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Compact guides

Migrant integration statistics

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Migrant integration

Migrant integration is measured in terms of employment, health, education, social inclusion and active citizenship in the hosting country. A detailed analysis of integration indicators can be found in a series of specific articles on Statistics Explained, the official Eurostat website presenting statistical topics in an easily understandable way. The full list of articles can be accessed under the following URL: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics

In order to achieve better comparability among EU Member States, the 2010 Zaragoza declaration agreed on a set of common indicators which were further developed in the study [Indicators of immigrant integration — a pilot study of 2011](#) and analysed in the publication [Migrants in Europe — A statistical portrait of the first and second generation](#).

Besides the existing Zaragoza indicators, new indicators have been proposed in the report [Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration — final report prepared for DG Migration and Home Affairs of 2013](#), with the objective of boosting the monitoring and assessment of the situation of migrants, along with the relative outcomes of integration policies.

Migration statistics

EU migration statistics are collected on an annual basis and are supplied to Eurostat by the national statistical authorities of the EU Member States. Since 2008 the collection of data has been based on [Regulation 862/2007](#). This defines a core set of statistics on international migration flows, population stocks of foreigners, the acquisition of citizenship, residence permits, [asylum](#) and measures against illegal entry and stay. Although EU Member States may continue to use any appropriate data according to national availability and practice, the statistics collected under the Regulation must be based on common definitions and concepts.

Most EU Member States base their statistics on administrative data sources such as population registers, registers of foreigners, registers of residence or work permits. Some EU Member States use sample surveys or estimation methods to produce migration statistics.

More specifically, the data on the acquisition of citizenship are produced from administrative systems and provided to Eurostat by the EU Member States on an annual basis through the [Joint Annual Migration Data Questionnaire](#). Residence permits data are also collected annually from administrative sources.

As regards the dimensions of employment and education, the data are based on the results of the [EU labour force survey](#) (EU-LFS), while the [EU statistics on income and living conditions](#) (EU-SILC) covers topics relevant to social inclusion (see below).

Terminology

The following terms are commonly used to describe various migrant groups.

For the population by country of birth (COB):

- Native-born: the population born in the reporting country;
- Foreign-born: the population born outside the reporting country;
- EU-born: the population born in the EU, except the reporting country; and
- Non-EU-born: the population born outside the EU.

For the population by citizenship (COC):

- Nationals: the citizens of the reporting country;
- Foreign citizens: the non-citizens of the reporting country;
- EU citizens: the citizens of the EU Member States, except the reporting country; and
- Non-EU citizens: the non-citizens of the EU Member States.

Data

Data used for the indicators on migrant integration come mainly from the [EU labour force survey](#) (EU-LFS) for employment and education indicators and the [EU statistics on income and living conditions survey](#) (EU-SILC) for social inclusion and health, complemented by administrative data sources such as population registers, registers of foreigners, and registers of residence or work permits (for naturalisation rates).

Foreign population by COB is the population most commonly described as migrants, as these persons have migrated to their current country of residence at some stage during their lives. It includes persons with foreign citizenship as well as persons with the citizenship of their country of residence, either from birth or acquired later in life.

Foreign population by COC are foreign citizens residing in the EU Member States and [EFTA](#) countries. As citizens of another country, the members of this group are in a different situation than nationals with regard to their legal rights. This is particularly the case for non-EU citizens (third-country nationals). Persons in this group may have migrated into their country of current residence or may have been born there.

The data analyses in the Eurostat articles on migrant integration are performed either by COB or COC, based on data availability and reliability per case. The data are generally presented for the following age categories:

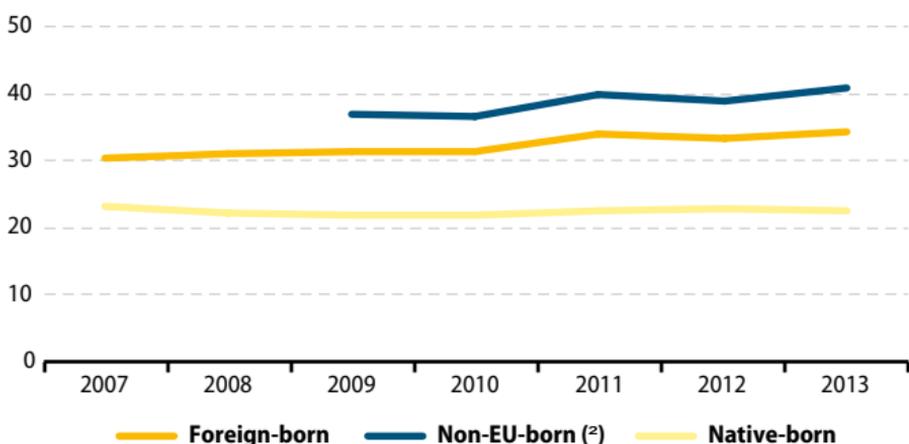
- 20–64: this group has been selected because it is relevant to the first Europe 2020 target (employment of 75 % of this population by 2020);
- 25–54: this is considered as the most appropriate group for the analysis of the situation of migrants of working age, as it minimises the effect of migration for non-economic reasons (e.g. study or retirement) and forms a more homogeneous group, large enough to produce reliable results; and
- 55–64: this age group focuses on the older migrants — caution is however needed for the interpretation of the results, due to small sample sizes.

Additionally Eurostat produces statistics on a range of migrant integration issues such as education, active citizenship, social inclusion and employment.

EU-SILC

The EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) survey is the main source for the compilation of statistics on income, social inclusion and living conditions in the EU Member States as well as in Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Serbia and Turkey. It provides comparable micro data on people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE), income distribution and monetary poverty, living conditions and material deprivation.

Figure 1: At risk of poverty or social exclusion of the foreign-born, non-EU-born and native-born population, aged 18 and over, EU-28, 2007–13 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ EU-27 data from 2007 to 2009.

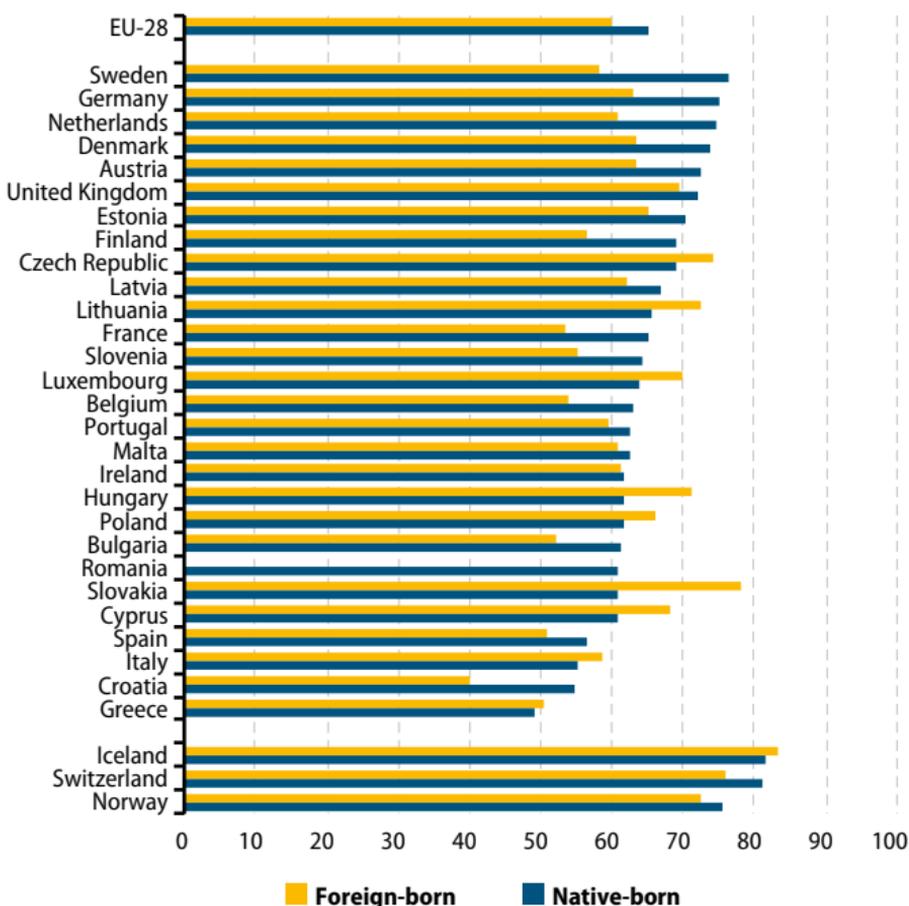
⁽²⁾ No data for 2007 and 2008.

EU-LFS

The EU labour force survey (LFS) is a large quarterly sample survey that covers the resident population aged 15 and above in private households in the EU, EFTA (except Liechtenstein) and candidate countries. It provides detailed quarterly data on employment and unemployment, broken down along many dimensions, including age, gender and educational attainment. Regulations set by the European Council, the European Parliament and the European Commission define how the LFS is carried out, whereas some countries have their own national legislation for the implementation of this survey. The LFS is an important source of information on the structure and trends of the EU labour market.

The 2014 EU labour force survey (EU-LFS) ad hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants is a considerable source of data on the labour status of migrants. The variables were collected for all persons in the household in the target group age (15–64). Data on the country of birth of the father and the mother enable the identification of second-generation migrants.

Figure 2: Employment rates of the foreign-born and native-born population, aged 15–64, by country, 2014 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa_ergan](#))

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat's mission is to be the leading provider of high-quality statistics on Europe. Eurostat publishes **official, harmonised statistics** on the European Union (EU) and the euro area which offer an objective portrayal of social and economic trends. These statistics are available for EU Member States, and are sometimes broken down by region. Furthermore, some of the indicators are also published for candidate countries, EFTA countries and other non-member countries.

Eurostat collects data from national statistical institutes; the statistics are harmonised according to Europe-wide methodologies. Data are therefore genuinely **comparable** across the whole of the EU.



Website

Eurostat's website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> provides free access to EU statistics, and is also available in German and French.

Statistics Explained is a wiki-based system that presents statistical topics in an easy to understand way. Together, the articles make up an encyclopaedia of European statistics. There one can also access the online publications *Eurostat yearbook*, *Regional yearbook* and *The EU in the world*. An overview of all Eurostat *online publications* is available under 'Full list'.

Eurostat releases a range of **publications**, all of which are free of charge, on its website in PDF format; some of these are also available in German and French.

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