

Young people - migration and socioeconomic situation

Statistics Explained

Data extracted in October and November 2018.

Planned article update: November 2019.

Member States of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) have traditionally been a destination for [migrants](#), whether from elsewhere within the EU or from elsewhere in the world. The flow of migrants has led to a range of skills and talents introduced into local economies, while also increasing cultural diversity.

This article presents information on the current socioeconomic status of young persons with an analysis according to their country of birth: the article presents information for young people who are native-born and for those who are foreign-born, with the latter analysed in more detail between those born in other EU Member States (in other words, EU-born except the reporting Member State) and those born outside the EU (in other words, non-EU-born). The indicators presented are based on existing Zaragoza indicators¹ on social inclusion together with some additional indicators on education, employment and social inclusion. The age coverage of nearly all indicators is 15-29 years, with an exception for the indicator on early leavers from education and training where the standard of 18-24 years is applied.

Education

[Education](#) has the potential to increase [employment](#) opportunities and social inclusion for individuals, through the acquisition of basic skills and common values shared within society.

Young people not in employment, education or training

The indicator of [young people not in employment, education or training](#) corresponds to the proportion of the population aged 15-29 years who were not employed and not involved in further education or training. Between 2007 and 2013, the proportion of all young people (aged 15-29 years) not in employment, education or training in the [EU-28](#) increased from 13.2 % to reach 15.9 %. Subsequently it declined by a similar amount to reach 13.4 % in 2017.

The various groups shown in Figure 1 all recorded increases in the proportion of young people who were not in employment, education or training between 2007 (or 2008) and 2013. In [percentage point](#) terms, the largest increases were observed for young people born outside of the EU, where the proportion of those not in employment, education or training increased from 21.3 % in 2007 to 26.9 % in 2013. The smallest increase was observed for young native-born, as their proportion rose from 12.2 % in 2008 to 15.0 % in 2013.

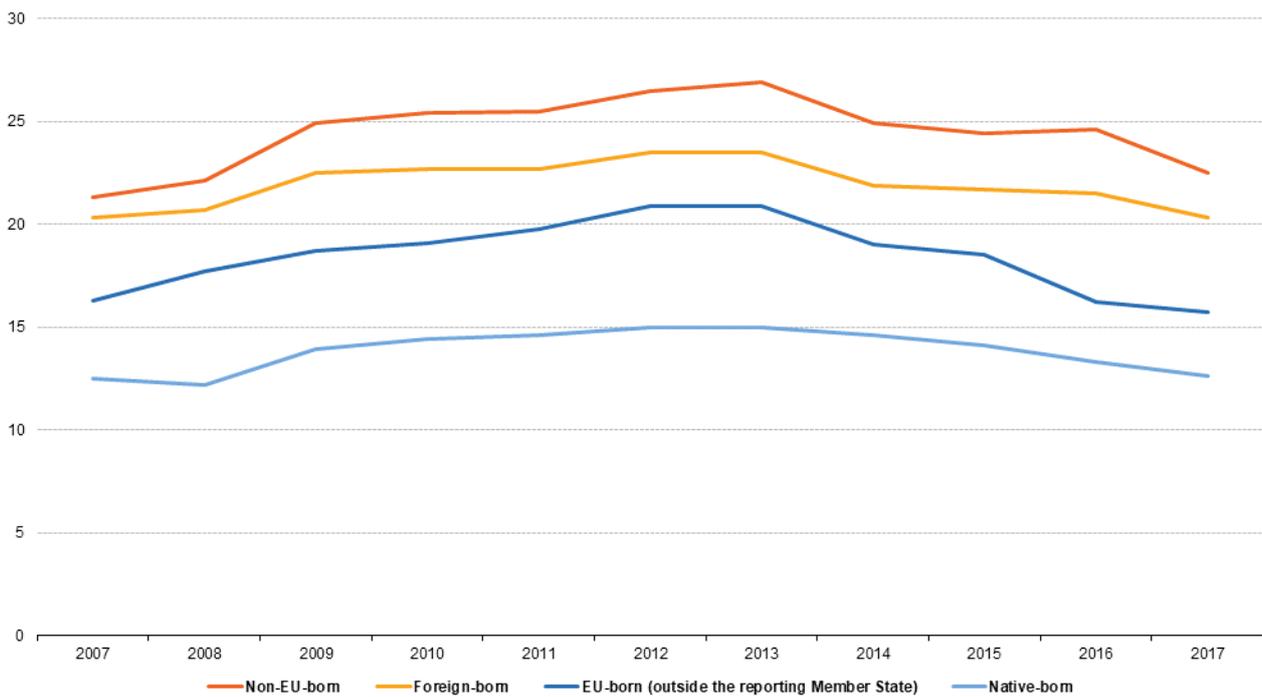
Between 2013 and 2017, all groups recorded decreases, with the exception of a slight increase for young non-EU born between 2015 and 2016. The decline was strongest for young people born in other EU Member States, down from a peak of 20.9 % in 2013 to 15.7 % in 2017. As such, a smaller proportion of young people born in other EU Member States were not in employment, education or training in 2017 than in 2007 (down 0.6

¹A set of common indicators agreed by EU Member States in the Zaragoza Declaration in 2010.

percentage points), whereas for young native-born the rate was almost the same (a difference of 0.1 percentage points) in both years and for young non-EU-born the proportion was 1.2 percentage points higher at the end of the period under consideration.

Throughout the period observed a higher proportion of young migrants were not in employment, education or training than was the case for young native-born people. Furthermore, a consistently higher proportion of young migrants born outside the EU were not in employment, education or training than those born in other EU Member States. In 2017, the differences between these groups were 3.1 percentage points between the proportions for young native-born and young people born in other EU Member States and 6.8 percentage points between the proportions for young people born in other EU Member States and those born outside the EU.

Young people (aged 15-29 years) not in employment, education or training, EU-28, 2007-2017 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_28)



Figure 1: Young people (aged 15-29 years) not in employment, education or training, EU-28, 2007-2017(%)Source: Eurostat (edat_lfse_28)

Considering the young foreign-born population as a whole, the highest shares who were not in employment, education or training in 2017 were found in Greece (34.1 %) and Italy (33.5 %). By contrast, Denmark, the United Kingdom (both 12.7 %), Czechia (12.5 %), Sweden (11.9 %), Hungary (10.9 %), the Netherlands (10.2 %) and Luxembourg (9.5 %) observed the lowest shares of young foreign-born who were not in employment, education or training (subject to data availability — see Table 1).

Young people (aged 15-29 years) not in employment, education or training, 2017

(%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which:	
			EU-born (outside the reporting Member State)	non-EU-born
EU-28	12.6	20.3	15.7	22.5
Belgium	11.0	21.7	16.7	25.5
Bulgaria	18.9	.	.	.
Czechia (*)	9.9	12.5	12.0	13.2
Denmark	8.5	12.7	11.4	13.5
Germany	6.3	19.7	14.6	21.9
Estonia	11.0	.	.	.
Ireland	12.6	14.4	15.4	12.7
Greece	20.5	34.1	25.1	35.9
Spain	14.5	26.0	27.1	25.6
France	13.0	24.3	15.0	26.4
Croatia (*)	17.4	28.2	20.8	31.2
Italy	22.8	33.5	34.0	33.3
Cyprus	17.5	17.9	16.1	19.3
Latvia (*)	13.4	28.7	.	31.4
Lithuania	10.2	.	.	.
Luxembourg	5.0	9.5	7.5	15.2
Hungary (*)	13.3	10.9	.	.
Malta	7.9	18.2	.	24.0
Netherlands	5.4	10.2	7.4	11.4
Austria	6.3	17.5	11.9	21.2
Poland (*)	12.8	14.5	.	15.9
Portugal	10.3	14.6	17.0	13.8
Romania	17.8	.	.	.
Slovenia (*)	8.7	18.7	.	18.2
Slovakia	16.1	.	.	.
Finland (*)	10.7	15.0	12.9	15.8
Sweden	5.6	11.9	8.1	12.7
United Kingdom	11.1	12.7	9.8	15.5

(*) Non-EU-born: low reliability.

(*) Foreign-born: low reliability.

(*) 2015.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State): low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_ifse_28)

eurostat 

Table 1: Young people (aged 15-29 years) not in employment, education or training, 2017(%) Source: Eurostat (edat_ifse_28)

Early leavers from education and training

Early leavers from education and training are defined as people aged 18-24 years having attained at most lower secondary education and not involved in further education or training. Table 2 shows that in 2017 the proportion of young foreign-born people in this situation was much higher than for young native-born both for the EU-28 as a whole as well as for the vast majority of the EU Member States. For the EU-28, in 2017 nearly one fifth (9.6 %) of young native-born were early leavers, while for young foreign-born the share was twice as high (19.3 %). Among the 18 Member States for which data are available there were only four — Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom — where the share of early leavers was lower for young foreign-born than it was for young native-born. The largest differences were recorded in Italy and Spain: the share of early leavers among young foreign-born people in Italy was 18.1 percentage points higher than the share among young people born in Italy, while in Spain the difference was 16.3 percentage points. Germany, Austria, Cyprus and Greece also reported differences of more than 10.0 percentage points.

Early leavers from education and training among persons aged 18-24 years, 2017

(%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which:	
			EU-born (outside the reporting Member State)	non-EU-born
EU-28	9.6	19.3	19.2	19.3
Belgium	7.9	16.4	15.9	16.7
Bulgaria	12.8	.	.	.
Czechia (*)	6.7	9.5	7.9	11.0
Denmark (*)	8.8	9.3	.	11.8
Germany	8.1	23.1	25.2	21.8
Estonia	10.9	.	.	.
Ireland (*)	5.3	4.0	5.1	.
Greece (*)	5.4	16.9	20.0	16.0
Spain	15.6	31.9	38.3	30.0
France	8.3	15.5	16.7	15.2
Croatia (*)	3.1	.	.	.
Italy	12.0	30.1	27.7	30.9
Cyprus (*)	5.7	17.9	17.0	18.6
Latvia	8.6	.	.	.
Lithuania	5.4	.	.	.
Luxembourg (*)	6.8	8.2	6.4	.
Hungary	12.5	.	.	.
Malta (*)	17.8	16.3	.	.
Netherlands (*)	7.1	6.6	5.4	7.1
Austria (*)	5.3	18.4	12.9	22.0
Poland	5.0	.	.	.
Portugal	12.5	13.9	.	12.0
Romania	18.1	.	.	.
Slovenia	4.2	.	.	.
Slovakia	9.3	.	.	.
Finland (*)	7.9	15.2	.	.
Sweden	6.2	15.5	10.4	16.5
United Kingdom	10.8	9.5	13.1	6.6

(*) Foreign-born: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State): low reliability.

(*) Native-born: low reliability.

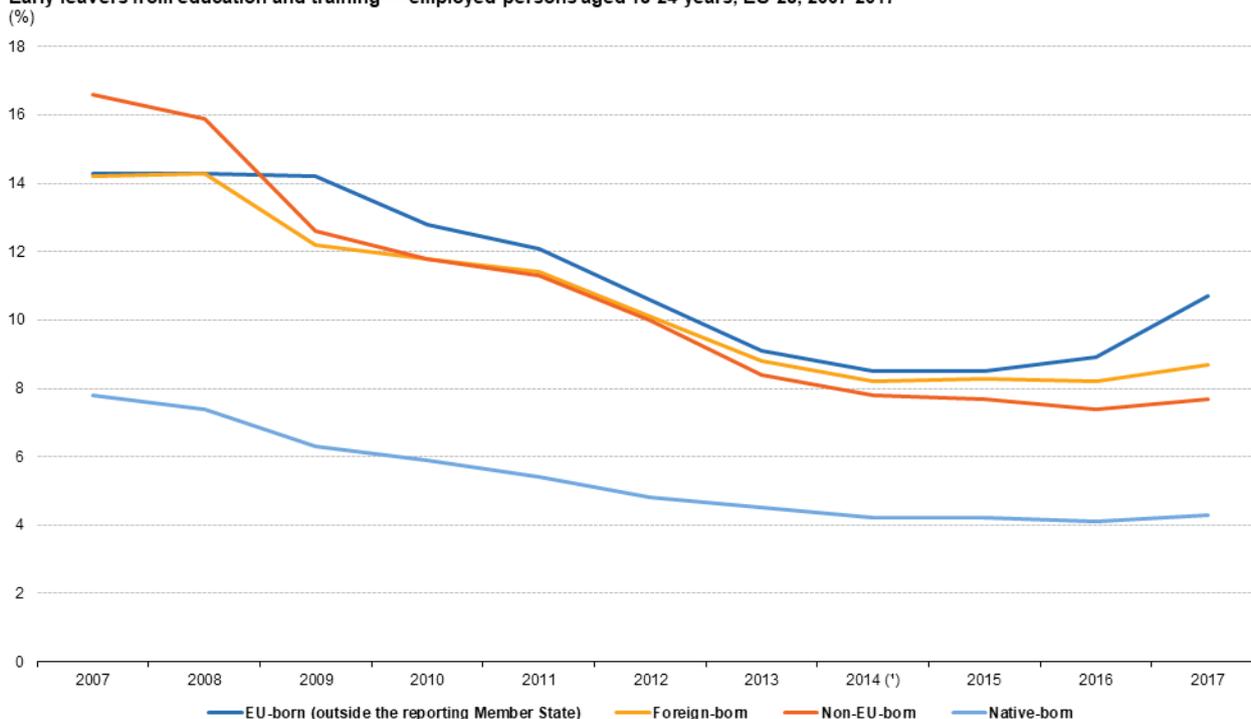
Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_02)

eurostat 

Table 2: Early leavers from education and training among persons aged 18-24 years, 2017(%)Source: Eurostat (edat_lfse_02)

In the EU-28, the proportion of early leavers from education and training who were employed decreased between 2007 and 2017 for all groups of young people, regardless of their place of birth — see Figure 2 — although slight increases were recorded between 2016 and 2017. Between 2007 and 2015 the largest decrease in percentage point terms was for non-EU-born young people. The largest increase in 2017 in the proportion of employed early leavers was clearly recorded for young people born in other EU Member States.

Early leavers from education and training — employed persons aged 18-24 years, EU-28, 2007-2017



(*) Break in series.

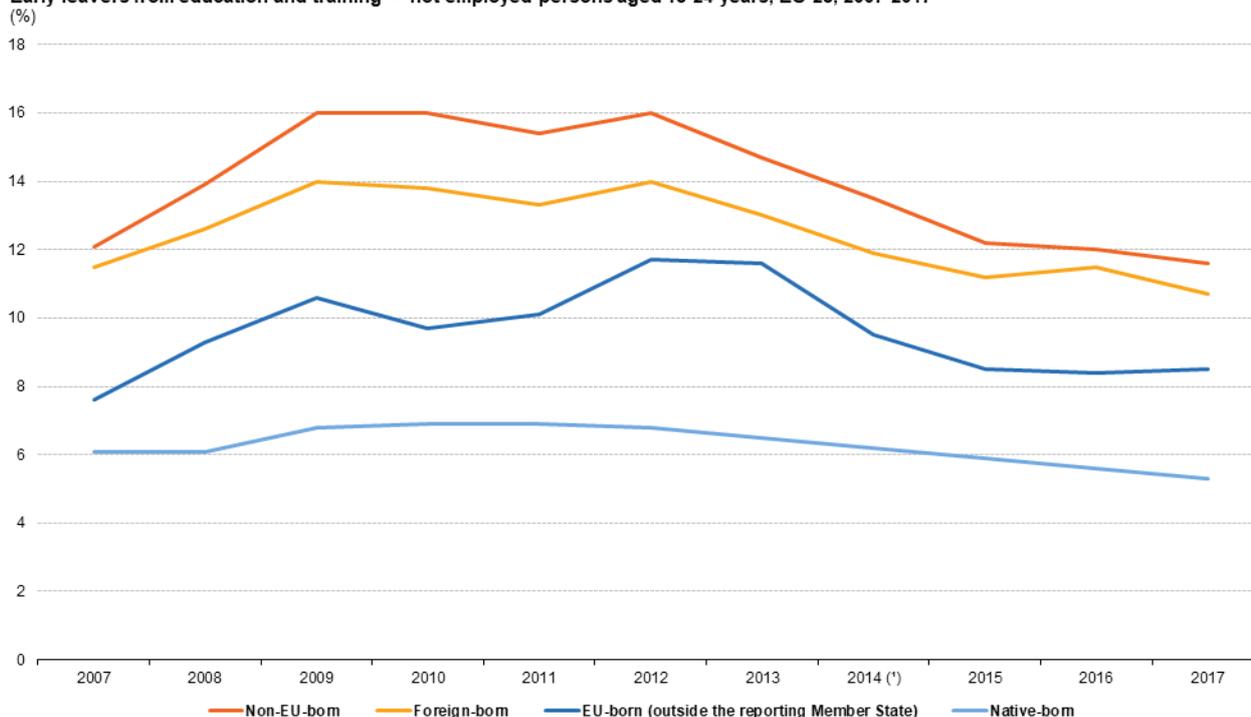
Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_02)



Figure 2: Early leavers from education and training — employed persons aged 18-24 years, EU-28, 2007-2017(%)Source: Eurostat (edat_lfse_02)

The proportion of early leavers from education and training who were not employed (therefore either unemployed or economically inactive) followed a different development to that observed among early leavers who were employed (compare the developments in Figures 2 and 3). Initially the proportion increased for all groups of young people, most notably for young foreign-born: the share of not employed early leavers increased between 2007 and 2009 and remained high until 2012 or 2013. Thereafter the share declined, returning by 2016 to a level similar to that observed in 2007, an decreasing further in 2017 to 10.7. By contrast, the share of not employed early leavers increased only between 2007 and 2011 and then subsequently declined.

Early leavers from education and training — not employed persons aged 18-24 years, EU-28, 2007-2017



(*) Break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_02)

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Figure 3: Early leavers from education and training — not employed persons aged 18-24 years, EU-28, 2007-2017 (%) Source: Eurostat (edat_lfse_02)

Employment

Youth employment rate

In 2017, for the EU-28 as a whole, the [employment rate](#) of young foreign-born women (aged 15-29 years) was lower (42.8 %) than for young native-born women (46.7 %). The employment rate of young women born outside the EU was just 36.9 % in contrast to a 54.5 % rate observed for young women born in other EU Member States; as such, the employment rate for the latter group was even higher than that for young native-born women.

For young men a similar pattern was observed, with the highest employment rate for migrants born in other EU Member States (64.1 %) and the lowest rate for those born outside of the EU (48.0 %), with the rate for young native-born men (51.9 %) between these two rates. One difference however was that the overall employment rate for all young foreign-born men (53.1 %) was higher than the rate for young native-born men, whereas the reverse was observed for young women.

Employment rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), 2017

(%)

	Native-born		Foreign-born		Of which:			
	Young men	Young women	Young men	Young women	EU-born (outside the reporting Member State)		non-EU-born	
					Young men	Young women	Young men	Young women
EU-28	51.9	46.7	53.1	42.8	64.1	54.5	48.0	36.9
Belgium	43.5	40.4	44.9	34.3	55.9	46.9	36.4	25.3
Bulgaria	47.7	36.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czechia	55.8	41.3	68.8	50.8	75.0	63.3	62.2	32.0
Denmark	62.0	62.4	62.9	52.6	69.2	62.9	59.1	46.2
Germany	61.3	58.9	54.5	46.8	72.9	56.8	47.1	41.8
Estonia (*)	63.0	51.9	73.5	64.8	.	.	82.6	59.3
Ireland	51.7	50.8	58.6	52.0	62.1	58.1	53.0	42.3
Greece (*)	32.5	24.5	50.1	30.0	44.2	29.8	51.2	30.0
Spain	36.4	34.8	43.6	37.9	51.5	43.4	41.1	36.2
France	47.4	42.2	41.6	31.7	42.0	51.6	41.5	27.4
Croatia (*)	44.5	36.8	53.3	34.8	48.7	31.5	55.3	35.9
Italy	32.6	25.6	48.5	28.2	42.2	32.6	50.6	26.4
Cyprus	45.4	47.2	50.7	50.9	60.9	48.6	43.0	52.8
Latvia (*)	56.3	49.9	73.9	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	51.7	45.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Luxembourg	41.7	43.1	57.1	49.8	56.5	51.8	59.2	44.5
Hungary	52.8	40.3	51.0	53.7	69.1	55.2	.	.
Malta	67.2	61.5	55.0	67.6	52.3	70.2	56.5	65.3
Netherlands	70.1	71.3	60.5	51.1	68.8	63.6	57.3	45.2
Austria	65.0	62.9	56.4	50.1	63.3	60.4	52.4	42.0
Poland (*)	54.9	42.7	58.9	54.1	.	.	62.8	54.0
Portugal	43.7	41.6	54.0	51.4	51.9	50.1	54.6	51.9
Romania	48.4	37.9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia (*)	55.0	46.9	58.5	46.1	49.6	.	60.0	46.2
Slovakia	52.9	36.9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Finland	54.8	53.7	55.0	39.5	54.5	50.2	55.1	35.3
Sweden	59.3	62.0	52.2	42.0	57.1	54.7	51.2	39.2
United Kingdom	65.0	63.0	63.3	52.7	74.8	63.1	52.5	43.0

(*) Foreign-born, young women: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State): low reliability.

(*) Foreign-born: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State), young women: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State), young men: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: yth_empl_020)

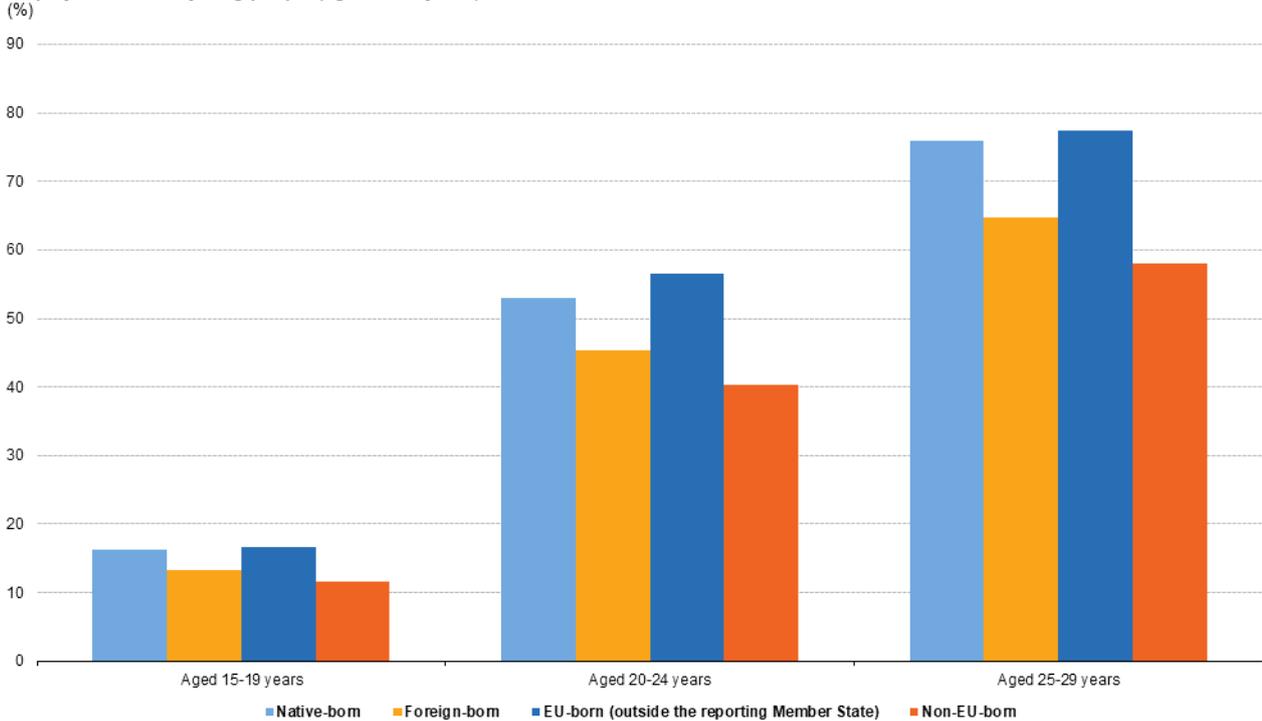
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Table 3: Employment rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), 2017(%) Source: Eurostat (yth_empl_020)

Across the EU Member States, the highest employment rates in 2017 for young foreign-born men were found in Latvia (73.9 %; low reliability), Estonia (73.5 %) and Czechia (68.8 %), while the lowest rates were recorded in Belgium (44.9 %), Spain (43.6 %) and France (41.6 %). The highest employment rates for young foreign-born women were observed in Malta (67.6 %) and Estonia (64.8 %) and the lowest in Croatia (34.8 %; low reliability), Belgium (34.3 %), France (31.7 %), Greece (30.0 %) and Italy (28.2 %).

Considering age, in 2017 people across the EU-28 aged 25-29 years had the highest employment rates among all young people, regardless of their place of birth. In all three age groups of young people (see Figure 4), the highest employment rate was for migrants born in other EU Member States and the lowest for migrants born outside the EU.

Employment rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), EU-28, 2017



Source: Eurostat (online data code: yth_empl_020)

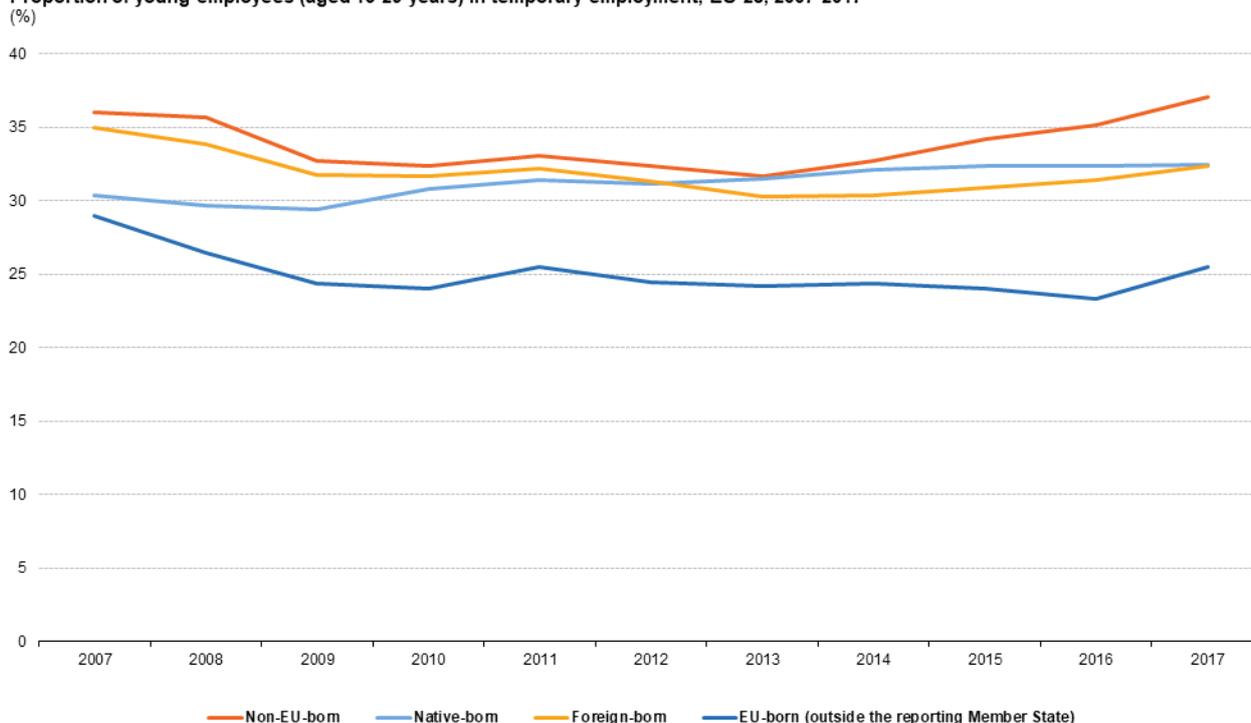
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Figure 4: Employment rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), EU-28, 2017(%)Source: Eurostat (yth_empl_020)

Part-time and temporary employment of young people

Temporary and part-time employment can be considered either as an opportunity for labour market participation or as a trap into underemployment. Figure 5 indicates that among all young employees (aged 15-29 years) in the EU-28, those non-EU-born consistently had the highest rates of temporary employment between 2007 and 2017, followed by young native-born. Migrants born in other EU Member States had the lowest rates of temporary employment between 2007 and 2017. While this basic pattern was maintained throughout the period shown in Figure 5, the differences between observed subpopulations with respect to their share of temporary employment varied over time. At the beginning of the period (in 2007), the share of temporary employment among employees native-born (30.4 %) was above that of migrants from other EU Member States (29.0 %), a difference of 1.4 percentage points; this gap widened over the next 10 years to peak at 9.1 percentage points in 2016 and stood at 7.0 percentage points in 2017. By contrast, the difference in temporary employment rates between young native-born and non-EU-born narrowed from 5.6 percentage points in 2007 to almost nothing in 2013 before expanding again to reach 4.6 percentage points in 2017.

Proportion of young employees (aged 15-29 years) in temporary employment, EU-28, 2007-2017



Source: Eurostat (online data code: yth_empl_050)



Figure 5: Proportion of young employees (aged 15-29 years) in temporary employment, EU-28, 2007-2017(%)Source: Eurostat (yth_empl_050)

In 2017, the EU Member States with the highest rates of temporary employment among the native-born employees were Spain (57.9 %), Portugal (51.5 %), Slovenia (51.3 %) and Poland (50.5 %), while the lowest rates were recorded in Latvia (4.3 %), Lithuania (3.9 %) and Romania (2.5 %). In the Member States with low rates of temporary employment among the young native-born employees, temporary employment rates among young foreign-born were often below the reliability threshold to be presented (see Table 4). Among those Member States for which data are available, many of the same Member States who had reported high rates of temporary employment for young native-born also reported high rates for their foreign-born peers: the highest temporary employment rate among young foreign-born was 69.2 %, observed in Poland, with Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands also observing rates above 50.0 % for this subpopulation.

Proportion of young employees (aged 15-29 years) in temporary employment, EU-28, 2017

(%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which:	
			EU-born (outside the reporting Member State)	non-EU-born
EU-28	32.5	32.4	25.5	37.1
Belgium	29.1	28.2	21.8	36.1
Bulgaria	7.8	.	.	.
Czechia (*)	20.7	21.3	23.3	16.0
Denmark	31.6	27.2	27.5	27.0
Germany	37.3	35.3	32.6	37.1
Estonia	6.9	.	.	.
Ireland	22.5	14.5	11.7	20.3
Greece (*)	20.6	22.4	29.8	21.1
Spain	57.9	55.7	49.1	58.2
France	39.3	39.7	34.1	41.5
Croatia (*)	48.1	45.7	61.6	40.2
Italy	47.2	41.7	41.8	41.7
Cyprus	22.9	40.5	15.7	62.3
Latvia	4.3	.	.	.
Lithuania	3.9	.	.	.
Luxembourg	23.8	25.6	22.5	35.0
Hungary	12.9	.	.	.
Malta	9.6	.	.	.
Netherlands	46.2	51.8	42.2	57.1
Austria	24.6	20.4	21.5	19.3
Poland	50.5	69.2	.	69.7
Portugal	51.5	58.9	49.0	62.3
Romania	2.5	.	.	.
Slovenia	51.3	48.1	.	48.6
Slovakia	15.3	.	.	.
Finland (*)	35.4	31.7	29.8	32.5
Sweden	37.7	45.8	38.0	47.8
United Kingdom	9.7	12.6	11.9	13.7

(*) Non-EU-born: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State): low reliability.

(*) Foreign-born: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: yth_empl_050)

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Table 4: Proportion of young employees (aged 15-29 years) in temporary employment, EU-28, 2017(%)Source: Eurostat (yth_empl_050)

In contrast to temporary employment, part-time employment in the EU-28 increased among young employed people from 2007 (19.0 %) to 2015 (23.8 %), where it remained approximately stable in 2016 (23.8 %) and 2017 (23.6 %). In 2017, young migrants born outside the EU recorded the highest shares of part-time employment (30.0 %), ahead of young native-born (23.1 %) and young migrants born in other EU Member States (22.9 %).

Comparing the shares in 2017 with 2007, the largest increase in part-time employment across the EU-28 was observed for young employed migrants born outside the EU (up 7.1 percentage points), followed by young migrants born in the other EU Member States (up 6.6 percentage points), while the smallest increase was for the young native-born population (up 4.5 percentage points).

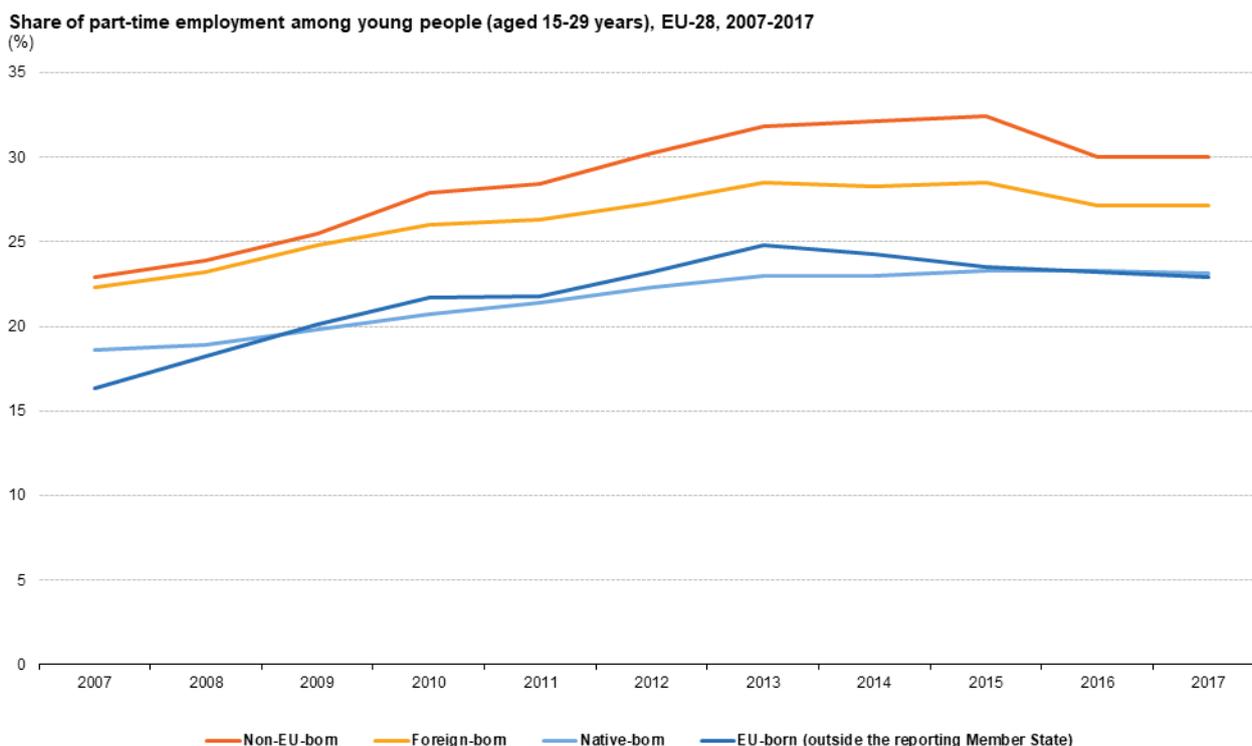


Figure 6: Share of part-time employment among young people (aged 15-29 years), EU-28, 2007-2017(%)Source: Eurostat (yth_empl_060)

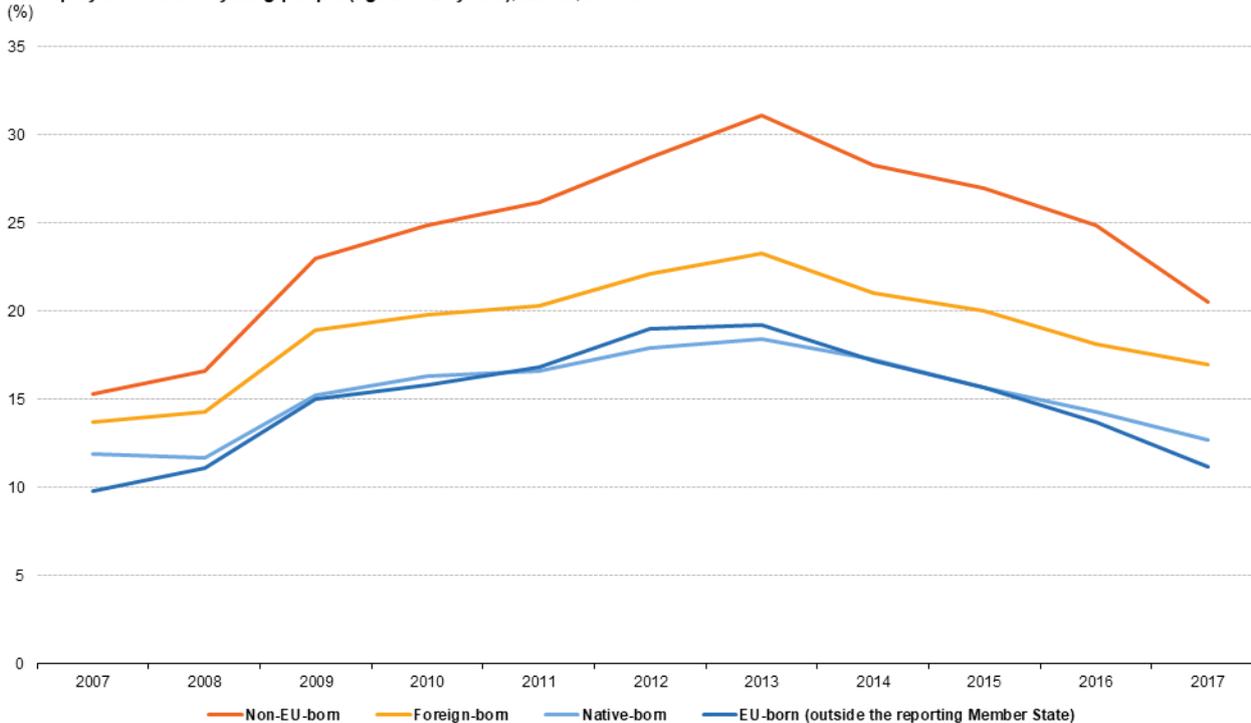
Unemployment rate among young people

Labour market disadvantages for some young migrants are also visible when [unemployment rates](#) are analysed. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the unemployment rate only concerns those young people who are already in the labour market: particularly among the youngest age group (those aged 15-19 years), many are still studying in school or higher education.

During the global financial and economic crisis and subsequent sovereign debt crisis, unemployment rates for young people (aged 15-29 years) increased in the EU-28, peaking in 2013 before subsequently declining. For all young people together, the unemployment rate in the EU-28 rose from 12.0 % in 2007 to a peak of 18.9 % in 2013 before falling back to 13.2 % in 2017. As such, the rate in 2017 was 1.2 percentage points higher than it had been in 2007.

Looking at the observed subpopulations, the EU-28 unemployment rate for young non-EU-born people was higher than for other young people throughout the period shown in Figure 7, while the rates for young native-born and young migrants born in other EU Member States were broadly similar to each other. Not only were the rates higher for young migrants born outside the EU, the unemployment rate for this subpopulation grew more rapidly between 2007 and 2013 (up 15.8 percentage points) than it did for young migrants born in other EU Member States (9.4 percentage points) and young native-born (6.5 percentage points). By 2017, the unemployment rates for young native-born and young migrants born in other EU Member States had almost returned to their pre-crisis levels observed in 2007, while for young migrants born outside the EU the unemployment rate in 2017 was still 5.2 percentage points higher than it had been in 2007.

Unemployment rate for young people (aged 15-29 years), EU-28, 2007-2017



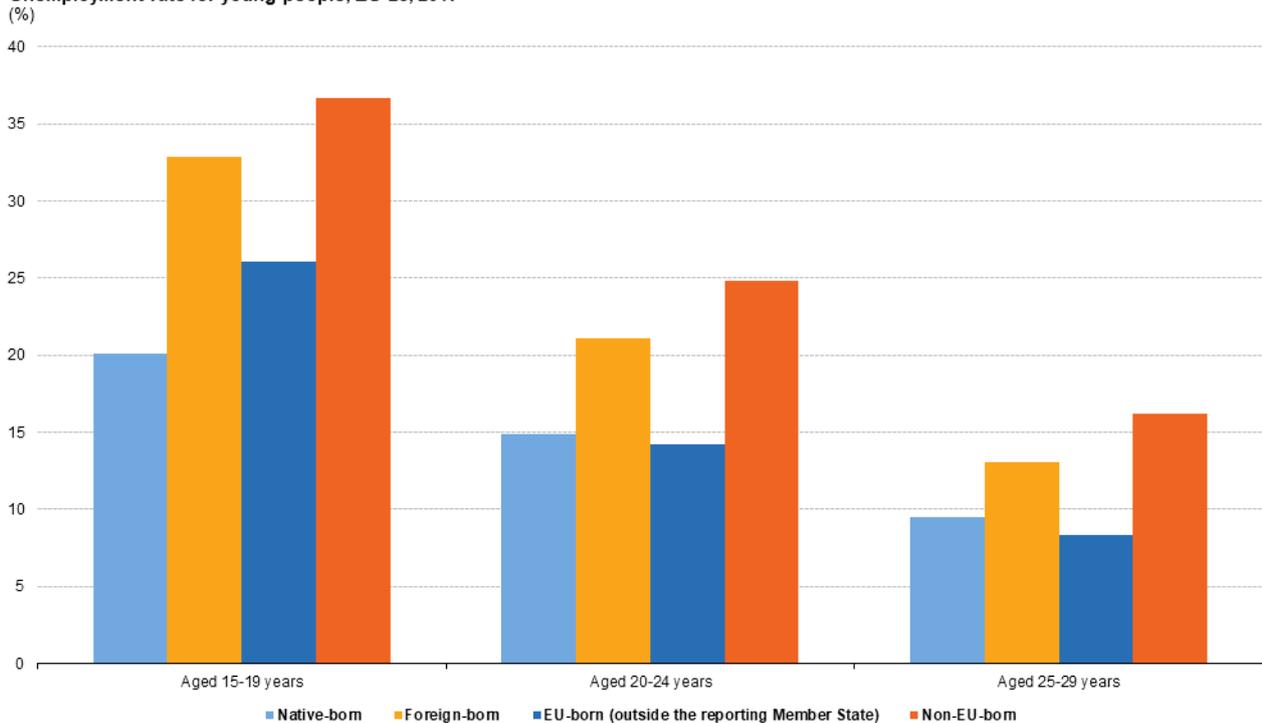
Source: Eurostat (online data code: yth_empl_100)

eurostat 

Figure 7: Unemployment rate for young people (aged 15-29 years), EU-28, 2007-2017(%)Source: Eurostat (yth_empl_100)

Figure 8 shows that young people in the EU-28 labour market aged less than 20 years were much more likely to face unemployment than either of the other age groups of young people; this pattern was observed for native-born and both groups of foreign-born persons. Equally, for all three age groups, young people born outside the EU were most likely to be unemployed. The lowest EU-28 unemployment rate among people aged 15-19 years was for native-born (20.1 %), whereas for the two older age groups — those aged 20-24 years and those aged 25-29 years — the lowest unemployment rates were for migrants born in other EU Member States (14.2 % and 8.3 % respectively).

Unemployment rate for young people, EU-28, 2017



Source: Eurostat (online data code: yth_empl_100)

eurostat 

Figure 8: Unemployment rate for young people, EU-28, 2017(%)Source: Eurostat (yth_empl_100)

Focusing on the gender dimension of youth unemployment among native-born and foreign-born people, Table 5 provides a detailed review of the situation. For the EU-28 as a whole, among young native-born (aged 15-29 years), men had a higher unemployment rate (12.9 %) than women (12.4 %) in 2017. Among foreign-born the reverse was true as young women faced higher unemployment rates (17.4 %) than young men (16.6 %); this pattern (higher rates for young foreign-born women) was repeated regardless of whether the migrants had been born in other EU Member States or outside the EU.

Unemployment rate for young people (aged 15-29 years), 2017

(%)

	Native-born			Foreign-born			Of which:					
	Total	Young men	Young women	Total	Young men	Young women	EU-born (outside the reporting Member State)			non-EU-born		
							Total	Young men	Young women	Total	Young men	Young women
EU-28	12.7	12.9	12.4	17.0	16.6	17.4	11.2	10.6	11.8	20.5	20.0	21.0
Belgium (*)	12.5	13.1	11.8	19.6	20.8	18.1	12.5	13.0	12.1	26.9	28.4	25.0
Bulgaria	9.9	10.3	9.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czechia (*)	5.2	4.6	6.0	2.7	.	4.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Denmark (*)	9.9	10.2	9.6	13.4	11.4	15.7	13.4	13.6	13.1	13.5	9.8	17.8
Germany	5.1	5.6	4.5	10.0	11.7	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.7	12.1	14.7	8.1
Estonia	8.0	8.2	7.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ireland (*)	11.5	13.2	9.6	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.1	12.6	11.7	11.0	.	13.0
Greece (*)	35.8	30.4	41.9	33.5	29.9	38.5	31.9	.	37.2	33.8	30.5	38.9
Spain	28.7	28.8	28.7	32.3	32.6	32.1	27.8	27.6	28.0	33.9	34.4	33.5
France (*)	16.4	16.9	15.8	24.1	24.3	23.9	14.3	16.9	12.2	26.7	25.9	27.7
Croatia (*)	21.4	20.4	22.6	29.0	29.3	28.6	30.7	28.9	.	28.4	29.4	26.7
Italy	27.1	26.0	28.6	24.5	21.5	28.9	25.4	24.6	26.3	24.2	20.6	30.1
Cyprus (*)	20.2	19.6	20.8	13.7	16.2	11.6	13.4	10.3	16.2	14.0	21.8	.
Latvia	11.6	11.8	11.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	8.5	9.7	7.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Luxembourg (*)	8.6	10.2	6.9	10.4	11.9	8.7	9.4	11.0	7.5	13.3	14.6	.
Hungary	7.3	6.3	8.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malta (*)	6.4	6.2	6.7	16.3	25.4	.	.	.	.	21.0	31.8	.
Netherlands (*)	6.6	6.5	6.7	12.6	11.7	13.5	7.3	6.6	7.9	15.2	13.9	16.9
Austria (*)	6.8	7.6	6.1	14.4	16.5	11.7	9.6	11.3	8.1	18.1	19.9	15.5
Poland	9.3	9.3	9.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portugal	16.5	15.8	17.3	18.7	19.1	18.3	.	.	.	18.0	18.3	17.6
Romania	11.7	12.7	10.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia (*)	10.4	8.4	12.8	16.5	.	23.4	.	.	.	15.9	.	22.2
Slovakia	13.3	12.4	14.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Finland (*)	14.9	15.3	14.4	19.1	17.1	21.4	.	.	.	20.9	16.8	25.9
Sweden	10.4	11.2	9.6	24.8	23.8	26.0	14.3	14.4	14.2	27.1	25.6	28.9
United Kingdom	8.3	9.3	7.2	8.7	7.2	10.1	6.0	4.2	7.8	12.0	11.0	13.1

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State), young men and young women: low reliability.

(*) Foreign-born: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State), young men and young women: low reliability. Non-EU-born, young men: low reliability.

(*) Non-EU-born, young women: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State): low reliability.

(*) Foreign-born, young women: low reliability. Migrants born in another EU Member State: low reliability. Non-EU-born, young men: low reliability.

(*) Foreign-born, young women: low reliability. Migrants born in another EU Member State, young women: low reliability. Non-EU-born: low reliability.

(*) Foreign-born, young men: low reliability.

(*) Foreign-born and non-EU-born, young men and young women: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: yth_empl_100)

eurostat 

Table 5: Unemployment rate for young people (aged 15-29 years), 2017(%) Source: Eurostat (yth_empl_100)

Care has to be taken with the data presented in Table 5, particularly the detailed data by gender or migrants' country of birth, as some values are of low reliability (due to the sample size). In 16 of the 20 Member States for which data can be compared, unemployment rates for young people were higher for foreign-born than for native-born, with the largest differences (in percentage point terms) in Sweden and Malta. The unemployment rate for young native-born was higher than for their foreign-born peers in Cyprus (6.5 percentage points difference), Italy (2.6 percentage points), Czechia (2.5 percentage points; low reliability) and Greece (2.3 percentage points).

Greece had the highest unemployment rate for young foreign-born people (33.5 %) in 2017 among the 20 EU Member States for which data are available, followed by Spain (32.3 %) and Croatia (29.0 %; low reliability). The lowest unemployment rates for young foreign-born were in the United Kingdom (8.7 %) and Czechia (2.7 %; low reliability).

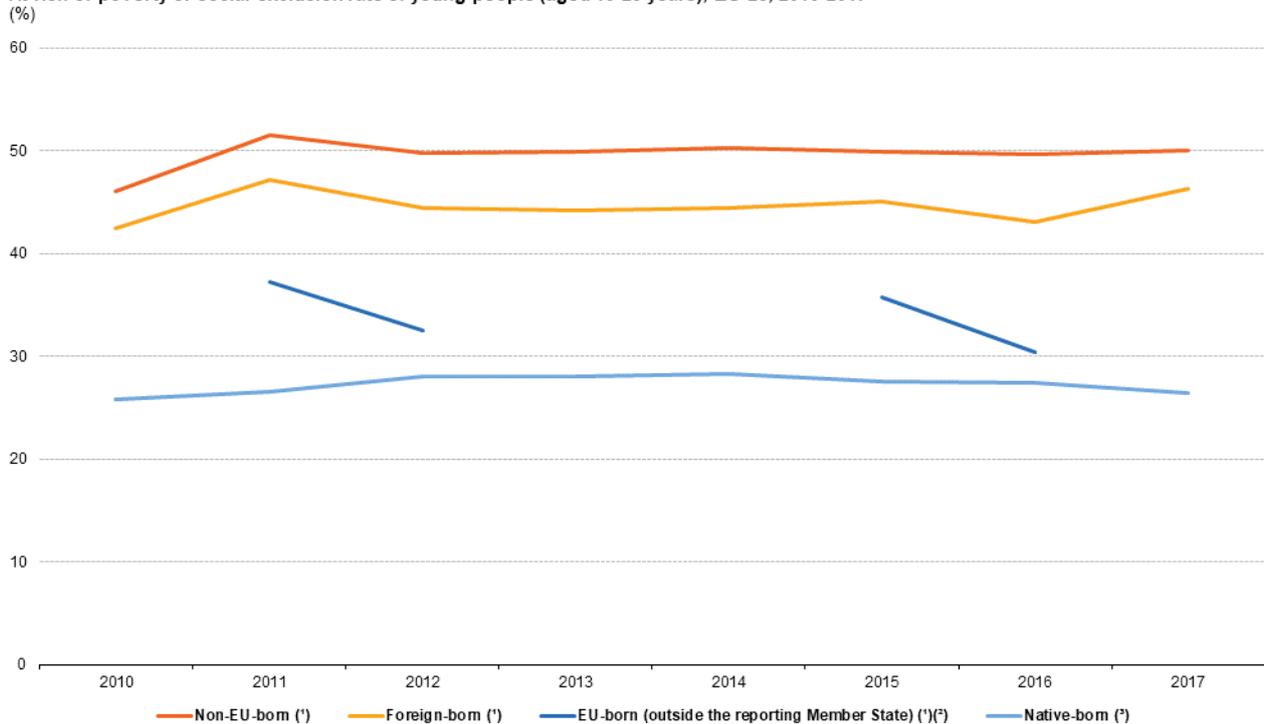
Social inclusion

At-risk-of-poverty or exclusion rate for young people

The indicator concerning [at risk of poverty or social exclusion](#) is a composite measure with three sub-components: the [at-risk-of-poverty rate](#), [material deprivation](#) and [households with very low work intensity](#). The at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate measures the number of persons who are in at least one of the three situations as a proportion of the total population. These factors related with the risk of poverty or social exclusion vary among young people depending on their country of birth.

Figure 9 shows the development of the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate for young people (aged 15-29 years) in the EU-28: note that, because of data availability, the time series starts in 2010 rather than 2007 used elsewhere in this article (and so starts after the onset of the financial and economic crisis). Young migrants born outside the EU had the highest at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rates in 2017, as half (50.0 %; low reliability) were in at least one of the above mentioned situations. By contrast, the rate was around three tenths (30.4 %; low reliability; 2016 data) for young migrants born in other EU Member States and just over one quarter (26.4 %) in 2017 for young native-born people. The rate for young migrants born outside the EU increased from 2010 to 2011, decreased in 2011 and then stabilised; for young native-born the rate increased until 2012 and remained stable to 2014 before declining gently thereafter. In 2017, the rate for young migrants born outside the EU was 3.9 percentage points higher than it had been in 2010, while for young native-born the rate was 0.6 percentage points higher. The gap between these rates for young native-born and young migrants born outside the EU widened from 20.3 percentage points in 2010 to 23.6 percentage points in 2017.

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), EU-28, 2010-2017



(*) Low reliability.

(†) 2010, 2013, 2014 and 2017: not available.

(‡) 2017: estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_peps06)

eurostat

Figure 9: At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), EU-28, 2010-2017(%)Source: Eurostat (ilc_peps06)

As shown in Table 6, in several EU Member States the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate for all young foreign-born people exceeded 50.0 % in 2017, namely in Greece (67.8 %), Spain (54.3 %), Denmark (52.8 %) and Sweden (51.2 %). In all four of these Member States the rate for young migrants born outside the EU was also over 50.0 %, as was also the case in Belgium, the Netherlands, Ireland (2016 data) and France (low reliability). Among young people born in other EU Member States, only in Denmark (55.4 %; low reliability) and Greece (55.2 %; low reliability) were more than half at risk of poverty or social exclusion. By way of comparison, the highest share of young native-born at risk of poverty or social exclusion was recorded in Greece (44.1 %).

At-risk-of-poverty or exclusion rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), 2017

(%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which:	
			EU-born (outside the reporting Member State)	non-EU-born
EU-28 (*)	26.4	46.3	.	50.0
Belgium	18.7	49.5	28.0	61.5
Bulgaria	41.0	.	.	.
Czechia (†)	11.9	17.7	5.3	27.6
Denmark (‡)	35.0	52.8	55.4	51.5
Germany (‡)	24.3	35.6	22.0	39.4
Estonia (*)	19.8	31.0	.	34.0
Ireland (*)	27.4	38.9	31.7	53.7
Greece (‡)	44.1	67.8	55.2	69.3
Spain	31.3	54.3	48.3	55.8
France (‡)	21.7	45.0	23.0	51.4
Croatia (‡)	23.4	32.5	22.0	36.3
Italy	33.5	45.5	39.5	47.4
Cyprus	24.8	43.7	44.1	43.2
Latvia (*)	21.3	23.0	.	21.0
Lithuania	29.7	.	.	.
Luxembourg	23.7	33.5	28.0	44.7
Hungary	27.2	.	.	.
Malta (‡)	14.4	40.7	45.0	35.0
Netherlands	24.2	49.7	41.2	55.2
Austria	15.3	45.2	39.1	48.4
Poland (‡)	21.3	38.1	.	.
Portugal	27.0	39.4	31.8	41.9
Romania	40.3	.	.	.
Slovenia (‡)	14.6	35.9	42.5	34.8
Slovakia	17.2	.	.	.
Finland	23.0	39.0	23.9	44.6
Sweden	21.0	51.2	33.2	55.2
United Kingdom (‡)	24.6	30.4	19.1	43.1

(*) Foreign-born and non-EU-born: low reliability.

(†) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State) and non-EU-born: low reliability.

(‡) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State): low reliability.

(§) 2016.

(*) Foreign-born : low reliability.

Source : Eurostat (online data code: ilc_peps06)

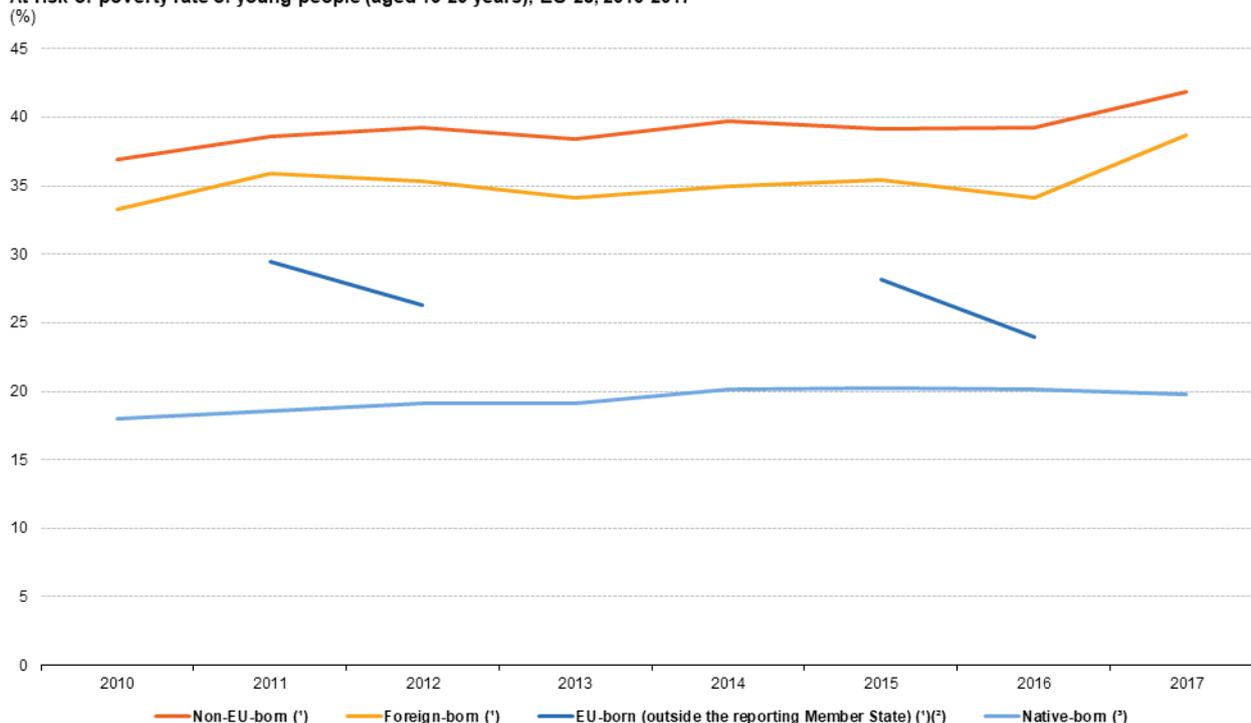
eurostat 

Table 6: At-risk-of-poverty or exclusion rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), 2017(%)Source: Eurostat (ilc_peps06)

At-risk-of-poverty rate for young people

The at-risk-of-poverty rate measures poverty in relative terms. It takes a relative poverty threshold of 60 % of the net [median equivalised income](#) , and defines as being at risk of poverty the part of the population below this threshold. Figure 10 illustrates the gap between the young native-born and foreign-born populations (aged 15-29 years) in the EU-28 with respect to their risk-of-poverty: again, data are only available from 2010. The at-risk-of-poverty rates for young foreign-born were higher than for young native-born for all the available years: the gap was 15.3 percentage points in 2010, increased to 17.3 percentage points in 2011, narrowed to 14.0 percentage points in 2016 and widened sharply in 2017 to 18.9 percentage points. In 2017, 19.8 % of young native-born were at risk of poverty in the EU-28, while the rate for young foreign-born was nearly twice as high, at 38.7 %. Among young migrants born outside the EU, the rate was relatively high (41.9 %), whereas for young migrants born in other Member States the rate was lower (24.0 %; 2016 data), but not as low as for their young native-born peers.

At-risk-of-poverty rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), EU-28, 2010-2017



(*) Low reliability.

(†) 2010, 2013, 2014 and 2017: not available.

(‡) 2017: estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_li32)

eurostat 

Figure 10: At-risk-of-poverty rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), EU-28, 2010-2017(%)Source: Eurostat (ilc_li32)

Among the EU Member States, in 2017 the highest at-risk-of-poverty rates for young foreign-born people were in Spain (48.5 %), Greece (46.9 %), Sweden (46.3 %), Belgium (45.7 %) and Denmark (43.9 %): the rate was below 40.0 % in all other Member States for which data are available. Among the 23 Member States for which data are available for both young foreign-born and young native-born people, the at-risk-of-poverty rate for the latter group was consistently lower, except in Czechia where the rate for young native-born was 2.9 percentage points higher.

Among the 20 Member States for which data are available for young migrants born in other Member States as well as for young migrants born outside the EU, the at-risk-of-poverty rate for the latter group was higher in all but three: in Malta, Denmark and Slovenia the reverse situation was observed. It should be noted that some of the data are of low reliability and small differences in values between the different subpopulations of young people may not be significant.

At-risk-of-poverty rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), 2017

(%)

	Native-born			Foreign-born			Of which:					
	Total	Young men	Young women	Total	Young men	Young women	EU-born (outside the reporting Member State)			non-EU-born		
							Total	Young men	Young women	Total	Young men	Young women
EU-28 (*)	19.8	19.5	20.2	38.7	38.0	39.3	:	:	:	41.9	40.6	43.2
Belgium	15.0	14.3	15.8	45.7	43.8	47.2	25.5	24.8	26.2	56.9	54.7	58.8
Bulgaria	24.3	24.4	24.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czechia (*)	9.3	7.9	10.7	6.4	3.7	9.0	1.4	:	:	10.4	7.0	13.3
Denmark (*)	28.9	26.9	31.1	43.9	55.8	33.4	50.1	68.9	31.5	40.7	48.4	34.3
Germany (*)	19.8	18.3	21.5	30.1	35.5	25.7	16.0	:	:	34.2	39.5	30.2
Estonia (*)	17.1	15.5	18.9	31.0	:	34.0	:	:	:	34.0	:	37.0
Ireland (*)	18.0	17.3	18.9	25.3	19.5	29.8	16.1	11.9	19.3	44.3	35.7	50.5
Greece (*)	25.2	25.9	24.6	46.9	44.6	49.0	36.5	22.4	46.0	48.1	46.9	49.4
Spain (*)	25.0	24.1	25.9	48.5	43.3	52.9	46.3	48.5	44.7	49.1	42.1	55.0
France (*)	17.1	17.9	16.4	39.8	39.5	40.0	23.0	:	23.0	44.7	44.0	45.4
Croatia (*)	15.9	15.4	16.4	27.9	23.1	32.7	17.4	13.3	:	31.8	26.6	37.1
Italy	22.5	21.5	23.6	34.3	33.7	34.8	27.6	30.1	25.7	36.4	34.7	38.2
Cyprus	13.2	13.5	12.8	33.6	25.4	40.1	29.1	21.6	35.8	37.7	29.3	43.7
Latvia (*)	13.9	13.7	14.1	23.0	:	:	:	:	:	21.0	:	:
Lithuania	22.2	22.4	22.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	20.2	21.2	19.1	29.9	32.5	28.0	25.1	28.8	22.4	39.6	40.5	38.9
Hungary	13.0	12.9	13.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta (*)	11.8	13.4	9.9	36.0	45.0	29.0	36.0	:	:	35.0	:	:
Netherlands (*)	19.9	21.2	18.6	39.7	39.8	39.6	32.7	27.0	36.0	44.3	45.8	42.9
Austria	11.8	10.9	12.8	39.5	34.8	44.6	31.7	23.7	40.4	43.5	40.5	46.8
Poland (*)	17.0	17.7	16.4	26.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal (*)	21.5	21.6	21.3	29.0	26.4	32.0	18.5	18.7	18.4	32.4	28.8	37.1
Romania	29.2	29.2	29.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia (*)	10.6	8.4	12.9	30.1	32.9	27.7	38.5	:	:	28.8	33.9	24.4
Slovakia	13.5	11.7	15.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland (*)	19.0	18.8	19.3	29.6	35.8	23.3	14.1	14.7	13.4	35.3	44.2	26.6
Sweden (*)	17.8	18.5	17.1	46.3	46.7	45.9	33.2	41.0	22.0	49.2	48.2	50.3
United Kingdom (*)	16.5	15.0	17.9	22.9	20.9	25.0	14.3	14.9	13.6	32.5	26.9	39.1

(*) Foreign-born: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State): low reliability. Non-EU-born, young men: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State): low reliability.

(*) 2016.

(*) Non-EU-born, young men: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State), young men and young women: low reliability.

(*) Non-EU-born: low reliability.

(*) Foreign-born, young men and young women: low reliability. EU-born (outside the reporting Member State) and non-EU-born: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_li32)

eurostat 

Table 7: At-risk-of-poverty rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), 2017(%) Source: Eurostat (ilc_li32)

Severe material deprivation rate of young people

The [severe material deprivation rate](#) is an absolute measure of poverty which captures differences in living standards between countries. By far the highest severe material deprivation rate for young foreign-born people (aged 15-29 years) was observed in Greece, where more than half (54.8 %) were severely materially deprived; the next highest share was just under a quarter (23.8 %) in Cyprus, while Italy, where the rate was 21.6 %, was the only other EU Member State where this rate exceeded 15.0 %.

As can be seen from Table 8, young foreign-born faced higher rates of severe material deprivation in the EU-28 than their native-born peers in 2017 (12.6 % compared with 7.2 %). Among the 23 EU Member States for which data are available for both young foreign-born and young native-born, the severe material deprivation rate for the latter group was lower except in the United Kingdom (2016 data), Estonia and Latvia. Looking at the two subpopulations of young foreign-born persons, data are available for 20 Member States, with nearly all reporting higher severe material deprivation rates for those born outside the EU than for those born in other Member States; the exceptions were the similar rates observed in Malta and the higher rates observed in the Netherlands and Slovenia for young migrants born in other Member States. The largest differences in the rates for these two young foreign-born subpopulations were in Greece, where the severe material deprivation rate for young migrants born outside the EU was 23.2 percentage points higher than for young migrants born in other Member States. Again it should be noted that some of the data are of low reliability and small differences in values between the different subpopulations of young people may not be significant.

Severe material deprivation rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), 2017

(%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which:	
			EU-born (outside the reporting Member State)	non-EU-born
EU-28 (*)	7.2	12.6	:	14.7
Belgium	4.5	12.2	3.6	17.1
Bulgaria	34.6	:	:	:
Czechia (†)	4.0	6.9	3.9	9.2
Denmark (‡)	3.9	8.8	4.8	10.8
Germany (‡)	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.5
Estonia (*)	2.9	0.0	:	0.0
Ireland (*)	7.9	11.7	8.9	17.4
Greece (†)	24.9	54.8	34.1	57.3
Spain	5.1	14.7	0.2	18.4
France (‡)	4.6	12.6	9.0	13.7
Croatia (‡)	8.7	9.8	5.5	11.5
Italy	9.6	21.6	15.7	23.5
Cyprus	14.5	23.8	20.5	26.8
Latvia (*)	10.0	3.7	:	4.8
Lithuania	12.7	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0.6	1.4	0.4	3.3
Hungary	16.6	:	:	:
Malta (‡)	3.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
Netherlands	2.9	8.2	8.5	8.0
Austria	2.9	13.6	4.9	18.1
Poland (‡)	5.6	5.8	:	:
Portugal	8.2	10.4	4.1	12.4
Romania	20.9	:	:	:
Slovenia (‡)	3.9	5.4	11.0	4.6
Slovakia	7.3	:	:	:
Finland	2.9	5.9	4.5	6.4
Sweden	0.9	2.8	0.0	3.4
United Kingdom (†)	7.5	4.7	3.4	6.0

(*) Foreign-born and non-EU-born: low reliability.

(†) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State) and non-EU-born: low reliability.

(‡) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State): low reliability.

(*) 2016.

(‡) Foreign-born: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_mddd16)

eurostat 

Table 8: Severe material deprivation rate of young people (aged 15-29 years), 2017(%)Source: Eurostat (ilc_mddd16)

Young people living in households with very low work intensity

People living in households with very low work intensity are those living in households where the adults have worked less than 20 % of their total work potential during the past year. For the calculation of the household average, students aged less than 25 years and those in full-time education or training are excluded. Furthermore, households consisting solely of students are omitted entirely. Work intensity in a household is affected by the structure, the composition and the size of the household.

The share of young people (aged 15-29 years) living in households with very low work intensity is shown in Table 9. In 2017 the share for young native-born persons was 9.8 % in the EU-28, compared with 14.8 % for young foreign-born; for young migrants born outside the EU the share was 16.5 %.

Share of young people (aged 16-29 years) living in households with very low work intensity, 2017

(%)

	Native-born			Foreign-born			Of which:					
	Total	Young men	Young women	Total	Young men	Young women	EU-born (outside the reporting Member State)			non-EU-born		
							Total	Young men	Young women	Total	Young men	Young women
EU-28 (*)	9.8	9.9	9.7	14.8	16.3	13.4	.	.	.	16.5	17.7	15.4
Belgium	10.7	10.7	10.7	29.5	31.2	28.0	16.8	13.4	19.8	36.3	41.2	32.4
Bulgaria	12.7	12.6	12.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czechia (*)	4.4	4.0	4.9	10.5	6.3	14.6	0.0	.	.	19.0	12.1	24.8
Denmark	16.9	19.7	13.6	22.3	21.7	22.8	25.7	.	20.1	20.2	15.5	24.5
Germany (*)	9.4	9.1	9.7	12.1	20.0	7.3	7.0	.	.	15.0	22.2	9.5
Estonia (*)	5.1	5.7	4.4	5.0	.	7.0	.	.	.	5.0	.	.
Ireland (*)	17.8	17.5	18.2	24.8	22.2	26.8	22.9	22.0	23.6	28.9	22.7	33.8
Greece (*)	19.8	19.9	19.8	26.0	24.0	27.7	26.0	.	29.1	26.0	24.4	27.5
Spain (*)	15.6	16.1	14.9	10.5	9.2	11.5	18.6	20.6	17.2	8.4	6.5	10.0
France (*)	7.4	7.6	7.2	22.0	24.0	19.9	10.0	.	13.0	25.9	29.1	22.4
Croatia (*)	9.2	9.5	9.0	22.2	17.6	26.5	14.3	13.9	.	25.2	19.0	31.0
Italy	14.9	14.2	15.6	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.1	6.6	4.0	5.5	4.3	6.9
Cyprus (*)	10.1	11.4	8.9	12.3	3.7	18.9	8.2	4.4	11.7	16.1	3.0	24.7
Latvia (*)	5.6	6.1	5.0	11.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	9.2	9.1	9.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Luxembourg	7.9	8.4	7.5	7.0	7.9	6.3	4.6	7.5	2.5	11.8	8.8	13.8
Hungary	4.5	3.9	5.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malta (*)	4.6	5.1	4.0	16.5	19.0	15.0	19.0	.	.	14.0	.	.
Netherlands (*)	11.2	12.2	10.1	22.1	26.1	19.1	2.6	8.0	0.0	34.1	35.0	33.5
Austria (*)	5.5	5.6	5.4	19.0	19.1	18.9	11.2	15.4	6.5	23.0	21.1	25.0
Poland (*)	4.5	4.5	4.4	23.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portugal (*)	7.8	8.6	7.0	10.5	5.1	17.1	15.1	5.1	25.8	8.9	5.1	13.9
Romania	6.8	7.4	6.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia (*)	5.0	4.0	6.0	7.1	6.1	7.9	11.3	.	.	6.4	6.2	6.5
Slovakia	4.6	3.9	5.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Finland (*)	12.0	12.1	11.9	26.0	26.8	25.2	6.2	0.0	12.3	32.5	36.2	29.2
Sweden (*)	9.0	9.8	8.1	27.4	26.3	28.6	1.7	3.0	0.0	32.3	31.1	33.6
United Kingdom (*)	11.7	10.6	12.8	10.1	10.9	9.2	6.1	7.6	4.7	14.6	14.3	14.9

(*) Foreign-born: low reliability.

(*) Foreign-born, young men and young women: low reliability. EU-born (outside the reporting Member State) and non-EU-born: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State): low reliability.

(*) 2016.

(*) Non-EU-born, young men: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State), young men and young women: low reliability.

(*) EU-born (outside the reporting Member State), young women: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvhl16)

eurostat 

Table 9: Share of young people (aged 16-29 years) living in households with very low work intensity, 2017(%)Source: Eurostat (ilc_lvhl16)

The highest shares of young foreign-born persons living in households with very low work intensity were reported in Belgium (29.5 %), Sweden (27.4 %), Greece and Finland (both 26.0 %). By contrast, Slovenia (7.1 %), Luxembourg (7.0 %), Italy (5.4 %) and Estonia (5.0 %; low reliability) reported the lowest shares.

Among the 23 Member States for which data are available for young foreign-born and young native-born, the share of young people living in households with very low work intensity was generally higher for foreign-born than for native-born, although the reverse was true in Estonia (note that the difference in the shares was very small and that the data for foreign-born are of low reliability), Luxembourg, the United Kingdom (2016 data), Spain and Italy. The share of young foreign-born living in households with very low work intensity was higher than that recorded among their native-born peers, reaching 18.8 percentage points in Belgium and Poland (low reliability) and 18.4 percentage points in Sweden.

Looking at the two subpopulations of young migrants, in 14 of the 20 EU Member States for which data are available there were higher shares of young people living in households with very low work intensity among those born outside the EU than among those born in other Member States. By far the largest differences were observed in the Netherlands (31.5 percentage points), Sweden (30.6 percentage points) and Finland (26.3 percentage points). The shares for these two subpopulations were the same in Greece (low reliability), while lower shares were reported for young people born outside the EU in Slovenia, Malta (low reliability), Denmark, Portugal and Spain. Again it should be noted that some of the data are of low reliability and small differences in values between the different subpopulations of young people may not be significant.

Source data for tables and graphs

- [Socioeconomic situation of migrants — young people: tables and figures](#)

Data sources

This article uses [labour force survey](#) data and [statistics on income and living conditions](#) to examine the socioeconomic situation of young migrants. These two data sources are the most important official micro databases for comparative social and economic research into the situation of young people.

Labour force survey

The [EU labour force survey](#) provides population estimates for the main labour market characteristics, such as employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, hours of work, occupation, economic sector of activity and other labour-related variables, as well as important sociodemographic characteristics, such as sex, age, highest level of educational attainment, household characteristics and region of residence. The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics, follow the definitions and recommendations of the [International Labour Organisation \(ILO\)](#). The definition of unemployment is further detailed in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

Statistics on income and living conditions

[Statistics on income and living conditions](#) are the main European source of information for information relating to income, living conditions and social inclusion. The legal basis for these data is framework [Regulation \(EC\) No 1177/2003](#). The reference population is all private households and their current members residing in the territory of an EU Member State at the time of data collection. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population. The EU-28 aggregate is a population-weighted average of individual national figures.

The indicators presented in this article reflect the standards commonly used for migrant integration indicators. In particular the age groups used may not be same as those normally used for social inclusion statistics.

Context

The indicators presented in this article, are based on the Council conclusions on integration of 2010, the subsequent study [Indicators of immigrant integration — a pilot study](#) (2011) and the report *Using EU indicators of immigrant integration* (2013)².

There is a strong link between integration and migration policies, since successful integration is often seen as a prerequisite for maximising the economic and social benefits of immigration for individuals as well as societies. EU legislation provides a common legal framework regarding the conditions of entry and stay and a common set of rights for certain categories of migrants.

EU policy covers the fight against poverty and social exclusion among society's vulnerable groups with the goal of active social inclusion and in accordance with the integration of migrants. The active inclusion strategy of the EU also includes ensuring a decent standard of living for young migrants in the labour market. By means of the open method of coordination, EU Member States are encouraged to design, promote and implement an integrated comprehensive strategy for the active inclusion of young persons.

Other articles

Theme entry page

²See the subset of the proposed indicators in the [report](#).

- [Youth](#)

Online publications

- [Being young in Europe today](#)
- [Quality of life indicators](#)

Statistical articles

- [Migrant integration statistics](#)
- [Migration and migrant population statistics](#)
- [Personal remittances statistics](#)
- [Participation of young people in education and the labour market](#)
- [Youth unemployment](#)

Publications

- [Indicators of immigrant integration — a pilot study](#)
- [Migrants in Europe, A statistical portrait of the first and second generation, 2011 edition](#)

Database

- [Youth \(yth\)](#) , see:

Youth employment (yth_empl)

- [Education and training \(educ\)](#) , see:

Educational attainment and outcomes of education (educ_outc)

Transition from education to work (edatt)

Young people by educational and labour status (incl. neither in employment nor in education and training - NEET) (edatt0)

Early leavers from education and training (edatt1)

- [Income and living conditions \(ilc\)](#) , see:

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Europe 2020 strategy) (ilc_pe)

Main indicator - Europe 2020 target on poverty and social exclusion (ilc_peps)

Income distribution and monetary poverty (ilc_ip)

Monetary poverty (ilc_li)

Living conditions (ilc_lv)

Health and labour conditions (ilc_lvhl)

Material deprivation (ilc_md)

Material deprivation by dimension (ilc_mddd)

Dedicated section

- [Migrant integration](#)
- [Youth](#)

Data visualisations

- [Population \(Demography, Migration and Projections\)](#)

Methodology

- [LFS series — Detailed annual survey results](#) (ESMS metadata file — `lfsa_esms`)
- [EU-SILC](#) (ESMS metadata file — `ilc_esms`)

External links

- [Assessment of the implementation of the European Commission Recommendation on active inclusion: A study of national policies, 2012](#)
- [EU youth report](#)
- [EU youth strategy](#)
- [European Commission — Youth — Supporting youth actions in Europe](#)
- [European youth portal](#)
- [European website on integration](#)
- [Migrant integration — DG Home Affairs](#)
- [Migrant Integration Policy Index \(MIPEX\) — ILO](#)
- [Social Protection Committee Annual Report 2016](#)
- [Study on Active Inclusion of Migrants, IZA and ESRI, 2011](#)
- [The 2010 Zaragoza Declaration](#)
- [United Nations — Youth, Social policy and development division](#)
- [United Nations — 2013 World Youth Report: Youth and Migration](#)
- [Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration — final report prepared for DG Home Affairs](#)

Notes

View this article online at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Young_people_-_migration_and_socioeconomic_situation