1	65.3	74.9	82.6	..	66.5	74.9	77.1	68.4	71.6	72.8	68.8	72.6	58.4	61.1	62.9	83.1	..	54.6	57.8	46.3	76.4	76.8	77.2	61.5	69.1	63.3	68.0	80.2	33.9	67.2
	2014	**72.7**	**72.2**	**64.8**	**75.4**	**80.7**	**..**	**65.6**	**74.6**	**76.3**	**68.0**	**71.6**	**74.4**	**68.5**	**72.4**	**58.3**	**60.6**	**62.7**	**83.0**	**..**	**53.5**	**58.5**	**46.6**	**75.9**	**76.8**	**75.5**	**61.1**	**69.2**	**62.9**	**68.3**	**81.6**	**33.5**	**67.1**
Foreign-born	2010 Q1	63.6	63.2	54.7	70.2	72.0	..	60.4	61.5	64.4	74.0	74.2	68.1	59.0	62.9	61.5	67.6	61.5	86.4	63.3	58.4	67.5	35.2	62.8	71.1	66.1	43.1	77.0	47.7	67.7	66.5	32.8	63.1
	2010 Q2	63.4	63.5	52.8	71.0	73.4	..	61.5	62.9	69.7	73.7	74.7	67.2	59.4	63.7	62.1	69.4	63.0	84.3	63.4	58.4	65.0	35.2	63.5	69.8	65.9	46.3	77.8	45.9	70.0	67.6	31.2	63.6
	2010 Q3	64.1	64.3	55.1	71.0	73.9	..	63.2	63.1	73.0	74.3	78.7	64.1	58.8	64.3	62.5	70.2	62.3	80.6	64.1	55.8	67.0	31.1	63.1	69.7	65.5	57.8	77.5	43.6	62.8	68.4	31.4	63.3
	2010 Q4	65.7	64.8	55.2	69.1	72.8	..	63.4	62.2	68.2	73.2	71.9	62.5	60.0	63.6	61.9	62.8	62.1	83.4	65.0	56.8	67.5	32.6	62.5	68.6	67.3	50.2	79.0	50.0	65.0	66.5	34.1	64.0
	2010	**64.2**	**63.9**	**54.5**	**70.3**	**73.0**	**..**	**62.1**	**62.4**	**68.9**	**73.8**	**74.9**	**65.4**	**59.3**	**63.6**	**62.0**	**67.5**	**62.2**	**83.7**	**63.9**	**57.3**	**66.8**	**33.6**	**63.0**	**69.7**	**66.2**	**48.8**	**77.8**	**46.8**	**66.3**	**67.3**	**32.4**	**63.5**
	2011 Q1	65.7	64.7	51.1	68.9	71.7	..	62.6	63.0	67.3	73.7	71.5	61.4	60.9	64.0	62.1	62.4	62.0	87.6	64.5	58.5	70.3	36.4	63.6	70.6	68.0	51.9	78.8	53.4	64.4	67.9	32.1	62.4
	2011 Q2	65.6	63.3	53.7	69.2	71.9	..	60.2	64.5	68.4	75.1	72.5	65.5	60.2	63.8	61.1	61.8	63.8	89.6	64.6	58.9	67.8	38.0	61.7	72.2	68.9	58.7	80.6	59.6	64.2	69.2	29.8	62.2
	2011 Q3	65.6	64.0	51.0	70.3	72.8	..	59.8	64.9	70.2	73.6	74.7	66.0	59.3	65.2	59.9	59.2	63.6	80.6	63.8	55.7	65.4	44.2	61.1	72.3	68.6	61.5	78.5	-	61.5	69.1	30.5	62.5
	2011 Q4	65.0	65.2	52.4	69.8	73.3	..	60.6	63.7	67.3	73.1	72.1	67.2	59.0	64.0	61.1	64.2	63.1	-	64.2	58.1	64.8	46.8	63.0	72.3	68.7	-	79.7	-	62.5	68.7	32.4	63.4
	2011	**65.5**	**64.3**	**52.1**	**69.6**	**72.4**	**64.7**	**60.8**	**64.0**	**68.3**	**73.9**	**72.7**	**65.1**	**59.8**	**64.2**	**61.0**	**61.9**	**63.1**	**83.6**	**64.3**	**57.8**	**67.0**	**41.4**	**62.4**	**71.9**	**68.6**	**56.2**	**79.4**	**59.1**	**63.1**	**68.7**	**31.2**	**62.6**
	2012 Q1	65.1	64.3	51.6	68.9	73.7	..	60.8	63.5	67.8	74.3	72.5	67.0	59.6	62.5	60.6	63.1	63.2	84.3	..	59.4	67.7	43.0	63.2	70.5	70.4	53.2	79.5	64.8	63.4	68.2	37.2	62.6
	2012 Q2	65.3	63.9	52.5	70.7	73.8	..	61.3	65.2	68.3	73.9	72.9	70.3	59.4	63.0	60.8	66.4	64.0	86.9	..	59.3	67.8	46.6	63.4	72.8	70.2	61.2	80.3	61.7	63.7	70.1	39.5	62.4
	2012 Q3	65.6	63.6	53.3	71.4	74.0	..	61.9	64.6	69.0	73.2	73.9	69.2	59.0	64.5	62.6	66.3	63.8	81.8	..	57.9	70.1	45.2	64.6	71.6	70.0	62.8	80.3	66.6	66.7	69.0	35.9	62.3
	2012 Q4	65.5	63.6	54.5	71.1	74.8	..	61.8	65.2	65.3	74.2	70.8	67.7	58.3	65.2	62.7	70.0	61.9	83.5	..	60.0	69.4	45.7	63.4	69.6	70.3	58.4	78.6	69.0	64.7	68.1	37.2	62.8
	2012	**65.4**	**63.8**	**53.0**	**70.5**	**74.1**	**..**	**61.5**	**64.6**	**67.6**	**73.9**	**72.5**	**68.5**	**59.1**	**63.8**	**61.7**	**66.4**	**63.2**	**84.1**	**..**	**59.1**	**68.7**	**45.1**	**63.7**	**71.1**	**70.2**	**58.5**	**79.7**	**65.7**	**64.6**	**68.9**	**37.4**	**62.5**
	2013 Q1	66.1	64.8	54.6	70.9	74.5	..	61.3	64.5	67.4	74.5	76.1	67.5	57.9	65.2	63.6	70.0	62.7	83.5	..	61.0	69.2	43.1	62.2	69.7	70.7	54.7	77.6	69.7	59.7	68.4	38.4	62.3
	2013 Q2	66.1	64.0	52.1	71.6	74.8	..	65.3	65.3	69.5	73.7	75.4	71.4	57.8	65.2	64.4	65.1	63.6	86.3	..	59.9	70.3	39.8	62.4	71.2	70.2	62.6	78.2	65.3	64.6	70.4	40.2	61.9
	2013 Q3	66.2	64.9	54.6	71.8	74.7	..	65.2	65.6	68.2	72.8	72.5	67.8	57.7	65.5	65.9	65.5	64.1	83.6	..	58.0	70.5	43.6	64.0	73.0	69.3	64.4	77.6	67.7	62.4	70.1	37.3	62.7
	2013 Q4	65.5	64.5	54.3	70.2	74.8	..	67.0	64.2	68.1	72.9	71.4	67.8	59.3	65.8	64.6	66.9	62.8	83.9	..	60.8	67.7	41.2	63.8	71.2	70.3	60.9	77.0	65.1	62.4	69.1	33.4	61.6
	2013	**66.0**	**64.5**	**53.9**	**71.1**	**74.7**	**69.3**	**64.7**	**64.9**	**68.3**	**73.5**	**73.9**	**68.6**	**58.2**	**65.4**	**64.6**	**66.9**	**63.3**	**84.3**	**..**	**59.9**	**69.4**	**41.9**	**63.1**	**71.3**	**70.1**	**60.5**	**77.6**	**66.9**	**62.3**	**69.5**	**37.3**	**62.1**
	2014 Q1	65.9	65.1	53.2	70.2	74.5	..	65.3	64.1	65.5	73.2	65.5	64.8	59.1	65.5	64.9	66.8	62.6	85.9	..	60.9	70.0	41.2	63.6	70.6	72.0	74.3	77.6	57.7	60.9	68.9	51.5	62.1
	2014 Q2	66.2	66.4	55.7	71.0	76.6	..	67.1	64.8	67.3	72.8	67.8	68.0	60.3	66.0	66.1	61.2	62.6	-	..	59.8	70.7	43.2	63.2	70.6	69.9	70.3	76.6	-	59.7	71.2	50.4	61.4
	2014 Q3	66.3	65.3	54.8	70.5	74.2	..	63.4	66.3	67.8	71.7	72.8	66.8	60.1	66.4	66.2	65.9	62.1	86.8	..	59.3	67.5	44.7	61.1	70.6	69.6	54.7	77.6	63.4	57.0	72.0	37.6	61.5
	2014 Q4	66.2	65.1	54.4	69.9	75.5	..	65.3	64.4	65.8	73.3	71.8	66.7	60.4	66.3	66.0	66.2	61.3	-	..	60.5	72.4	40.9	62.4	70.3	71.1	54.8	77.0	-	55.3	70.7	36.5	61.5
	2014	**66.1**	**65.5**	**54.5**	**70.4**	**75.2**	**..**	**65.3**	**64.9**	**66.6**	**72.7**	**69.3**	**66.6**	**60.0**	**66.1**	**65.8**	**65.0**	**62.2**	**86.8**	**..**	**60.1**	**70.2**	**42.5**	**62.6**	**70.5**	**70.6**	**63.7**	**77.2**	**60.2**	**58.2**	**70.7**	**43.6**	**61.6**

Notes: Data refer to the working-age population (15-64). Data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. Comparisons should therefore be made for the same quarters of each year, and not for successive quarters within a given year.

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

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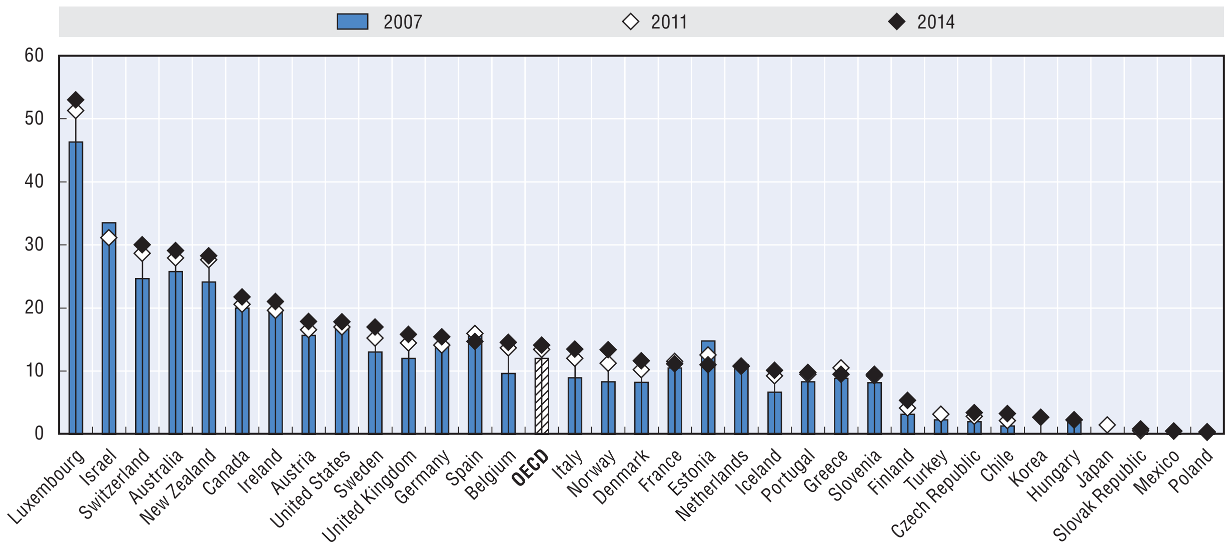
Figure 2.A1.1. **Share of foreign-born in total employment, in 2007, 2011 and 2014**

Percentages



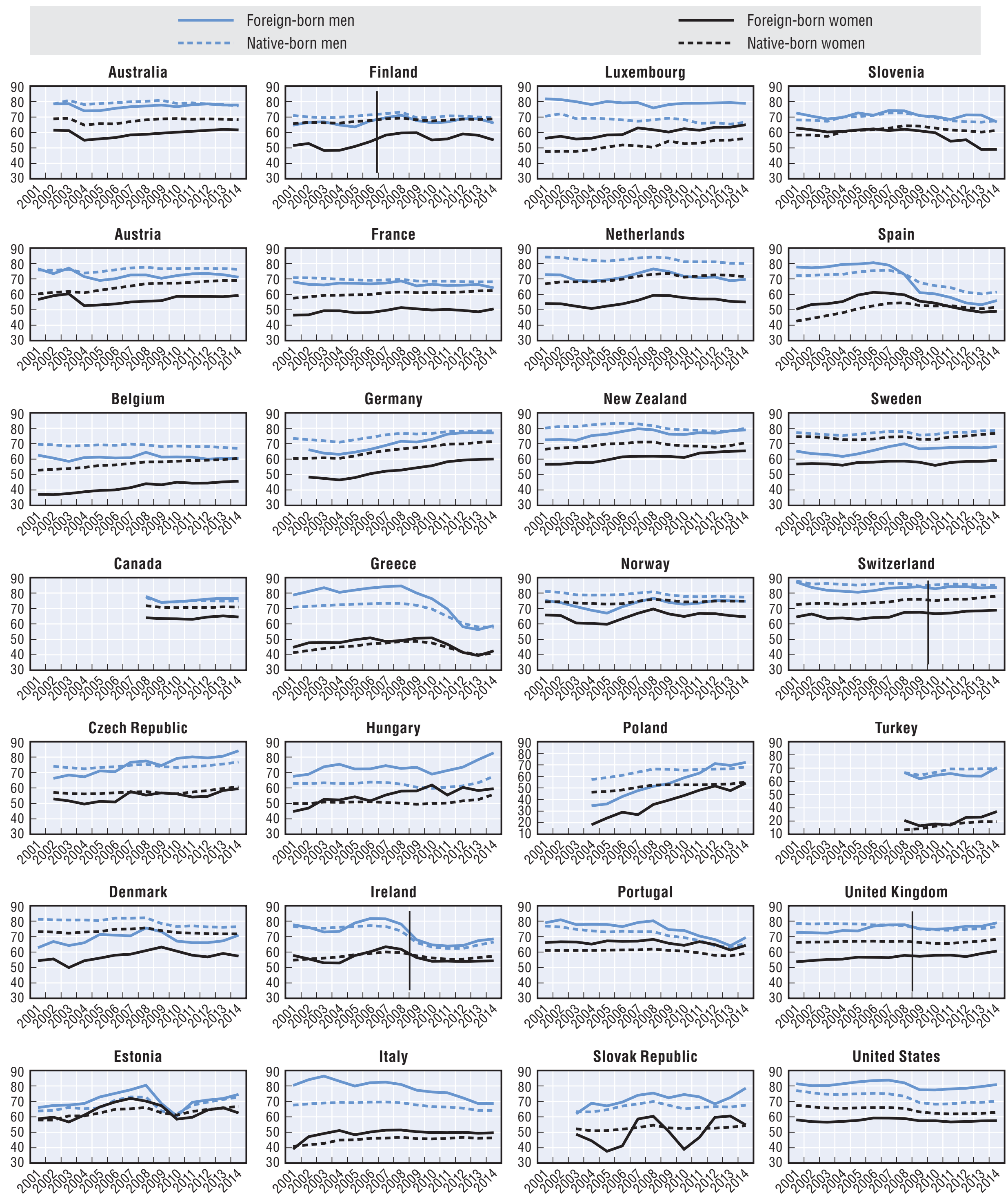
Note: The OECD average excludes Israel, Japan, Korea and Turkey for which information is not available every year. The data for Germany, Turkey and Canada are for 2008 instead of 2007; Mexico: 2006 instead of 2007 and 2013 instead of 2014; Japan: 2010 instead of 2011; Korea: 2012-13 average instead of 2014.

Source: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Surveys (Eurostat); Japan: *Japanese Population Census 2010*; Korea: *Foreign Labour Force Survey 2012-13* and *Economically Active Population Survey of Korean nationals* (EAPS) 2012-13; Australia, Canada, Israel, New Zealand: Labour Force Surveys; Chile: *Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN)*; Mexico: *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE)*; United States: Current Population Surveys.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933261155

Figure 2.A1.2. **Employment rates by place of birth and gender in selected OECD countries, 2001-14**

Percentages



Notes: Data refer to the working-age population (15-64). There are breaks in series in Finland (2006/07), Ireland (2008/09), Switzerland (2009/10) and the United Kingdom (2008/09). Prior to 2010, the data for Switzerland are based on the second quaterly only.

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

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Table 2.A1.4. **Employment of foreign-born persons by industry, 2014**

Percentage of total foreign-born employment

	Agriculture and fishing	Mining, Manufacturing and Energy	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Education	Health	Households	Admin. and ETO	Other services
Austria	0.9	17.6	11.3	14.5	12.6	4.2	9.6	0.3	10.4	18.5
Belgium	0.9	12.9	9.2	12.4	7.4	5.6	11.0	0.6	21.3	18.9
Czech Republic	1.3	27.1	10.7	17.3	5.9	3.4	4.0	0.8	9.7	19.9
Denmark	2.9	15.5	4.0	10.9	8.3	9.5	16.2	0.5	10.8	21.5
Estonia	1.3	27.6	7.9	12.3	3.0	7.0	7.9	-	6.4	26.7
Finland	2.5	15.3	6.2	11.6	10.3	6.6	13.9	0.5	8.2	25.0
France	1.5	10.2	10.4	12.0	6.4	6.0	13.8	4.3	13.2	22.2
Germany	0.7	25.3	7.8	13.1	8.5	4.2	11.2	1.2	10.0	18.0
Greece	10.1	11.6	13.2	15.3	16.4	1.9	3.1	12.0	6.5	9.8
Hungary	2.5	20.4	6.8	17.7	6.3	6.6	6.7	0.1	9.8	23.0
Iceland	4.1	25.6	4.3	9.5	10.0	11.3	9.8	-	9.9	15.5
Ireland	2.4	15.3	4.2	14.7	14.1	4.3	13.4	0.7	7.5	23.4
Italy	4.8	20.2	10.3	9.2	9.3	2.0	5.2	19.7	6.4	13.0
Luxembourg	0.5	6.5	5.8	9.3	5.0	4.4	8.3	2.8	18.8	38.5
Netherlands	1.8	14.7	4.1	13.7	5.8	5.9	14.5	0.1	14.8	24.6
Norway	1.2	13.1	9.2	11.1	6.7	6.7	19.2	0.0	11.8	20.9
Poland	2.0	18.1	6.4	20.9	4.3	5.4	8.2	1.0	5.7	28.1
Portugal	2.4	13.5	6.8	13.8	8.2	8.8	9.7	5.2	12.5	19.2
Slovak Republic	3.0	26.2	7.9	12.8	7.9	8.3	10.0	-	12.2	11.7
Slovenia	2.4	28.5	15.7	7.1	6.7	5.7	7.4	-	8.2	18.3
Spain	6.4	9.0	6.7	15.2	16.1	2.7	5.1	15.7	8.3	14.7
Sweden	0.8	11.8	4.6	10.2	6.9	11.0	18.6	0.0	12.1	24.0
Switzerland	1.2	17.4	7.0	13.1	7.6	5.7	13.1	1.4	6.5	27.0
Turkey	3.1	28.0	3.3	11.6	6.1	14.1	6.0	-	14.7	13.1
United Kingdom	0.8	11.5	5.8	11.9	9.7	7.6	14.0	0.6	10.1	28.0
United States	1.9	12.5	10.1	13.5	10.0	5.5	12.1	1.5	2.6	30.3

Notes: A dash indicates that the estimate is not reliable enough for publication. ETO stands for extra-territorial organisations.
Sources: European countries and Turkey: Labour Force Survey (Eurostat), Q1-Q3 2014; United States: Current Population Surveys.

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