

Since 2009, the OECD and the Organization of American States (OAS) have been co-operating to develop reliable, timely data on international migration into and from the Americas. A network of national experts, covering 23 countries (including 4 OECD ones) meets regularly and a flagship regional migration report is published – *International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI)* – biennially by the OAS, most recently in August 2015.

This edition of *Migration Policy Debates* presents updated information on international migration in the Americas up to 2014 as well as on labour market outcomes of emigrants originating from the hemisphere. It also summarises available evidence on the emigration of doctors and nurses from the region.

Why is migration increasing in the Americas?

A brief overview of migration to and from the Americas

Immigration to the Americas

- The level of migration, both permanent and temporary, is still modest in the Americas as a whole (1.6 migrants per 1 000 persons in the population), but is higher in the United States (8.8 per 1 000) and Canada (16.6 per 1 000).
- Temporary migration to the United States increased steadily since 2009, reaching almost 1.8 million in 2014.
- Immigration into the Americas increased by 21% between 2009 and 2014 and by 51% in Latin America and the Caribbean, although the increase in immigration into the latter region was only 2% in 2014.
- Intra-American migration is consolidating, with the liberalization of movements within Mercosur¹ driving the dynamic of migration flows in most of the region.

Emigration from countries of the Americas to OECD countries

- Half of emigration from countries of the Americas is directed to a single country in the region, the United States.
- Regional migration increased by 18% in the period 2011-14, while emigration to other parts of the world declined by 14%.
- Emigration from Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela increased by more than 33% between 2011 and 2014.
- Emigration from the Andean region² is increasing much more slowly (5%) and emigration from the Southern Cone³ has declined, largely as a result of difficult labour market conditions in Spain.

Emigration of health professionals

- Emigration rates of doctors and nurses from certain regions of the Americas to OECD countries are particularly high in international comparison, and can represent a significant share of the estimated health workforce needs in countries in shortage.
- This is notably the case for nurses and doctors originating from the Caribbean⁴, for whom expatriation rates reach 42% and 13% respectively.

Labour force outcomes of migrants from the Americas to OECD countries

- The employment and unemployment rates of migrants from the Caribbean and Central America improved between 2011-2012 and 2013-2014, benefiting from favourable economic conditions in the United States. The unemployment rate of migrant men from the Andean region and the Southern Cone decreased slightly in the same period, but remain higher than 11%.
- In the United States, migrant men have better labour market outcomes than their native-born counterparts. In Spain, migrants from the Americas are, on the other hand, more at risk of being unemployed.
- Mexican migrants have the highest gender gap in employment rate among migrants from the Americas. Migrant women from the Caribbean have the highest participation and employment rates.

¹ Mercosur is the common market of South America. It covers all countries of the continent, either as full or associate members.

² Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.

³ Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil.

⁴ The "Caribbean" region includes in this brief Guyana and Suriname.

Immigration

Economic conditions in countries of the Americas have seen contrasting evolutions in recent years. Economic growth in Canada and the United States and in the Caribbean has been broadly stable in 2014 compared to 2013, at 2.0-2.5% in the former and at close to 3.5% for the Caribbean as a whole for both years. Growth has risen slightly in Central America (from 2.0 to 2.7%) but has deteriorated in the Andean Region (from -4.4 to -2.1%) and especially in the Southern Cone (from -3.4 to -0.4%).⁵ Venezuela, Peru and all countries of the Southern Cone except Uruguay have seen sharp declines in GDP growth.

As seen in past analyses of data from the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (known as SICREMI in English), it is often difficult to relate migration movements in the Americas to local economic conditions, except perhaps for temporary migration to Canada and the United States. This is essentially because migration movements tend to be relatively small in most countries of the Americas and are affected more by unpredictable events than by regional labour demand. However, this situation is changing as the level of migration flows increases, especially in Argentina and Chile, and as the liberalization of movements in the context of Mercosur opens up the possibility of cross-border labour movements in response to differences in employment opportunities in border regions.

Immigration in the Americas as a whole, permanent and temporary combined, increased by about 4% from 2013 to 2014 (Table 1), largely driven by an increase of about 183 000 in the United States. On the other hand, immigration increased by a modest 2% in Latin America and the Caribbean. This decline is the consequence of falls of 76 000 in Argentina, of 25 000 in Mexico and of 18 000 in Brazil, more than offsetting substantial increases in Colombia (41 000) and Ecuador (59 000) associated with the introduction of new migration regimes in these countries and, in Colombia, the decline of civil strife, the signing of the Mercosur migration agreement and the increase in foreign investment.

The fall in Mexico is essentially a statistical artefact, due to a very large increase in temporary migrants

⁵ Estimates of GDP growth are based on constant local currency and are from the World Bank. Regional estimates are population-weighted.

undergoing changes to permanent status in 2013,⁶ associated with the new migration law of 2011. This created an artificial decline in 2014, as the number of changes in status fell in that year.

Bolivia has shown large increases in immigration, with immigrants to that country numbering close to 35 000 in 2014, compared to 22 000 in 2013. Costa Rica has seen more than a doubling of temporary migration, from about 7 000 to 18 000, largely due to the arrival of Nicaraguans.

Temporary migration to the United States continued to increase, by more than 150 000 from 2013 to 2014; it has been increasing steadily since 2009 and stood at almost 1.8 million in 2014, more than 500 000 higher than in 2009.

Despite the decline from 2013 to 2014, overall immigration in Latin America and the Caribbean increased by more than 50% from 2009 to 2014, compared to the 21% increase observed for all countries, including Canada and the United States. In 2014 it accounted for 19% of all immigration in the Americas.

The level of immigration, counting both permanent and temporary, is still relatively modest as a percentage of the population for the region as a whole, at only 1.6 migrants per 1 000 people. In Canada, it is 16.6, and in the United States, 8.8.

Emigration

Emigration from countries of the Americas has also been increasing in recent years, following the recovery from the recession of 2008-2009. Indeed, it has increased every year since 2010, but largely stabilized in 2014 compared to 2013. The effect of the unfavourable labour markets in southern Europe, especially in Spain, saw a reduction in migration to that part of the world, while migration within Latin America and the Caribbean increased (Figure 1). It is not certain, however, that this is due to a redirection of outflows from Europe as a destination region to neighbouring countries in the Americas. Migration has costs and emigration to Europe is more costly than regional migration. The educational and skills profile of people migrating to Europe may differ from those moving to

⁶ Such migrants may not have entered the country in the year they are counted as permanent immigrants, but are nevertheless included among the permanent, in order to provide a fuller picture of « settlement migration » than is conveyed by persons having the right of permanent residence at entry.

neighbouring countries, a phenomenon which has been encouraged by the recent expansion of Mercosur membership. It will be of interest to see whether trans-Atlantic migration resumes with the economic recovery in Europe.

Figure 1. Outflows of migrants from countries of the Americas to regions of the world, 2009-2014

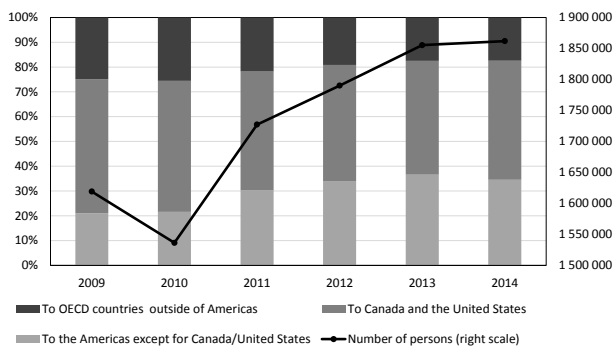


Table 2 gives a more detailed picture of emigration trends and patterns from 2011 to 2014. Overall, emigration to Canada and the United States accounted for 47% of all emigration from the Americas from 2011 to 2014, while emigration to other countries of the Americas represented 34%, and emigration to OECD countries outside of the Americas was 19%.⁷ The increase in regional migration has been substantial (18%) over the period, compared to an 8% increase in migration to Canada and the United States, and a decline of 14% to other countries. Note that for the 2009-2012 period combined (see SICREMI, 2015), migration to the Americas outside of Canada and the United States accounted for 24% of all emigration. The share observed for 2011 to 2014 (34%) represents a remarkable increase.

The increase in emigration of Central Americans, which went up by 18% from 2011 to 2014 is partly explained by the increase towards the United States where the economy recovered quickly. Migration from the Andean Region has seen a more modest increase (5%) and that from the Southern Cone has declined (by 4%), both of these regions being handicapped by less favourable conditions within the region and within Europe, which traditionally has absorbed a more substantial proportion of emigrants from these regions. Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela have seen the largest proportional

⁷ OECD countries outside the Americas include almost all European countries, but also Israel, Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand and Turkey.

increases of emigration among countries in the hemisphere, exceeding 50% from 2011 to 2014 for Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, and Nicaragua, while emigration from Venezuela has risen by about 30% over the same period. The recent normalization of relations between Cuba and the United States has led to an increase of outflows of Cubans, fearful that improved relations will eliminate the favourable entry and immigration conditions for Cubans arriving in the United States that have prevailed up to now.

As is evident from Table 2, outmigration from countries of the Americas is far more frequent (0.18% from 2011 to 2014) than from countries in the rest of the world (0.10%), but over 80% of migrants remain within the Americas, with almost half going to the United States. Emigration to OECD countries outside the Americas, on the other hand, declined by 14% from 2011 to 2014, largely as a result of difficult labour market conditions in Spain. Almost all countries in the Americas have seen declines in emigration to OECD countries outside the Americas from 2011 to 2014.

The general migration picture in the Latin America for 2014 is thus a modest immigration decline in immigration, compared to the large increases observed in previous years during the recovery from the recession of 2008-2009. Intra-American migration is consolidating, if not continuing its strong upward movement, with Mercosur playing a more and more important role in movements in South America. For the Caribbean and Central America, the United States remains the main destination country and movements to that country continue to increase as economic growth remains positive.

Emigration of health professionals from countries of the Americas

Foreign-born doctors and nurses account for a significant share of the healthcare professionals working in the OECD area. Foreign-born doctors' share grew in most countries between 2000-2001 and 2010-2011 from an average (across 23 countries) of 19.5% to more than 22%, while that of nurses rose from 11% to 14.5% (across 22 countries). In total, the number of migrant doctors and nurses working in OECD countries has increased by 60% over the past ten years. The trend mirrors the general increase in immigration to

OECD countries – particularly that of skilled workers.

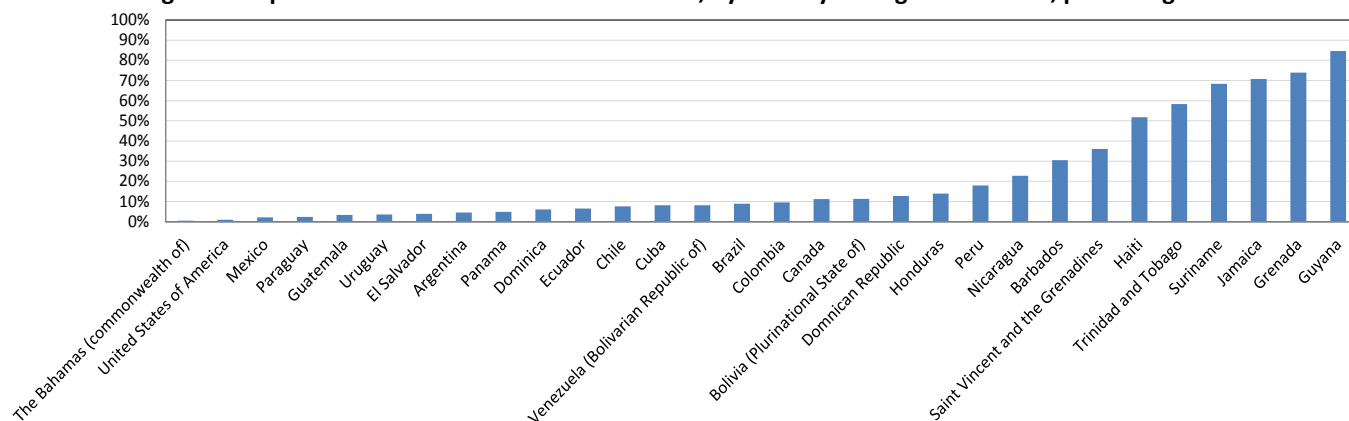
About 74 000 doctors and 206 000 nurses practicing in the Americas came from other countries in the Americas. Those coming from countries with critical shortages of medical personnel are estimated to account for about 75% of the estimated shortages by the WHO.

In the Americas, the high share of the estimated shortage attributed to migrant health personnel is due mainly to the high emigration of nurses from the Caribbean, but emigration rates are also high for doctors, who are more likely to be trained in the country of origin than nurses, who are more likely to be trained after arrival in their host countries.

Some countries in the region experience particularly a high level of “brain drain” from their health workforce. On average, 8.2% of all doctors and 8.5% of all nurses born in the southern Americas were working in the OECD, while for those born in the Caribbean; the levels were 13% and 42%, respectively.

For doctors, emigration rates are above 70% in Guyana, Grenada and Jamaica. The situation is even more critical for nurses, as more than 90% of nurses born in Guyana, Jamaica and Haiti are practicing in OECD countries. Many of them have been trained in host countries and settle there. Their countries of origin continue to face a critical lack of qualified personnel.

Figure 2. Expatriation rates of doctors in the OECD, by country of origin in 2010-11, percentage



Source : OECD (2015)

Labour force outcomes in OECD countries of migrants from countries of the Americas

This section focuses on labour force participation, employment and unemployment among migrants from the Americas living in the United States and in European OECD countries, notably Spain.

In 2013-14, the unemployment rate returned to its pre-crisis level in the United States and signs of improvement were visible in most European countries but not in Spain, where more than 25% of the labour force was still looking for work.

On average, in the OECD, 75% of all immigrants aged 15 to 64 and born in the Americas were in the labour force and 69% were employed. Their employment rate was 70% in the United States and

55% in Spain. Among OECD countries, these two countries alone accounted for about nine out of ten working-age people born in the Americas.

In the United States, immigrant unemployment rates were in general lower than those of the native-born, except for those of migrant women born in the Americas. In Spain, on the other hand, all migrant groups were more at risk of being unemployed than the native-born, but those from the Americas had lower unemployment rates than other migrants. Immigrant women from the Americas in Spain had particularly high participation rates in the labour market compared to other migrants and even to the native-born.

Relative to 2011-2012, the employment and unemployment rates of both emigrant men and

women from almost all countries in the Caribbean and Central America have improved in 2013-2014. Participation rates, on the other hand, have tended to remain stable. For emigrants from the Andean Region and the Southern Cone, it is essentially among emigrant men that the unemployment rate has been falling, but this has generally not been reflected by corresponding improvements in employment. Instead, emigrant men appear to be withdrawing from the labour force, as is suggested by the general decline in participation rates in this group, compared to 2011-2012. With a few exceptions, the labour market situation of women from the Andean Region and the Southern Cone has either deteriorated or remained stable in 2013-2014, compared to the situation observed in 2011-2012.

The overall labour market outcomes by country or region of origin are largely driven by the distribution between main destination countries. Emigrants from the Andean region and the Southern Cone to OECD countries – of which 35% and 46%, respectively, live in Europe – tended to have less favourable labour market outcomes than those from other regions in the Americas. The employment rates of the emigrants from these two regions were, at 67% and 65%, respectively, the lowest of all regions of emigration in 2013-14. The situation in the labour market worsened in particular for emigrants from Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. Outflows from other regions of the Americas were directed mostly to the United States reflecting the improving labour market situation in that country. For example, the unemployment rate of Mexican emigrants decreased by two percentage points between 2011-12 and 2013-14.

Differences in employment rates between emigrant men and women varied widely between countries of origin. Women from Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela had employment rates which were less than 75% of

those of men. By contrast, women from Barbados, Bolivia, Jamaica, and Paraguay were more likely to be employed than men from the same countries. Among all emigrant women from the Americas to the OECD, those from the Caribbean had the highest participation and employment rates.

Overall, between 2011-12 and 2013-14, the deterioration of the labour market outcomes of emigrants from the Americas living in Spain was more than offset by the improvements observed for emigrants having settled in the United States.

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Useful links

www.migracionoea.org
www.oecd.org/migration

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Table 1. Immigration in countries of the Americas, permanent and temporary, 2009-2014.

Country of residence	Permanent/Temp.	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Immigration in 2014, per 1 000 people in the destination country	% change 2013-2014
Argentina	Permanent	96 300	96 100	129 300	126 700	139 300	107 700	2.5	-23
	Temporary	117 700	82 100	129 900	164 800	139 400	94 800	2.2	-32
Barbados	Permanent	300	300	400	400	500	400	1.4	-25
	Temporary	7 700	6 000	6 600	6 900	5 400	5 500	19.2	+1
Belize	Permanent	700	800	1 400	na	na	na	3.9	na
	Temporary	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Permanent	1 100	1 000	900	1 300	3 800	9 300	0.9	+145
	Temporary	14 800	16 700	20 300	26 100	18 400	25 800	2.4	+40
Brazil	Permanent	21 200	22 000	26 300	26 200	19 800	19 400	0.1	-2
	Temporary	55 500	73 600	90 500	95 700	108 000	90 300	0.4	-16
Canada	Permanent	252 200	280 700	248 800	257 900	259 000	260 400	7.3	+1
	Temporary	295 800	299 300	315 400	339 600	344 200	349 800	9.8	+2
Chile	Perm. and temp.	57 100	63 900	76 300	100 100	132 100	138 000	7.8	+4
Colombia	Perm. and temp.	13 000	15 100	20 900	23 700	29 700	70 400	1.5	+137
Costa Rica	Permanent	10 500	8 400	8 900	10 600	16 500	14 800	3.1	-10
	Temporary	5 500	5 500	7 400	6 400	6 900	17 900	3.8	+160
Dominican Republic	Permanent	2 900	900	1 100	300	200	100	0.0	-32
	Temporary	3 400	4 800	2 300	3 500	4 100	2 500	0.2	-39
Ecuador	Permanent	na	na	3 200	9 200	14 900	28 300	1.8	+90
	Temporary	na	na	7 900	10 900	15 200	61 200	3.8	+302
El Salvador	Permanent	400	300	400	600	1 600	700	0.1	-53
	Temporary	1 600	2 000	1 400	700	2 800	1 800	0.3	-34
Guatemala	Permanent	1 500	600	2 700	1 300	1 900	1 800	0.1	-6
	Temporary	3 600	800	4 100	2 800	3 800	3 700	0.2	-3
Honduras	Permanent	600	300	400	400	400	400	0.1	+14
	Temporary	400	600	2 000	2 300	2 300	2 100	0.3	-9
Jamaica	Perm. and temp.	5 900	4 800	4 800	8 900	8 300	9 300	3.3	+12
Mexico	Permanent	42 600	45 600	39 800	34 400	121 000	78 700	0.6	-35
	Temporary	32 500	38 800	41 100	39 400	33 900	51 300	0.4	+52
Panama	Permanent	na	2 400	3 500	4 500	3 500	5 800	1.5	+68
	Temporary	na	3 200	2 900	4 400	1 600	1 700	0.4	+7
Paraguay	Permanent	4 300	5 600	6 600	9 800	5 600	6 500	1.0	+18
	Temporary	400	300	400	3 400	900	3 700	0.6	+295
Peru	Perm. and temp.	36 700	30 000	33 800	37 000	45 800	53 200	1.7	+16
United States of America	Permanent	1 130 800	1 042 600	1 062 000	1 031 600	990 600	1 016 500	3.2	+3
	Temporary	1 263 900	1 357 400	1 452 800	1 510 600	1 630 600	1 787 500	5.6	+10
Uruguay	Permanent	na	na	na	na	1 000	2 200	0.6	+119
	Perm. and temp.	3 800	2 200	1 100	2 400	3 700	3 800	1.1	0
	Temporary	na	na	na	na	2 700	1 600	0.5	-43
All countries (with complete data)		3 484 100	3 508 300	3 738 600	3 875 700	4 084 200	4 231 700	4.7	+4
- less Canada and the United States	Number of persons (perm. and temp.)	541 400	528 300	659 600	736 000	859 900	817 500	1.5	-5
- including Ecuador and Panama from 2011		na	na	677 100	765 000	895 000	914 500	1.6	+2
All countries (with complete data)		100	101	107	111	117	121		
- less Canada and the United States	Index (2011=100)	100	98	122	136	159	151		
- including Ecuador and Panama from 2011		na	na	122	138	161	165		

Notes: For countries for which 2014 data is not available, the flow used for the calculation of the incidence of migration per 1000 population is that of the most recent year available. Statistics for Mexico have been revised to include changes in status from temporary to permanent. Statistics for Jamaica include diplomats, their foreign employees and the family members of each of these groups. Statistics for Peru have been substantially revised. Temporary migration statistics for Canada for 2014 are estimated. na: not available.

Table 2. Migration from countries of the Americas to other countries of the Americas and to OECD countries, 2011-2014

Origin country or region	Destination countries and regions								Average annual outflow 2011-2014 as a % of 2014 origin country population
	Canada and the United States		Americas except for Canada/United States		OECD outside of Americas		All destination countries		
	2011-2014	2014/2011	2011-2014	2014/2011	2011-2014	2014/2011	2011-2014	2014/2011	
	% of total outflow	% change	% of total outflow	% change	% of total outflow	% change	Total outflow	% change	
Canada and the United States	27	+2	19	-3	54	-1	1 045 600	-1	0.07
Canada	34	0	15	+17	51	+	204 500	+2	0.14
United States of America	25	+2	20	-6	55	-1	841 200	-1	0.07
Caribbean	72	-1	16	+137	13	-26	1 024 500	+9	0.60
Antigua and Barbuda	66	-1	13	+178	21	+1141	3 400	+88	0.94
Barbados	89	-15	3	+960	9	-20	6 100	-10	0.54
Cuba	59	+27	27	+336	14	-34	269 800	+57	0.59
Dominica	50	+14	13	+18	37	-29	4 400	-3	1.52
Dominican Republic	68	-2	13	+55	18	-26	292 800	-2	0.70
Grenada	81	-4	11	+21	8	-36	5 100	-5	1.20
Guyana	72	-5	25	-24	3	+3	40 400	-10	1.32
Haiti	74	-33	16	+69	10	-7	148 000	-19	0.35
Jamaica	93	+6	2	-26	6	-41	183 200	+2	1.65
Saint Kitts and Nevis	83	-6	9	+159	8	+56	2 300	+6	1.05
Saint Lucia	75	-27	12	+11	13	-4	8 300	-21	1.13
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	70	-42	25	-19	5	-48	6 700	-37	1.53
Suriname	13	-13	3	+80	84	-18	8 200	-16	0.38
The Bahamas (Commonwealth of)	94	0	4	+457	3	+20	9 500	+6	0.62
Trinidad and Tobago	86	-16	9	+75	5	-4	36 300	-9	0.67
Central America	84	+15	10	+72	6	-7	1 911 900	+18	0.28
Belize	76	+0	21	+71	3	+6	6 900	+11	0.49
Costa Rica	62	+3	22	+17	16	+4	28 900	+6	0.15
El Salvador	73	+4	19	+38	8	-24	116 200	+6	0.48
Guatemala	73	+2	23	+44	4	-16	116 800	+9	0.18
Honduras	50	+32	22	+51	27	-8	87 700	+22	0.28
Mexico	94	+17	3	+65	4	+1	1 427 900	+18	0.28
Nicaragua	16	-12	72	+117	12	-21	109 700	+63	0.46
Panama	58	-10	28	+32	14	-12	17 900	+1	0.12
Andean Region	23	-4	62	+22	15	-31	1 824 500	+5	0.34
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3	-13	86	-8	12	-26	437 400	-11	1.04
Colombia	32	-10	53	+103	15	-29	529 400	+29	0.28
Ecuador	44	+5	27	+64	29	-44	144 100	-1	0.23
Peru	17	-15	71	-3	12	-45	509 000	-12	0.41
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	44	+12	38	+83	18	+4	204 700	+33	0.17
Southern Cone	27	+19	52	-9	21	-15	1 364 600	-4	0.12
Argentina	31	0	49	+54	21	-3	179 400	+21	0.10
Brazil	46	+28	18	+6	35	-13	553 200	+7	0.07
Chile	35	+5	43	+11	22	-9	106 700	+4	0.15
Paraguay	1	+3	94	-26	5	-44	480 400	-27	1.83
Uruguay	19	-19	65	+33	15	-15	44 900	+11	0.33
All above countries	47	+8	34	+18	19	-14	7 171 200	+6	0.18
Countries outside the Americas	36	+12	3	+52	61	+20	25 932 600	+18	0.10
All countries	39	+11	9	+25	52	+17	33 103 800	+15	0.11

Notes: Outflows to Barbados for 2014 are taken from 2013 statistics. Temporary migration to Canada is estimated for 2014.

Sources: For OECD destination countries outside the Americas except the United Kingdom, the OECD migration database. For the United Kingdom, national insurance number registrations to adult overseas nationals entering the United Kingdom. For destination countries in the Americas, the SICREMI database.

Table 3. Labour market outcomes of emigrant workers from the Americas in the United States and the European OECD countries by country of birth and gender, 2011-2012 and 2013-2014 averages
Percentages

	2011-12									2013-14								
	Participation rate			Employment rate			Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
Canada	81	67	73	76	62	69	6	7	6	82	68	74	78	64	71	5	6	5
United States	82	63	72	77	59	68	nr	nr	nr	80	65	72	76	59	68	nr	nr	nr
Canada and the United States	81	66	74	76	62	69	6	7	6	81	67	74	77	63	70	5	6	5
Antigua and Barbuda	88	81	84	80	69	74	nr	nr	nr	nr	84	84	nr	79	76	nr	nr	nr
Bahamas	75	70	73	68	59	63	nr	16	13	80	75	77	72	69	71	nr	nr	8
Barbados	85	82	84	74	72	73	13	13	13	77	81	79	66	77	72	15	nr	9
Cuba	82	69	76	71	60	66	13	14	13	81	69	75	74	60	67	9	12	10
Dominica	78	80	79	72	74	73	nr	nr	nr	82	65	73	73	58	65	nr	nr	nr
Dominican Republic	80	70	74	69	59	63	14	15	15	79	69	74	71	60	65	11	13	12
Grenada	77	75	76	71	69	70	nr	nr	8	86	80	83	80	70	75	nr	12	10
Guyana	82	74	77	72	64	68	12	13	12	83	73	77	75	66	70	9	10	10
Haiti	81	76	78	70	63	66	14	17	15	81	77	79	72	68	70	12	11	12
Jamaica	81	81	81	68	73	71	15	10	13	81	81	81	72	74	73	12	9	10
Trinidad and Tobago	83	75	79	72	66	69	13	12	13	82	74	78	74	67	70	10	10	11
Caribbean	81	74	77	70	64	68	13	14	12	81	73	77	72	65	68	10	11	11
Belize	77	71	74	67	62	65	13	12	12	79	70	74	71	61	65	nr	13	12
El Salvador	90	70	80	82	63	73	8	11	9	89	70	80	85	64	75	5	9	7
Costa Rica	87	66	76	80	56	67	8	14	11	87	66	76	82	61	71	6	8	7
Guatemala	91	63	80	83	54	72	8	15	10	90	63	80	86	57	74	5	10	7
Honduras	88	69	79	79	59	70	9	14	11	86	67	77	80	59	70	7	12	9
Mexico	87	56	73	80	49	66	8	13	10	87	57	73	83	51	68	6	10	7
Nicaragua	87	72	79	78	64	70	10	11	11	89	74	81	82	68	74	8	8	8
Panama	79	71	75	69	64	66	12	10	11	82	73	76	75	67	70	9	7	8
Central America	87	59	74	80	51	68	8	13	9	88	59	74	83	53	69	6	10	7
Bolivia	86	84	85	67	74	71	22	12	17	87	79	82	66	69	67	24	13	18
Colombia	85	73	78	72	62	66	15	15	15	84	73	78	73	62	67	13	15	14
Ecuador	87	75	81	71	60	66	18	20	19	84	74	79	71	60	65	16	19	17
Peru	86	75	80	75	65	70	13	14	13	87	74	80	79	65	71	9	12	11
Venezuela	82	68	74	72	59	65	12	14	13	82	68	74	74	56	64	10	18	14
Andean Region	86	74	79	72	63	67	16	16	15	84	73	78	73	62	67	13	15	14
Argentina	84	72	78	72	60	66	14	16	15	83	70	76	72	57	65	13	18	15
Brazil	86	69	76	78	59	67	9	14	12	84	66	73	77	56	65	8	15	11
Chile	84	69	77	72	59	65	14	16	15	82	70	76	72	60	66	13	14	13
Paraguay	85	77	79	60	70	67	29	9	16	80	78	79	61	64	63	23	18	20
Uruguay	88	75	81	75	62	68	15	16	16	87	75	82	73	57	62	17	24	20
Southern Cone	85	70	76	75	60	66	13	14	14	83	69	75	73	57	65	12	16	14
Destination: United States and European OECD countries																		
Born in Americas	86	65	75	78	56	67	10	13	11	86	65	75	80	57	69	7	11	9
Born elsewhere	82	65	73	73	57	65	11	12	11	82	65	73	74	58	66	10	11	10
Native-born	76	68	72	68	61	65	10	9	10	76	68	72	69	62	66	9	9	9
All persons	77	67	72	69	61	65	10	10	10	77	68	72	70	61	66	9	9	9
Destination: United States																		
Born in Americas	86	63	75	79	56	68	9	12	10	86	64	75	81	57	70	6	10	8
Born elsewhere	82	66	74	75	61	68	8	8	8	82	66	74	77	62	69	6	7	6
Native-born	74	69	71	66	62	64	11	9	10	74	69	71	68	63	66	9	8	8
All persons	76	68	72	68	61	65	10	10	10	76	68	72	70	63	66	8	8	8
Destination: Spain																		
Born in Americas	87	81	84	60	59	59	31	27	29	83	79	81	55	55	55	34	31	32
Born elsewhere	85	66	76	55	41	48	35	38	36	86	69	78	56	45	50	35	35	35
Native-born	79	67	73	63	52	58	21	22	21	79	68	73	61	51	56	23	25	24
All persons	80	68	74	62	52	57	23	24	23	80	69	74	60	51	55	25	26	25

Notes: Data refer to the population aged 15-64 (participation and employment rates) and to the labour force aged 15-64 (unemployment rate). For the United States, persons aged 15 were not asked about their employment status; they are considered here as inactive.

A grey shading means a decline in the participation or employment of more than 1 percentage point or an increase in the unemployment rate of more than 1 percentage point.

A blue shading reflects a positive evolution of these indicators of more than 1 percentage point.

A dotted cell indicated that a change measure could not be calculated because at least one of the values was not reliable.

nr: not reliable.

Sources: European Labour Force Surveys 2011-14 (Eurostat) for European OECD countries; American Community Surveys 2011-14.