

Migrant integration statistics - poverty and social exclusion

Statistics Explained

Data extracted on 22 September 2025.
Planned article update: June 2026.

Highlights

In 2024, 43.8% of non-EU citizens residing in the EU faced the risk of poverty or social exclusion, compared with 26.9% of EU citizens living in another EU country and 18.5% of nationals living in their own country.

In 2024, non-EU citizens had the highest shares across all situations contributing to the risk of poverty or social exclusion: 35.2% faced the risk of poverty, 15.0% experienced severe material and social deprivation, and 15.5% lived in households with very low work intensity.

In 2024, nationals were less likely to be at risk of poverty (14.1%) or to experience severe material and social deprivation (5.4%), while citizens of other EU countries had the lowest share living in households with very low work intensity (7.1%).

This article presents European statistics on people [at risk of poverty or social exclusion](#) by citizenship. The data presented in this article are from the [EU statistics on income and living conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#) and the analysis is done for the population aged 18 years and over.

This article forms part of an online publication on [migrant integration statistics](#).

The risk of poverty or social exclusion is not dependent strictly on a [household](#)'s level of income, as it may also reflect joblessness, low [work intensity](#), working status, or a range of other socio-economic characteristics. To calculate the number or share of people who are at risk of poverty or social exclusion 3 separate measures are combined and this covers those people who are in at least one of these 3 situations:

- people who are [at risk of poverty](#), in other words, with an equivalised disposable income that is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold;
- people who suffer from [severe material and social deprivation](#), in other words, those who cannot afford at least seven out of thirteen deprivation items (six related to the individual and seven related to the household) that are considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate quality of life;
- people (aged less than 65 years) [living in a household with very low work intensity](#), in other words, those living in households where adults worked for 20% or less of their total combined work-time potential during the previous twelve months.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Over 40% non-EU citizens in the EU are at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Figure 1 shows that, in the EU, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion was lower among nationals living in their own country than among foreign citizens over the period from 2020-2024.

However, the differences between nationals, other EU citizens, and non-EU citizens have narrowed: while the rate for nationals and other EU citizens decreased slightly between 2020 and 2024, the rate for non-EU citizens dropped more significantly.

In 2024, 43.8% of non-EU citizens residing in the EU faced the risk of poverty or social exclusion, compared with 26.9% of EU citizens living in another EU country and 18.5% of nationals living in their own country.

Figure 1 In 2024, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion varied between EU countries and different groups of citizenship, although with some common features (Figure 2).

In most EU countries, foreign citizens were more likely to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion than nationals. In 2024, 65.5% of non-EU citizens in Romania, 53.4% in Spain, and 50.7% in France were at risk. Lithuania was the only country where the share of non-EU citizens at risk of poverty or social exclusion was lower than that of nationals (20.1% vs. 26.6%).

In a few Central European countries, as well as in Malta and Portugal, the share of other EU citizens at risk of poverty or social exclusion was lower than that of nationals, with the largest difference of 7.2 [percentage points](#) (pp) observed in Latvia.

Figure 2

Non-EU citizen women had a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion

In the EU in 2024, men presented lower shares of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion than women in all citizenship categories analysed. The gender gap in the shares of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion was largest among non-EU citizens (4.1 pp) and smallest among EU citizens living in another EU country (2.2 pp) (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Older foreign citizens were more likely to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Figure 4 shows that, in 2024, non-EU citizens aged 16-29 and those aged 65 and over had the highest shares of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, at 44.2% and 53.8%, respectively. Citizens from other EU countries had lower shares than non-EU citizens but higher shares than nationals, with the elderly being most affected (33.8%). Nationals recorded the lowest shares across all age groups, with 21.6% for those aged 16 to 29, 18.4% for those aged 20 to 64, and 18.3% for those aged 65 and over.

Figure 4

Component indicators which contribute to an analysis of the risk of poverty or social exclusion

At-risk-of-poverty rate

In the EU in 2024, the [at-risk-of-poverty rate](#) was lower among nationals (14.1%) and higher among foreign citizens: 20.6% for citizens of other EU countries and 35.2% for non-EU citizens (Figure 5).

The same pattern was also observed in most EU countries with data available for all 3 groups, with some exceptions. In Latvia, Croatia, Estonia, Portugal, Poland, and Malta, citizens of other EU countries experienced lower rates than nationals and non-EU citizens. Whereas, in Italy, Slovenia, and Ireland, non-EU citizens had lower rates than citizens of other EU countries.

The greatest differences in the shares between the 3 groups were observed in France, Austria, Spain and Belgium.

Figure 5

Severe material and social deprivation rate

In 2024 in the EU, the [severe material and social deprivation](#) was higher among non-EU citizens (15.0%) than among citizens of other EU countries (8.8%) and nationals (5.4%) (Figure 6).

At country level and where data is available for comparison among the 3 citizenship groups, the severe material and social deprivation rate was generally highest among non-EU citizens. However, exceptions were noted in Italy and Czechia, where citizens of other EU countries experienced the highest rates, and in Malta and Poland, where nationals faced the highest rates.

On the other hand, nationals usually had the lowest rates of severe material and social deprivation, with exceptions in Latvia, Portugal, Malta, Estonia, Sweden, Poland, Croatia, and Slovenia.

The most significant differences in the shares between the 3 groups were observed in Greece, Belgium, and France.

Figure 6

The share of people in households with very low work intensity

In 2024 in the EU, 15.5% of non-EU citizens were living in [households with very low work intensity](#). This percentage was considerably lower among nationals (7.5%) and citizens of other EU countries (7.1%) (Figure 7).

The highest shares of non-EU citizens living in households with very low work intensity were recorded in Belgium (23.9%) and Germany (23.7%), and lowest in Poland (1.5%) and Portugal (2.1%). Among nationals, the highest shares were recorded in Denmark (12.2%) and Belgium (11.5%), with the lowest in Slovenia (3.8%) and Romania (3.9%). For citizens of other EU countries, Belgium (11.7%) and Finland (10.3%) recorded the highest shares, and lowest in Poland (0.0%) and Cyprus (1.2%).

Among the EU countries with data available for all 3 groups, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, and Poland recorded a higher share of nationals living in households with very low work intensity in 2024 than both citizens of other EU countries and non-EU citizens.

The largest differences in the shares among the 3 citizenship groups were observed in Germany, Sweden and France.

Figure 7

Source data for graphs

The data displayed in these visualisations are taken directly from the [Eurostat online database](#) for the reference year(s) mentioned in the visualisations. The accompanying text is from 22 September 2025 and reflects the data situation at that time.

Information on data reliability, series breaks, flags, and differing definitions can be consulted in the online datasets.

Data sources

The data used in this article are derived from the EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC). EU-SILC are collected annually and are the main source of statistics that measure income and living conditions in Europe; it is also the main source of information used to link different aspects relating to the quality of life of households and individuals.

The reference population for the information presented in this article is all private households and their current members residing in the territory of an EU Member State (or a non-member country) at the time of data collection; people living in collective households are generally excluded from the target population. The data for the EU are population-weighted averages of national data. The reference period for individuals' characteristics is 2024. The statistics presented cover the EU as a whole, its individual Member States, one [EFTA](#) country (Norway), as well as the [candidate countries](#) Serbia and Türkiye.

Context

The headline target (EU2030 target) on poverty and social inclusion of the [European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan](#) is to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 15 million by 2030. Progress towards this target is monitored through the AROPE rate, published by Eurostat.

In November 2020, an [Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021–2027](#) (COM(2016) 377 final) was adopted with the purpose of fostering social cohesion and building inclusive societies for all. Inclusion for all is about ensuring that all policies are accessible to and work for everyone, including migrants and EU citizens with migrant background. This plan includes actions in four sectoral areas (education and training, employment and skills, health and housing) as well as actions supporting effective integration and inclusion in all sectoral areas at the EU, EU country and regional level, with a specific attention paid to young persons.

In April 2024, the European Parliament adopted the [Pact on Migration and Asylum](#), followed by the Council in May 2024. The Pact includes important provisions on integration and provides a comprehensive approach that delivers a common European response to migration. It allows the EU to manage migration in a fair and sustainable way, ensuring solidarity between countries while also providing certainty and clarity for people arriving in the EU and protecting their fundamental rights. The Pact on Migration and Asylum will ensure that countries share the effort responsibly, showing solidarity with the ones that protect our external borders and with those facing particular migratory pressure, while preventing irregular migration to the EU. The Pact also gives the EU and its countries the tools to react rapidly in situations of crisis, when countries are faced with large numbers of arrivals or when a third-country or non-State entity tries to instrumentalise migrants in order to destabilise our Union.

More information on the policies and legislation in force in this area can be found in an [introductory article on migrant integration statistics](#).

Explore further

Other articles

- [All articles on migration and asylum](#)
- [Living conditions in Europe – poverty and social exclusion](#)

Online publications

- [Living conditions in Europe](#)
- [Migrant integration statistics - facts and figures](#)

Methodology

- [EU statistics on income and living conditions \(EU-SILC\) methodology](#)
- [EU statistics on income and living conditions \(EU-SILC\) methodology - people at risk of poverty or social exclusion](#)

Database

- [Migrant integration \(mii\)](#), see:

Social inclusion (mii_soinc)

Income distribution and monetary poverty (mii_ip)

People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (mii_pe)

Living condition (mii_lc)

Material deprivation (mii_md)

- [Income and living conditions - detailed datasets \(ilc\)](#)

Thematic section

- [Migrant integration](#)
- [Income and living conditions](#)

Publications

- [All publications on migrant integration](#)
- [All publications on managed migration](#)
- [All publications on income and living conditions](#)
- [Key figures on European living conditions – 2025 edition](#)

Methodology

- [Income and living conditions \(ilc\) \(ESMS metadata file – ilc_sieusilc\)](#)
- [Income and living conditions – methodology](#)
- [Income and living conditions - information on data](#)
- [Measuring material deprivation in the EU – Indicators for the whole population and child-specific indicators](#)
- [Migrant integration statistics – methodology](#)

External links

- [Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021–2027](#)
- [Pact on Migration and Asylum](#)
- [European Commission – Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs \(DG HOME\)](#) , see:
 - [Migrant integration](#)
 - [Migrant integration hub](#)
 - [Statistics on migration to Europe](#)
- [European Migration Network \(EMN\)](#)
- [OECD – Migration](#) , see:
 - [OECD – International Migration Outlook](#)
 - [Indicators of immigrant integration 2023 - Settling in](#)
- [European Commission — Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion — Indicators' Sub-Group of the Social Protection Committee](#)