

Migrant integration statistics

2020 edition



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**Migrant integration
statistics**

2020 edition

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Abstract

Migrant integration statistics presents different aspects of European Union (EU) statistics on the integration of migrants. The successful integration of migrants into society in the host country is the key to maximising the opportunities of legal migration and making the most of the contributions that immigration can make to EU development. In this publication, migrant integration is measured in terms of employment, education, social inclusion, and active citizenship in the host country.

The analysis is based on statistics from the labour force survey, statistics on income and living conditions and Eurostat's migration statistics, and is presented for the European Union and its Member States, the United Kingdom as well as for the EFTA countries.

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Eurostat website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>
Statistics Explained: <http://ec.eurostat.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained>

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Executive summary

Migration has become an increasingly important phenomenon for European societies. Patterns of migration flows may change greatly over time, with the size and composition of the migrant population reflecting both current and historical patterns of migration flows. Combined with the complexity and long-term nature of the migrant integration process, this can present challenges to policymakers who need good quality information on which to base decisions. As emphasised in the [new pact on migration and asylum](#), a successful integration and inclusion policy is an essential part of a well-managed and effective migration and asylum policy. The recently announced [action plan on integration and inclusion 2021-2027](#), being a part of this new pact, tackles migrant integration challenges.

The publication *Migrant integration statistics — 2020 edition* presents facts and evidence on the integration of migrants in Europe. It can support and give valuable input to the successful implementation of migrant integration policies as it goes beyond the basic demographic characteristics of migrants and offers a wider range of socio-economic information on migrants living in the European Union (EU), the United Kingdom and the EFTA countries. Migrant integration outcomes are examined in the publication in terms of employment, education, social inclusion and active citizenship in the host country. The situation of migrants is compared with that of non-migrants.

At the EU level, migrants tend to have lower outcomes than national citizens. This concerns in particular migrants who are citizens of non-member countries. Their outcomes lag behind those of host-country nationals in all major areas of integration: the labour market, education, and social inclusion.

The labour market participation of non-EU citizens compares unfavourably to that of nationals. The difference between these two groups results mainly from a lower labour market participation of migrant women. Female non-EU citizens consistently record the lowest employment rates, irrespective of their level of education. Consistently higher levels of unemployment hamper the integration of migrants into the labour market. Higher levels of unemployment are seen both for male and for female migrants.

Young migrants are generally at a greater risk of exiting the education and training system without having obtained an upper secondary education qualification. The share of non-EU citizens with at most a lower secondary level of educational attainment is more than twice as high as the share among nationals.

Migrants also have a lower level of income and particularly non-EU citizens have a significantly increased risk of poverty or social exclusion, even if they are in employment. Lower income levels also go hand in hand with less favourable housing conditions, in particular with regard to overcrowding. Non-EU citizens are also more likely to face unmet medical needs.

Introduction





Changing migratory patterns, which may occur suddenly and vary greatly in terms of size and composition, pose great challenges to host societies and policymakers, who need quality information on which to base their decisions. Information on the basic demographic characteristics of migrants is not sufficient to fulfil those needs. More specific socio-economic statistics on migrants are of utmost relevance under the *new pact on migration and asylum* to reflect the complexity of these patterns and the nature of the migrant integration process. In the context of this pact, the recently announced *action plan on integration and inclusion 2021-2027*, tackles migrant integration challenges.

Since the adoption of European Union (EU) indicators on migrants' integration in 2010, a wide range of migrant integration statistics have been made available in Eurostat's online database. Furthermore, Eurostat created a set of Statistics Explained articles dedicated to [migrant integration topics](#). The content of this book, complemented with additional information, is based on those articles.

In a similar manner to previous editions released in 2011 and 2017 ⁽¹⁾, this publication provides an overview of EU statistics on the integration of migrants. Successful migrant integration into the society of host countries is considered key to maximising the opportunities of legal migration and getting the most from the contributions that immigration can bring to EU development. Statistical measurement of the level of migrant integration is aimed at providing policymakers with reliable and comparable statistical information. This in turn facilitates reaching appropriate and targeted policy decisions.

The analysis focuses on the socio-economic situation of non-nationals (also referred to as foreign citizens) residing in the EU Member States, the United Kingdom and EFTA countries. Non-nationals are defined as persons who do not hold the citizenship of their country of residence, regardless of whether they were born in that country or elsewhere. In the analysis, non-nationals are nearly always divided into two subpopulations: citizens of other EU Member States and persons who are citizens of non-member countries, in other words non-EU citizens (also referred to as third-country nationals or non-EU nationals).

The introductory part of the publication provides information on the development of EU migrant integration policy, indicators to monitor migrant integration, data sources and their advantages and limitations. The core part of the publication considers the full set of what are known as the 'Zaragoza indicators' for non-nationals in the EU, comparing their outcomes with those of host-country nationals. Firstly it provides a brief insight into the latest migratory patterns in the EU (Chapter 1), including migration flows and stocks of the migrant population. It then goes on to analyse the outcomes in employment (Chapter 2), education (Chapter 3), social inclusion (Chapter 4) and active citizenship (Chapter 5).

Policy background

The continued development and integration of the European migration policy remains a key priority to meeting the challenges and harnessing the opportunities that migration represents globally. The integration of non-EU citizens (third-country nationals) living legally in EU Member States has gained importance in the European agenda in recent years.

⁽¹⁾ *Migrants in Europe — A statistical portrait of the first and second generation* and *Migrant integration — 2017 edition*.



The *common basic principles for the immigrant integration policy*, which were adopted by the Justice and Home Affairs Council in November 2004 and reaffirmed in 2014, form the foundations of the EU's policy cooperation on integration. They also form the basis for the Member States to assess their own efforts. They include the main aspects of the integration process, including employment, education, access to institutions, goods and services, and to society in general. Most importantly, the common basic principles define integration as a two-way process of mutual accommodation by all migrants and by residents of the EU Member States.

In July 2011, the European Commission proposed a *European agenda for the integration of third-country nationals*, focusing on actions to increase economic, social, cultural and political participation by migrants and emphasising local action. This new agenda highlights challenges that need to be addressed if the EU is to fully benefit from the potential offered by migration and the value of diversity.

On 7 June 2016, the European Commission adopted an *action plan on the integration of third-country nationals*. The plan provides a comprehensive framework to support EU Member States' efforts in developing and strengthening their integration policies, and describes the specific measures the Commission will implement in this regard. While it relates to all non-EU citizens (third-country nationals) in the EU, it contains actions to address the specific challenges faced by refugees. The plan includes actions across all policy areas that are crucial for integration:

- pre-departure and pre-arrival measures, including actions to prepare migrants and the local communities for the integration process;
- education, including actions to promote language training, participation of migrant children to early childhood education and care, teacher training and civic education;
- employment and vocational training, including actions to promote early integration into the labour market and migrant entrepreneurship;
- access to basic services such as housing and healthcare;
- active participation and social inclusion, including actions to support exchanges with the receiving society, migrant participation in cultural life and fighting discrimination.

On 23 September 2020, the European Commission presented a *new pact on migration and asylum*. This pact provides a comprehensive approach, bringing together policy in the areas of migration, asylum, integration and border management, recognising that the overall effectiveness depends on progress on all fronts. It creates faster, seamless migration processes and stronger governance of migration and borders policies, supported by modern IT systems and more effective agencies. It aims to reduce unsafe and irregular routes and promote sustainable and safe legal pathways for those in need of protection. It reflects the reality that most migrants come to the EU through legal channels, which should be better matched to EU labour market needs ⁽²⁾.

(2) <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1601287338054&uri=COM%3A2020%3A609%3AFIN>



Further to that, on 24 November 2020 the European Commission presented a *new EU action plan on integration and inclusion (2021-2027)*. This plan is one of the initiatives completing the new pact on migration and asylum ⁽³⁾ and it promotes:

- inclusion for all, recognising integration as a two way process;
- targeted support at all stages of integration;
- mainstreaming gender and anti-discrimination priorities;
- partnerships with Member States, local and regional authorities, civil society, social and economic partners, employers, philanthropies and foundations;
- harnessing new technologies and digital tools;
- making the best use of EU funding ⁽⁴⁾.

The new plan builds on the achievements of the 2016 action plan and goes further by bringing forward new actions and a stronger framework to promote integration and inclusion, focusing on the essentials of successful integration and inclusion into a host society: education and training, employment and skills, health and housing ⁽⁵⁾.

Measuring migrant integration

The 2009 *Stockholm programme* for the period 2010-2014 embraced the development of core indicators for monitoring the results of integration policies in a limited number of relevant policy areas (such as employment, education and social inclusion).

The *Zaragoza declaration* adopted in 2010 by the European Ministerial Conference on Integration in Zaragoza identified a number of policy areas relevant to migrant integration and agreed on a set of common indicators to monitor the situation of immigrants and the outcome of integration policies. In 2011, in the pilot study *Indicators of immigrant integration* the European Commission examined proposals for common integration indicators and reported on the availability and quality of the data from agreed harmonised sources necessary for the calculation of these indicators. The following report *Migrants in Europe — A statistical portrait of the first and second generation* provided a statistical analysis on a broad range of characteristics of migrants living in the EU Member States and EFTA countries.

The proposals in the pilot study were further developed in a project, the conclusions of which were presented in the report *Using EU indicators of immigrant integration* published in 2013. The project's objectives were to boost the monitoring and assessment of the situation of migrants, along with the relative outcomes of integration policies.

In July 2015, the European Commission, jointly with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), released the report *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015 — Settling In*. While in the thematic chapters of that publication the analysis was focused on the foreign-born population, there was a specific chapter dealing with the situation of non-EU citizens in the EU, aimed specifically at monitoring the Zaragoza indicators. The second edition of *Settling In* was released in December 2018.

⁽³⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_20_1707#to-come

⁽⁴⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20201124_eu-action-plan-on-integration-and-inclusion-2021-2027-factsheet_en.pdf

⁽⁵⁾ <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/the-ec-presents-its-eu-action-plan-on-integration-and-inclusion-2021-2027>



Migrant integration indicators

In this publication, the analysis of migrant integration is carried out both through the core Zaragoza indicators and a set of supplementary indicators.

The indicators are grouped in four thematic areas (each presented in a separate chapter).

Employment:

- activity rate;
- employment rate;
- unemployment rate;
- self-employment;
- temporary employment;
- part-time employment;
- long-term unemployment.

Education:

- highest educational attainment;
- share of early leavers from education and training;
- not in education, employment or training;
- participation in lifelong learning.

Social inclusion:

- median net income;
- persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion;
- at-risk-of-poverty rate;
- in-work poverty risk;
- severe material deprivation rate;
- people living in households with very low work intensity;
- child poverty;
- property ownership;
- overcrowding;
- housing cost overburden;
- self-perceived health status;
- self-reported unmet need for medical care.

Active citizenship:

- naturalisation rate;
- the share of non-EU citizens with long-term residence.

The definitions of the indicators are explained at the beginning of each part where they are used and also in the glossary available in Annex 2.

Data sources

Data used for the indicators on migrant integration mainly come from the EU labour force survey (EU-LFS) and the EU statistics on income and living conditions survey (EU-SILC), complemented by administrative data sources. For the employment and education dimensions, the data are based on the results of the EU-LFS. The EU-SILC covers all the topics relevant to social inclusion, while Eurostat migration statistics are used for background information on migration and migrant population and on active citizenship.

THE EU LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The main source of information on the structure and trends of the EU labour market is the [EU-LFS](#). The EU-LFS is a large quarterly sample survey that covers the resident population aged 15 years and above in private households in the EU Member States, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey. It provides population estimates for the main labour market characteristics, such as employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours of work, occupation, economic activity and other labour-related variables, as well as important socio-demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, education, household characteristics and regions of residence. Regulations set by the European Council, the European Parliament and the European Commission define how the EU-LFS is carried out, in some cases supplemented by national legislation for the implementation of this survey.



EU STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

The EU-SILC survey is the main source for the compilation of statistics on income, social inclusion and living conditions. It provides comparable microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion, housing, labour, education and health. The EU-SILC survey is implemented in the EU Member States, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey and Kosovo*. It provides two types of annual data: cross-sectional data pertaining to a given time or a certain time period with variables on income, poverty, social exclusion and other living conditions; longitudinal data pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over a four-year period.

EUROSTAT MIGRATION STATISTICS

Eurostat produces statistics on a range of issues related to international migration flows, non-national population stocks and the acquisition of citizenship. Data 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 (EC) No 862/2007. Regulation (EU) No 351/2010 was subsequently adopted by the European Commission. Together these regulations define a core set of statistics on international migration flows, population stocks, 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 Member States base their statistics on administrative data sources such as population registers, registers of foreign citizens (non-nationals), registers of residence or work permits, health insurance registers and tax registers. Some Member States use mirror statistics, sample surveys or estimation methods to produce migration statistics.

Data sources: advantages and limitations

As already mentioned, the production of migrant integration indicators is generally based on sample surveys or on population registers / registers of foreign citizens (non-nationals). A key element in the production of these indicators is the use of data from the EU-LFS and EU-SILC survey. Both surveys are highly harmonised and optimised for comparability. However, for both types of data sources (administrative and survey data) there are certain limitations. With regard to survey data, limitations arise with respect to the coverage of the migrant population. By design, both the EU-LFS and EU-SILC survey target the whole resident population and not specifically migrants. Furthermore, coverage issues of survey data arise in the following cases:

- *Recently arrived migrants* — this group of migrants is missing from the sampling frame in every host country resulting in under-coverage of the actual migrant population in the EU-LFS and EU-SILC.
- *Collective households* — the EU-SILC survey only covers private households. Persons living in collective households and in institutions for asylum seekers and migrant workers are excluded from the target population. This also results in under-coverage of migrants in the survey.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



- *Non-response within the migrant population* — a significant disadvantage of the surveys is the fact that a high percentage of the migrant population does not respond to them. This may be due to language difficulties, misunderstanding of the purpose of each survey, arduousness in communicating with the interviewer, and fear on behalf of migrants of a possible negative impact on their authorisation to remain in the country after participating in the surveys.
- *Sample size* — given the nature of the EU-LFS and EU-SILC survey as sample surveys, these cannot fully capture the characteristics of migrants in EU Member States with a very small migrant population.
- *Information on country of citizenship and country of birth* — this information is asked from all persons in private households sampled in the EU-LFS, whilst in the EU-SILC survey this information is collected only for those aged 16 years and over, resulting in an under-estimation of the number of migrants by country of citizenship and country of birth.

With regard to administrative data, one main problem refers to the comparability of the data used to estimate migrant integration indicators. The administrative data sources are not harmonised and there are variations in methods and definitions. For example, some EU Member States produce estimates for the migrant population to account for non-response, while others leave this problem untreated. Coverage gaps are reported by certain Member States with regard to some types of excluded international migrants (such as asylum seekers). In other cases, there are significant numbers of departed migrants not covered by the registration systems.

Key figures on migrant integration in the EU



This publication provides a wide range of information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrant

population. The following points illustrate some key findings from each chapter.

1. Migration and migrant population

2.4 million immigrants entered the EU-27 from non-member countries in 2018. In addition, 1.4 million people previously residing in an EU Member State immigrated to another Member State.

Germany reported the largest number of immigrants (893.9 thousand) in 2018, followed by Spain (643.7 thousand), France (386.9 thousand) and Italy (332.3 thousand).

Relative to the size of the resident population, Malta recorded the highest rate

of immigration (56 immigrants per 1 000 persons) in 2018, followed by Luxembourg (41 immigrants per 1 000 persons) and Cyprus (27 immigrants per 1 000 persons).

21.8 million of the 446.8 million people (4.9 %) living in the EU-27 on 1 January 2019 were non-EU citizens. In addition, there were 13.3 million persons living in one of the EU-27 Member States on 1 January 2019 with the citizenship of another EU Member State.

2. Employment

In 2019, the employment rate in the EU-27 for working-age citizens of other EU Member States was 75.5 % (some 1.7 percentage points higher than the average for national citizens), while that for non-EU citizens was lower, at 60.0 % (some 13.8 points below the average for national citizens).

Employment rates in the EU-27 were highest among people with a tertiary level of education and lowest among those with at most a lower secondary level of education in 2019: this pattern was observed for national citizens as well as for citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, and was equally the case for males and females.

The highest regional employment rates for citizens of other EU Member States in 2019 were often recorded in Czechia or Germany, while the highest rates for non-EU citizens were often in Czech or Polish regions.

In the vast majority of EU Member States, employment rates for people with high (tertiary) levels of educational attainment living in cities were lower in 2019 among non-EU citizens than among national citizens or citizens of other Member States.

The unemployment rate in the EU-27 for working-age national citizens was 6.1 % in 2019, while the rates for non-nationals were higher: 7.9 % for working-age citizens of other EU Member States and 14.7 % for non-EU citizens. The youth unemployment rates followed the same pattern, although at higher levels.

The highest regional unemployment rates for citizens of other EU Member States in 2019 were recorded in Greece, Spain, Italy and France; the highest regional unemployment rates for non-EU citizens were recorded in France, Sweden, Greece and Spain.

In 2019, the share of temporary employees in the total number of employees in the EU-27 was higher among women than men for national citizens and for citizens of other EU Member States. By contrast, the opposite situation existed when comparing the difference between the shares recorded for men and women who were non-EU citizens.

Among non-EU citizens, one quarter (25.4 %) of the workforce in the EU-27 worked on a part-time basis in 2019, while the corresponding shares for citizens of other EU Member States (22.4 %) and for nationals (17.2 %) were lower.



3. Education

In the EU-27, the share of working-age non-EU citizens who had at most a lower secondary level of educational attainment in 2019 was more than twice as high as the share among national citizens.

The share of working-age women in the EU-27 who had a tertiary level of educational attainment in 2019 was consistently higher (than the share for working-age men) for national citizens and both migrant subpopulations.

In 2019, there was almost no difference in the share of working-age people in the EU-27 that participated in adult learning when comparing nationals with non-EU citizens (respectively the rates were 14.7 % and 14.4 %). By contrast, the participation rate

recorded for citizens of other EU Member States was notably lower, at 10.4 %.

For the EU-27, in 2019 nearly one-tenth (8.9 %) of young national citizens were early leavers from education and training, while for young non-nationals the share was more than twice as high: 22.5 % for young citizens of other EU Member States and 26.9 % for young non-EU citizens.

In 2019, just over 1 in 10 national citizens in the EU-27 aged 15-29 years could have been described as neither in employment nor in education or training (NEETs), whereas higher shares were recorded among non-nationals, in particular for those who were non-EU citizens (24.2 %).

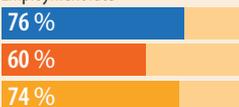
Key figures on migrant integration in the EU



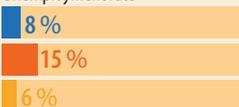
EMPLOYMENT

(2019 data)

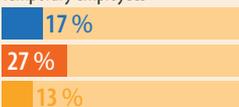
Employment rate



Unemployment rate



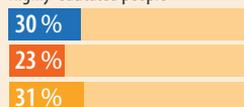
Temporary employees



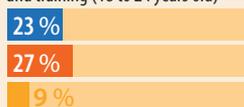
EDUCATION

(2019 data)

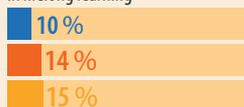
Highly-educated people



Early leavers from education and training (18 to 24 years old)



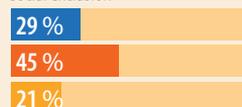
Adults participating in lifelong learning



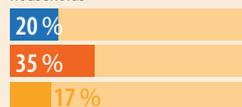
SOCIAL INCLUSION

(2018 data)

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion



People living in overcrowded households



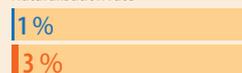
Share of people with good or very good perceived health



ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

(2018 data)

Naturalisation rate



Share of non-EU citizens living in the EU-27 holding long-term residence permits at the end of 2018



Population coverage: employment, education, social inclusion – 20 to 64 years old; active citizenship – all ages.
Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

4. Social inclusion

In 2018, just over one fifth (20.7 %) of all national citizens living in the EU-27 faced a risk of poverty and social exclusion, while the share for citizens of other EU Member States was somewhat higher (29.1 %). However, by far the highest risk was experienced by migrants who were non-EU citizens, as close to half (45.1 %) of this subpopulation were at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Around one in six (16.8 %) children whose parents were national citizens were at risk of poverty in the EU-27 in 2018, while this share was more than twice as high for children who had at least one parent who was a foreign citizen (39.3 %).

Across the EU-27, some 12.9 % of non-EU citizens faced severe material deprivation in 2018 compared with 6.6 % of citizens of other EU Member States and 5.7 % of national citizens.

In 2018, the EU-27 overcrowding rate was 16.6 % for national citizens, while it was somewhat higher (20.1 %) for citizens of other EU Member States and noticeably higher for non-EU citizens (34.5 %).

In the EU in 2018, the shares of non-EU citizens (77.9 %) and citizens of other EU Member States (79.2 %) who perceived their health as good or very good were higher than that of national citizens (76.4 %).

5. Active citizenship

In the EU-27, the naturalisation rate for people who were formerly non-EU citizens was 2.7 % in 2018, which was almost four times as high as the rate recorded for people who were formerly citizens of other EU Member States (0.7 %).

At the end of 2018, people with long-term residency rights accounted for 53.3 % of all non-EU citizens living in the EU-27.

1

Migration and migrant population





Migration is influenced by a combination of economic, environmental, political and social factors, either in a migrant's country of origin (push factors) or in the country of destination (pull factors). Historically, the relative economic prosperity and political stability of the EU are thought to have exerted a

considerable pull effect on immigrants. In destination countries, international migration may be used as a tool to solve specific labour market shortages. However, migration alone will almost certainly not reverse the ongoing trend of population ageing experienced in many parts of the EU.

Migration flows in 2018

Migration refers to the number of **migrants**, people changing their residence to or from a given area (usually a country) during a given time period (usually one year).

Immigration is the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country. An **immigrant** is a person undertaking an immigration.

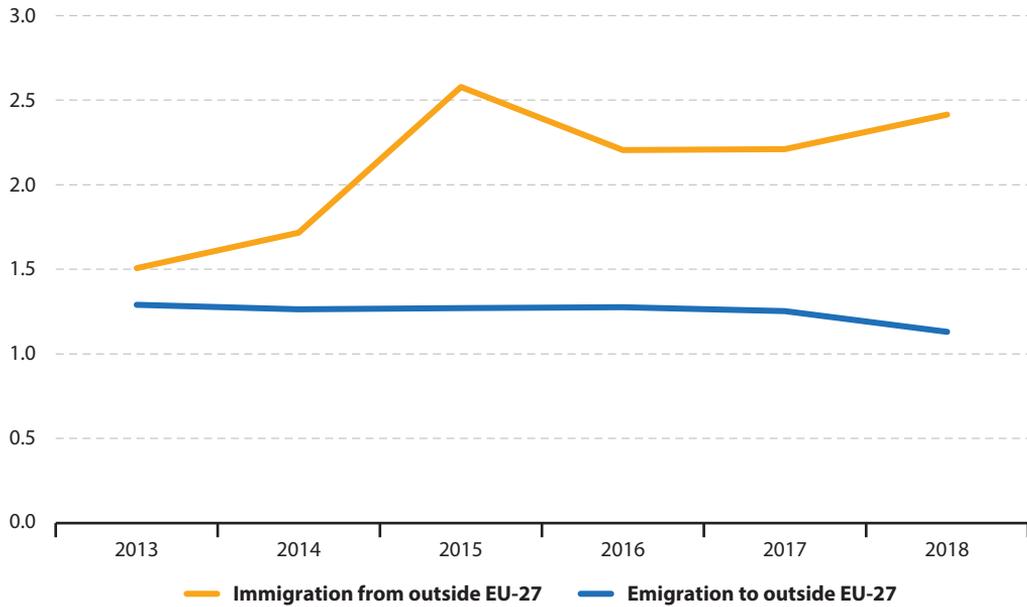
Emigration is the action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months. An **emigrant** is a person undertaking an emigration.

A total of 3.9 million immigrants were reported to have arrived in an EU Member State during 2018, while 2.6 million emigrants were reported to have left a Member State. However, these total figures do not represent the migration flows to/from the EU-27 as a whole, as they also include flows between Member States. In 2018, there were an estimated 2.4 million immigrants from non-member countries into the EU-27 and about 1.1 million people emigrants from the EU-27 to a non-member country (see Figure 1.1). In addition, 1.4 million people previously

residing in a Member State migrated to another Member State.

Germany reported the largest total number of immigrants (893.9 thousand) in 2018, followed by Spain (643.7 thousand), France (386.9 thousand) and Italy (332.3 thousand). Germany also reported the highest number of emigrants in 2018 (540.4 thousand), followed again by Spain (309.5 thousand) and France (341.4 thousand), and then by Romania (231.7 thousand) and Poland (189.8 thousand).

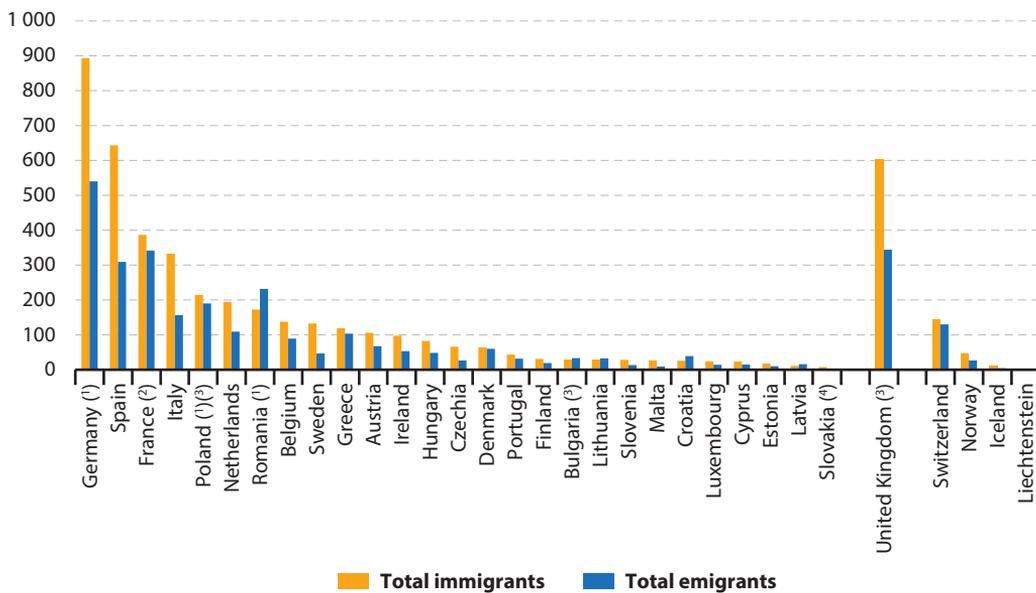
Figure 1.1: Immigrants from outside EU-27 and emigrants to outside EU-27, 2013-2018
(million)



Note: Cyprus migration data include the United Kingdom in the composition of the EU as data related to the EU-27 are not available whereas data for the EU-28 (therefore including the United Kingdom) are available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_imm5prv, migr_imm12prv, migr_emi3nxt and migr_emi5nxt)

Figure 1.2: Immigration and emigration, 2018
(thousands)



(1) Immigrants and emigrants: estimate.

(2) Emigrants: provisional.

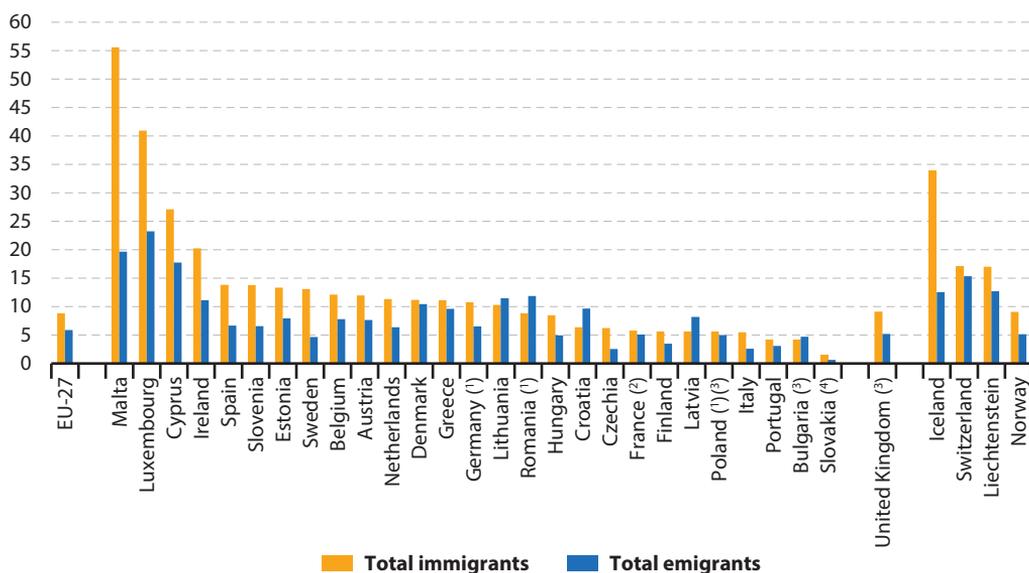
(3) Immigrants and emigrants: provisional.

(4) Immigrants: provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_imm1ctz and migr_emi1ctz)



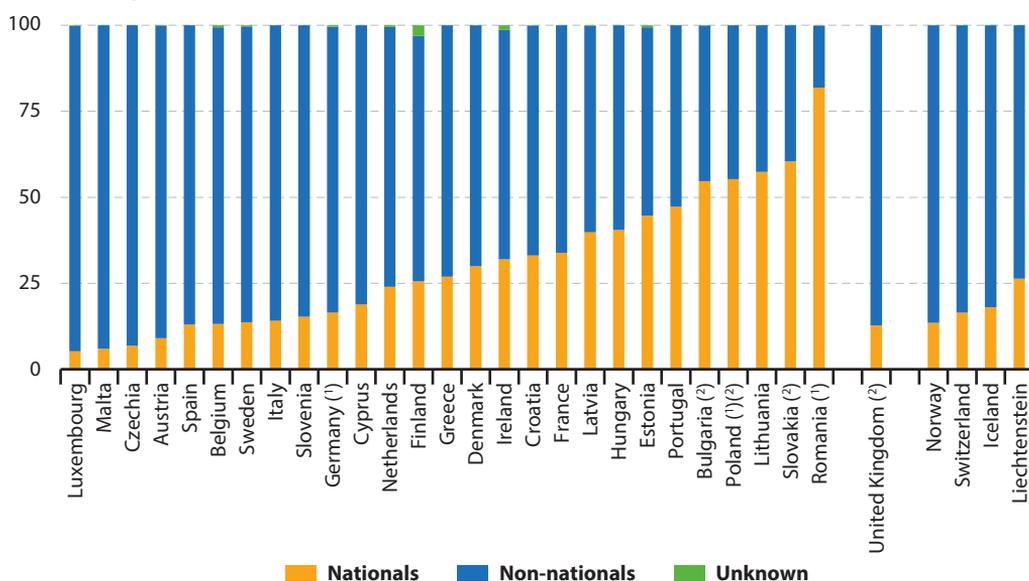
Figure 1.3: Immigrants and emigrants, 2018
(per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) Immigrants and emigrants: estimate.
 (2) Emigrants: provisional.
 (3) Immigrants and emigrants: provisional.
 (4) Immigrants: provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [migr_imm1ctz](#), [migr_em1ctz](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Figure 1.4: Distribution of immigrants by citizenship, 2018
(% of all immigrants)



(1) Estimate.
 (2) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_imm2ctz](#))



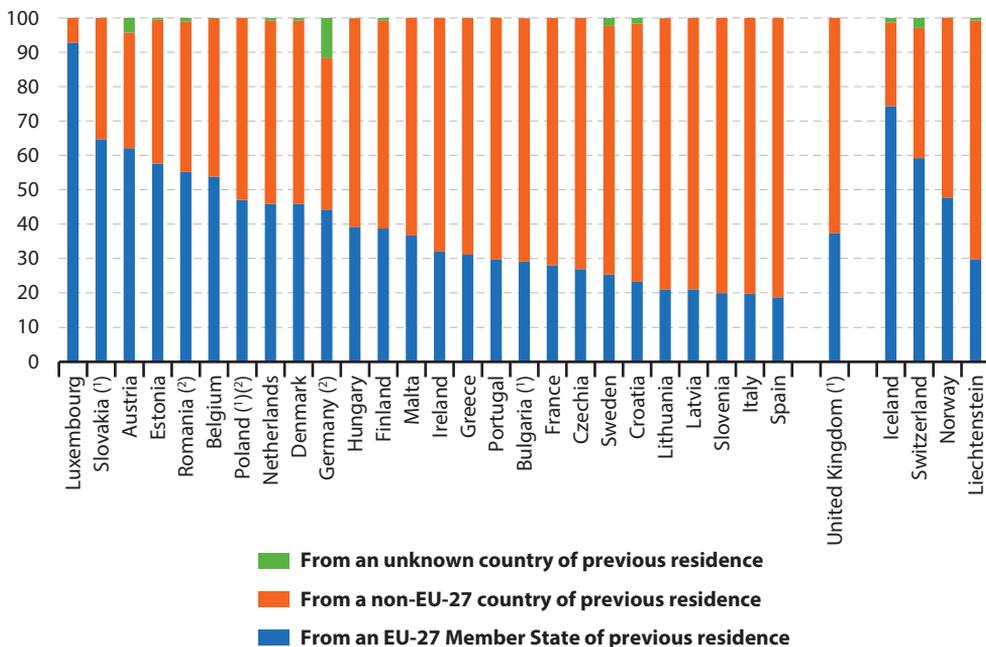
Relative to the size of the resident population, Malta recorded the highest rate of immigration in 2018 (56 immigrants per 1 000 persons), followed by Luxembourg (41 immigrants per 1 000 persons) and Cyprus (27 immigrants per 1 000 persons). For emigration, the highest rates in 2018 were reported for Luxembourg (23 emigrants per 1 000 persons), Malta (20 emigrants per 1 000 persons), Cyprus (18 emigrants per 1 000 persons) and Romania (12 emigrants per 1 000 persons).

In 2018, in 22 EU Member States the share of non-nationals in the total number of immigrants was more than half. The highest

shares were observed in Luxembourg (94.7 %), Malta (94.0 %), Czechia (93.1 %) and Austria (90.9 %). By contrast, in Romania non-nationals represented 18.0 % of the total number of immigrants in 2018.

An analysis by previous residence reveals that Luxembourg reported the largest share of immigrants coming from another EU Member State (92.8 % of its total number of immigrants in 2018), followed by Slovakia (64.7 %) and Austria (62.1 %); relatively low shares were reported by Spain (18.8 % of all immigrants), as well as Italy and Slovenia (respectively 19.8 % and 19.9 %).

Figure 1.5: Immigration, by previous country of residence, 2018
(% of all immigrants)



Note: Cyprus, not available (no detailed data by individual country available).

(¹) Provisional.

(²) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_imm12prv](#))



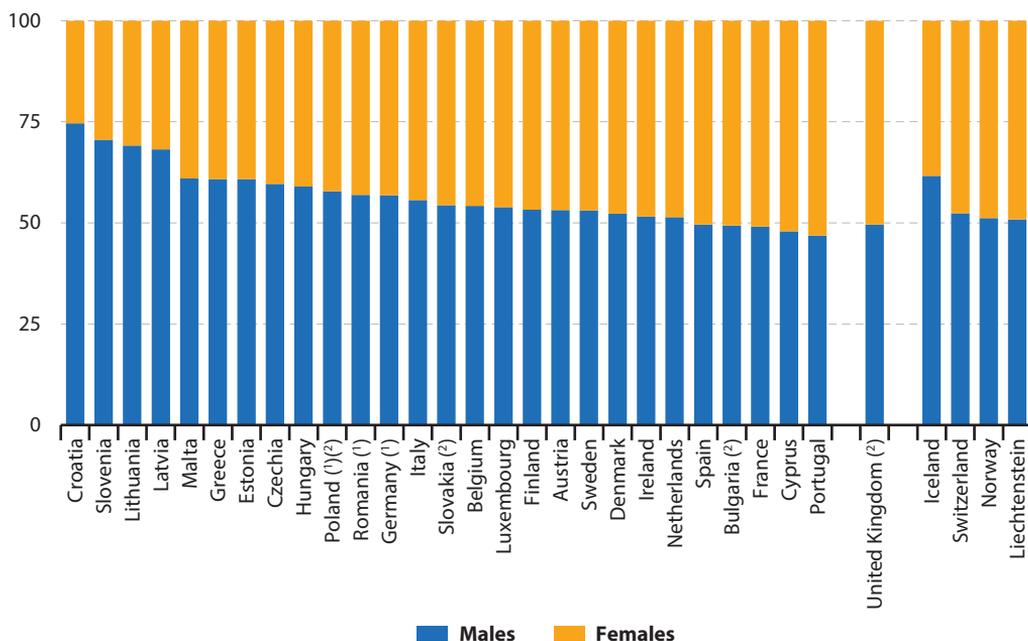
1

Migration and migrant population

Regarding the gender distribution of immigrants to the EU Member States in 2018, there were slightly more men than women (54.4 % compared with 45.6 %). The Member

State reporting the highest share of male immigrants was Croatia (74.6 %); by contrast, the highest share of female immigrants was reported by Portugal (53.1 %).

Figure 1.6: Immigrants, by sex, 2018
(% of all immigrants)



(¹) Estimate.
(²) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_imm2ctz](#))

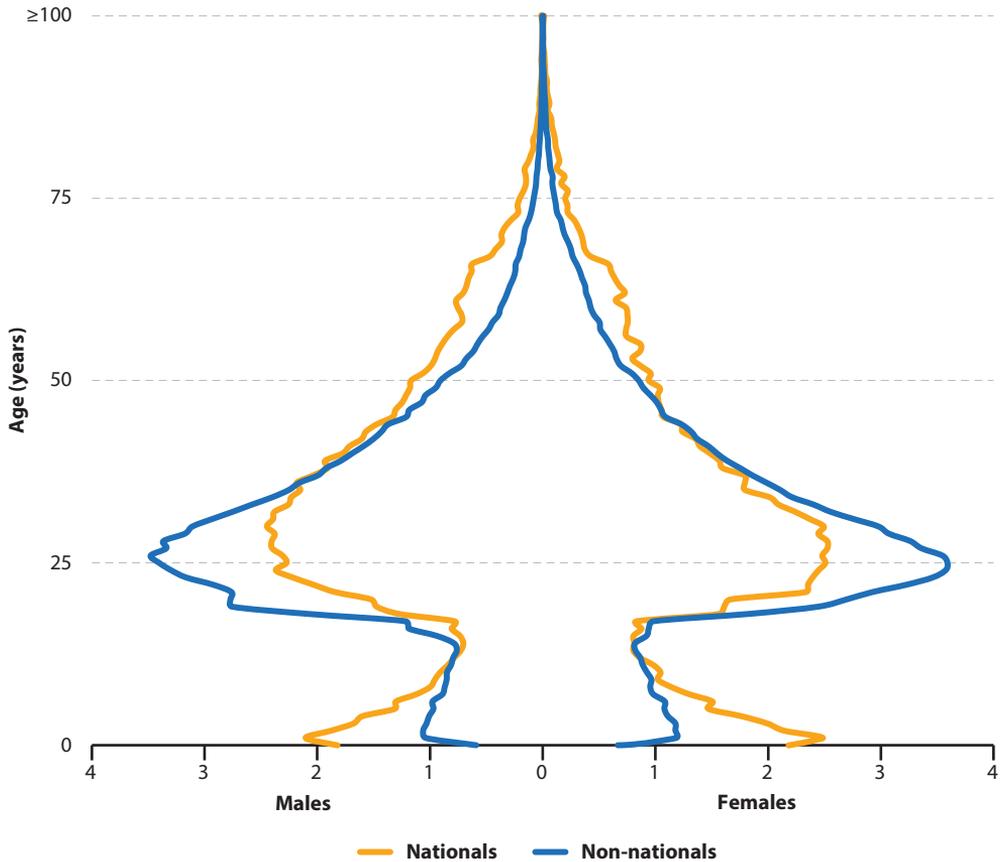


Immigrants into EU Member States in 2018 were, on average, much younger than the population already resident in their country of destination. On 1 January 2019, the

median age of the population of the EU-27 stood at 44 years, while it was 29 years for immigrants to the EU-27 in 2018.

Figure 1.7: Age structure of immigrants, by citizenship, EU-27, 2018

(%)



Note: for most Member States, the age definition is the age reached. For Ireland, Greece, Malta, Austria, Romania and Slovenia, the age definition is the age completed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_imm2ctz](#))



Migrant population on 1 January 2019

Non-nationals (foreign population or foreign citizens) are people who are not citizens of the country in which they currently reside, including persons of unknown citizenship and stateless persons.

Non-EU citizens (third-country nationals) are people who are not citizens of the EU Member States, including stateless persons.

National citizens (nationals) are citizens of the country in which they currently reside.

The number of people residing in an EU Member State with citizenship of a non-member country on 1 January 2019 was 21.8 million, representing 4.9 % of the resident population in the EU-27. In addition, there were 13.3 million persons living in one of the EU Member States on 1 January 2019 who had the citizenship of another EU Member State.

In absolute terms, the largest numbers of non-nationals living in the EU Member States on 1 January 2019 were found in Germany (10.1 million persons), Italy (5.3 million), France (4.9 million) and Spain (4.8 million). Non-nationals in these four Member States collectively represented 71.3 % of the total number of non-nationals living in the EU-27.

On 1 January 2019, Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria and Slovakia were the only EU Member States where non-nationals were mainly citizens of another Member State. This means that in most Member States, the majority of non-nationals were citizens of non-member countries. In the case of Latvia and Estonia, the proportion of citizens from non-member countries was particularly large due to the high number of recognised non-citizens (mainly former Soviet Union citizens, who are permanently resident in these two Member States but have not acquired any other citizenship).

Table 1.1: Non-national population, by group of citizenship, 1 January 2019
(thousands)

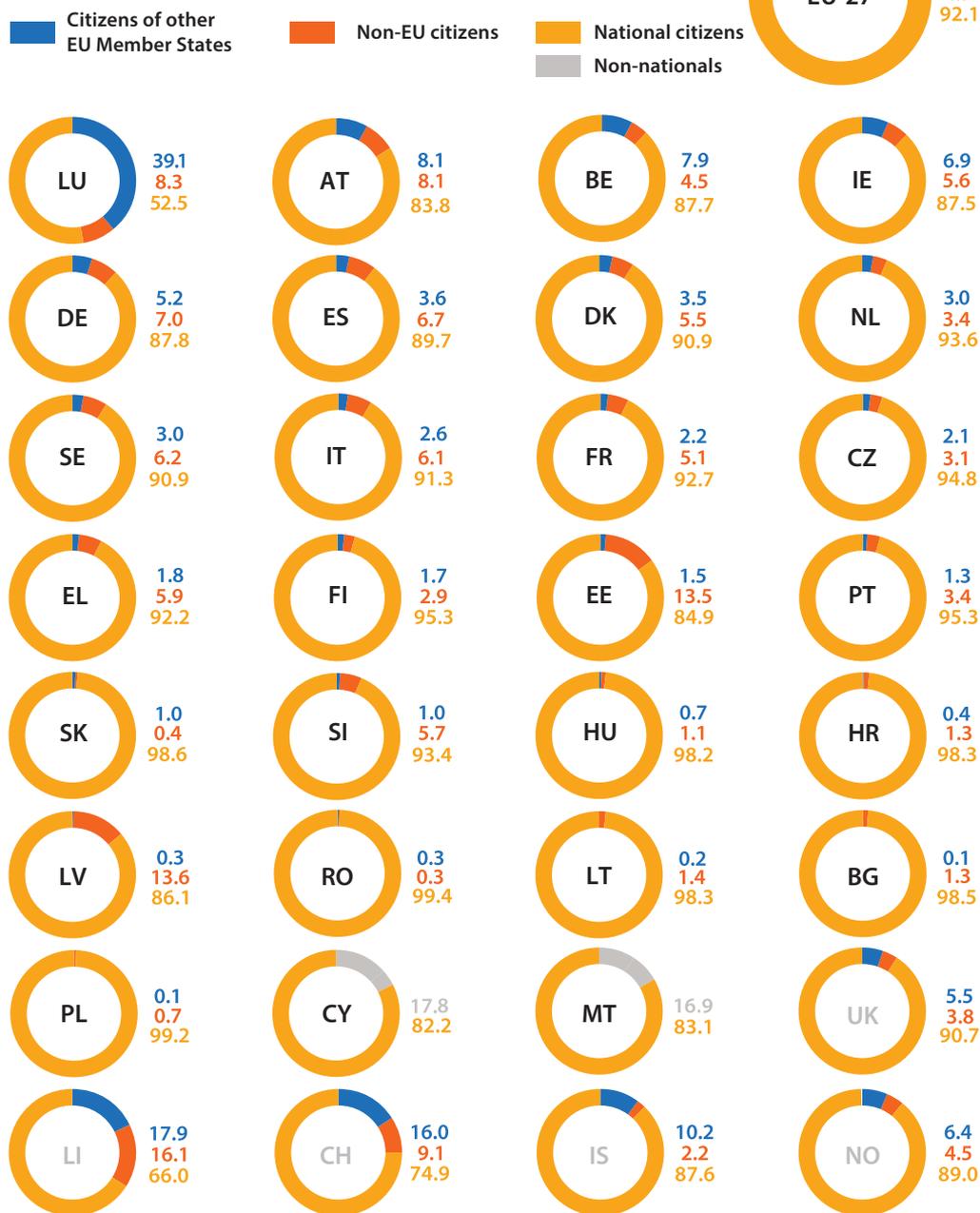
	Total	Citizens of another EU Member State	Non-EU citizens	Stateless
Belgium	1 400.2	900.6	498.6	1.0
Bulgaria	95.8	9.6	84.3	1.9
Czechia	557.5	225.4	332.1	0.0
Denmark	525.8	205.7	311.8	8.3
Germany	10 089.3	4 293.9	5 783.9	11.5
Estonia	199.2	20.1	179.1	0.0
Ireland ⁽¹⁾	612.0	336.7	275.0	0.3
Greece	831.7	196.7	635.0	0.0
Spain	4 840.2	1 679.9	3 158.7	1.6
France ⁽²⁾	4 882.6	1 460.9	3 421.7	0.0
Croatia	66.5	17.2	48.5	0.8
Italy	5 255.5	1 554.0	3 700.7	0.8
Cyprus	155.6	:	:	0.0
Latvia	266.6	6.1	260.3	0.2
Lithuania	47.2	6.9	39.2	1.0
Luxembourg	291.3	240.3	50.8	0.2
Hungary	180.5	71.2	109.3	0.1
Malta	83.3	:	:	0.0
Netherlands	1 068.1	520.4	534.8	12.9
Austria	1 427.1	719.2	703.4	4.4
Poland	289.8	29.0	260.2	0.6
Portugal	480.3	132.5	347.8	0.0
Romania	121.1	57.8	63.0	0.3
Slovenia	138.2	20.1	118.1	0.0
Slovakia	76.1	56.1	18.5	1.5
Finland	256.0	95.1	159.7	1.2
Sweden	920.1	302.0	598.4	19.8
United Kingdom	6 171.9	3 681.9	2 490.1	0.0
Iceland	44.3	36.5	7.7	0.0
Liechtenstein	13.1	6.9	6.2	0.0
Norway	584.1	343.6	237.8	2.6
Switzerland	2 146.4	1 370.4	775.5	0.5

⁽¹⁾ Estimate.⁽²⁾ Provisional.Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_pop1ctz](#))



Figure 1.8: Population by citizenship

(% share of total population, 1 January 2019)



Note: due to rounding, some totals may not sum to 100.0%. Non-EU citizens category includes stateless and unknown categories. CY and MT: no detailed data by country of citizenship available, thus only a share of total non-national population is displayed. EU-27 does not include data for CY and MT.

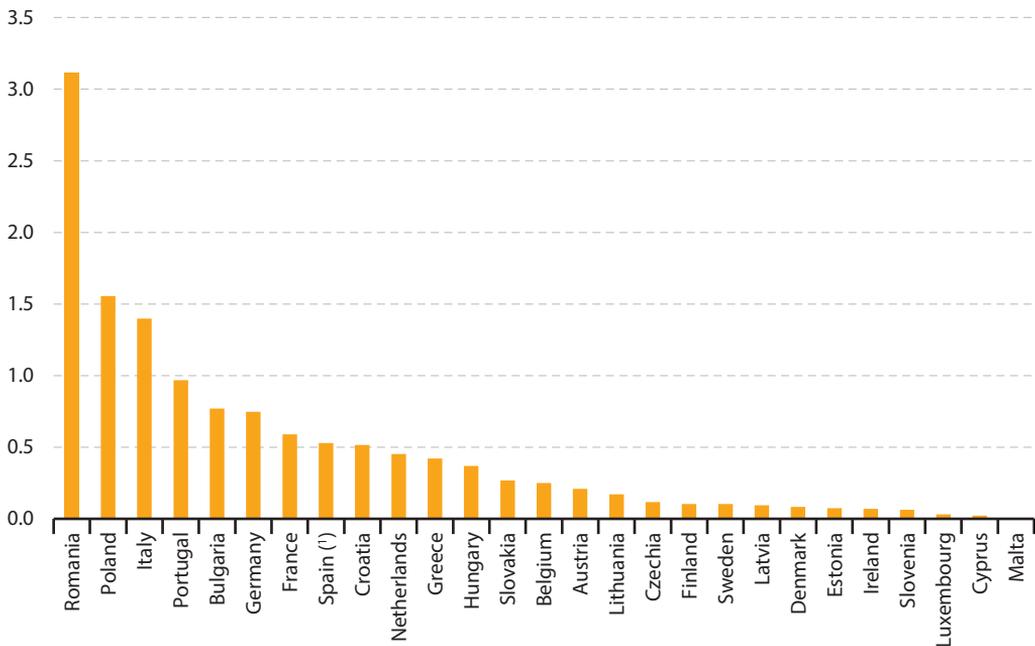
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop1ctz)



In relative terms, the EU Member State with the highest share of non-nationals was Luxembourg, as non-nationals accounted for 47.5 % of its resident population. A high proportion of non-nationals (10 % or more of the resident population) was also observed in Cyprus, Malta, Austria, Estonia, Latvia, Ireland, Belgium, Germany and Spain. By contrast, non-nationals represented less than 1 % of the resident population in Poland (0.8 %) and in Romania (0.6 %).

Romanian, Polish, Italian and Portuguese citizens were the four biggest groups of EU citizens living in other EU Member States in 2019.

Figure 1.9: Number of EU-27 citizens that are usual residents in the rest of the EU-27, 1 January 2019
(million)



(!) Detailed data by individual EU citizenship have only been provided for the most numerous ones.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_pop9ctz](#))



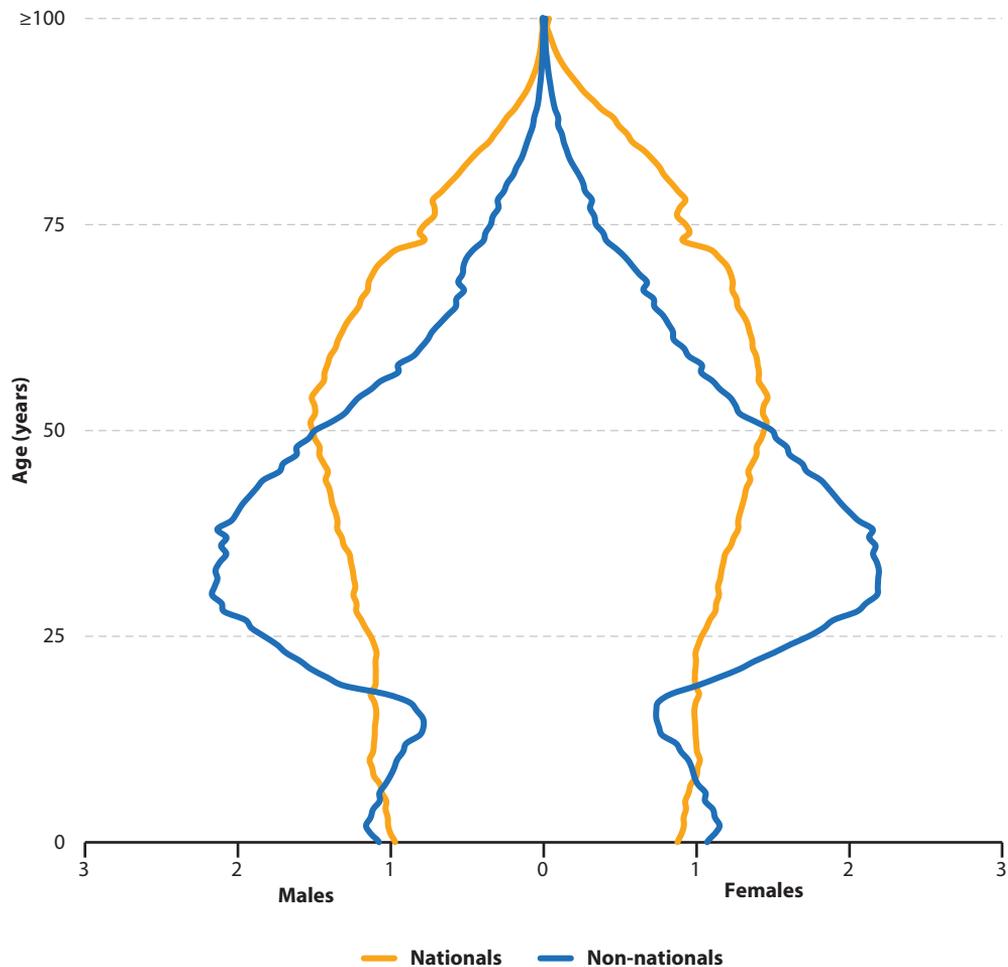
1

Migration and migrant population

An analysis of the age structure of the population shows that, for the EU-27 as a whole, the non-national population was younger than the national population. The distribution by age of non-nationals shows, compared with nationals, a greater

proportion of relatively young working age adults. On 1 January 2019, the median age of the national population in the EU-27 was 45 years, while the median age of non-nationals living in the EU-27 was 36 years.

Figure 1.10: Age structure of the national and non-national populations, EU-27, 1 January 2019
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop2ctz)

2

Employment





2

Employment

The inclusion of migrants in the labour market is key to ensure their effective integration into host societies and their positive impact on the economy; this entails fully using their

skills and reaching their economic potential. Immigrants can contribute to addressing shortages in certain sectors at all skill levels.

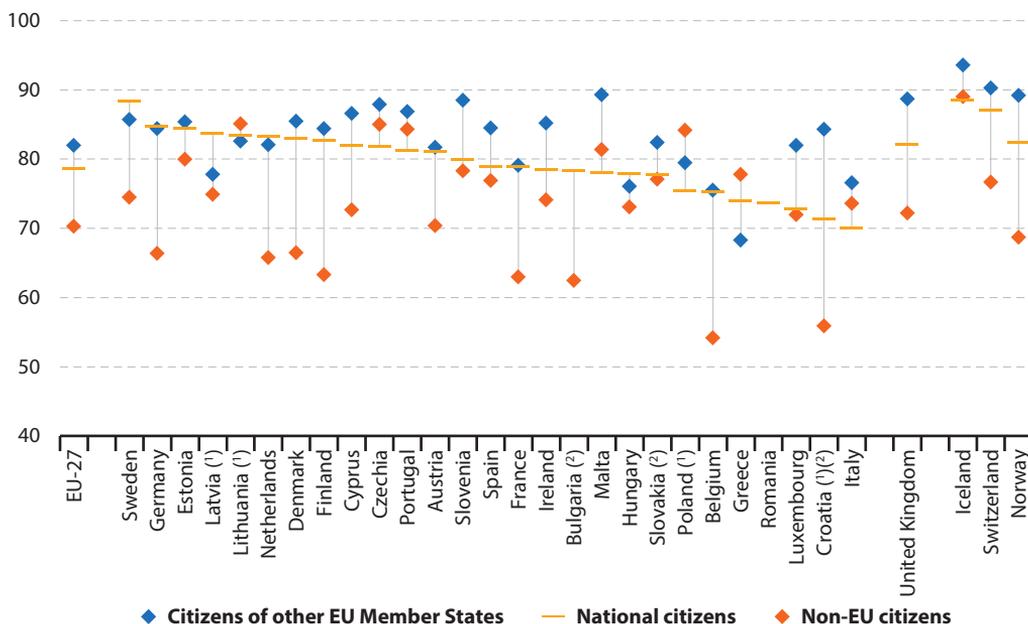
Labour market indicators

Activity rates

In 2019, the EU-27 activity rate of working-age citizens of other EU Member States was 82.0 %, compared with 78.6 % for national citizens and 70.3 % for non-EU citizens. This pattern — higher activity rates for citizens of other EU Member States than for nationals or for non-EU citizens — was repeated in 17 of the 25 EU Member States for which data are available. The highest rates among citizens of other EU Member States were observed

in Malta (89.3 %) and in Slovenia (88.5 %). By contrast, national citizens recorded the highest activity rates in five of the EU Member States, with the highest proportions observed in Sweden (88.4 %), Germany (84.8 %), and Estonia (84.4 %). There were three EU Member States, where non-EU citizens recorded higher activity rates than for national citizens or for citizens of other EU Member States: Lithuania (85.1 %), Poland (84.2 %) and Greece (77.8 %).

Figure 2.1: Activity rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, 2019 (%)



Note: ranked on activity rates for nationals. Bulgaria: citizens of other EU Member States, not available. Romania: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available.

(¹) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(²) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

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

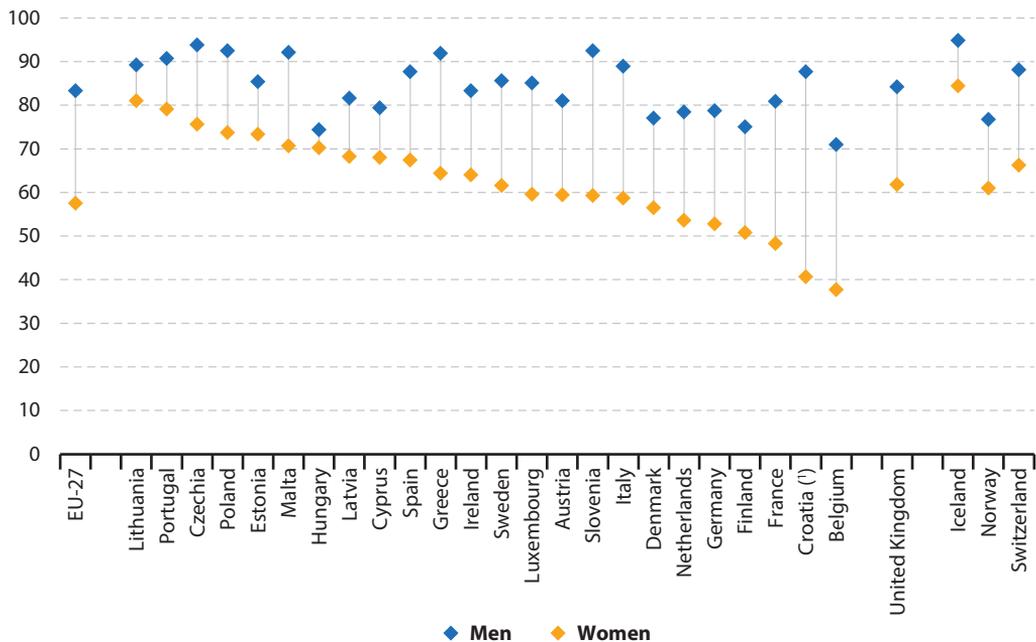
Activity rates for women in 2019 were systematically lower than the corresponding rates recorded for men in the EU-27 (the data are available [here](#)). The gender gap was greater among migrant women, and in particular, among those from non-member countries: the EU-27 activity rate for women who were non-EU citizens (57.5 %) was 25.8 percentage points lower than that recorded for men (83.3 %). The largest gender gap in labour market participation among non-EU

citizens was recorded in Croatia (47.0 points). In Belgium, Croatia and France, the activity rate for women who were non-EU citizens was under 50.0 %. By contrast, the activity rate for women who were non-EU citizens reached as high as 81.0 % in Lithuania, which was one of two EU Member States, together with Hungary, where the gender gap for activity rates of non-EU citizens was in single figures.

The activity rate is the percentage of economically active persons in relation to the comparable total population.

The economically active population comprises employed and unemployed persons.

Figure 2.2: Activity rates for non-EU citizens aged 20-64 years, by sex, 2019 (%)



Note: ranked on activity rates for women. Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia: data not available.

(*) Data with limited reliability.

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



Employment rates

The **employment rate** is the percentage of employed persons in relation to the comparable total population.

In 2019, the EU-27 employment rate for working-age national citizens was 73.8 %, which was 8.0 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for non-nationals. A closer analysis of this latter figure reveals that the employment rate for working-age citizens of other EU Member States was 75.5 % (some 1.7 points higher than the average for nationals), while that for non-EU citizens was lower, at 60.0 % (some 13.8 points below the average for nationals).

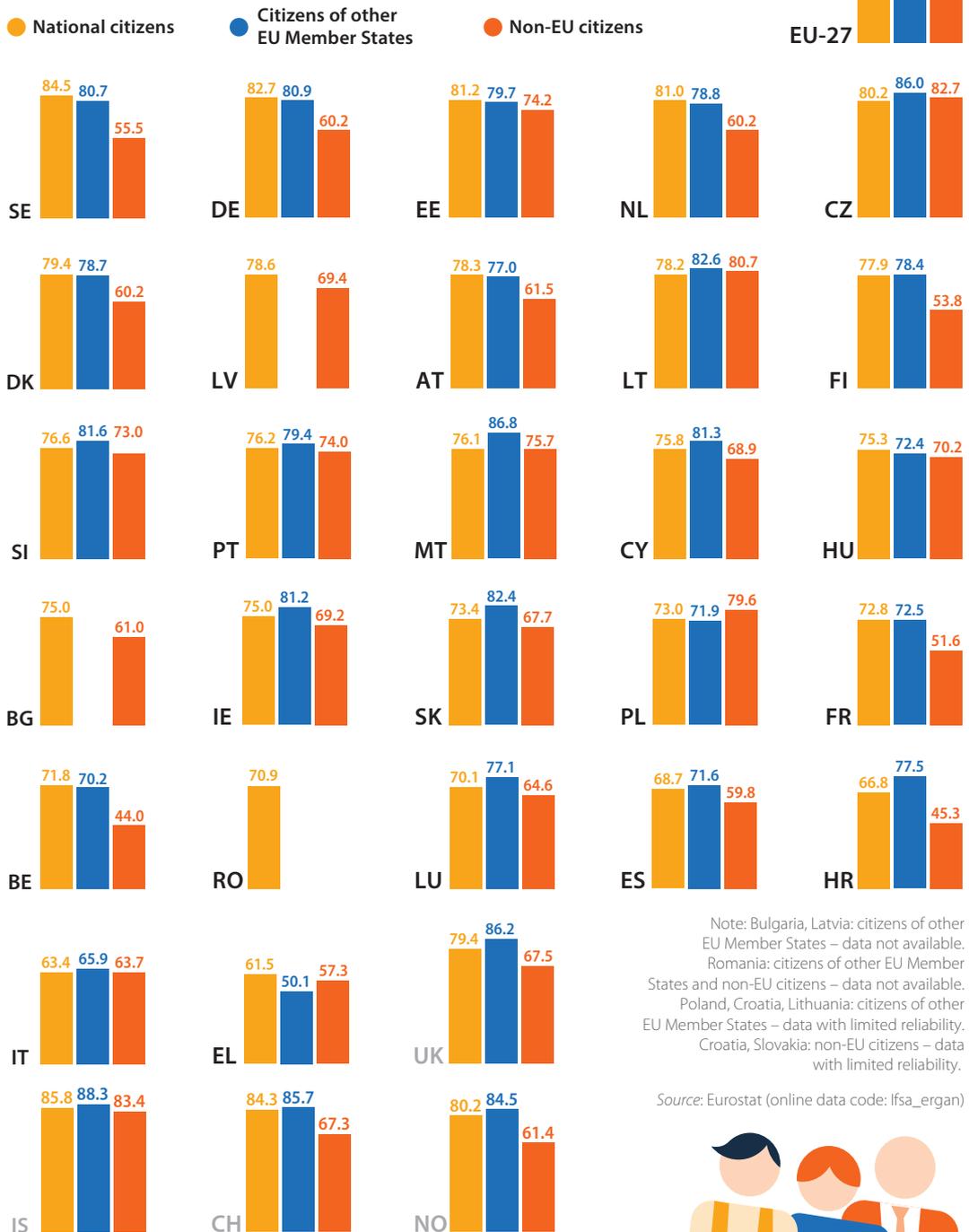
Among the EU Member States, Malta reported the highest employment rate for citizens of other EU Member States (86.8 %),

closely followed by Czechia (86.0 %), Lithuania (82.6 %) and Slovakia (82.4 %). The highest employment rates for national citizens were recorded in Sweden (84.5 %), Germany (82.7 %), Estonia (81.2 %), the Netherlands (81.0 %) and Czechia (80.2 %). For non-EU citizens, the employment rate was highest in Czechia (82.7 %), followed by Lithuania (80.7 %) and Poland (79.6 %).

By contrast, Greece recorded the lowest employment rates for citizens of other EU Member States (50.1 %) and for national citizens (61.5 %), while Belgium had the lowest employment rate for non-EU citizens (44.0 %).

Figure 2.3: Employment rate by citizenship

(% share of population aged 20 to 64 years, 2019)





2

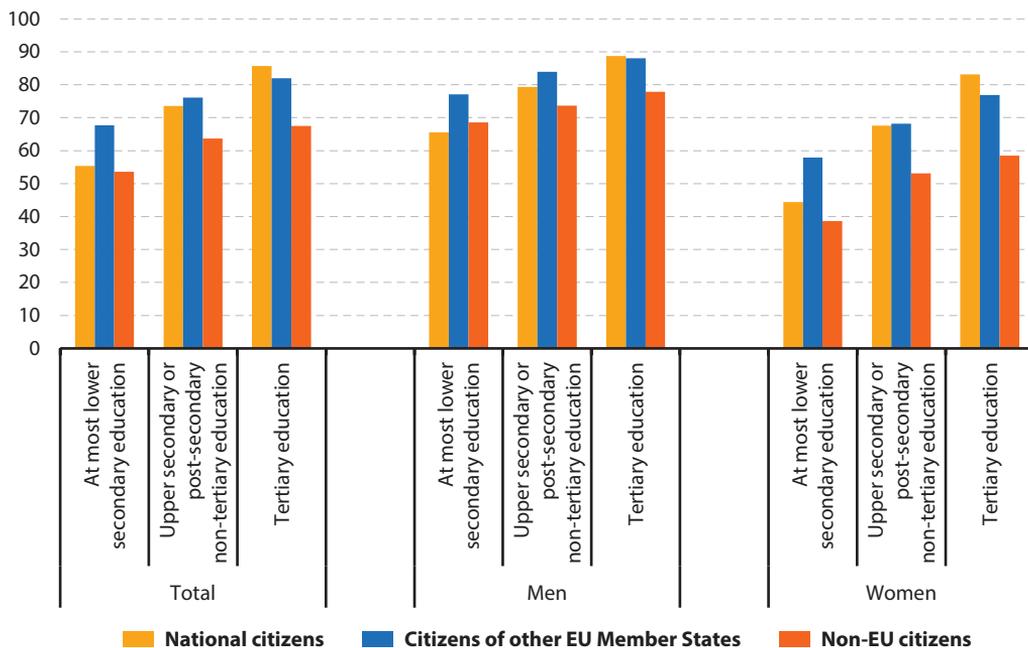
Employment

In 2019, employment rates in the EU-27 were highest among people with a tertiary level of education and lowest among those with at most a lower secondary level of education. This pattern was observed for national citizens as well as for citizens of other EU Member States and for non-EU citizens, and was the case for males and for females. Despite this apparent uniformity, a number of differences can be observed. While men and women who were citizens of other EU Member States had the highest employment rates among men and women not having a

tertiary level of education, among men and women with a tertiary level of education the highest employment rates were recorded for nationals. By contrast, non-EU citizens had the lowest employment rates among men either having a tertiary level of education or having an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level of education, while employment rates were slightly lower for national men with at most a lower secondary level of education. Among women, non-EU citizens consistently recorded the lowest employment rates (irrespective of their level of education).

Figure 2.4: Employment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by sex, education level and citizenship, EU-27, 2019

(%)



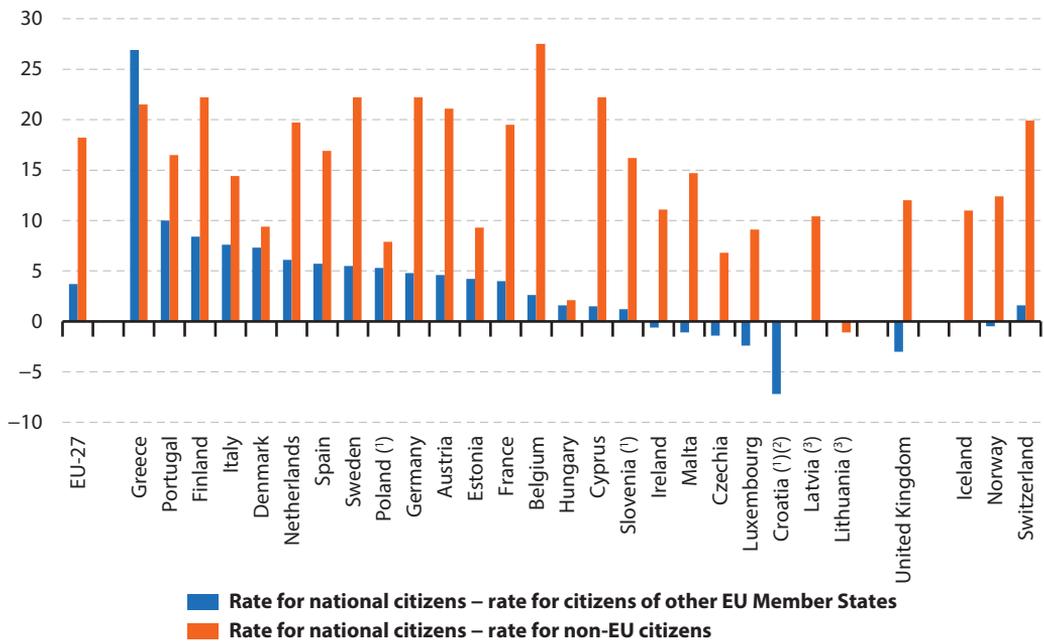
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa_ergaedn](#))

Figure 2.5 continues the analysis by highest level of education attained, focusing on people having completed a tertiary level of education. The analysis shows the difference in employment rates between national citizens on one hand and the two subpopulations of migrants on the other hand. In nearly all EU Member States for which data are available, the employment rate for nationals was higher than for non-EU citizens; the largest difference was observed for Belgium (27.5 percentage points), followed by Germany, Cyprus, Finland and Sweden (each 22.2 points) The only exception was

Lithuania, where the employment rate was lower for national citizens than it was for non-EU citizens.

Focusing on people with a tertiary level of education in 2019, a comparison between national citizens and citizens of other EU Member States shows that national citizens had a higher employment rate in 17 EU Member States, with the largest difference observed for Greece (26.9 percentage points). By contrast, in five Member States, the situation was reversed, with the largest difference observed for Croatia (7.2 points).

Figure 2.5: Difference in employment rates for the population aged 20-64 years having completed tertiary education, by citizenship, 2019 (percentage points)



Note: ranked on the difference between the rates for national citizens and citizens of other EU Member States. Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia: not available.

(¹) Rate for national citizens – rate for citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(²) Rate for national citizens – rate for non-EU citizens: not available.

(³) Rate for national citizens – rate for citizens of other EU Member States: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_ergaedn)



Youth employment

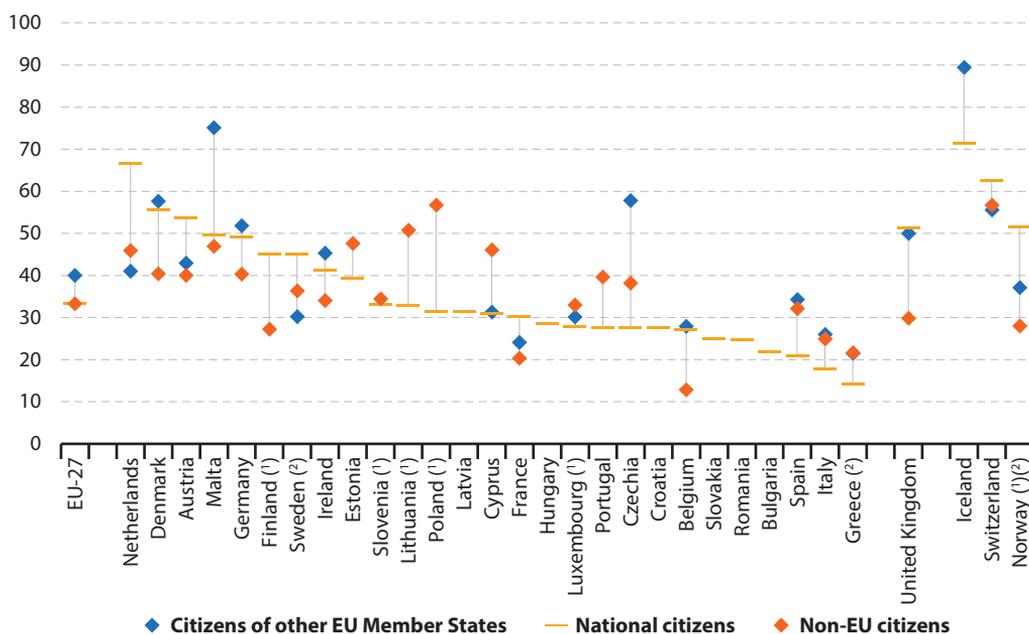
The youth employment rate is defined in relation to persons aged 15-24 years. Within this age group, EU-27 employment rates ranged from 33.2 % for national citizens, through 33.3 % among young non-EU citizens, to a high of 40.0 % recorded for citizens of other EU Member States. Note that many people within this age group are still attending school, college or higher education establishments and that if they study on a full-time basis then they may not be willing or have the time to seek paid employment alongside their studies.

In 2019, among the EU Member States the highest youth employment rates for nationals were recorded in the Netherlands, Denmark and Austria: 66.5 % in the Netherlands (double

the EU-27 average), 55.5 % in Denmark and 53.7 % in Austria. None of the other Member States reported that more than half of all young nationals were employed, although this rate was only just under half in Malta and Germany. Among the Member States, the highest youth employment rate for citizens of a different Member State was registered in Malta (75.1 %), while Czechia (57.8 %), Denmark (57.6 %) and Germany (51.7 %) also reported rates of at least 50.0 %. In Poland (56.7 %) and Lithuania (50.7 %), more than half of all young non-EU citizens were in employment.

By contrast, the lowest youth employment rates in 2019 for nationals and for citizens of other EU Member States were recorded in Greece (14.1 % and 21.5 % respectively), while for non-EU citizens the lowest rate was in Belgium (12.8 %).

Figure 2.6: Youth employment rate for persons aged 15-24 years, by citizenship, 2019 (%)



Note: ranked on the youth employment rate for national citizens. Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Finland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available. Iceland: non-EU citizens, not available.

(1) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

(2) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

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

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (in other words, the economically active population). Contrary to activity and employment rates, the economically inactive population is not part of this ratio.

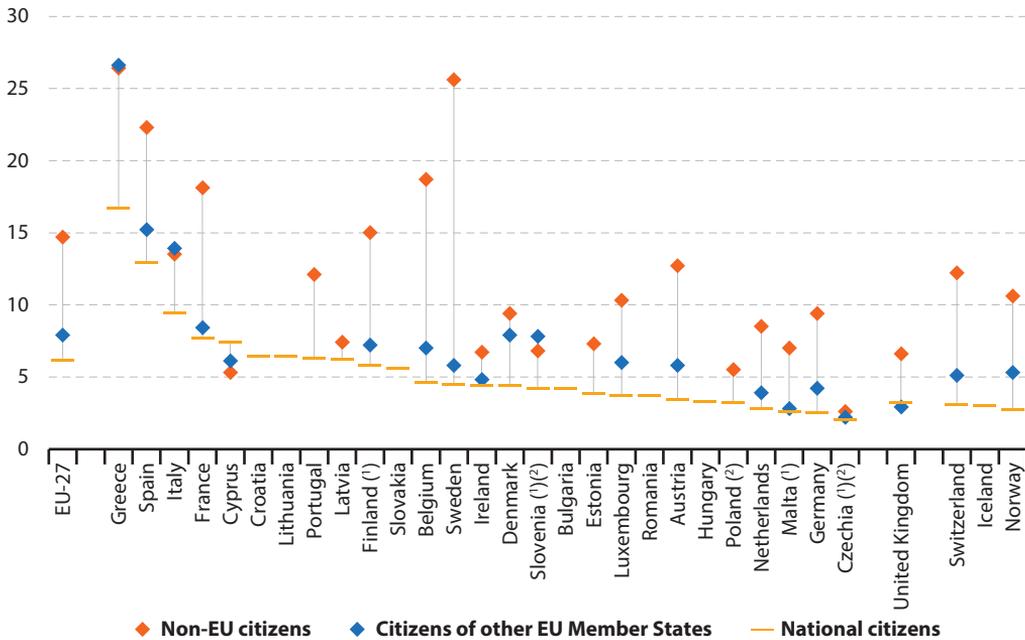
In 2019, the EU-27 unemployment rate for national citizens aged 20-64 years was 6.1 %, while the rates for non-nationals were higher: 7.9 % for working-age citizens of other EU Member States and 14.7 % for non-EU citizens.

In 2019, the lowest unemployment rates for citizens of other EU Member States were registered in Czechia (2.2 %), Malta (2.8 %) and the Netherlands (3.9 %), while the highest unemployment rates for citizens of other EU Member States were recorded in Greece (26.6 %), Spain (15.2 %) and Italy (13.9 %). Unemployment rates were generally higher

for citizens of other EU Member States than they were for national citizens, although this was not the case in Cyprus. The difference between these two rates ranged from almost no difference in Czechia and Malta to 4.5 percentage points higher in Italy, with an even larger difference in Greece (9.9 points).

The lowest unemployment rates for non-EU citizens were recorded in Czechia (2.6 %), Cyprus (5.3 %) and Poland (5.5 %), while the highest unemployment rates for non-EU citizens, over 20 %, were observed in Spain (22.3 %), Sweden (25.6 %) and Greece (26.4 %).

Figure 2.7: Unemployment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, 2019 (%)



Note: ranked on unemployment rate for national citizens. Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Iceland: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Estonia, Latvia, Poland and Portugal: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ifsa_urgan)



2

Employment

In all but one of the 21 EU Member States for which data are available for 2019, the unemployment rate for non-EU citizens was higher than that for nationals. The exception was Cyprus, which recorded a higher unemployment rate for national citizens and where the gap in favour of non-EU citizens stood at 2.1 percentage points. The gap between unemployment rates for non-EU citizens and those for nationals was narrowest in Czechia (at 0.6 points), Cyprus (as noted above), Poland and Ireland (both 2.3 points), while it was widest in France (10.4 points), Belgium (14.1 points) and Sweden (21.1 points).

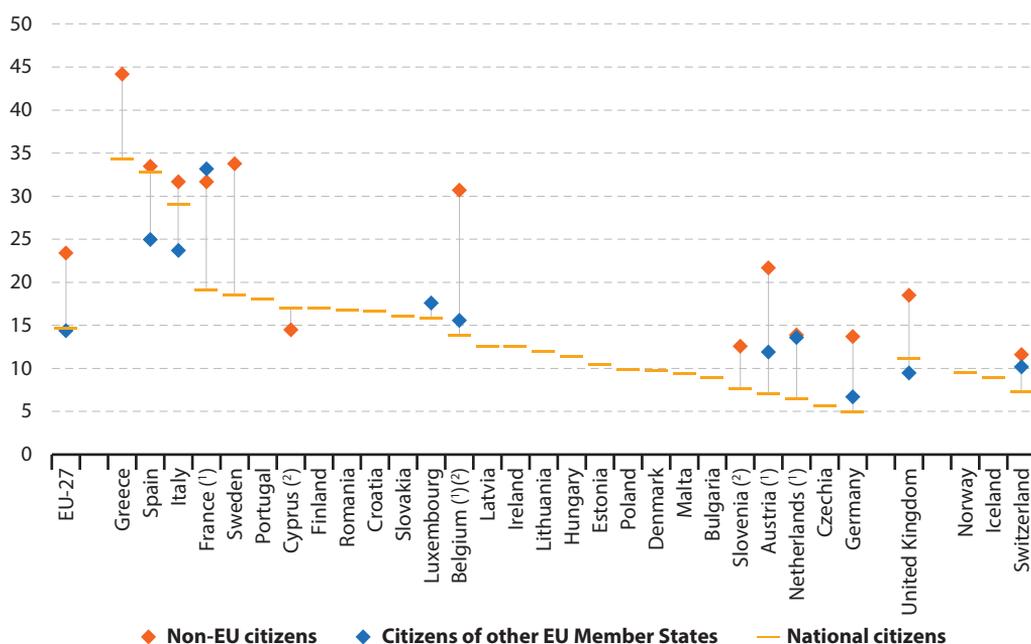
Youth unemployment

The youth unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed people aged 15-24 years as a proportion of the total labour force for the same age group. It should be noted that a relatively high share of young people remain

outside the labour market (usually because they are in full-time education).

In 2019, the EU-27 youth unemployment rate for citizens of other EU Member States was 14.4 %, compared with 14.6 % for national citizens and 23.4 % for non-EU citizens. There was a high degree of variation between youth unemployment rates in the EU Member States, both for nationals and for non-nationals. As with the data for the whole of the EU, it was relatively common for the lowest youth unemployment rate to be recorded for nationals (this was the case for 9 out of the 12 Member States for which data are available for at least one of the non-national subpopulations — see Figure 2.8 for details of coverage). In Spain and Italy, youth unemployment rates were lower for citizens of other EU Member States than they were for nationals. In Cyprus, the youth unemployment rate was lower among young non-EU citizens.

Figure 2.8: Youth unemployment rates for the population aged 15-24 years, by citizenship, 2019 (%)



Note: ranked on youth unemployment rate for national citizens. Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Finland, Iceland and Norway: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Greece, Cyprus, Slovenia and Sweden: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

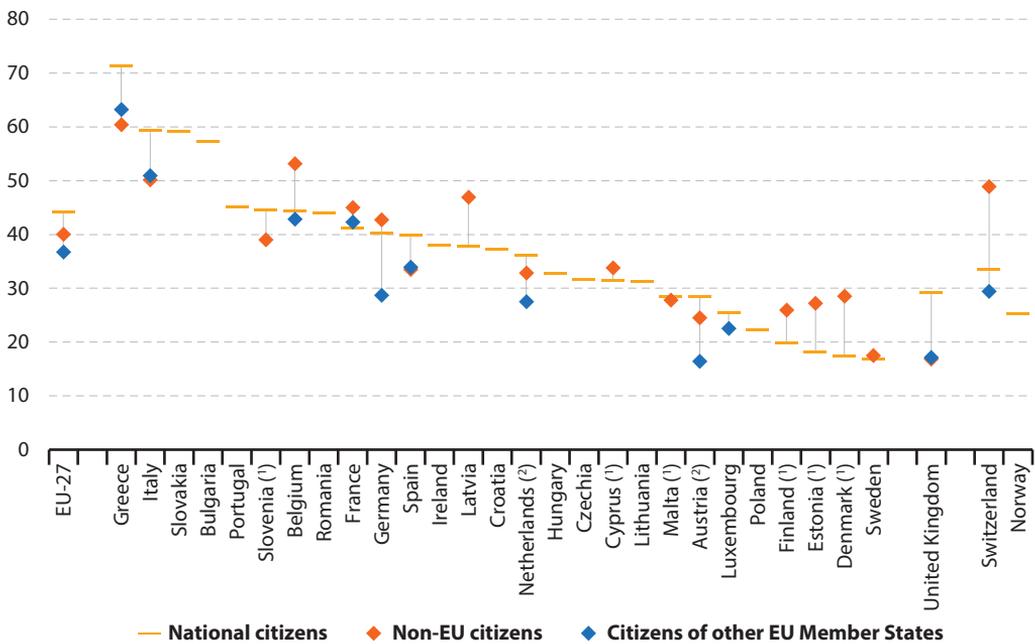
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ifsa_urgan)

Long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment refers to people who have been unemployed for at least a year; the indicator presented here refers once again to working-age people, defined as people aged 20-64 years. This form of 'structural' unemployment is of particular concern for policymakers insofar as once people have been unemployed for a considerable period of time it is generally more difficult for them to be assimilated back into the workforce.

Figure 2.9 shows the results for 2019 across the eight EU Member States for which a complete set of data is available. In four of these (Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Austria), the share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was lowest for citizens of other EU Member States. There were three Member States — Greece, Italy and Spain — where the lowest share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was recorded for non-EU citizens and one Member State — France — where the lowest share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was recorded for nationals.

Figure 2.9: Long-term unemployment as a percentage of total unemployment for the population aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, 2019 (%)



Note: ranked on shares of long-term employment for national citizens. Iceland: data not available. Bulgaria, Czechia, Ireland, Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Norway: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden: citizens of other EU Member States, not available. Luxembourg: non-EU citizens, not available.

(¹) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

(²) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

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



Employment conditions

Self-employment

A self-employed person is the sole or joint owner of an unincorporated enterprise (one that has not been incorporated in other words formed into a legal unit) in which he/she works, unless they are also in paid employment which is their main activity (in that case, they are considered to be employees).

In absolute terms, about 26.1 million persons of working-age (aged 20-64 years) were self-employed in the EU-27 in 2019. Around 24.3 million of these were national citizens, while 1.7 million were non-nationals (with more non-EU citizens than citizens of other EU Member States). Among the EU Member States, Italy had the largest number of self-employed people (4.6 million working-age persons), accounting for 17.7 % of all self-employed people in the EU-27, followed by Germany (3.5 million), France (3.0 million), Spain (2.9 million) and Poland (2.8 million).

In relative terms, there was little difference between self-employment shares in the EU-27 when analysing the results for 2019 by citizenship. Among people of working-age, the share for nationals was 13.8 %, while for non-nationals the shares were lower, at 11.2 % for non-EU citizens and for citizens of other EU Member States. Among the EU Member States, by far the highest self-employment share for non-EU citizens was recorded in

Czechia (33.3 %), with the next highest shares in Hungary (27.8 %), Malta (18.6 %), Portugal (16.1 %) and the Netherlands (15.9 %). By contrast, the lowest shares were recorded in Austria (6.6 %), Sweden (5.5 %) and Luxembourg (4.6 %).

For citizens from other EU Member States, the highest self-employment shares in 2019 were recorded in Croatia (46.7 %), Hungary (26.1 %) and Malta (22.7 %). At the other end of the range, the lowest self-employment shares for citizens from other EU Member States were registered in Sweden (7.4 %), Ireland (7.2 %), Cyprus (7.1 %) and Luxembourg (7.0 %).

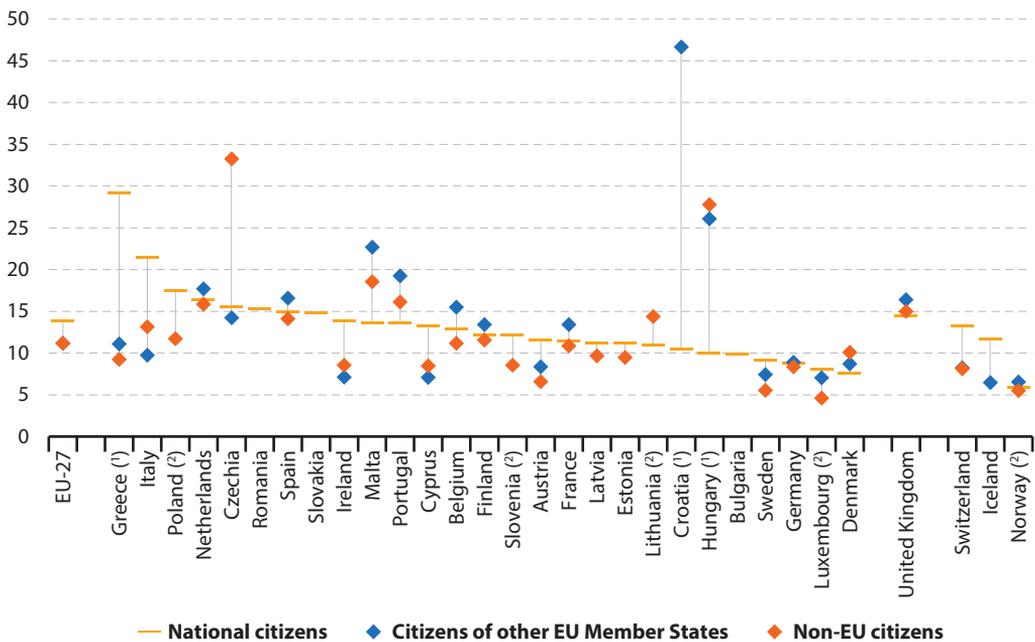
Comparing self-employment shares between national citizens and migrant subpopulations (subject to data availability), there was a mixed pattern in 2019 across the EU Member States (see Figure 2.10). Hungary and Czechia reported the largest gaps when analysing the self-employment shares for non-EU citizens and those for nationals, with the shares for

the latter being respectively 17.8 and 17.7 percentage points lower. The largest gap for the opposite situation was observed in Greece, where the self-employment share recorded for nationals was 19.9 points higher than it was for non-EU citizens; again this was far larger than the next largest gap, 8.3 points in Italy.

A similar comparison between self-employment shares for nationals and citizens

from different EU Member States reveals that there were eight Member States with a higher share for nationals. Among these, the largest gaps were observed in Greece (18.0 percentage points difference) and Italy (11.7 points), while relatively large gaps were also observed in Ireland (6.7 points) and Cyprus (6.1 points). By contrast, nationals recorded lower self-employment shares in 11 Member States, with the largest gap (36.2 points) observed for Croatia.

Figure 2.10: Share of self-employed persons in total employment for the population aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, 2019 (%)



Note: ranked on share of self-employed national citizens. Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland and Slovenia: citizens of other EU Member States, not available. Croatia and Iceland: non-EU citizens, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsa_esgan](#) and [lfsa_pgacws](#))



2

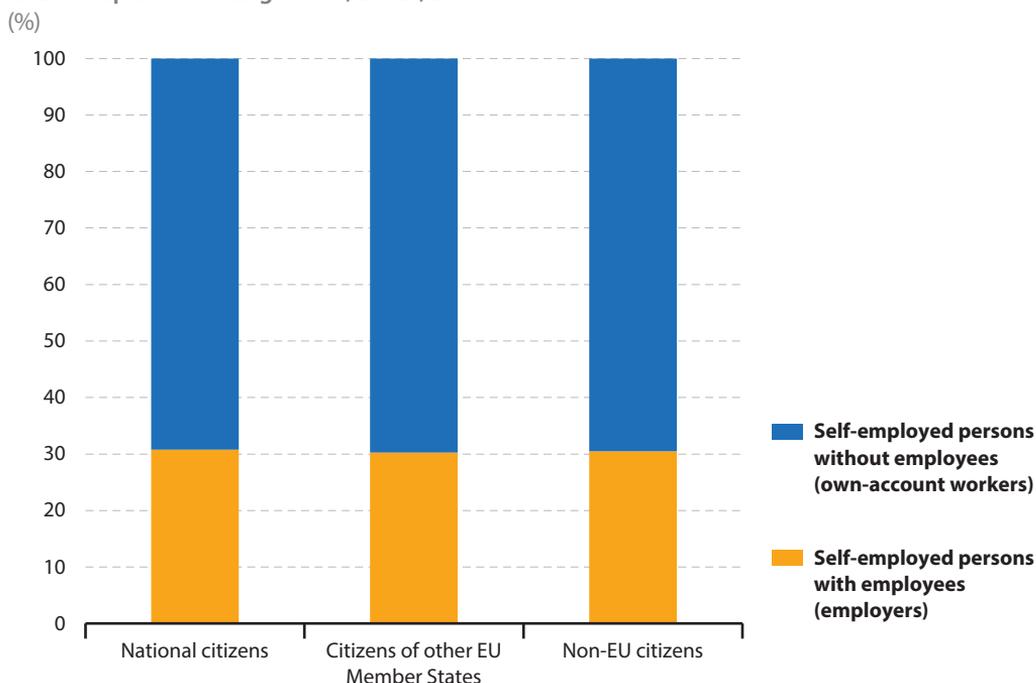
Employment

Figure 2.11 presents data for self-employed persons within the EU-27 with an analysis by citizenship and according to working status, with the self-employed split into two distinct groups: self-employed persons with employees (in other words, employers) and self-employed persons without employees (also known as own-account workers or sole proprietors). People working on their own

account are typically people running their own business, farm or professional practice.

In 2019, more than two thirds (69.3 %) of self-employed persons aged 20-64 years in the EU-27 were own account workers, with the remainder being employers. When analysed by citizenship, the shares were almost the same: 69.2 % among nationals, 69.8 % among citizens of other EU Member States, and 69.5 % among non-EU citizens.

Figure 2.11: Analysis of the total number of self-employed persons aged 20-64 years, by citizenship and working status, EU-27, 2019



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_esgan)

Temporary employment

Temporary employment includes work under a fixed-term contract, as against permanent work where there is no end-date. A job may be considered temporary employment (and its holder a temporary employee) if both employer and employee agree that its end is decided by objective rules (usually written down in a work contract of limited duration).

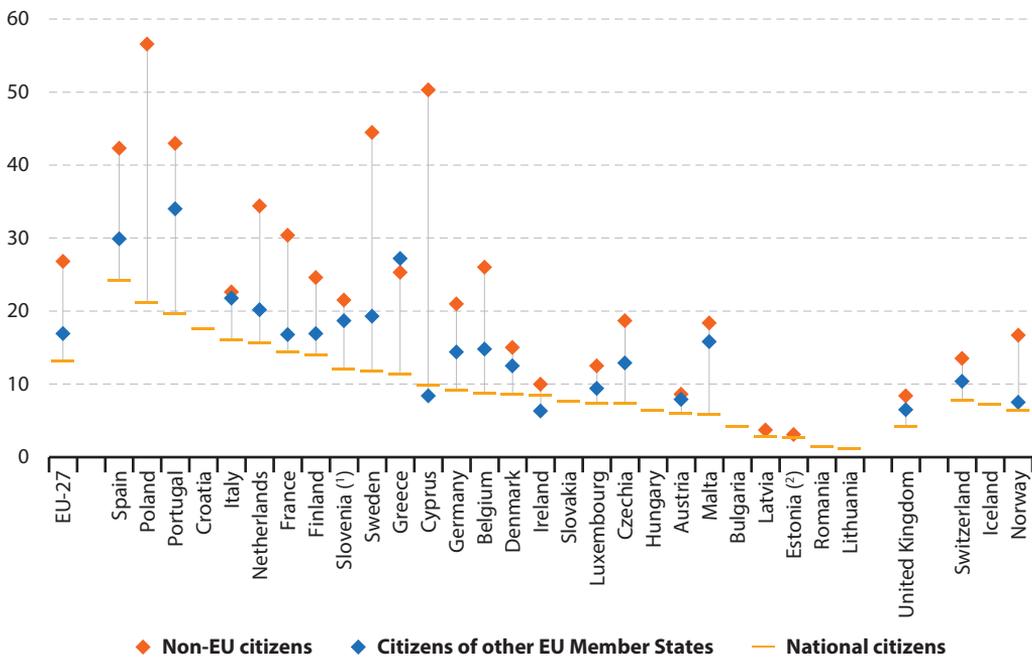
Typical cases are: people in seasonal employment; people engaged first by an agency or employment exchange and then hired to a third party to do a specific task (unless there is a written work contract of unlimited duration); people with specific training contracts.

In the EU-27, the share of temporary employees among all employees in 2019 was 13.1 % for nationals. The corresponding shares for employees who were non-nationals were somewhat higher, as 16.9 % of employees from other EU Member States were employed on a temporary basis, while the share among non-EU citizens was 26.8 %.

There are limited data available for comparing the share of temporary employees between citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens. For 17 out of the 18 Member States for which data are available, the share of temporary employees was higher among

non-EU citizens than it was for citizens of other EU Member States. The biggest gap (41.9 percentage points) was recorded in Cyprus, where half (50.3 %) of all employees who were non-EU citizens were employed on a temporary basis, compared with less than one tenth (8.4 %) of employees who were citizens of other EU Member States. The next largest gaps were recorded in Sweden (25.2 points) and the Netherlands (14.2 points). By contrast, in Greece, the share of temporary employees was higher among citizens of other EU Member States than it was for non-EU citizens.

Figure 2.12: Share of temporary employees in the total number of employees, persons aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, 2019
(%)



Note: ranked on share of temporary employees in the total number of employees for national citizens. Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Iceland: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Estonia, Latvia and Poland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(¹) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(²) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

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



2

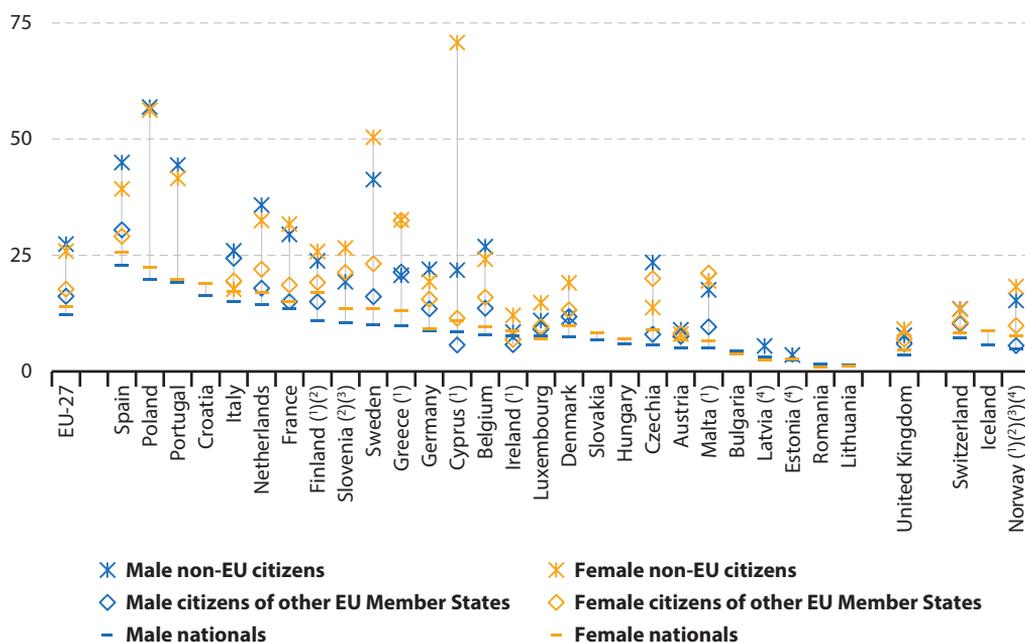
Employment

Figure 2.13 presents an analysis of the share of temporary employees in the total number of employees, with an analysis by citizenship and by sex. In 2019, the share of temporary employees in the total number of employees in the EU-27 was higher among women than

men for national citizens and for citizens of other EU Member States; by contrast, the opposite situation existed when comparing the difference between the shares recorded for men and women among non-EU citizens.

Figure 2.13: Share of temporary employees in the total number of employees, persons aged 20-64 years, by citizenship and sex, 2019

(%)



Note: ranked on share of temporary employees in the total number of employees for national citizens. Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Iceland: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, both male and female, not available. Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Portugal: citizens of other EU Member States, both male and female, not available. Slovenia: citizens of other EU Member States, data for male, not available. Estonia and Latvia: non-EU citizens, data for female, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data for male with limited reliability.

(2) Citizens of other EU Member States: data for female with limited reliability.

(3) Non-EU citizens: data for female with limited reliability.

(4) Non-EU citizens: data for male with limited reliability.

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

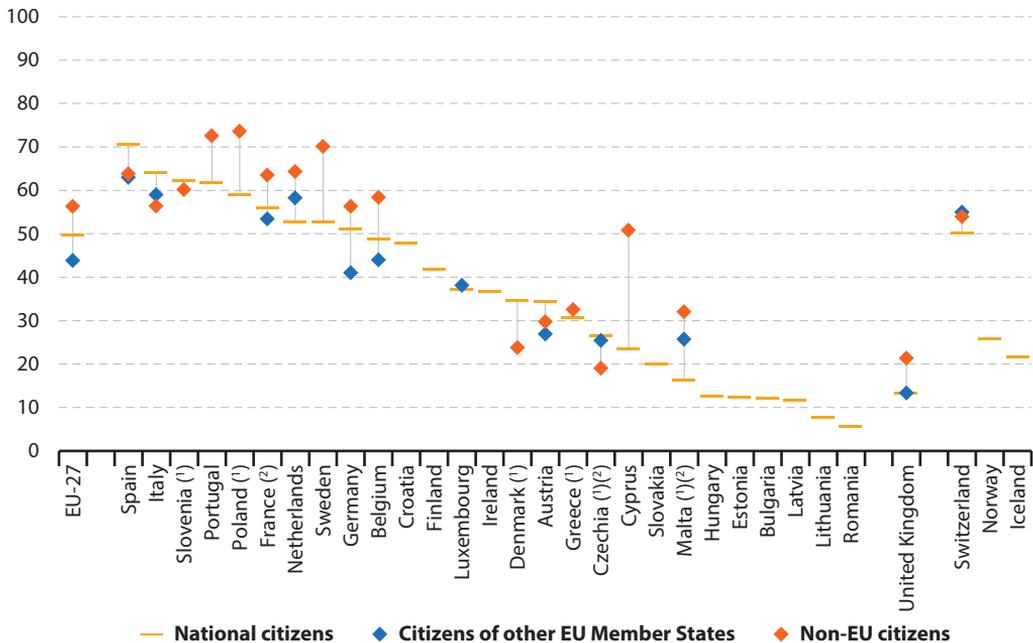
Youth temporary employment

The final figure within this section on temporary employment provides an analysis of the share of temporary employees in the total number of employees for young people (aged 15-24 years).

Across the EU Member States, it was quite common for a relatively large proportion of

young people to be working on a temporary basis. Among young non-EU citizens, the share of temporary employees was highest in Poland, Portugal and Sweden (all shares above 70 %). Among young citizens of other EU Member States and young nationals, the highest proportions of young employees who worked on a temporary basis were recorded in Spain: 63.0 % for citizens of other EU Member States and 70.6 % for nationals.

Figure 2.14: Share of temporary employees in the total number of employees, persons aged 15-24 years, by citizenship, 2019 (%)



Note: ranked on share of young temporary employees in the total number of young employees for national citizens. Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Finland, Iceland and Norway: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Denmark, Greece, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden: citizens of other EU Member States, not available. Luxembourg: non-EU citizens, not available.

(1) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

(2) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

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



Part-time employment

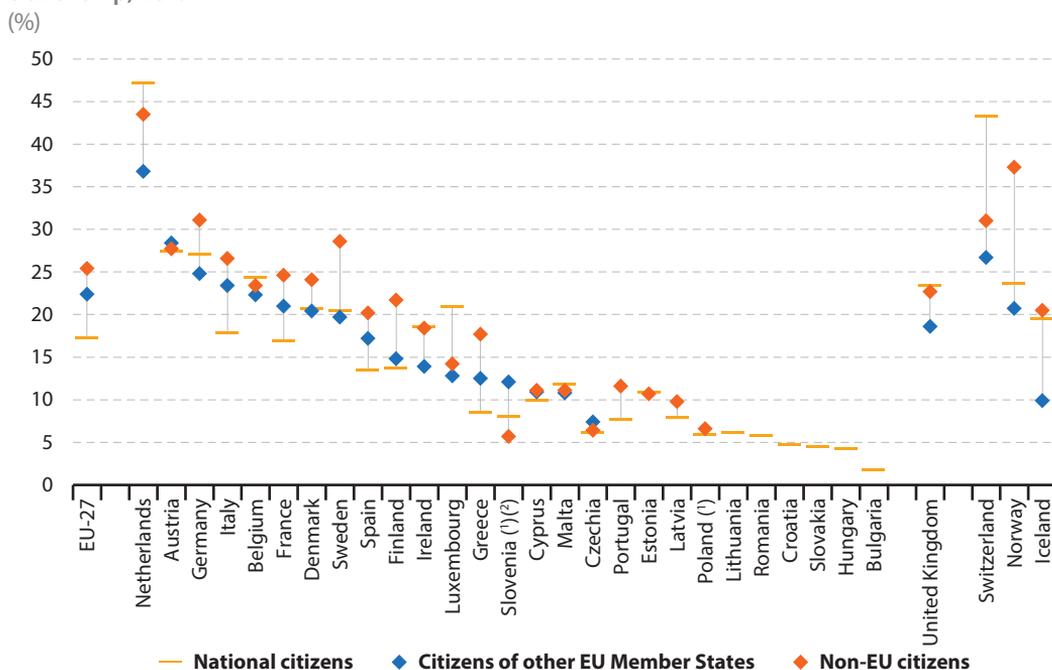
The distinction between full-time and **part-time employment** is generally based on a spontaneous response by the respondent. The main exceptions are the Netherlands and Iceland where a 35 hours threshold is applied, and Norway where persons working between 32 and 36 hours are asked whether this is a full- or part-time position.

A quarter (25.4 %) of the EU-27 workforce aged 20-64 years who were non-EU citizens worked on a part-time basis in 2019, while the corresponding shares for citizens of other EU Member States (22.4 %) and for nationals (17.2 %) were lower.

Among the EU Member States, by far the highest share of part-time employment for non-EU citizens was recorded in the Netherlands (43.5 %), with the next highest shares in Germany (31.1 %), Sweden (28.6 %),

Austria (27.7 %) and Italy (26.6 %). By contrast, the lowest shares were recorded in Latvia (9.8 %), Poland (6.6 %), Czechia (6.4 %) and Slovenia (5.7 %). For citizens of other EU Member States, the highest share of part-time employment in 2019 was also recorded in the Netherlands (36.8 %), followed by Austria (28.4 %) and Germany (24.8 %). By contrast, the proportion of part-timers was in single-digits among citizens of other EU Member States in Czechia (7.4 %).

Figure 2.15: Share of part-time employment in total employment, persons aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, 2019



Note: ranked on share of part-time employment in total employment for citizens of other EU Member States. Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Estonia, Latvia, Poland and Portugal: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(*) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

(†) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

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

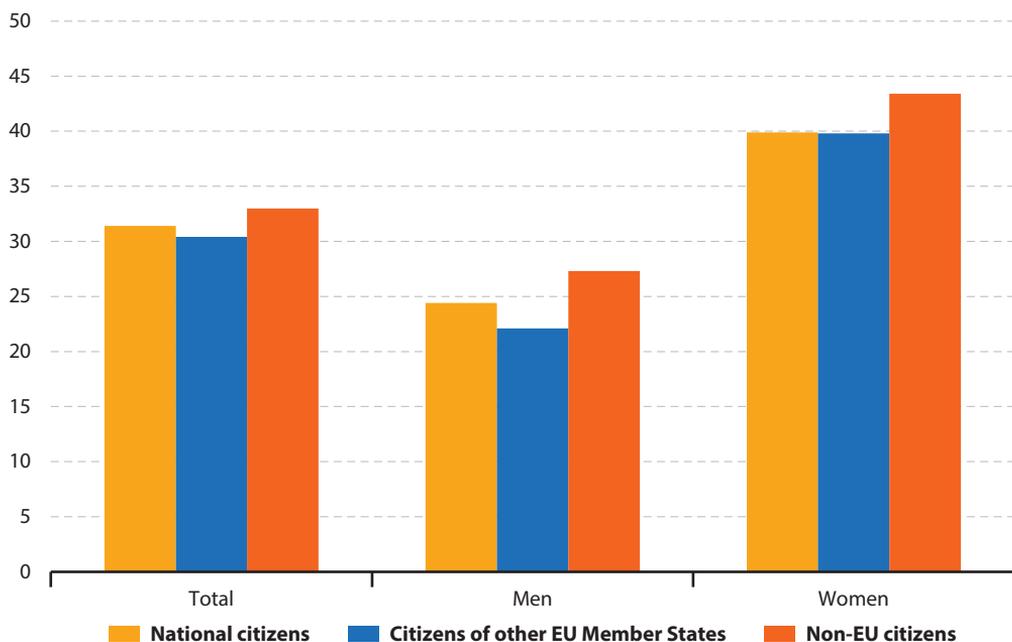


Youth part-time employment

Across the whole of the EU-27, in 2019 the share of part-time employment for young non-EU citizens was 33.0 %, compared with shares of 31.4 % for nationals and 30.4 % for citizens of other EU Member States. These aggregate figures (for both sexes) disguise the gender imbalance that exists in relation to part-time employment (see Figure 2.16), with a higher proportion of young women (than men) in part-time employment. The share of part-time employment among young female citizens of other EU Member States stood at 39.8 %, which was 17.7 percentage points higher than the corresponding share among

young male citizens of other EU Member States. The differences for nationals and for non-EU citizens were almost as large, as the share of part-time employment among young female non-EU citizens was 43.4 % (16.1 points higher than for their male counterparts) and the share for young female nationals was 39.9 % (15.5 points higher than for young male nationals). For both sexes, the highest shares of part-time employment were recorded for young non-EU citizens. By contrast, the shares of part-time employment among young nationals and young citizens of other EU Member States were quite closely matched, particularly for young women.

Figure 2.16: Share of part-time employment in total employment, persons aged 15-24 years, by sex and by citizenship, EU-27, 2019 (%)



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



Labour market indicators — regional analysis

Regional activity rates

The activity rate of working-age people living in the regions of the EU varied according to citizenship (as illustrated in Maps 2.1-2.3); note that identical classes have been used for the shading in all three maps so that they may be more easily compared.

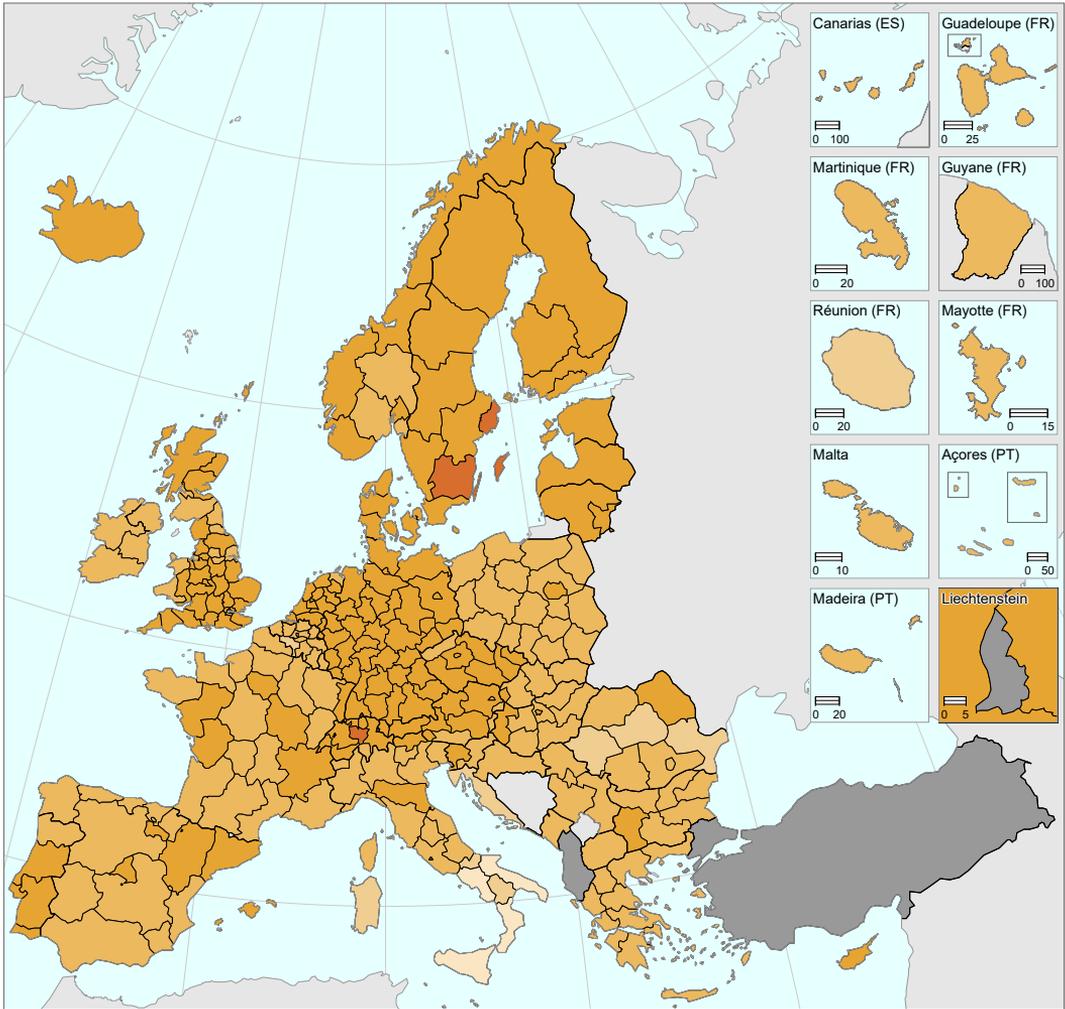
In 2019, the highest regional activity rates for nationals were often recorded in the Nordic Member States or Germany. The highest regional activity rate for nationals was 90.4 % and was recorded in Stockholm, the Swedish capital region. Two other Swedish regions, Småland med öarna and Västsverige, recorded the second and third highest rates, at 90.0 % and 89.4 % respectively. A total of 28 other NUTS level 2 regions recorded activity rates for nationals that were at least 85.0 %, including 18 regions from Germany, all of the other regions from Sweden, two from Finland and one each from Lithuania, the Netherlands and Denmark. There were four regions with activity rates for nationals below 60.0 %. Each of these was in southern Italy, including the lowest rate of 55.1 % for the island region of Sicilia. Among the 10 next lowest rates (at least 60.0 % but below 70.0 %), were three more Italian regions, three Romanian regions, two Belgian regions (including the capital region), one French and one Croatian region. The difference between the highest and lowest regional activity rates for nationals (recorded in Stockholm and Sicilia respectively) was 35.3 percentage points.

A similar analysis of regional activity rates is presented in Map 2.2, with its focus on citizens of other EU Member States. In 2019, the highest regional activity rate for this

subpopulation was 96.5 %, as recorded in Övre Norrland (Sweden). Shares of 90.0 % or more were also recorded in nine other regions: a second Swedish region, two Czech regions and one region each from Germany, Spain, France (2018 data), Malta, the Netherlands and Portugal. By contrast, activity rates for citizens of other Member States were less than 60.0 % in two Italian regions (including Basilicata, which had the lowest rate (56.6 %)), one Greek NUTS level 1 region and one French region. The difference between the highest and lowest regional activity rates for citizens from other Member States (recorded in Övre Norrland and Basilicata respectively) was 39.9 percentage points.

The focus of Map 2.3 is again the activity rate, but this time for non-EU citizens. The highest activity rate for this subpopulation was recorded in Śląskie in Poland, where 95.0 % of non-EU citizens aged 20-64 years formed part of the labour force; the next highest activity rates (more than 90.0 %) were recorded in the Lithuanian capital region (Sostinės regionas) and the Czech regions Severozápad and Jihovýchod. At the other end of the range, the six lowest regional activity rates for non-EU citizens — all below 45.0 % — were recorded in Prov. Liège and Prov. Hainaut in Belgium, the French overseas regions of La Réunion and Guyane, the Spanish Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta and Drenthe in the Netherlands. The Prov. Liège had the lowest rate in the EU (36.4 %). As such, the difference between the highest and lowest regional activity rates for non-EU citizens (recorded in Śląskie and Prov. Liège respectively) was 58.6 percentage points, larger than the ranges for nationals or for citizens of other EU Member States.

Map 2.1: Activity rate for national citizens, by NUTS 2 regions, 2019
 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)



(%)
 EU-27 = 78.6
 < 60
 60 - < 70
 70 - < 80
 80 - < 90
 ≥ 90
 Data not available

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 12/2020

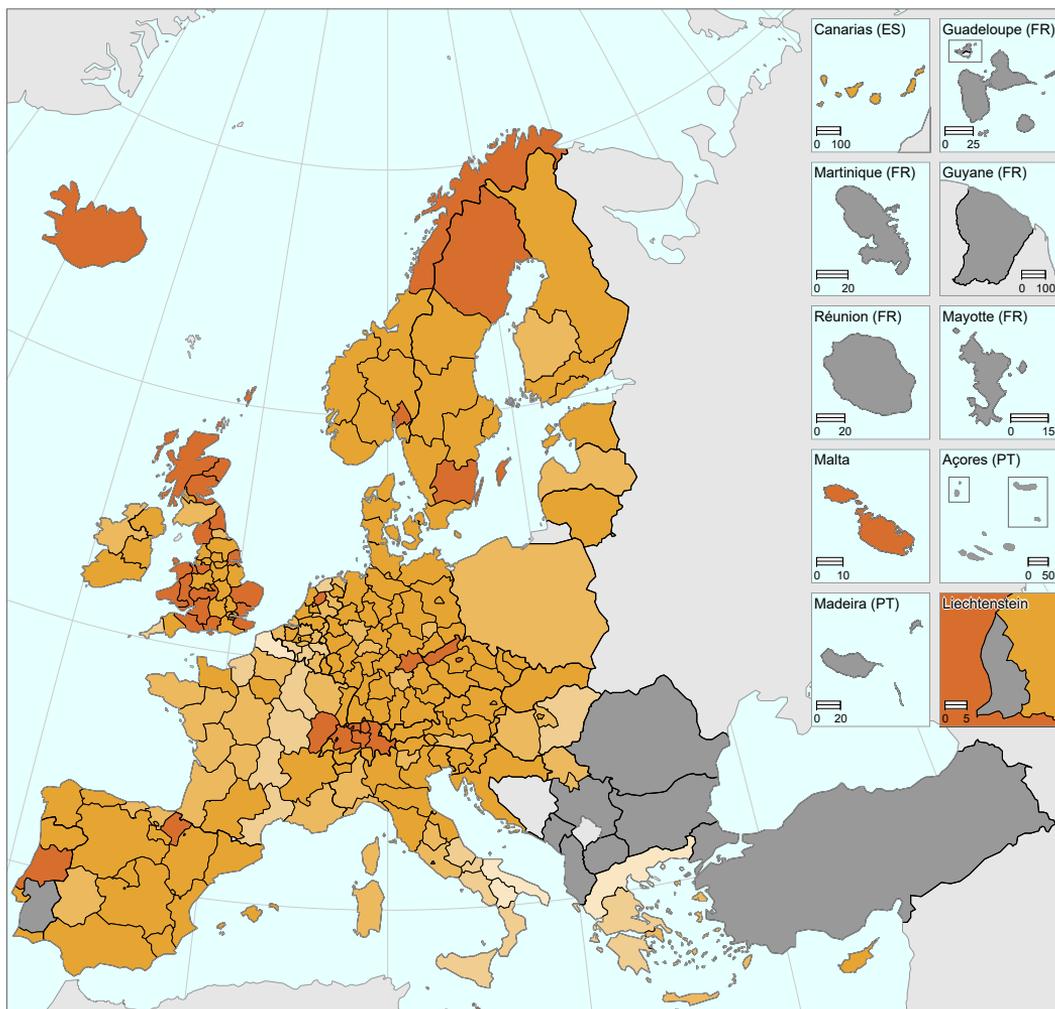
0 200 400 600 800 km

Note: Corse (FRM0), data with limited reliability. Mayotte (FRY5) is covered by a specific annual survey, so results should be treated with caution.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_r_lfp2actrtn](#))



Map 2.2: Activity rate for citizens of other EU Member States, by NUTS 2 regions, 2019 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)



(%)

EU-27 = 82.0

- < 60
- 60 - < 70
- 70 - < 80
- 80 - < 90
- ≥ 90
- Data not available

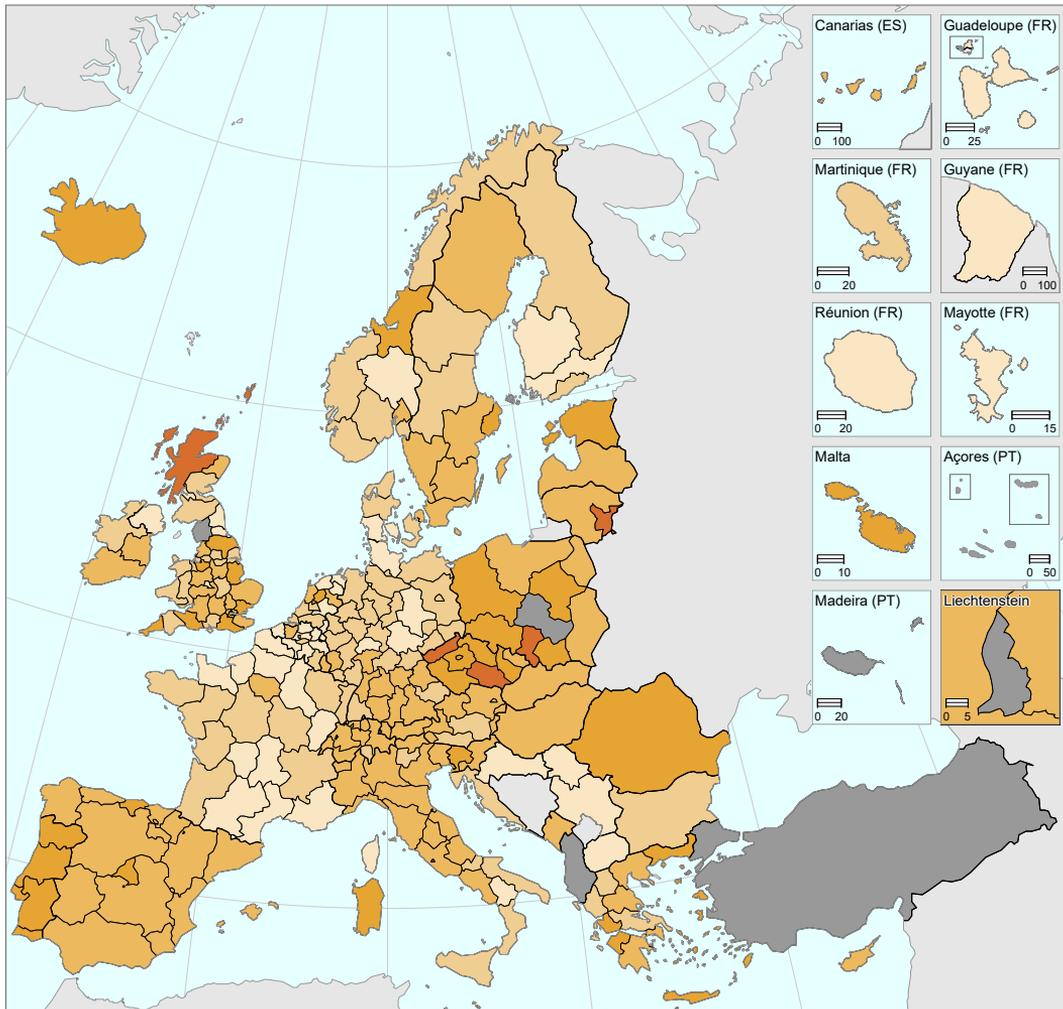
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 12/2020



Note: Croatia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia, national data. Greece, Dunántúl (HU2) and Alföld és Észak (HU3): NUTS level 1. Franche-Comté (FRC2), Pest (HU12), Friesland (NL12), Beogradski region (RS11) and Region Vojvodine (RS12): 2018. Basse-Normandie (FRD1) and Limousin (FRI1): 2017. Bourgogne (FRC1), Franche-Comté (FRC2), Basse-Normandie (FRD1), Haute-Normandie (FRD2), Champagne-Ardenne (FRF2), Limousin (FRI2), Poitou-Charentes (FRI3), Auvergne (FRK1), Corse (FRM0), Croatia, Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (ITC2), Latvija (LV00), Lithuania, Pest (HU12), Dunántúl (HU2), Alföld és Észak (HU3), Drenthe (NL13), Poland, Vzhodna Slovenija (SI03), Zahodna Slovenija (SI04), Slovakia, Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi (FI1D), Mellersta Norrland (SE32), Cumbria (UKD1), Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (UKK3), Beogradski region (RS11), and Region Vojvodine (RS12): data with limited reliability. Mayotte (FRY5) is covered by a specific annual survey, so results should be treated with caution.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst_r_lfp2actrtn)

Map 2.3: Activity rate for non-EU citizens, by NUTS 2 regions, 2019
 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)



(%)

EU-27 = 70.3

- < 60
- 60 - < 70
- 70 - < 80
- 80 - < 90
- ≥ 90
- Data not available

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 12/2020



Note: Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia, national data. Poland (except for Makroregion Południowy (PL2)) and Serbia: NUTS level 1. Romania: 2018. Lincolnshire (UKF3) and Hedmark og Oppland (NO02): 2017. Prov. Luxembourg (BE34), Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (UKK3), and Highlands and Islands (UKM6): 2016. Prov. Luxembourg (BE34), Prov. Namur (BE35), Bulgaria, Strední Morava (CZ07), Moravskoslezsko (CZ08), Dytiki Makedonia (EL53), Voreio Aigaio (EL41), Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES63), Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES64), Basse-Normandie (FRD1), Champagne-Ardenne (FRF2), Limousin (FRI2), Auvergne (FRK1), Corse (FRM0), Martinique (FRY2), La Réunion (FRY4), Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03), Kontinentalna Hrvatska (HR04), Valle d'Aosta/ Vallée d'Aoste (ITC2), Friesland (NL12), Drenthe (NL13), Zeeland (NL34), Burgenland (AT11), Małopolskie (PL21), Śląskie (PL22), Makroregion Północno-Zachodni (PL4), Makroregion Północny (PL6), Makroregion Wschodni (PL8), Romania, Slovakia, Tees Valley and Durham (UKC1), East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire (UKE1), North Yorkshire (UKE2), Lincolnshire (UKF3), Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (UKK3), Devon (UKK4), North Eastern Scotland (UKM5), Highlands and Islands (UKM6), Southern Scotland (UKM9), Hedmark og Oppland (NO02), Trøndelag (NO06), Nord-Norge (NO07), Srbija - sever (RS1) and Srbija - jug (RS2): data with limited reliability. Mayotte (FRY5) is covered by a specific annual survey, so results should be treated with caution.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_r_lfp2acrtrn](#))



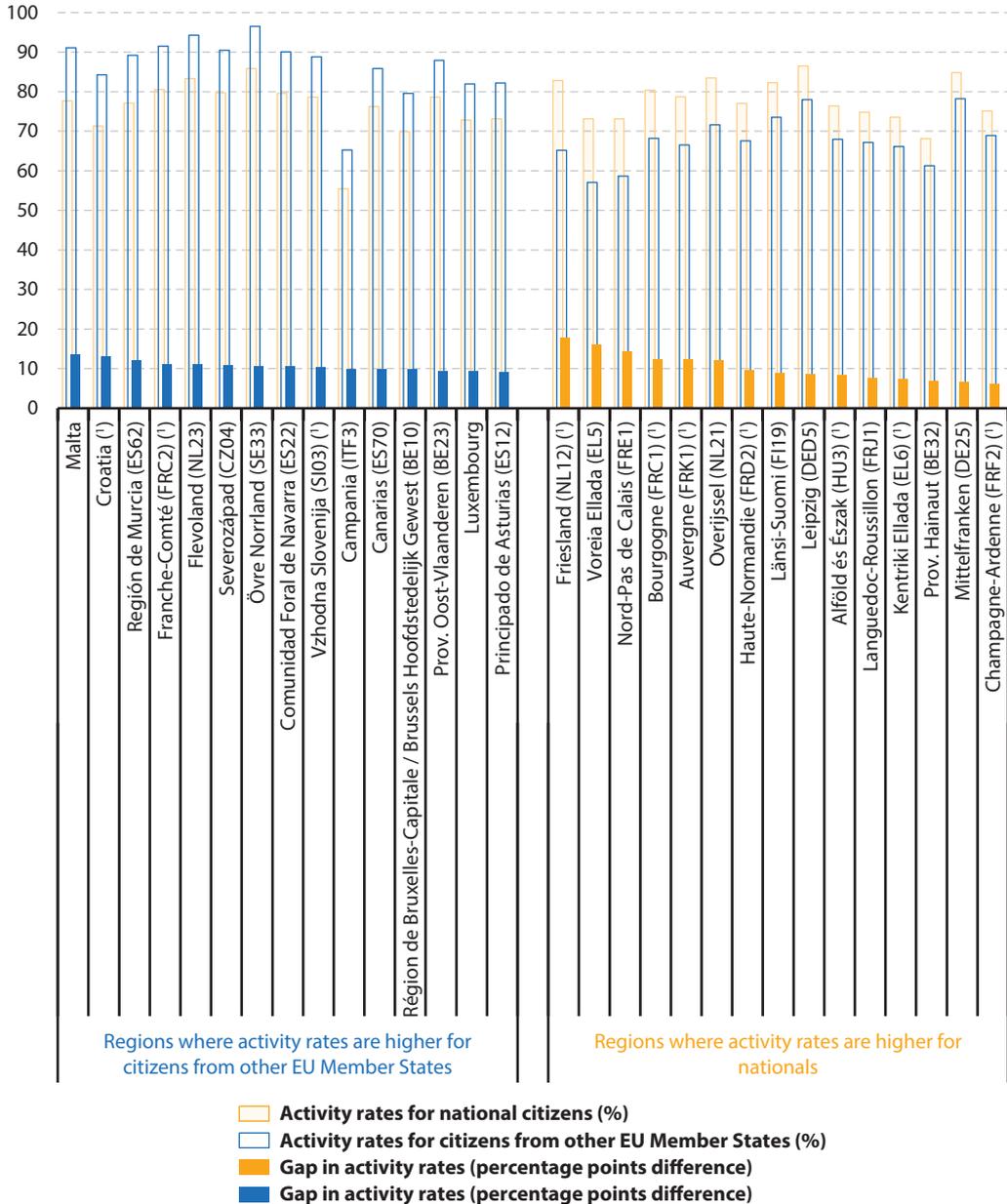
2

Employment

In 2019, people aged 20-64 years who were citizens of other EU Member States were more likely to be part of the EU-27 labour force (82.0 %) than nationals of the same age (78.6 %). A more detailed analysis reveals that this pattern was repeated in 105 of the 181 regions (58.0 %) for which data are available across the EU. Among these regions, the largest differences between activity rates for nationals and for citizens of other EU Member States — in percentage point terms — were recorded in Malta (13.4 points), Croatia (13.0 points; national data) and the Spanish Región de Murcia (12.1 points) — see Figure 2.17. Among the 73 regions (40.3 % of all regions for which data are available) where nationals

recorded higher activity rates in 2019 than citizens from other EU Member States, the largest difference — in percentage point terms — was recorded in the Dutch region of Friesland (2018 data), where the activity rate for nationals was 17.6 points higher than that recorded for citizens from other EU Member States. In the Greek NUTS level 1 region of Voreia Ellada, the gap was 16.0 points and in the French region of Nord-Pas de Calais it was 14.4 points. There were three regions — Koblenz and Sachsen-Anhalt in Germany as well as the Finnish capital region (Helsinki-Uusimaa) — where the rates were the same for nationals and for citizens of other EU Member States.

Figure 2.17: Largest gaps in regional activity rates for national citizens and citizens from other EU Member States, by NUTS 2 regions, 2019
(percentage points difference; based on population aged 20-64 years)



Note: subject to data availability. Croatia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia: national data. Greece and Hungary (except for Közép-Magyarország (HU1)): NUTS level 1. Franche-Comté (FRC2), Friesland (NL12): 2018.

(*) Data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst_r_lfp2actrtn)



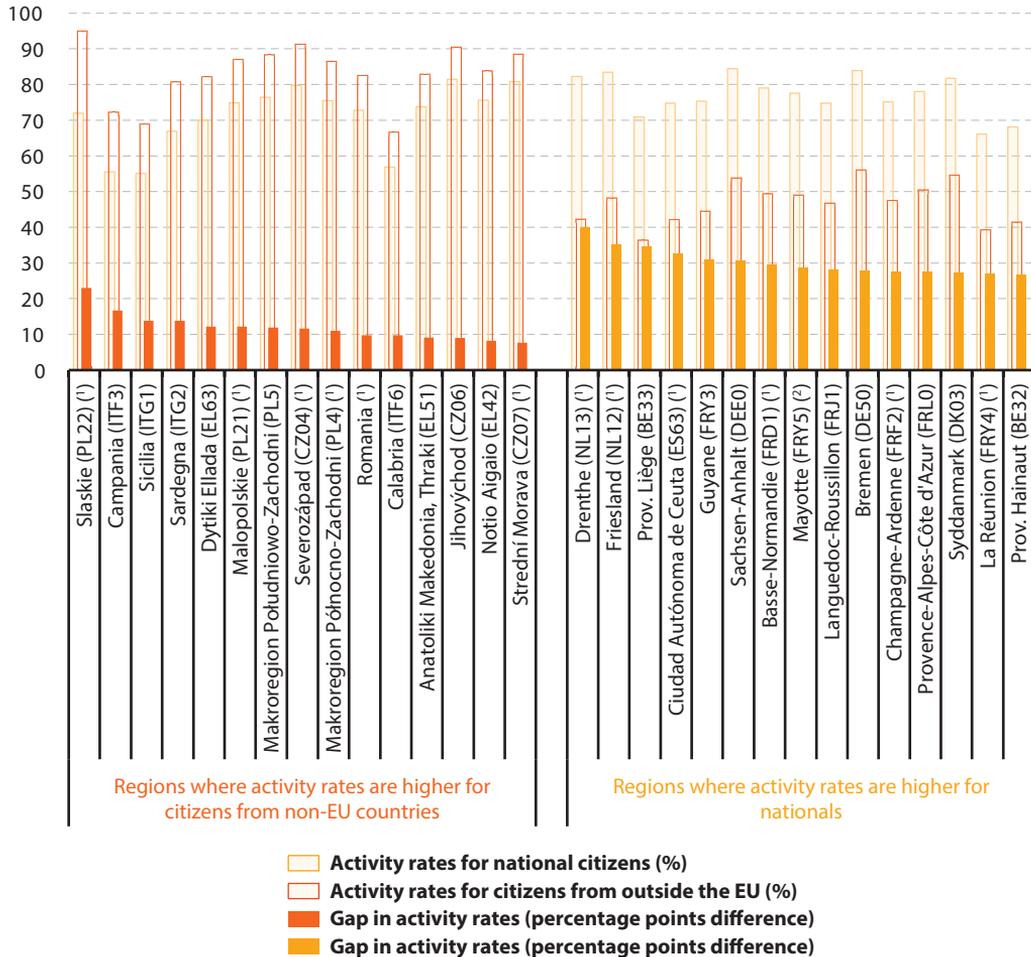
2

Employment

Overall, non-EU citizens (70.3 %) were less likely to form part of the EU-27 labour force than nationals (78.6 %). In 2019, a higher activity rate for non-EU citizens than for nationals was reported by 40 of the 205 EU regions for which data are available, in other words around one fifth (19.5 %) of the total number. Among these 40 regions, the largest differences between activity rates for nationals and for non-EU citizens — in percentage point terms — were recorded in the Polish region of Śląskie (23.0 points) and the Italian region of Campania (16.7 points), while double-digit gaps were also observed in: Sicilia and Sardegna in the island regions

of Italy; the Greek region of Dytiki Ellada; Małopolskie and the NUTS level 1 regions of Makroregion Południowo-Zachodni and Makroregion Północno-Zachodni in Poland, and in the Czech region of Severozápad — see Figure 2.18. At the other end of the range, there were six regions across the EU where activity rates for nationals were higher than for non-EU citizens by 30.0 points or more. Two of these were Dutch regions, namely Drenthe (which had the largest gap at 40.0 points) and Friesland (which had the second largest gap at 35.2 points). In addition, there was one region each from Belgium, Spain, France and Germany.

Figure 2.18: Largest gaps in regional activity rates for national citizens and citizens from outside the EU, by NUTS 2 regions, 2019
(percentage points difference; based on population aged 20-64 years)



Note: subject to data availability. Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia: national data. Poland (except for Makroregion Południowy (PL2)): NUTS level 1. Romania: 2018.

(¹) Data with limited reliability.

(²) Mayotte (FRY5) is covered by a specific annual survey, so results should be treated with caution.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst_r_lfp2actrtn)



Activity rates by degree of urbanisation

The **degree of urbanisation** classifies **local administrative units (LAUs)** as **cities, towns and suburbs** or **rural areas** based on a combination of **geographical contiguity** and **population density**, measured by minimum population thresholds applied to **1 km² population grid cells**; each LAU belongs exclusively to one of these three classes:

- **cities (densely populated areas);**
- **towns and suburbs (intermediate density areas);**
- **rural areas (thinly populated areas).**

In 2019, EU-27 activity rates for people aged 20-64 years were somewhat higher in cities than they were in towns and suburbs or in rural areas. This pattern was almost repeated for all three types of citizenship shown in Figure 2.19, although the activity rate for people living in cities was the same as for those living in towns and suburbs among citizens of other EU Member States. Activity rates for citizens of other EU Member States peaked at 82.2 % in cities as well as in towns and suburbs, while the highest activity rates for nationals (79.3 %) and for non-EU citizens (71.0 %) were recorded for people living in the most-densely populated areas, in other words in cities.

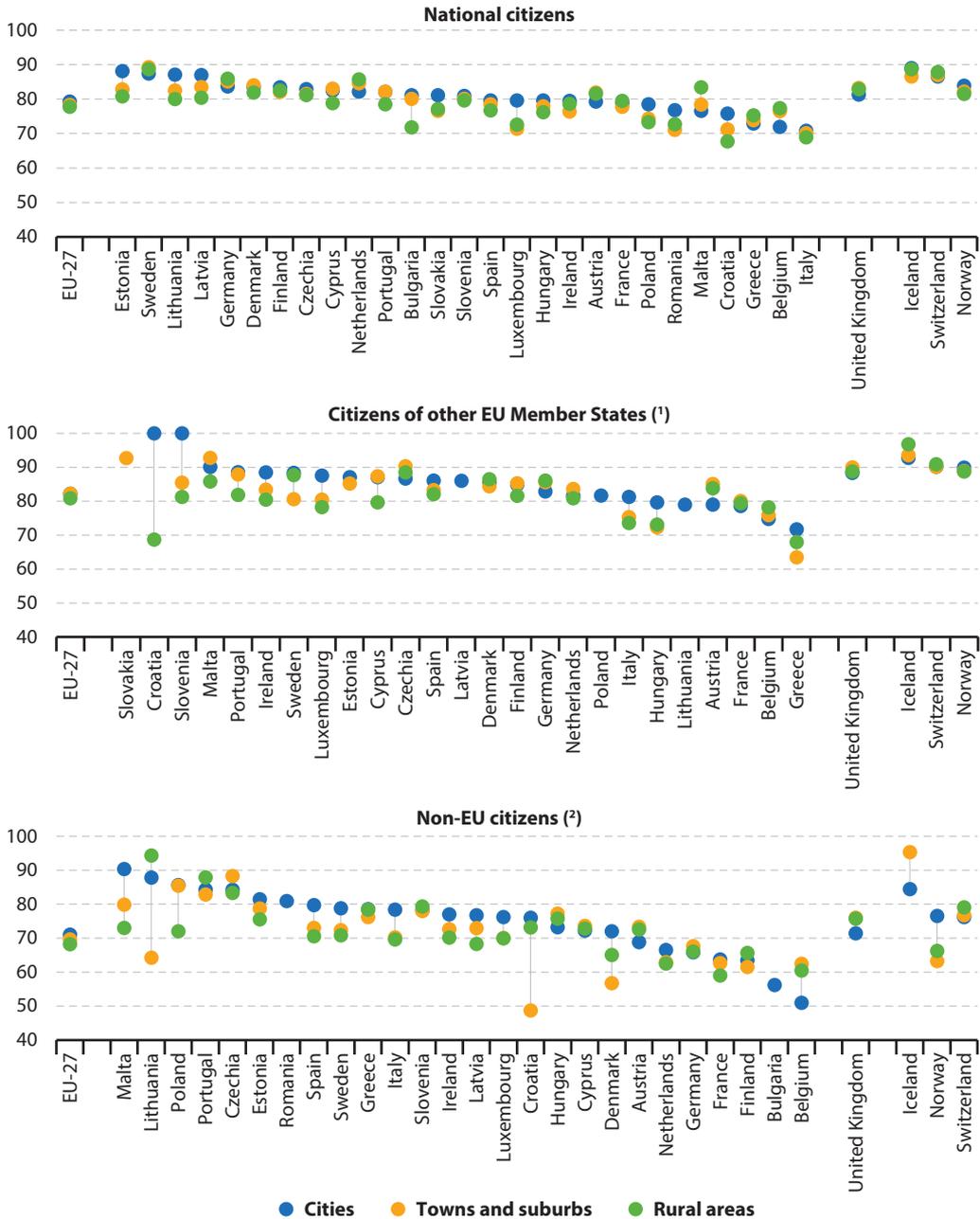
The three separate charts that make-up Figure 2.19 confirm some of the results already presented at a regional level, insofar as activity rates tended to be higher for people from other EU Member States and for nationals than they were for non-EU citizens, although this was far from being the case for all degrees of urbanisation in all Member States. It is interesting to note that the activity rates varied more by degree of urbanisation for non-nationals than for nationals in most Member States.

Focusing on activity rates for citizens of other EU Member States analysed by degree of urbanisation, the most pronounced differences were observed in Croatia (2018 data) and Slovenia where a rate of 100.0 % was recorded in cities compared with 68.7 % for rural areas in Croatia and 81.3 % for rural areas in Slovenia.

A similar analysis for non-EU citizens reveals that the biggest differences in activity rates by degree of urbanisation (more than 10 percentage points) were recorded in:

- Lithuania, where the highest rate was observed in rural areas;
- Croatia (2018 data), Malta, Denmark and Poland, where the highest rates were observed in cities;
- Belgium, where the highest rate was observed in towns and suburbs.

Figure 2.19: Activity rates, by citizenship and degree of urbanisation, 2019
 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)



Note: each part of the figure is ranked on the activity rate for cities. Data are not available for some foreign sub-populations.

(¹) Croatia: 2018. Towns and suburbs for Slovakia: 2017. Cities for Latvia: 2016. Cities for Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia: data with limited reliability. Towns and suburbs for Estonia, Hungary and Slovenia: data with limited reliability. Rural areas for Croatia, Malta and Slovenia: data with limited reliability.

(²) Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania: 2018. Rural areas for Hungary: 2018. Cities for Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania: data with limited reliability. Towns and suburbs for Croatia, Lithuania and Hungary: data with limited reliability. Rural areas for Belgium, Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary and Poland: data with limited reliability.

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



Regional employment rates

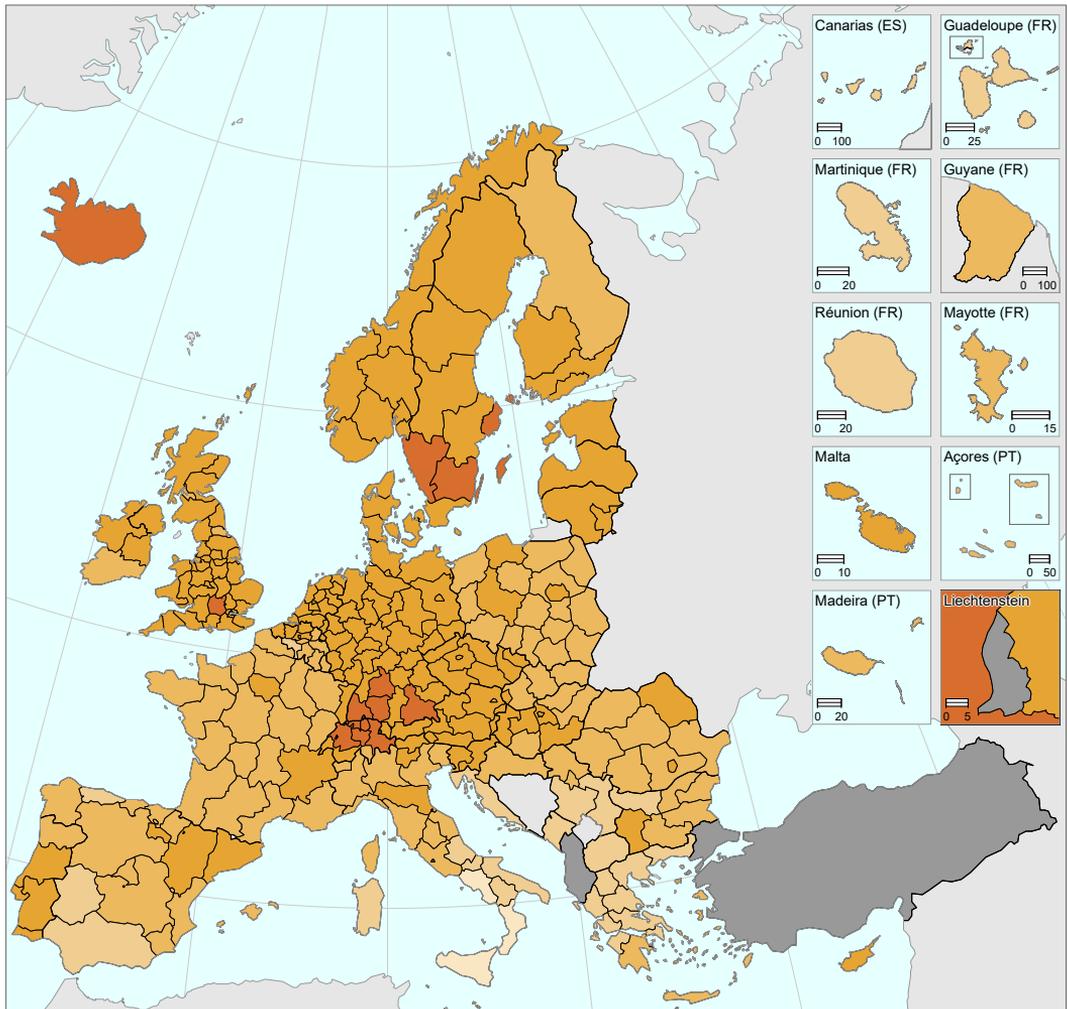
Maps 2.4-2.6 present regional employment rates separately for nationals, citizens from other EU Member States and non-EU citizens (note that identical classes have been used for the shading in all three maps so they may be more easily compared).

In 2019, the highest regional employment rates for nationals were in Sweden, Germany and Finland (see Map 2.4). As was the case for the activity rate, the highest regional employment rates for nationals were recorded in the Swedish regions of Småland med öarna (87.4 %) and Stockholm (86.4 %). In the list of eight regions with employment rates that were at least 85.0 %, these two were joined by four regions in southern Germany (Oberbayern, Stuttgart, Tübingen and Freiburg), a Finnish region (Åland) and another Swedish region (Västsverige). At the other end of the range, the four regions with the lowest employment rates for nationals were all located in the south of Italy — Puglia, Calabria, Campania and Sicilia — among which three recorded rates that were less than 50.0 %. In other words, in Calabria, Campania and Sicilia it was more common for working-age nationals not to have a job than it was for them to have one. This reflected a more general pattern, as many of the lowest regional employment rates for nationals were recorded in southern Europe, specifically in Italian, Spanish or Greek regions. The only regions from other EU Member States to record employment rates for nationals below 65.0 % were in Bulgaria (Severozapaden), Belgium (the capital region and Prov. Hainaut), France (three of the overseas regions) and Croatia (Jadranska Hrvatska).

Map 2.5 reveals that, in 2019, across the EU the highest regional employment rates for citizens of other EU Member States were often recorded in Czech or German regions, although the highest rate of all was recorded in a Dutch region, Flevoland (92.7 %). There were 13 more regions where the rate was more than 85.0 %, among which four each in Czechia and Germany and one each in Sweden, France (2018 data), Malta, Austria and Portugal. Five regions recorded employment rates for citizens of other EU Member States that were below 50.0 % and again these were in southern Member States: three of these regions were in Italy (Puglia, Molise and Calabria) and two were in Greece (Voreia Ellada and Attiki, NUTS level 1 regions).

The focus of Map 2.6 is again the employment rate, but this time for non-EU citizens. The highest employment rate for this subpopulation was recorded in Śląskie (Poland), where 91.6 % of non-EU citizens aged 20-64 years were in employment. The next highest employment rates — which were the only other ones over 85.0 % — were in Severozápad, Jihovýchod, Jihozápad (all in Czechia), Sostinės regionas (the capital region of Lithuania) and Małopolskie (also in Poland). A further 14 regions reported rates of at least 75.0 % but less than 85.0 %, including four more regions from each of Czechia and Poland, two regions from Portugal and single regions from each of Malta (one region at this level of detail), Romania (national data; 2018 data), the Netherlands and Slovenia. In 46 of the regions, less than half of non-EU citizens were in employment. Among these, there were 17 regions where the employment rate was below 40.0 % and four — the French overseas regions of La Réunion, Guyane and Mayotte as well as the Belgian region of Prov. Liège — where the rate was below 30.0 %.

Map 2.4: Employment rate for national citizens, by NUTS 2 regions, 2019
 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)



(%)
 EU-27 = 73.8
 < 50
 50 - < 65
 65 - < 75
 75 - < 85
 ≥ 85
 Data not available

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 12/2020

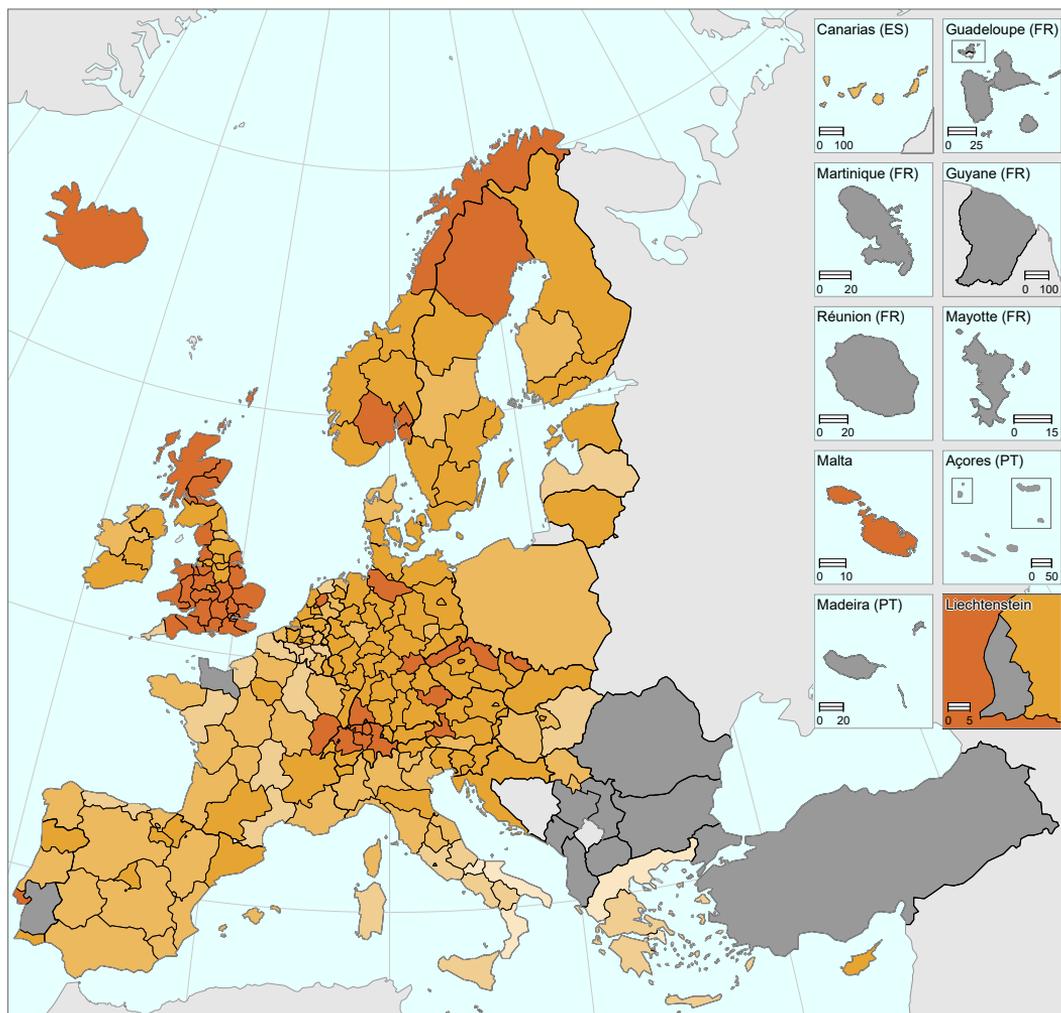
0 200 400 600 800 km

Note: Corse (FRM0), data with limited reliability. Mayotte (FRY5) is covered by a specific annual survey, so results should be treated with caution.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_r_lfe2emprtn](#))



Map 2.5: Employment rate for citizens of rother EU Member States, by NUTS 2 regions, 2019 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)



(%)

EU-27 = 75.5

< 50

50 - < 65

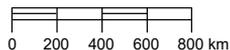
65 - < 75

75 - < 85

≥ 85

■ Data not available

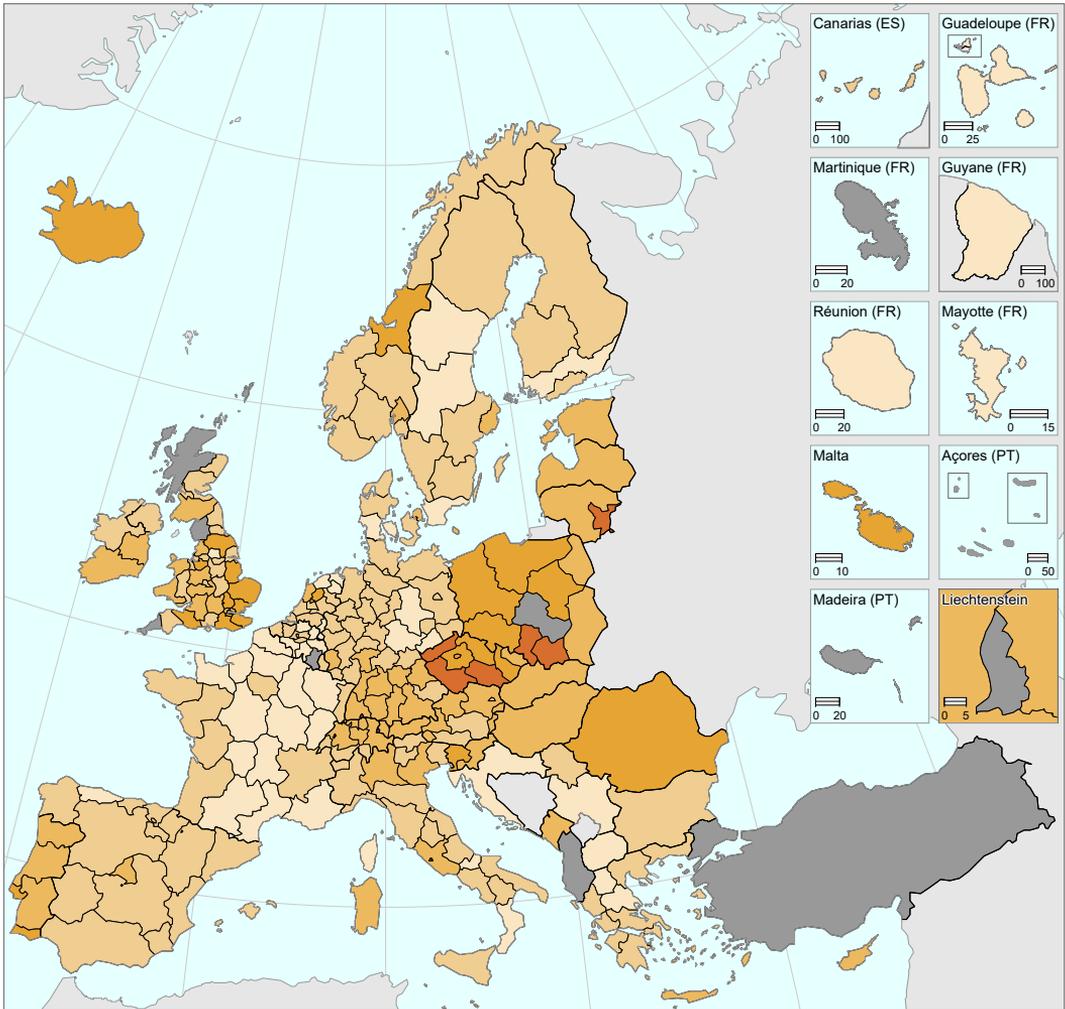
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 12/2020



Note: Croatia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia, national data. Greece, Dunántúl (HU2) and Alföld és Észak (HU3): NUTS level 1. Franche-Comté (FRC2), Auvergne (FRK1), Pest (HU12), Friesland (NL12), Centro (PT16) and Region Vojvodine (RS12): 2018. Limousin (FR12): 2017. Voreia Ellada (EL5), Bourgogne (FRC1), Franche-Comté (FRC2), Haute-Normandie (FRD2), Champagne-Ardenne (FRF2), Limousin (FR12), Poitou-Charentes (FR13), Auvergne (FRK1), Corse (FRM0), Croatia, Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (ITC2), Molise (ITF2), Latvija (LV00), Lithuania, Pest (HU12), Dunántúl (HU2), Alföld és Észak (HU3), Friesland (NL12), Drenthe (NL13), Poland, Centro (PT16), Vzhodna Slovenija (SI03), Zahodna Slovenija (SI04), Pohjois-jältä-Suomi (FI1D), Mellersta Norrland (SE32), Tees Valley and Durham (UKC1), Cumbria (UKD1), Cornwall and Isles of Scilly(UKK3), Beogradski region (RS11) and Region Vojvodine (RS12): data with limited reliability. Mayotte (FRYS) is covered by a specific annual survey, so results should be treated with caution.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst_r_lfe2emprtn)

Map 2.6: Employment rate for non-EU citizens, by NUTS 2 regions, 2019
 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)

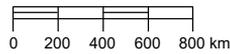


(%)

EU-27 = 60.0

- < 50
- 50 - < 65
- 65 - < 75
- 75 - < 85
- ≥ 85
- Data not available

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 12/2020



Note: Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia, national data. Poland (except for Makroregion Południowy (PL2)) and Serbia: NUTS level 1. Prov. Namur (BE35), Guadeloupe (FRY1), La Réunion (FRY4), Friesland (NL12), Makroregion Wschodni (PL8) and Romania: 2018. Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES63) and Lincolnshire (UKF3): 2017. Hedmark og Oppland (NO02): 2016. Prov. Brabant wallon (BE31), Prov. Namur (BE35), Bulgaria, Střední Morava (CZ07), Moravskoslezsko (CZ08), Dytiki Makedonia (EL53), Voreio Aigaio (EL41), Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES63), Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES64), Franche-Comté (FRC2), Basse-Normandie (FRD1), Champagne-Ardenne (FRF2), Limousin (FRI2), Auvergne (FRK1), Corse (FRM0), Guadeloupe (FRY1), La Réunion (FRY4), Croatia(HR), Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (ITC2), Vidurio ir vakaru Lietuvos regionas (LT02), Friesland (NL12), Drenthe (NL13), Zeeland (NL34), Burgenland (AT) (AT11), Małopolskie (PL21), Śląskie (PL22), Makroregion Północno-Zachodni (PL4), Makroregion Północny (PL6), Makroregion Wschodni (PL8), Romania, Slovakia, Tees Valley and Durham (UKC1), Merseyside (UKD7), East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire (UKE1), North Yorkshire (UKE2), Lincolnshire (UKF3), Devon (UKK4), North Eastern Scotland (UKM5), Southern Scotland (UKM9), Trøndelag (NO06), Nord-Norge (NO07), Severna Makedonija (MK00), Srbija - sever (RS1) and Srbija - jug (RS2): data with limited reliability. Mayotte (FRY5) is covered by a specific annual survey, so results should be treated with caution.

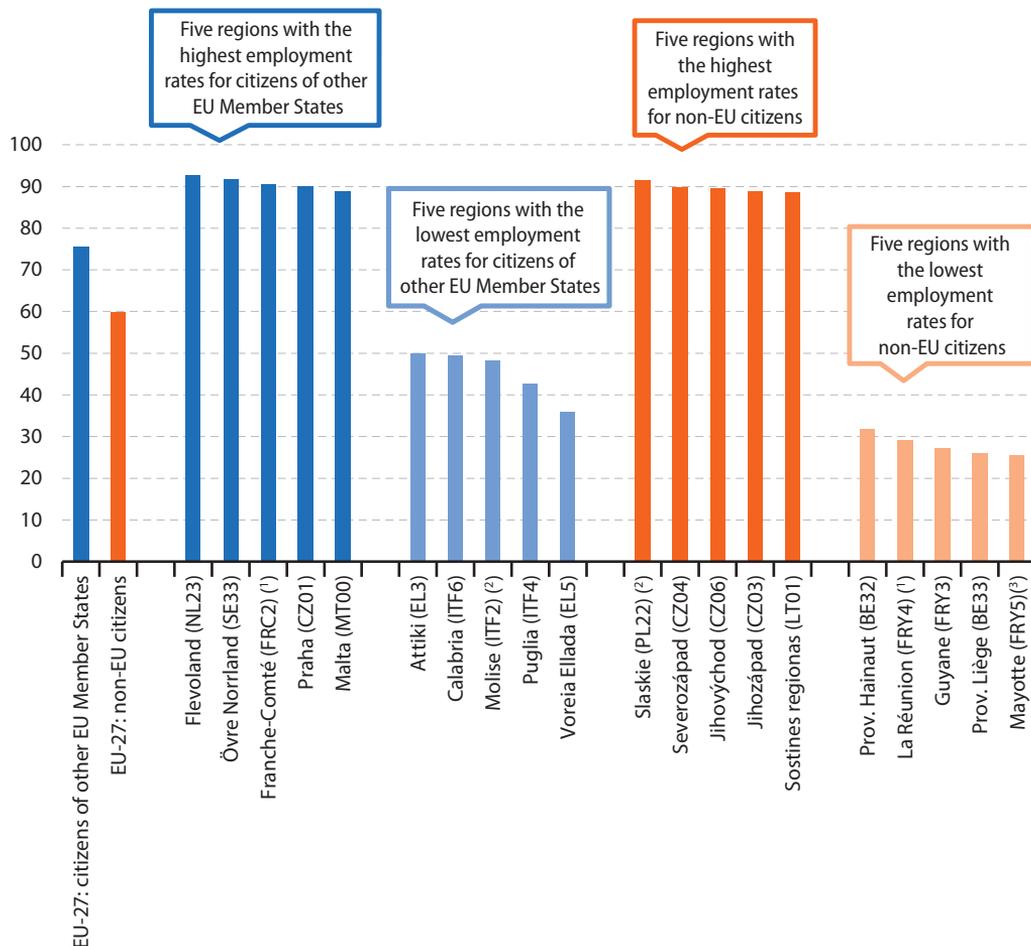
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_r_lfe2emprtn](#))



Figure 2.20 summarises the information concerning the highest and lowest regional

employment rates in 2019 for citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens.

Figure 2.20: Employment rates for selected NUTS 2 regions, by citizenship, 2019 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)



Note: based on available information. See Maps 2.5 and 2.6 for more information.

(1) Data with limited reliability. 2018.

(2) Data with limited reliability.

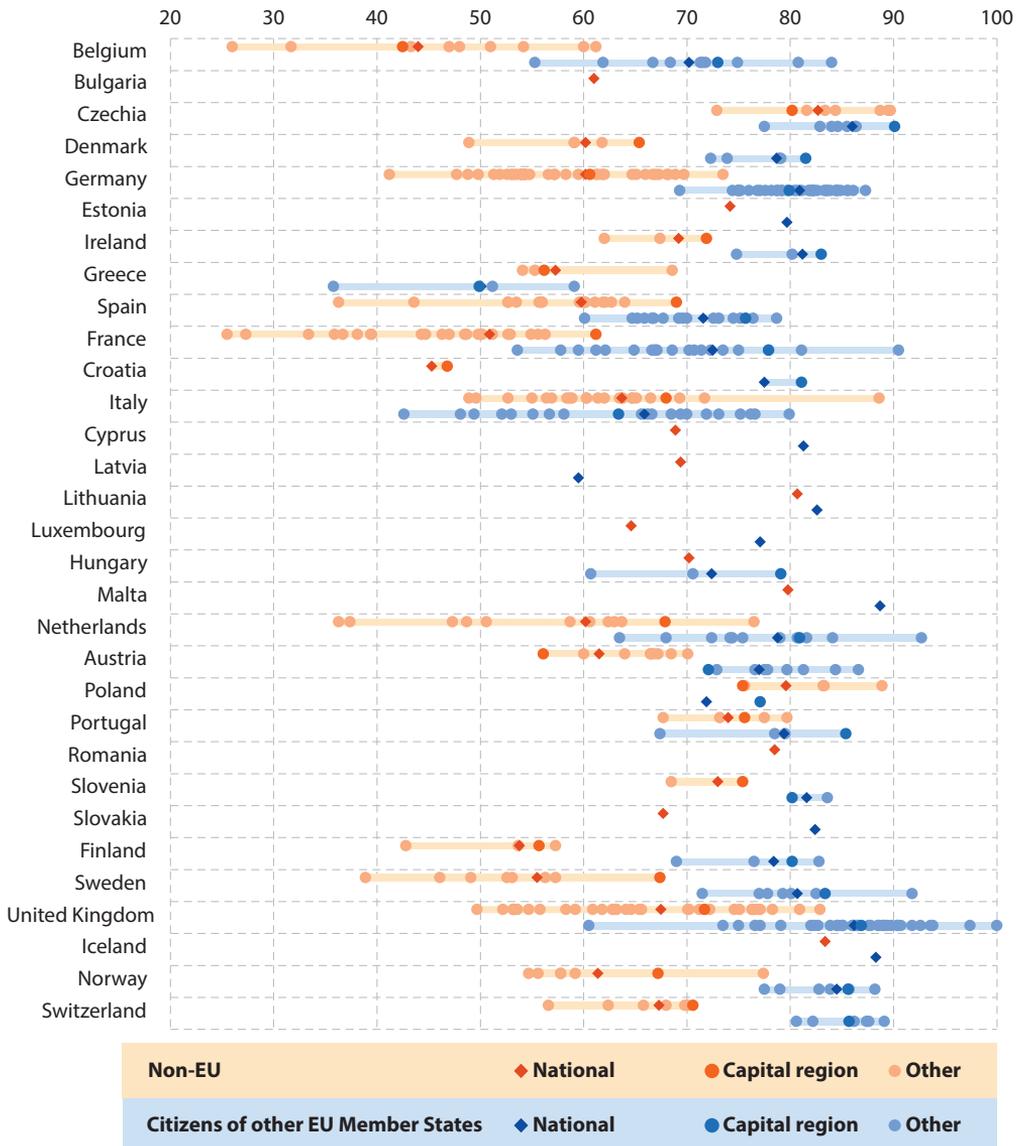
(3) Mayotte (FRY5) is covered by a specific annual survey, so results should be treated with caution.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ifst_r_lfe2emprtn)

In 2019, it was usually the case that the employment rate for non-nationals in capital regions was above the employment rate for non-nationals in the Member State as a whole (referred to as the national average in Figure 2.21). Subject to data availability, this pattern was repeated in a majority of the EU Member States, although there were several exceptions: Belgium, Czechia and Poland,

where the national averages were higher than in the respective capital region for non-EU citizens; Germany, Italy and Slovenia, where the national averages were higher than in the capital region for citizens of other Member States; Austria and Greece, where the national averages were higher than those recorded in the capital region for citizens of other Member States as well as for non-EU citizens.

Figure 2.21: Regional disparities in employment rates, by citizenship and NUTS 2 regions, 2019
 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)



Note: based on available information. Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia: only national data. Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and Iceland: single regions at NUTS level 2. Greece: NUTS level 1. Hungary: national data for non-EU citizens; NUTS level 1 for citizens of other EU Member States. Poland: national data (except for the capital region) for citizens of other EU Member States; NUTS level 1 for non-EU citizens. Capital region for the United Kingdom: London (UK1) is a level 1 region. Prov. Namur (BE35), Franche-Comté (FRC2), Auvergne (FRK1), Friesland (NL12), Centro (PT16) and Romania: 2018. Basse-Normandie (FRD1), Limousin (FRI2) and Lincolnshire (UKF3): 2017. Hedmark og Oppland (NO02): 2016. Bulgaria, Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES64), Guyane (FRY3), Mayotte (FRY5), Sostinės regionas (LT01), Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas (LT02), Makroregion Południowy (PL2), Makroregion Północno-Zachodni (PL4), Makroregion Południowo-Zachodni (PL5), Makroregion Północny (PL6), Alentejo (PT18) and Romania, citizens of other EU Member States: not available. Prov. Luxembourg (BE34), Dunántúl (HU2), Alföld és Észak (HU3), Cumbria (UKD1), Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (UKK3) and Highlands and Islands (UKM6), non-EU citizens: not available. Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES63), Guadeloupe (FRY1), Martinique (FRY2), La Réunion (FRY4), Jadranska Hrvatska (HR03), Makroregion Centralny (PL7), Makroregion Wschodni (PL8), Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT20), Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT30) and Åland (FI20): not available. Some of the data are of limited reliability (refer to the footnotes of Maps 2.5 and 2.6 for more details).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_r_lfe2emprtn](#))

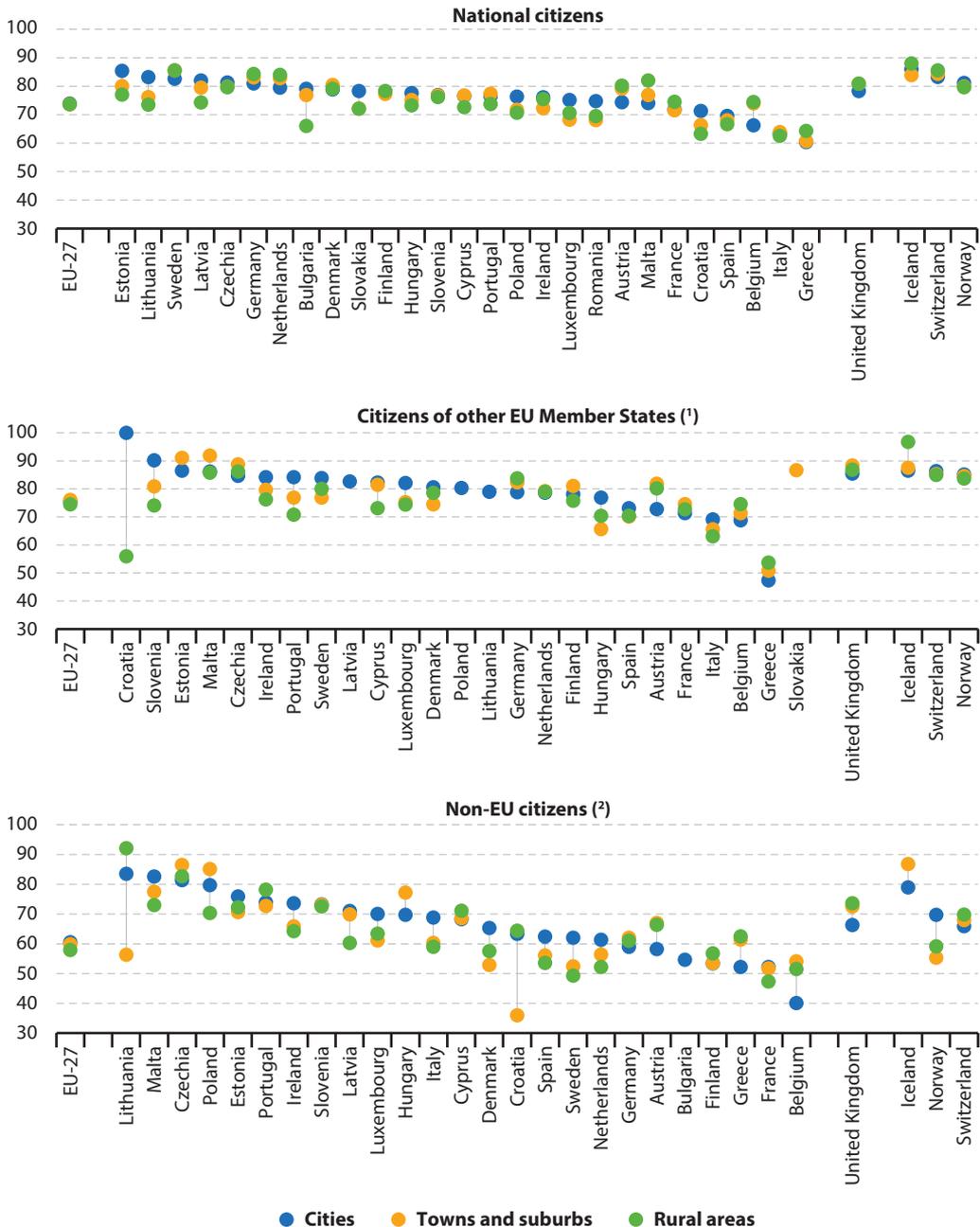


Employment rates by degree of urbanisation

Figure 2.22 is composed of three separate parts that provide information on employment rates for nationals, citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens; each part presents an analysis by degree of urbanisation. In 2019, the highest EU-27

employment rate for non-EU citizens was recorded in cities (60.5 %), while for citizens of other EU Member States the highest rate was for towns and suburbs (76.1 %). For nationals there was almost no difference between the rates observed in cities, towns and suburbs, and rural areas (73.9 %, 73.7 % and 73.7 % respectively).

Figure 2.22: Employment rates, by citizenship and degree of urbanisation, 2019
 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)



Note: each figure is ranked on the employment rate for cities. Data are not available for some foreign sub-populations.

(¹) Towns and suburbs for Estonia: 2018. Rural areas for Croatia: 2018. Towns and suburbs for Slovakia: 2017. Cities for Latvia: 2016. Cities for Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia: data with limited reliability. Towns and suburbs for Estonia, Hungary and Slovenia: data with limited reliability. Rural areas for Croatia, Malta and Slovenia: data with limited reliability.

(²) Croatia: 2018. Cities for Bulgaria: 2018. Cities for Bulgaria and Croatia: data with limited reliability. Towns and suburbs for Croatia, Lithuania and Hungary: data with limited reliability. Rural areas for Belgium, Croatia, Lithuania and Poland: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst_r_erednu)



2

Employment

The analyses in Figures 2.23 and 2.24 are restricted to data covering people living in cities and who had a tertiary level of educational attainment.

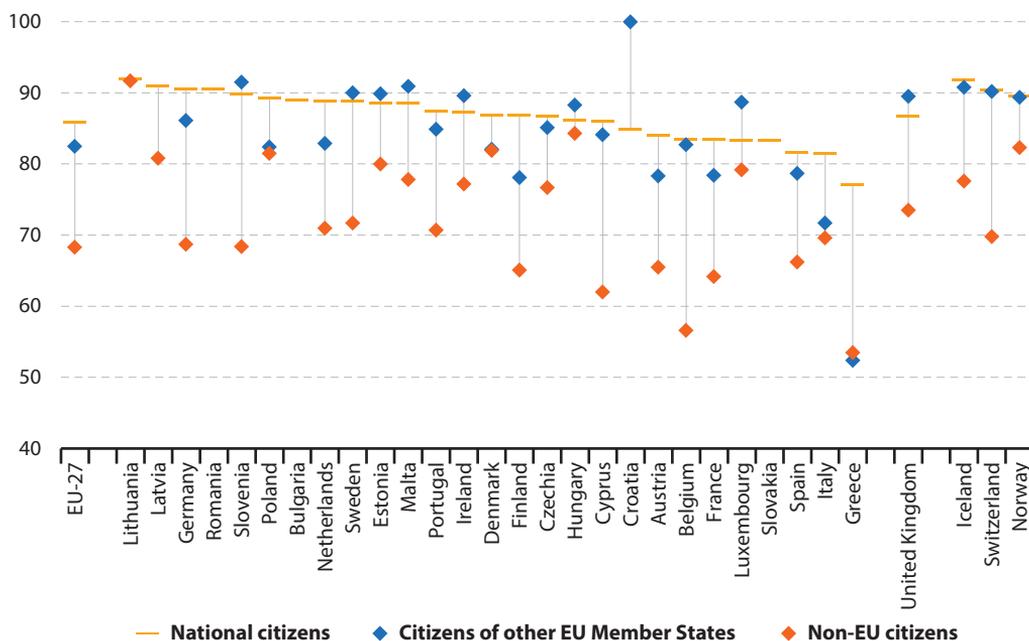
In 2019, EU-27 employment rates for people living in cities and who had a tertiary level of educational attainment were notably higher among nationals (85.8 %) and citizens from other EU Member States (82.5 %) than they were for non-EU citizens (68.3 %). Figure 2.23 reveals that, subject to data availability, in all EU Member States except for Greece the employment rates for people with a tertiary level of educational attainment living in

cities were lower among non-EU citizens than among nationals or citizens of other EU Member States. In Greece, the rate for non-EU citizens was slightly higher than that for citizens of other EU Member States.

In 2019, in a small majority of EU Member States the highest employment rates among people of working-age with a tertiary level of educational attainment living in cities were recorded for nationals, although in Croatia, Luxembourg, Malta, Ireland, Hungary, Slovenia, Estonia and Sweden the highest employment rates were recorded for citizens of other Member States.

Figure 2.23: Employment rates for people with a tertiary level of educational attainment living in cities, by citizenship, 2019

(% share of population aged 20-64 years)



Note: ranked on the employment rate for nationals living in cities with a tertiary level of educational attainment. Data for some Member States are not available for some foreign sub-populations. Citizens of other EU Member States for Estonia, Croatia, Poland and Slovenia: data with limited reliability. Non-EU citizens for Slovenia: data with limited reliability.

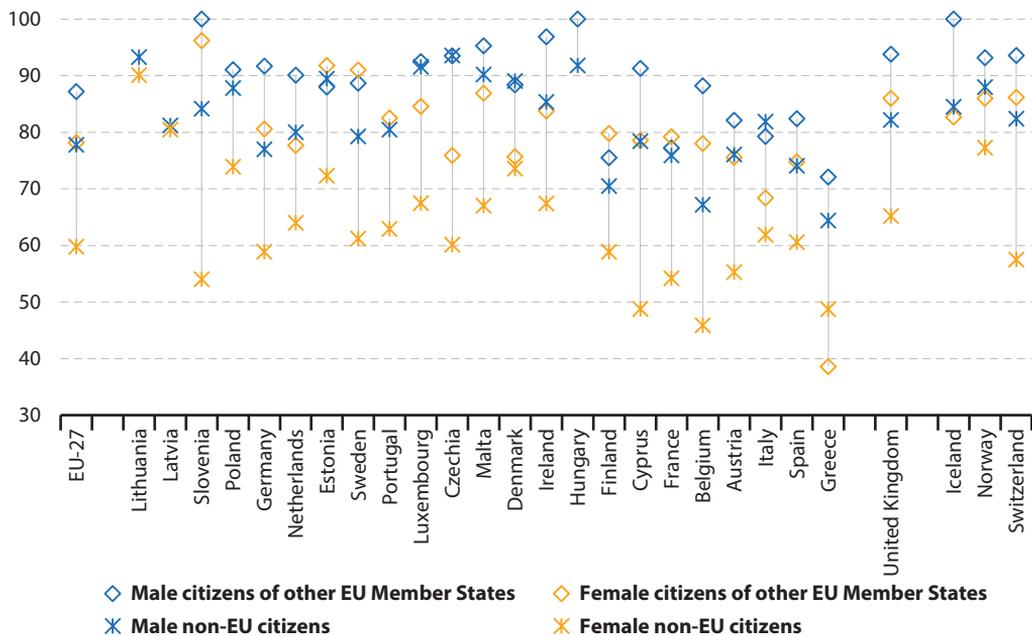
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_r_erednu](#))

An additional analysis by sex (see Figure 2.24) reveals that three fifths (59.8 %) of all working-age women living in cities in the EU-27 who were non-EU citizens and who had completed a tertiary level of education were employed, while the share for the equivalent cohort of men was over three quarters (77.8 %). An analogous comparison for citizens from other EU Member States reveals a smaller gender gap, as the employment rate for men having completed a tertiary level of education and living in cities was 87.2 %, some 9.0 percentage points higher than the corresponding figure for women (78.2 %). Both of these gender gaps for non-nationals were higher than the gap recorded among nationals, as the employment rate for male

nationals with a tertiary level of educational attainment living in cities was 88.4 %, some 5.0 points higher than the corresponding rate for female nationals (83.4 %).

Among the 22 EU Member States for which data are available (see Figure 2.24 for coverage), the gender gap in employment rates for non-EU citizens with a tertiary level of educational attainment living in cities was particularly pronounced in Czechia (33.5 percentage points), while gaps close to 30.0 points were also recorded in Slovenia and Cyprus. Lithuania and Latvia were the only Member States where the employment gender gap for this group of people was less than 10.0 points, being as low as 3.2 points in the former and 0.7 points in the latter.

Figure 2.24: Employment rates for foreign citizens with a tertiary level of educational attainment living in cities, by sex, 2019
 (% share of population aged 20-64 years)



Note: ranked on the total activity rate for all people living in cities with a tertiary level of educational attainment. Data for some Member States are not available for some foreign sub-populations. Male citizens of other EU Member States for Slovenia: 2018. Female citizens of other EU Member States for Portugal and Slovenia: 2018. Male citizens of other EU Member States for Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Finland: data with limited reliability. Male non-EU citizens for Lithuania, Hungary and Slovenia: data with limited reliability. Female citizens of other EU Member States for Estonia, Greece and Slovenia: data with limited reliability. Female non-EU citizens for Lithuania: data with limited reliability.

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



Regional unemployment rates

Maps 2.7-2.9 present regional unemployment rates for nationals, citizens from other EU Member States and non-EU citizens (note that identical classes have been used for the shading in all three maps so they may be more easily compared). Note also that the information presented in this section relates to NUTS level 1 regions (and is hence more geographically aggregated than the data presented above for activity and employment rates).

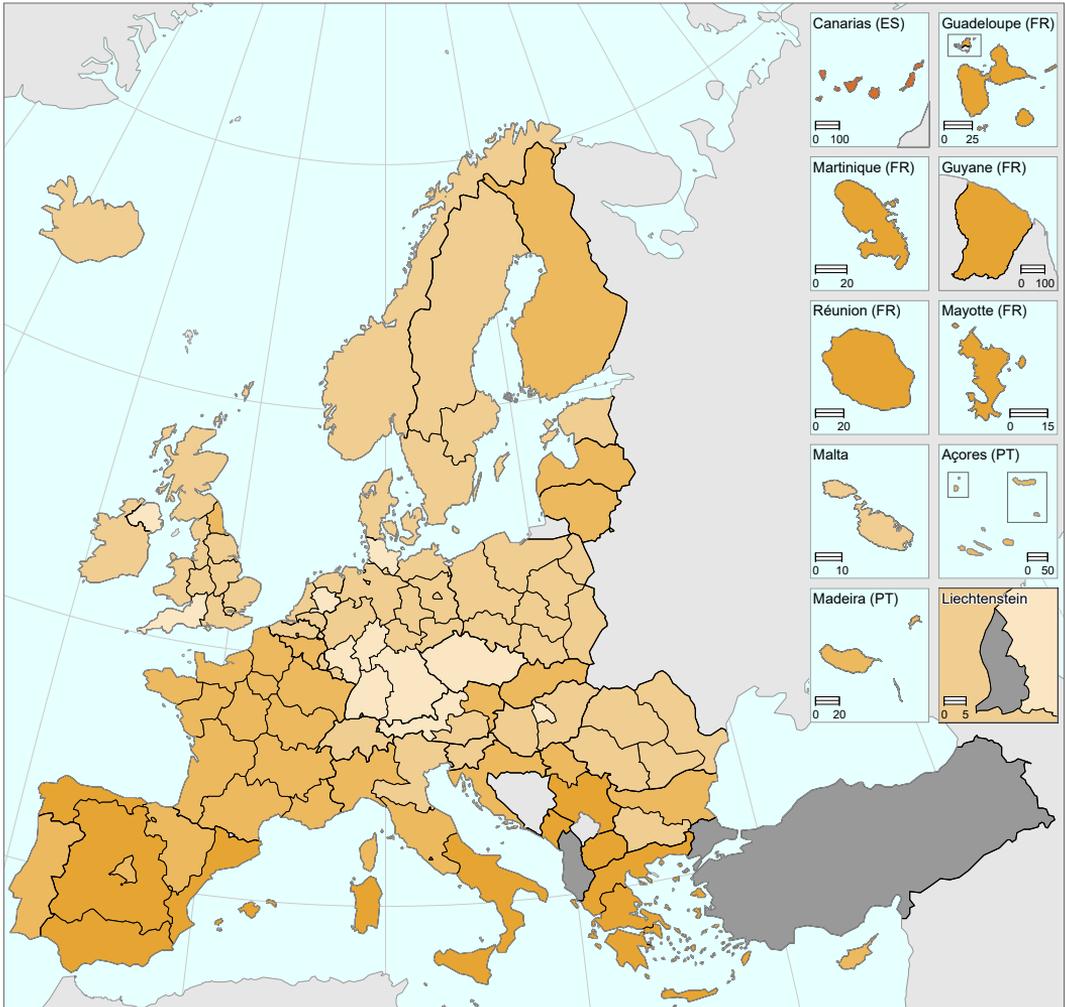
In 2019, the highest regional unemployment rates for nationals were in Spain, Greece, Italy, France and Belgium (see Map 2.7). In one region the unemployment rate for nationals reached one fifth, with a rate of 20.1 % recorded in the Spanish island region of Canarias. A total of 12 regions recorded rates of at least 10.0 % but less than 20.0 %, with these concentrated in Greece, Spain (four regions each) and Italy (two regions), with a single region each in Belgium (the capital region) and France (the Régions ultrapériphériques). At the other end of the range, nine regions had unemployment rates for working-age nationals that were below 2.5 %. Just over half of these were in Germany while the remainder were mainly in its neighbours, with one region in each of Czechia, Hungary, the Netherlands and Austria. The lowest rate of all was 1.6 % in Bayern in southern Germany.

Map 2.8 reveals that, in 2019, across the EU the highest regional unemployment rates for citizens of other EU Member States were often recorded in Greek, Spanish, Italian or French regions. The three highest rates of all were recorded in the Greek regions of Voreia Ellada, Attiki and Kentriki Ellada, with rates of 37.3 %, 29.9 % and 22.6 % respectively. Noreste in Spain (21.0 %) was the only other region where the unemployment rate for citizens of other EU Member States reached or

surpassed 20.0 %. There were 16 more regions where the rate was at least 10.0 % (but less than 20.0 %), among which the remaining six Spanish regions, five Italian regions, four French regions (including 2017 data for Bretagne and Normandie as well as 2016 data for Corse) and the remaining Greek region. Czechia (one region at this level of detail) was the only region with an unemployment rate for citizens of other EU Member States (2.2 %) that was below 2.5 % in 2019. A total of 11 regions recorded rates of at least 2.5 % but less than 5.0 % and these were concentrated in Germany (five regions) and the Netherlands (two regions), with one region each in Ireland (one region at this level of detail), Austria, Sweden and Malta (also one region at this level of detail).

Regional unemployment rates for non-EU citizens are shown in Map 2.9. The highest unemployment rate for this subpopulation was 44.2 %, recorded in the Régions ultrapériphériques in France. The next highest regional unemployment rate for non-EU citizens was 32.4 % in Norra Sverige (Sweden). Following these two, there were 23 more regions with rates of at least 20.0 % but less than 30.0 %, comprising eight more French regions (including 2017 data for Bretagne), six of the seven Spanish regions, three of the four Greek regions, the other two Swedish regions, two of the three Belgian regions, and one region each in Germany and the Netherlands. As for the unemployment rate for citizens of other EU Member States, Czechia (one region at this level of detail) had the lowest unemployment rate for non-EU citizens, its rate of 2.6 % being the only one below 5.0 % in 2019. Rates below 10.0 % (but of at least 5.0 %) were observed in 16 other regions, including five German regions, two Dutch regions and one Austrian region, as well as Poland (national data) and Cyprus, Malta, Ireland, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia and Denmark (each of which is one region at this level of detail).

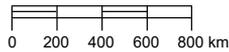
Map 2.7: Unemployment rate for national citizens, by NUTS 1 regions, 2019
 (% share of labour force aged 20-64 years)



(%)
 EU-27 = 6.1

- < 2.5
- 2.5 - < 5.0
- 5.0 - < 10.0
- 10.0 - < 20.0
- ≥ 20.0
- Data not available

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turstat
 Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 12/2020

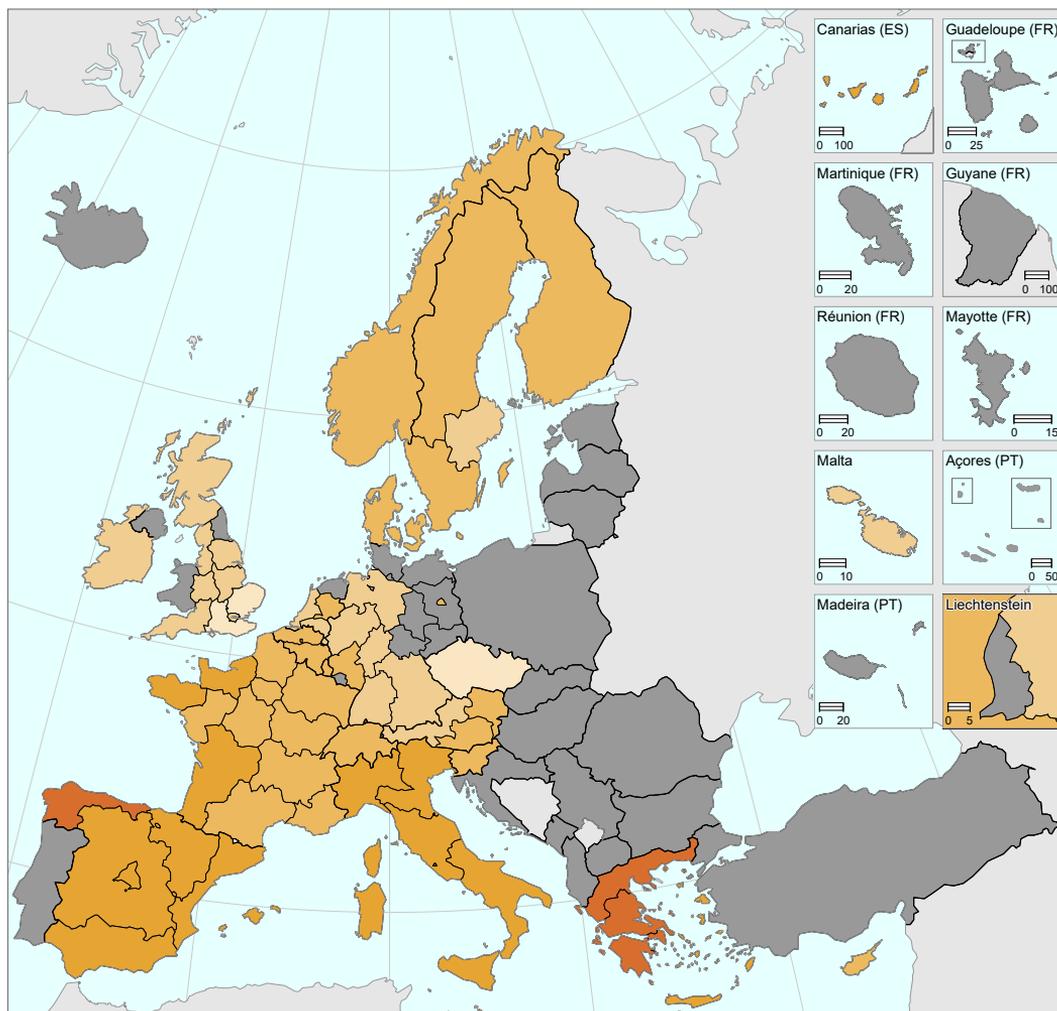


Note: Corse (FRM), data with limited reliability. Mayotte (FRY5) is covered by a specific annual survey, so results should be treated with caution.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_r_lfur2gan](#))



Map 2.8: Unemployment rate for citizens of other EU Member States, by NUTS 1 regions, 2019 (% share of labour force aged 20-64 years)



(%)

EU-27 = 7.9

- < 2.5
- 2.5 - < 5.0
- 5.0 - < 10.0
- 10.0 - < 20.0
- ≥ 20.0
- Data not available

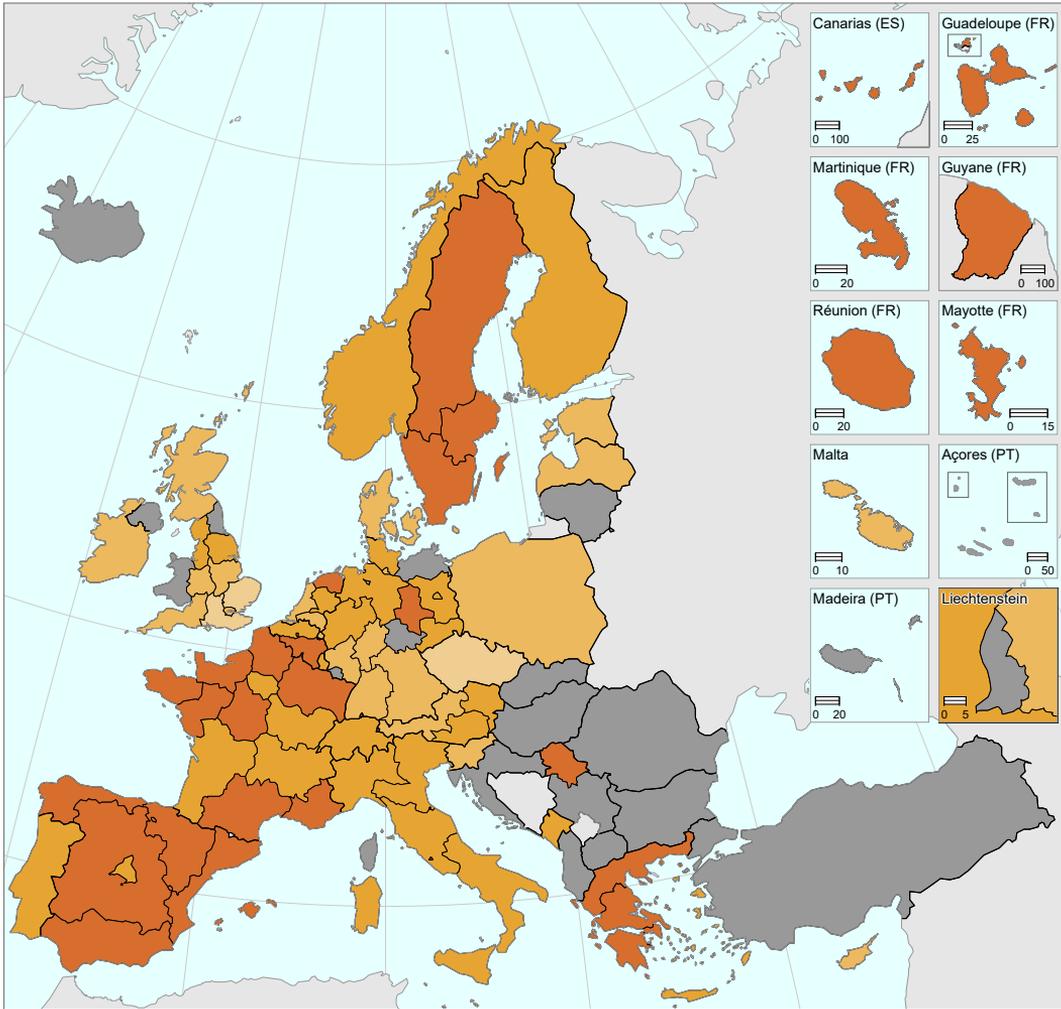
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 12/2020



Note: Centre - Val de Loire (FRB), Normandie (FRD), Nord-Pas de Calais - Picardie (FRE), Alsace - Champagne-Ardenne - Lorraine (FRF), Pays de la Loire (FRG), Bretagne (FRH), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (FRL) and Norra Sverige (SE3), 2017. Bourgogne - Franche-Comté (FRC), Corse (FRM) and South West (UKK): 2016. Cesko (CZO), Voreia Ellada (EL5), Kentriki Ellada (EL6), Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti (EL4), Centre - Val de Loire (FRB), Bourgogne - Franche-Comté (FRC), Normandie (FRD), Nord-Pas de Calais - Picardie (FRE), Alsace - Champagne-Ardenne - Lorraine (FRF), Pays de la Loire (FRG), Bretagne (FRH), Aquitaine - Limousin - Poitou-Charentes (FRI), Languedoc-Roussillon - Midi-Pyrénées (FRJ), Auvergne - Rhône-Alpes (FRK), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (FRL), Corse (FRM), Malta (MT0), Oost-Nederland (NL2), Zuid-Nederland (NL4), Südösterreich (AT2), Westösterreich (AT3), Slovenija (SI0), Manner-Suomi (FI1), Östra Sverige (SE1), Norra Sverige (SE3), North West (UKD), Yorkshire and The Humber (UKE), East Midlands (UKF), West Midlands (UKG), East of England (UKH), South East (UKJ), South West (UKK) and Scotland (UKM): data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfst_r_lfur2gan](#))

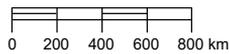
Map 2.9: Unemployment rate for non-EU citizens, by NUTS 1 regions, 2019
 (% share of labour force aged 20-64 years)



(%)
 EU-27 = 14.7

	< 2.5
	2.5 - < 5.0
	5.0 - < 10.0
	10.0 - < 20.0
	≥ 20.0
	Data not available

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 12/2020



Note: Poland, national data. Bretagne (FRH), South West (UKK) and Srbija - sever (RS1): 2017. Crna Gora (ME0): 2016. Cesko (CZ0), Centre-Val de Loire (FRB), Bourgogne - Franche-Comté (FRC), Normandie (FRD), Pays-de-la-Loire (FRG), Bretagne (FRH), Noord-Nederland (NL1), Südösterreich (AT2), Poland, Slovenija (SIO), East Midlands (UKF), West Midlands (UKG), East of England (UKH), South East (UKJ), South West (UKK), Scotland (UKM), Crna Gora (ME0) and Srbija - sever (RS1): data with limited reliability. Mayotte (FRY5) is covered by a specific annual survey, so results should be treated with caution.

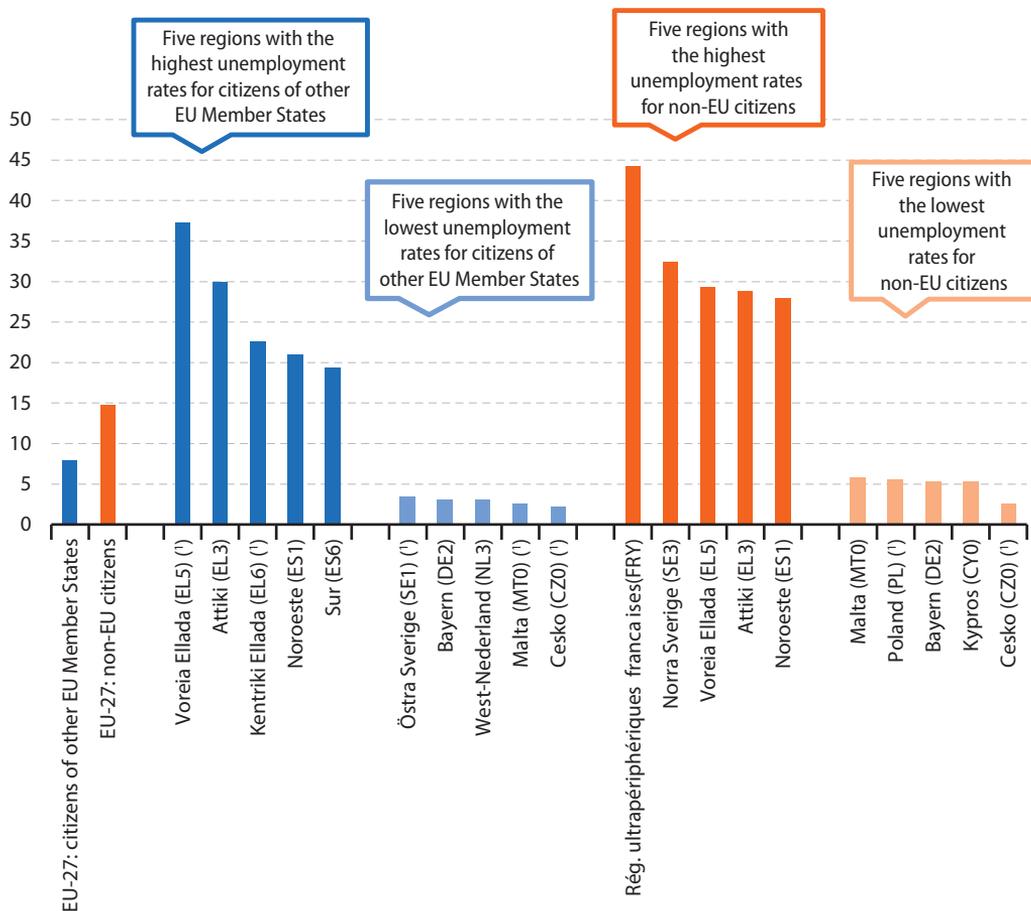
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst_r_lfur2gan)



Figure 2.25 summarises the information concerning the highest and lowest regional

unemployment rates in 2019 for citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens.

Figure 2.25: Unemployment rates for selected NUTS 1 regions, by citizenship, 2019 (% share of labour force aged 20-64 years)



Note: based on available information. See Maps 2.8 and 2.9 for more information.

(*) Data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst_r_lfur2gan)

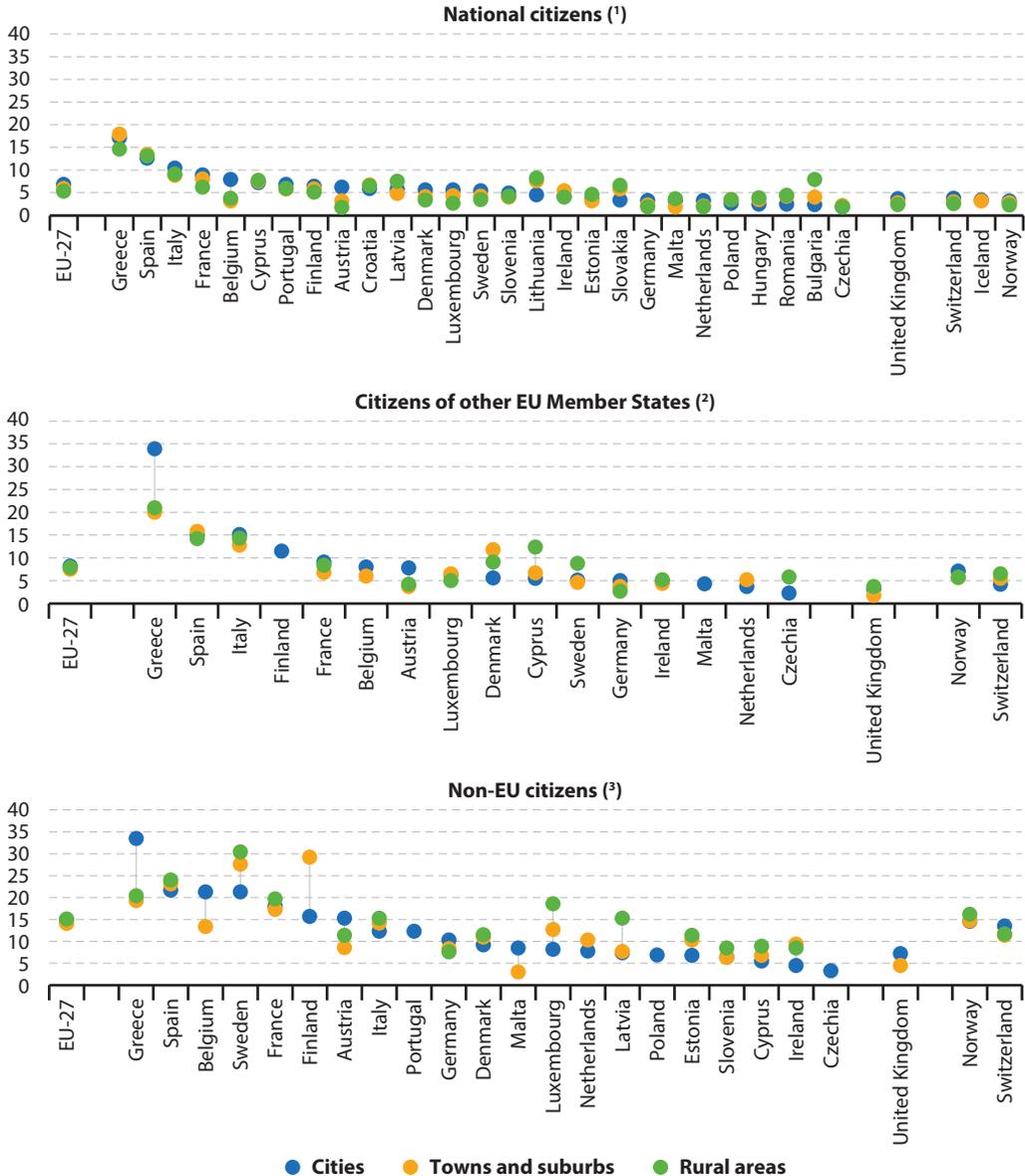
Unemployment rates by degree of urbanisation

Figure 2.26 is composed of three separate parts that provide information on unemployment rates for nationals, citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens.

In 2019, the lowest EU-27 unemployment rates for non-EU citizens and for citizens of other EU Member States were recorded in towns and suburbs. The highest EU-27 unemployment rate for non-EU citizens was in

rural areas slightly above that for cities, while for citizens of other EU Member States the situation was reversed, with a slightly higher rate for people living in cities than for people living in rural areas. For nationals, the EU-27 rates were more clearly separated, with the lowest unemployment rate for people living in rural areas and the highest rate for people living in cities.

Figure 2.26: Unemployment rates, by citizenship and degree of urbanisation, 2019
(% share of labour force aged 20-64 years)



Note: each figure is ranked on the unemployment rate for cities. Data are not available for some sub-populations.

(¹) Rural areas for Malta: 2016; data with limited reliability.

(²) Cities for Finland: 2018. Rural areas for Cyprus: 2018. Rural areas for the United Kingdom: 2017. Norway: 2016. Rural areas for Czechia: 2016. Czechia, Denmark and Malta: data with limited reliability. Cities for Finland: data with limited reliability. Towns and suburbs for Greece, Cyprus, Austria, Sweden and the United Kingdom: data with limited reliability. Rural areas for Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Austria and the United Kingdom: data with limited reliability.

(³) Towns and suburbs for Denmark and Norway: 2018. Rural areas for Estonia, Latvia and Luxembourg: 2018. Towns and suburbs for Latvia: 2017. Rural areas for Austria: 2017. Cities for Norway: 2016. Towns and suburbs for Finland: 2016. Rural areas for Cyprus and Norway: 2016. Cities for Czechia, Denmark, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Poland and Slovenia: data with limited reliability. Towns and suburbs for Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia, Finland and Norway: data with limited reliability. Rural areas for Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst_r_lfur2ganu)

3

Education



Efforts in education are critical to preparing migrants, and particularly their descendants,

to be more successful and more active participants in society ⁽¹⁾.

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on **educational attainment** are classified according to ISCED 11 and presented for three aggregates:

- less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (ISCED levels 0-2);
- upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED levels 3 and 4);
- tertiary education (ISCED levels 5-8).

An analysis for people aged 20-64 years shows that in 2019 almost half (45.0 %) of non-EU citizens living in the EU-27 had successfully completed at most a lower secondary level of education (ISCED levels 0-2). In 2019, the share of citizens of other EU Member States with at most a lower secondary level of educational attainment stood at 27.7 % in the EU-27. By contrast, the share of nationals residing in their Member State of citizenship who had no more than a lower secondary level of education was 19.5 %. As such, within the EU-27 the share of working-age non-EU citizens with at most a lower secondary level of educational attainment was more than twice as high as the share among nationals.

At the top end of the education spectrum, 30.7 % of working-age people in the EU-27 who lived in their Member State of citizenship (in other words, nationals) in 2019 had attained a tertiary level of education. A slightly lower share (29.6 %) was recorded among citizens of other EU Member States, suggesting that this cohort was slightly less likely to move to another EU Member State than those with lower educational attainment. A 23.2 % share of working-age non-EU citizens possessed a tertiary level of educational attainment in 2019 (some 7.5

percentage points below the average for national citizens).

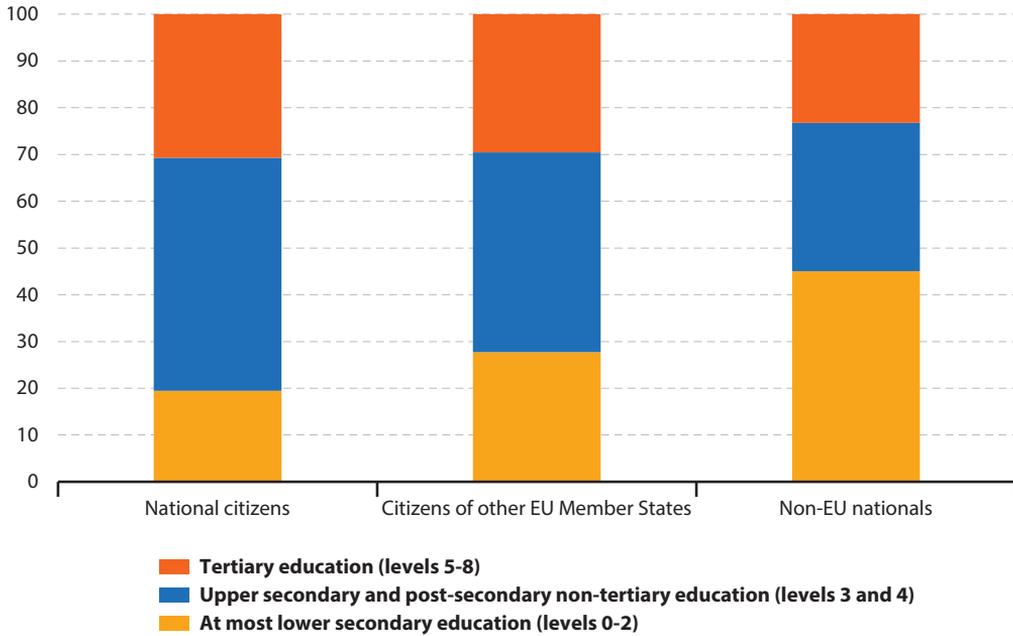
Among the EU Member States, by far the highest share of non-EU citizens who had a low level of educational attainment in 2019 was recorded in Italy (60.1 %), with the next highest shares in Spain (48.5 %), Greece (48.2 %) and Sweden (45.9 %). By contrast, the lowest shares were observed in Latvia (7.9 %) and Ireland (8.4 %). For citizens of other EU Member States, the highest shares of people with a low level of educational attainment were recorded in France (37.9 %) and Italy (36.1 %). By contrast, this proportion was in single digits among citizens of other EU Member States in Ireland (7.4 %) and Denmark (8.9 %).

As regards people with a high level of educational attainment, the share of citizens of other EU Member States aged 20-64 years that had a tertiary level of educational attainment was over 50 % in Luxembourg, Lithuania, Estonia and Denmark, reaching 60.0 % in Sweden and 62.2 % in Croatia, and peaking at 64.7 % in Poland. A similar analysis for non-EU citizens reveals that the highest shares of tertiary level of educational attainment among people aged 20-64 years were recorded in Poland (51.4 %), Luxembourg (62.7 %) and Ireland (62.9 %).

(1) <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/librarydoc/common-basic-principles-for-immigrant-integration-policy-in-the-eu>.

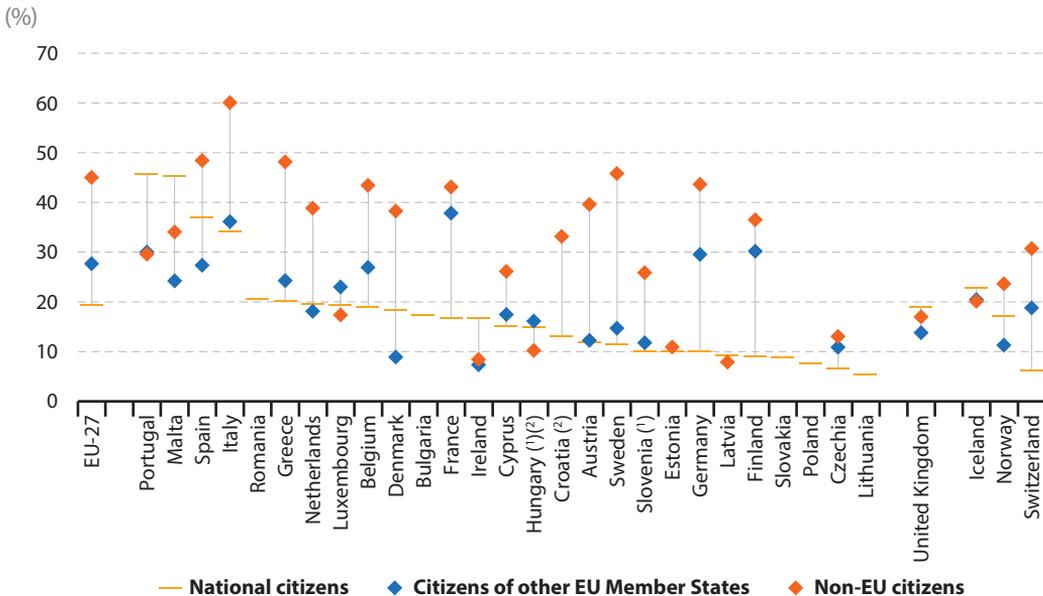


Figure 3.1: Population aged 20-64 years, by educational attainment level and citizenship, EU-27, 2019 (%)



Source: Eurostat (ad-hoc extraction from the labour force survey)

Figure 3.2: Share of the population aged 20-64 years with a low level of educational attainment, by citizenship, 2019 (%)



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Bulgaria, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Estonia, Croatia, and Latvia: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

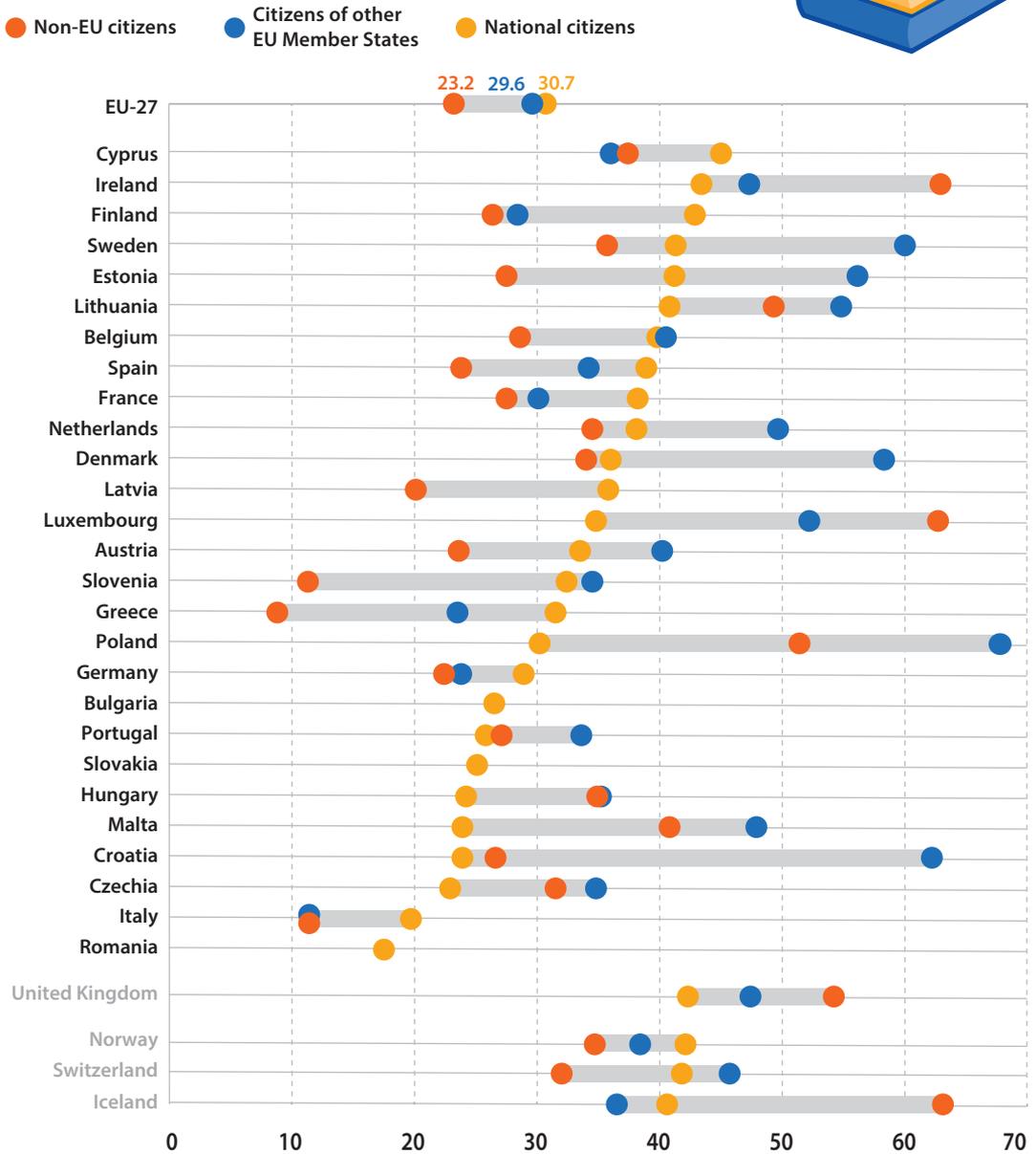
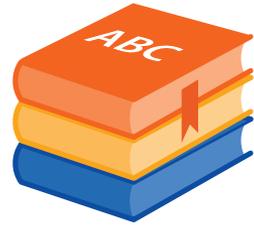
(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (ad-hoc extraction from the labour force survey)

Figure 3.3: Highly-educated people, by citizenship

(% share of population aged 20 to 64 years, 2019)



Note: Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens – data not available. Latvia: citizens of other EU Member States – data not available. Poland, Croatia, Lithuania, Slovenia: citizens of other EU Member States – data with limited reliability. Croatia: non-EU citizens – data with limited reliability.

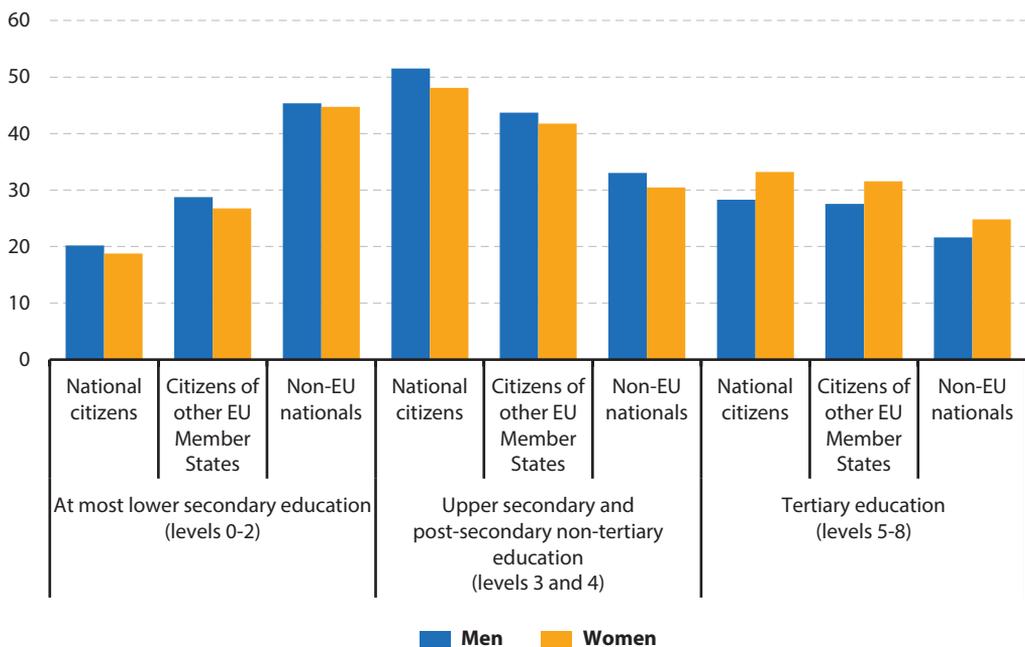
Source: Eurostat (ad-hoc extraction from the labour force survey)



In 2019, the share of working-age women in the EU-27 with a tertiary level of educational attainment was consistently higher than the share for men across all three types of citizenship presented in Figure 3.4. The biggest gap between the sexes was recorded for nationals, where the share of women with a tertiary level of education stood at 33.2 % compared with 28.3 % for men (a gap of 4.9 percentage points); the difference between the sexes was 4.0 points among citizens of other EU Member States

and 3.2 points among non-EU citizens. These shares were reversed for the two lower (groups of) levels of educational attainment, with a higher proportion of working-age men (than women) possessing an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level of education, or at most a lower secondary level of education. This pattern was observed across all three types of citizenship: nationals, citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens.

Figure 3.4: Share of the population aged 20-64 years, by educational attainment level, citizenship and sex, EU-27, 2019 (%)



Source: Eurostat (ad-hoc extraction from the labour force survey)

ADULT PARTICIPATION IN LEARNING

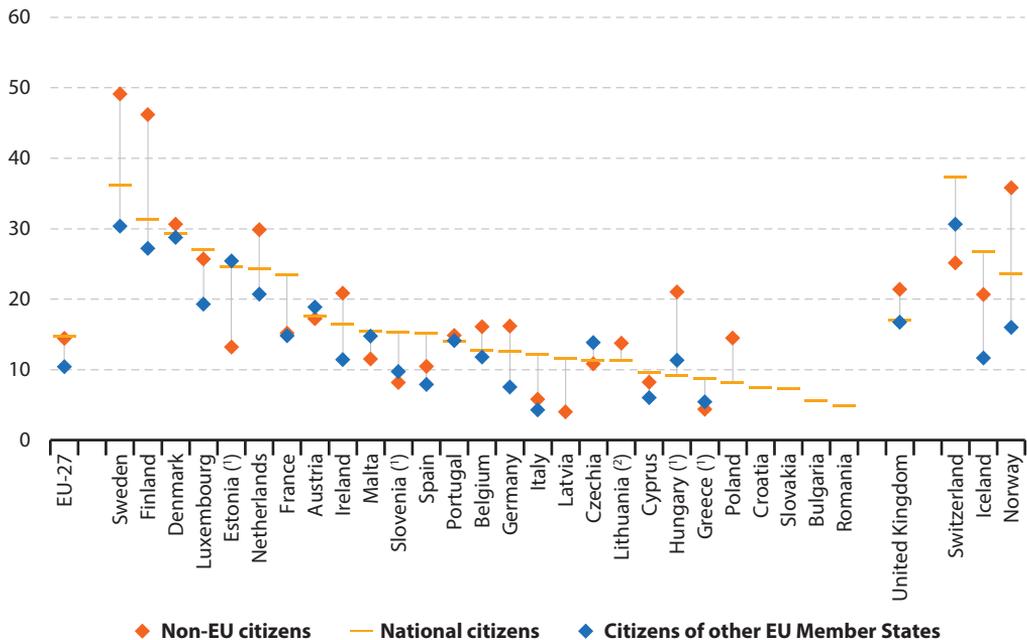
The **participation rate in adult learning** is expressed as the percentage of people who received education or training (formal or non-formal) during the four weeks preceding the labour force survey.

In 2019, there was almost no difference in the share of working-age people in the EU-27 that participated in adult learning when comparing nationals with non-EU citizens (respectively the rates were 14.7 % and 14.4 % — see Figure 3.5). By contrast, the participation rate recorded for citizens of other EU Member States was notably lower, at 10.4 %.

Regardless of type of citizenship, the Nordic Member States reported the highest participation rates for adult learning, with 37.0 % of working-age people participating

in adult learning in 2019 in Sweden, 31.7 % in Finland and 29.4 % in Denmark. In nine EU Member States for which data are available or partially available, the highest participation rates were recorded among nationals. Citizens of other EU Member States recorded the highest participation rates for adult learning in Estonia, Austria and Czechia, while non-EU citizens recorded the highest rates in 11 EU Member States with Finland and Sweden ranked at the top. Note that participation in language courses and other integration-focused learning activities are included in the concept of adult learning.

Figure 3.5: Share of the population aged 20-64 years participating in adult learning, by citizenship, 2019 (%)



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Latvia, Lithuania and Poland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(¹) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(²) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (ad-hoc extraction from the labour force survey)



SHARE OF EARLY LEAVERS FROM EDUCATION AND TRAINING

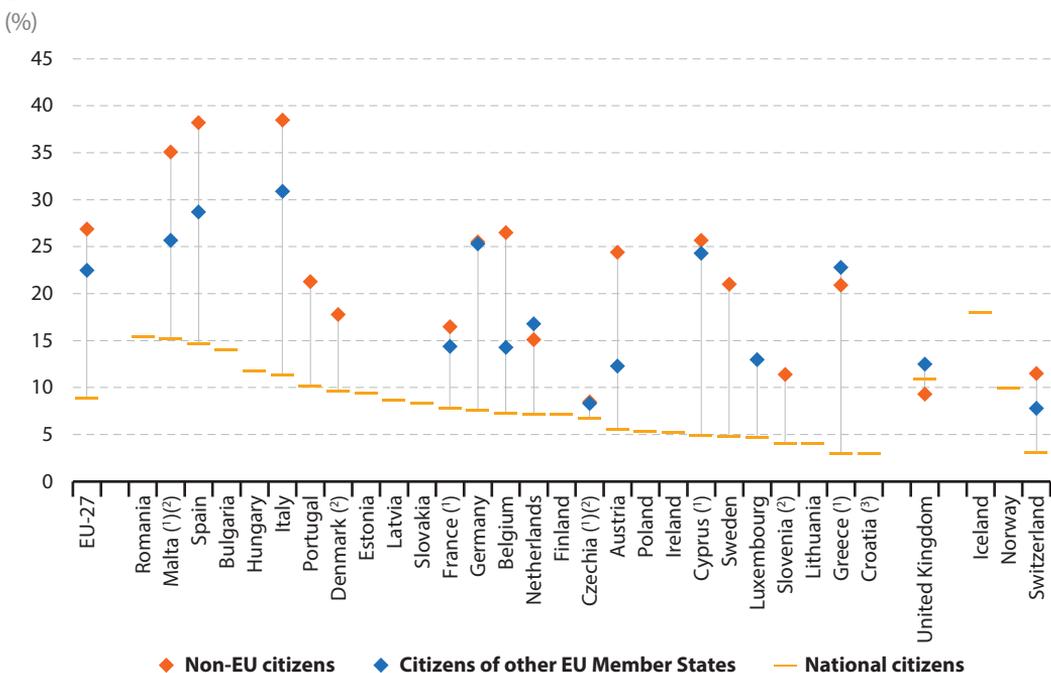
Early leavers from education and training are defined as people aged 18-24 years having attained at most a lower secondary level of educational attainment and who did not participate in further (formal or non-formal) education or training in the four weeks preceding the labour force survey.

For the EU-27, in 2019 nearly one-tenth (8.9 %) of young national citizens were early leavers from education and training, while for young non-nationals the share was more than twice as high: 22.5 % for young citizens of other EU Member States and 26.9 % for young citizens of other EU Member States and 26.9 % for young non-EU citizens.

As with the data for the whole of the EU, it was relatively common among the EU Member States for the lowest shares of early leavers to be recorded for nationals (this was the case

for all 16 Member States for which data are available for at least one of the non-national subpopulations — see Figure 3.6 for details of coverage). Among the 11 EU Member States for which a complete set of data is available there were only two — the Netherlands and Greece — where the share of early leavers was lower for young non-EU citizens than it was for young citizens of other EU Member States, while in Germany and Czechia these two shares were almost identical.

Figure 3.6: Share of early leavers aged 18-24 years from education and training, by citizenship, 2019



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Finland, Iceland and Norway: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Denmark, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden: citizens of other EU Member States, not available. Luxembourg: non-EU nationals, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

(3) National citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_01)

The largest differences between early leavers' shares for nationals and non-EU citizens were recorded in Italy, Spain and Cyprus: the share of early leavers among young non-EU citizens in Italy was 27.2 percentage points higher than the share among young nationals, in Spain the difference was 23.5 points, while in Cyprus it was 20.8 points.

Malta, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Greece and Sweden also reported differences of more than 15.0 points.

Turning to the comparison between national citizens and citizens of other EU Member States, the largest differences were observed for Greece, Italy and Cyprus (respectively 19.8, 19.6 and 19.4 percentage points).

YOUNG PEOPLE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET)

The indicator *young people neither in employment nor in education and training*, abbreviated as NEET, corresponds to the percentage of the population of a given age group and sex who is not employed and not involved in further education or training.

In 2019, just over 1 in 10 nationals in the EU-27 aged 15-29 years could be described as NEETs, whereas higher shares were recorded among non-nationals, in particular for those who were non-EU citizens.

In 2019, the NEET rate for young people aged 15-29 years in the EU-27 was 11.8 % among nationals, while the rates for young citizens of other EU Member States (15.3 %) and young non-EU citizens (24.2 %) were higher.

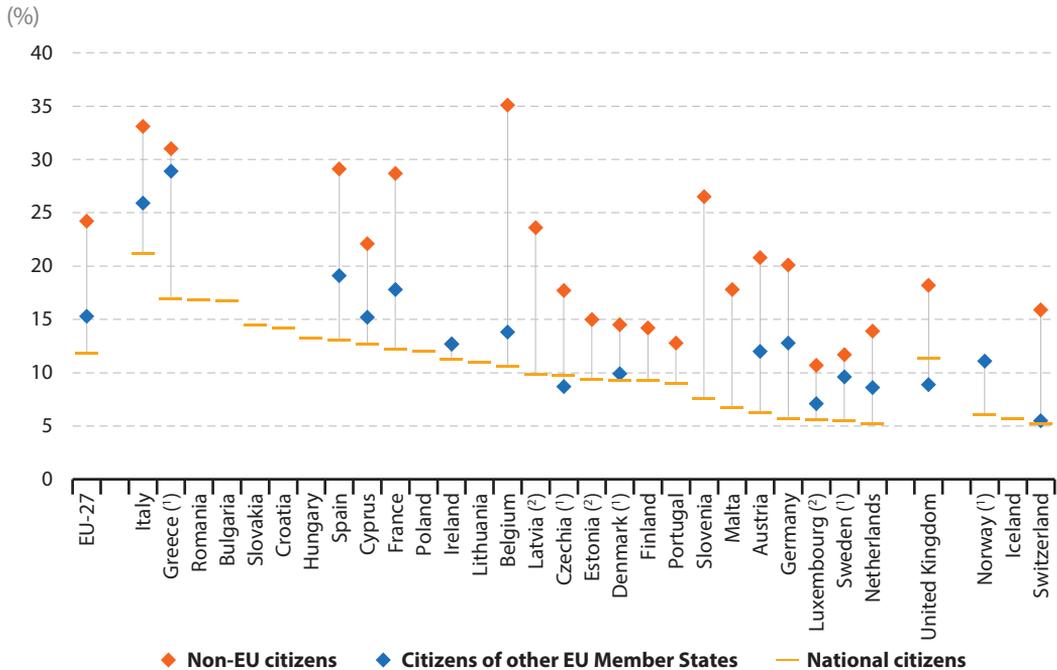
Subject to data availability, the highest NEET rates among national citizens were recorded in Italy, Greece, Romania and Bulgaria. Indeed, Italy recorded the highest NEET rate for nationals (21.2 %) and the second highest

NEET rates for young citizens of other EU Member States (25.9 %) and for non-EU citizens (33.1 %); Greece recorded the highest NEET rate for young citizens of other EU Member States (28.9 %), while Belgium had the highest rate for non-EU citizens (35.1 %) — see Figure 3.7.

NEET rates were lower for young nationals (rather than non-nationals) in 2019. This pattern held for all of the EU Member States for which data are available, except Czechia where the lowest rate was observed for young citizens of other EU Member States. Equally, the highest NEET rates for young people aged 15-29 years were systematically recorded for non-EU citizens.



Figure 3.7: Share of young people aged 15-29 years neither in employment nor in education and training, by citizenship, 2019



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Iceland: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Finland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available. Norway: non-EU nationals, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [edat_lfse_23](#))

4

Social inclusion



Social inclusion is a process that ensures that those at risk of societal exclusion gain the opportunities and resources necessary to participate fully in economic, social, political

and cultural life and to enjoy a standard of living considered normal in the society in which they live ⁽¹⁾.

Poverty or social exclusion

At risk of poverty or social exclusion, abbreviated as AROPE, refers to a person who is at risk of poverty and/or severely materially deprived and/or living in a household with a very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in more than one of the three categories. The AROPE rate, the share of the total population which is at risk of poverty or social exclusion, is the headline indicator to monitor the poverty target of the Europe 2020 strategy.

In 2018, there were 95 million people at risk of poverty or social exclusion across the whole of the EU-27; this equated to 21.6 % of the population. Approximately three fifths of these people at risk of poverty or social exclusion — some 57 million — were of working-age (aged 20-64 years).

In 2018, just over one fifth (20.7 %) of all nationals living in the EU-27 faced such a risk, while the share for citizens of other EU Member States was somewhat higher (29.1 %). However, by far the highest risk was experienced by migrants who were non-EU citizens, as close to half (45.1 %) of this subpopulation were at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

In 2018, the risk of poverty or social exclusion was 1.5 times as high for non-EU citizens living in the EU-27 as it was for citizens of other EU Member States (45.1 % compared

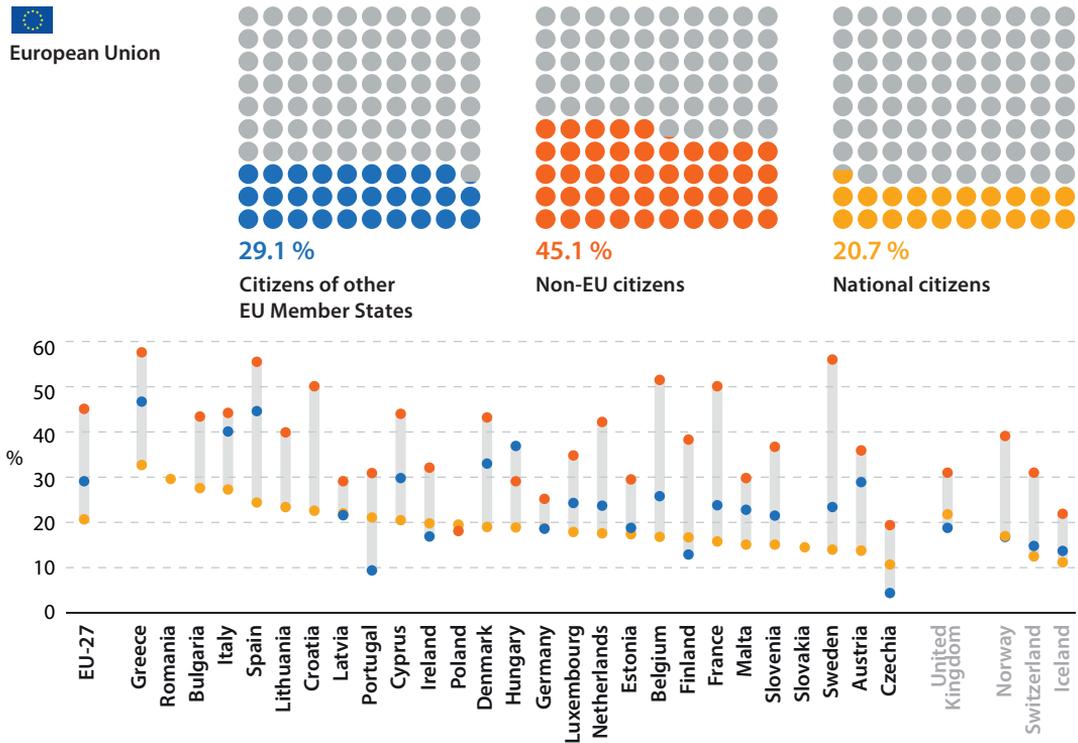
with 29.1 %). This pattern was repeated in the vast majority of the 21 EU Member States for which data are available, as Hungary was the only exception, recording a lower risk of poverty or social exclusion for non-EU citizens. By contrast, close to one fifth (19.4 %) of non-EU citizens living in Czechia were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, which was 4.4 times as high as the corresponding share recorded for citizens of other EU Member States (4.4 %). In Portugal and Finland, the risk of poverty or social exclusion experienced by non-EU citizens was at least three times as high as that experienced by citizens of other EU Member States.

In 2018, the risk of poverty or social exclusion was higher for nationals than it was for citizens of other EU Member States living in Portugal, Ireland, Finland and Czechia, while it was almost equal in Latvia and Germany.

⁽¹⁾ <https://jrseurope.org/en/programme/social-inclusion/>

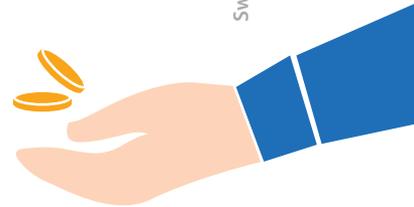
Figure 4.1: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by citizenship

(% share of population aged 20 to 64 years, 2018)



Note: Bulgaria, Lithuania, Croatia, Poland: citizens of other EU Member States – data not available. Romania, Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens – data not available. EU-27, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, United Kingdom: citizens of other EU Member States – data with limited reliability. Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, United Kingdom: non-EU citizens – data with limited reliability. United Kingdom: national citizens – data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_peps05)



Income distribution and monetary poverty

Median equivalised income

The **equivalised disposable income** is the total income of a household, after tax and other deductions, that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equalised adults; household members are equalised or made equivalent by weighting each according to their age, using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale.

This scale attributes a weight to all members of the household:

- 1.0 to the first adult;
- 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over;
- 0.3 to each child aged under 14.

The equivalent size is the sum of the weights of all the members of a given household.

In 2018, the median equivalised income of EU-27 national citizens was EUR 17 929. This could be contrasted with a median income for citizens of other EU Member States of EUR 18 446, while that for non-EU citizens was EUR 13 057.

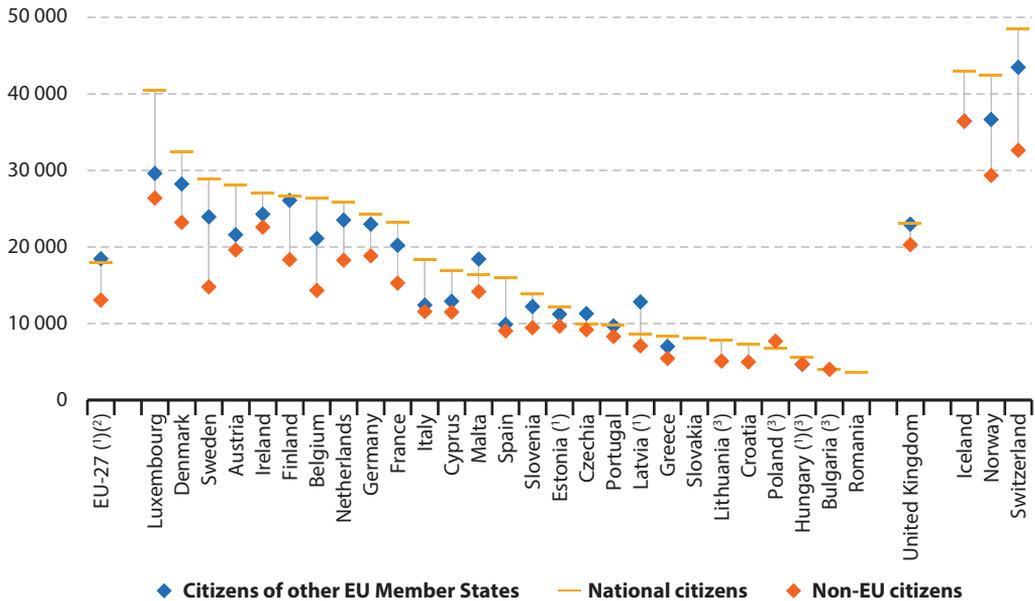
Figure 4.2 shows that the median equivalised income of nationals was higher than the median equivalised income of non-nationals in nearly all of the EU Member States for which the data are available in 2018. Only in Bulgaria and Poland was the median equivalised income of non-EU citizens higher than the median income of nationals. Based on a comparison between median equivalised income levels for nationals and citizens of other EU Member States, there were three EU Member States where citizens of other EU Member States recorded lower levels of income than national citizens: Malta, Czechia and Latvia.

Among the EU Member States, the biggest gaps in favour of nationals in 2018 were recorded in Luxembourg. The median equivalised income of nationals was EUR 10 822 higher than that for citizens of other EU Member States and EUR 14 041 higher than that for non-EU citizens.

Figure 4.3 provides an analysis of median income by age. Across the EU-27, the income of nationals aged 25-54 years was 7.0 % higher than that recorded for nationals aged 55 years and over. Among citizens of other EU Member States, the median income of people aged 25-54 years was 7.6 % higher than that recorded for people aged 55 years and over, while a similar comparison for non-EU citizens reveals that the median income of people aged 25-54 years was 10.6 % higher than that recorded for people aged 55 years and over.



Figure 4.2: Median equivalised income of the population aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, 2018 (EUR)

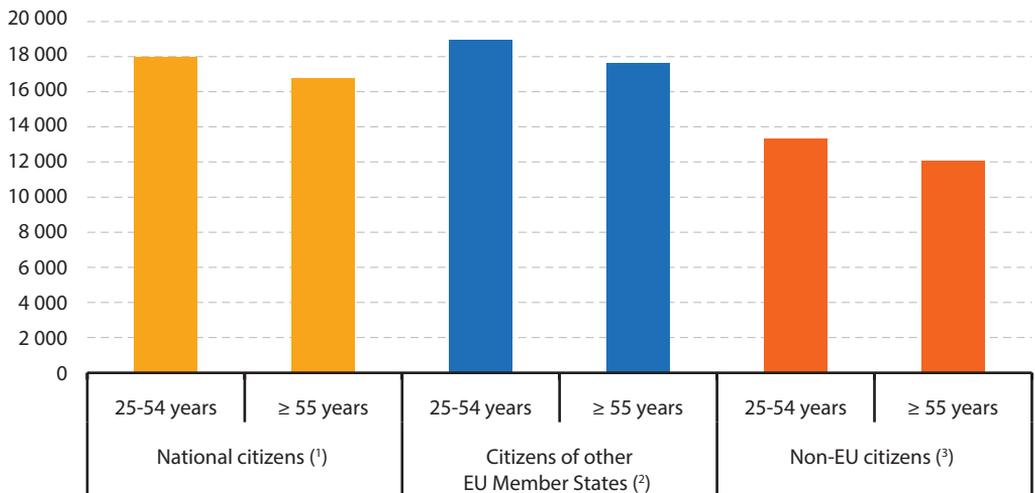


Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania and Poland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

- (1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.
- (2) National citizens and non-EU citizens: estimates.
- (3) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_di15](#))

Figure 4.3: Median equivalised income, by citizenship and by age, EU-27, 2018 (EUR)



- (1) Estimates.
- (2) Low reliability.
- (3) 25-54 years: estimate. ≥ 55 years: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_di15](#))

At-risk-of-poverty rate

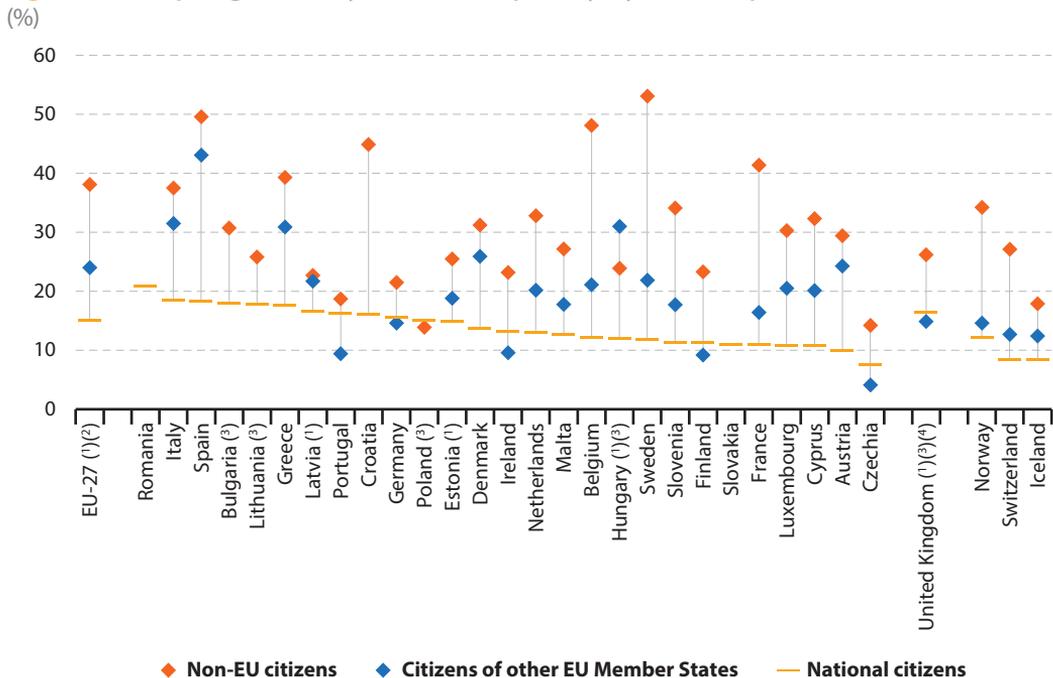
The **at-risk-of-poverty rate** is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfers) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers.

This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison with other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.

In 2018, more than one seventh (15.1 %) of nationals (aged 20-64 years) living in the EU-27 were at risk of poverty. At 32.7 %, the risk of poverty was more than twice as high for non-nationals living in the EU-27. A closer analysis reveals that the risk of poverty was particularly concentrated among non-EU citizens (38.1 %) when compared with the risk for citizens of other EU Member States (24.0 %).

Looking in more detail at the situation in each of the EU Member States, the share of non-nationals who were at risk of poverty was usually higher than the share of nationals facing a similar risk. There were only six Member States where national citizens did not have the lowest risk of poverty: in Portugal, Germany, Ireland, Finland and Czechia this risk was lower for

Figure 4.4: People aged 20-64 years at risk of poverty, by citizenship, 2018



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania and Poland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) National citizens and non-EU citizens: estimates.

(3) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

(4) National citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_li31](#))



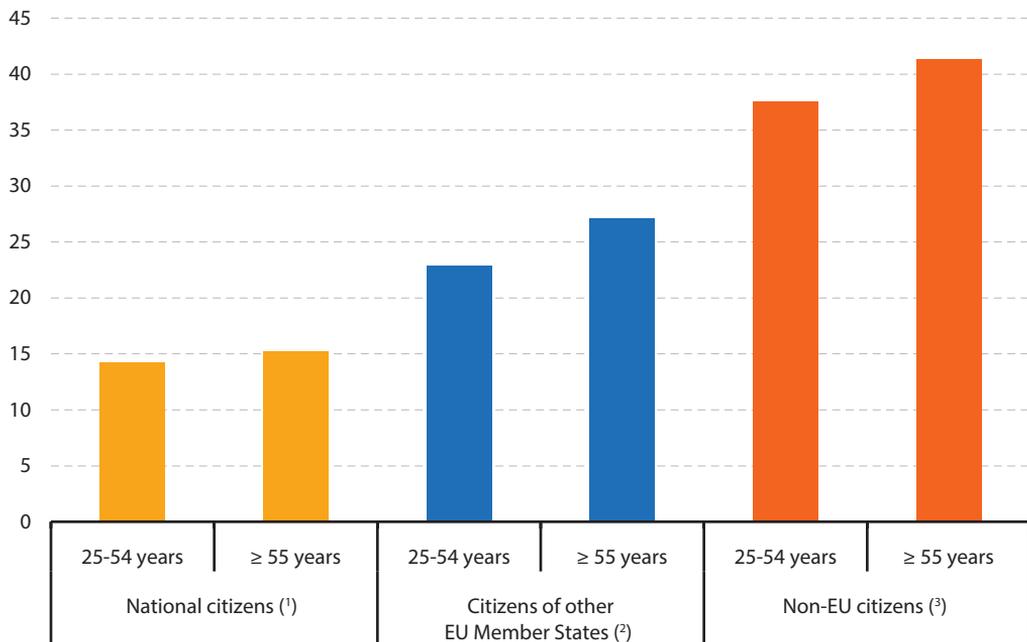
citizens of other EU Member States, while in Poland it was lower for non-EU citizens. By contrast, in Sweden, non-EU citizens were 4.5 times as likely as nationals to be at risk of poverty. There were also relatively large differences recorded in Belgium (where non-EU citizens were 4.0 times as likely to be at risk of poverty), France (3.8 times as likely), Cyprus, Slovenia and Austria (each 3.0 times as likely).

Hungary was the only EU Member State where the at-risk-of-poverty rate was higher for citizens of other EU Member States than for nationals and for non-EU citizens.

In 2018, the risk of poverty across the EU-27 was higher (15.2 %) among national citizens aged 55 years and over than it was (14.2 %) for national citizens of core working age (25-54 years). This pattern was the same for non-nationals. The gap was largest (4.2 percentage points) among citizens of other EU Member States, as 27.1 % of those aged 55 years and over were at risk of poverty compared with 22.9 % for people of core working age. For non-EU citizens the observed difference was 3.7 points.

Figure 4.5: People at risk of poverty, by citizenship and by age, EU-27, 2018

(%)



⁽¹⁾ Estimates.

⁽²⁾ Low reliability.

⁽³⁾ 25-54 years: estimate. ≥ 55 years: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_li31](#))

Child poverty

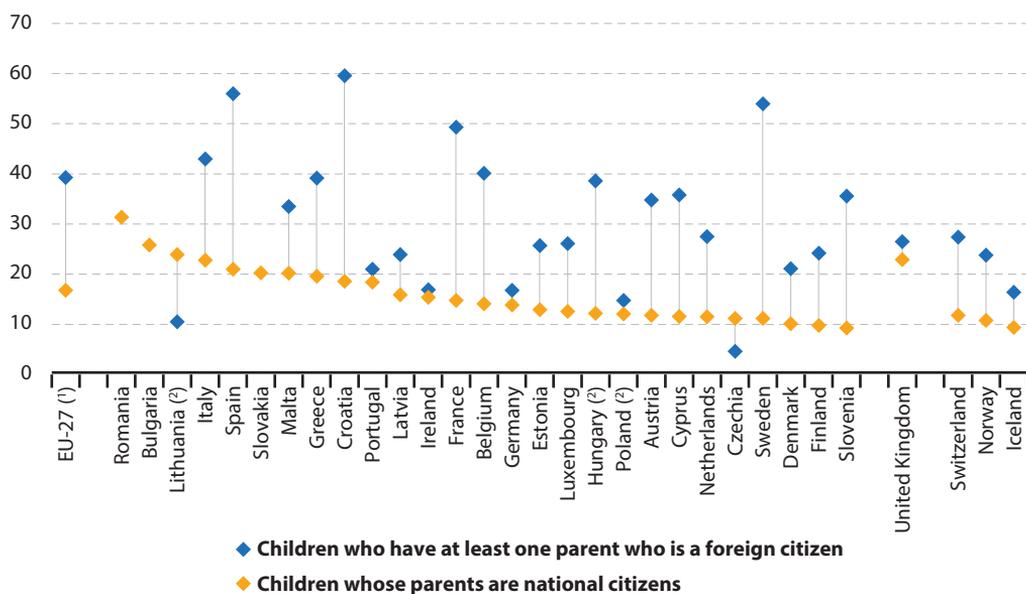
While the vast majority of this chapter is based on information for people aged 20-64 years, this section covers child poverty, as defined in relation to people aged 0-17 years. The analysis that follows compares child poverty rates between children whose parents are both nationals and children who have at least one parent who is a non-national; no distinction is made between parents who are citizens of other EU Member States and parents who are non-EU citizens.

Across the EU-27, around one in six (16.8 %) children whose parents were nationals were at risk of poverty in 2018, while this share was more than twice as high (39.3 %) for children who had at least one parent who was a non-national. This pattern — a higher share among children with at least one parent who was a non-national — was repeated in all but two of the EU Member States for which data are available (see Figure 4.6 for coverage); the

exceptions were Lithuania and Czechia. By contrast, in Sweden children with at least one parent who was a non-national were 4.8 times as likely to be at risk of poverty as children whose parents were nationals; there were also relatively large differences recorded in Slovenia (3.8 times as likely), France (3.3 times), Croatia, Hungary (both 3.2 times) and Cyprus (3.1 times as likely).

The highest risk of child poverty for children with at least one parent who was a non-national was recorded in Croatia (59.6 %). Spain (56.0 %) and Sweden (54.0 %) also reported that more than half of all children with at least one parent who was a non-national were at risk of poverty in 2018. The lowest risks of poverty for children with at least one parent who was a non-national were recorded in Lithuania and Czechia, with shares of 10.5 % and 4.6 %.

Figure 4.6: Children aged 0-17 years at risk of poverty, by citizenship of their parents, 2018 (%)



Note: ranked on the share for children whose parents are national citizens. Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia: children who have at least one parent who is a foreign citizen, not available.

(1) Estimates.

(2) Children who have at least one parent who is a foreign citizen: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_li33](#))



In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate

The **in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate** refers to the percentage of persons in the total population who declared themselves to be at work (employed or self-employed) who are at-risk-of-poverty (in other words with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers)).

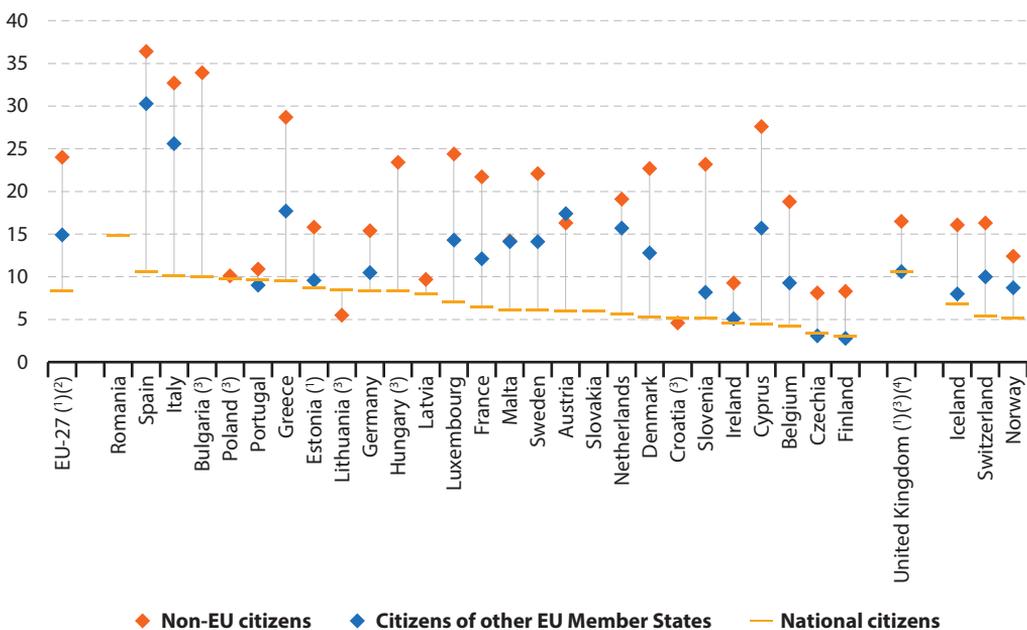
In 2018, 8.3 % of EU-27 national citizens were at risk of in-work poverty, while the share among non-nationals was higher, at 14.9 % for citizens of other EU Member States and 24.0 % for non-EU citizens.

Figure 4.7 confirms that in 2018 it was commonplace to find the lowest risk of in-

work poverty among nationals. Across the EU Member States (excluding incomplete information for eight Member States), there were three where nationals did not have the lowest risk of in-work poverty: in Portugal, Czechia and Finland this risk was lowest for citizens of other EU Member States.

Figure 4.7: People aged 20-64 years at risk of in-work poverty, by citizenship, 2018

(%)



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Poland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) National citizens and non-EU citizens: estimates.

(3) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

(4) National citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_iw15](#))

A comparison between citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens reveals that the latter faced a higher risk of in-work poverty. In fact, there was a gap of 9.1 percentage points between these two migrant subpopulations in the EU-27 in 2018: the risk of in-work poverty affected 14.9 % of citizens of other EU Member States compared with 24.0 % of non-EU citizens. Among the 19 EU Member States for which

data are available, the only exception to this pattern in 2018 was Austria, which observed a slightly higher risk of in-work poverty for citizens of other EU Member States. By contrast, non-EU citizens living in Finland were 3.0 times as likely to be at risk of in-work poverty as citizens of other EU Member States while this difference was also relatively large in Slovenia (2.8 times as likely) and Czechia (2.6 times as likely).

Material deprivation

Material deprivation refers to a state of economic strain and strain with respect to the affordability of durable goods. This is defined as the enforced inability (rather than the choice not to do so) to:

- face unexpected expenses;
- afford paying for a one-week annual holiday away from home;
- afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day;
- keep (one's) home adequately warm;
- pay on time a mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments;
- purchase a range of durable goods such as
 - a washing machine,
 - a colour television,
 - a telephone, or
 - a car.

The **severe material deprivation rate** is defined as the proportion of the population that is unable to afford four or more of the above-mentioned items.

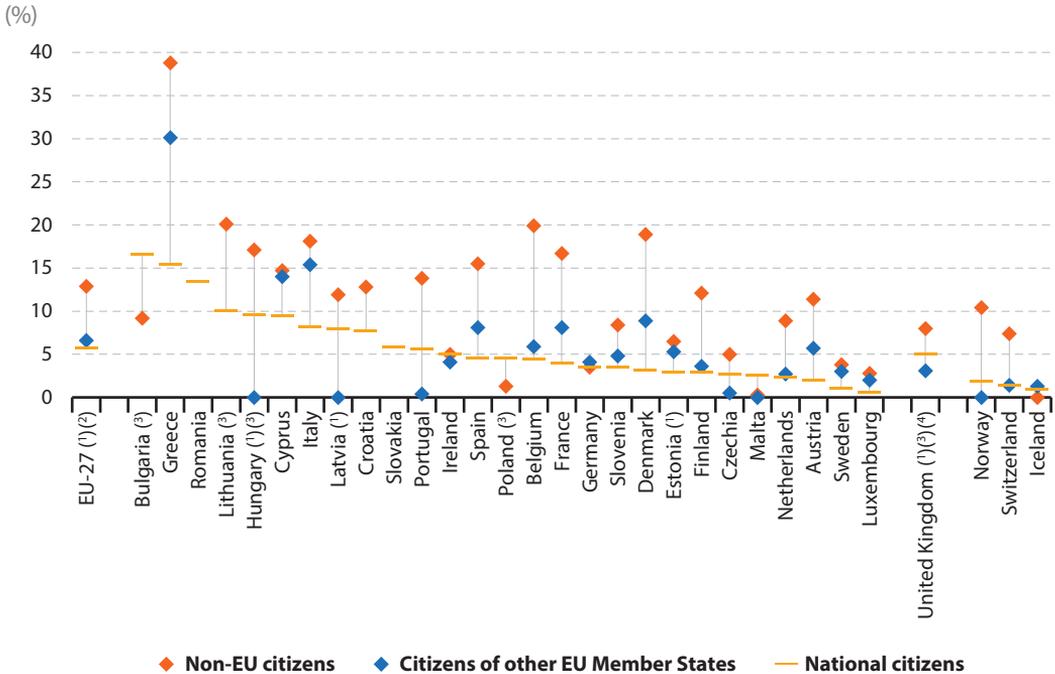
As noted above, across the whole of the EU-27 some 5.7 % of national citizens and 6.6 % of citizens of other EU Member States were affected by severe material deprivation in 2018. An analysis for 21 of the EU Member States (see Figure 4.8 for coverage) reveals that in 15 of these it was more common for citizens of other EU Member States to experience severe material deprivation than nationals, while the reverse was true in six Member States. Citizens of other EU Member States living in Luxembourg and in Sweden were three times as likely as nationals to be severely materially deprived, while in Austria, Denmark and France

they were more than twice as likely to face severe material deprivation.

In 2018, severe material deprivation in the EU-27 was more widespread among non-EU citizens (12.9 %) than it was among citizens of other EU Member States (6.6 %). Across the EU Member States, it was relatively common to find that the share of non-EU citizens suffering from severe material deprivation was more than twice as high as the share for citizens of other EU Member States, with particularly large absolute differences in Hungary, Latvia, Portugal and Belgium.



Figure 4.8: Severe material deprivation rate among people aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, 2018



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania and Poland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) National citizens and non-EU citizens: estimates.

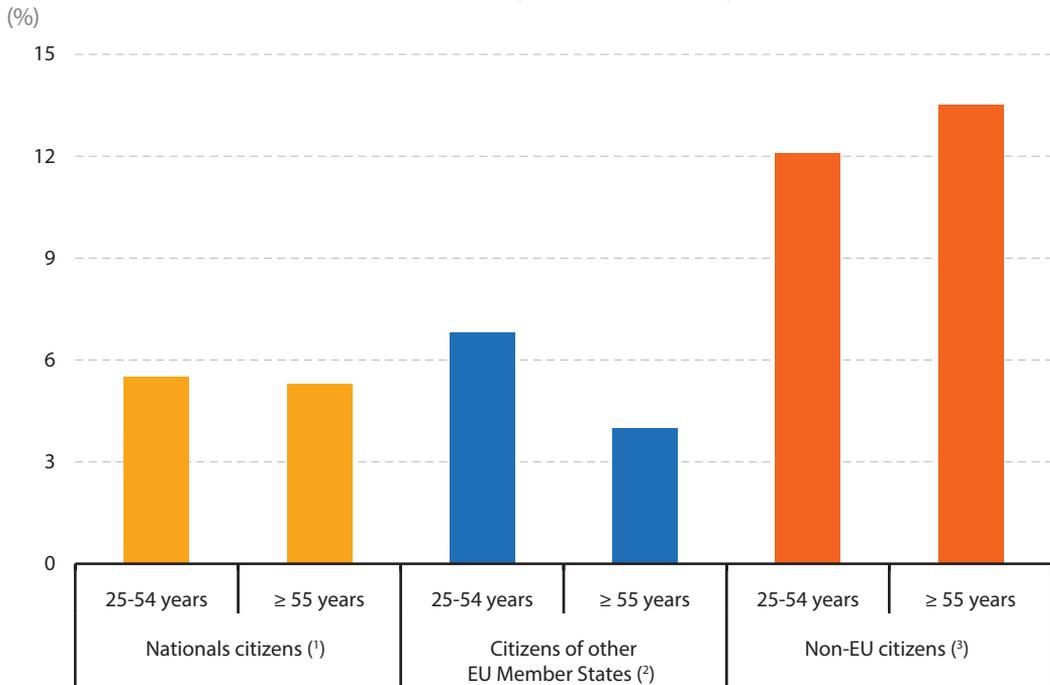
(3) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

(4) National citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: *ilc_mddd15*)

Figure 4.9 indicates that the severe material deprivation rate was generally lower for older people than for people of core working age, although this pattern was not observed for non-EU citizens. In 2018, some 5.3 % of national citizens aged 55 years and over in the EU-27 experienced severe material deprivation, almost the same as the 5.5 % share recorded for people aged 25-54 years. For citizens of other EU Member States

this gap was somewhat larger, as 4.0 % of those aged 55 years and over were severely materially deprived compared with 6.8 % of people of the core working-age. A different situation was observed for non-EU citizens as the share of people aged 55 years and over who faced severe material deprivation (13.5 %) was higher than the average for those of core working-age (12.1 %).

Figure 4.9: Severe material deprivation rate, by citizenship and age, EU-27, 2018

(1) Estimates.

(2) Low reliability.

(3) 25-54 years: estimate. ≥ 55 years: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_mddd15](#))

People living in households with very low work intensity

The indicator **persons living in households with very low work intensity** is defined as the number of persons living in a household where the members of working age worked less than 20 % of their total potential during the previous 12 months.

The **work intensity of a household** is the ratio of the total number of months that all working-age household members have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period.

A **working-age person** is a person aged 18-59 years, with the exclusion of students in the age group between 18 and 24 years.

In 2018, almost one tenth (9.5 %) of all EU-27 working-age nationals were living in households with very low work intensity; this share was higher than the corresponding figure for citizens of other EU Member States which stood at 7.8 %. By contrast, the highest share of people living in households with

very low work intensity was recorded among non-EU citizens, at 13.4 %.

In 2018, Estonia and Greece recorded the highest shares of citizens of other EU Member States living in households with very low work intensity, at 15.4 % and 15.2 %



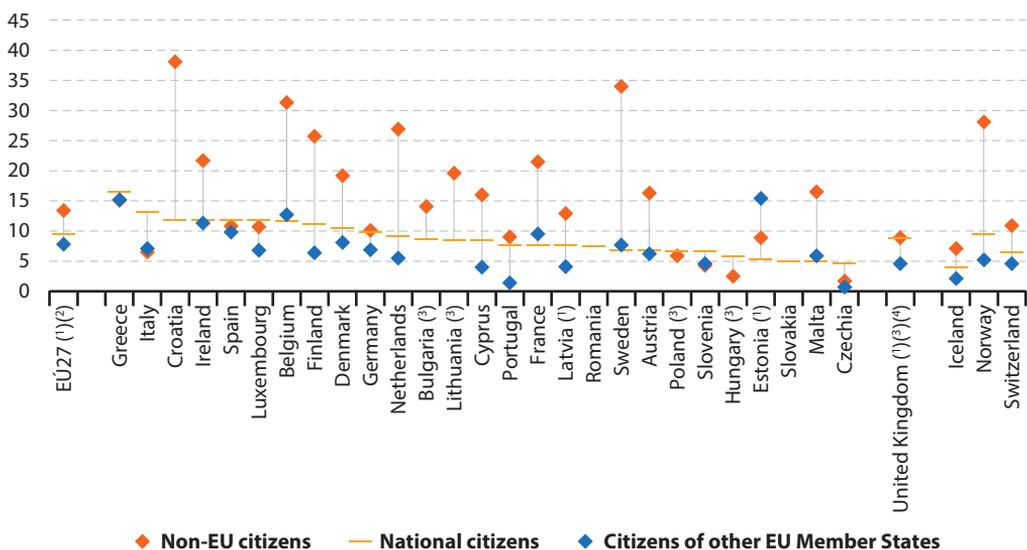
respectively; they were followed by Belgium and Ireland, which were the only other EU Member States to record double-digit shares. At the other end of the range, the share of citizens of other EU Member States living in households with very low work intensity was 0.7 % in Czechia and 1.4 % in Portugal, while shares below 5.0 % were also recorded in Cyprus, Latvia and Slovenia.

The highest shares of non-EU citizens living in households with very low work intensity were recorded in Croatia, Sweden and Belgium — each of these recorded a share within the range of 30-38 % in 2018. By contrast, there were seven EU Member States where fewer than 1 in 10 non-EU citizens lived in households with very low work intensity: Portugal, Estonia, Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Hungary and Czechia (which had the lowest share, at 1.7 %).

As already noted, across the EU-27 a lower share of citizens of other EU Member States (than national citizens) lived in households with very low work intensity in 2018. This pattern was repeated in 15 out of the 20 EU Member States for which data are available (see Figure 4.10 for coverage). Nowhere was this more apparent than in Czechia and Portugal, where nationals were 6.6 and 5.5 times as likely to live in a household with very low work intensity as citizens of other EU Member States. By contrast, in Estonia the share of citizens of other EU Member States living in households with very low work intensity was 2.9 times as high as the share recorded among nationals.

Greece, Italy, Spain, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Czechia all recorded a higher share of nationals — than citizens of other EU Member States or non-EU citizens — living in households with very low work intensity in 2018.

Figure 4.10: People aged 18-59 years living in households with very low work intensity, by citizenship, 2018
(%)



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary and Poland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) National citizens and non-EU citizens: estimates.

(3) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

(4) National citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lvhl15](#))

Housing

Home ownership

A property owner is a person who possesses a title deed, independently of whether the house has been fully paid for or not.

In 2018, 7 out of 10 (70.7 %) national citizens in the EU-27 lived in their own dwelling, in other words they were home-owners, while the majority of the remainder lived in rented accommodation. Home ownership rates were lower among non-nationals, in particular for non-EU citizens. Almost two fifths (37.3 %) of citizens of other EU Member States owned their own home, while this share was just above one quarter (25.7 %) among the subpopulation composed of non-EU citizens (see Figure 4.11).

In 2018, the highest home ownership rate among nationals was recorded in Romania (95.9 %), while Slovakia (91.2 %) and Croatia (90.2 %) also reported that at least 9 out of every 10 people of working-age were living in owner-occupied housing, with Lithuania (89.3 %) reporting a similar rate. At the other end of the scale, Germany was the only EU Member State where less than half (49.1 %) of all nationals lived in owner-occupied

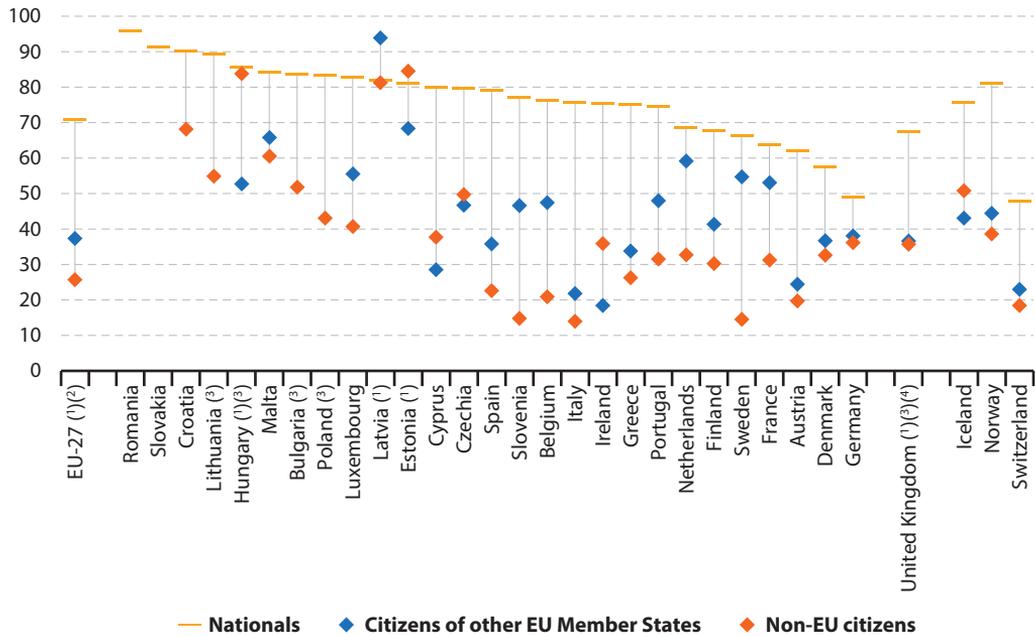
housing; the next lowest rates were recorded in Denmark (57.6 %), Austria (62.1 %) and France (63.8 %).

A comparison of home ownership rates among non-nationals is available for 21 of the EU Member States (see Figure 4.11 for coverage); this confirms that rates for citizens of other EU Member States were generally higher than those for non-EU citizens in 2018. The only exceptions to this rule were Hungary, Ireland, Estonia, Cyprus and Czechia, where home ownership rates for non-EU citizens were higher.

Estonia was the only EU Member State where the home ownership rate was higher for non-EU citizens (84.5 %) than it was for nationals (81.2 %) in 2018, while Latvia was the only Member State where the home ownership rate was higher for citizens of other EU Member States (93.9 %) than it was for nationals (81.8 %).



Figure 4.11: Home ownership rate among the population aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, 2018
(%)



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania and Poland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

⁽¹⁾ Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

⁽²⁾ National citizens and non-EU citizens: estimates.

⁽³⁾ Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

⁽⁴⁾ National citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lvps15](#))

Overcrowding rate

The **overcrowding rate** is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household.

A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to:

- one room for the household;
- one room per couple in the household;
- one room for each single person aged 18 years or more;
- one room per pair of single people of the same gender between 12 and 17 years of age;
- one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category;
- one room per pair of children under 12 years of age.

The overcrowding rate is often closely linked to other social exclusion and deprivation indicators, in particular those related to income. Across the EU-27, this rate was 16.6 % for nationals in 2018, while it was somewhat higher (20.1 %) for citizens of other EU Member States. However, the overcrowding rate for non-EU citizens was noticeably higher, as it stood at 34.5 % (see Figure 4.12). As such, people who were citizens of non-member countries were more likely to be living in an overcrowded household.

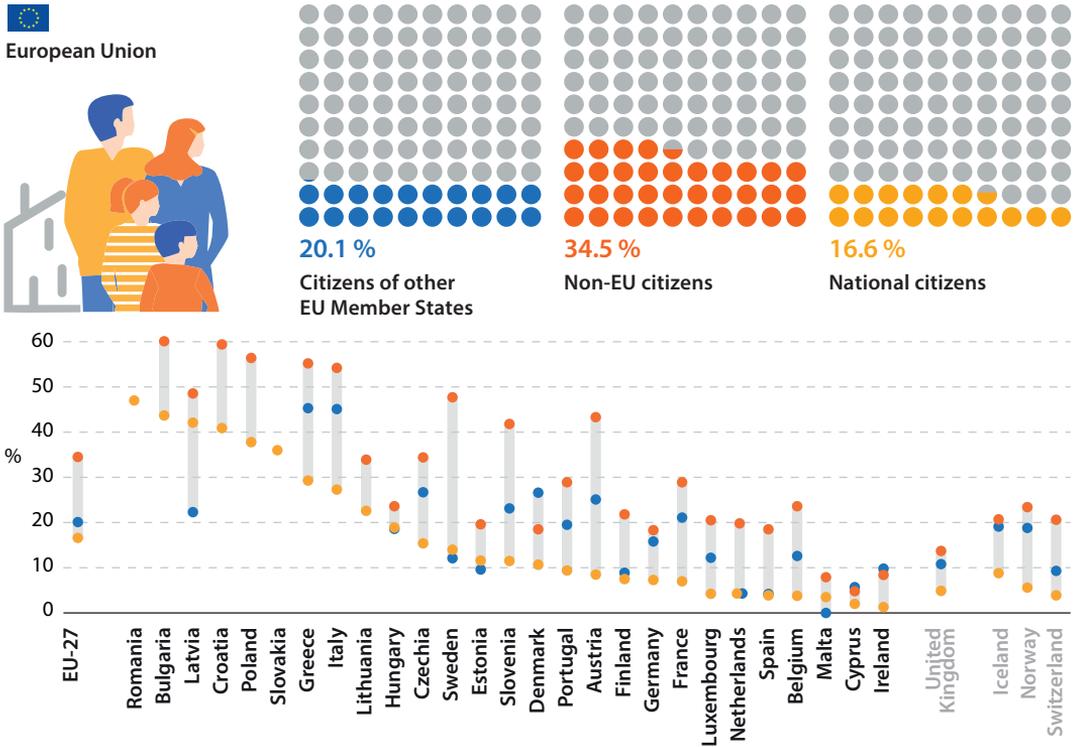
Figure 4.12 provides an analysis of the results for non-nationals. It reveals that Denmark, Ireland and Cyprus were the only EU Member States to record overcrowding rates in 2018 that were higher among citizens of other EU Member States than they were for non-EU

citizens (note this comparison is available for 21 Member States). By contrast, non-EU citizens were 3.9 times as likely as citizens of other EU Member States to be living in an overcrowded household in Sweden and this ratio reached 4.4 times as likely in Spain and 4.6 times as likely in the Netherlands. Note also that in Malta the rate recorded for citizens of other EU Member States living in overcrowded households is not significant. In 2018, the proportion of citizens of other EU Member States living in overcrowded households was slightly lower than the corresponding share among nationals in Hungary, Sweden, Estonia and Malta, with a considerably larger gap in Latvia; in the Netherlands the proportions were identical (both 4.3 %).



Figure 4.12: People living in overcrowded households, by citizenship

(% share of population aged 20 to 64 years, 2018)



Note: Bulgaria, Lithuania, Croatia, Poland: citizens of other EU Member States – data not available. Romania, Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens – data not available. EU-27, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, United Kingdom: citizens of other EU Member States – data with limited reliability. Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, United Kingdom: non-EU citizens – data with limited reliability. United Kingdom: national citizens – data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_vwho15)

Housing cost overburden rate

The **housing cost overburden rate** is the percentage of the population living in households where total housing costs ('net' of housing allowances) represent more than 40 % of disposable income ('net' of housing allowances).

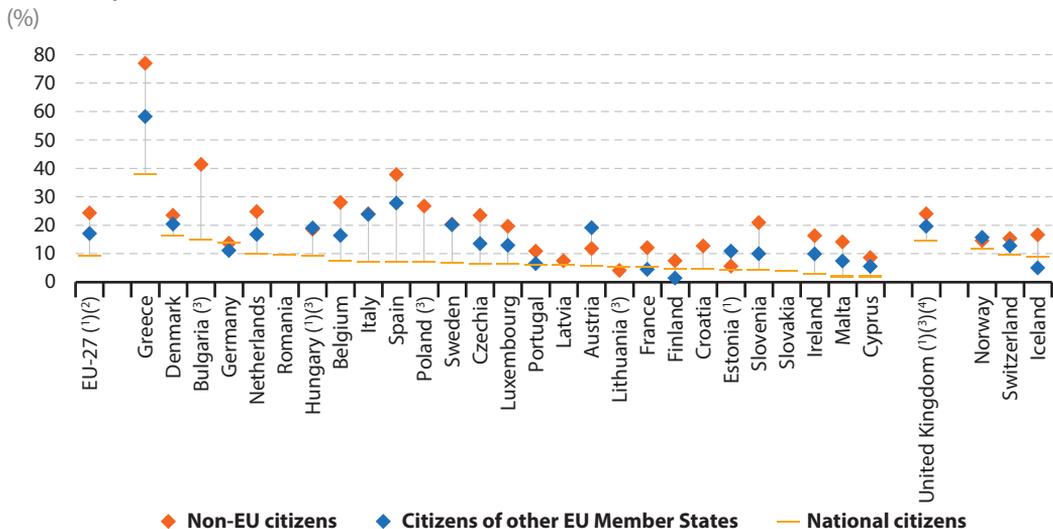
In 2018, less than 1 in 10 (9.2 %) nationals living in the EU-27 spent more than 40 % of their disposable income on housing, compared with 17.1 % for citizens of other EU Member States and 24.3 % for non-EU citizens; note that changes in this rate may reflect changes in disposable income and/or changes in the cost of housing.

There were five EU Member States where at least 1 in 10 nationals were overburdened by their housing costs in 2018, including the Netherlands (10.0 %), Germany (13.9 %), Bulgaria (14.9 %) and Denmark (16.2 %). However, by far the highest housing cost overburden rate was recorded in Greece, with a share of 37.9 %.

Across the 20 EU Member States for which data are available for both subpopulations of non-nationals (see Figure 4.13 for coverage), it was commonplace to find that the housing cost overburden rate was higher among non-EU citizens than it was among citizens of other EU Member States. In 2018, this pattern was observed in all but three of the Member States, the exceptions being Austria, Estonia and Hungary.

Subject to data availability (data are available for 25 of the EU Member States), Germany and Lithuania were the only Member States to report that their housing cost overburden rates were higher for nationals (13.9 % and 5.4 % respectively) than they were for non-EU citizens (13.7 % and 4.1 % respectively).

Figure 4.13: Housing cost overburden rate among the population aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, 2018



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) National citizens and non-EU citizens: estimates.

(3) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

(4) National citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvho25)



Health

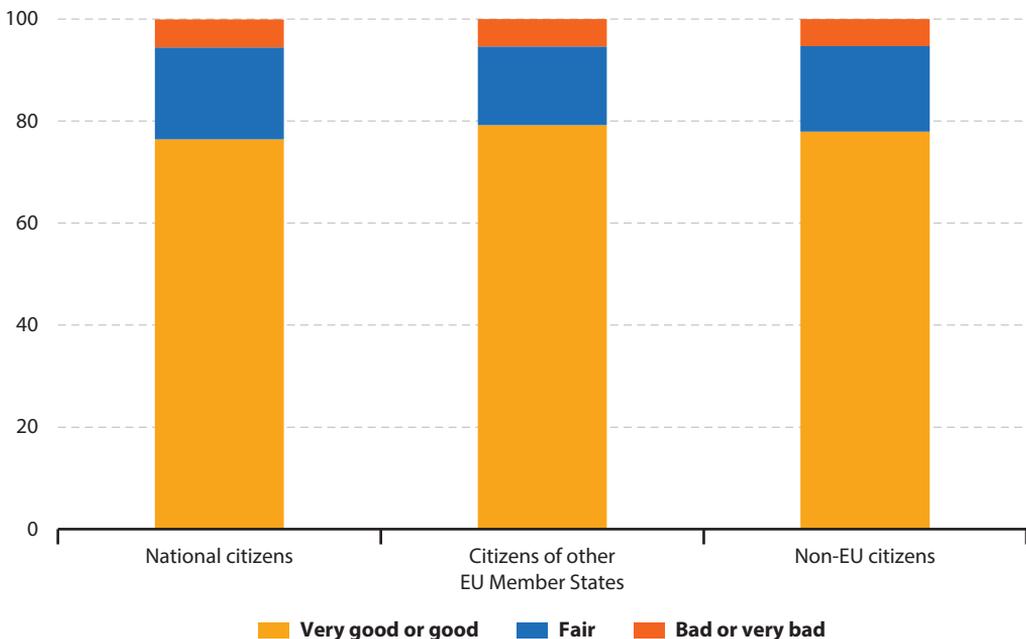
Self-perceived health status

The concept of **self-perceived health** is surveyed through a question on how a person perceives his/her health in general, using one of the following answer categories: very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. It refers to health in general rather than the present (perhaps temporary) state of health and concerns physical, social and emotional functions and biomedical signs and symptoms.

In 2018, in the EU-27 the share of nationals (76.4 %) aged 20-64 years who perceived their health as good or very good was lower than the equivalent shares among non-nationals (77.9 % of non-EU citizens and 79.2 % of citizens of other EU Member States).

Furthermore, 16.8 % of non-EU citizens perceived their health as fair and 5.3 % as bad or very bad, compared with 15.4 % and 5.4 % respectively among citizens of other EU Member States. By contrast, 18.0 % of nationals perceived their health as fair and 5.5 % as bad or very bad.

Figure 4.14: Self-perceived health status, population aged 20-64 years, by citizenship, EU-27, 2018 (%)



Note: estimates.

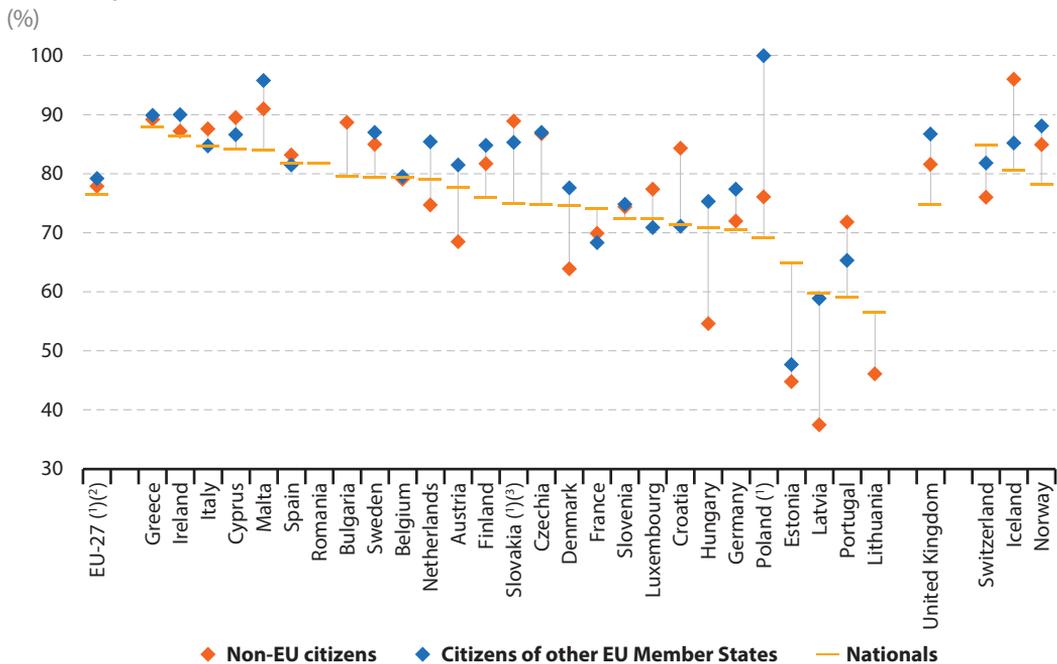
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_silc_24](#))

Figure 4.15 continues the analysis focusing on people self-reporting a good or very good health status. In 2018, the highest share of non-EU citizens who perceived their health as good or very good was recorded in Malta (91.0 %), followed by Cyprus (89.5 %) and Greece (89.2 %). Among citizens of other EU Member States, the highest shares were observed in Poland (100.0 %) and Malta (95.8 %), while Greece (88.0 %) and Ireland

(86.4 %) reported the highest shares for national citizens.

By contrast, the lowest share of nationals who perceived their health as good or very good was recorded in Lithuania (56.5 %). Estonia recorded the lowest share among citizens of other EU Member States (47.7 %), while for non-EU citizens the lowest share was in Latvia (37.5 %).

Figure 4.15: Share of population aged 20-64 years reporting good or very good health status, by citizenship, 2018



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Romania: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Bulgaria and Lithuania: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) National citizens and non-EU citizens: estimates.

(3) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_silc_24](#))



Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination

Self-reported unmet needs concern a person's own assessment of whether he or she needed examination or treatment for a specific type of health care, but did not have it or did not seek it.

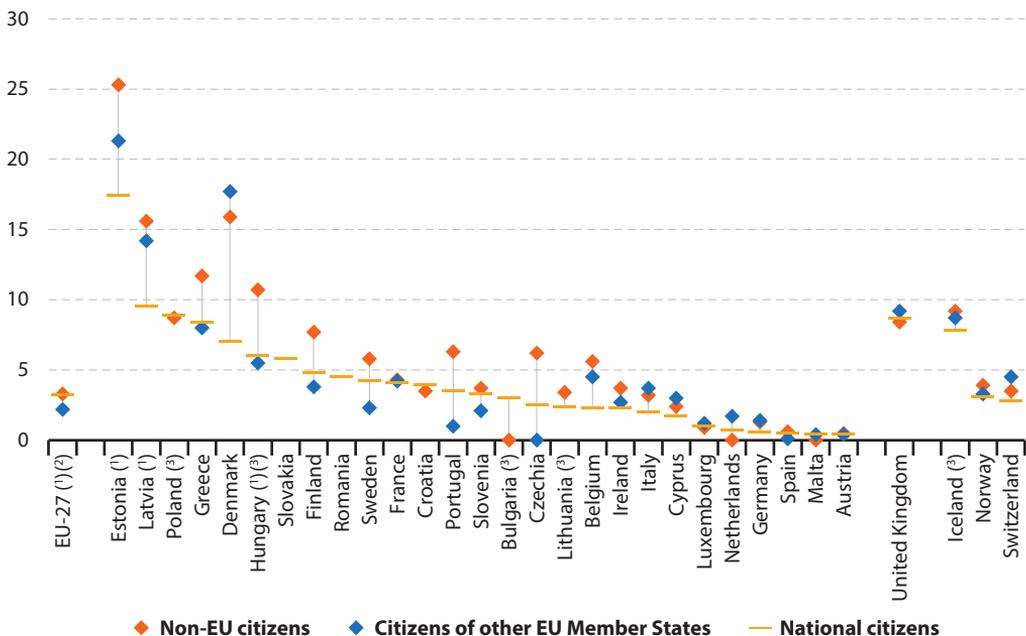
Medical care refers to individual healthcare services (medical examination or treatment excluding dental care) provided by or under direct supervision of medical doctors or equivalent professions according to national healthcare systems.

In 2018, the share among citizens of other EU Member States reporting unmet needs for medical examination was 2.2 %, compared with 3.2 % for national citizens and 3.3 % for non-EU citizens.

Despite this apparent similarity, a number of differences can be observed among the EU Member States. For all three types of citizenship, Estonia reported the highest

shares of people reporting unmet needs for medical examination: 17.4 % for national citizens, 21.3 % for citizens of other EU Member States and 25.3 % for non-EU citizens. The next highest shares for the two non-national subpopulations were observed in Latvia and Denmark, while for nationals the next highest shares were in Latvia and Poland.

Figure 4.16: Share of population aged 20-64 years reporting unmet needs for medical examination, by citizenship, 2018 (%)



Note: ranked on share for national citizens. Romania and Slovakia: citizens of other EU Member States and non-EU citizens, not available. Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania and Poland: citizens of other EU Member States, not available.

(1) Citizens of other EU Member States: data with limited reliability.

(2) National citizens and non-EU citizens: estimates.

(3) Non-EU citizens: data with limited reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_silc_30)

5

Active citizenship





Naturalisation

The **naturalisation rate** is the ratio between the number of persons who acquired the citizenship of a country during a calendar year and the stock of foreign residents in the same country at the beginning of the year.

In 2018, the naturalisation rate for people who were formerly non-EU citizens was 2.7 % in the EU-27 (excluding data for Cyprus and Malta), which was almost four times as high as the rate recorded for people who were formerly citizens of other EU Member States (0.7 %). The naturalisation rate for all non-nationals was 2.0 %.

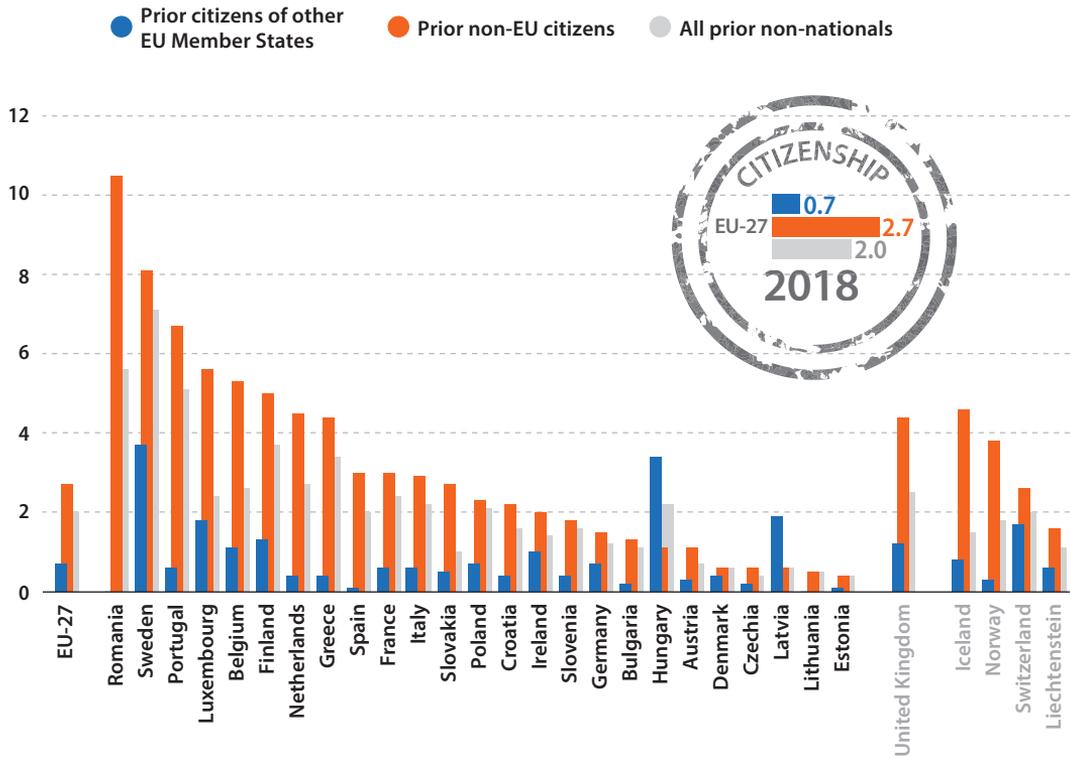
Figure 5.1 provides a more detailed analysis and reveals that Hungary and Latvia were the only EU Member States to record a higher naturalisation rate in 2018 among people who were formerly citizens of other Member States than for people who were formerly non-EU citizens. In six of the Member States, the naturalisation rate for people who were formerly non-EU citizens was at least 10 times as high as the rate for

citizens of another EU Member State, with this difference particularly large in Romania, Lithuania and Spain.

Hungary (3.4 %) and Latvia (1.9 %) also recorded the second and third highest naturalisation rates for people who were formerly citizens of other EU Member States, with only Sweden (3.7 %) recording a higher rate. By contrast, the naturalisation rate for people who were formerly citizens of another Member State was less than 1.0 % in 18 of the Member States.

In 2018, naturalisation rates for people who were formerly non-EU citizens were highest in Romania (10.5 %), Sweden (8.1 %) and Portugal (6.7 %), while they were lowest — below 1.0 % — in Denmark, Czechia and the three Baltic Member States.

Figure 5.1: Naturalisation rate by former citizenship
(%, 2018)



Note: Cyprus and Malta: not available.

EU-27 excluding Cyprus and Malta.

Romania: estimate.

Poland: provisional estimate.

Germany and France: provisional.

Denmark and the United Kingdom: acquisitions of citizenship include some persons not living in the country, although the impact is thought to be negligible.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_acq and migr_pop1ctz)



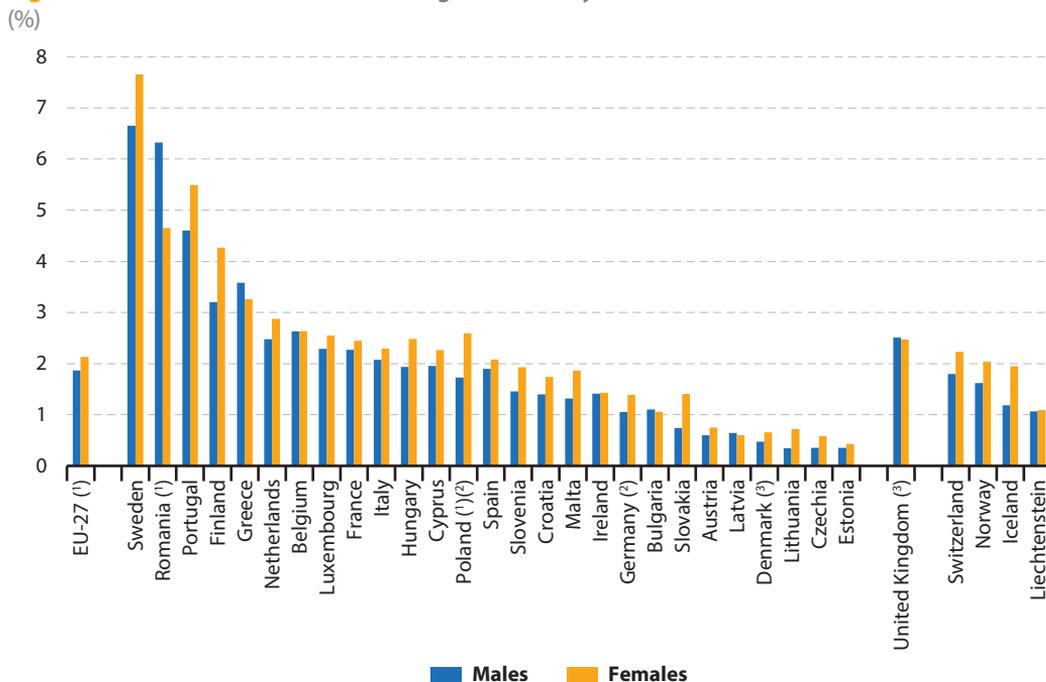
5

Active citizenship

A more detailed analysis of the situation in 2018 is presented in Figure 5.2, which confirms the results observed for the EU-27 in that the majority of the EU Member States recorded a higher naturalisation rate among non-nationals for women than for men. By contrast, higher naturalisation rates for men were recorded in Romania and Greece, while in Belgium, Ireland, Bulgaria and Latvia the

rates for the two sexes were almost identical. Only three Member States recorded gender gaps that were 1.0 percentage points or more: in Romania the rate for males was 1.7 points higher than the rate for females; in Finland and Sweden the rates for females were 1.1 and 1.0 points higher respectively than the rates for males.

Figure 5.2: Naturalisation rate for foreign citizens, by sex, 2018



Note: foreign citizens including stateless and unknown citizenship categories.

(1) Estimates.

(2) Provisional.

(3) Acquisitions of citizenship include some persons not living in the country, although the impact is thought to be negligible.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [migr_acq](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

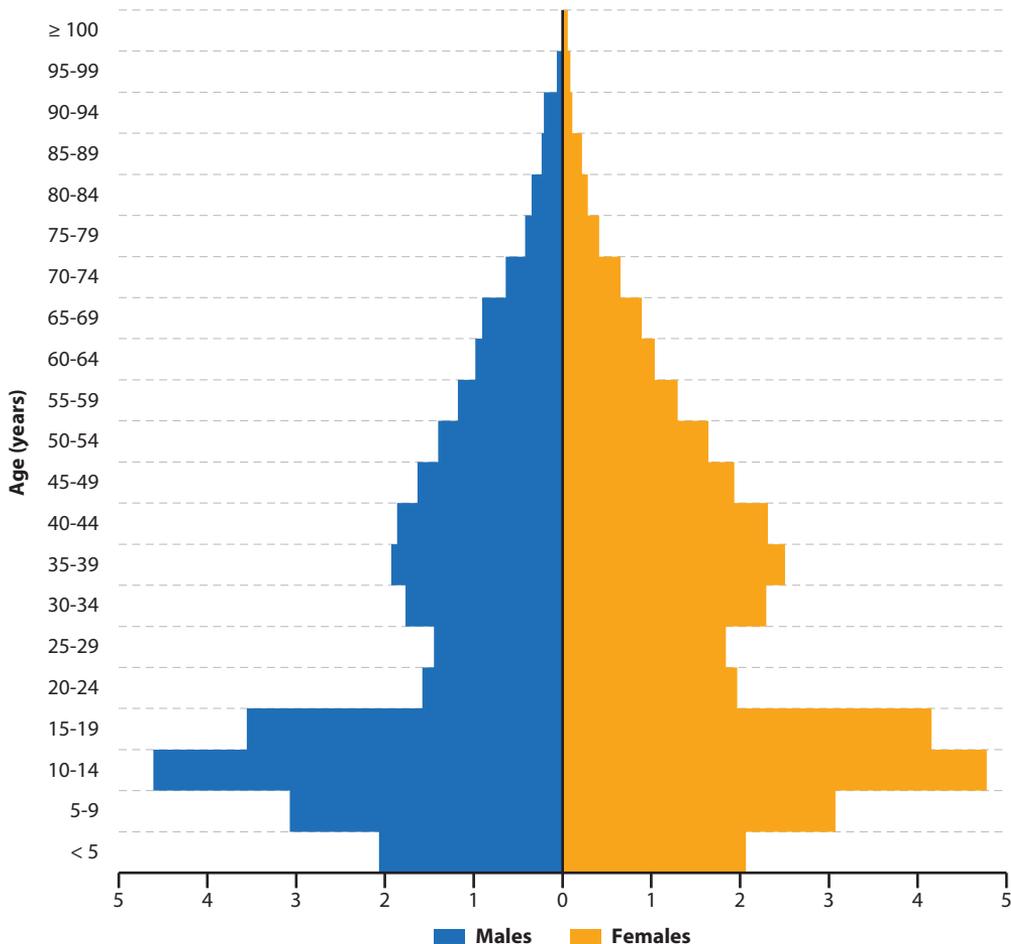


Figure 5.3 presents an analysis of naturalisation rates by age for non-nationals. In 2018, the highest naturalisation rates in the EU-27 were recorded for people aged 10-14 years, with a female naturalisation rate for this age group equal to 4.8 %, while the male naturalisation rate was slightly lower at 4.6 %. The next highest rates were recorded for people aged 15-19 years, with rates of 4.2 % for young women and 3.6 % for young men.

While children tended to record the highest naturalisation rates, this does not necessarily

mean that they accounted for the largest absolute number of people acquiring EU citizenship. A more detailed analysis of the absolute figures reveals that of the 672 000 non-nationals who acquired the citizenship of one of the EU Member States in 2018, the largest group was composed of people aged 35-39 years (80 000), closely followed by people aged 30-34 years (74 000). People aged 40-44 years and 10-14 years accounted for the next highest numbers of non-nationals acquiring the citizenship of an EU Member State — both 67 000.

Figure 5.3: Naturalisation rate for foreign citizens, by age and sex, EU-27, 2018
(%)



Note: foreign citizens including stateless and unknown citizenship categories. Based on age reached during the reference year except for Germany, Ireland, Greece, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Romania and Slovenia where data refer to age in completed years. Estimates and provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_acq and migr_pop1ctz)



Long-term residence permits for non-EU citizens

Long-term residence permits cover all residence permits granted to non-EU citizens (third-country nationals) valid for at least five years or more (including permanent residence permits). At EU level, the information presented concerns residence permits issued under the EU long-term permit directive adopted by the Council in 2003 (Council Directive 2003/109/EC) which stipulates that Member States shall grant long-term resident status and shall issue long-term residence permits to non-EU citizens (third-country nationals) who have resided legally and continuously within its territory for five years. Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom and EFTA countries are not bound by this directive whereas other Member States might have, in parallel, a national framework for granting long-term permits.

At the end of 2018, there were 10.5 million non-EU citizens that held long-term residency rights across the EU (note this figure excludes information for Denmark). An estimate based on the latest available data suggests that those with long-term residency rights accounted for 53.3 % of all non-EU citizens living in the EU (those with and those without long-term residency rights) at the end of 2018; note this value also excludes information for Denmark (not available).

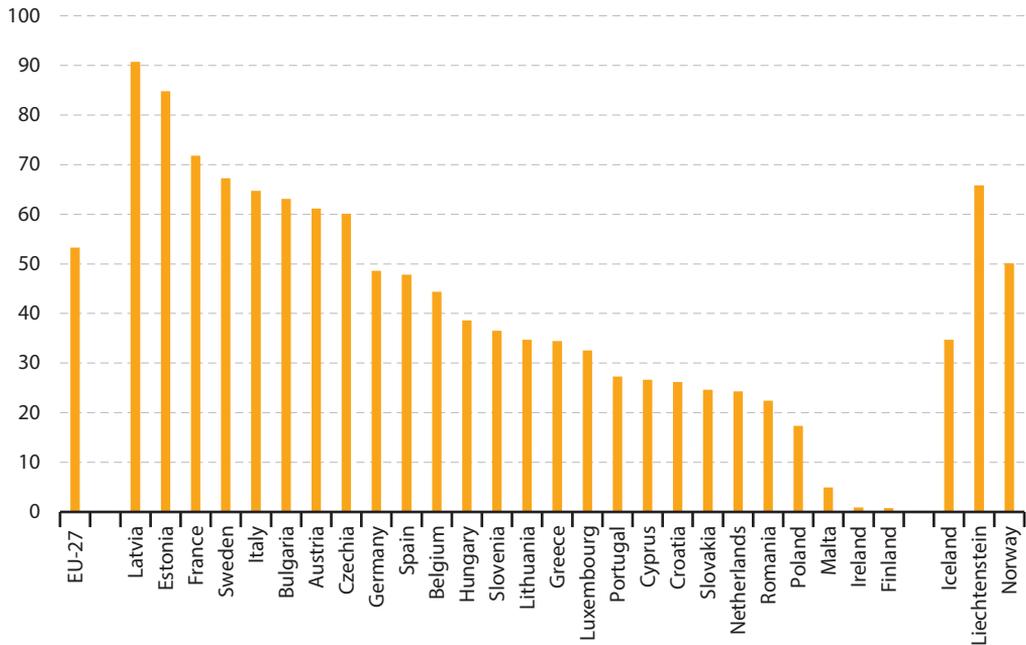
There was a noticeable difference between EU Member States concerning the share of resident non-EU citizens with long-term residence permits. Long-term residents accounted for more than three fifths of the total number of non-EU citizens holding a residence permit in 8 of the 26 Member States for which data are available (no

information for Denmark), with this share reaching 84.8 % in Estonia and 90.7 % in Latvia. Most long-term residents in Latvia and Estonia were classified as 'recognised non-EU citizens', a category that covers people who were neither citizens of the reporting country nor any other country, but who had established links to the country where they lived including some but not all of the rights and obligations of full citizenship.

By contrast, in the remaining 18 EU Member States for which data are available less than half of all non-EU citizens had long-term residency rights. This share was less than 10 % for non-EU citizens living in Malta (4.9 %), Ireland (0.9 %) and Finland (0.8 %), where the smallest proportion of non-EU citizens had the benefits associated with long-term residency.



Figure 5.4: Share of resident non-EU citizens with long-term residence permits, 31 December 2018 (%)



Note: long-term residents are defined as non-EU citizens who have been legal residents for a total duration of at least five years in the reporting country (combined with a series of other conditions that must be met to qualify). Denmark: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [migr_reslong](#), [migr_resvalid](#) and [migr_resshare](#))



5

Active citizenship

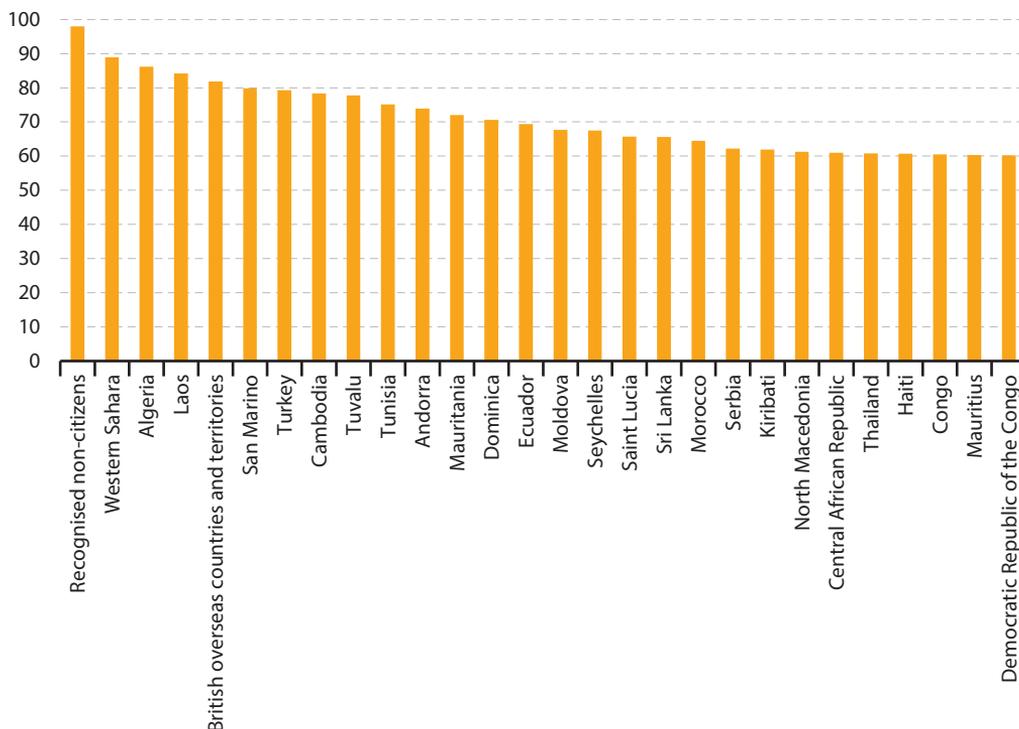
The focus of Figure 5.5 is non-EU citizenship categories with the highest shares of long-term residency rights in the EU. Note that the information presented excludes data for non-EU citizens living in Denmark and Lithuania (no data available by single country of citizenship) and that the figure only shows information for citizenship categories for which long-term resident shares in the EU were over 60.0 %.

Almost all (98.0 %) recognised non-EU citizens — most of whom were living in Estonia and Latvia and originated from the former Soviet Union — had long-term

residency rights. This was the highest share recorded at the end of 2018 for any category of non-EU citizens. At least four out of every five citizens living in the EU from Western Sahara, Algeria, Laos and British overseas countries and territories also had long-term residency rights. The non-EU citizens presented within this ranking were from a disparate set of countries, some being relatively close neighbours to the EU (for example, citizens of San Marino, Turkey, Moldova, Serbia or North Macedonia), whereas others were from much further afield (for example, citizens of Ecuador, Cambodia, Seychelles or Sri Lanka).

Figure 5.5: Countries whose citizens had long-term resident shares in the EU-27 that were higher than 60.0 %, 31 December 2018

(%)



Note: excluding Denmark and Lithuania.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [migr_resvalid](#) and [migr_reslong](#))

Annex 1

Summary figures

This annex starts with a summary of migrant integration indicators presented in this publication. In two figures, this summary shows the count of the number of Member States whose position in 2019 was (subjectively) worse or better when compared with 2009.

After the first two summary figures, three figures showing selected migrant integration indicators are presented for each of the EU Member States in turn.

The data presented in the figures are available in Eurostat's migrant integration database:

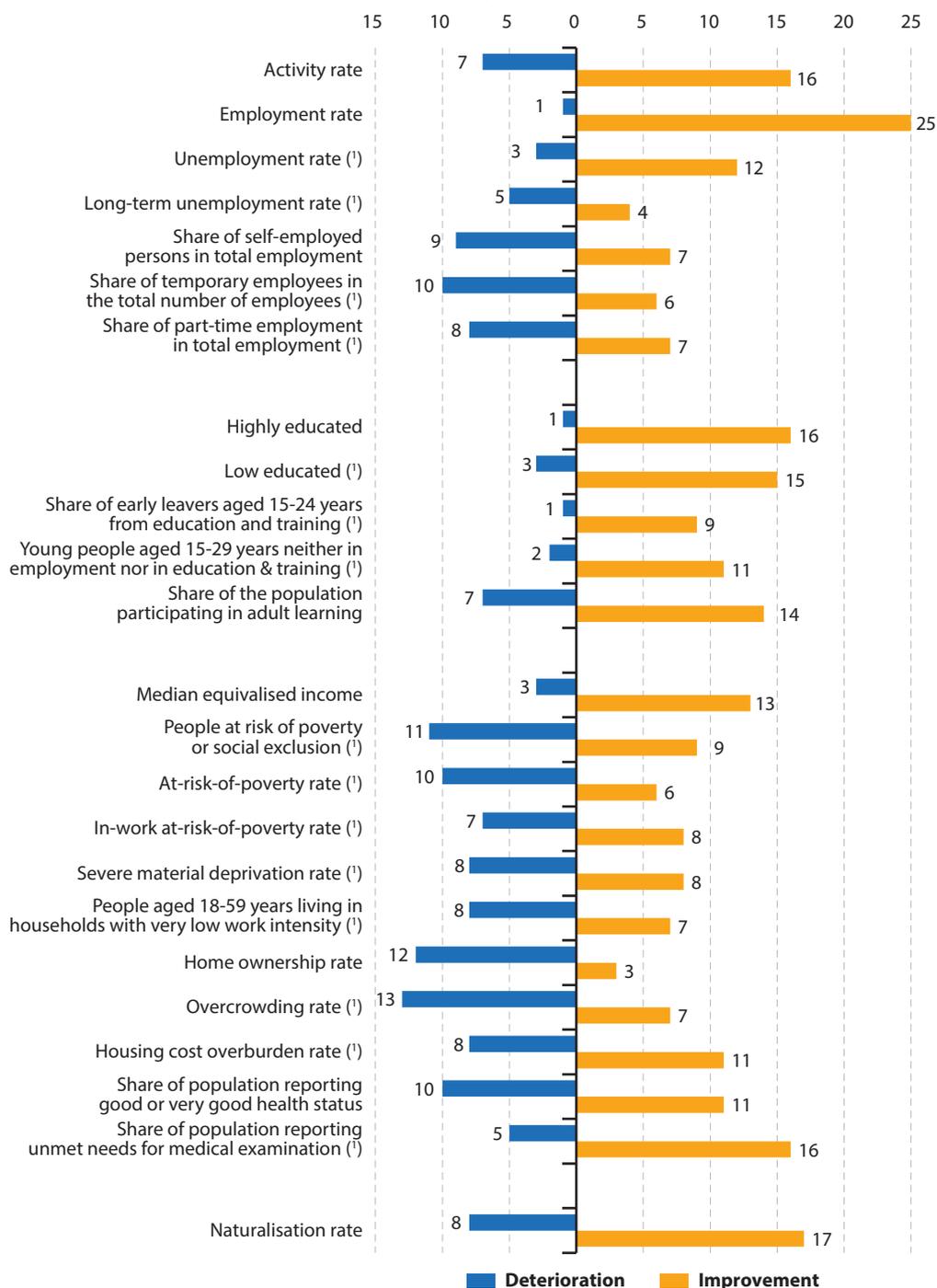
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>

DATABASE

- ▣ 📁 **Migrant integration (mii)**
 - + 📁 **City statistics (mii_urb)**
 - + 📁 **Social inclusion (mii_soinc)**
 - + 📁 **Health (mii_health)**
 - + 📁 **Education (mii_educ)**
 - + 📁 **Education - regional series (mii_educ_r)**
 - + 📁 **Employment (mii_emp)**
 - + 📁 **Employment - regional series (mii_emp_r)**
 - + 📁 **Employment - quarterly series (mii_emp_q)**
 - + 📁 **Active citizenship (mii_actctz)**
 - + 📁 **Recent immigrants - LFS series (mii_lfst)** (Info: recent migrant definition)
 - + 📁 **LFS ad-hoc modules on migrants (mii_lfso)**

Please note that some of the results can be of limited reliability — to see the details please consult the respective datasets.

Figure 1: Overview of the migrant integration indicators for citizens of other Member States
(number of Member States with deterioration or improvement)

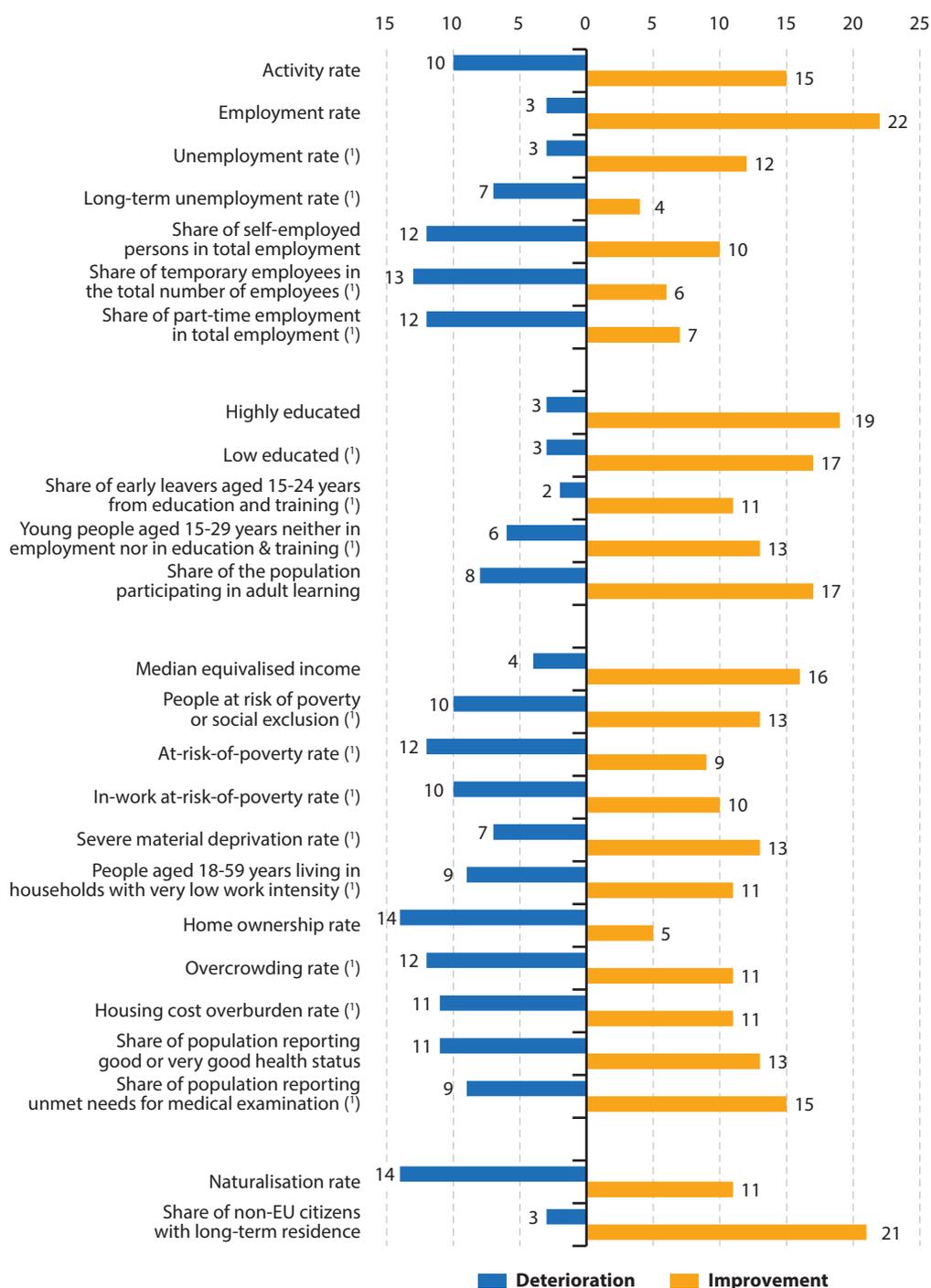


Note: comparison 2009-2019 for employment and education indicators; comparison 2009-2018 for social inclusion and active citizenship.

(!) Increase has been treated as deterioration.

Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Figure 2: Overview of the migrant integration indicators for non-EU citizens
(number of Member States with deterioration or improvement)



Note: comparison 2009-2019 for employment and education indicators; comparison 2009-2018 for social inclusion and active citizenship.

(!) Increase has been treated as deterioration.

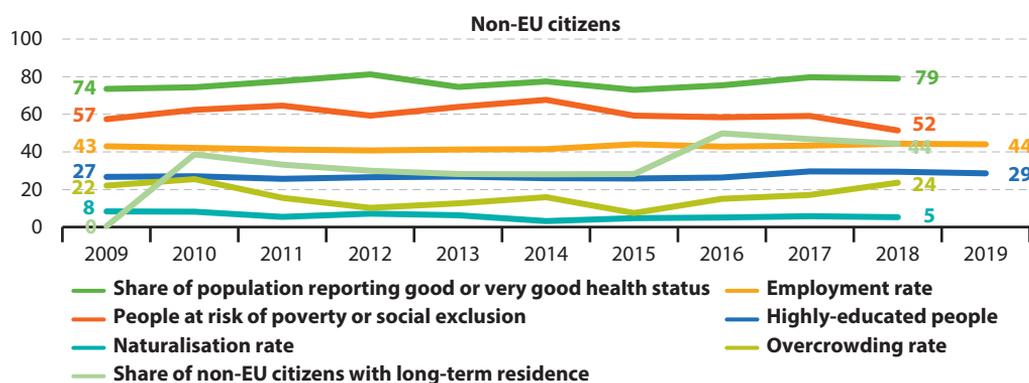
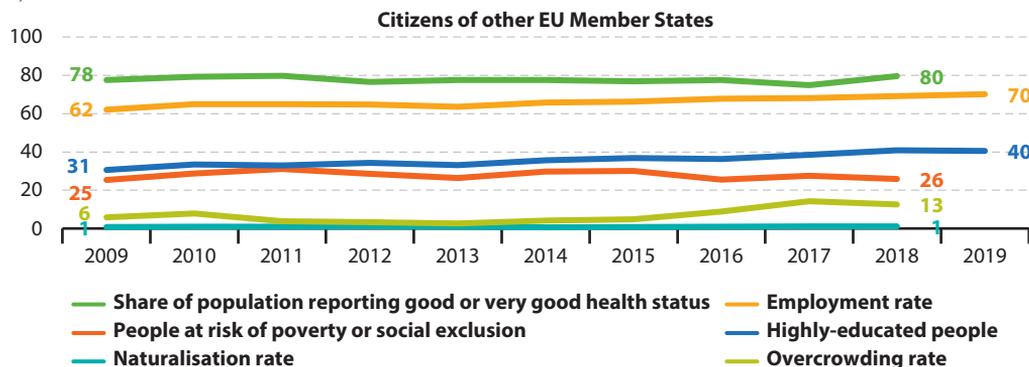
Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

eurostat ■ Migrant integration statistics — 2020 edition

Belgium

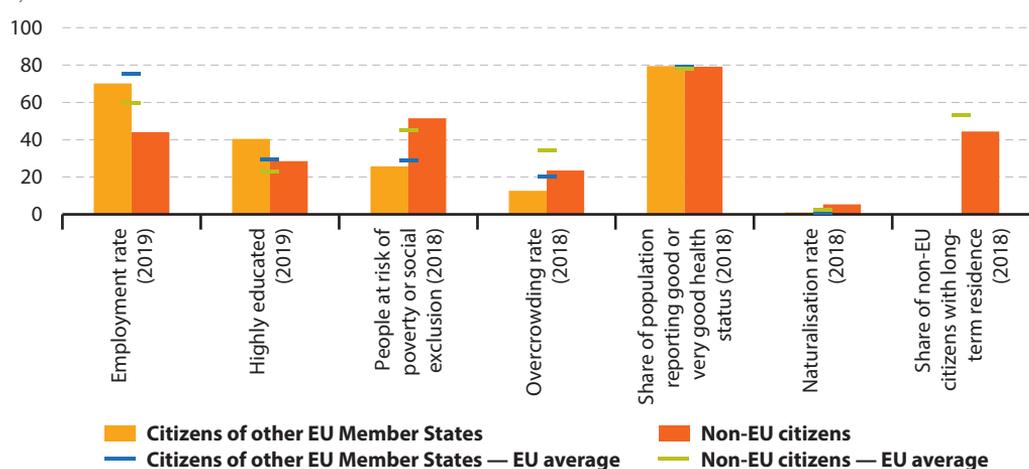
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

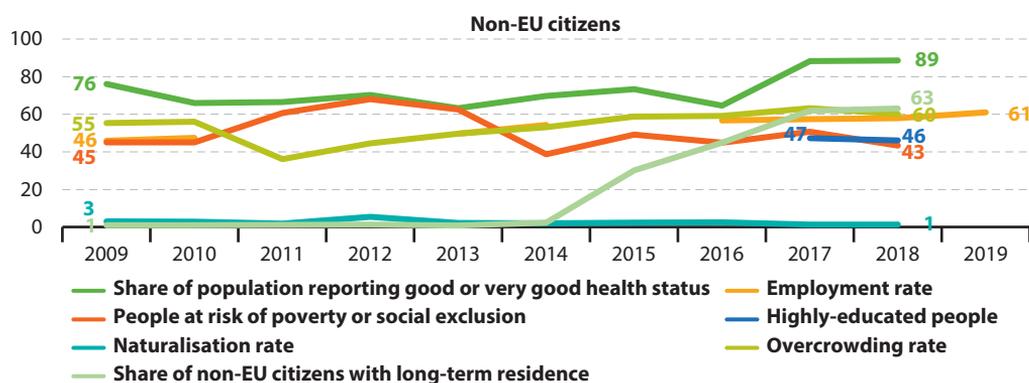
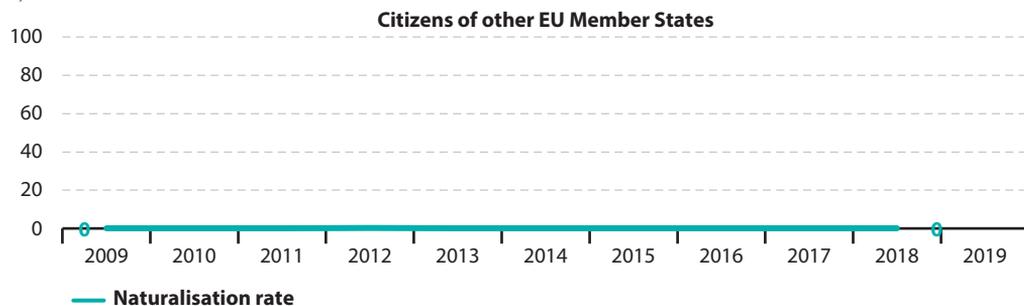


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Bulgaria

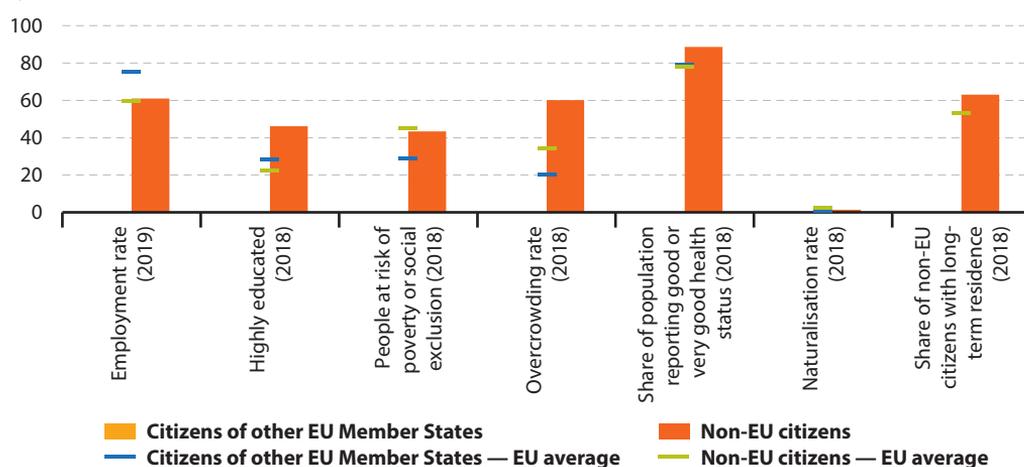
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

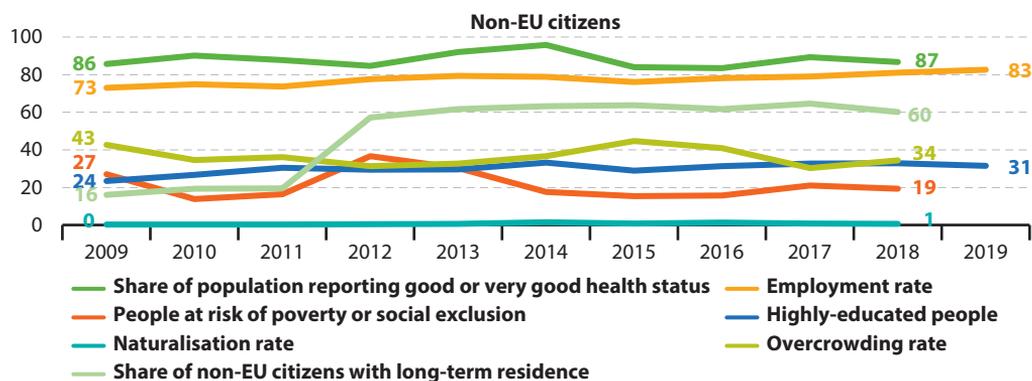
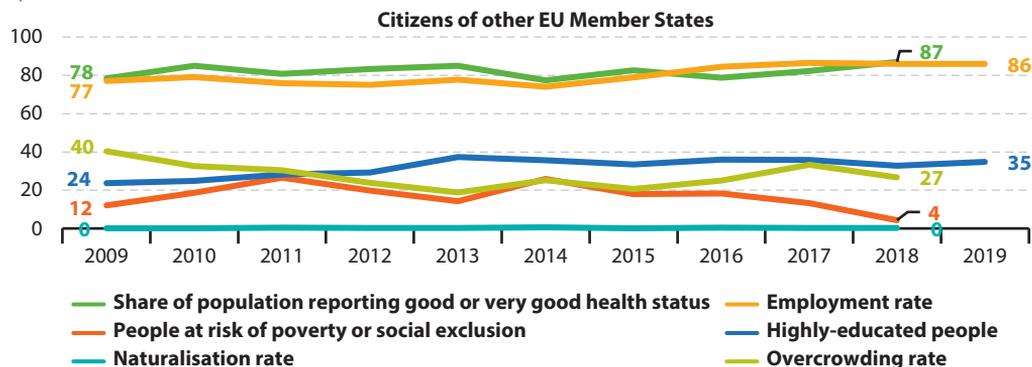


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Czechia

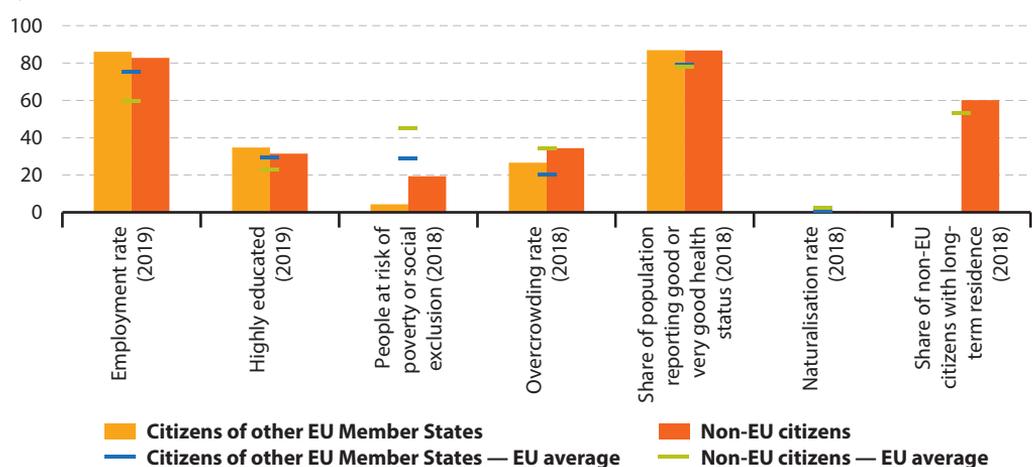
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

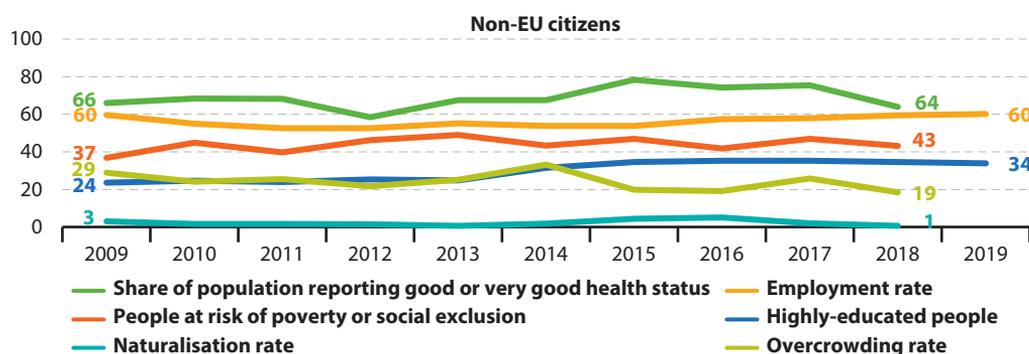
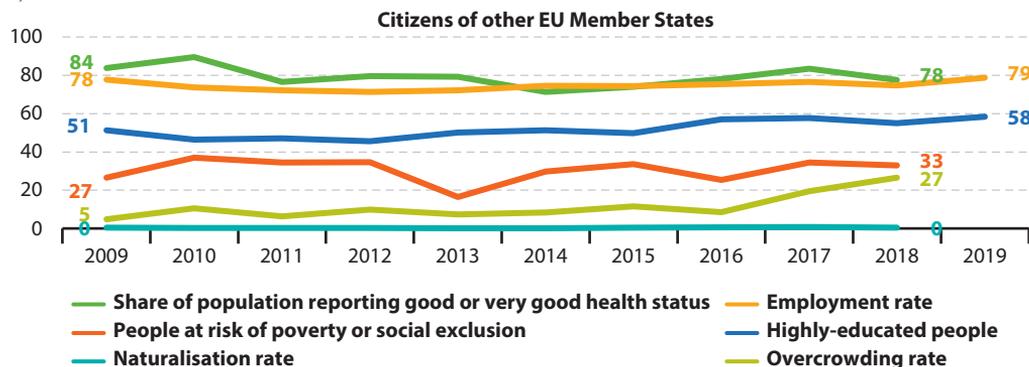


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Denmark

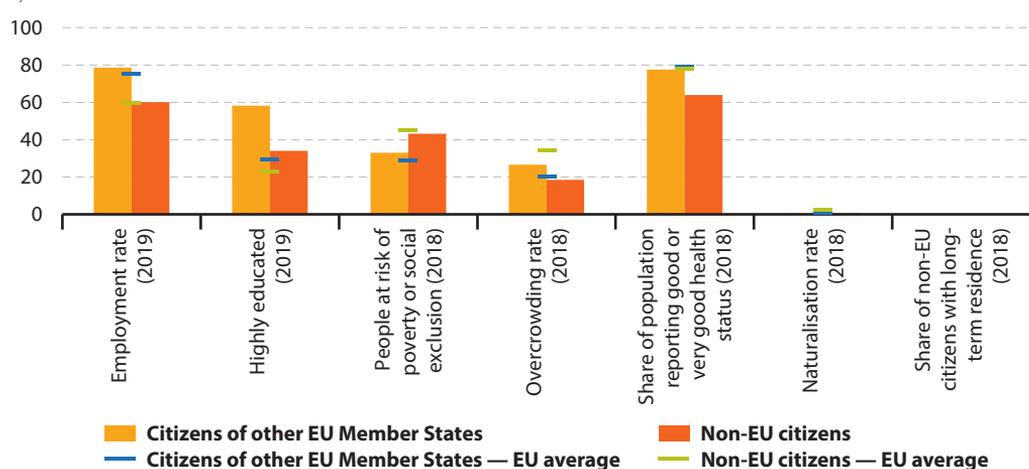
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

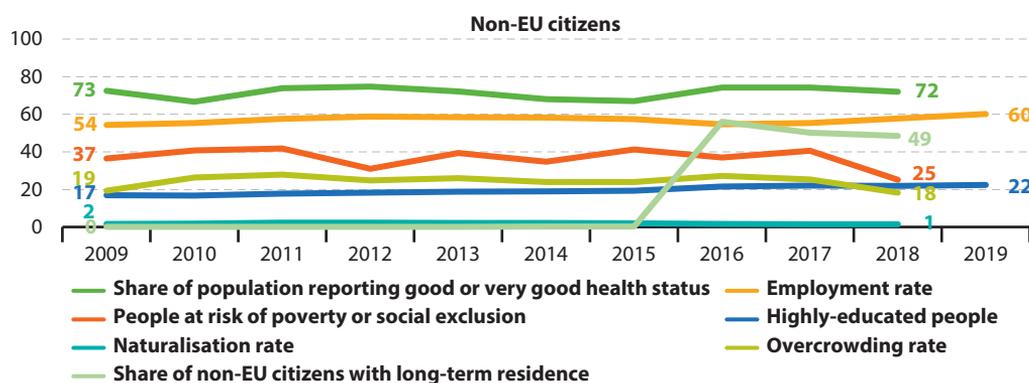
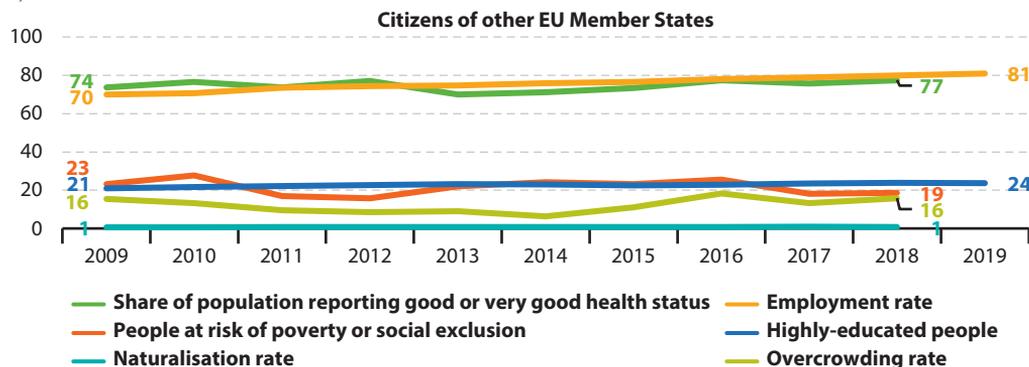


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Germany

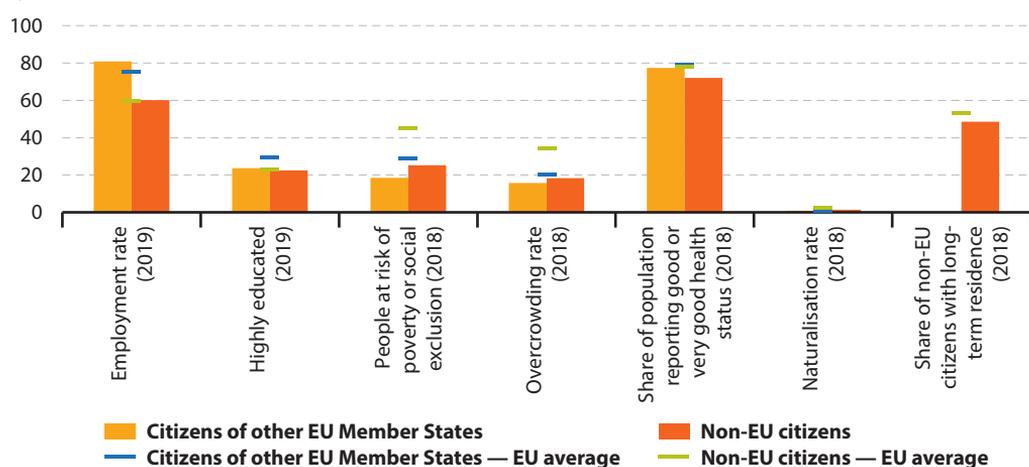
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

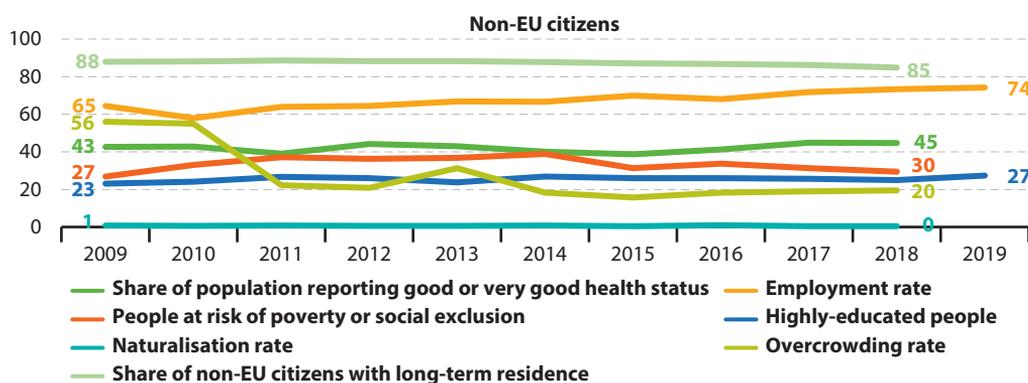
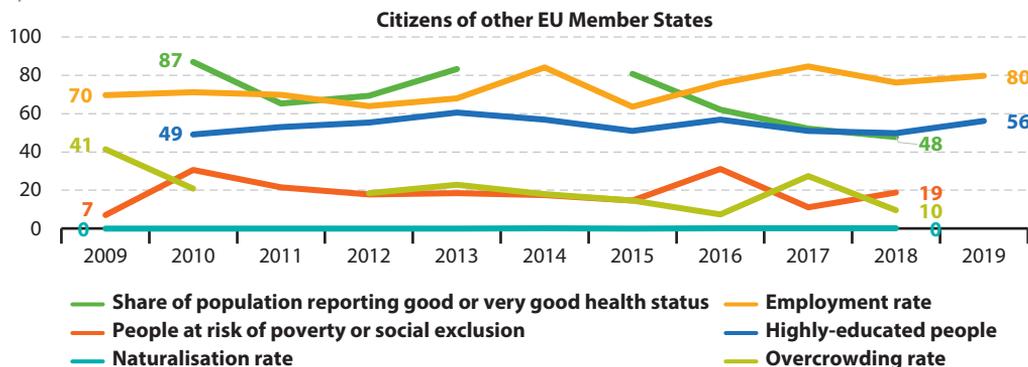


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Estonia

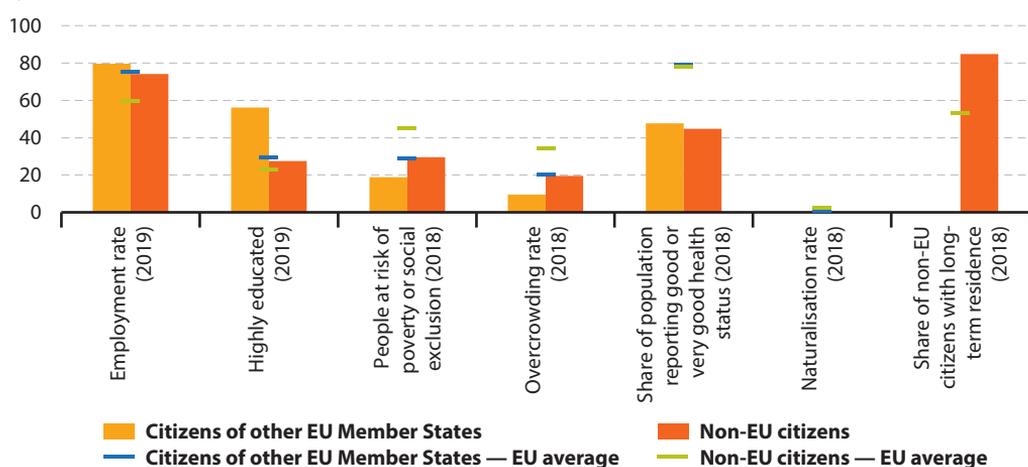
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

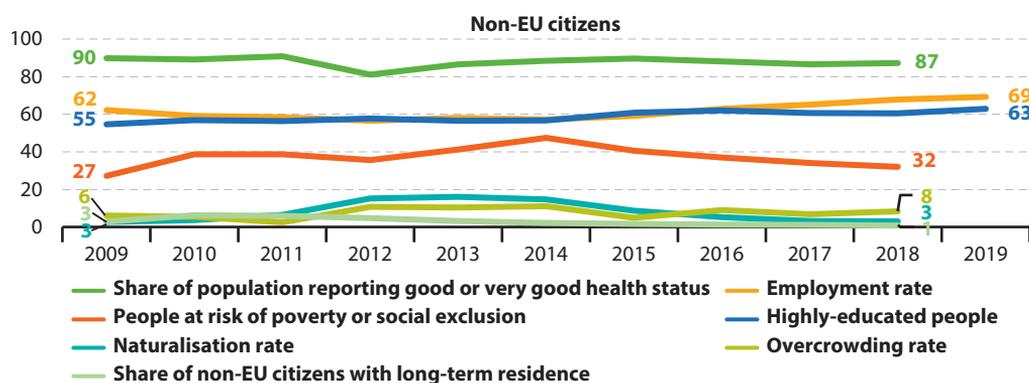
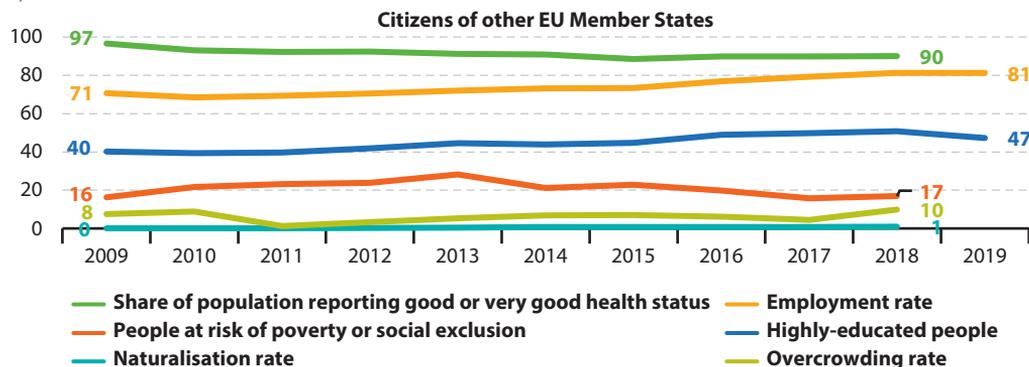


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Ireland

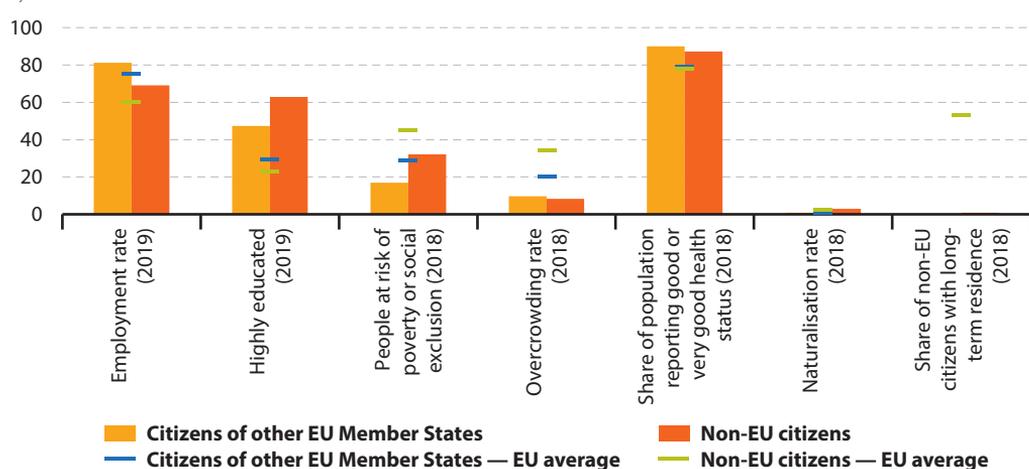
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

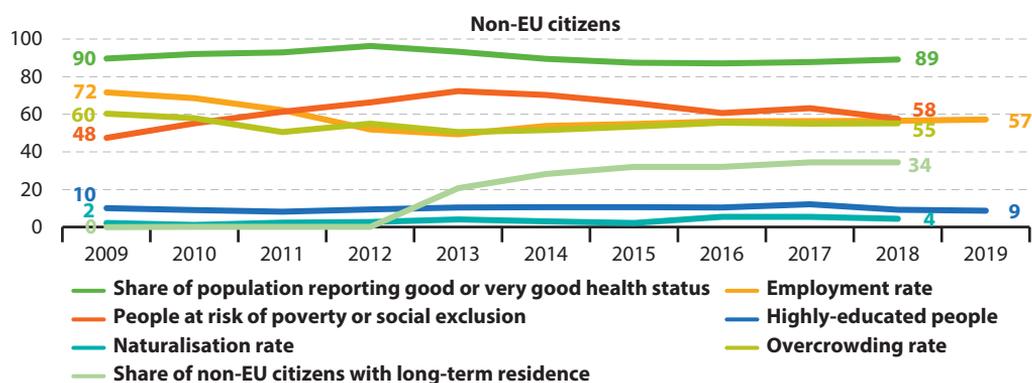
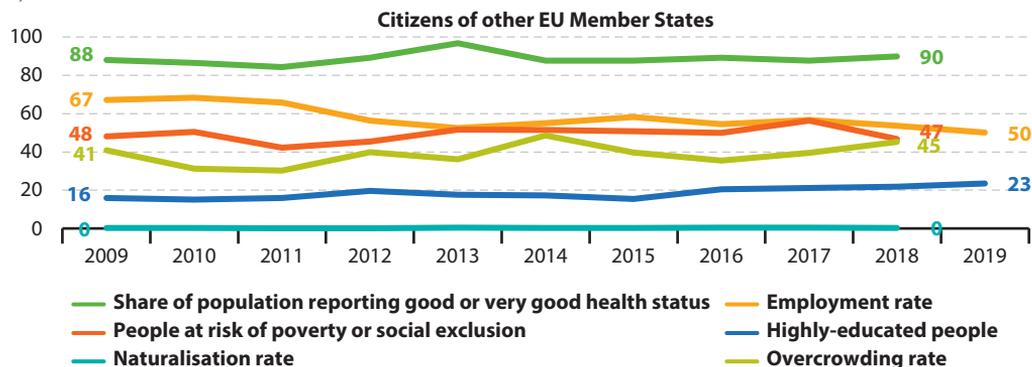


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Greece

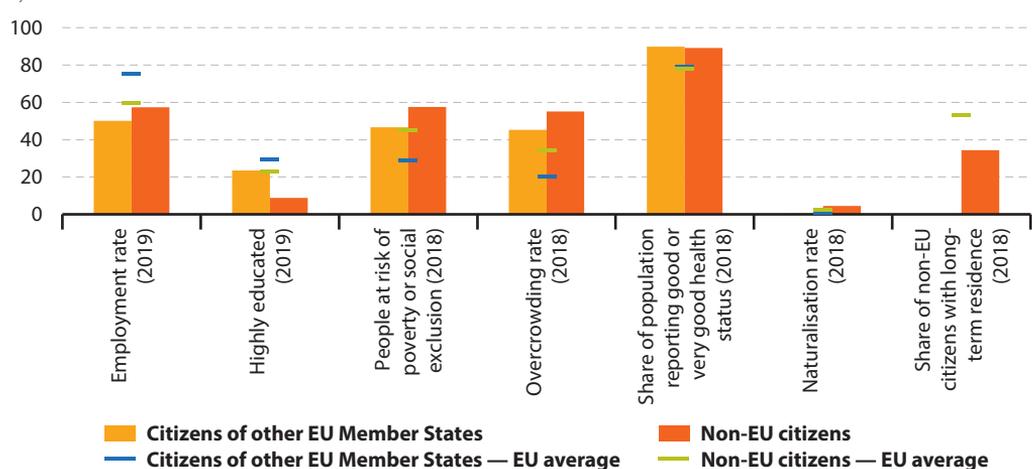
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

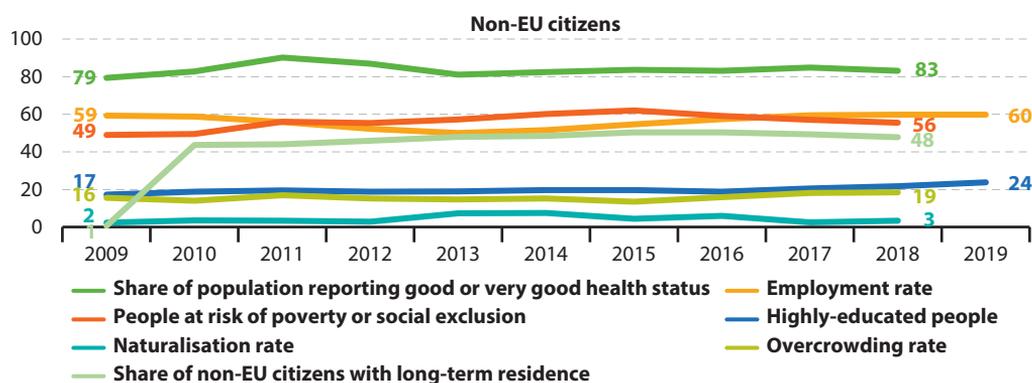
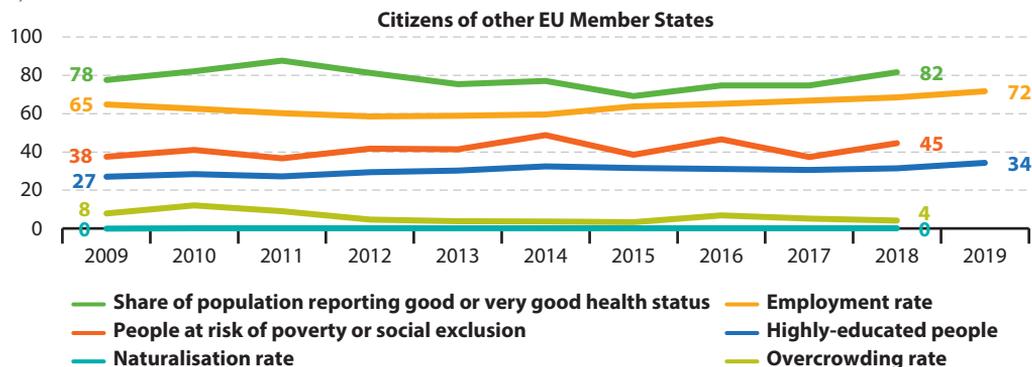


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Spain

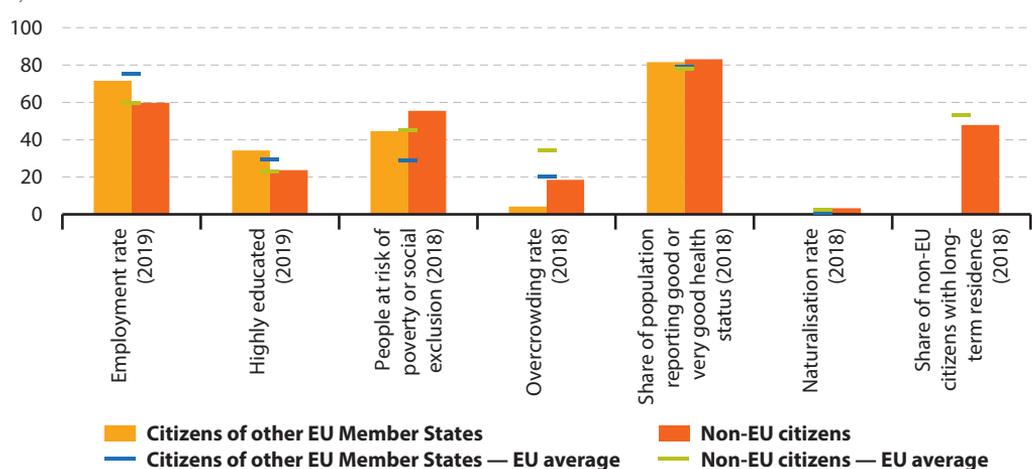
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

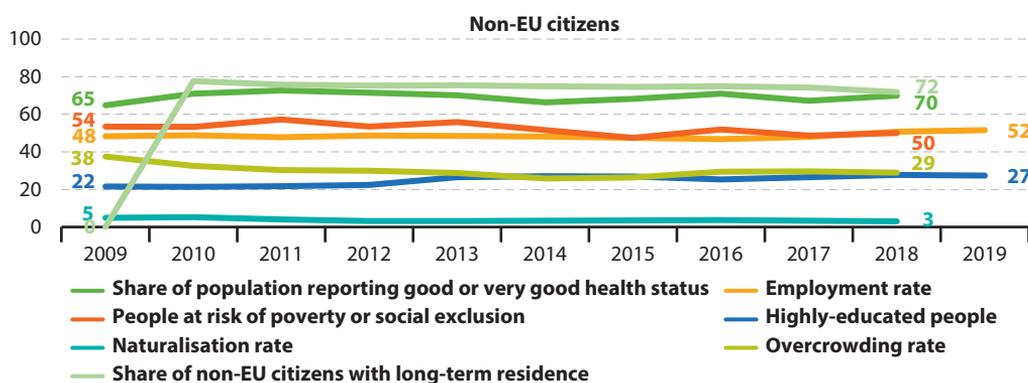
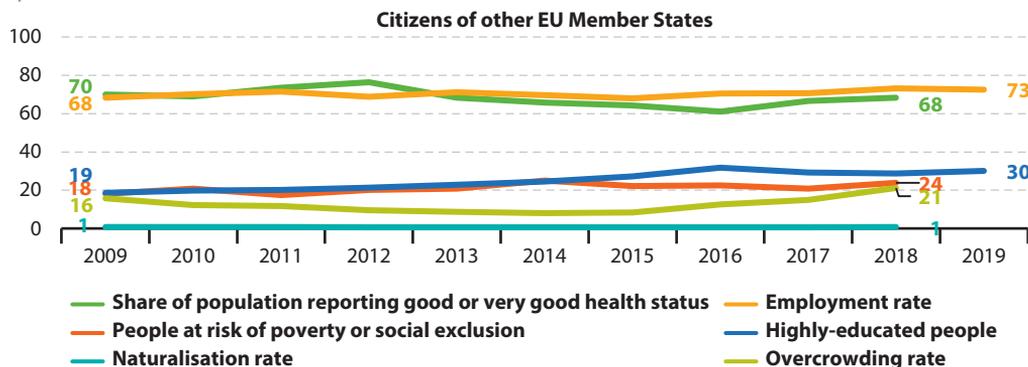


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

France

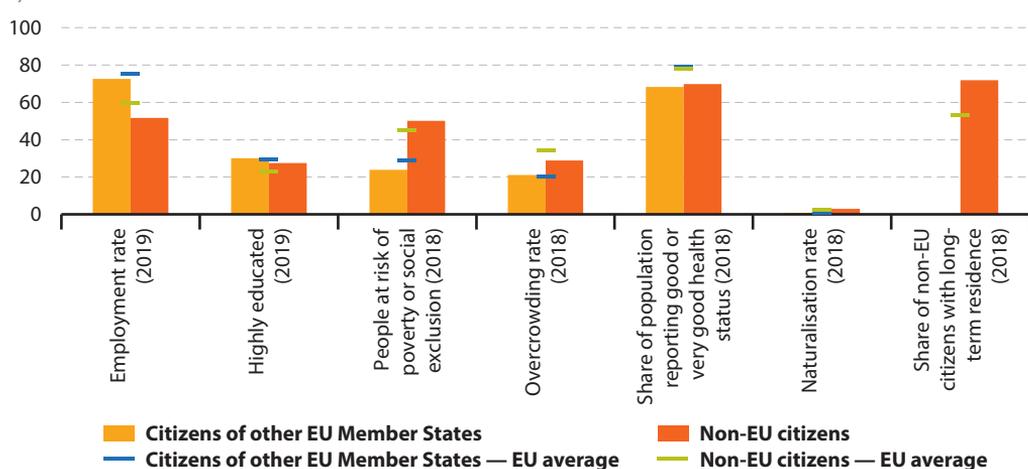
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

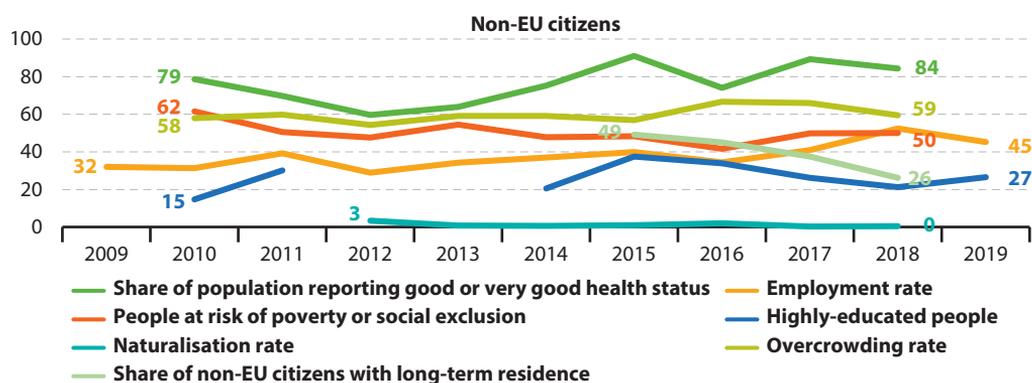
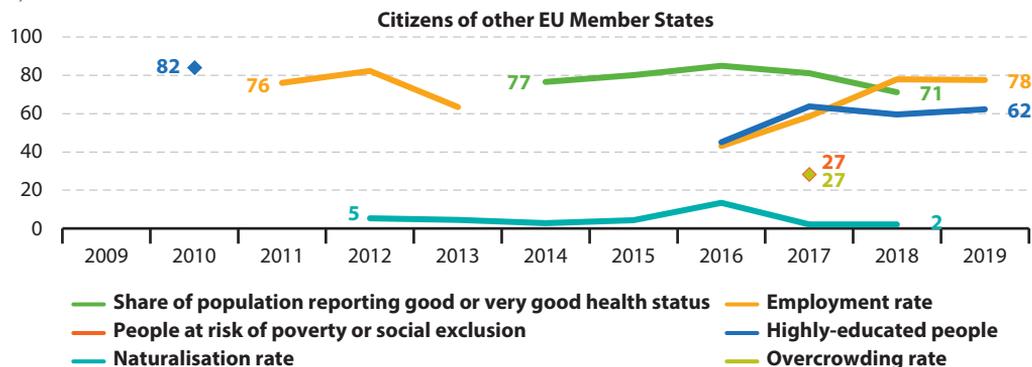


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Croatia

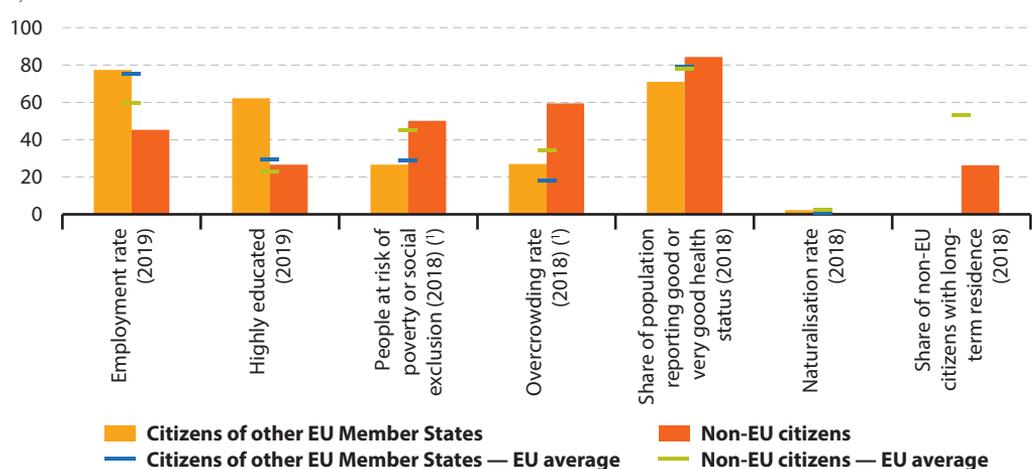
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)



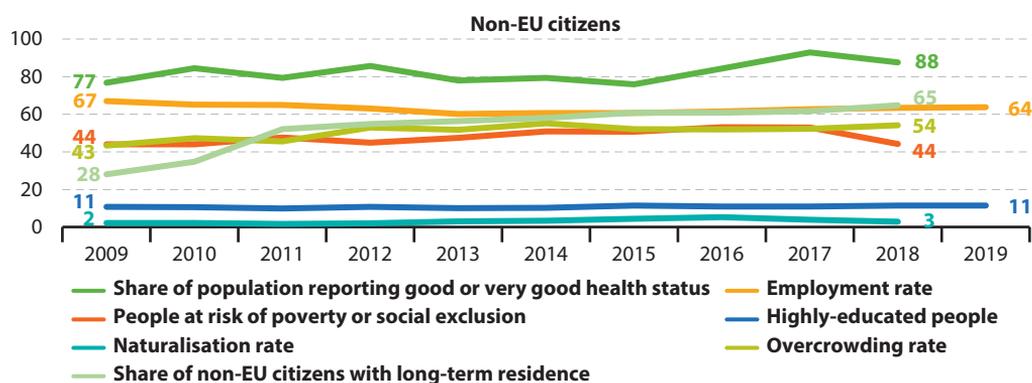
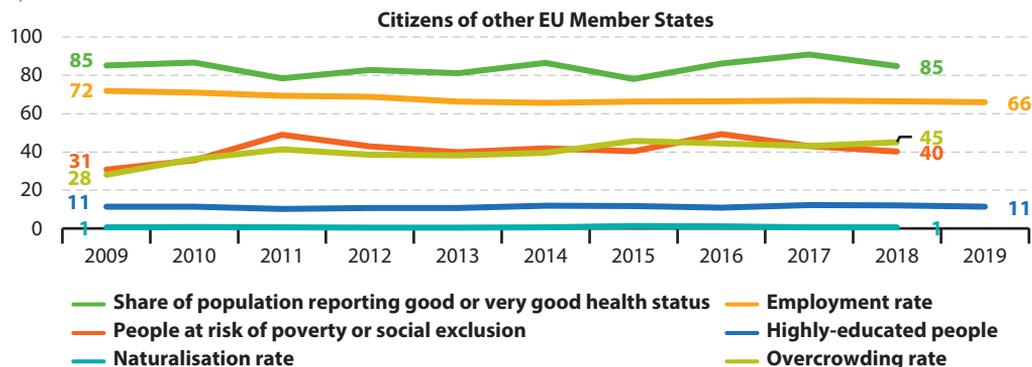
(!) Citizens of other EU Member States: 2017 data.

Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Italy

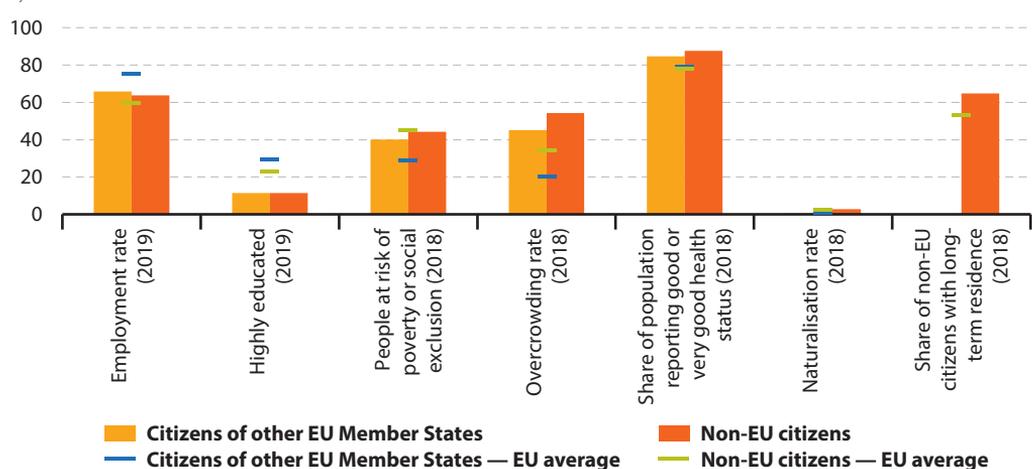
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

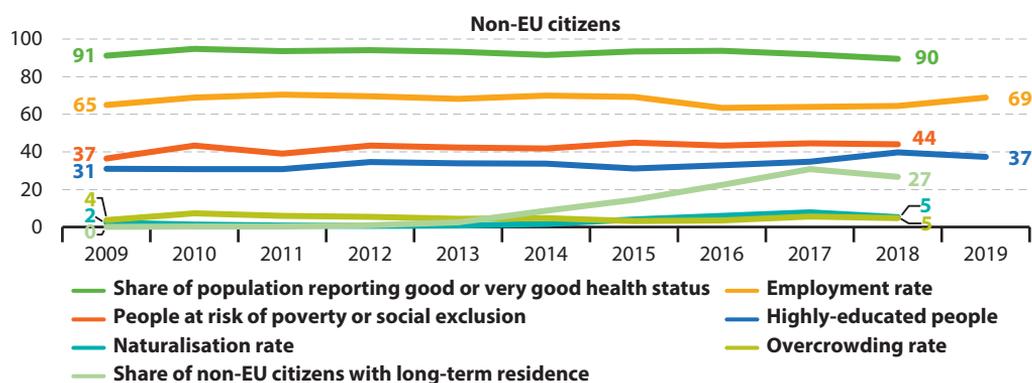
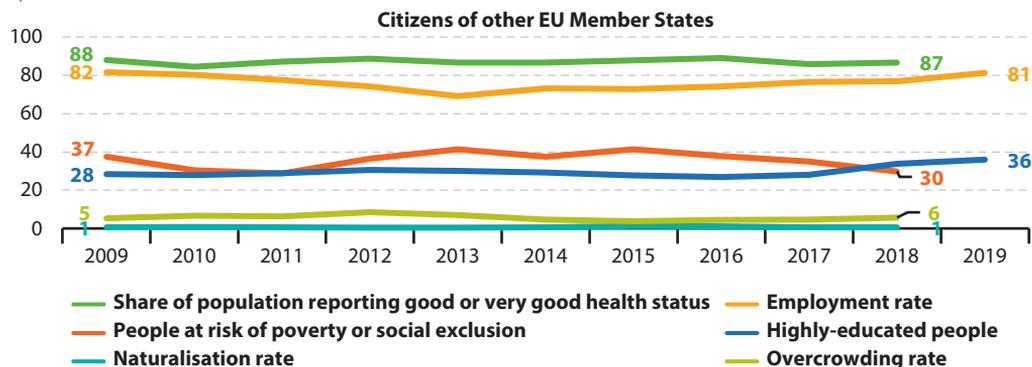


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Cyprus

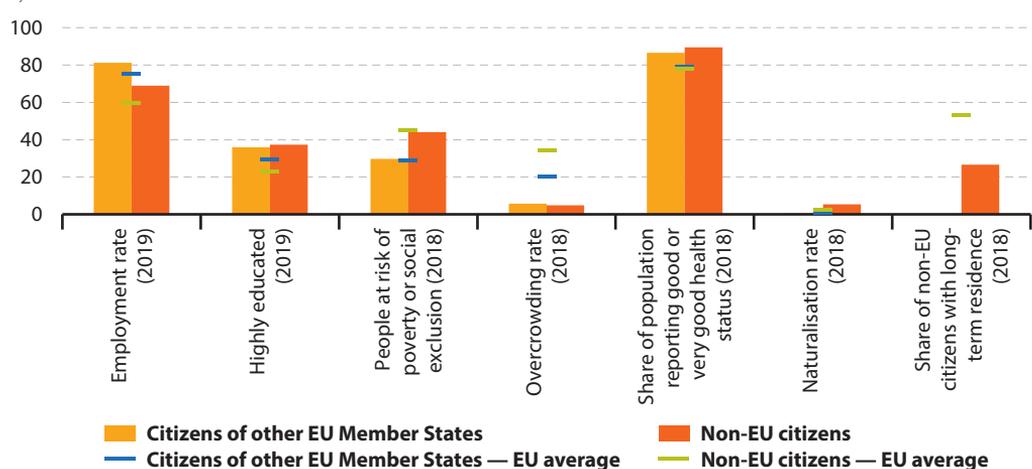
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

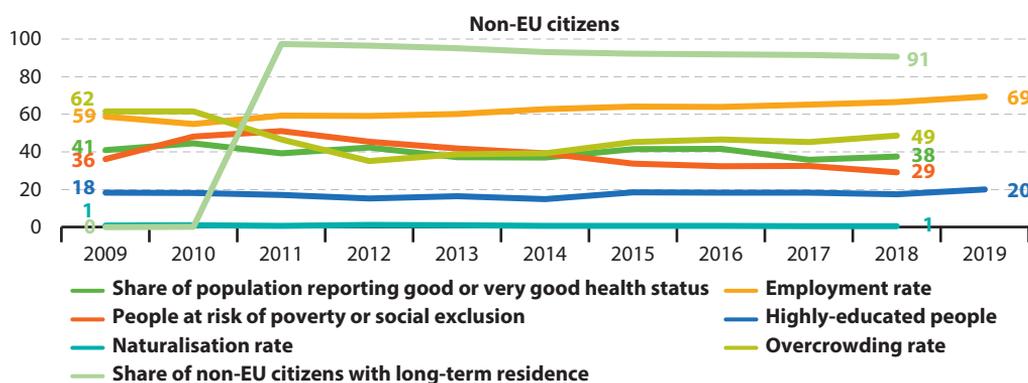
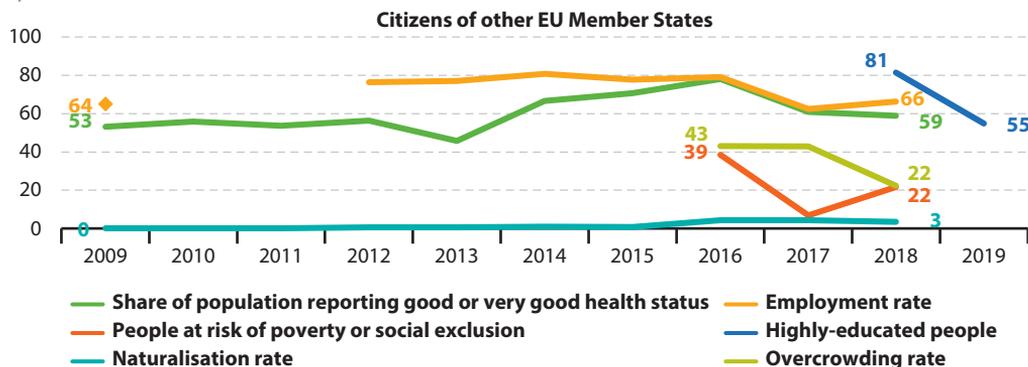


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Latvia

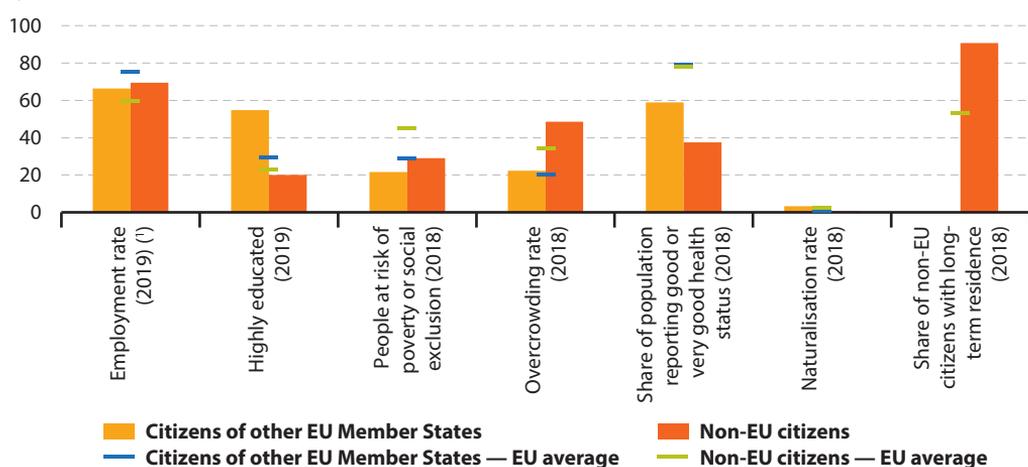
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)



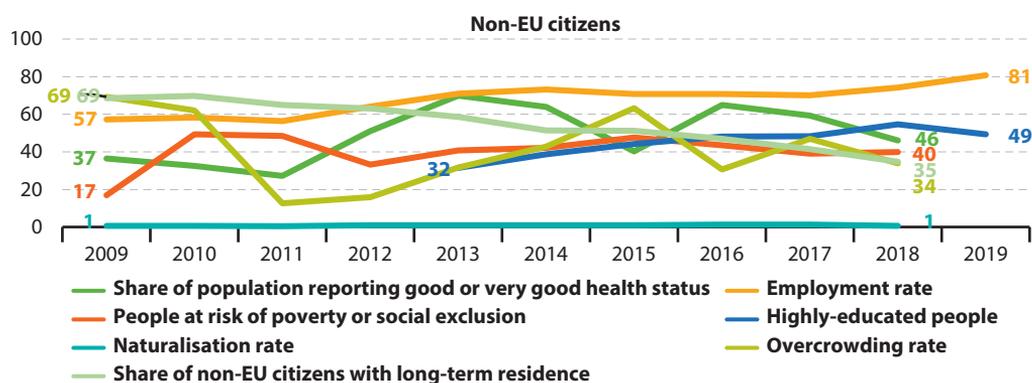
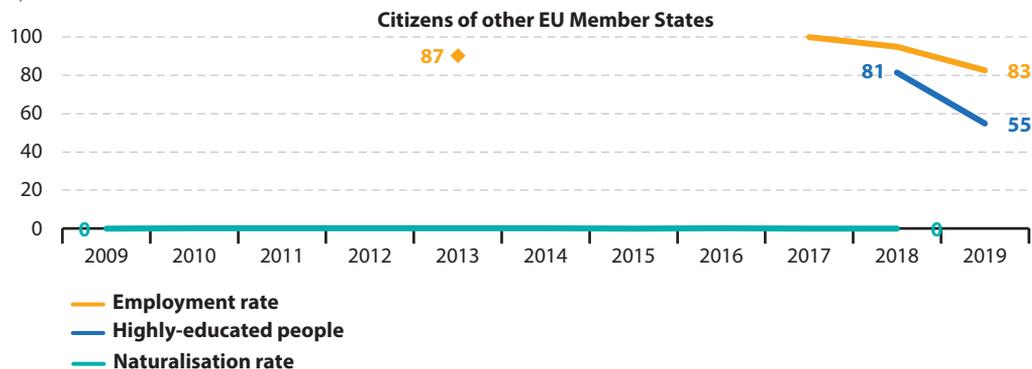
(*) Citizens of other EU Member States: 2018 data.

Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Lithuania

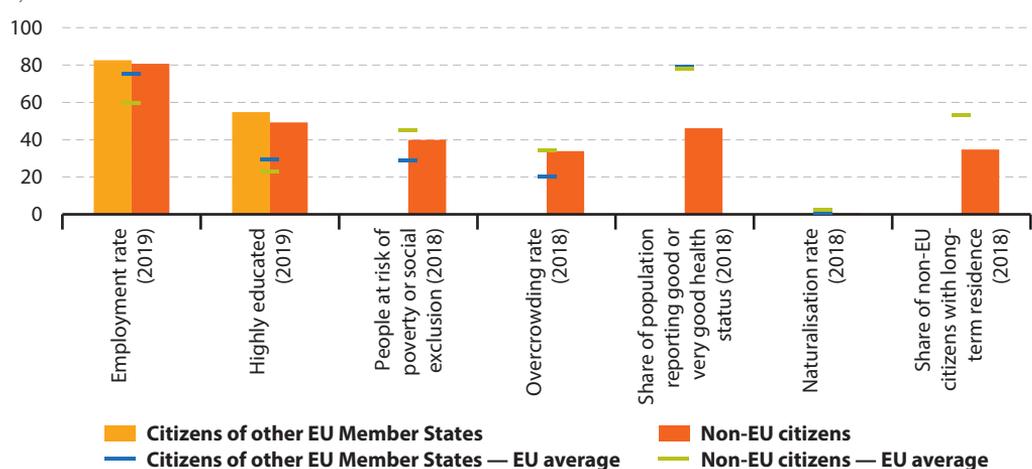
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

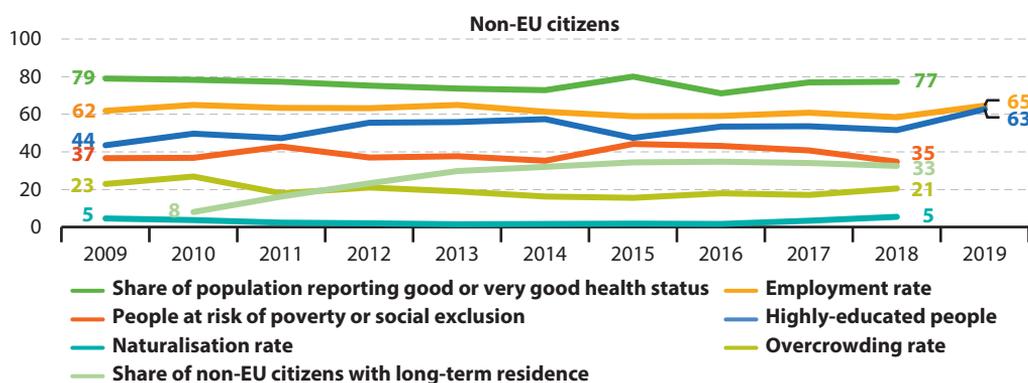
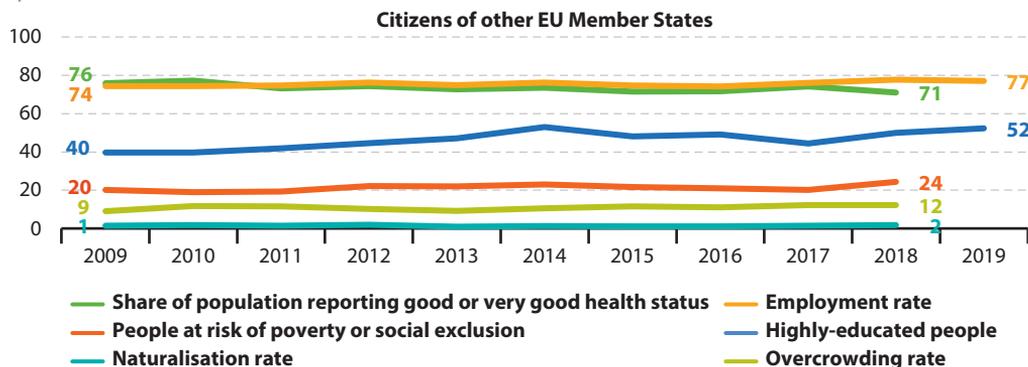


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Luxembourg

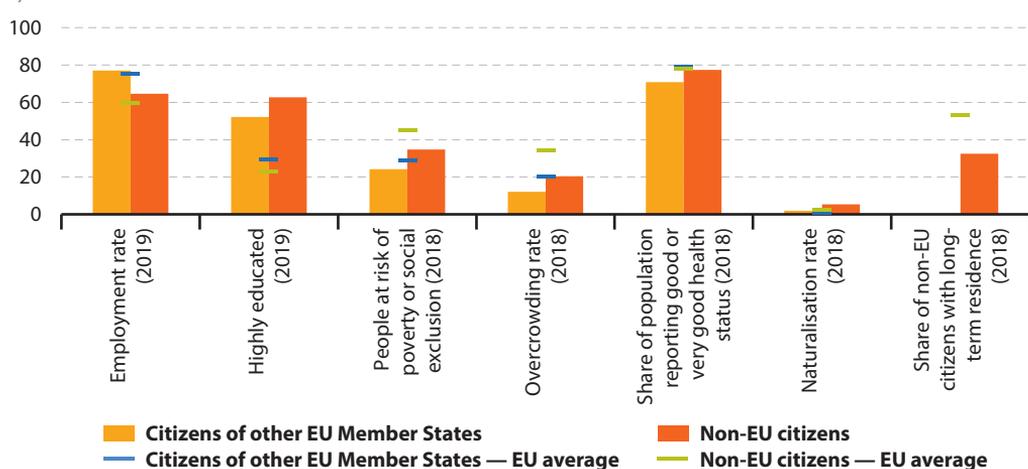
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

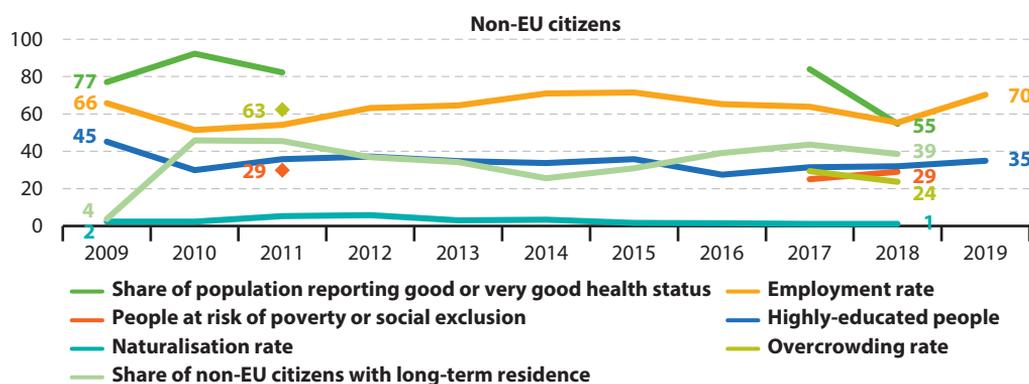
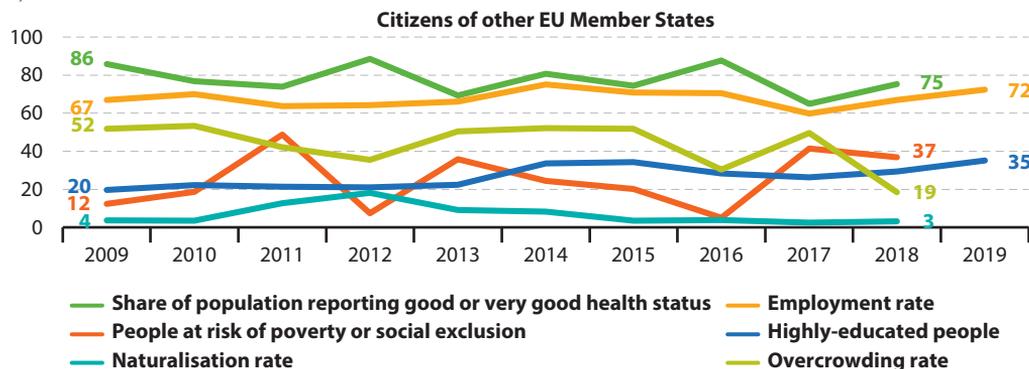


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Hungary

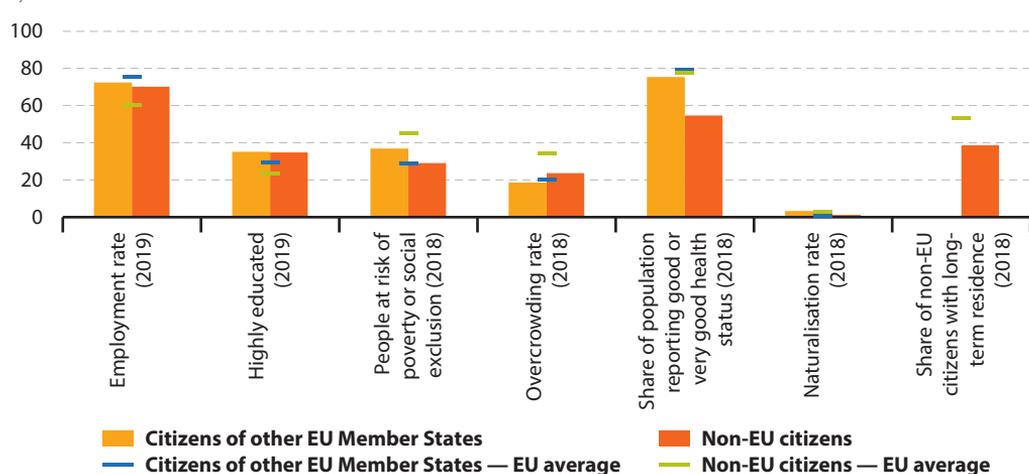
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

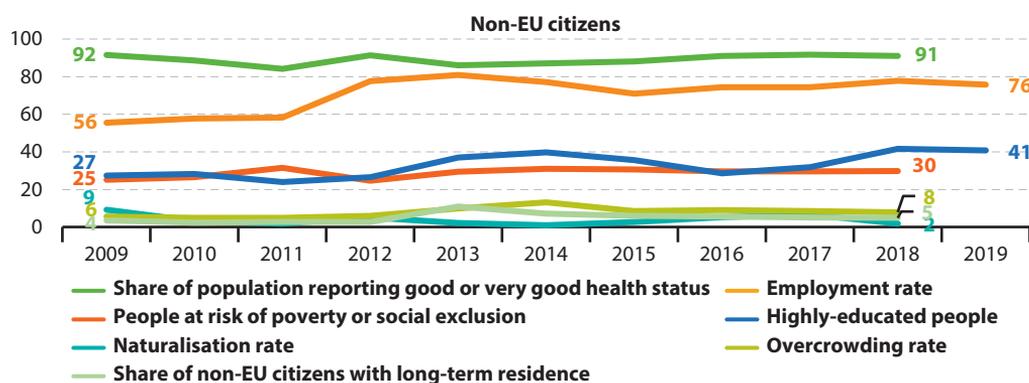
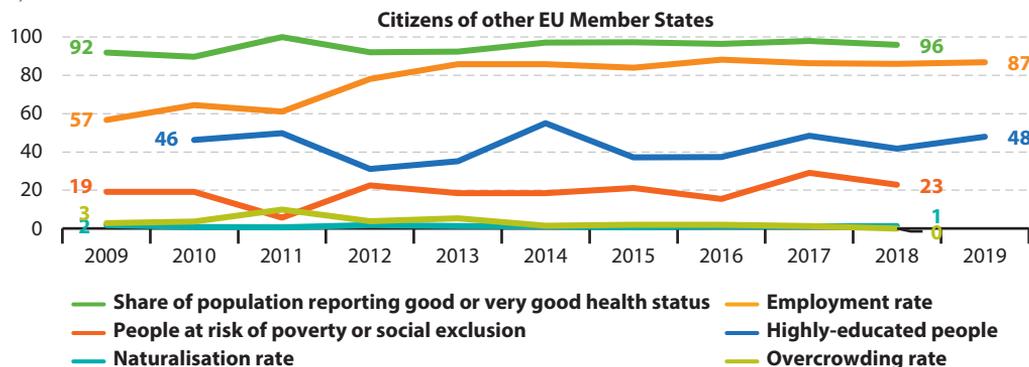


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Malta

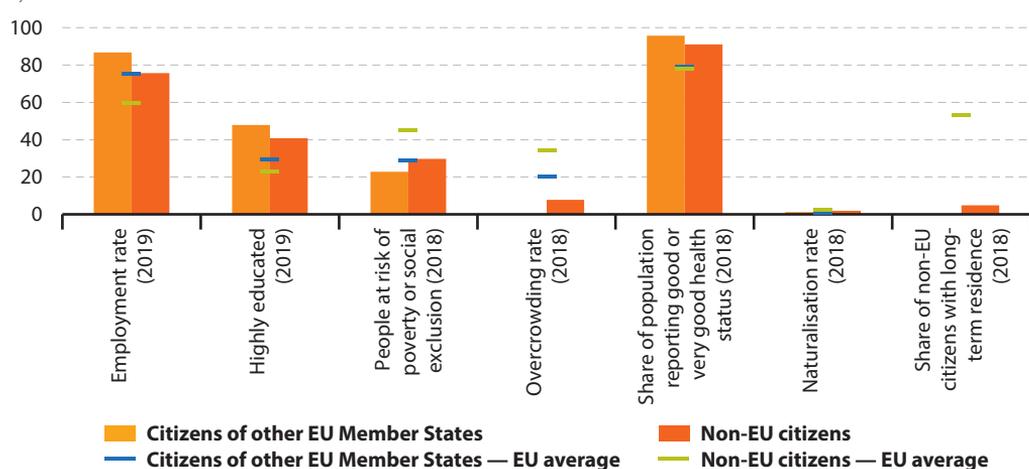
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

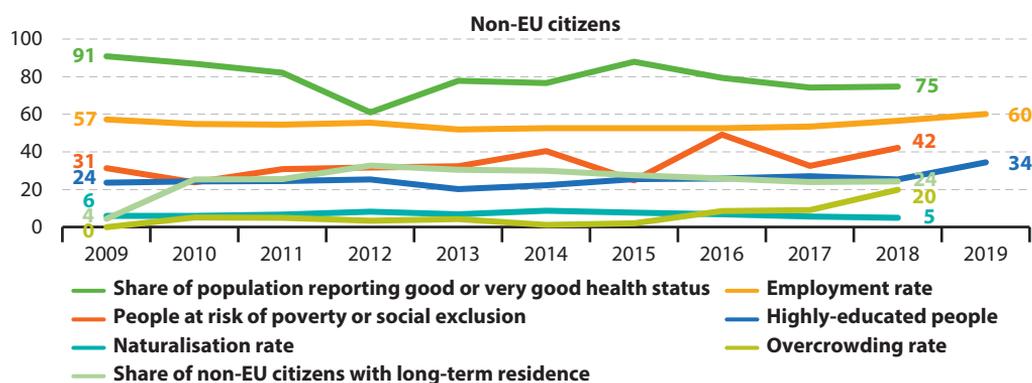
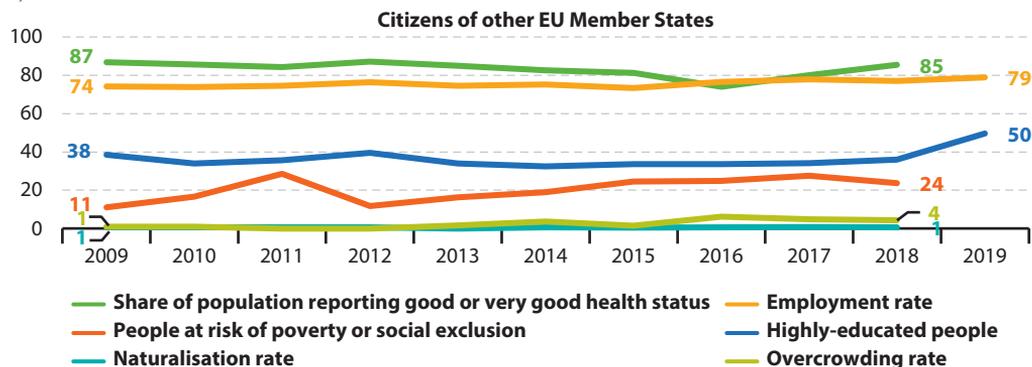


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Netherlands

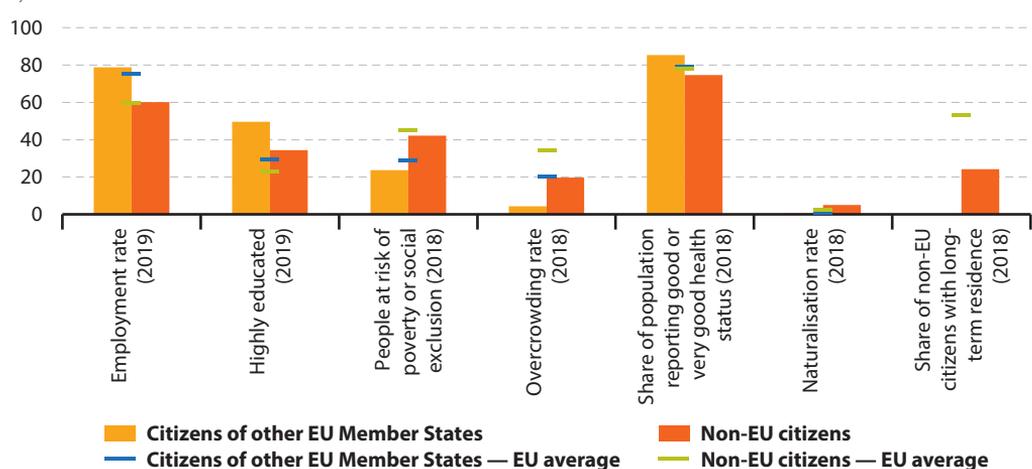
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

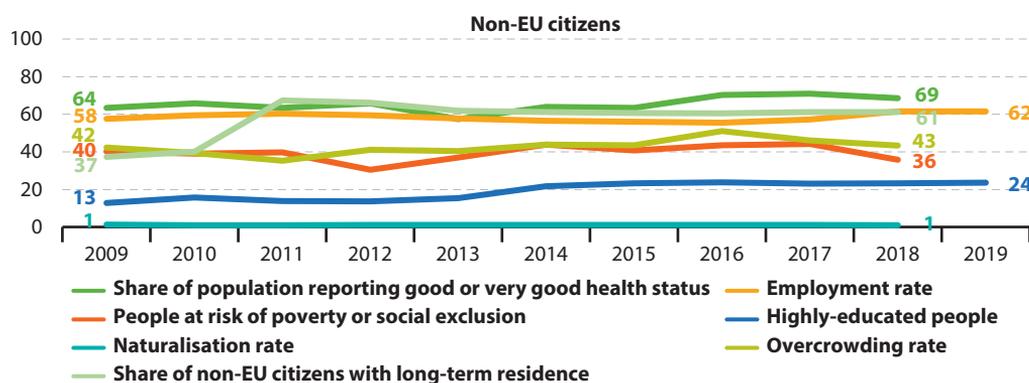
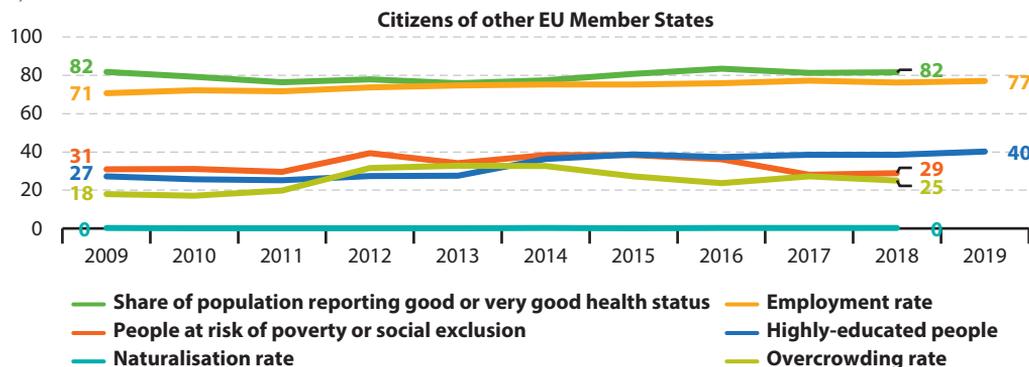


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Austria

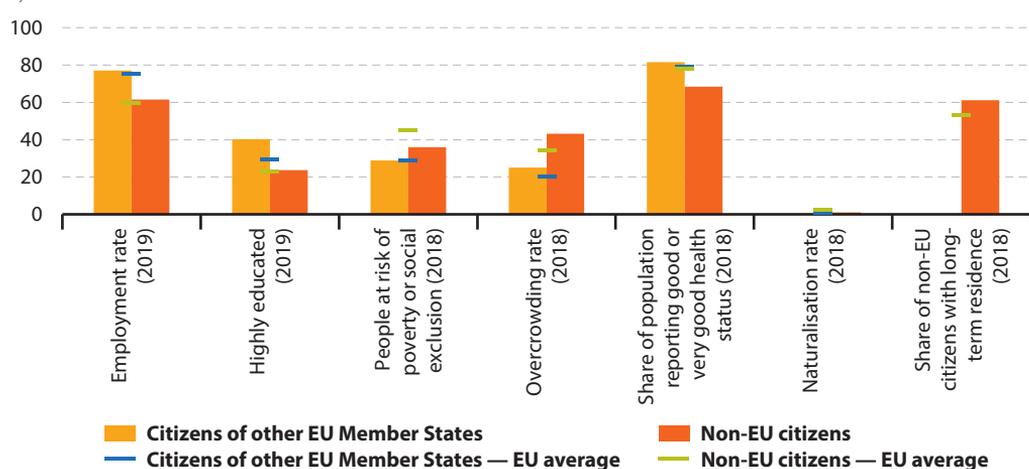
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

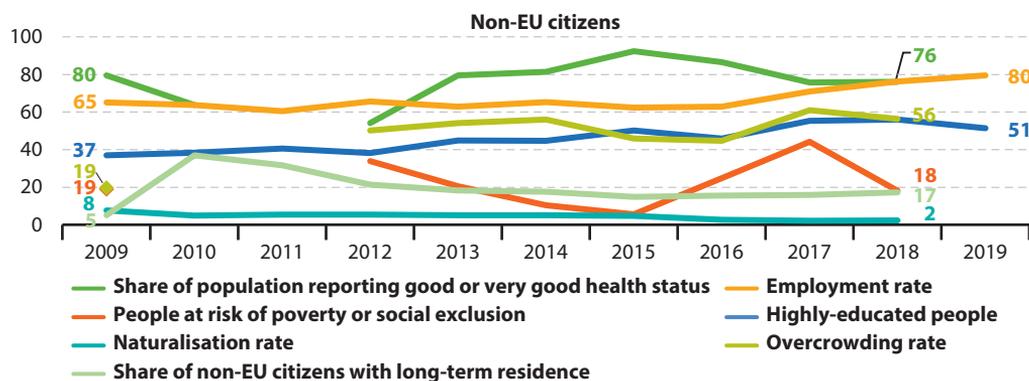
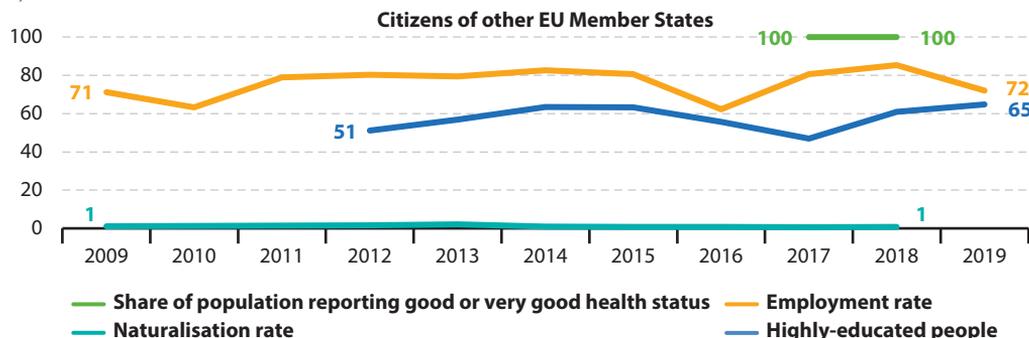


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Poland

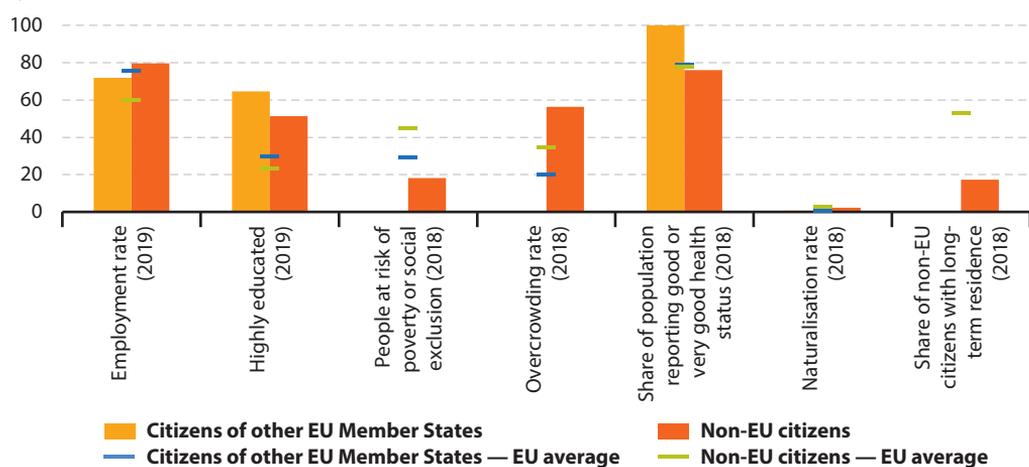
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

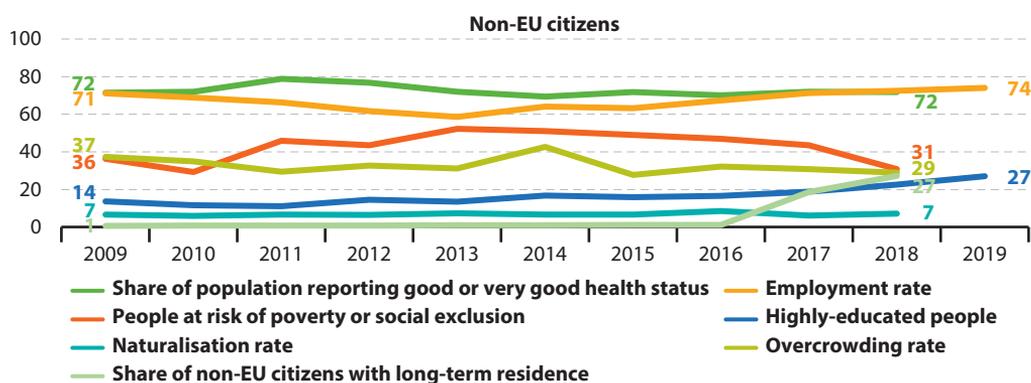
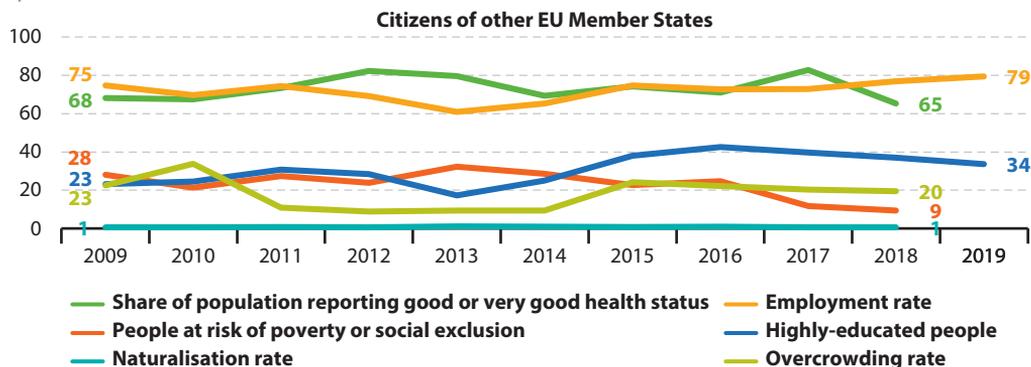


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Portugal

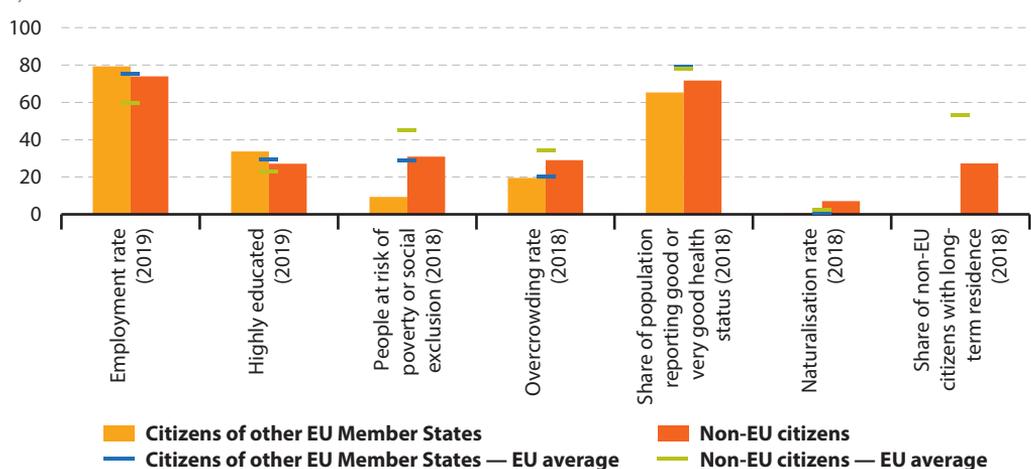
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

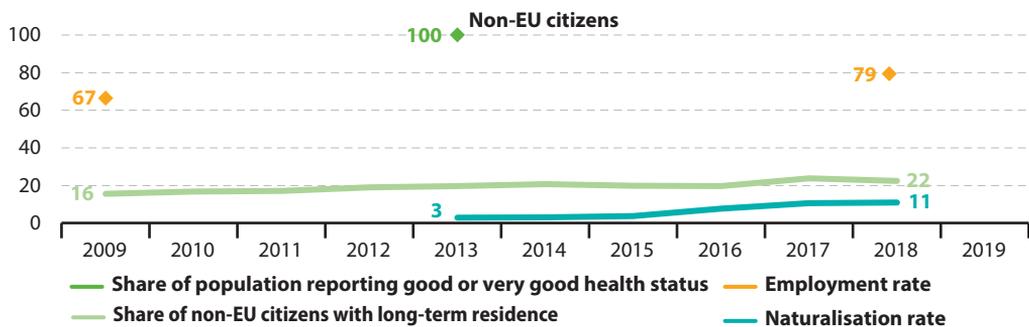
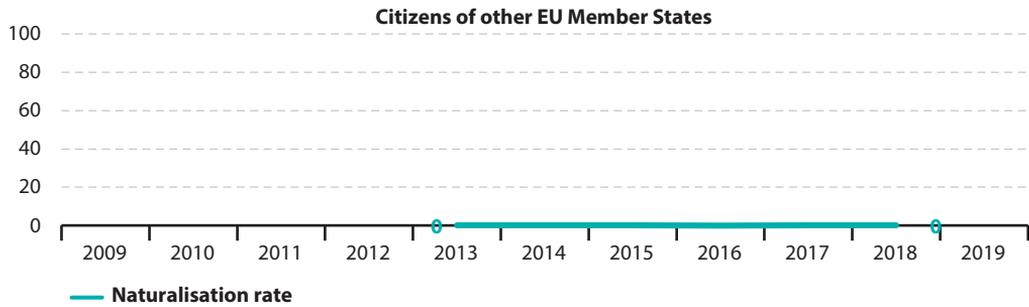


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Romania

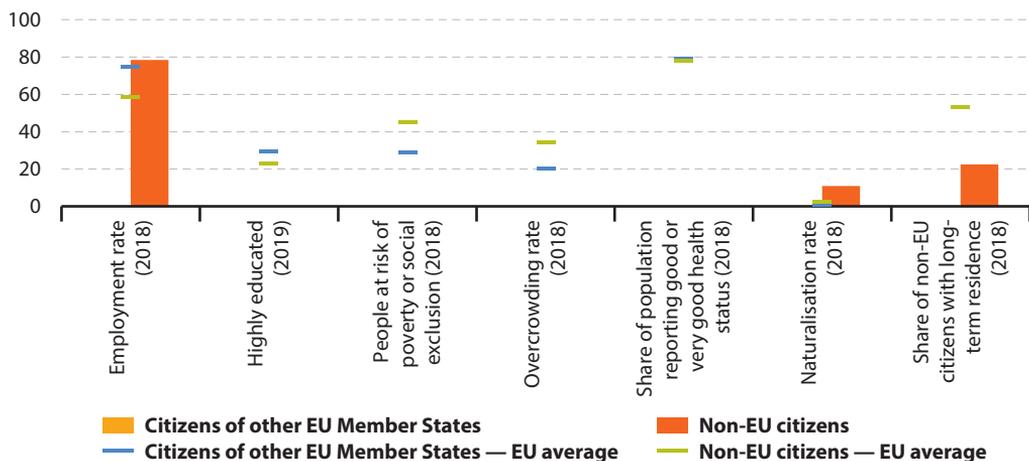
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

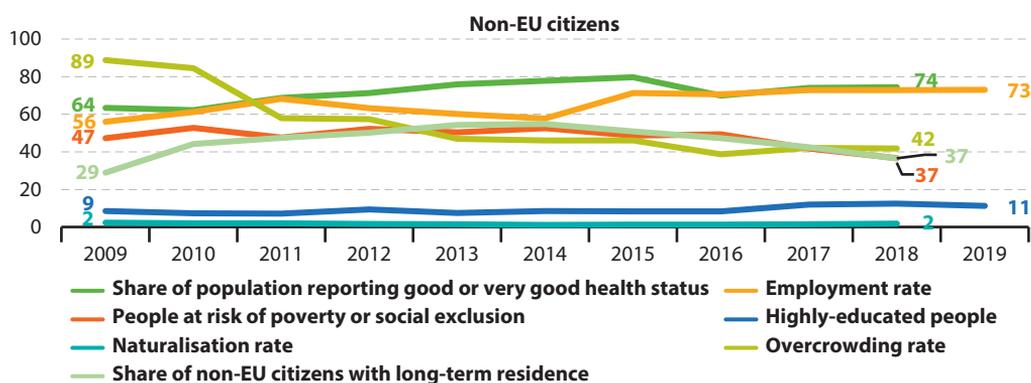
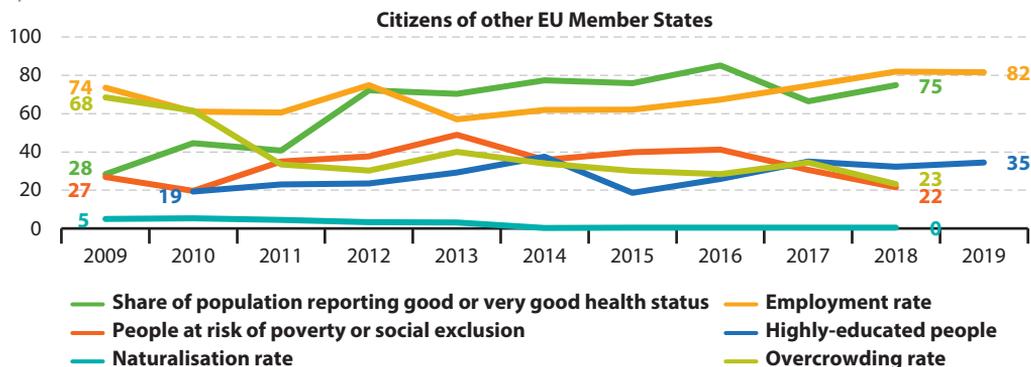


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Slovenia

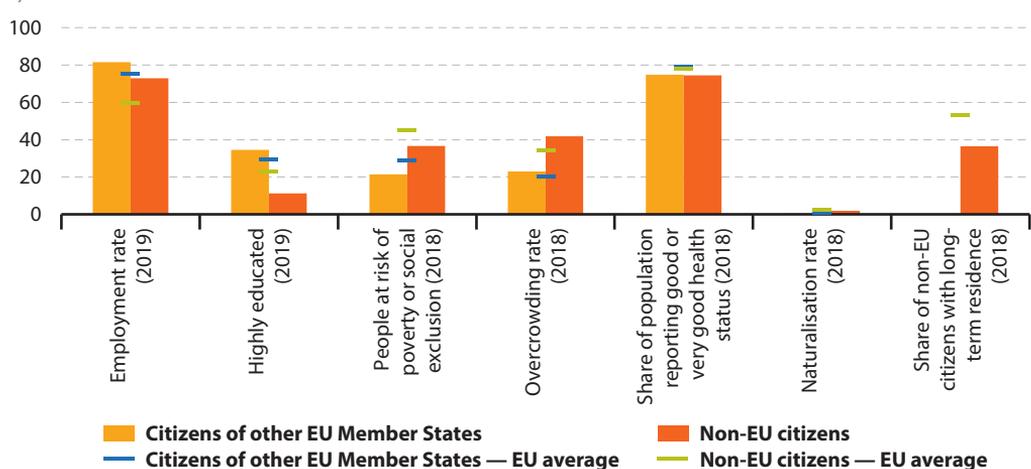
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

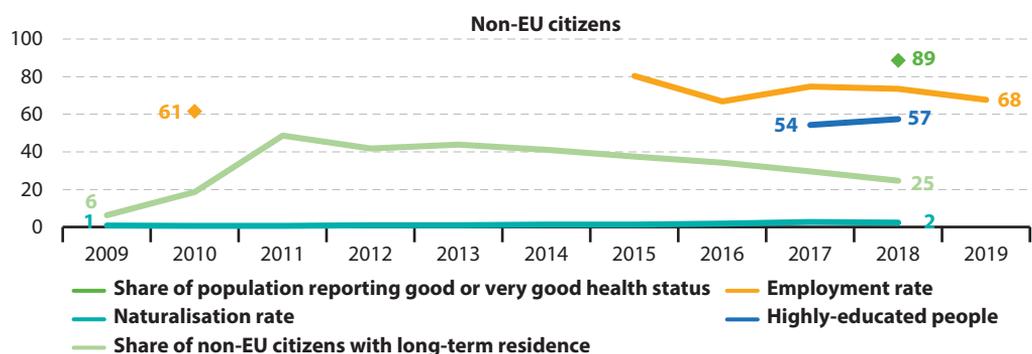
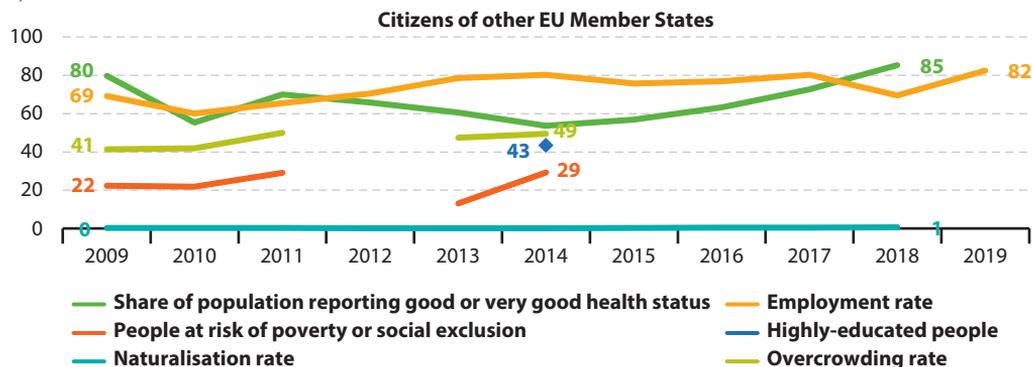


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Slovakia

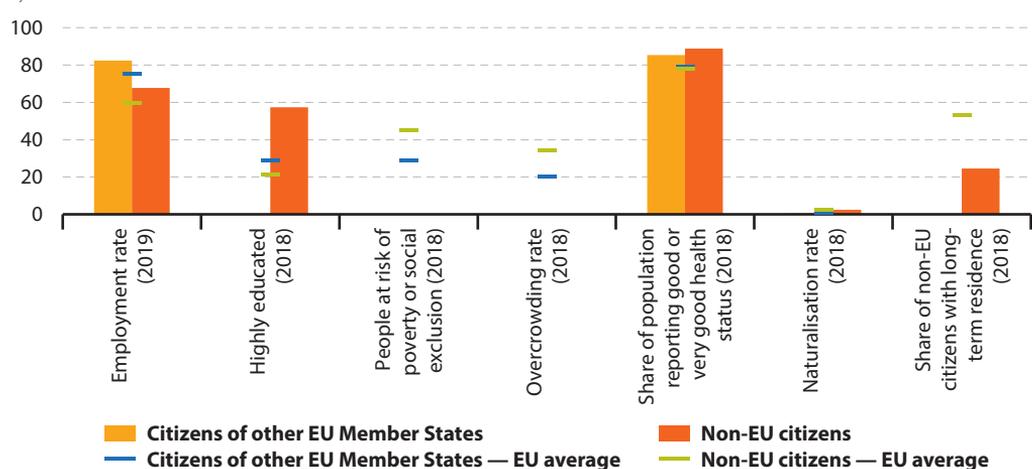
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

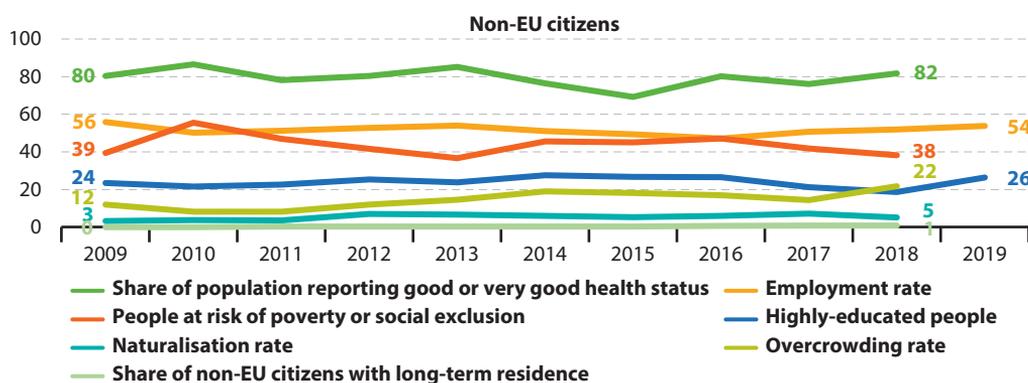
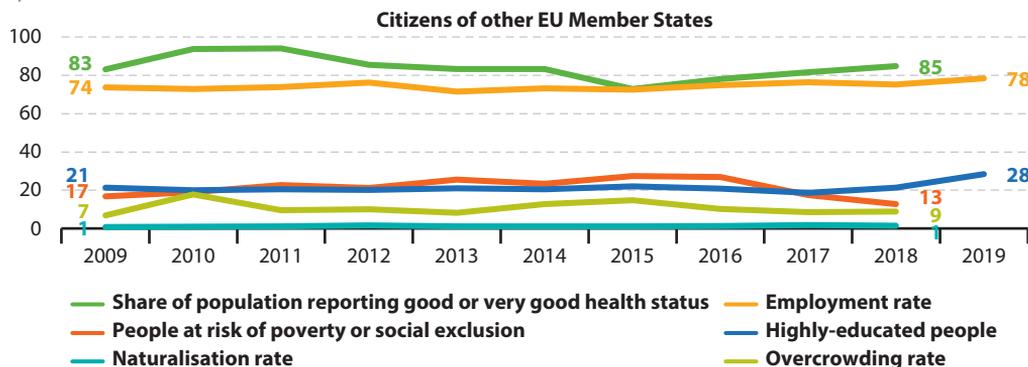


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Finland

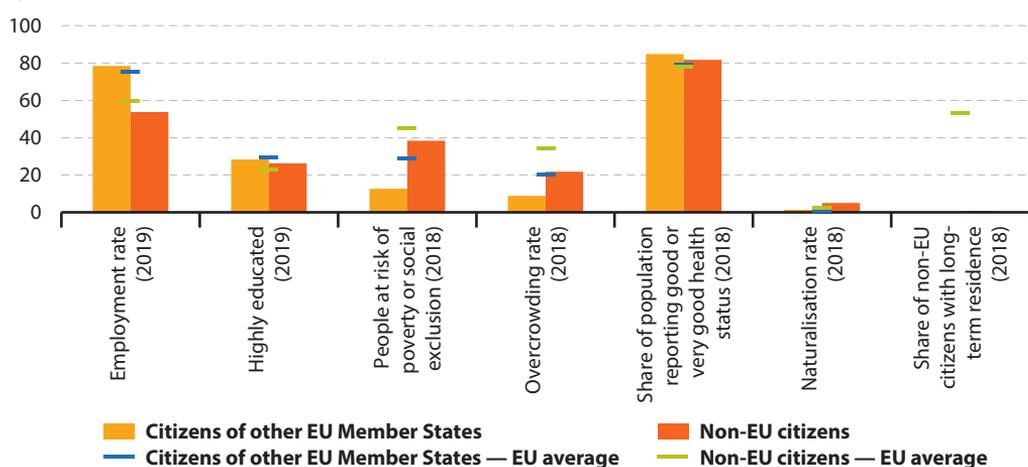
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)

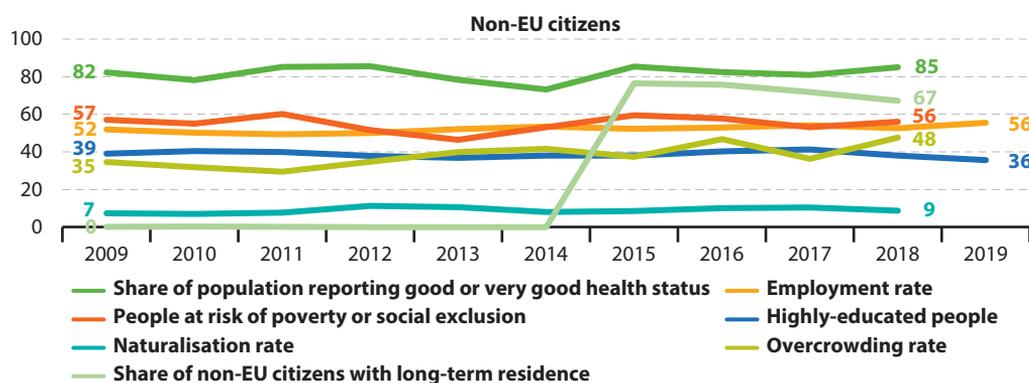
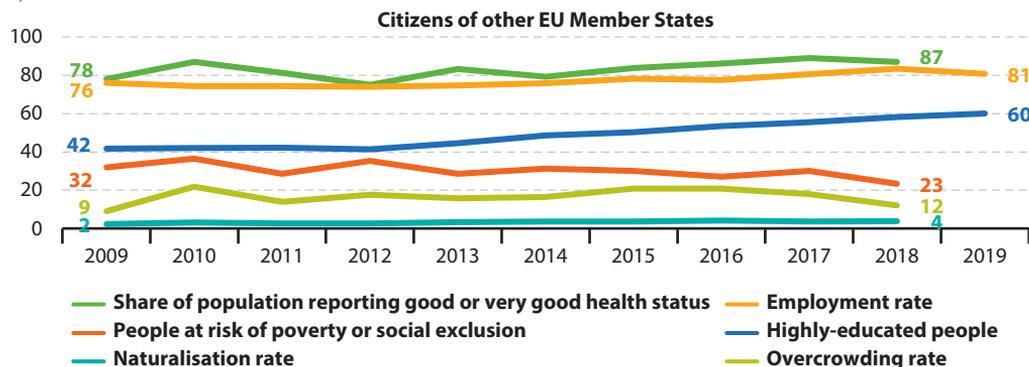


Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Sweden

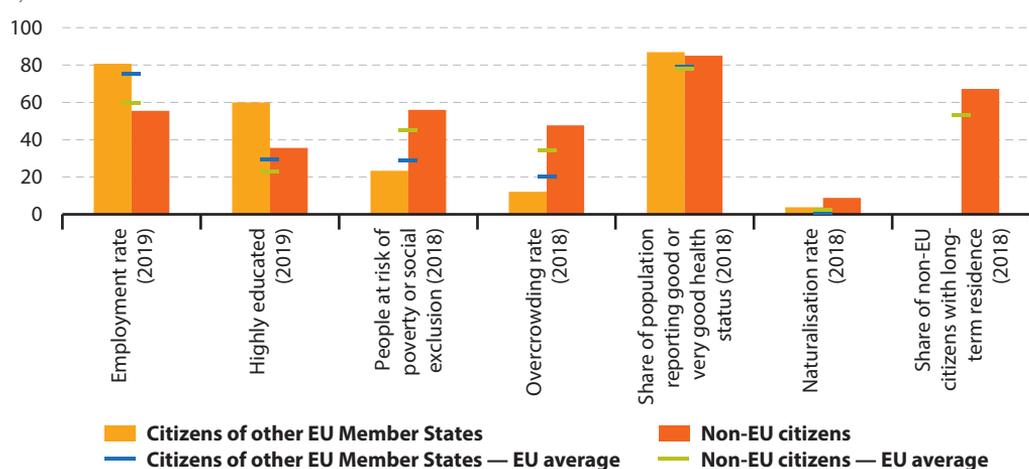
Time series, 2009-2019

(%)



Latest results compared with EU-27 averages

(%)



Source: Eurostat migrant integration database (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>)

Annex 2

Data coverage and direct links to the database

The majority of the data presented within this publication were extracted in September to November 2020.

The Eurostat website is updated daily with the latest and most comprehensive statistical information: therefore, it is likely that more recent data will have become available since the data was extracted for the production of this publication. It is possible to access the latest version of each data set through the hyperlinks that are provided as part of the source under the tables and graphs. The following links can also be used to obtain direct access to the most recent data.

The Eurostat cross-cutting migrant integration database:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database>

The entire Eurostat database:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database>

Where a code is not available, the data are not available as a standard table and were obtained in response to a special query (this is the case with some of the data presented in Chapter 3 concerning education).

Eurostat online databases contain a large amount of metadata that provide information on the status of particular values or data series. In order to improve the readability of this statistical book, only the most significant meta-information has been included under the tables and figures.

This publication generally presents information for the EU-27 (the aggregate for the 27 Member States of the EU), as well as the individual EU Member States. The order of the Member States in tables generally follows their order of protocol; in other words, the alphabetical order of the Member States' names in their respective original languages. In a number of the figures, the Member States are ranked according to the values of a particular indicator. The EU-27 aggregate is provided when information for all of the Member States is available, or if an estimate has been made for missing information. When available, information is also presented for the United Kingdom and EFTA countries. In the event that data for any of these non-member countries are not available, they have been excluded from the tables and figures presented.

Glossary

Glossary items and their definitions are listed in the order that they appear in this publication.

1. Migration and migrant population

Migration refers to the number of migrants, people changing their residence to or from a given area (usually a country) during a given time period (usually one year).

Immigration is the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country.

An **immigrant** is a person undertaking an immigration.

Emigration is the action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.

An **emigrant** is a person undertaking an emigration.

Non-nationals (foreign population or foreign citizens) are people who are not citizens of the country in which they currently reside, including persons of unknown citizenship and stateless persons.

Non-EU citizens (third-country nationals) are people who are not citizens of the EU Member States, including stateless persons.

National citizens (nationals) are citizens of the country in which they currently reside.

2. Employment

The **activity rate** is the percentage of economically active persons in relation to the comparable total population.

The **economically active population** comprises employed and unemployed persons.

The **employment rate** is the percentage of employed persons in relation to the comparable total population.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (in other words the economically active population). Contrary to activity and employment rates, the economically inactive population is not part of this ratio.

A **self-employed person** is the sole or joint owner of an unincorporated enterprise (one that has not been incorporated in other words formed into a legal unit) in which he/she works, unless they are also in paid employment which is their main activity (in that case, they are considered to be employees).

Temporary employment includes work under a fixed-term contract, as against permanent work where there is no end-date. A job may be considered temporary employment (and its holder a temporary employee) if both employer and employee agree that its end is decided by objective rules (usually written down in a work contract of limited duration).

Typical cases are: people in seasonal employment; people engaged first by an agency or employment exchange and then hired to a third party to do a specific task (unless there is a written work contract of unlimited duration); people with specific training contracts.

The distinction between full-time and **part-time employment** is generally based on a spontaneous response by the respondent. The main exceptions are the Netherlands and Iceland where a 35 hours threshold is applied, and Norway where persons working between 32 and 36 hours are asked whether this is a full- or part-time position.

The **degree of urbanisation** classifies local administrative units (LAUs) as cities, towns and suburbs or rural areas based on a combination of geographical contiguity and population density, measured by minimum population thresholds applied to 1 km² population grid cells; each LAU belongs exclusively to one of these three classes:

- cities (densely populated areas);
- towns and suburbs (intermediate density areas);
- rural areas (thinly populated areas).

3. Education

Data on **educational attainment** are classified according to ISCED 11 and presented for three aggregates:

- less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (ISCED levels 0-2);
- upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED levels 3 and 4);
- tertiary education (ISCED levels 5-8).

The **participation rate in adult learning** is expressed as the percentage of people who received education or training (formal or non-formal) during the four weeks preceding the labour force survey.

Early leavers from education and training are defined as people aged 18-24 years having attained at most a lower secondary level of educational attainment and who did not participate in further (formal or non-formal) education or training in the four weeks preceding the labour force survey.

The indicator **young people neither in employment nor in education and training**, abbreviated as NEET, corresponds to the percentage of the population of a given age group and sex who is not employed and not involved in further education or training.

4. Social inclusion

At risk of poverty or social exclusion, abbreviated as AROPE, refers to a person who is at risk of poverty and/or severely materially deprived and/or living in a household with a very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in more than one of the three categories. The AROPE rate, the share of the total population which is at risk of poverty or social exclusion, is the headline indicator to monitor the poverty target of the Europe 2020 strategy.

The **equivalised disposable income** is the total income of a household, after tax and other deductions, that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equalised adults; household members are equalised or made equivalent by weighting each according to their age, using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale.

This scale attributes a weight to all members of the household:

- 1.0 to the first adult;
- 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over;
- 0.3 to each child aged under 14.

The **equivalent size** is the sum of the weights of all the members of a given household.

The **at-risk-of-poverty rate** is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfers) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers.

This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison with to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.

The **in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate** refers to the percentage of persons in the total population who declared themselves to be at work (employed or self-employed) who are at-risk-of-poverty (in other words with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers)).

Material deprivation refers to a state of economic strain and strain with respect to the affordability of durable goods. This is defined as the enforced inability (rather than the choice not to do so) to:

- face unexpected expenses;
- afford paying for a one-week annual holiday away from home;
- afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day;
- keep (one's) home adequately warm;
- pay on time a mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments;
- purchase a range of durable goods such as
 - a washing machine,
 - a colour television,
 - a telephone, or
 - a car.

The **severe material deprivation rate** is defined as the proportion of the population that is unable to afford four or more of the above-mentioned items.

The indicator **persons living in households with very low work intensity** is defined as the number of persons living in a household where the members of working age worked less than 20 % of their total potential during the previous 12 months.

The **work intensity of a household** is the ratio of the total number of months that all working-age household members have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period.

A **working-age person** is a person aged 18-59 years, with the exclusion of students in the age group between 18 and 24 years.

A **property owner** is a person who possesses a title deed, independently of whether the house has been fully paid for or not.

The **overcrowding rate** is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household.

A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to:

- one room for the household;
- one room per couple in the household;
- one room for each single person aged 18 years or more;
- one room per pair of single people of the same gender between 12 and 17 years of age;
- one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category;
- one room per pair of children under 12 years of age.

The **housing cost overburden rate** is the percentage of the population living in households where total housing costs ('net' of housing allowances) represent more than 40 % of disposable income ('net' of housing allowances).

The concept of **self-perceived health** is surveyed through a question on how a person perceives his/her health in general, using one of the following answer categories: very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. It refers to health in general rather than the present (perhaps temporary) state of health and concerns physical, social and emotional functions and biomedical signs and symptoms.

Self-reported unmet needs concern a person's own assessment of whether he or she needed examination or treatment for a specific type of health care, but did not have it or did not seek it.

Medical care refers to individual healthcare services (medical examination or treatment excluding dental care) provided by or under direct supervision of medical doctors or equivalent professions according to national healthcare systems.

5. Active citizenship

The **naturalisation rate** is the ratio between the number of persons who acquired the citizenship of a country during a calendar year and the stock of foreign residents in the same country at the beginning of the year.

Long-term residence permits cover all residence permits granted to non-EU citizens (third-country nationals) valid for at least five years or more (including permanent residence permits). At EU level, the information presented concerns residence permits issued under the EU long-term permit directive adopted by the Council in 2003 (Council Directive 2003/109/EC) which stipulates that Member States shall grant long-term resident status and shall issue long-term residence permits to non-EU citizens (third-country nationals) who have resided legally and continuously within its territory for five years. Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom and EFTA countries are not bound by this directive whereas other Member States might have, in parallel, a national framework for granting long-term permits.

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Migrant integration statistics

2020 EDITION

Migrant integration statistics presents different aspects of European Union (EU) statistics on the integration of migrants. The successful integration of migrants into society in the host country is the key to maximising the opportunities of legal migration and making the most of the contributions that immigration can make to EU development. In this publication, migrant integration is measured in terms of employment, education, social inclusion, and active citizenship in the host country.

The analysis is based on statistics from the labour force survey, statistics on income and living conditions and Eurostat's migration statistics, and is presented for the European Union and its Member States, the United Kingdom as well as for the EFTA countries.

For more information

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>



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