Glossary

**Active**: Active, or economically active, people are those who are in employment or seeking employment.

**Adjusted rates**: Adjusted rates show what outcomes would be for immigrants and immigrant offspring if their socio-demographic attributes were the same as those of the reference population. Adjustments are made using the Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition method and selected attributes are chosen depending on the topic covered.

**Employed person**: In this publication, the definition drawn up by the International Labour Organization (ILO) is used. Employed persons are all those who worked at least one hour in the course of the reference week and those who had a job but were absent from work. One exception is the Indicator 8.3 where an employed person must have been in employment for at least seven months of the year.

**EU average**: When it is not possible to calculate the EU total, the unweighted EU average is used. It considers each EU country as a single entity with equal weight. The EU average is thus the arithmetical average derived from the statistics of the countries whose data are available. The number of those whose data are used in calculations is shown in brackets.

**EU total**: The EU total is the summary statistic generally used for EU countries. It takes differences in population size into account, i.e. as if the EU were one single country. The number of those whose data are used in calculations is shown in brackets.

**Foreign language**: A language which is not one of the official languages of the country of residence.

**High-income countries**: The World Bank defines high-income countries as those with a gross per capita national income of EUR 12 746 or more. For further information, see [http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups#High_income](http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups#High_income).

**Highly educated person**: People falling into ISCED groups 5-6 are those having tertiary education degrees. They have completed the first stage of tertiary education at least.

**Household immigration status**: It is determined by heads of household’s country of birth. An immigrant household is one in which all maintainers (one or two people) were born abroad. A native-born household is one in which at least one native-born person is a maintainer. Among native-born households, a mixed household is one in which one maintainer was born abroad.

**Household**: A person who resides alone or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (e.g. eating and cooking spaces, bathroom, toilet, and living area).

**Immigrant household**: A household in which all maintainers (one or two persons) were born abroad.

**Immigrant**: Person born abroad.
Immigrant who arrived as adults: Immigrant who arrived at the age of 15 or after.

Immigrant who arrived as children: Immigrant who arrived before the age of 15.

Inactive person: A person without work who is not unemployed.


International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88): ISCO is a tool developed by the International Labour Organization for organising jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. It is intended for use in statistical applications and lends itself to international comparisons, www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco88/.

Labour force: People available for work and who are either employed or unemployed.

Low-educated person: People falling into ISCED groups 0-2 are described as having no or low education. They have no more than a lower-secondary level of education.

Lower-income countries: All countries which are not classified as high-income countries as defined by the World Bank (see High-income countries).

Maintainer: See reference person.

Migrant background: A person with a migrant background is either foreign-born or native-born with at least one foreign-born parent, unless stated otherwise.

Nationality of a household: A third-country-national household is one in which all maintainers have the nationality of a non-EU country. An EU-national household is one in which all maintainers have the nationality of an EU country (other than the host-country nationality), or one in which one maintainer is of an EU nationality and the other is a third-country national. A national household is a household in which at least one maintainer is a host-country national.

Native-born children of immigrants: Minors born in the current country of residence to two foreign-born parents and who still live in the same household as their parent(s).

Native-born children of native-born parents: Minors born in the current country of residence to two native-born parents and who still live in the same household as their parent(s).

Native-born children with mixed background: Minors born in the current country of residence to one native-born and one foreign-born parent and who still live in the same household as their parent(s).

Native-born household: A household in which at least one maintainer is born in the current country of residence. Native-born households include mixed households, ones in which one of the responsible persons was born abroad.

Native-born offspring of immigrants: Persons born in the current country of residence to two foreign-born parents.

Native-born offspring of native-born: Persons born in the current country of residence to two native-born parents.

Native-born offspring with mixed background: Persons born in the current country of residence to one native-born and one foreign-born parent.
**New member states (NMS):** Those countries entered the European Union in 2004 or thereafter. NMSs are Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.

**OECD average:** When it is not possible to calculate the OECD total, the unweighted OECD average is calculated instead. It takes each OECD country as a single entity with equal weight. The OECD average is thus the arithmetical mean derived from the statistics of the countries whose data are available. The number of countries that are factored into calculation is shown in brackets.

**OECD total:** The OECD total is the summary statistic generally used for OECD countries. It takes differences in population size into account. The number of those whose data are factored into calculations is shown in brackets.

**Offspring of immigrants:** See native-born offspring of immigrants.

**Ordinary residence:** An ordinary residence or dwelling in this publication is a place of residence that is not a hostel, group home, retirement home, military barracks, encampment, hospital, or prison, etc.

**PISA index of Economic, Social and Cultural Status (ESCS):** The social and economic environment of a student is a vague concept that is difficult to measure. The OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) assesses it through the ESCS index. The variables that it factors in are the education level and occupation of the parents, an estimate of the family’s monetary wealth, and the number and nature of the cultural assets available in the household. Students are considered socially privileged if they belong to the 25% of students with the highest ESCS index. They are considered socially underprivileged if they are among the 25% of students with the lowest ESCS index.

**Recent immigrants:** Immigrants who entered the host country within the last five years unless otherwise specified. For some indicators, however, a period of ten years is considered.

**Reference person:** Defined differently depending on the data source. The EU Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) identifies one or two persons responsible for the household. It considers that they are the person(s) owning or renting the accommodation or the person(s) to whom the accommodation is provided if it is provided free. If more than two persons share the responsibility, only the oldest two are registered.

Israeli Labour Force Survey: The reference person is the one who fills in the household questionnaire. His/her partner (if any) is the second reference person.

US Current Population Survey: The term householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife.

The concept of head of household or reference person is not used in Australia, New Zealand or Canada. Instead, the person with the highest wage and his/her partner (if any) are identified as the reference person in this publication.

**Resilient student:** A student that the PISA ESCS index considers being from a socially underprivileged family (i.e., from bottom quartile of the ESCS) but who performs in the top quartile of all students in the country where they are schooled.
**Settled – or long-settled – immigrants:** Immigrants who have lived in the host country for at least 10 years. Also referred to as long-term immigrants.

**Third countries:** All countries that are not members of the European Union in 2015. The EU comprises Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

**Third-country national:** A third-country national, a notion be understood in the context of the European Union, is a non-EU national who resides legally in the European Union.

**Unemployed person:** A person without work who has been actively seeking work for the last four weeks and would be available for work within two weeks.