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Migrant integration in the labour market in 2013

Unemployment rate for non-EU citizens notably higher than for nationals in the EU28

In 2013 in the **EU28**, the unemployment rate for non-EU citizens¹ (21.3%) aged 20 to 64² was more than twice the level for citizens of the reporting country (10.0%), referred to as “nationals¹”. However, the share of people unemployed for 12 months or more was at almost the same level for non-EU citizens (48.6%) and for nationals (49.4%).

As regards employment, the rate for non-EU citizens aged 20 to 64 in the **EU28** stood at 56.1%, while it was 68.9% for nationals. The share of employees aged 20 to 64 with a temporary contract was higher for non-EU citizens (20.2%) than for nationals (12.4%). The pattern was the same for the proportion of part time employment, which was more widespread amongst non-EU citizens (27.5%) than amongst nationals (18.4%).

This information comes from a publication³ issued by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, with data, broken down by citizenship and country of birth, on a large range of indicators related to the labour market outcomes of migrant population, of which only a small selection is shown in this News Release. Labour market migrant integration indicators⁴ are the first in a planned series of publications on migrant integration, including social inclusion and education, to be released in Autumn this year.

Labour market migrant integration indicators by citizenship in the EU28, ages 20-64, 2013

	Citizens of the reporting country (nationals)	Foreign citizens	Of which:	
			Citizens of another EU Member State	Non-EU citizens
EMPLOYMENT				
Employment rate	68.9	61.9	70.9	56.1
Share of employees with a temporary contract (%)	12.4	18.6	16.4	20.2
Part-time employment (%)	18.4	26.0	24.0	27.5
UNEMPLOYMENT				
Unemployment rate (%)	10.0	17.5	12.2	21.3
Share of long-term unemployment (%)	49.4	46.1	40.0	48.6

Highest employment rate for citizens of another EU Member State

The situation of citizens of another EU Member State was very different. In 2013 in the **EU28**, the employment rate for citizens of another EU Member State¹ (70.9%) aged 20 to 64 was slightly higher than that for citizens of the reporting country (68.9%). Regarding employment conditions, the share of employees aged 20 to 64 with a temporary contract in the **EU28** was higher for citizens of another EU Member State (16.4%) than for nationals (12.4%), as was the proportion of part-time employment (24.0% citizens of another EU Member State, compared with 18.4% for nationals).

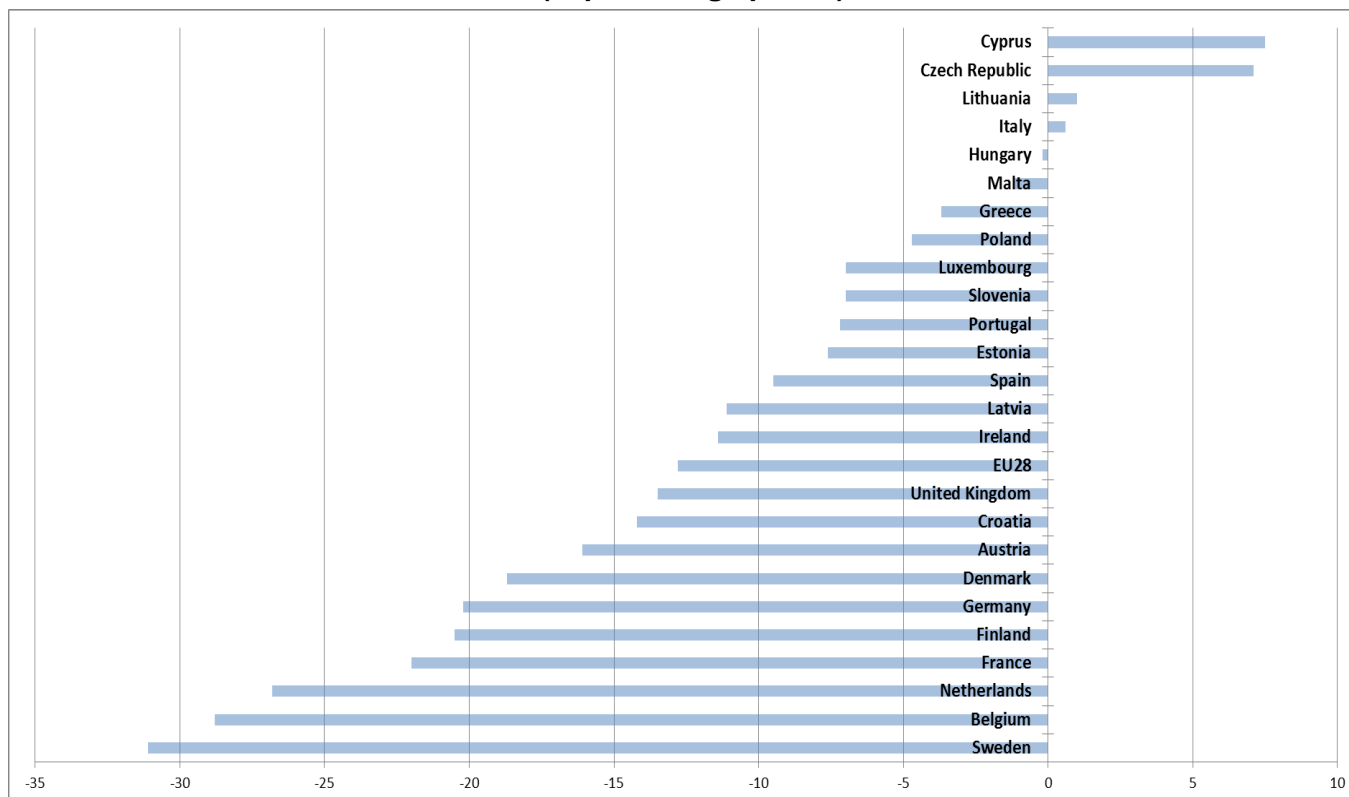
For unemployment, the rate for citizens of another EU Member State aged 20 to 64 in the **EU28** stood at 12.2% in 2013, while it was 10.0% for nationals. The share of long-term unemployment was however notably lower for citizens of another EU Member State (40.0%) than for nationals (49.4%).

Employment rates differ the most between non-EU citizens and nationals in Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Finland and Germany

In 2013 in the **EU28**, the employment rate was 56.1% for non-EU citizens, compared with 68.9% for citizens of the reporting country. In nearly all EU Member States, the employment rate of nationals was higher than for non-EU citizens, except in **Cyprus** (66.8% for nationals compared with 74.3% for non-EU citizens), the **Czech Republic** (72.4% compared with 79.5%), **Lithuania** (69.8% compared with 70.8%) and **Italy** (59.5% compared with 60.1%). The pattern was more mixed when comparing the employment rate for nationals with that for citizens of another EU Member State.

In 2013 across Member States, the largest differences between the employment rates for non-EU citizens and for nationals were recorded in **Sweden** (50.2% for non-EU citizens compared with 81.3% for nationals, or -31.1 percentage points), followed by **Belgium** (-28.8 pp), the **Netherlands** (-26.8 pp), **France** (-22.0 pp), **Finland** (-20.5 pp) and **Germany** (-20.2 pp).

Differences between employment rates of non-EU citizens and of nationals, 2013 (in percentage points)



Employment rates of population aged 20-64 years, by broad group of citizenship, 2013

	Citizens of the reporting country (nationals)	Foreign citizens	Of which:	
			Citizens of another EU Member State	Non-EU citizens
EU28	68.9	61.9	70.9	56.1
Belgium	68.7	55.3	63.6	39.9
Bulgaria	63.6	(54.4)	:	:
Czech Republic	72.4	78.5	77.4	79.5
Denmark	76.7	64.6	74.1	58.0
Germany	78.7	65.0	75.2	58.5
Estonia	74.6	67.0	(67.1)	67.0
Ireland	65.8	64.2	68.6	54.4
Greece	53.4	50.3	52.4	49.7
Spain	59.5	52.8	58.2	50.0
France*	70.6	55.9	70.1	48.6
Croatia	53.9	(42.5)	:	(39.7)
Italy	59.5	61.9	65.8	60.1
Cyprus	66.8	68.7	64.8	74.3
Latvia	71.3	60.5	76.6	60.2
Lithuania	69.8	(73.7)	:	(70.8)
Luxembourg	68.7	73.6	74.8	61.7
Hungary	63.2	64.9	65.6	63.0
Malta	65.0	59.9	53.4	63.8
Netherlands	77.3	61.6	74.6	50.5
Austria	76.8	67.2	75.5	60.7
Poland	64.9	67.0	(79.0)	62.0
Portugal	65.8	59.0	60.4	58.6
Romania	63.9	:	:	:
Slovenia	67.4	59.6	52.4	60.4
Slovakia	65.0	78.0	78.3	:
Finland	73.8	60.9	71.4	53.3
Sweden	81.3	61.0	75.5	50.2
United Kingdom	75.4	70.4	79.2	61.9

* excluding overseas departments

: Data missing or not published due to small sample size.

The reliability of data shown in brackets may be affected by small sample sizes.

- Nationals means citizens of the reporting country. Citizens of another EU Member State refers to citizens of another EU27 Member State (excluding Croatian citizens). Citizens of a country outside the EU refers to non-EU27 citizens.
- In this news release, all indicators refer to the population aged 20 to 64. This age group is not the same as used in Eurostat labour market statistics.
- Eurostat**, Statistics explained article "**Migrant integration - Employment indicators 2013**". Available on the Eurostat website: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_employment. Data presented in this News Release could differ from the data published in the Statistics explained article, due to updates made after the data extractions used for the publication. The data source is the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a large sample survey among private households. It should be noted that LFS data refer to the resident population and therefore LFS results relate to the country of residence of persons in employment, rather than to the country of work. This difference may be significant in countries with large cross-border flows.
- The **employment rate** represents employed persons as a percentage of the same age population.
Employees with a temporary contract are employees whose main job will terminate either after a period fixed in advance, or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced.
Part-time employees: The distinction between full-time and part-time work is made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given by the respondent.
The **unemployment rate** is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed plus unemployed.
Long-term unemployment consists of unemployed persons who have been looking for a job for one year or more.

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