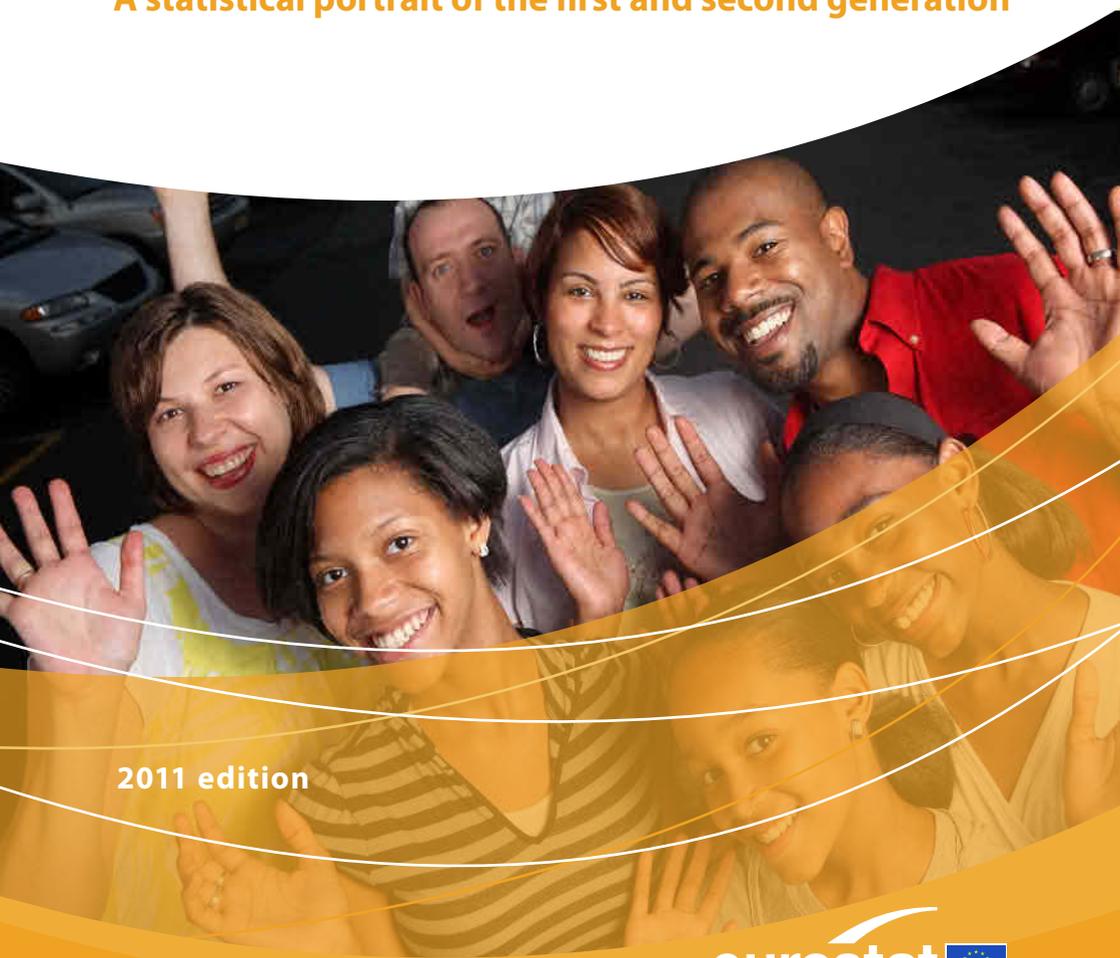


Migrants in Europe

A statistical portrait of the first and second generation



2011 edition

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second generation

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Editorial team

Anthony Albertinelli, Bettina Knauth, Katarzyna Kraszewska, David Thorogood

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For more information

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
Joseph Bech Building
5, rue Alphonse Weicker
2721 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

Internet: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>
E-mail: estat-user-support@ec.europa.eu

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Introduction

Migration has become an increasingly important phenomenon for European societies. Patterns of migration flows can change greatly over time, with the size and composition of migrant populations 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. It is important that the statistics should go beyond the basic demographic characteristics of migrants and present a wider range of socio-economic information on migrants and their descendants.

This publication looks at a broad range of characteristics of migrants living in the European Union and EFTA countries. It looks separately at foreign-born persons (Chapter 1), foreign citizens (Chapter 2) and the second generation (Chapter 3). It addresses a variety of aspects of the socio-economic situation of migrants including labour market situation, income distribution and poverty. The effects of different migration-related factors (i.e. reason for migration, length of residence) are examined. The situation of migrants is compared to that of the non-migrant reference population.

An additional aim of this publication is to illustrate the analyses and results that can be produced using readily available data. It offers a good insight into the main harmonised European surveys (European Union Labour Force Survey — EU-LFS — and European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions — EU-SILC) as well as Eurostat migration statistics. In addition, this publication may serve to highlight where improvements to existing data would be desirable in order to better cover migrant populations.

Structure of this book

This publication is composed of three core chapters.

Chapter 1, Foreign-born population, looks at the socio-economic situation of the foreign-born population in the EU Member States and EFTA countries. This is the population most commonly described as migrants, as these persons have migrated to their current country of residence at some stage during their lives. The foreign-born population includes both persons with foreign citizenship and persons with the citizenship of their country of residence, either from birth or acquired later in life. Firstly, the chapter provides background characteristics including age, gender, geographical origin, family composition, education, the length of stay and the reason for migration. Secondly, the characteristics and circumstances of those identified as foreign-born are examined in terms of their socio-economic status, with comparisons made with the non-migrant population. The aim is to provide a comparative overview of the situation of foreign-born people and to assess whether, and to what extent, persons born abroad are

disadvantaged as a group. Possible reasons for this disadvantage are considered.

Chapter 2, Foreign population, provides the same types of analyses as in Chapter 1, examining the socio-economic situation of foreign citizens resident in the EU Member States and EFTA countries. As citizens of another country, this group is in a different situation to nationals as regards their legal rights. This is particularly the case for those foreign citizens who are not citizens of an EU Member State. Foreign citizens may have migrated into their country of current residence or may have been born there.

Background characteristics including age, gender, geographical origin, family composition and education are provided. Next, the characteristics and circumstances of foreign citizens in terms of their socio-economic status are presented and compared with those of the national population. The aim is to provide a comparative overview of the situation of foreign citizens and to evaluate whether as a group they are disadvantaged.

Chapter 3, Second-generation migrants, consists of short analyses of the situation of second-generation migrants in the EU Member States and EFTA countries. These are the descendants of foreign-born parents, who are themselves born in their country of residence. Some of them have foreign citizenship, whereas others have the citizenship of the country of residence. The data analysed here are drawn from the Labour Force Survey 2008 ad hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants. The chapter starts with background characteristics including age, gender and geographical origin of parents. The core part of the chapter then provides information on the education and labour market situation of native-born persons with either one or both parents born abroad.

Policy need for statistical information

The Stockholm programme, adopted by the EU Member State governments at the December 2009 European Council, sets a framework and a series of principles for the ongoing development of European policies on justice and home affairs for the period 2010–14. Migration-related issues are a central part of this programme. One of the initiatives in the programme is ‘to consider how existing information sources and networks can be used more effectively to ensure the availability of the comparable data on migration issues’. The Stockholm programme represents a continuation of the efforts that have been made since the Amsterdam Treaty came into force in 1999; European policies on migration and asylum have evolved through the implementation of the Tampere programme (1999–2004) and the Hague programme (2004–09).

A Commission communication issued in October 2008, ‘Strengthening the global approach to migration’, emphasises the importance of migration as an aspect of external and development policy. The ‘Pact on immigration and asylum’, formally adopted by the Council of the EU in October 2008, focuses on legal immigration, the control of illegal immigration, border controls, migration and development, the finalisation of a common European asylum system and migrant integration. A key element of these policy agreements is the importance of reliable statistical information to inform and monitor the effectiveness of policy actions.

The Zaragoza Declaration, adopted in April 2010 by EU ministers responsible for immigrant integration issues and approved at the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 3 and 4 June 2010, calls upon the Commission to undertake a pilot study to examine proposals for common integration indicators and to report on the availability and quality of the data from agreed harmonised sources necessary for the calculation of these indicators. The results of the study⁽¹⁾, and also analysis provided in this publication, will assist in evaluating the degree to which existing survey data sources provide adequate data on migrant populations.

Main topics

The main topics analysed in this publication are level of qualification and labour market integration, including overqualification, as well as income and some aspects of the living conditions of migrants.

Choice of age group

The analyses presented here focus on the age group 25–54. The use of this age group minimises the effect of migration related to non-economic reasons such as study and retirement. It also reduces the effect of the very different age structures of the national/native-born and the foreign/foreign-born populations. As a result, it creates a more homogeneous population group for comparisons to be made. Additionally, the numbers of

(1) ‘Indicators of immigrant integration — a pilot study’, Eurostat, 2011 (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-RA-11-009).

persons concerned are large enough to allow the analysis of socio-economic characteristics with an appropriate degree of reliability.

Choice of data sources

As mentioned at the beginning of this introductory chapter, all figures presented throughout this publication have been compiled based on Eurostat harmonised data sources: specifically, the European Union Labour Force Survey and the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, as well as Eurostat migration statistics. Brief descriptions of these data sources, and limitations in their use, are given below, together with links to further, more detailed information.

It was important that the analyses were based on data that were reliable and taken from harmonised data sources. This allowed comparisons between migrant and non-migrant groups, as well as between different countries. It was also important to have as complete a set of indicators as possible to provide a full picture of the socio-economic situation of migrants and their descendants. Unfortunately, there were some limitations due to the availability of appropriate data.

The EU Labour Force Survey

The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) is a large quarterly sample survey covering the resident population aged 15 and over in private households in the EU, EFTA (except Lichtenstein) and candidate countries. The EU-LFS is governed by sev-

eral regulations of the European Parliament and of the Council and of the Commission⁽²⁾. In addition, countries have their own national legislation for the conduct of an LFS. Participation in the LFS is compulsory in 13 countries (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain and Turkey) and voluntary in the other countries. The national statistical institutes are responsible for selecting the sample, preparing the questionnaires, conducting the interviews and the quarterly transmission of micro-data to Eurostat in accordance with a common coding scheme. The sampling units in the LFS are dwellings, households or individuals, depending on the sampling frame used by the countries.

The total LFS sample amounts to more than 1.5 million individuals every quarter for the EU-27. Sampling rates vary between 0.2 % and 3.3 % across the countries. The questionnaires are drawn up by each country in the national language(s). Three modes of data collection exist for the EU-LFS: personal visits, telephone interviews and self-administered questionnaires⁽³⁾.

The EU-LFS is an important source of information about the structure of and trends in the EU labour market. Most notably, it forms the basis for the monthly unemployment rate which is one of the key short-term indicators. The EU-LFS provides detailed quarterly data on employment and unemployment broken down along many dimensions including age, gender and educational attainment. Quarterly information is also available about the job characteristics of workers, such as the distinctions

(2) http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/legislation

(3) For more information on methods, see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/publications/methods

between permanent/temporary and full-time/part-time employment ⁽⁴⁾.

The LFS 2008 ad hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants

In 2008, an ad hoc module established by Commission Regulation (EC) No 102/2007 was added to the LFS regarding the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants ⁽⁵⁾. In this module, 11 additional variables relating to this topic were collected. It was carried out by all EU Member States as well as Norway and Switzerland. The data that were collected within this module included the country of birth of the father and of the mother, allowing second-generation migrants to be identified. In addition, information was collected on the main reason for migration, legal barriers on access to the labour market, qualifications and language issues.

Given the relatively low magnitude of migration in certain Member States (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland), some countries were authorised to collect information only on 4 of these 11 additional variables. Hence, the 11 variables were only collected for 15 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Sweden

and the United Kingdom) and two EFTA countries (Norway and Switzerland).

For Finland and Norway the results are not published because of quality reasons.

EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions ⁽⁶⁾

The EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) instrument is the main source for the compilation of statistics on income, social inclusion and living conditions. It provides comparable micro-data on income, poverty, social exclusion, housing, labour, education and health. In 2008, the EU-SILC was implemented in 31 countries — the 27 EU countries, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.

The EU-SILC 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 and longitudinal data pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over a four-year period.

All EU Member States are required to implement the EU-SILC, which is based on the idea of a common ‘framework’ as opposed to a common ‘survey’. The common framework consists of common procedures, concepts and classifications, including a harmonised list of target variables to be transmitted to Eurostat. The EU-SILC is regulated by several regulations of the European Parliament and of the Council and of the Commission.

⁽⁴⁾ For more information on output, see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/introduction

⁽⁵⁾ Defined by Commission Regulation (EC) No 102/2007 (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:028:0003:0007:EN:PDF>).

⁽⁶⁾ For more information, see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/introduction

As with the EU-LFS, the EU-SILC only covers people living in private households: this needs to be borne in mind when carrying out statistical analyses and when interpreting indicators, both within a given country and between countries. The target population does not include persons living in collective accommodation for migrant workers and asylum seekers.

The observation units are both households and individuals. As in the case of the EU-LFS, sampling designs vary between countries.

The minimum size of the sample each year is as follows.

- Cross-sectional data operation: about 130 000 households and 270 000 persons aged 16 and over are interviewed in the European Union countries.
- Longitudinal data operation: about 100 000 households and 200 000 persons aged 16 and over are interviewed in the European Union countries.

Eurostat migration statistics

Eurostat produces statistics on a range of issues related to international migration and citizenship, including the flows of immigrants and emigrants, population stocks broken down by country of citizenship or country of birth and information relating to the acquisition of citizenship. Data are supplied on an annual basis by national statistical institutes.

Eurostat's migration statistics are governed by Regulation (EC) No 862/2007. This established harmonised definitions that must be applied to the data. However, national data suppliers remain free to use

any appropriate data sources, according to national availability and practice. Member States generally base their migration flow and migrant population stock statistics on population registers or registers of resident foreign citizens, on sample surveys or on a combination of data sources.

Data sources: advantages and limitations

Survey data sources

In this publication, extensive use is made of the EU-LFS and EU-SILC to examine the situation of migrants. The EU-LFS and EU-SILC are the most important official micro databases for comparative social and economic research of the situation of migrants. The sources offer a number of migration-relevant variables and possibilities for analysis. However, these surveys do not specifically target migrants, being aimed instead at the whole resident population.

Due to various technical limitations of sample surveys with regard to the coverage of migrant populations, the results obtained should be interpreted with some caution. Particular issues relate to the following.

- Coverage of very recent migrants

Migrants — and more particularly recently arrived migrants — are likely to be undercovered by both the EU-LFS and EU-SILC. Some migrants will have been missed from the sampling frame (which is designed to ensure a representative coverage of the overall population, rather than specifically migrants). These coverage problems may be hard to assess and correct because of a lack

of reliable information on the numbers of migrants in specific areas.

- Coverage of collective households

The EU-LFS covers persons in private households. In a few countries, members of collective households are also covered. The EU-SILC only covers private households, with persons living in collective households and in institutions for asylum seekers and migrant workers excluded from the target population.

- Relative levels of non-response

Response rates for particular migrant groups may be lower than for the overall population. This may be due to language difficulties in understanding the purpose of the survey, communicating with the interviewer and answering the survey. Relative to the overall population, some migrants may also be less willing to provide information, fearing for example that their responses to the survey may impact on their authorisation to remain in the country.

Information is not normally collected on the specific response rates of migrant populations. The one readily available source of this information is the 'Report on the quality of the EU-LFS 2008 ad hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants'. This report notes that it was difficult to get high response rates among migrants. Although this relates to an ad hoc module, these effects can also be expected for the core EU-LFS data used in this publication, as well as for the EU-SILC.

Levels of non-response might be expected to be highest among recently arrived and/or poorly integrated migrants who have a poor knowledge of the language of the receiving country and who have fewer socio-economic interactions with the wider society. There is

a risk therefore that the survey data might present an overly optimistic view of the level of migrant integration by excluding some of the least well integrated.

- Small sample sizes

In Member States in which the number of migrants is very small, neither the EU-LFS nor the EU-SILC, given their nature as sample surveys, is capable of fully capturing the characteristics of the people concerned. This limitation is more pronounced for the EU-SILC, as its sample size is considerably smaller than that of the EU-LFS.

- Collection of information on citizenship and country of birth

Country of birth and citizenship information is asked of all persons in private households sampled in the EU-LFS. In the EU-SILC, this information is collected only for those aged 16 and over.

Eurostat migration statistics

Reporting countries use different data sources to produce statistics on international migration flows and migrant population stocks. Many countries base these statistics on administrative data sources such as population registers, registers of foreigners and other administrative data related to the registration of the population and the administration of immigration. Some countries make use of data from household sample surveys (including the EU-LFS) or surveys undertaken at the border. Previous census results and estimation methods are also used to produce migration statistics, in particular to provide information on the characteristics of migrants (such as citizenship, country of birth or country of previous/next residence).

The migration data reported by the individual countries and included in this analysis are not completely comparable (neither between countries nor over time). For 2008, several countries (for example, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Norway, Poland, Slovenia and the United Kingdom) changed their methods, data sources and definitions in order to improve and harmonise the migration flow data. Some countries reported that coverage of international migrants is not complete because they are not yet in a position to include all types of international migrants — such as asylum seekers or, in some cases, nationals of the reporting country in the inflow, or non-nationals in the outflow. Other countries have reported under-coverage due to arrivals or departures not being reported to the national registration systems. However, some countries reported over-coverage of migrants because they have not yet introduced the criterion of 12 months of actual or intended stay for defining an international long-term migrant as required under Regulation (EC) No 862/2007.

The data on foreign population stocks are regulated by Article 3(1)(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007, according to which Member States shall report on ‘persons

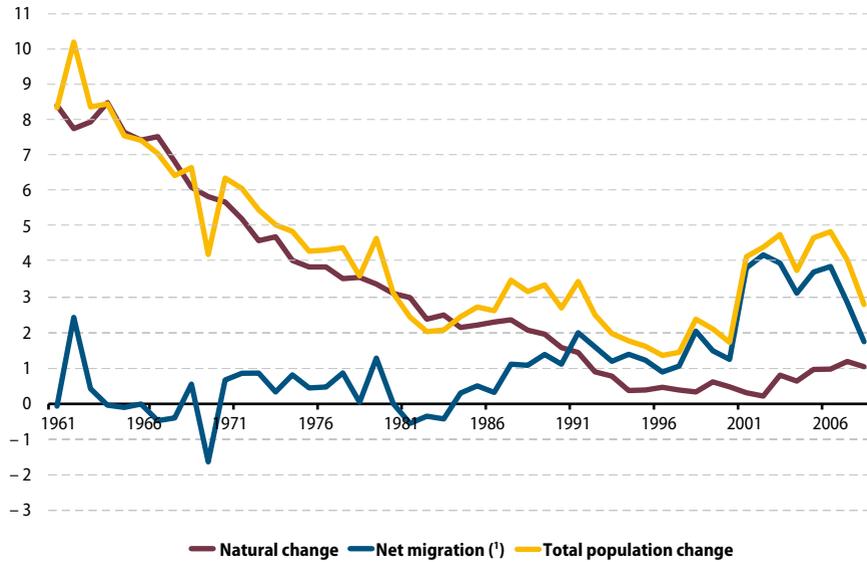
having their usual residence in the Member State at the end of the reference period’ disaggregated by ‘groups of citizenship by age and sex’. For a few Member States, the reported data are thought to underestimate the actual number of foreign residents, either because the reporting authority is not able to apply correctly the required definition of ‘usual residence’, or because the data source used (typically a population register) fails to cover an unknown share of foreign residents.

Additionally, for population stocks, some countries report numbers of people under the category ‘unknown’. In analyses, assumptions have to be made as to the citizenship or country of birth of these people.

Historical patterns of migration flows

The scale and patterns of migration flows to and within Europe have varied greatly over time and between different European countries. These different migration flows have both short- and long-term impacts on the size and structure of the overall population (Figure I).

Figure I: Population change by component, EU-27, 1990–2009
(per 1 000 population)



(¹) Including statistical adjustment.

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

When looking at migrant populations and populations of recent migrant origin, it is necessary to take into account the changing nature and scale of migration over past decades, rather than just focusing on current migration patterns.

National rules and practices differ, and have changed over time, as to the numbers and relative proportions of persons admitted from different countries and for different reasons. Other restrictions may be made, such as limitations on access to the labour market by particular migrant groups.

Several major types of migration can be identified based on the intended reason for the migration. Labour immigration may be permitted or encouraged by destination countries as a way to fill gaps in the national labour market. This labour migration may take a variety of forms, possibly being aimed at recruiting migrant workers from particular origin countries or workers with particular skills. Among other countries, Germany, France and the United Kingdom experienced significant labour immigration in the 1950s and 1960s. At the same time, several other countries such as Ireland, Spain and Italy were predominantly emigration countries. In the late 1960s and 1970s, tighter restrictions on immigration were gradually put in place in a number of countries that had previously permitted immigration. Generally, these restrictions were placed on labour migration, with migration for family formation and reunion with persons already living in the destination country still being permitted to a greater or lesser extent. More recently, countries such as Ireland and Spain have moved from being predominantly emigration countries to countries that have attracted large-scale immigration both from outside the EU and from other EU Member States.

Depending on the policy approach taken, labour migration may be intended to be permanent or semi-permanent or, instead, a temporary measure. It should be noted that a number of temporary migration programmes have in effect been permanent, with migrants later being allowed to remain permanently in the destination country. For example, the Gastarbeiter migrant labour schemes in Germany in the 1960s saw migrants predominantly from Turkey (but also from Greece, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Yugoslavia) arrive initially for a period limited to two years. However, this two-year time limit was removed quite soon after the establishment of the Gastarbeiter programme.

More recently, certain migrant worker policies have focused on attracting highly skilled or educated migrants. Although the definitions of the target group of migrants have differed between countries, this approach has been seen in several national programmes (such as in Denmark, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom), and now forms the basis of the EU Blue Card Scheme.

Student migration has become particularly important in some parts of the EU, with generally young adults migrating to take part in university courses and other educational opportunities. Although student migration may be seen as essentially temporary in nature, significant numbers remain within the destination country after the end of their studies either as labour migrants or following family formation with a person resident in the destination country. Many European countries have, or have had at different times, specific programmes allowing student migrants who have successfully completed their education to remain in the country to work. For the destination country, such programmes are particularly

attractive as they offer the possibility of adding to the national labour force qualified young workers who already have a good level of linguistic and cultural integration.

In many European countries, a significant proportion of immigrants arrived as asylum seekers and have remained as refugees or as persons granted some other form of international protection. The patterns observed in this type of immigration have often differed somewhat from those seen among labour, family and student migrants, although there are some similarities. The barriers to integration of persons with refugee and other forms of international protection status may differ from those who migrate for other reasons. This may particularly be the case for more recent arrivals. For example, some refugees will have more limited knowledge of the national language of the destination country than those admitted for education or employment.

The boundaries between different migrant groups are not always clear, particularly in the case of long-established migrants. For example, the original reason for migration may have been family formation or to seek international protection but, after a number of years, the socio-economic and legal situation of the person may not readily be distinguished from a person who arrived as a migrant worker.

Countries differ as to the main countries of origin of immigrants. Migration has often reflected historical or linguistic links between countries, as is seen from the migration flows in the 1950s and 1960s from the West Indies and the Indian subcontinent to the United Kingdom and from Algeria and Morocco to France. Alternatively, as in the case of the migrant worker schemes in Germany in the 1960s, major migration flows may result from international agreements

between countries that need more workers and countries that are experiencing unemployment. Refugees from Zimbabwe arriving in the EU have almost exclusively sought protection in the United Kingdom, reflecting historical and linguistic links. In contrast, the large numbers of Iraqis who sought asylum in Sweden in recent years may be due to a perception that their application for asylum is more likely to receive a positive response than in some other countries, as well as the presence of an established Iraqi community already settled in Sweden. However, research suggests that many persons migrating to seek asylum have only a limited knowledge of their eventual destination.

A particular distinction must be made between intra-EU migration and migration from outside of the EU. Subject to some transitory restrictions on citizens of new Member States, EU citizens have the right to live and work in other EU Member States. (Similar arrangements are in place for citizens of the other EEA countries and Switzerland.) EU citizens are not subject to limits on the numbers that may be admitted, and are exempt from restrictions as to duration of residence and access to the labour market that may be applied to third-country nationals (persons who are not citizens of an EU Member State). Following the major enlargement of the EU in 2004, most of the former EU-15 Member States opted to place temporary restrictions on access to the labour market for citizens of the new Member States. The exceptions to this were Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, which immediately allowed citizens of the new Member States to work in those countries and which subsequently received a large proportion of the labour migrants from the new Member States to the EU-15. Some research indicates that intra-EU

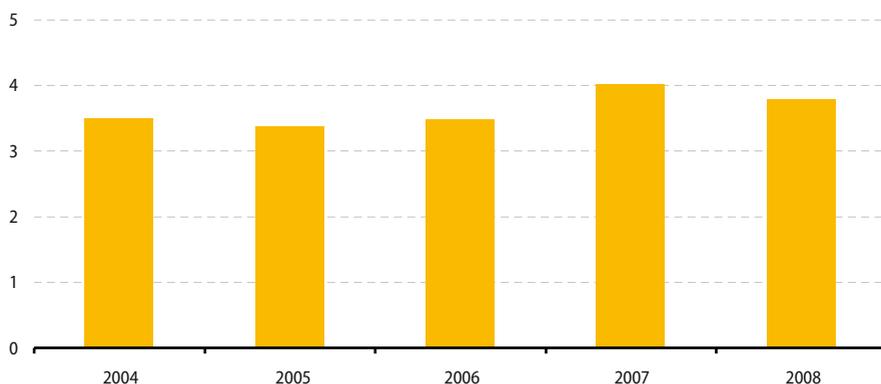
migration has had different characteristics to immigration from outside of the EU. The relative ease of travel between origin and destination countries may have encouraged a form of circular migration or serial short-term migration. Some migrants are believed to have returned to their country of origin before re-entering the destination country — possibly undertaking further short-term or seasonal work. This is facilitated by the lack of restrictions on immigration which means that a migrant worker can return to the country of origin while retaining the right to live and work in another EU country in the future. However, the extent of this difference is unclear, and many intra-EU

labour migrants have instead become permanently resident in the destination country, accompanied by family members.

Recent migration patterns ⁽⁷⁾

The first decade of the 21st century has seen large waves of migration from both within the EU and from outside it. The inflow in that decade appears to have peaked in 2007. In 2008, 3.8 million people migrated to and between the EU-27 Member States (Figure II).

Figure II: Immigration, EU-27, 2004–08 ⁽¹⁾
(million persons)



⁽¹⁾ Includes also migration between EU-27 Member States.

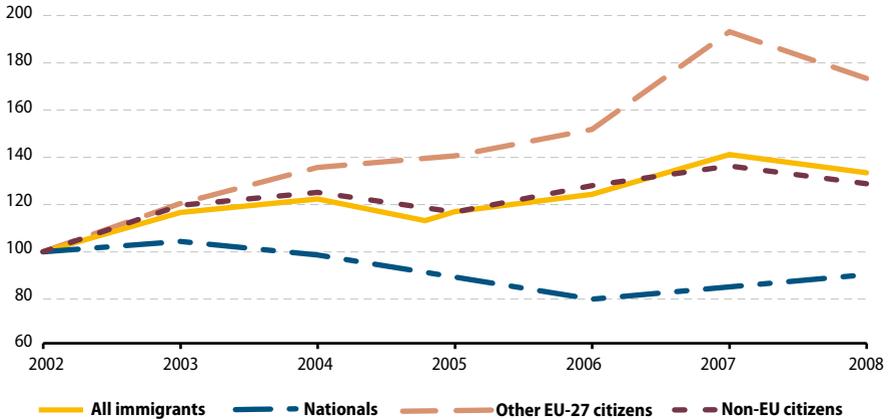
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_imm1ctz](#))

⁽⁷⁾ For a detailed analysis, see 'Immigration to EU Member States down by 6 % and emigration up by 13 % in 2008', Eurostat, SIF 1/2011, Catalogue No KS-SF-11-001-EN-C.

Immigrants to EU Member States have a wide variety of origins. Larger numbers of EU-27 citizens have been included in migration flows. The number of EU-27 citizens mi-

grating to a Member State other than their own country of citizenship increased on average by 12 % per year during the period 2002–08, and peaked in 2007 (Figure III).

Figure III: Relative change in migration inflows to EU Member States by citizenship groups, EU-27, 2002–08 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_imm1ctz](#)) and Eurostat estimates

In 2008, the EU-27 Member States received nearly two million migrants of other EU nationalities. Romanians were the most mobile, followed by Poles and Germans (note that these migrants were not necessarily previously residing in their country of citizenship). If returning nationals (see category 'EU citizens (excluding nationals)' in Table I) are excluded from the analysis, Romanians still ranked first, followed by Poles and Bulgarians. The EU-27 Member States received 384 000 Romanian citizens, 266 000 Polish citizens and 91 000 Bulgarian citizens.

The remaining 1.8 million immigrants to EU-27 Member States were non-EU citizens. Among them, Moroccans were the largest group, the only one to exceed 100 000 persons, followed by citizens of China, India, Albania and the Ukraine. Most Moroccans migrating in 2008 went to Spain (almost 94 000) or to Italy (37 000). In the same year, Spain also received the largest share of Chinese immigrants (28 % or 27 000 in absolute terms). The United Kingdom was the main destination for citizens of India.

Table I: Top 10 citizenships of immigrants to EU-27 Member States, 2008

EU citizens (including nationals)		EU citizens (excluding nationals)		Non-EU citizens	
Country of citizenship	(1 000)	Country of citizenship	(1 000)	Country of citizenship	(1 000)
Romania	: (1)	Romania	384	Morocco	157
Poland	302	Poland	266	China	97
Germany	196	Bulgaria	91	India	93
United Kingdom	146	Germany	88	Albania	81
France	126	Italy	67	Ukraine	80
Italy	105	France	62	Brazil	62
Bulgaria	92	United Kingdom	61	United States	61
Netherlands	81	Hungary	44	Turkey	51
Spain	61	Netherlands	40	Russian Federation	50
Belgium	48	Portugal	38	Colombia	49

(1) At least 384 000.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_imm1ctz](#)) and Eurostat estimates

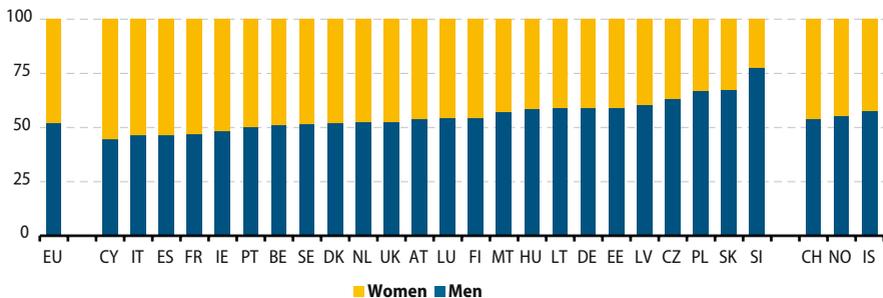
The EU as a whole is attractive for immigrants, but Member States differ as to scale and patterns of migration.

The majority of EU-27 Member States in 2008 reported more immigration than emigration, but in Bulgaria, Germany, Poland, Romania and the three Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, emigrants outnumbered immigrants. In absolute terms, Spain, Germany and the United Kingdom were the EU countries with the highest immigration. They received more than half (53 %) of all immigrants in 2008, but at the same time they also experienced high emigration. Relative to the size of the resident population, Luxembourg (with 36.3 immigrants per 1000 inhabitants) had the highest immigration in the EU in 2008, followed by Malta with 21.9 and Cyprus with 17.8. Luxembourg, the country with the highest immigration per capita and one of the smallest countries in the EU in terms of

population size, also reported the highest rate of emigration in 2008, with 20.6 emigrants per 1000 inhabitants.

In 2008, there were more men than women in migration flows to and from EU Member States in general. Around 48 % of immigrants were women. By contrast, Cyprus, Italy, Spain, France and Ireland reported that women outnumbered men among immigrants (Figure IV). In Cyprus, this was mainly due to women with Filipino, Sri Lankan and Vietnamese citizenship, whereas in Italy and Spain women outnumbered men in the biggest group of immigrants (with Romanian citizenship in the case of Italy, and Moroccan citizenship in the case of Spain). In addition, among immigrants to Italy, women outnumbered men among citizens of Ukraine, Moldavia, Poland and Russia, while in Spain, the same applied for citizens of Pakistan and Senegal.

Figure IV: Immigrants by gender, EU-27 and EFTA, 2008 (1)
(%)



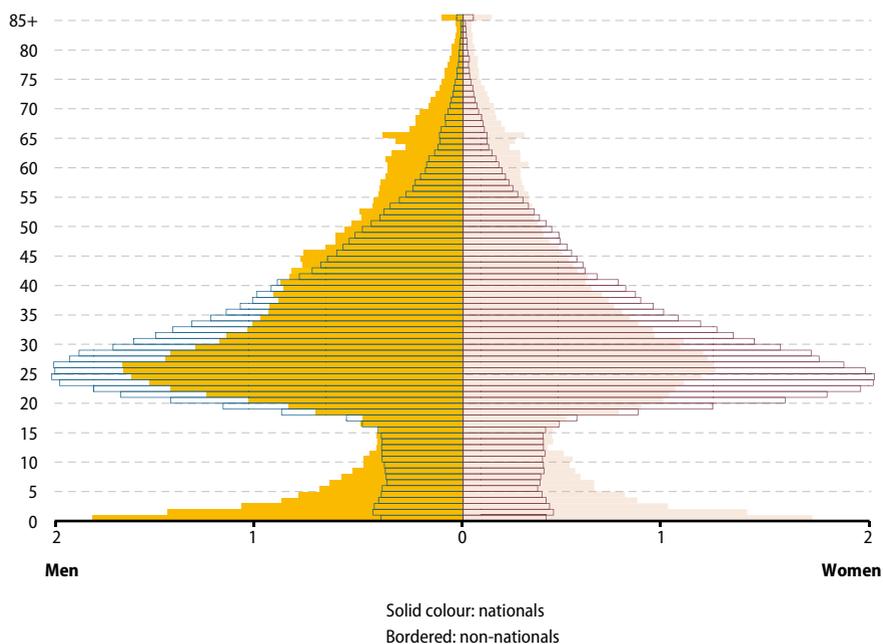
(1) Immigration data for EL and RO are limited to non-nationals only and are therefore not included; immigration data for BG highly underestimate non-nationals and are therefore not included.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_imm1ctz](#))

In 2008, immigrants to EU Member States were, on average, younger than the population of their country of destination. While the median age of the total population of all EU Member States was 40.6 on 31 December 2008, the median age of immigrants in 2008 was 28.4. Among immigrants there were noticeable differences in the age distribution

of nationals, EU nationals and non-EU nationals. Non-EU nationals were the youngest, with a median age of 27.5 years, followed by EU nationals on 29.3 years. Nationals were the oldest with a median age of 30.2 years. Figure V compares the age of immigrants to EU-27 Member States in 2008 by basic citizenship groups and sex.

Figure V: Age structure of immigrants by basic citizenship groups, EU-27, 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ EU-27 excluding BE, EL, CY, RO and UK.

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

Main findings

This publication provides a wide range of information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants. The following points illustrate some key findings.

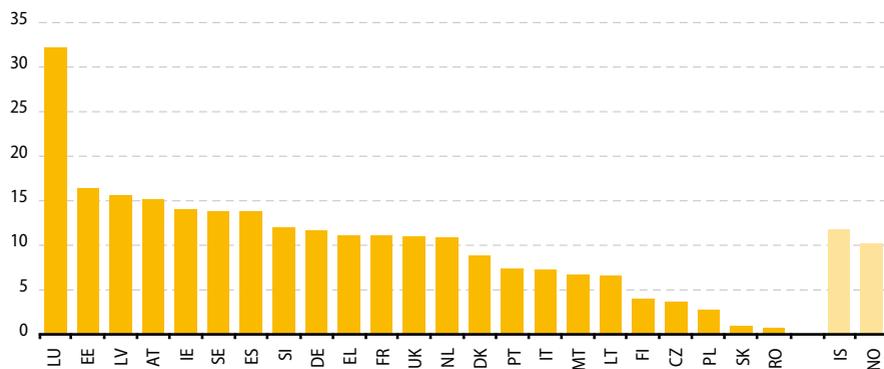
- The labour market participation of first-generation migrants compares unfavourably to that of the native-born and nationals. The difference between the two groups results mainly from a considerably lower labour market participation of migrant women, particularly those with at least one child.
- Consistently higher levels of unemployment hamper the integration of migrants into the labour market. Higher levels of unemployment are seen for both male and female migrants and for migrants of all levels of education, including those with the highest qualifications.
- The potential misuse of skills and qualifications of highly qualified migrants not finding jobs is amplified by the large number of highly qualified migrants working in jobs well below their educational qualification.
- Migrants also have a lower level of income and particularly those from outside the EU have a significantly increased risk of poverty or social exclusion, even if they are in employment. This risk is greater in households with children.
- Lower income levels also go hand in hand with less favourable housing conditions, in particular with regard to overcrowding.
- In the second generation (native-born persons with one or both parents born abroad), some of these disadvantages have been reduced or even, in the case of second-generation migrants with a mixed background (one parent born abroad), sometimes reversed. The situation of second-generation migrants with a foreign background (both parents born abroad), while being more positive than that of first-generation migrants, still shows disadvantages compared to the situation of persons with a native background.
- Young second-generation migrants with a foreign background are generally at greater risk of exiting the education and training system without having obtained an upper secondary qualification. The level of educational attainment of second-generation migrants, however, differs considerably between Member States.
- While the labour market participation of second-generation migrants is often very similar to that of their peers with native background, their risk of unemployment is still higher.

Foreign-born population

This chapter looks at the socio-economic situation of the migrant population in the EU Member States and EFTA countries. In this chapter, migrants are defined as persons who are foreign-born, that is those who at some stage migrated to their country of current residence, regardless of their citizenship. A particular subgroup of foreign-born persons is identified in the analysis: persons born outside of the EU — non-EU-27-born.

General population characteristics

The share of the population that is foreign-born varies substantially between different countries. In absolute terms, the largest numbers of foreign-born persons reside in Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Spain and Italy. In relative terms, the EU Member State with the highest share of foreign-born persons is Luxembourg, where migrants make up 32.2 % of the total population. In 2009, a high proportion of foreign-born persons (15 % or more of the total population) was also observed in Estonia, Latvia and Austria. Shares of foreign-born population of less than 5 % were noted in Finland, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Romania (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1: Foreign-born population as a share of the total population, 31 December 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (%)

⁽¹⁾ Data not available for EU-27, BE, BG, CY, HU and CH; PL — provisional value.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_pop3ctb](#))

As Table 1.1 shows, in almost all EU Member States (except Ireland, Luxembourg and Slovakia) and in Iceland, the majority of foreign-born persons were born outside of the EU. In absolute terms, the largest numbers of non-EU-27-born persons reside in Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Spain and Italy. In relative terms, the highest shares of persons born in a non-EU-27

country were observed in Estonia, Latvia and Slovenia. In the case of Estonia and Latvia, the proportion of persons born outside the EU is particularly large due to the high number of persons born in other parts of the former Soviet Union. For Slovenia, a significant proportion of the non-EU-27-born population were born in other parts of the former Yugoslavia.

Table 1.1: Foreign-born population by groups of country of birth (absolute numbers and as a share of the total population), 31 December 2008

	Total population (1 000)	Foreign-born					
		Total		Born in (another) EU Member State		Born in a non-EU-27 country	
		(1 000)	%	(1 000)	%	(1 000)	%
EU-27	<i>499 433.1</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	<i>10 750.0</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	<i>7 606.6</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	<i>10 467.5</i>	384.2	3.7	135.1	1.3	249.1	2.4
DK	<i>5 511.5</i>	486.0	8.8	145.6	2.6	340.4	6.2
DE	<i>82 002.4</i>	9 548.9	11.6	3 421.1	4.2	6 127.8	7.5
EE	<i>1 340.4</i>	220.3	16.4	15.4	1.1	204.9	15.3
IE	<i>4 450.0</i>	625.9	14.1	485.8	10.9	140.1	3.1
EL	<i>11 260.4</i>	1 247.0	11.1	312.8	2.8	934.2	8.3
ES	<i>45 828.2</i>	6 339.3	13.8	2 282.1	5.0	4 057.2	8.9
FR	<i>64 366.9</i>	7 103.6	11.0	2 111.5	3.3	4 992.2	7.8
IT	<i>60 045.1</i>	4 375.2	7.3	1 391.1	2.3	2 984.1	5.0
CY	<i>796.9</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	<i>2 261.3</i>	352.0	15.6	37.2	1.6	314.9	13.9
LT	<i>3 349.9</i>	220.1	6.6	28.9	0.9	191.2	5.7
LU	<i>493.5</i>	159.0	32.2	131.6	26.7	27.4	5.6
HU	<i>10 031.0</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	<i>413.6</i>	27.7	6.7	13.5	3.3	14.1	3.4
NL	<i>16 485.8</i>	1 793.7	10.9	410.1	2.5	1 383.6	8.4
AT	<i>8 355.3</i>	1 268.4	15.2	507.5	6.1	760.9	9.1
PL	<i>37 867.9</i>	1 014.9	2.7	232.5	0.6	782.4	2.1
PT	<i>10 627.3</i>	782.0	7.4	182.2	1.7	599.8	5.6
RO	<i>21 498.6</i>	161.6	0.8	60.1	0.3	101.5	0.5
SI	<i>2 032.4</i>	243.4	12.0	28.1	1.4	215.3	10.6
SK	<i>5 412.3</i>	50.5	0.9	30.0	0.6	20.5	0.4
FI	<i>5 326.3</i>	214.1	4.0	76.9	1.4	137.2	2.6
SE	<i>9 256.3</i>	1 280.9	13.8	468.6	5.1	812.3	8.8
UK	<i>61 596.0</i>	6 769.3	11.0	2 165.5	3.5	4 603.8	7.5
IS	<i>319.4</i>	37.6	11.8	25.6	8.0	11.9	3.7
NO	<i>4 799.3</i>	488.8	10.2	192.5	4.0	296.2	6.2
CH	<i>7 701.9</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:

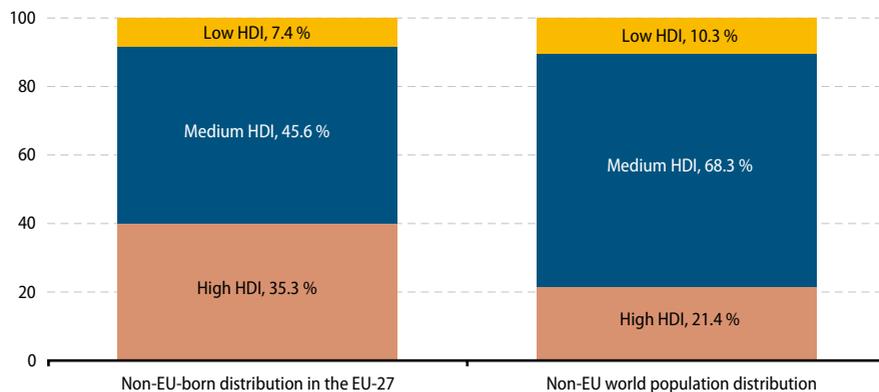
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop3ctb)

Foreign-born persons can be further differentiated according to the level of development of their country of citizenship. The Human Development Index (HDI) is used in order to reflect this structure. This index is calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme as a composite index incorporating statistical measures of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment and GDP per capita. Countries are classified into high, medium and low developed countries. The group of high HDI countries consists mainly of Europe, North America, a large part of South America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and some

countries in Western Asia. Medium and low developed countries are mainly situated in the rest of Asia and Africa.

Among the migrants living in the European Union in 2008, 35.3 % had migrated from high HDI countries and 45.6 % were migrants from a medium HDI country. Only 7.4 % of the foreign-born population living in the EU are from low developed countries. As Figure 1.2 shows, migrants from non-EU high HDI countries are significantly over-represented compared to the non-EU world population distribution, for which the medium HDI group is the largest.

Figure 1.2: Non-EU-27-born population by HDI of their country of birth compared to non-EU world population distribution, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat data (online data code: [migr_pop3ctb](#)) and UN 2008 mid-year population estimates

The country of birth of the foreign-born populations in the EU varies greatly. Table 1.2 presents the three main foreign-born groups in 14 selected countries for which detailed data are available. Unlike citizenship, a person's country of birth does not change. The distribution by country of birth is therefore influenced not just by recent migration, but by patterns of migration flows that may have taken place many years previously. As noted in the introductory chapter, the size and composition of migrant populations living in different countries vary according to both current and past patterns of migration flows. Thus, the predominant countries of birth of migrants in a country may reflect particular migration flows that took place decades earlier. Patterns of migration flows may be influenced by a variety of factors over time. For example, the large number of people born in Turkey now living in Germany is a result of labour migration agreements between those two countries dating from the 1960s.

Migrants' choice of destination may be influenced by a variety of interrelated factors including the presence of established communities from a particular country of origin living in a destination country (for example, Iraqi-born people seeking international protection in Sweden), and historical links between countries, related sometimes to the dissolution of previous states (such as between Russia and Latvia, or between the Czech Republic and Slovakia). Patterns of migration may also reflect past colonial and linguistic links, as seen in the long history of migration from the Indian subcontinent to the United Kingdom, in migration between Ireland and the United Kingdom, between Brazil and Portugal and between Ecuador and Spain and in migration from Suriname to the Netherlands.

Within Europe, successive enlargements of the EU, particularly in 2004 and 2007, with a progressive removal of restrictions on access to the labour market for citizens of other EU Member States, have greatly increased the opportunities of intra-EU migration.

Table 1.2: Main countries of birth of persons born outside their country of residence, 31 December 2008

	Country of birth	Number of foreign-born (1 000)	% of total foreign-born	Country of birth	Number of foreign-born (1 000)	% of total foreign-born
CZ	Ukraine	117.3	30.5	Ukraine	433.1	42.7
	Slovakia	72.4	18.9	Belarus	150.4	14.8
	Vietnam	45.8	11.9	Russia	83.1	8.2
DK	Germany	33.2	6.8	Angola	124.5	15.9
	Turkey	31.8	6.5	Brazil	118.3	15.1
	Poland	24.7	5.1	France	83.6	10.7
IE	United Kingdom	228.7	36.5	Moldova	44.6	27.6
	Poland	69.9	11.2	Bulgaria	190	11.8
	Lithuania	34.1	5.4	Ukraine	13.1	8.1
ES	Romania	747.2	11.8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	97.1	39.9
	Morocco	723.3	11.4	Croatia	56.2	23.1
	Ecuador	469.7	7.4	Serbia and Montenegro	20.4	8.4
LV	Russia	183.4	52.1	Sweden	30.6	14.3
	Belarus	61.2	17.4	Estonia	19.2	9.0
	Ukraine	44.3	12.6	Russia	6.7	3.1
NL	Turkey	195.7	10.9	Finland	175.1	13.7
	Suriname	186.7	10.4	Iraq	109.4	8.5
	Morocco	166.9	9.3	Poland	63.8	5.0
AT	Serbia and Montenegro	188.3	14.8	Poland	42.7	8.7
	Germany	187.0	14.7	Sweden	39.4	8.1
	Turkey	157.8	12.4	Germany	23.1	4.7

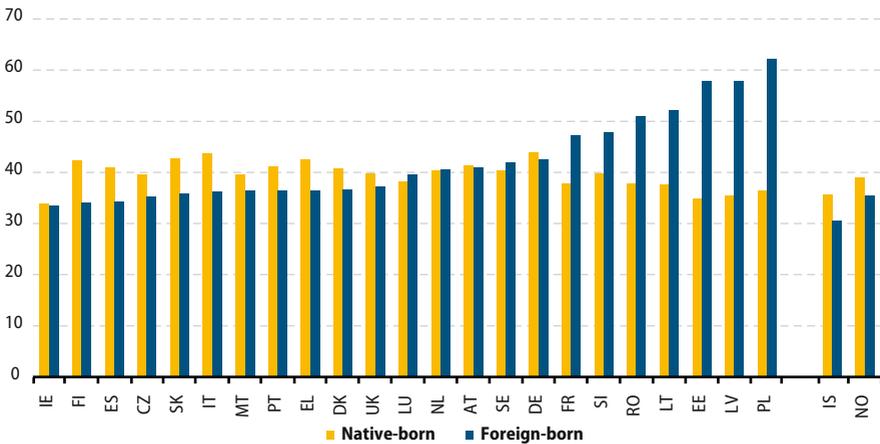
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop3ctb)

Figure 1.3 shows the median age of the foreign-born population living in the EU compared with the native-born population.

In the EU, the median age of the foreign-born population varies between 33.4 years in Ireland and 62.1 years in Poland. Apart

from Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia and France, the foreign-born population tends to be younger than the native population. The youngest foreign-born populations (median age less than 35 years old) reside in Iceland, Ireland, Finland and Spain.

Figure 1.3: Median age of the native-born and foreign-born population, 31 December 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



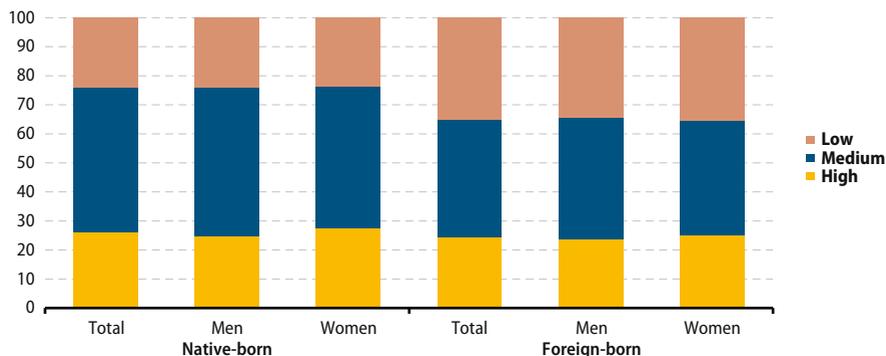
⁽¹⁾ Data not available for EU-27, BE, BG, CY, HU and CH.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_pop3ctb](#))

The foreign-born population in the prime working age group of 25–54 tends to have a lower educational attainment than the native-born population. In the EU as a whole, foreign-

born people tend to be marginally under-represented at the high educational level and over-represented to a much greater extent at the low educational level (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4: Educational attainment of native-born and foreign-born population aged 25–54, EU-27, 2008 (%)

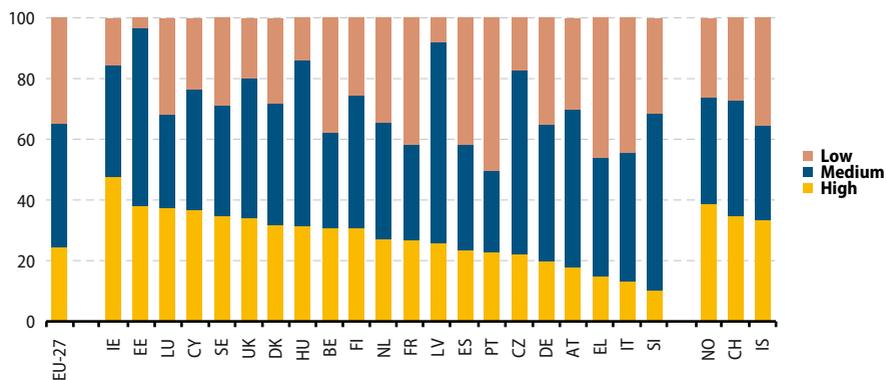


Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

The educational attainment of the foreign-born population differs significantly between individual EU Member States. EU Member States do not seem to attract large numbers of tertiary-educated immigrants. Several countries tend to attract immigrants with a lower level of education, particularly in the southern Member States (Portugal, Greece, Italy, Spain) and France, where 40 % or more of

the foreign-born population have a low level of education (Figure 1.5). In contrast, only in Ireland does the proportion of the foreign-born who are highly educated exceed 40 %. It should be noted here that the available data do not allow a distinction to be made between migrants who were highly qualified when they arrived in the country and those that have obtained qualifications since migrating.

Figure 1.5: Foreign-born population aged 25–54 by educational attainment, 2008 (¹) (%)



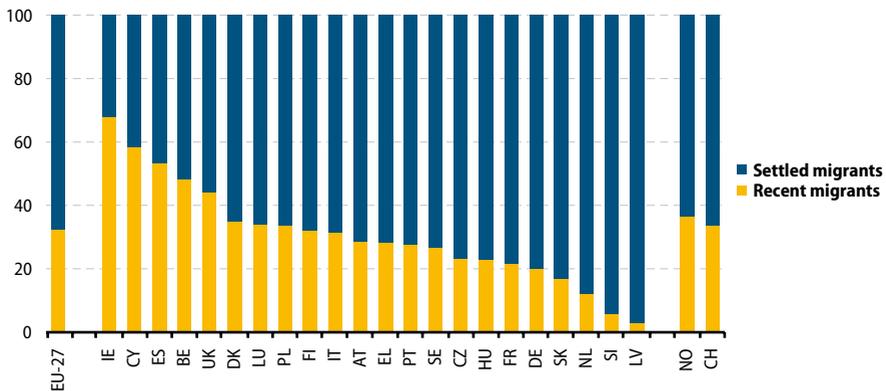
(¹) Data not available or unreliable (in at least one category) for BG, LT, MT, PL, RO and SK.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

The Labour Force Survey also provides information on the duration of stay of the foreign-born population in the receiving country. For the purpose of this publication, a two-category classification has been defined: recent migrants — resident for less than eight years (i.e. those who have arrived since 2000); and settled migrants — resident for eight years or more. The shares of recent

and long-term migrants vary significantly between countries. Recent migrants represent more than 50 % of all the migrants in Ireland, Cyprus and Spain. In contrast, some countries have large shares of settled migrants. In Latvia, Slovenia, the Netherlands and Slovakia, the shares of migrants resident in the country for at least eight years was higher than 80 % (Figure 1.6).

Figure 1.6: Foreign-born population aged 25–54 by duration of stay, 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ Data not available or unreliable (in at least one category) for BG, EE, LT, MT, RO and IS.

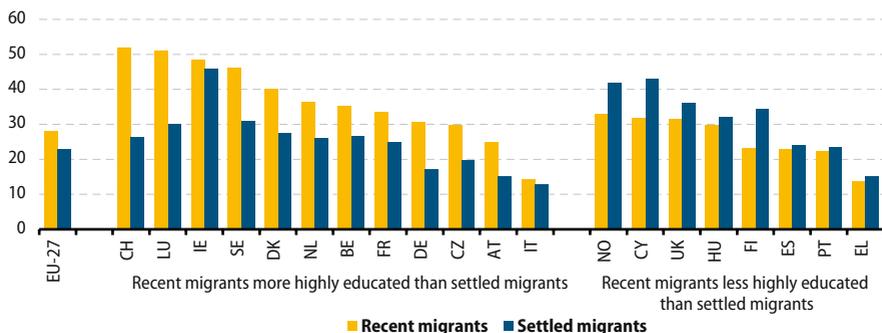
Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

There are also significant differences in the timing of arrivals for foreign-born with different education levels.

Figure 1.7 compares the percentages of persons with tertiary education among recent

and settled migrants. In the majority of Member States, recent migrants were more likely than settled migrants to be highly educated.

Figure 1.7: Highly educated foreign-born population aged 25–54 by duration of stay, 2008 (1)
(%)



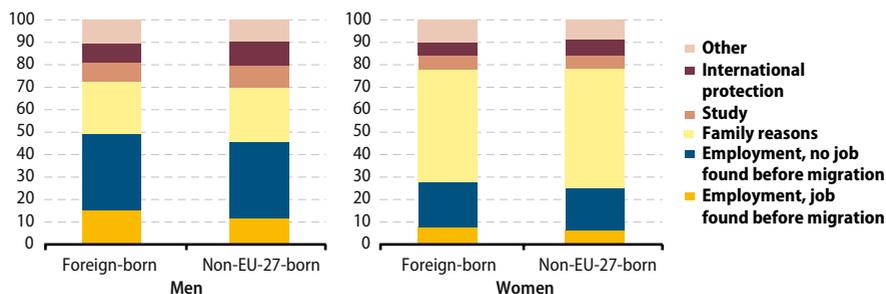
(1) Data not available or unreliable (in at least one category) for BG, EE, LV, LT, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and IS.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Based on the results available from the LFS 2008 ad hoc module, it is possible to analyse the main reason for migrating reported by foreign-born persons aged 25–54 who migrated to the EU when they were aged 15 or over. As Figure 1.8 shows, almost 50 % of men migrated for employment-related reasons, of which 34 % had not found a job in the receiving country before migrating. Only

24 % of foreign-born men declared family reasons as their main motive for migrating. In contrast, 50 % of foreign-born women reported family reasons for migration (e.g. accompanying family, family reunification or family formation), while only 28 % of them migrated with the intention of getting a job, the majority of whom (20 %) had not found a job in the receiving country before migrating.

Figure 1.8: Foreign-born population aged 25–54 that entered the receiving country aged 15 and over by main reason for migration and gender, EU-27, 2008 (1)
(%)



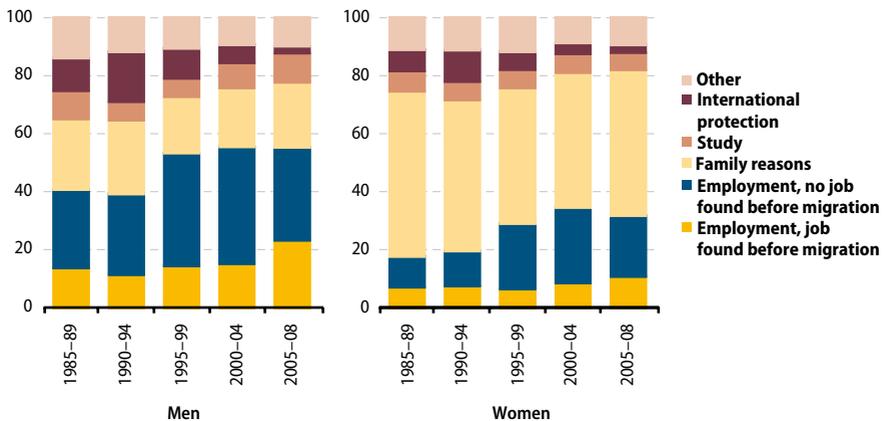
(1) This information is based on data from BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, PT, SE and UK.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code: [lfso_08cobr](#))

Additionally, by combining information on the main reason for migrating and the year of entry in the destination country, Figure 1.9 attempts to infer the evolution of migration drivers since 1985. Over the last two decades, migration for family reasons decreased and employment-related migration increased. Among migrants who arrived in 1985–89, 41 % of men and 18 % of women migrated for employment reasons.

Of those who migrated in 2005–08, labour migrants made up 55 % of men and 32 % of women. In addition, the proportion of female migrants moving for family reasons decreased by seven percentage points from 57 % to 50 % between the same periods (compared with a decline of two percentage points from 24 % to 22 % for men). These changes show the increasing importance of employment-related migration.

Figure 1.9: Foreign-born population aged 25–54 that entered the receiving country aged 15 and over by reason for migration and duration of residence in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 (1)
(%)



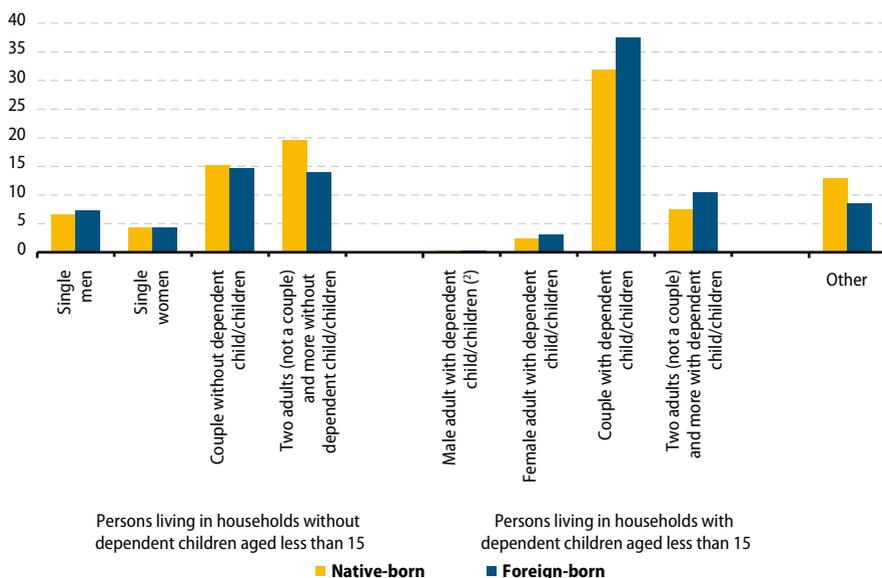
(1) This information is based on data from BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, PT, SE and UK.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code: [lfs0_08resr](#))

As part of the background information on migrant populations, it is also useful to examine their household situation. Figure 1.10 presents shares of foreign-born persons living in private households with or without at least one dependent child aged

less than 15. The largest number of foreign-born persons aged 25–54 live in households composed of two adults (a couple) with a dependent child/children (38 % of all foreign-born persons). Foreign-born persons living alone amount to 12 %.

Figure 1.10: Foreign-born population aged 25–54 living in private households by household type, EU-27, 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ The category 'Other' includes: (a) adults living in household with at least one child aged 15–24, who is economically inactive; and (b) adults living in household with at least one other (not dependent) child aged less than 15.

⁽²⁾ Value for native-born: 0.3 %; for foreign-born: 0.3 %.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Labour market participation

Table 1.3: Activity rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth, gender and duration of residence in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which			
			EU-27-born	Non-EU-27-born	of which from countries with high HDI	low and medium HDI
EU-27	85	80	84	78	80	78
Men	92	92	93	91	92	90
Women	78	69	76	67	68	65
Recent migrants	—	77	84	74	76	73
Settled migrants	—	82	85	80	81	80

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

At EU-27 level, in 2008, the activity rate of foreign-born persons was five percentage points lower than that of native-born persons.

The lower overall participation rate of foreign-born persons in the labour market was due to the significantly lower activity rates of foreign-born women. Regardless of their country of birth, the activity rates of male foreign-born persons aged 25–54 were similar to those of native-born men, whereas the labour market participation of foreign-born women was nine percentage points below that for native-born women (69 % as opposed to 78 %). This effect was less marked for women born in another EU country (76 %), while it was particularly acute for women originating from non-EU countries (67 %).

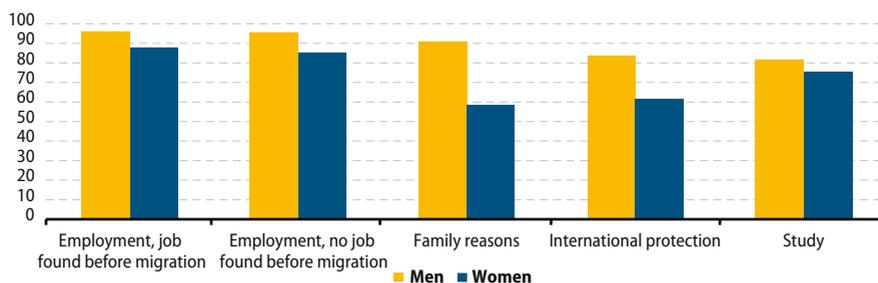
These results appear to be in line with the main reason for migrating reported by foreign-born persons aged 25–54 who migrated to the EU when they were aged 15 or over (cf. background information section). Almost 50 % of men migrated for employment-related reasons. Only 24 % of foreign-born men

declared family reasons as their main motive for migrating. In contrast, 50 % of foreign-born women reported family reasons for migration, while only 28 % migrated with the intention of getting a job.

The activity rate is defined as the ratio between the economically active population (i.e. employed and unemployed persons), and the total population (i.e. active and inactive population).

However, regardless of their main reason for migration, the activity rate of foreign-born men was at least seven percentage points higher than that of foreign-born women (Figure 1.11). In particular, foreign-born men who had declared family reasons as their main motive for migration had an activity rate of 91 %, compared to 58 % for foreign-born women. In the case of persons who migrated to seek international protection, the activity rate of foreign-born men was 84 %, as opposed to 61 % for foreign-born women.

Figure 1.11: Activity rate of foreign-born persons aged 25–54 who migrated aged 15 years or over by gender and main reason for migrating, EU-27, 2008 (%)



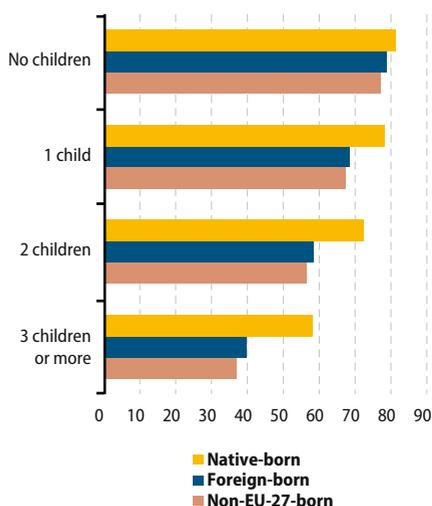
(¹) This information is based on data from BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, PT, SE and UK.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module

Foreign-born women tend to have more children. In 2008, 27 % of foreign-born women lived in households with one dependent child, 19 % with two dependent children, and 8 % with more than two children (compared respectively to 24 %, 16 % and 4 % of native-born women). By contrast, 56 % of native-born women aged 25–54 live in households without dependant children (compared to 46 % of foreign-born women and 43 % of those originating from non-EU countries).

Though the activity rates of foreign-born and native-born women without children are similar (79 % and 81 %, respectively), with one dependent child in the household, the activity rate of migrant women falls to 69 % yet remains at 78 % for native-born women. For women born in non-EU countries, this effect is even more marked, with a decrease from 77 % to 67 %. The activity rate gap widens with the number of dependent children in the household and is systematically greater for women born in non-EU countries.

Figure 1.12: Activity rate of women aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and number of dependent children (aged less than 15) in the household, EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

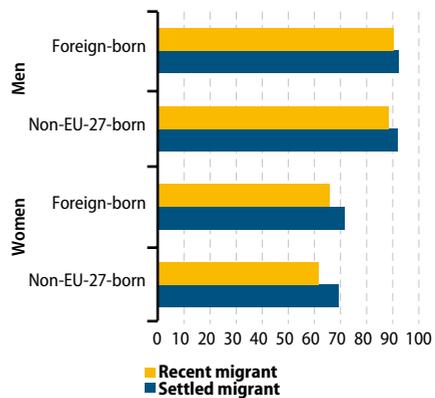
The linguistic, cultural and labour market acclimatisation of migrants can be a long process. The duration of residence in the country is therefore a key factor in the integration process.

A proper assessment of the effects of duration of residence would require a longitudinal analysis that cannot be achieved with the Labour Force Survey. However, as a proxy, the situation of recently and longer established migrants can be compared to quantify this effect (Figure 1.13) ⁽¹⁾. It appears that the effects of length of stay in the country are gender-specific. For male migrants, the duration of residence does not impact significantly on the level of labour market participation. This may be explained by the already very high participation rate for men. However, for women there is a marked effect: the activity rate of recently arrived foreign-born women was 66 %, compared to 72 % for those resident for eight years or more. Figures 1.14 and 1.15 indicate that, to a certain extent, the increased activity rate over time is related to migrants who arrived as students and remained in order to work, as well as to women who initially migrated for family reasons and who later entered the labour market. Some EU Member States restrict labour market access for recently arrived third-country nationals migrating for family reasons — particularly those accompanying a family member admitted as a labour migrant. Given the larger proportion of women migrating for family reasons, this may further explain the lower participation rate of recent female migrants.

For those Member States for which data are available and reliable, recently established non-EU-27-born persons had lower

activity rates than settled migrants except in Denmark and Cyprus, where the opposite phenomenon occurred. In Spain and Portugal, there was no significant difference between recent and settled migrants (Tables 1.5).

Figure 1.13: Activity rates of persons aged 25–54 by gender, group of country of birth and duration of residence in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 (%)

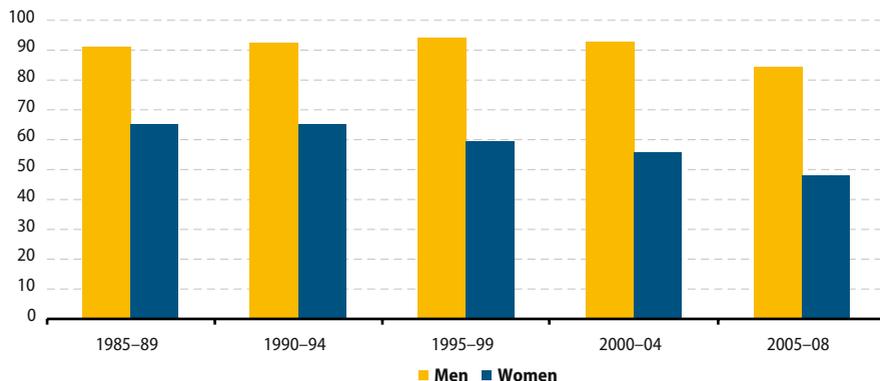


Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

High positive changes in labour market participation between recent and settled non-EU-27-born persons were observed in Austria (59 % → 81 %), Finland (62 % → 81 %), France (64 % → 81 %) and Germany (64 % → 79 %), each with an increase of at least 15 percentage points. However, this should be viewed in the context of initial participation rates of recent non-EU migrants in these countries being well below the EU-27 average (74 %).

⁽¹⁾ These figures should be treated with due caution. The more positive situation of settled migrants might indeed result from a cohort effect. Besides, migrants who left the country cannot be taken into account in this analysis.

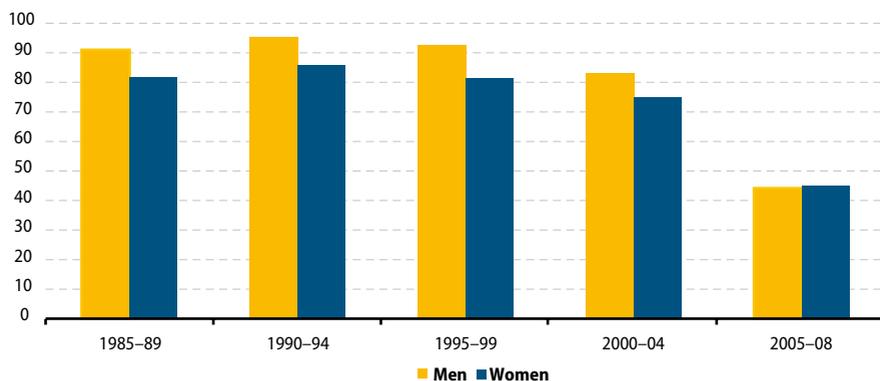
Figure 1.14: Activity rate of foreign-born persons aged 25–54 that entered their receiving country aged 15 years or over for family reasons by gender and years of arrival in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ This information is based on data from BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, PT, SE and UK.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module

Figure 1.15: Activity rate of foreign-born persons aged 25–54 that entered their receiving country aged 15 years or over for study reasons by gender and years of arrival in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ This information is based on data from BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, PT, SE and UK.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module

Table 1.4: Activity rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and gender, 2008 (%)

	Native-born			Foreign-born			Of which											
							EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born			of which from countries with high HDI			low and medium HDI		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	85	92	78	80	92	69	84	93	76	78	91	67	80	92	68	78	90	65
BE	88	93	82	74	88	61	81	91	73	69	86	53	66	83	51	71	87	54
BG	86	89	82	73	:	:	:	:	:	72	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	87	95	80	85	93	75	86	92	78	83	96	71	84	94	71	83	97	71
DK	92	94	89	76	86	68	88	92	84	73	84	64	77	87	69	69	81	60
DE	89	94	84	79	91	67	85	94	76	76	90	62	77	92	64	70	85	55
EE	88	93	83	91	94	89	93	:	:	91	93	89	91	93	88	93	93	92
IE	82	91	72	81	92	70	83	94	72	76	86	65	79	91	68	74	84	64
EL	82	94	70	80	97	63	78	95	67	81	98	61	80	98	60	84	98	65
ES	83	92	74	86	94	78	85	94	76	86	93	78	89	95	84	84	93	74
FR	90	95	85	80	91	69	85	93	78	78	91	66	76	92	62	78	91	66
IT	78	91	65	78	94	64	77	93	66	79	94	63	77	94	62	80	94	64
CY	87	96	78	84	87	81	86	97	77	82	79	83	77	92	69	83	78	86
LV	89	92	86	87	93	83	83	88	80	88	93	83	87	94	82	90	90	89
LT	85	87	84	87	91	82	:	:	:	87	92	82	86	92	81	89	:	:
LU	83	94	73	84	93	73	85	95	76	72	86	58	71	91	51	73	81	64
HU	80	87	73	81	93	72	81	92	72	81	96	71	79	93	71	82	98	72
MT	71	94	46	73	94	:	:	:	:	75	95	:	75	95	:	:	:	:
NL	91	96	85	77	87	68	87	94	82	74	86	64	75	87	64	74	85	65
AT	89	94	85	79	89	69	85	92	79	76	88	64	77	89	66	71	84	57
PL	82	89	76	74	86	65	:	:	:	69	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	88	93	83	91	95	86	90	96	85	91	95	86	90	97	84	91	94	88
RO	78	86	71	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	91	92	89	85	89	81	96	:	:	84	89	80	84	89	80	:	:	:
SK	88	93	82	91	93	88	90	94	86	92	:	:	:	:	:	93	:	:
FI	89	91	87	80	88	73	90	93	86	74	84	65	77	88	69	69	79	58
SE	92	94	91	81	88	75	87	91	84	79	86	72	83	90	79	76	85	68
UK	86	92	80	79	90	68	87	95	78	76	89	63	79	89	70	75	89	61
IS	89	94	84	88	94	82	92	96	87	82	90	76	81	:	:	82	:	80
NO	89	92	87	82	87	77	93	95	89	77	82	72	81	87	76	75	80	70
CH	92	97	86	86	94	78	90	96	84	81	91	72	80	90	71	83	94	73

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 1.5: Activity rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and duration of residence in the receiving country, 2008 (%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born			Of which											
					EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born			of which from countries with					
	Total	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant
EU-27	85	80	77	82	84	84	85	78	74	80	80	76	81	78	73	80
BE	88	74	74	75	81	83	79	69	67	71	66	65	67	71	67	74
BG	86	73	:	79	:	:	:	72	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	87	85	81	86	86	83	86	83	79	85	84	84	84	83	77	85
DK	92	76	77	73	88	88	90	73	72	70	77	75	75	69	71	66
DE	89	79	69	82	85	78	86	76	64	79	77	69	80	70	56	77
EE	88	91	:	91	93	:	93	91	:	91	91	:	90	93	:	94
IE	82	81	83	78	83	86	78	76	75	78	79	77	83	74	74	73
EL	82	80	76	82	78	79	77	81	75	83	80	68	83	84	85	83
ES	83	86	86	86	85	86	85	86	85	86	89	88	89	84	84	84
FR	90	80	67	83	85	76	87	78	64	81	76	65	80	78	64	81
IT	78	78	74	80	77	79	76	79	71	82	77	70	80	80	72	84
CY	87	84	85	82	86	88	84	82	83	80	77	74	79	83	84	80
LV	89	87	71	88	83	:	84	88	76	88	87	:	87	90	:	90
LT	85	87	:	87	:	:	:	87	:	87	86	:	86	89	:	:
LU	83	84	83	84	85	87	85	72	65	78	71	58	80	73	70	76
HU	80	81	76	82	81	76	82	81	:	82	79	:	80	82	:	84
MT	71	73	:	75	:	:	:	75	:	77	75	:	77	:	:	:
NL	91	77	71	78	87	85	87	74	65	75	75	72	75	74	61	76
AT	89	79	69	82	85	82	86	76	59	81	77	60	81	71	58	79
PL	82	74	:	77	:	:	:	69	:	73	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	88	91	90	91	90	93	89	91	90	91	90	90	90	91	89	91
RO	78	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	91	85	:	86	96	:	95	84	:	85	84	:	85	:	:	:
SK	88	91	:	93	90	:	93	92	:	92	:	:	:	93	:	:
FI	89	80	69	86	90	85	92	74	62	81	77	65	83	69	59	78
SE	92	81	74	84	87	88	87	79	70	83	83	77	86	76	66	81
UK	86	79	79	79	87	89	84	76	74	77	79	74	83	75	74	75
IS	89	88	:	:	92	:	:	82	:	:	81	:	:	82	:	:
NO	89	82	81	83	93	94	92	77	73	79	81	77	82	75	72	77
CH	92	86	84	86	90	90	90	81	75	83	80	75	81	83	75	88

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Unemployment

Table 1.6: Unemployment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth, gender and duration of residence in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which			
			EU-27-born	Non-EU-27-born	of which from countries with	
					high HDI	low and medium HDI
EU-27	6	10	7	12	10	12
Men	5	10	6	11	10	12
Women	6	11	9	12	11	13
Recent migrants	—	12	9	14	13	15
Settled migrants	—	9	7	11	9	12

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_urgacob](#))

Labour market disadvantages for foreign-born persons are more visible when unemployment rates are analysed.

In 2008, the unemployment rates of foreign-born persons were higher than for native-born persons in almost all Member States for which data were available. At EU level, the unemployment rate of foreign-born persons was 10 % while for native-born persons it was 6 %. In all countries except Greece (in the case of men), the unemployment rates of both males and females born in non-EU countries were higher than for native-born persons (Table 1.7). The unemployment rate of settled migrants (9 %) was significantly lower than for recently established migrants (12 %) (Table 1.8). However, even for settled migrants who have lived in the receiving country for eight years or more and who should thus already have a good foothold in the labour market, there seems to be a lack of employment opportunities in comparison to native-born persons.

Given the importance of education for successful integration into the labour market, it is useful to control for educational attain-

ment when examining the performance of migrants in the labour market. Regardless of the level of education, the unemployment rates of foreign-born persons are systematically higher than the rates for native-born persons. This is the case for both men and women (Figure 1.16). Non-EU-27-born women with low educational attainment had the highest rate of unemployment (16 %).

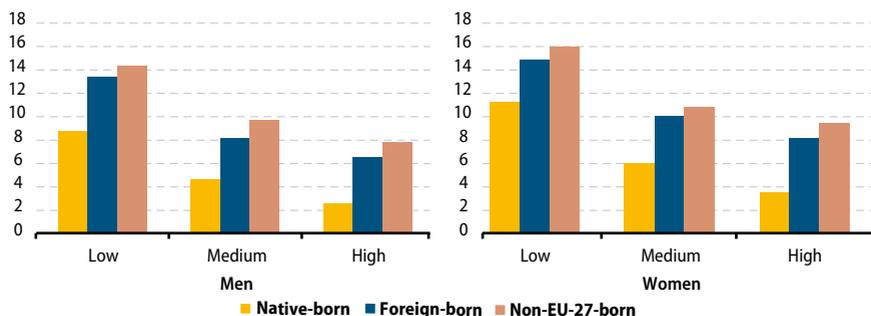
The unemployment rate is calculated as the ratio between the unemployed population and the economically active population (i.e. employed and unemployed persons). Contrary to the activity or employment rates, the inactive population does not intervene in this ratio.

For both native-born and foreign-born persons, unemployment rates improve significantly with higher levels of educational attainment. However, at a given level of education, foreign-born persons systematically encounter greater difficulties in finding a job than native-born. For example, for both men and women with high educational attainment, the unemployment

rates of persons born in non-EU countries were more than twice those experienced by native-born persons (non-EU-27-born: men 8 %, women 9 %; native-born: men 3 %, women 4 %). This indicates that migrant unemployment is not only due to poor edu-

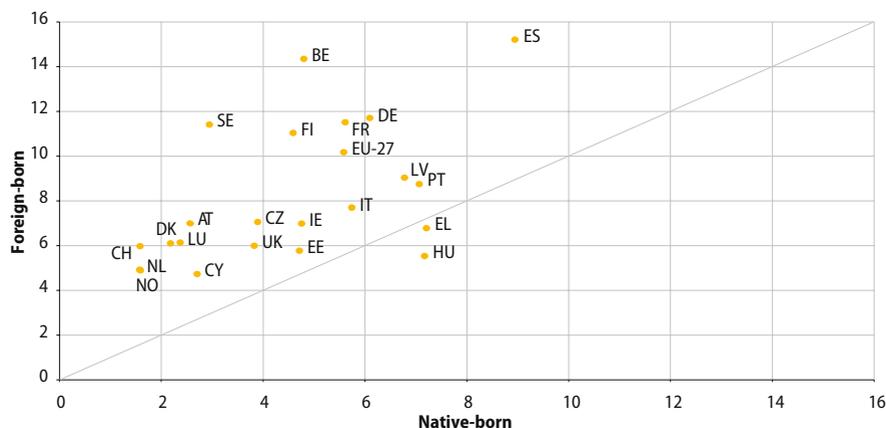
cational attainment. Other factors such as the non-recognition of migrants' qualifications and skills earned abroad, language problems or discrimination clearly influence the higher unemployment rates of migrants.

Figure 1.16: Unemployment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth, gender and highest level of educational attainment, EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Figure 1.17: Unemployment rate — comparison of foreign-born persons with native-born persons (persons aged 25–54), 2008 (%)



(¹) Data not available or unreliable for foreign-born for BG, LT, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and IS.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_urgacob](#))

Table 1.7: Unemployment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and gender, 2008
(%)

	Native-born			Foreign-born			Of which											
							EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born			of which from countries with					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women			
EU-27	6	5	6	10	10	11	7	6	9	12	11	12	10	10	11	12	12	13
BE	5	4	5	14	14	14	7	6	9	20	20	20	18	17	19	21	22	21
BG	5	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	4	3	5	7	5	10	8	5	12	6	4	8	:	:	:	6	:	9
DK	2	2	2	6	5	7	:	:	:	7	6	8	6	:	:	8	:	:
DE	6	6	6	12	12	12	7	7	8	14	15	14	13	13	13	19	18	19
EE	5	5	5	6	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	:
IE	5	6	3	7	8	6	7	8	6	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	7	5	11	7	4	11	8	:	11	6	4	11	6	4	11	7	:	:
ES	9	7	11	15	15	15	13	12	16	16	16	15	13	13	13	18	19	17
FR	6	5	6	12	11	12	6	5	6	14	13	15	12	11	14	14	13	15
IT	6	5	7	8	5	11	8	4	11	8	5	11	7	4	12	8	6	11
CY	3	2	3	5	:	5	6	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	7	7	6	9	8	10	:	:	:	9	8	11	10	7	12	:	:	:
LT	5	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	2	:	:	6	6	6	4	4	:	22	24	:	:	:	:	30	:	:
HU	7	7	7	6	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	2	1	2	5	4	6	3	:	:	5	4	6	5	4	7	5	5	6
AT	3	2	3	7	7	7	5	:	:	8	8	8	7	7	7	12	:	:
PL	6	5	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	7	6	8	9	7	10	9	:	15	9	9	9	7	:	9	10	10	9
RO	5	6	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	4	3	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	9	7	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	5	4	5	11	11	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	3	3	3	11	10	12	6	5	6	14	13	15	10	8	12	17	17	17
UK	4	4	4	6	6	7	4	3	5	7	7	7	5	5	6	8	7	8
IS	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2	2	2	5	5	:	:	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	:
CH	2	1	2	6	5	8	4	4	5	8	6	10	6	5	8	11	8	15

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_urgacob](#))

Table 1.8: Unemployment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and duration of residence in the receiving country, 2008 (%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born			Of which											
					EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born			of which from countries with					
		Total	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant		
EU-27	6	10	12	9	7	9	7	12	14	11	10	13	9	12	15	12
BE	5	14	14	15	7	7	8	20	20	20	18	16	19	21	23	21
BG	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	4	7	3	8	8	:	9	6	:	6	:	:	:	6	:	6
DK	2	6	7	6	:	:	:	7	:	7	6	:	:	8	:	:
DE	6	12	16	11	7	9	7	14	20	13	13	20	12	19	21	18
EE	5	6	:	6	:	:	:	6	:	6	6	:	6	:	:	:
IE	5	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	7	7	7	7	8	:	:	6	:	7	6	:	6	7	:	9
ES	9	15	16	15	13	16	11	16	16	16	13	13	13	18	17	19
FR	6	12	18	10	6	10	5	14	22	12	12	18	11	14	23	12
IT	6	8	10	7	8	9	7	8	11	6	7	12	6	8	11	6
CY	3	5	5	:	6	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	7	9	:	9	:	:	:	9	:	9	10	:	10	:	:	:
LT	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	2	6	12	3	4	6	:	22	41	:	:	:	:	30	:	:
HU	7	6	:	6	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	2	5	7	5	3	:	:	5	8	5	5	:	5	5	:	5
AT	3	7	9	6	5	:	:	8	12	7	7	:	7	12	:	:
PL	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	7	9	10	8	9	:	10	9	11	8	7	:	:	10	17	8
RO	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	5	11	:	10	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	3	11	19	9	6	6	5	14	24	11	10	19	7	17	27	13
UK	4	6	6	6	4	4	4	7	7	7	5	6	5	8	7	8
IS	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2	5	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	:
CH	2	6	8	5	4	5	4	8	13	6	6	11	5	11	15	9

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Employment

Table 1.9: Employment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth, gender and duration of residence in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which			
			EU-27-born	Non-EU-27-born	of which from countries with	
					high HDI	low and medium HDI
EU-27	81	72	78	69	71	68
Men	87	83	88	81	83	79
Women	74	62	69	58	61	57
Recent migrants	—	68	76	64	66	63
Settled migrants	—	74	79	72	74	71

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_ergacob](#))

In 2008, and at EU-27 level, the employment rate of foreign-born persons aged 25–54 was eight percentage points below that of native-born persons. This difference can be explained by the combination of:

- the lower participation rate of migrant women (cf. labour market participation);
- greater labour market integration difficulties for third-country migrants (cf. unemployment).

Additionally, at EU level, the employment rate of foreign-born men from other EU Member States and from non-EU countries with a high Human Development Index was slightly lower than or at the same level as that of native-born men. In contrast, the employment rate of foreign-born women was systematically lower than that of native-born women: the employment rate of foreign-born women (62 %) was 12 percentage points lower than that of native-born women (74 %), and this gap increased to 17 percent-

age points when considering women born in countries with a low or medium Human Development Index.

The employment rate is computed as the ratio between the employed population and the total population.

In general, the principal sectors of employment of men and women differ slightly. Although manufacturing and wholesale and retail trades are important sources of employment for both men and women, men are more likely to work in the construction or transportation and storage sectors, with a higher presence of women in the human health and social work activities or education sectors. Male and female migrants are systematically less represented in public administration and defence, as well as in the education sector, which is likely to be a consequence of more restricted access to jobs in the public sector.

Depending on their gender, migrants are more present than native-born persons in certain sectors (Table 1.10 and Figure 1.18). For example, foreign-born men are 1.4 times more likely to work in construction than native-born men. More than 10 % of employed

foreign-born women worked in activities of households, while only 1 % of employed native-born women aged 25–54 worked in this sector. For both genders, migrants are more likely than native-born persons to work in the food and accommodation service sector.

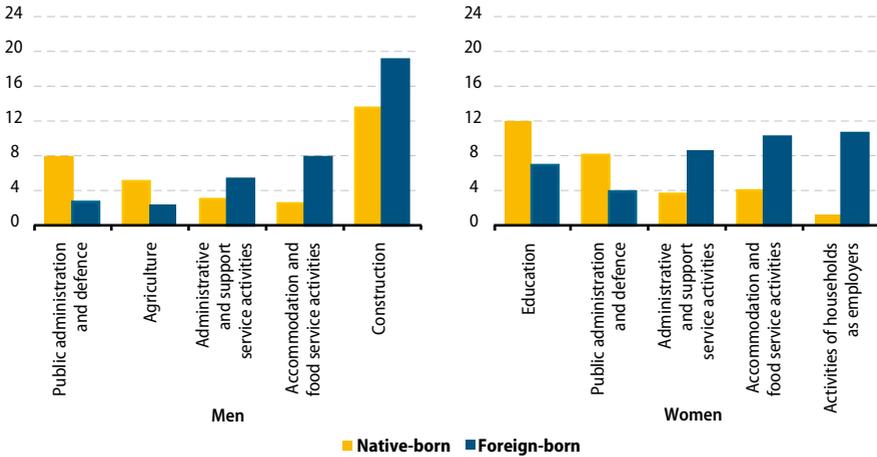
Table 1.10: Top 10 principal sectors of employment of native-born and foreign-born persons aged 25–54 by gender, EU-27 ⁽¹⁾
(% of total corresponding population)

	Native-born	Foreign-born
Men		
Manufacturing	22	22
Construction	13	19
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13	12
Accommodation and food service activities	2	8
Transportation and storage	8	8
Administrative and support service activities	3	5
Human health and social work activities	4	4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	4
Information and communication	4	3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8	3
Women		
Human health and social work activities	17	16
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15	13
Manufacturing	12	11
Accommodation and food service activities	4	10
Activities of households as employers	1	10
Administrative and support service activities	4	8
Education	12	7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	4
Other service activities	3	4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8	4

⁽¹⁾ Sorted by results of foreign-born persons.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Figure 1.18: Distribution of employed persons aged 25–54 by selected employment sectors (with the highest percentage difference between foreign-born and native-born persons), EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

It appears that during the first years following their arrival in the country, migrants are ready to take up a job in the sectors of accommodation and food services, as well as construction for men and activities of households as employers for women (Figure 1.19). However, it seems that these sectors are used by migrants to establish themselves in the labour market — possibly in some cases offering employment opportunities that are less dependent on a good knowledge of the host country language. Settled male migrants (i.e. migrants having resided in the destination country for eight years or more) are less likely to work in the construction sector than recent migrants: 23 % of recent migrants were working in this field against 17 % for settled migrants. At the same time, settled male migrants were more likely than recent migrants to be working in other sectors such as manufacturing (19 % → 23 %), wholesale and retail

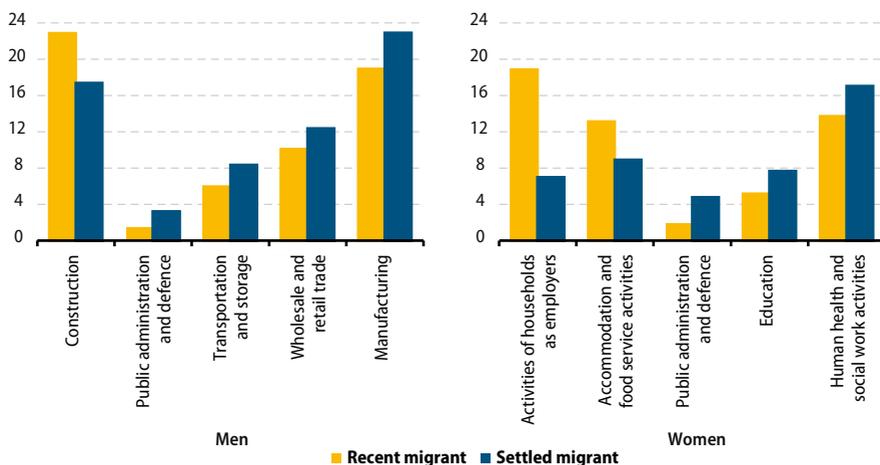
trade (10 % → 12 %), transportation and storage (6 % → 8 %) and public administration (2 % → 3 %). This shift in employment sectors is even more marked for migrant women, where the proportion of persons working in activities of households as employers drops from 19 % to below 7 %, while significant positive changes were registered in human health and social activity (14 % → 17 %), education (5 % → 8 %) and public administration (2 % → 5 %).

Some caution is required in interpreting these results. Although it appears that there are shifts in sectors of employment as migrants become longer established in a country, there may also be cohort effect, with the higher proportion of settled migrants in certain sectors reflecting the fact that there were greater employment opportunities in these sectors at the time of the migrants' arrival in the country. To some extent, the

high number of recent female migrants working in activities of households as employers may be related to the increasing

number of jobs in this sector, which may be related to population ageing and the recent upward trend in fertility.

Figure 1.19: Distribution of employed persons aged 25–54 by selected employment sectors (with the highest percentage difference between recent and settled foreign-born persons), EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Analysing the situation by individual Member States (for those where the data were available and reliable), for non-EU-27-born migrants, the employment rates of women were lower than those of men in almost all countries (except Germany and Cyprus) (Table 1.11).

Concerning duration of residence, recently established non-EU-27-born people had lower employment rates than settled migrants, except in Denmark and Cyprus,

where the opposite phenomenon occurred, and in Spain and the United Kingdom, for which there was no significant difference between recent and settled migrants (Table 1.12). By contrast, high positive changes in employment rates were registered between recent and settled non-EU-27-born migrants in Luxembourg (38 % → 72 %), Finland (49 % → 72 %), Austria (52 % → 75 %), France (50 % → 71 %), and Sweden (53 % → 74 %) with a minimum increase of 21 percentage points.

Table 1.11: Employment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and gender, 2008
(%)

	Native-born			Foreign-born			Of which											
							EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born			of which from countries with					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women			
EU-27	81	87	74	72	83	62	78	88	69	69	81	58	71	83	61	68	79	57
BE	84	89	78	64	75	53	75	85	66	55	68	42	54	69	41	56	68	43
BG	81	85	78	67	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	84	92	75	79	89	67	79	87	69	78	92	65	81	91	68	78	93	65
DK	90	92	87	71	81	63	85	89	80	68	79	59	72	83	64	64	76	54
DE	94	94	94	88	88	88	93	93	92	86	85	86	87	87	87	81	82	81
EE	84	88	79	86	89	83	88	:	:	86	88	84	86	88	83	87	88	86
IE	78	86	70	76	85	66	78	86	68	70	79	61	73	85	62	68	76	60
EL	76	90	63	75	93	56	72	90	60	76	94	54	75	94	53	77	94	56
ES	76	85	66	73	80	66	74	83	64	72	78	66	77	83	72	69	75	61
FR	85	90	80	71	82	61	80	88	73	67	80	56	66	82	53	68	79	57
IT	74	86	61	72	89	57	71	88	58	73	89	56	71	90	55	74	88	57
CY	85	93	76	80	83	77	81	93	72	79	75	81	74	92	65	79	72	83
LV	83	85	81	80	85	75	78	78	78	80	86	74	79	87	72	82	80	85
LT	81	83	80	82	86	77	:	:	:	82	86	77	82	87	77	:	:	:
LU	81	93	70	78	87	69	82	91	73	56	65	47	62	82	:	51	51	52
HU	74	81	68	76	87	68	76	86	68	78	94	68	76	90	67	79	98	68
MT	67	89	44	71	91	:	:	:	:	73	91	:	73	91	:	:	:	:
NL	89	95	84	73	83	64	84	91	78	70	82	60	71	84	59	70	81	60
AT	87	92	82	73	83	64	80	88	74	69	81	59	71	83	61	62	75	50
PL	77	84	71	70	85	58	:	:	:	64	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	82	88	76	83	88	77	82	94	72	83	87	79	84	92	77	82	85	80
RO	74	81	68	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	87	89	86	81	86	76	93	:	:	80	85	75	80	85	76	:	:	:
SK	80	86	74	84	88	80	86	89	82	80	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	85	88	82	72	79	65	83	85	81	63	74	54	67	81	58	57	66	47
SE	90	91	88	72	79	66	83	86	79	68	75	62	75	82	69	63	71	57
UK	83	88	77	74	85	63	83	92	75	71	83	59	75	85	67	69	82	56
IS	88	93	82	85	90	80	89	90	86	79	88	72	81	:	:	77	:	74
NO	88	90	85	78	83	74	90	93	87	72	76	69	77	81	74	69	72	66
CH	90	96	85	80	89	72	86	92	79	74	86	64	75	86	65	74	87	62

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_ergacob](#))

Table 1.12: Employment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and duration of residence in the receiving country, 2008 (%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born		Of which												
				EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born			of which from countries with						
				Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	high HDI			low and medium HDI
Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total										Recent migrant	Settled migrant		
EU-27	81	72	68	74	78	76	79	69	64	72	71	66	74	68	63	71
BE	84	64	64	63	75	77	73	55	53	57	54	54	54	56	52	58
BG	81	67	:	72	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	84	79	78	79	79	81	78	78	76	80	81	82	81	78	73	80
DK	90	71	71	69	85	85	87	68	67	65	72	70	70	64	65	61
DE	94	88	84	89	93	91	93	86	80	87	87	80	88	81	79	82
EE	84	86	:	86	88	:	86	86	:	86	86	:	85	87	:	88
IE	78	76	77	73	78	80	73	70	70	72	73	71	78	68	69	66
EL	76	75	71	77	72	71	72	76	71	77	75	64	78	77	80	75
ES	76	73	72	73	74	72	76	72	72	72	77	77	78	69	69	68
FR	85	71	55	74	80	69	83	67	50	71	66	53	71	68	49	71
IT	74	72	66	75	71	72	70	73	63	77	71	61	75	74	64	79
CY	85	80	81	78	81	82	80	79	80	76	74	69	78	79	81	75
LV	83	80	60	80	78	:	79	80	:	80	79	:	79	82	:	82
LT	81	82	:	81	:	:	:	82	:	82	82	:	81	:	:	:
LU	81	78	73	81	82	81	82	56	38	72	62	:	74	51	:	70
HU	74	76	74	77	76	75	76	78	:	79	76	:	76	79	:	82
MT	67	71	:	72	:	:	:	73	:	75	73	:	75	:	:	:
NL	89	73	66	74	84	80	85	70	60	72	71	67	71	70	56	72
AT	87	73	63	77	80	76	83	69	52	75	71	55	75	62	48	73
PL	77	70	:	71	:	:	:	64	:	67	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	82	83	81	83	82	87	81	83	80	84	84	84	83	82	74	84
RO	74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	87	81	:	82	93	:	93	80	:	82	80	:	82	:	:	:
SK	80	84	:	85	86	:	88	80	:	78	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	85	72	59	78	83	82	84	63	49	72	67	55	74	57	43	69
SE	90	72	60	76	83	82	83	68	53	74	75	62	79	63	48	70
UK	83	74	75	74	83	85	81	71	69	71	75	70	79	69	69	69
IS	88	85	:	:	89	:	:	79	:	:	81	:	:	77	:	:
NO	88	78	75	80	90	91	91	72	67	75	77	72	79	69	65	72
CH	90	80	78	82	86	86	86	74	65	78	75	67	77	74	64	80

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Overqualification

Table 1.13: Overqualification rate of employed population aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth, gender and duration of residence in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which			
			EU-27-born	Non-EU-27-born	of which from countries with	
					high HDI	low and medium HDI
EU-27	19	34	29	36	34	38
Men	19	32	27	35	32	36
Women	19	35	30	38	35	41
Recent migrants	—	43	37	47	38	52
Settled migrants	—	29	24	32	32	32

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

The term overqualification refers to the situation where a person has a level of skill or education higher than is required for his or her job. Overqualification may be measured in several ways. In this chapter, the overqualification rate is defined as the share of persons with tertiary education working in a low- or medium-skilled job among employed persons having achieved tertiary education.

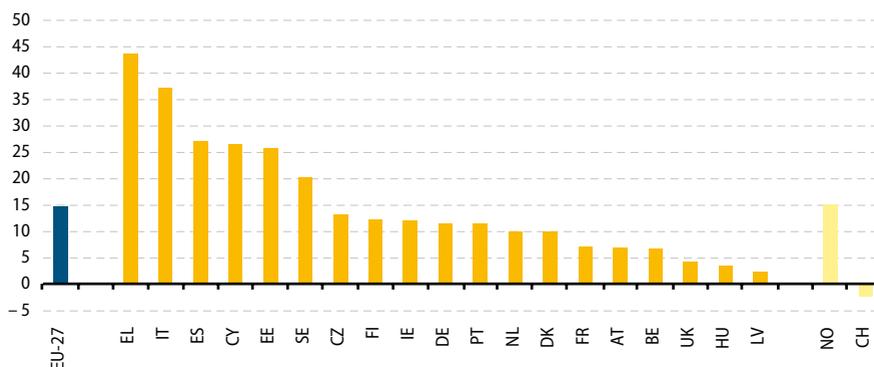
With an overqualification rate of 34 %, foreign-born persons are clearly more likely to be overqualified than native-born persons, who registered a rate of only 19 %. This difference indicates a potential misuse of migrants' skills and qualifications. This issue was more acute for non-EU migrants, for whom overqualification reached 36 %. This may be a consequence of the greater difficulties encountered by third-country

migrants in having educational qualifications and skills earned abroad recognised in the receiving country.

The overqualification rate is defined as the proportion of the population with a high educational level (i.e. having completed tertiary education, ISCED 5 or 6), and having low- or medium-skilled jobs (ISCO occupation levels 4 to 9) among employed persons having attained a high educational level.

At individual country level, this inequality between foreign-born and native-born persons could also be observed in all countries (for which data are available and reliable) except Switzerland, and was particularly marked in Greece, Italy, Spain, Cyprus and Estonia, with gaps higher than 25 percentage points (Figure 1.20).

Figure 1.20: Overqualification rate differences between foreign-born and native-born tertiary educated persons aged 25–54, 2008 (!)
(percentage points)



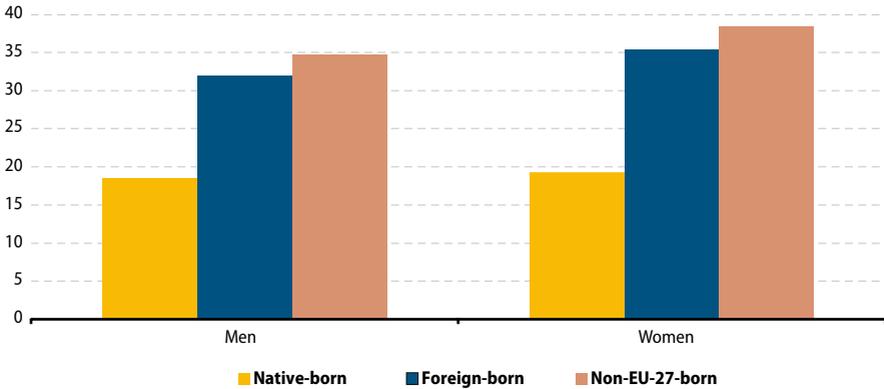
(!) Data not available or unreliable for foreign-born for BG, LT, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and IS; data not available or unreliable for native-born for LU.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

There seems to be a double disadvantage for migrant women: while the share of overqualified native-born women was at the same level as for men, the share of foreign-born overqualified women was three percentage points higher than for men (Figure 1.21). However, this effect did not

occur in all Member States for which the data were available and reliable, and the overqualification rate of men was in fact higher than that of women in Estonia, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Italy and Latvia (Table 1.14).

Figure 1.21: Overqualification rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and gender, 2008

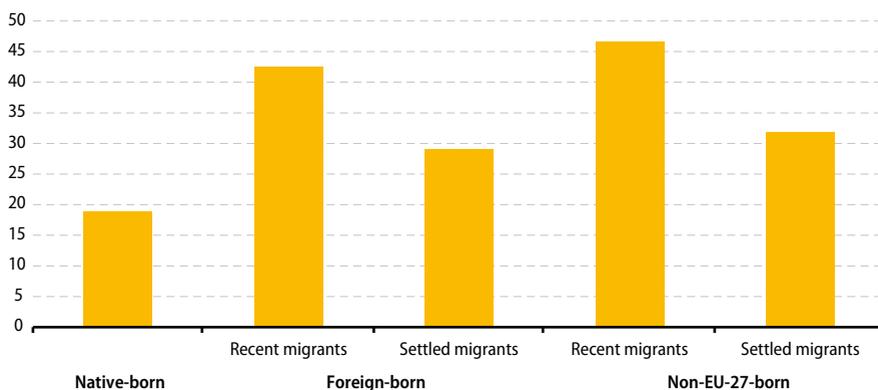


Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Duration of residence appears to have an impact on overqualification (Figure 1.22). After having spent eight years or longer in the country, foreign-born persons are more likely to have had their qualifications and skills earned abroad recognised and should have gained proficiency in the receiving country language. These factors would

improve a person's chances of finding a job appropriate to their skills. Compared to recent migrants, the overqualification rate of settled migrants was 14 percentage points lower, representing decreases of 13 percentage points for persons born in other EU Member States and 15 percentage points for non-EU-27-born persons.

Figure 1.22: Overqualification rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and duration of residence in the receiving country, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

This effect was also noticeable at national level, with the exception of Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany and Switzerland, where higher overqualification rates were observed for settled migrants (Table 1.15).

As for changes in the sector of employment considered above, the possibility of a cohort effect means that some caution is needed with the interpretation of these figures. The more positive situation of settled migrants may be

due to the labour market situation having been more favourable for migrants who arrived before 2001 than for those who arrived between 2001 and 2008. It is also important to note that migrants who left the host country — returning to the country of origin or moving to another country — are not included in this analysis. These departures will include those who left because they could not find a job appropriate to their skills.

Table 1.14: Overqualification rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and gender, 2008 (%)

	Native-born			Foreign-born			Of which											
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born			of which from countries with					
							Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	high HDI			low and medium HDI		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	19	19	19	34	32	35	29	27	30	36	35	38	34	32	35	38	36	41
BE	22	20	25	29	26	32	21	15	28	38	37	39	44	39	49	35	37	33
BG	21	23	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	7	7	7	20	14	28	:	:	:	34	25	45	15	:	36	49	46	51
DK	14	17	12	24	23	25	:	:	:	26	25	27	:	:	:	30	:	:
DE	20	22	17	31	30	33	24	23	26	38	36	40	38	37	39	38	35	43
EE	22	23	21	47	53	43	:	:	:	47	54	42	45	54	40	:	:	:
IE	29	28	29	41	43	38	43	44	43	36	42	29	29	:	:	40	49	:
EL	18	19	17	62	59	64	33	:	:	74	71	:	70	:	:	:	:	:
ES	31	33	29	58	57	59	52	51	53	62	62	62	51	51	50	74	73	76
FR	19	16	22	27	25	28	22	18	25	28	26	30	19	:	19	30	27	33
IT	13	11	15	50	52	49	38	40	37	56	57	56	38	39	37	73	69	76
CY	27	23	31	53	41	61	39	:	48	65	56	69	:	:	:	72	:	:
LV	16	20	14	19	20	18	:	:	:	18	21	16	19	23	:	:	:	:
LT	19	24	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	11	10	11	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	12	10	13	22	20	23	15	:	18	25	24	26	21	20	21	28	26	30
AT	21	26	15	28	27	30	19	:	24	40	42	38	33	:	:	55	:	:
PL	15	15	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	14	12	15	25	24	27	:	:	:	29	25	32	40	:	45	25	23	26
RO	9	9	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	7	6	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	10	11	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	18	13	22	30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	11	11	11	31	33	30	21	21	20	37	39	35	30	31	29	42	43	42
UK	20	17	23	24	22	27	25	20	29	24	23	27	17	11	23	27	26	28
IS	7	7	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	11	11	11	26	28	24	16	:	:	36	36	35	:	:	:	43	:	:
CH	21	22	18	19	17	20	13	12	16	28	28	28	26	28	24	30	27	34

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 1.15: Overqualification rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and duration of residence in the receiving country, 2008 (%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born			Of which											
					EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born			of which from countries with					
		Total	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	high HDI	low and medium HDI	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant
EU-27	19	34	43	29	29	37	24	36	47	32	34	38	32	38	52	32
BE	22	29	30	27	21	21	21	38	44	33	44	44	44	35	44	29
BG	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	7	20	15	23	:	:	:	34	26	38	15	:	:	49	:	50
DK	14	24	34	31	:	:	:	26	:	33	:	:	:	30	:	:
DE	20	31	30	32	24	23	25	38	38	38	38	36	39	38	39	37
EE	22	47	:	48	:	:	:	47	:	47	45	:	46	:	:	:
IE	29	41	48	27	43	53	27	36	39	:	29	:	:	40	41	:
EL	18	62	:	60	33	:	:	74	:	70	70	:	69	:	:	:
ES	31	58	67	49	52	64	41	62	68	55	51	54	48	74	81	64
FR	19	27	40	23	22	27	20	28	47	24	19	:	16	30	52	26
IT	13	50	59	46	38	47	31	56	68	52	38	48	35	73	80	69
CY	27	53	66	40	39	52	30	65	75	52	:	:	:	72	:	:
LV	16	19	:	18	:	:	:	18	:	17	19	:	18	:	:	:
LT	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	11	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	12	22	33	20	15	:	15	25	46	22	21	:	17	28	:	25
AT	21	28	24	31	19	:	22	40	:	41	33	:	36	55	:	:
PL	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	14	25	51	17	:	:	:	29	60	18	40	:	:	25	:	16
RO	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	18	30	:	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	11	31	41	27	21	27	17	37	51	32	30	43	25	42	58	37
UK	20	24	31	20	25	36	17	24	30	21	17	17	17	27	34	23
IS	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	11	26	36	22	16	:	:	36	:	29	:	:	:	43	:	:
CH	21	19	16	21	13	12	15	28	25	29	26	23	28	30	28	29

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Income

The differences in the labour market situation of foreign-born and native-born persons are almost certain to be reflected in median income levels. This is confirmed by data from the EU-SILC, which is the main source of data for this part of the analysis.

In 2008, for almost all Member States, the median annual equivalised disposable income for the foreign-born population was considerably lower than that for native-born persons (Figure 1.23).

For the countries for which data are available and reliable, the lowest annual income of foreign-born persons was observed in Hungary, Slovakia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Greece and the Czech Republic (less than 10 000 PPS); in contrast, the highest (more than 20 000 PPS) was seen in the United Kingdom, Norway and Luxembourg. However, when analysing relative differences in median incomes between migrants and

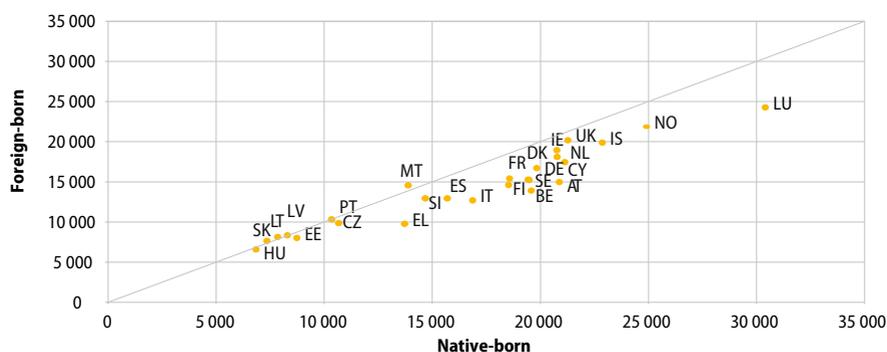
the native population, the median income of foreign-born persons was found to be lowest compared to the income of native-born persons in Belgium, Greece and Austria.

Only in Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovakia were migrants in a more favourable position in relation to native-born persons.

In the EU-SILC, income and most social inclusion/exclusion characteristics are gathered at household level, assuming pooling and sharing of resources inside households.

Disposable income is the gross income less income tax, regular taxes on wealth, compulsory social insurance contributions paid by the individual concerned plus social transfers and any private transfers received. The amount of income left after taxes have been paid is available for spending and saving.

Figure 1.23: Median annual equalised disposable incomes — comparison of foreign-born with native-born persons (aged 25–54), 2008 (1)
(PPS)



(1) Data not available or unreliable (for at least one category) for BG, PL, RO and CH.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

The same pattern is repeated for foreign-born persons from outside the EU, where the differences between the median income levels of non-EU-27-born and native-born persons were much larger.

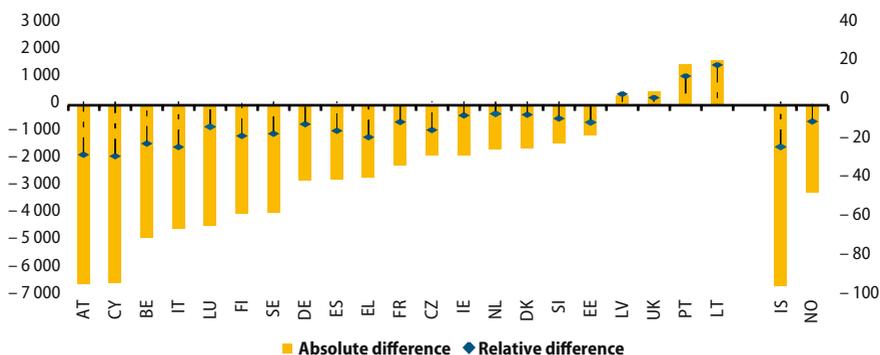
A fuller picture of income inequalities can be obtained by dividing migrant households into those with and those without children, comparing these to the equivalent group of non-migrant households. Figure 1.24 presents median income of foreign-born and native-born persons belonging to households comprising two or more adults living without children. For some countries, the 2008 data show significant

income inequalities between foreign-born and native-born persons living in this type of household.

For those countries for which the data were available and reliable, the widest income gaps both in absolute and relative terms between foreign-born and native-born persons are observed in Iceland, Austria, Cyprus, Belgium and Italy.

Only in Latvia, the United Kingdom, Portugal and Lithuania are the median annual incomes of foreign-born persons slightly higher than the median incomes of native-born persons.

Figure 1.24: Absolute and relative differences of median annual equalised disposable income between foreign-born and native-born persons aged 25–54 living in households comprising two or more adults without dependent children, 2008 (¹) (PPS and %)



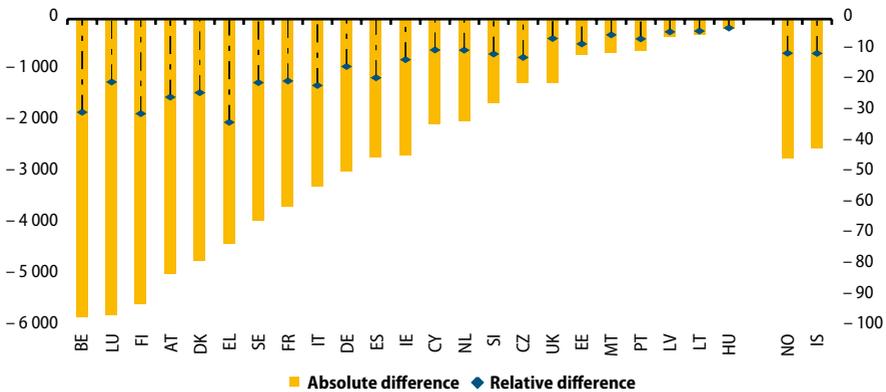
(¹) Data not available or unreliable (for at least one category) for BG, HU, MT, PL, RO, SK and CH.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Figure 1.25 illustrates the situation of migrants and natives living in households comprising two or more adults living with dependent children. The data indicate that the presence of children reduces the median income levels of both foreign-born and native-born persons; however, distinct income differences can still be observed

between migrants and native-born persons. For those countries for which the data were available and reliable, the largest income gaps (in absolute and relative terms) between foreign-born and native-born persons living in this household type are noted in Belgium, Luxembourg, Finland, Austria, Denmark and Greece.

Figure 1.25: Absolute and relative difference of median annual equalised disposable income between foreign-born and native-born persons aged 25–54 living in households comprising two or more adults with dependent children, 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (PPS and %)



⁽¹⁾ Data not available or unreliable (for at least one category) for BG, PL, RO, SK and CH.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Table 1.16: Median annual equalised disposable income of persons aged 25–54 by selected household type and groups of country of birth, 2008 (PPS)

	Native-born			Foreign-born			Of which					
	Total	of which living in households with two or more adults		Total	of which living in households with two or more adults		EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born		
		Without dependent children	With dependent children		Without dependent children	With dependent children	Total	of which living in households with two or more adults		Total	of which living in households with two or more adults	
								Without dependent children	With dependent children		Without dependent children	With dependent children
BE	19582	22520	19153	13898	17662	13351	16707	19599	16193	11430	14675	11340
BG	5577	6356	5159	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	10668	12573	9955	9864	10742	8716	10176	11354	9340	8375	:	8375
DK	19444	23264	19708	15274	21696	14990	18414	:	18275	14559	19775	14796
DE	19839	23652	19258	16713	20917	16294	19686	23193	19281	15066	19090	14635
EE	8741	10180	8496	7998	9094	7813	:	:	:	7978	9094	7783
IE	20772	25690	20180	18931	23881	17523	18481	24878	16607	19080	:	19902
EL	13725	14427	13035	9768	11792	8658	10751	12626	10182	9501	11646	8368
ES	15704	18043	14059	12937	15351	11374	14845	17234	13746	12252	14326	10651
FR	18574	20861	18124	15409	18678	14478	19081	22202	17919	13893	16410	12987
IT	16871	19364	15145	12682	14846	11883	14043	15892	13863	11977	14481	11285
CY	21133	23203	20399	17437	16705	18355	21289	20894	22179	14771	14091	15637
LV	8308	9458	8252	8325	9832	7909	:	:	:	8623	9832	7922
LT	7852	8876	7664	8110	10550	7366	:	:	:	8056	10376	6946
LU	30405	34225	28219	24256	29815	22442	24962	29815	22691	21140	28067	19483
HU	6842	7895	6366	6562	:	6184	6376	:	6352	:	:	:
MT	13898	17116	12590	14550	:	11946	13983	:	11922	14765	:	12920
NL	20788	25444	19685	18088	23848	17703	18239	:	18683	17931	23608	17480
AT	20880	23974	19608	14975	17430	14638	17867	18966	17153	14246	15084	14166
PL	7105	8133	6595	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	10354	11685	9591	10308	13214	8976	10335	:	:	10308	15951	8821
RO	3430	4233	3152	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	14687	15993	14400	12932	14613	12770	13981	:	14319	12923	14613	12604
SK	7356	8632	6887	7645	:	:	7661	:	:	:	:	:
FI	18542	22591	18109	14596	18621	12544	17663	:	17311	12225	17265	10791
SE	19483	23709	19081	15232	19800	15144	18494	23013	17681	14349	17388	14436
UK	21275	25647	19530	20170	26172	18296	23365	24714	19371	18496	26267	16663
IS	22868	28363	22595	19866	21761	20079	20314	:	21138	18628	:	18973
NO	24925	31334	24475	21865	28139	21761	24943	31181	24700	19867	26384	20444

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Poverty or social exclusion

Table 1.17: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which	
			EU-27-born	Non-EU-27-born
EU-27	20	31	21	35
Men	19	29	20	33
Women	21	32	21	37

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008 (online data code: [ilc_peps06](#))

Those lacking sufficient financial resources to meet their needs may be at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

In 2008, in the European Union as a whole, 31 % of foreign-born persons aged 25–54 were assessed to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion following the Europe 2020 strategy ⁽²⁾ adopted by the European Council in June 2010 (native-born persons registered a lower rate of 20 %).

The higher risks of poverty or social exclusion of foreign-born persons stem essentially from the situation of non-EU-27-born persons, 35 % of whom are at risk of poverty, whereas migrants from other EU countries have a risk very similar to that of native-born persons.

Male and female foreign-born persons face a similar pattern of social exclusion, though the probability of being at risk of poverty or social exclusion was slightly higher for women than for men. However, as poverty and social exclusion characteristics are gathered at household level, these differences between men and women only relate to men or women living without a partner of the opposite sex.

In almost all EU and EFTA countries for which data are available and reliable,

foreign-born persons are at higher risk of being poor or socially excluded than those who are native-born (Table 1.18). In 2008, the at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate among foreign-born persons was highest in Greece (45 %), followed by Belgium, Italy, France, Sweden, Spain, Austria, Finland and Denmark, where the proportions of migrants at risk of poverty or social exclusion were above 30 %.

As part of its Europe 2020 strategy, the European Council adopted as one of its five main targets the promotion of social inclusion, in particular through the reduction of poverty, by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion. More precisely, this target will be monitored with an indicator describing the number of persons who are at risk of poverty or social exclusion according to three dimensions: at risk of poverty; severe material deprivation; living in a very low work-intensity household.

In the same nine countries, the proportion of migrants at risk of poverty or social exclusion exceeds the proportion of native-born persons by more than 10 percentage points, with the

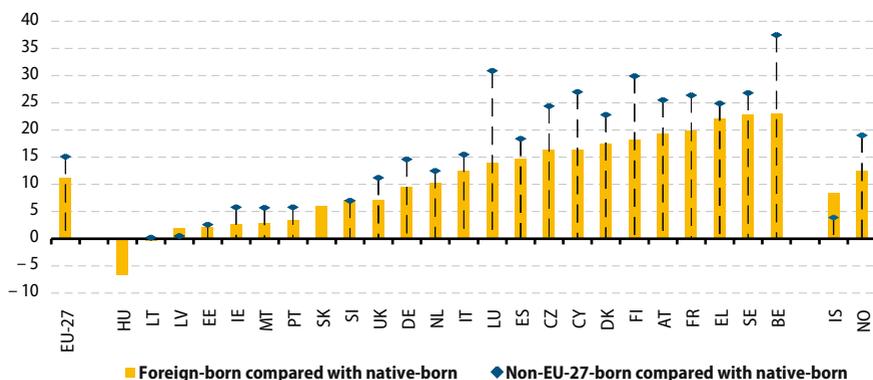
⁽²⁾ For more information, see http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm

highest gaps in Belgium, Sweden and Greece (22 percentage points or more). Two Member States — Lithuania and Hungary — present a special case where the risk of poverty or social exclusion among migrants is lower than among native-born (a difference of one and seven percentage points respectively).

When considering migrants born in non-EU countries, the gaps increase significantly. In

10 Member States the proportion of non-EU-27-born migrants being at risk exceeds the proportion of native-born persons by more than 20 percentage points; in Belgium, Luxembourg and Finland, the gaps are 30 percentage points or more (Figure 1.26).

Figure 1.26: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion — differences between native-born and foreign-born persons aged 25–54, 2008 (1) (percentage points)



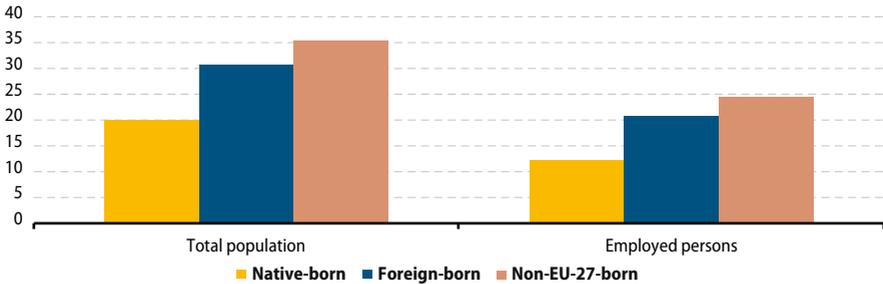
(1) Data not available or unreliable for foreign-born: BG, PL and RO; data not available or unreliable for non-EU-27-born: BG, HU, PL, RO and SK; data not available for all categories: CH.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008 (online data code: [ilc_peps06](#))

Although people in employment are generally far less likely to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion (i.e. to be ‘working poor’), the risk of being poor or excluded is not totally removed. The data indicate that having a job is not a sufficient condition to escape from the risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Employed foreign-born persons are much more vulnerable to poverty than employed native-born persons. In 2008, 21 % of employed foreign-born persons (25 % of non-EU-27-born) were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, compared to 12 % of employed native-born persons (Figure 1.27).

Figure 1.27: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and labour status, EU-27, 2008 (%)



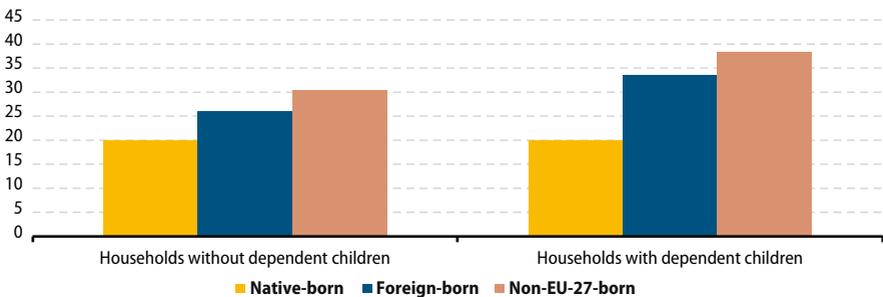
Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Between foreign-born and native-born persons, the risk rates vary according to the composition of the households. The data show that, among native-born persons, having a dependent child (or children) does not influence the risk of poverty or social exclusion. In contrast, among migrants, the presence of dependent children adds markedly to the risk of poverty or social exclusion. The explanation for this may be that, in migrant households, women with children are

less likely to be in paid employment than women in non-migrant households. As a result, the income of the household would be lower than for households without children or for native-born households where employment rates of women are higher.

Additionally, data indicate that even migrant households without children have a much higher risk than those with children where the parents were born in the country of residence.

Figure 1.28: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and selected household type, EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Table 1.18: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and gender, 2008 (%)

	Native-born			Foreign-born			Of which					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born		
							Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	20	19	21	31	29	32	21	20	21	35	33	37
BE	13	12	15	36	37	36	22	20	23	51	51	51
BG	36	36	37	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	13	12	15	30	27	32	26	21	31	38	:	:
DK	13	15	12	31	30	32	18	21	15	36	33	39
DE	19	18	20	28	29	27	20	22	19	33	34	33
EE	16	17	15	18	15	20	:	:	:	18	16	20
IE	20	18	21	23	20	25	21	18	24	26	25	26
EL	23	22	24	45	46	44	36	37	36	48	49	47
ES	18	17	18	32	33	32	23	25	21	36	36	36
FR	14	12	15	34	28	39	15	17	12	40	32	47
IT	22	21	23	34	31	37	27	22	31	37	34	41
CY	13	13	14	30	28	31	16	13	18	40	41	40
LV	26	25	27	28	25	30	:	:	:	27	22	30
LT	22	21	23	21	24	18	:	:	:	22	25	19
LU	9	6	11	23	21	24	19	18	19	40	38	41
HU	27	27	27	21	22	19	22	25	20	:	:	:
MT	16	14	17	19	20	17	15	:	:	21	:	:
NL	13	13	12	23	19	26	17	15	18	25	21	29
AT	13	12	14	32	31	33	18	18	18	39	37	40
PL	28	29	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	22	21	23	26	26	25	17	:	:	28	28	28
RO	39	39	39	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	15	16	15	22	24	21	23	:	:	22	23	21
SK	18	17	18	24	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	:
FI	13	13	12	31	33	29	14	7	19	43	51	36
SE	10	9	10	32	35	30	23	20	25	37	41	33
UK	18	16	19	25	24	25	16	17	14	29	27	30
IS	10	10	10	18	19	17	21	22	20	14	16	12
NO	10	10	11	23	19	26	14	10	19	29	27	31

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008 (online data code: [ilc_peps06](#))

Overcrowding

Table 1.19: Overcrowding rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

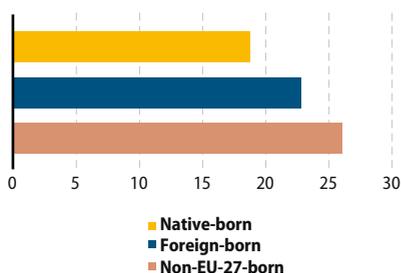
	Native-born	Foreign-born	Of which	
			EU-27-born	Non-EU-27-born
EU-27	19	23	16	26
Men	19	23	15	26
Women	19	23	17	26

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Foreign-born persons are also in a less favourable situation with regard to housing conditions.

In 2008, 19 % of the native-born and 23 % of the foreign-born population residing in the European Union faced a shortage of space in their housing. The situation was even worse for persons born outside of the EU — 26 % of non-EU-27-born persons lived in overcrowded housing.

Figure 1.29: Overcrowding rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth, EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

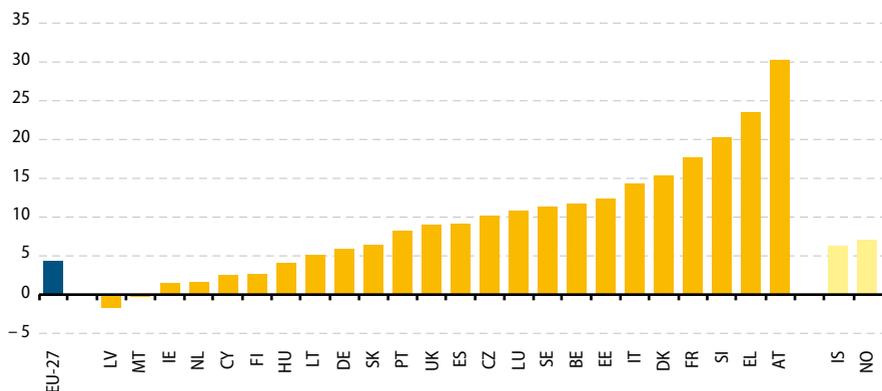
Analysing the situation across the individual EU Member States for which data were available and reliable, the proportions of migrants living in overcrowded dwellings differ significantly. The largest overcrowding rate differences between foreign-born and native-born persons (more than 15 percentage points) are noted in Austria, Greece, Slovenia, France and Denmark. The Member States where migrants are in a similar or even better situation than native-born persons are Latvia, Malta, Ireland, the Netherlands, Cyprus, Finland and Hungary (Figure 1.30 and Table 1.20).

The overcrowding indicator relates the number of rooms in the house to the number of people. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded dwelling 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 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 2008 results suggest that problems of overcrowding among foreign-born persons, and also to a large degree among native-born persons, are particularly acute in many of the central and eastern European countries which joined the EU in 2004. In these countries particularly, overcrowding

is associated with having a less favourable general economic and social situation. The gaps between the proportions of migrants and of the native-born population living in overcrowded accommodations are not so significant.

Figure 1.30: Overcrowding rate — differences between foreign-born and native-born persons aged 25–54, 2008 (%) (percentage points)



(¹) Data not available or unreliable (for at least one category) for BG, PL, RO and CH.

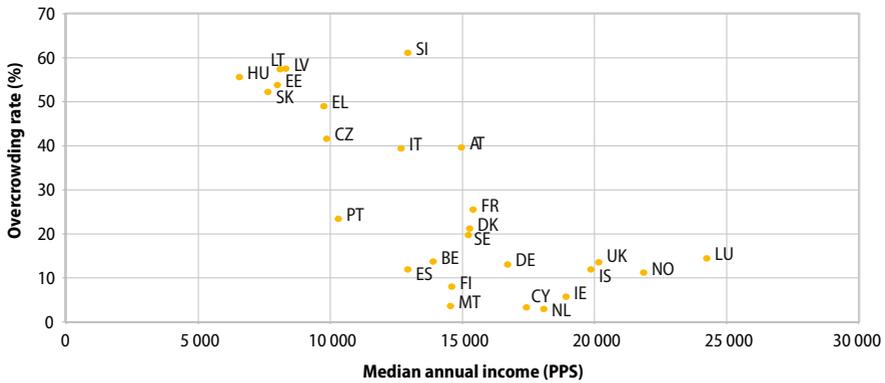
Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

There is a strong negative relationship between rates of overcrowding and income levels in almost all Member States (Figure 1.31). Foreign-born persons having lower incomes are much more likely to live in crowded conditions (the lower the income level, the higher the overcrowding rate).

In Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Estonia, Slovakia, Greece and the Czech Republic,

40 % or more of the foreign-born population live in overcrowded dwellings, and at the same time their incomes do not exceed 10 000 PPS. In contrast, Luxembourg, Norway and the United Kingdom are the countries with the highest incomes levels among migrants (more than 20 000 PPS), and where the overcrowding rates do not exceed 20 %.

Figure 1.31: Comparison of overcrowding rates with median equalised disposable annual income levels of foreign-born persons aged 25–54, 2008 ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Data not available or unreliable (for at least one category) for BG, PL, RO and CH.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Table 1.20: Overcrowding rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of birth and gender, 2008 (%)

	Native-born			Foreign-born			Of which					
							EU-27-born			Non-EU-27-born		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	19	19	19	23	23	23	16	15	17	26	26	26
BE	2	2	2	14	12	15	8	4	11	20	19	21
BG	52	51	53	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	31	30	33	42	43	40	42	46	38	41	:	:
DK	6	6	6	21	24	19	16	21	12	23	25	22
DE	7	7	7	13	11	14	9	6	11	16	15	16
EE	42	40	43	54	54	53	:	:	:	54	54	54
IE	4	4	5	6	8	3	7	10	4	3	4	3
EL	26	26	25	49	51	47	37	30	43	53	57	48
ES	3	3	3	12	13	11	8	7	8	14	16	12
FR	8	8	7	26	23	28	15	14	15	29	26	32
IT	25	25	26	39	40	39	37	42	33	41	39	42
CY	1	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	3	4	6	4
LV	59	57	61	58	50	63	:	:	:	59	50	65
LT	52	51	53	57	62	52	:	:	:	58	64	51
LU	4	4	4	14	16	13	13	15	11	22	25	20
HU	52	52	52	56	56	55	55	58	53	:	:	:
MT	4	4	3	4	1	6	3	:	:	4	:	:
NL	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	5
AT	9	9	10	40	41	38	19	15	22	49	53	46
PL	52	52	51	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	15	16	15	23	22	25	7	:	:	28	28	28
RO	61	61	60	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	41	40	42	61	64	59	35	:	:	63	66	60
SK	46	45	47	52	:	:	51	:	:	:	:	:
FI	5	6	5	8	9	8	3	3	3	11	12	11
SE	8	9	8	20	21	19	14	17	12	22	22	22
UK	5	4	5	14	13	14	9	8	10	16	15	16
IS	6	6	6	12	17	7	8	12	5	18	24	11
NO	4	4	4	11	11	11	6	4	8	15	17	13

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

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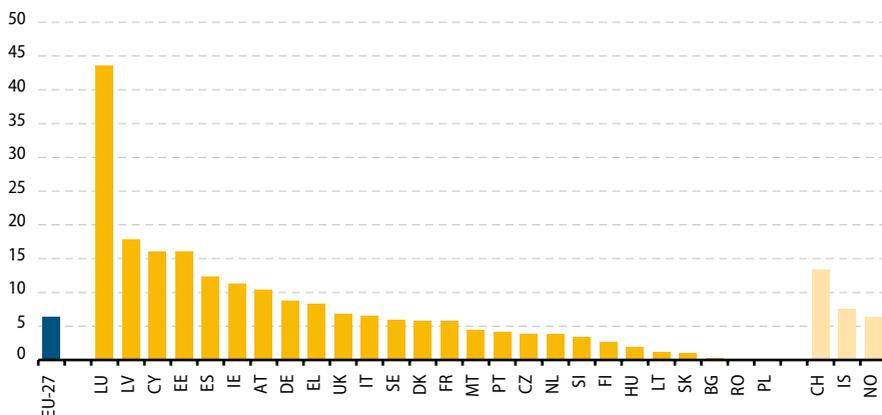
Foreign population

This chapter looks at the socio-economic situation of the foreign population residing in the EU Member States and EFTA countries. In this chapter, foreigners are defined as persons who do not hold the citizenship of the country of residence, regardless of whether they were born in that country or elsewhere. These people are sometimes called non-nationals. A particular subgroup of foreigners is identified in the analysis: persons who are not citizens of another EU Member State — third-country nationals.

General population characteristics

In absolute terms, the largest numbers of foreign citizens reside in Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy and France. Non-nationals in these five countries represent more than 75 % of the total EU foreign population. In the European Union as a whole, an estimated 6.4 % of the population were foreigners. The EU Member State with the highest share of foreigners is Luxembourg, where foreigners make up 43.5 % of the usually resident population. In 2009, a high proportion of non-nationals (10 % or more of the resident population) was also observed in Latvia, Cyprus, Estonia, Spain, Ireland and Austria, as well as in Switzerland (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Foreign population as a share of the total population, 31 December 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ Data not available for BE; EU-27 — Eurostat estimate; PL — provisional value.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_pop1ctz](#))

As presented in Table 2.1, in most Member States (except Luxembourg, Cyprus, Ireland, Hungary and Slovakia, as well as Iceland, Norway and Switzerland), the majority of foreign citizens are third-country nationals, who represent around 4 % of the total EU population.

In the case of Latvia and Estonia, the proportion of third-country nationals is particularly large due to the high number of 'recognised non-citizens' (mainly former Soviet Union citizens who are permanent residents in these countries but have not acquired Latvian/Estonian citizenship or any other citizenship).

Non-nationals, and in particular third-country nationals, may be subject to immigration restrictions on entering and remaining within a country, as well as limitations on access to the labour market. EU nationals have the right to live in other EU Member States, although there remain some transitional labour market restrictions.

The integration of third-country nationals has been identified as a particular policy priority at European level, as well as in many Member States.

Table 2.1: Foreign population by groups of country of citizenship (absolute values and as a share of the total population), 31 December 2008

	Total population (1 000)	Foreign citizens					
		Total		Citizens of (other) EU Member States		Citizens of non-EU countries (third-country nationals)	
		(1 000)	%	(1 000)	%	(1 000)	%
EU-27	499 433.1	31 860.3	6.4	11 944.2	2.4	19 916.2	4.0
BE	10 750.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	7 606.6	23.8	0.3	3.5	0.1	20.3	0.3
CZ	10 467.5	407.5	3.9	145.8	1.4	261.7	2.5
DK	5 511.5	320.0	5.8	108.7	2.0	211.4	3.8
DE	82 002.4	7 185.9	8.8	2 530.7	3.1	4 655.2	5.7
EE	1 340.4	214.4	16.0	9.6	0.7	204.8	15.3
IE	4 450.0	504.1	11.3	364.8	8.2	139.2	3.1
EL	11 260.4	929.5	8.3	161.6	1.4	767.9	6.8
ES	45 828.2	5 651.0	12.3	2 274.2	5.0	3 376.8	7.4
FR	64 366.9	3 737.5	5.8	1 302.4	2.0	2 435.2	3.8
IT	60 045.1	3 891.3	6.5	1 131.8	1.9	2 759.5	4.6
CY	796.9	128.2	16.1	78.2	9.8	50.0	6.3
LV	2 261.3	404.0	17.9	9.4	0.4	394.6	17.5
LT	3 349.9	41.5	1.2	2.5	0.1	39.0	1.2
LU	493.5	214.8	43.5	185.4	37.6	29.5	6.0
HU	10 031.0	186.4	1.9	109.8	1.1	76.6	0.8
MT	413.6	18.1	4.4	8.2	2.0	9.9	2.4
NL	16 485.8	637.1	3.9	290.4	1.8	346.7	2.1
AT	8 355.3	864.4	10.3	317.0	3.8	547.4	6.6
PL	37 867.9	35.9	0.1	10.3	0.0	25.6	0.1
PT	10 627.3	443.1	4.2	84.7	0.8	358.4	3.4
RO	21 498.6	31.4	0.1	6.0	0.0	25.3	0.1
SI	2 032.4	70.6	3.5	4.2	0.2	66.4	3.3
SK	5 412.3	52.5	1.0	32.7	0.6	19.8	0.4
FI	5 326.3	142.3	2.7	51.9	1.0	90.4	1.7
SE	9 256.3	547.7	5.9	255.6	2.8	292.1	3.2
UK	61 596.0	4 184.0	6.8	1 793.2	2.9	2 390.8	3.9
IS	319.4	24.4	7.6	19.4	6.1	5.0	1.6
NO	4 799.3	302.9	6.3	165.4	3.4	137.6	2.9
CH	7 701.9	1 669.7	21.7	1 033.6	13.4	636.1	8.3

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_pop1ctz](#))

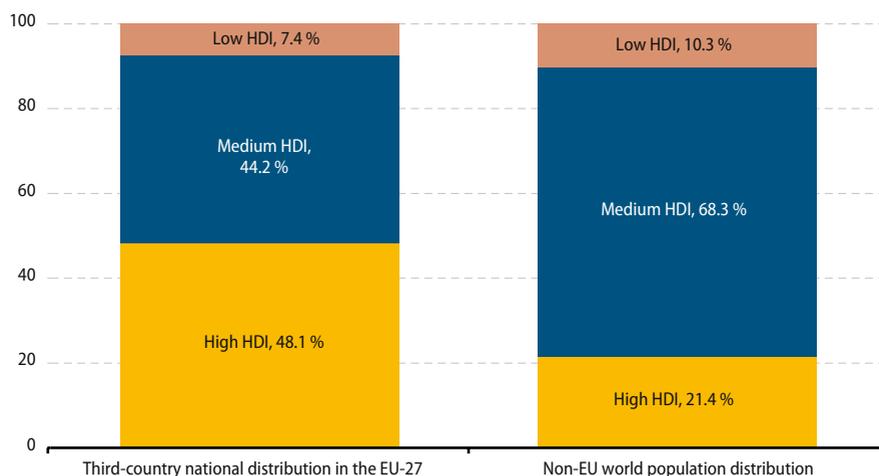
Third-country nationals can be further differentiated according to the level of development of their country of citizenship. The Human Development Index (HDI) is used

in order to reflect this structure. This index is calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme as a composite index incorporating statistical

measures of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment and GDP per capita. Countries are classified into high, medium and low developed countries. The group of high HDI countries consists mainly of Europe, North America, a large part of South America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and some countries in Western Asia. Medium and low developed countries are mainly situated in the rest of Asia and Africa. Among the third-country nationals living in the European Union in 2008, 48.1 %

have citizenship of a high HDI country (with Turkey, Albania and Russia accounting for almost half) and 44.2 % are citizens of a medium HDI country. Only 7.4 % of the non-EU foreign population living the EU are citizens of low developed countries. Citizens of non-EU high HDI countries in the EU-27 are greatly over-represented compared to the non-EU world population distribution, for which the medium HDI group is the largest.

Figure 2.2: Third-country nationals by HDI of their country of citizenship (% of total third-country nationals) compared with non-EU world population distribution, 2008 (%)

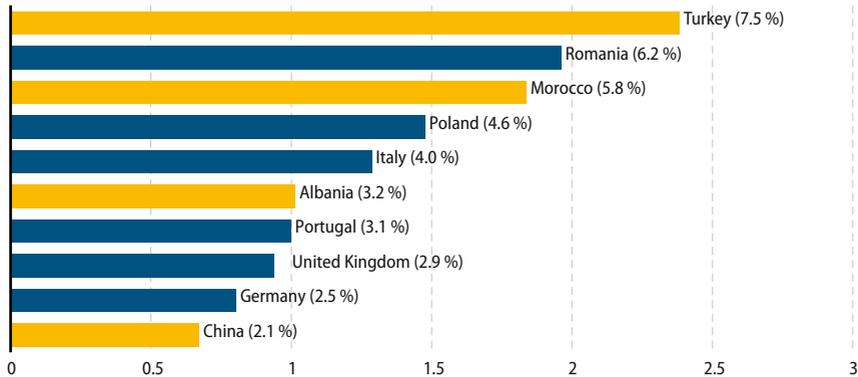


Source: Eurostat data (online data code: [migr_pop1ctz](#)) and UN 2008 mid-year population estimates

The citizenship structure of the foreign populations in the EU-27 varies greatly. At EU level, Turkish citizens make up the biggest group of non-nationals. This group comprises 2.4 million people, or 7.5 % of all foreigners living in the EU in 2009. The

second biggest group is Romanian citizens living in another EU Member State (6.2 % of the total foreign population), followed by Moroccans. The 10 most numerous groups of foreign citizens are shown in Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3: The 10 most numerous groups of foreign citizens resident in the EU Member States (1 000 000) and as a share (%) of EU total foreign population, EU-27, 31 December 2008 (1) (1 000 000)



(1) Citizens of an EU Member State are marked by darker colour than third-country nationals.

Source: Eurostat data (online data code: [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Changes in foreign populations over time depend on several factors, including the number of births and deaths and the level of immigration and emigration, as well as the number of people acquiring citizenship, which may be granted either by naturalisation or, depending on the citizenship laws in each Member State, by other means such as marriage or adoption. Over the period 2001–08, the number of foreigners living in the Member States of the EU-27 has increased by 10.2 million. It should be also noted that, during the same period, 5.5 million people, mainly former third-country nationals, have acquired citizenship of an EU Member State.

On average, around 90 % of the new citizenships are granted to former citizens of non-EU countries. Foreign residents who are third-country nationals generally have a

much greater incentive to apply for citizenship of an EU Member State than those who are already EU citizens and who therefore already benefit from rights largely comparable to those of the nationals.

In 2008, 696 100 persons acquired citizenship of an EU Member State, compared with 707 100 recorded in 2007 (Table 2.2). The largest number of citizenships were granted by France (137 300), the United Kingdom (129 300) and Germany (94 500): these three countries together accounted for over half of all citizenships granted by EU Member States. Since 2002, these three countries have always granted the largest number of citizenships, but their contribution to the overall EU total has decreased from an average of 60 % over the period 2002–07 to slightly more than 50 % in 2008.

Table 2.2: Acquisitions of citizenship, 2001–08
(1 000)

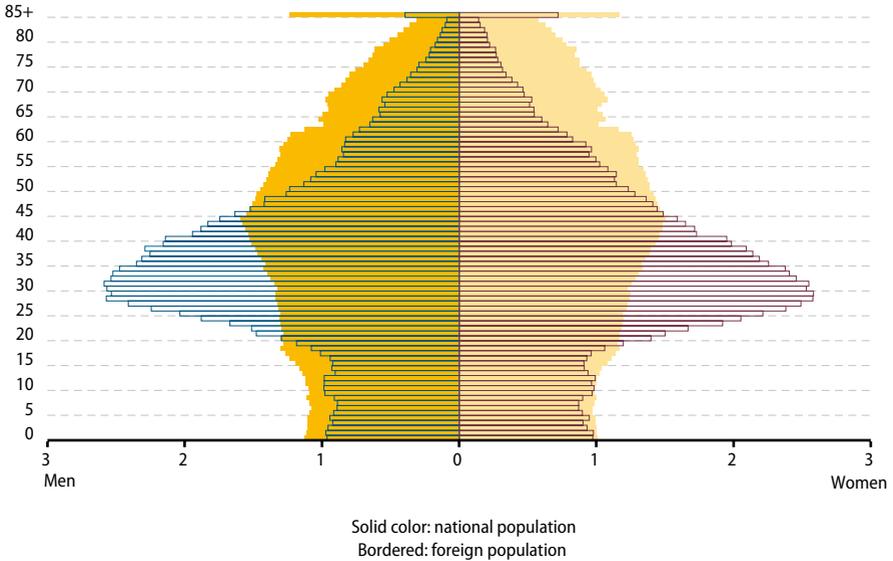
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	627.0	628.2	648.2	718.9	723.5	735.9	707.1	696.1
BE	62.2	46.4	33.7	34.8	31.5	31.9	36.1	:
BG	:	3.5	4.4	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.0	7.1
CZ	:	3.3	2.2	5.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.2
DK	11.9	17.3	6.6	15.0	10.2	8.0	3.6	6.0
DE	180.3	154.5	140.7	127.2	117.2	124.6	113.0	94.5
EE	3.1	4.1	3.7	6.5	7.1	4.8	4.2	2.1
IE	2.8	:	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.8	4.6	3.2
EL	:	:	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.9	16.9
ES	16.7	21.8	26.5	38.2	42.9	62.4	71.9	84.2
FR	:	92.6	139.9	168.8	154.8	147.9	132.0	137.3
IT	:	:	13.4	19.1	28.7	35.3	45.5	53.7
CY	:	0.1	0.2	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.5
LV	9.9	9.4	10.0	17.2	20.1	19.0	8.3	4.2
LT	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
LU	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
HU	8.6	3.4	5.3	5.4	9.9	6.1	8.4	8.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.6	0.6
NL	46.7	45.3	28.8	26.2	28.5	29.1	30.7	28.2
AT	31.7	36.0	44.7	41.6	34.9	25.7	14.0	10.3
PL	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.8
PT	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.0	4.4	:	22.4
RO	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.6
SI	1.3	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.2	1.6	1.7
SK	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.5
FI	2.7	3.0	4.5	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.8	6.7
SE	36.4	37.8	33.2	28.9	39.6	51.2	33.6	30.5
UK	89.8	120.1	130.5	148.3	161.8	154.0	164.5	129.3
IS	0.4	0.4	:	:	:	:	0.6	0.9
NO	10.8	9.0	7.9	8.2	12.7	12.0	14.9	10.3
CH	27.6	36.5	35.4	35.7	38.4	46.7	43.9	44.4

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

The analysis of the age structure of nationals and foreign citizens separately shows that, at EU-27 level, the foreign population is younger than the national population,

and is concentrated in the lower working-age group. This applies to both men and women and is illustrated by the following age pyramid.

Figure 2.4: Age structure of national and foreign population, EU-27, 31 December 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(years, %)



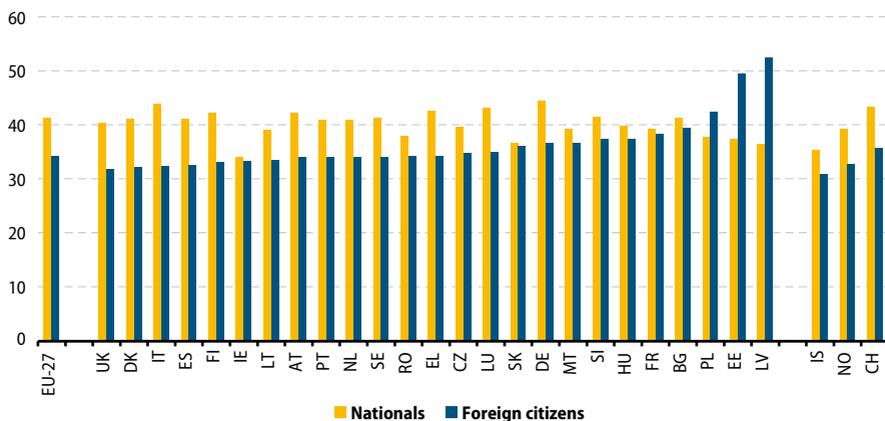
⁽¹⁾ No data available for BE, CY and RO on population by single year of age.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_pop2ctz](#))

The median age of non-nationals living in the EU in 2009 was 34.3 (36.9 for the EU non-nationals and 33.0 for third-country nationals). Apart from Latvia, Estonia and Poland, foreign citizens tend to be younger than the national populations in the EU Member States. The lowest median age for this group, around 32, was observed in the United Kingdom, Denmark and Italy (Figure 2.5).

In the great majority of Member States, the median age of persons acquiring citizenship is 25–35 years. The most notable exceptions are Estonia, for which half of the new citizens were younger than 17.1 years, and Greece, for which half of the new citizens were older than 41.5 years (Figure 2.6).

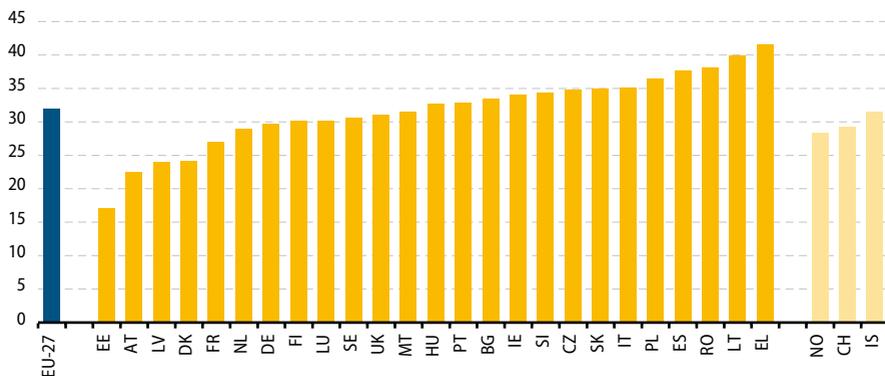
Figure 2.5: Median age of nationals and foreign citizens, 31 December 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (years)



⁽¹⁾ No data available for BE and CY.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_pop2ctz](#))

Figure 2.6: Median age of persons acquiring citizenship, 31 December 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (years)



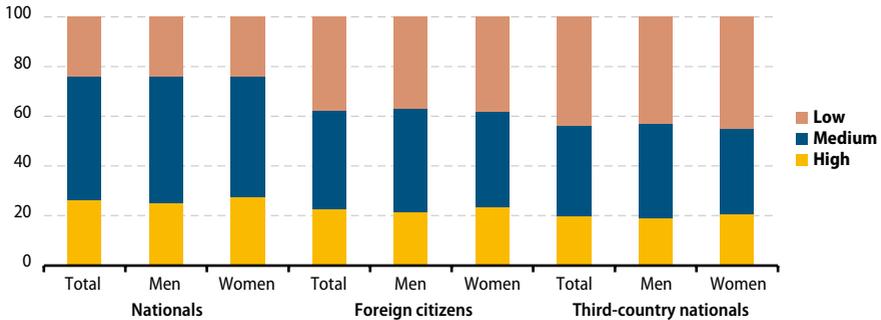
⁽¹⁾ No data available for BE and CY.

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

The foreign population in the prime working age group of 25–54 tends to have a lower level of educational attainment than nationals (Figure 2.7). At EU level, the

data indicate that the proportion of highly educated foreign citizens equals 23 %, compared to 38 % for those with a low educational level.

Figure 2.7: Educational attainment of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

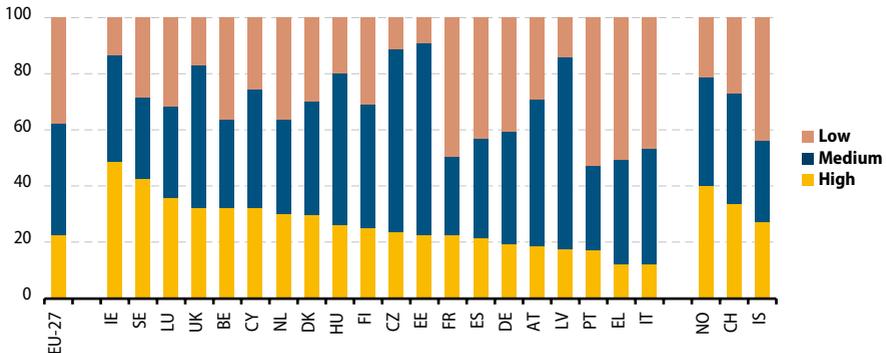


Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

The proportion of foreign citizens with tertiary and low educational attainment levels differs significantly across the EU. The highest shares of tertiary educated foreign citizens (over 40 %) can be noted in Ireland, Sweden and Norway. However, there are also Member States with large

numbers of non-nationals who have a low level of education. In the southern Member States (Portugal, Greece, Italy and Spain), France and Germany, as well as in Iceland, more than 40 % of non-nationals have a low level of educational attainment.

Figure 2.8: Foreign citizens aged 25–54 by educational attainment, 2008 (¹) (%)



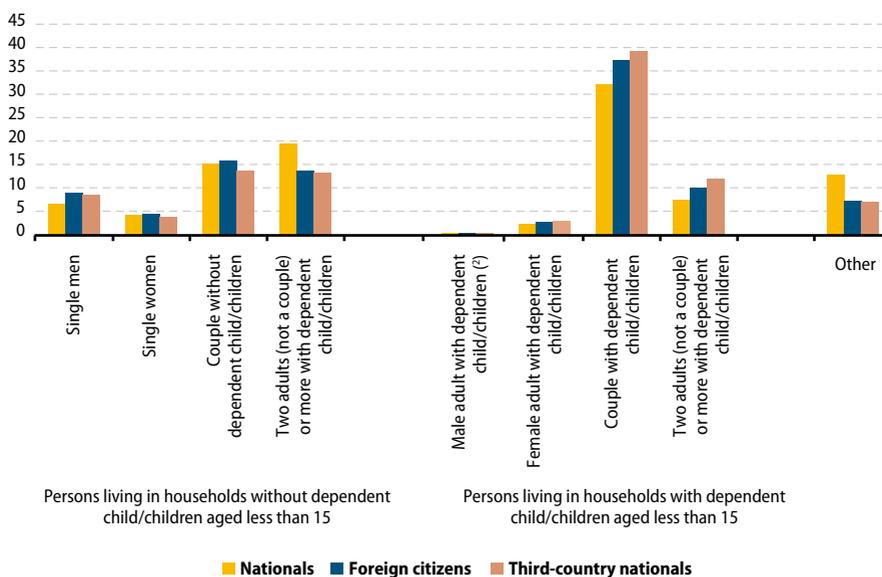
(¹) Data unreliable or not available for BG, MT, LT, PL, RO, SI and SK.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

As part of the background information on migrant populations, it is also useful to examine the household situation. Figure 2.9 presents shares of foreign citizens living in private households without or with dependent children aged less than 15. The largest number of foreign citizens and third-country nationals aged 25–54 live in households

composed of two adults (a couple) with dependent children (41 % of all foreign citizens and 43 % of all third-country nationals). Foreign citizens living alone amount to 13 % (single men: 9 %; single women: 4 %); third-country nationals living alone also amount to 13 % (single men: 9 %; single women: 4 %).

Figure 2.9: Persons aged 25–54 living in private households by groups of country of citizenship and type of household, EU-27, 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ The category 'Other' includes: (a) adults living in household with at least one child aged 15 to 24, who is economically inactive; and (b) adults living in household with a at least one other (not dependent) child aged less than 15.

⁽²⁾ Value for nationals: 0.3 %; for foreign citizens: 0.2 %; for third-country nationals: 0.2 %.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Labour market participation

Table 2.3: Activity rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship, gender and duration of residence in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Nationals	Foreign citizens	Of which			
			EU-27 citizens	Third-country nationals	of which from countries with	
					high HDI	low and medium HDI
EU-27	85	80	84	77	79	76
Men	92	91	94	90	92	89
Women	78	68	75	63	66	62
Recent migrants	77	78	84	74	76	73
Settled migrants	83	81	84	79	80	79
Born in the host country	85	85	87	84	85	78

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_agan](#))

At EU-27 level, in 2008, the activity rate of foreign citizens was six percentage points lower than for nationals.

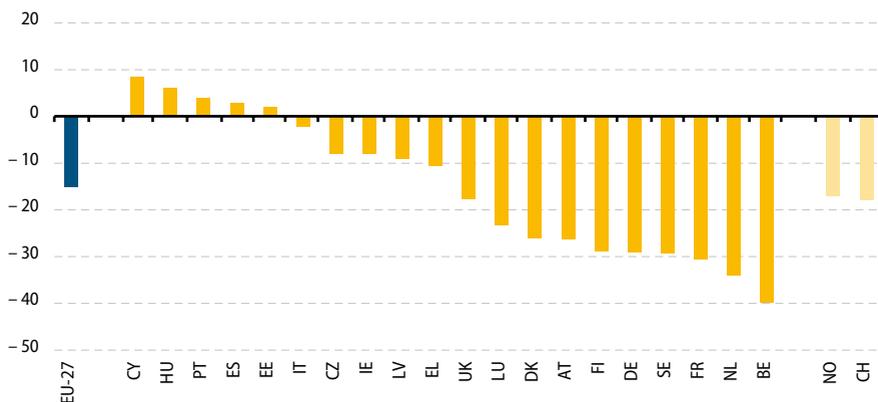
The lower participation rate of foreigners in the labour market is largely explained by the significantly lower activity rates of foreign women. While the activity rate of foreign men aged 25–54 (91 %) was similar to that of national men (92 %), for women, the labour market participation of foreigners (68 %) was 10 percentage points below the level of nationals (78 %). This effect was less marked for female citizens of another EU Member State (75 %), while it was more noticeable for third-country national women (63 %) and in particular for women who were citizens of countries with a low or medium Human Development Index (62 %). This inequality between national and foreign women can

be seen in the majority of Member States for which data were available and reliable: in Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Austria and Denmark, the gaps recorded between female nationals and female third-country nationals were larger than 25 percentage points.

The activity rate consists of the ratio between the economically active population (i.e. employed or unemployed persons), divided by the total population (i.e. active and inactive population).

In contrast, Cyprus, Hungary, Portugal, Spain and Estonia reported a slightly higher labour market participation of third-country national women compared to female nationals (Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.10: Activity rate differences between third-country national and national women (persons aged 25–54), 2008 (1)
(percentage points)



(1) Data unreliable or not available for third-country nationals: BG, LT, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and IS.

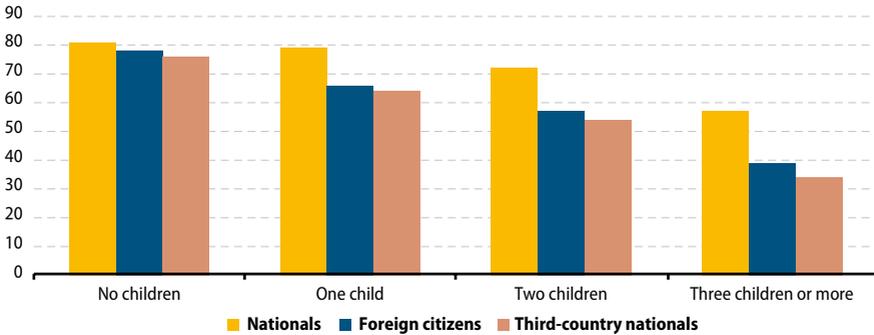
Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_agan](#))

The activity rates of women are lower when there are dependent children in the household (Figure 2.11).

In 2008, 27 % of foreign mothers lived in households with one dependent child, 20 % with two dependent children and 8 % with more than two dependent children (compared respectively to 24 %, 16 % and 4 % of native-born mothers). This effect was seen more strongly for third-country national women (respectively 28 %, 22 % and 9 %). By contrast, 55 % of native-born women aged 25–54 lived in households without dependant children (compared to 46 % of female foreigners and 41 % of third-country national women).

Similar activity rates were recorded for foreign and national women without children (78 % and 81 %, respectively). However, with one dependent child in the household, the activity rate of foreign women dropped to 66 % while it remained at 79 % for national women. This effect is seen more strongly for third-country nationals. The activity rate gap widened with the number of dependent children in the household: with one child in the household, the activity rate gap between national and third-country national women was already about 15 percentage points; with three children or more in the household, the gap increased to 23 percentage points.

Figure 2.11: Activity rates of women aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and number of dependent children (aged under 15) in the household, EU-27, 2008 (%)

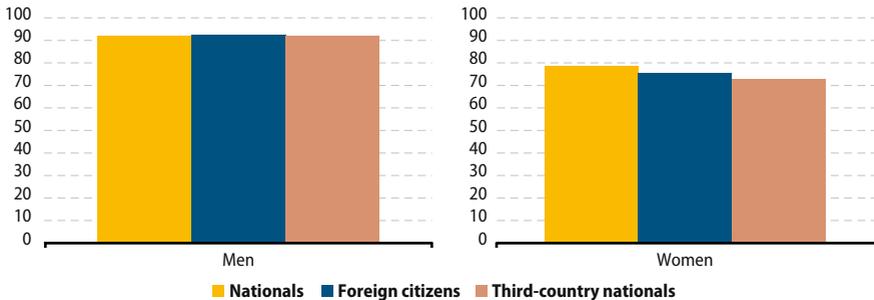


Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Among women, citizenship has an impact on activity rates, even for those who are native-born (Figure 2.12). Native-born third-country national women had a labour

market participation rate of 73 % — six percentage points below the level of native-born national women. This effect is not seen for men.

Figure 2.12: Activity rates of persons aged 25–54 born in the receiving country by groups of country of citizenship, EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

The data indicate that foreign citizens with citizenship of low and medium Human Development Index countries have lower activity rates than citizens of high Human Development Index countries. Wider gender

gaps between activity rates for men and women are also seen for citizens of low and medium Human Development Index countries (Table 2.4). For certain individual citizenships, however, this effect is not seen. Nationals

of some countries with a medium Human Development Index may have higher labour market participation rates than nationals. For example, the activity rates of men and women nationals from Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, the Philippines, Peru and Argentina exceeded those of nationals.

For some citizenships, the gender gap is particularly marked. For Pakistani citizens, the gender gap in labour market participation was 73 percentage points, and ranged between 37 and 47 percentage points for nationals from India, Albania, Turkey, Algeria and Morocco.

The gender gap in activity rates may in part reflect cultural differences, as well as differences between men and women in terms of the main reasons for migration. Some EU Member States restrict labour market access for recently arrived third-country nationals migrating for family reasons — particularly those accompanying a family member admitted as a labour migrant. Given the larger proportion of women migrating for family reasons (cf. foreign-born population chapter), this may partly explain the lower activity rate of female foreign citizens.

Table 2.4: Activity rate of persons aged 25–54 in the 20 main citizenship groups of third-country nationals in the EU-27 by gender, 2008 (¹)
(%)

	Men	Women	Gap (percentage points)
National	92	78	14
Pakistan	90	17	73
Morocco	89	43	47
Algeria	88	43	45
Turkey	90	47	43
Albania	97	55	42
India	94	58	37
Serbia	89	61	29
United States of America	90	68	23
Other	91	70	21
Russia	87	66	21
Bosnia	91	71	20
Brazil	97	78	19
Ukraine	93	76	17
China	81	66	15
Croatia	92	78	14
Argentina	95	81	14
Peru	96	85	11
Ecuador	96	89	8
Bolivia	97	90	7
Philippines	97	91	7
Colombia	94	88	6

(¹) Sorted by difference between rates.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 2.5: Activity rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and gender, 2008
(%)

	Nationals			Foreign citizens			Of which											
							EU-27 citizens			Third-country nationals			of which from countries with					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	high HDI			low and medium HDI		
Total													Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
EU-27	85	92	78	80	91	68	84	94	75	77	90	63	79	92	66	76	89	62
BE	87	93	81	75	87	62	81	90	72	62	82	41	61	82	41	63	82	41
BG	86	89	82	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	87	95	80	85	96	72	88	98	73	83	94	72	86	91	78	82	96	70
DK	91	94	88	74	84	67	89	95	84	69	80	62	74	84	67	65	75	58
DE	89	94	85	76	90	62	84	94	74	72	88	56	74	90	58	66	82	50
EE	88	93	83	90	94	85	:	:	:	90	94	85	90	94	85	88	:	:
IE	82	91	72	82	91	70	85	94	73	75	85	64	77	90	65	73	83	63
EL	82	94	70	81	98	61	77	95	66	81	99	60	80	99	57	85	99	66
ES	84	92	74	85	94	77	85	94	76	86	94	77	89	95	84	83	93	73
FR	90	95	85	75	90	62	84	94	76	70	87	54	69	89	50	70	87	55
IT	78	91	65	80	95	66	81	95	71	80	95	63	78	95	61	80	94	64
CY	87	96	78	84	85	84	88	96	80	81	70	86	68	:	:	82	67	89
LV	89	92	87	86	93	78	:	:	:	86	93	78	86	93	78	88	:	:
LT	86	87	84	87	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	83	94	72	84	93	74	85	95	76	64	78	49	64	86	:	64	71	:
HU	80	87	73	79	93	65	76	93	59	85	93	79	:	:	:	86	:	:
MT	71	94	47	69	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	89	95	84	74	88	63	88	95	82	65	83	50	72	89	56	60	78	45
AT	89	94	84	76	89	65	84	93	76	72	87	58	74	88	60	64	80	48
PL	82	89	76	76	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	88	93	83	92	96	87	94	99	88	91	96	87	91	99	84	92	94	89
RO	78	86	71	78	:	:	:	:	:	78	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	90	92	89	80	96	:	:	:	:	79	97	:	79	97	:	:	:	:
SK	88	93	82	87	93	:	82	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	89	91	86	77	86	67	89	92	85	69	81	58	73	87	60	65	75	:
SE	91	94	89	79	86	71	87	90	85	72	83	60	78	85	70	66	82	51
UK	86	92	79	79	90	68	86	95	77	74	87	62	77	88	68	73	87	59
IS	89	94	84	89	96	79	92	97	81	81	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	89	91	86	85	90	79	93	95	90	75	82	69	84	90	77	71	78	65
CH	91	97	86	86	94	77	91	96	84	79	90	68	78	89	68	81	95	68

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_agan](#))

Table 2.6: Activity rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and duration of residence in the host country, 2008 (%)

	Nationals				Foreign citizens				EU-27 citizens			
	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country
EU-27	85	77	83	85	80	78	81	85	84	84	84	87
BE	87	77	74	88	75	73	76	80	81	82	80	81
BG	86	:	:	86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	87	56	85	87	85	83	86	:	88	87	88	:
DK	91	78	76	92	74	77	71	89	89	89	89	:
DE	89	80	86	90	76	68	78	85	84	79	85	88
EE	88	:	91	88	90	:	92	89	:	:	:	:
IE	82	84	80	82	82	83	76	84	85	86	75	90
EL	82	64	81	82	81	77	82	:	77	80	75	:
ES	84	88	86	83	85	85	85	83	85	86	83	85
FR	90	72	85	90	75	67	79	89	84	76	88	89
IT	78	66	74	78	80	75	84	:	81	80	82	:
CY	87	:	80	87	84	85	83	:	88	89	86	:
LV	89	:	92	89	86	:	85	87	:	:	:	:
LT	86	:	87	85	87	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	83	:	83	83	84	83	84	84	85	87	85	84
HU	80	:	83	80	79	78	79	:	76	77	76	:
MT	71	:	76	71	69	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	89	76	79	91	74	71	74	92	88	84	89	95
AT	89	:	84	89	76	69	81	85	84	81	85	:
PL	82	:	:	82	76	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	88	88	89	88	92	90	93	:	94	92	95	:
RO	78	:	:	78	78	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	90	:	86	91	80	:	86	:	:	:	:	:
SK	88	:	93	88	87	:	:	:	82	:	:	:
FI	89	:	86	89	77	68	86	:	89	88	94	:
SE	91	76	84	92	79	74	85	87	87	88	87	86
UK	86	76	79	86	79	80	78	78	86	88	83	85
IS	89	:	:	89	89	:	:	:	92	:	:	:
NO	89	87	79	89	85	80	91	92	93	93	94	:
CH	91	76	87	92	86	84	86	92	91	90	91	93

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 2.6 (continued)

Third-country nationals				Of which								EU-27
				of which from countries with								
				high HDI				low and medium HDI				
Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	
77	74	79	84	79	76	80	85	76	73	79	78	EU-27
62	60	66	:	61	59	65	:	63	61	67	:	BE
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	BG
83	79	85	:	86	85	86	:	82	76	85	:	CZ
69	72	65	:	74	78	72	:	65	68	59	:	DK
72	61	75	83	74	66	75	83	66	55	74	74	DE
90	:	92	89	90	:	91	89	88	:	:	:	EE
75	74	77	:	77	76	83	:	73	74	72	:	IE
81	76	84	:	80	67	83	:	85	87	84	:	EL
86	85	86	81	89	88	90	90	83	83	84	78	ES
70	62	74	89	69	64	73	:	70	62	75	88	FR
80	71	84	:	78	69	83	:	80	72	85	:	IT
81	82	75	:	68	:	:	:	82	83	79	:	CY
86	:	85	87	86	:	85	88	88	:	:	:	LV
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	LT
64	59	72	:	64	:	76	:	64	65	:	:	LU
85	:	85	:	:	:	:	:	86	:	89	:	HU
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	MT
65	62	65	:	72	72	70	:	60	56	61	:	NL
72	59	79	84	74	59	79	83	64	57	76	:	AT
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	PL
91	90	93	:	91	90	92	:	92	90	93	:	PT
78	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	RO
79	:	86	:	79	:	87	:	:	:	:	:	SI
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	SK
69	60	81	:	73	62	83	:	65	57	77	:	FI
72	66	83	93	78	72	83	92	66	63	82	:	SE
74	74	75	75	77	75	81	79	73	73	72	:	UK
81	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
75	72	87	:	84	77	92	:	71	70	:	:	NO
79	74	81	85	78	75	79	84	81	73	90	:	CH

Unemployment

Table 2.7: Unemployment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship, gender and duration of residence in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Nationals	Foreign citizens	Of which			
			EU-27 citizens	Third-country nationals	of which from countries with	
					high HDI	low and medium HDI
EU-27	6	11	8	13	12	14
Men	5	10	7	13	11	14
Women	6	12	9	14	13	15
Recent migrants	14	12	9	14	12	15
Settled migrants	8	11	7	13	11	14
Born in the host country	6	11	8	13	12	19

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_urgan](#))

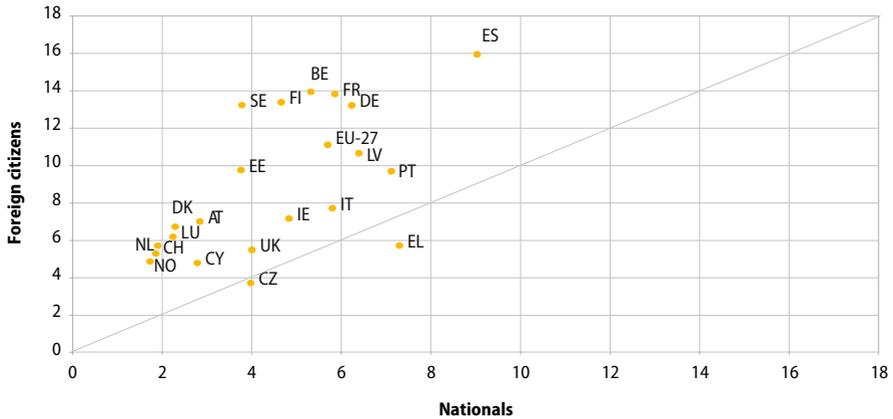
Labour market disadvantages for foreign citizens are more strikingly evident when unemployment rates are analysed.

In 2008, at EU level, the unemployment rate of foreign citizens aged 25–54 was 11 % while for nationals it was 6 %. The situation was worse for third-country nationals, whose unemployment rate reached 13 %. This pattern was seen in all Member States for which data were available and reliable, except Greece (Figures 2.13 and 2.14, Tables 2.8).

Overall, the unemployment rate of recently established foreign citizens was similar to that for settled foreign citizens. However, for nationals, recent migrants have unemployment rates six percentage points higher than longer established nationals (Table 2.9).

The unemployment rate is calculated as the ratio between the unemployed population and the economically active population (i.e. employed and unemployed persons). Contrary to the activity or employment rates, the inactive population does not form part of this ratio.

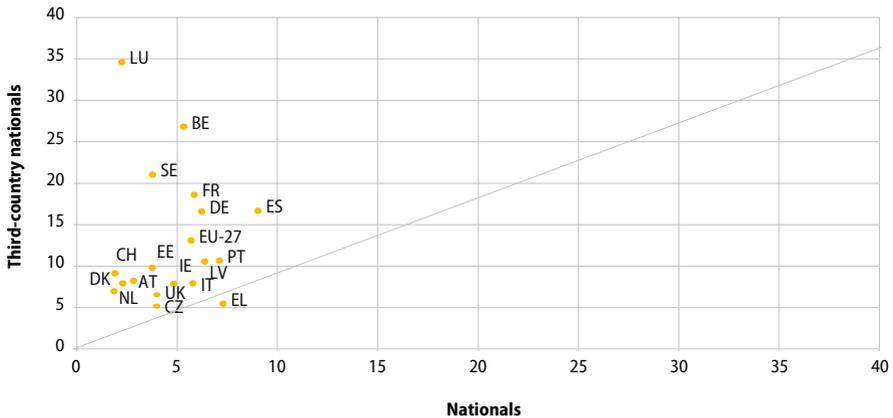
Figure 2.13: Unemployment rate — comparison of foreign citizens with nationals (persons aged 25–54), 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ Data unreliable or not available for foreign citizens for BG, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and IS.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_urgan](#))

Figure 2.14: Unemployment rate — comparison of third-country nationals with nationals (persons aged 25–54), 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



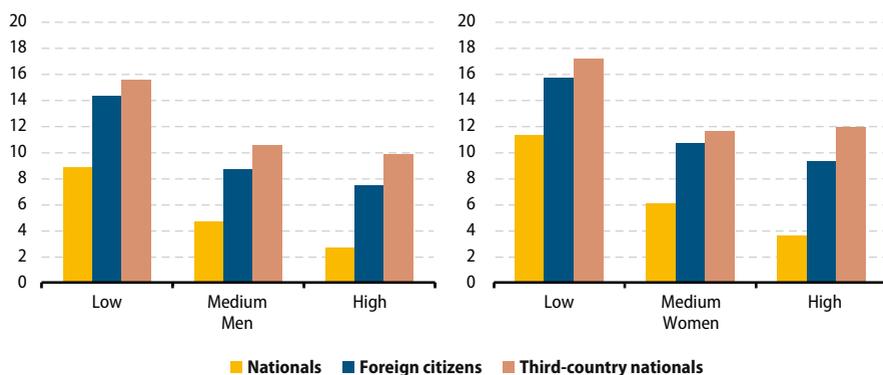
⁽¹⁾ Data unreliable or not available for third-country nationals for BG, CY, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI, IS and NO.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_urgan](#))

Given the importance of education for successful integration into the labour market, it is useful to control for educational attainment when examining the unemployment of foreign citizens. Regardless of the level of education, the unemployment rates of foreign citizens are higher than the rates for nationals. This is the case for both men and women (Figure 2.15). Third-country nationals with low educational attainment were particularly at risk of unemployment, with a rate of 17%. For both nationals and foreigners, unemployment rates improve

significantly with higher levels of educational attainment. However, for both men and women with high educational attainment, the unemployment rates of third-country nationals were more than twice those experienced by nationals. This indicates that unemployment of foreigners cannot just be blamed on poor educational attainment. Other factors such as the non-recognition of migrants' qualifications and skills earned abroad, language problems or discrimination clearly influence the higher unemployment rates of foreigners.

Figure 2.15: Unemployment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship, gender and highest level of educational attainment, EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 2.8: Unemployment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and gender, 2008 (%)

	Nationals			Foreign citizens			Of which											
							EU-27 citizens			Third-country nationals			of which from countries with					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women			
EU-27	6	5	6	11	10	12	8	7	9	13	13	14	12	11	13	14	14	15
BE	5	5	6	14	14	14	9	8	11	27	27	27	23	20	:	29	30	26
BG	5	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	4	3	5	4	3	5	:	:	:	5	5	6	:	:	:	6	:	:
DK	2	2	2	7	:	8	:	:	:	8	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	6	6	6	13	13	13	8	8	9	17	17	16	15	15	15	21	21	21
EE	4	4	4	10	9	11	:	:	:	10	9	11	10	9	11	:	:	:
IE	5	6	3	7	8	6	7	7	6	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	7	5	11	6	3	10	:	:	:	5	3	10	5	:	10	:	:	:
ES	9	8	11	16	16	16	14	13	16	17	17	16	14	14	13	19	19	18
FR	6	5	7	14	13	15	6	6	7	19	17	21	15	13	19	19	18	21
IT	6	5	7	8	5	11	7	4	10	8	6	11	8	5	13	8	6	11
CY	3	2	3	5	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	6	7	6	11	10	11	:	:	:	11	10	11	11	10	12	:	:	:
LT	5	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	2	:	:	6	6	6	4	4	5	35	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	7	7	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	2	2	2	5	4	7	:	:	:	7	:	10	:	:	:	8	:	:
AT	3	3	3	7	7	7	5	:	:	8	8	8	7	8	:	:	:	:
PL	6	5	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	7	6	9	10	9	10	:	:	:	11	11	11	7	:	:	14	15	12
RO	5	6	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	4	3	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	9	7	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	5	4	5	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	4	3	4	13	13	14	6	5	8	21	20	22	12	11	15	29	30	29
UK	4	4	4	5	5	7	4	4	5	7	6	8	5	4	7	7	6	9
IS	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2	2	2	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	2	1	2	6	4	7	4	3	4	9	7	12	8	6	10	13	:	18

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_organ](#))

Table 2.9: Unemployment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and duration of residence in the host country, 2008 (%)

	Nationals				Foreign citizens				EU-27 citizens			
	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country
EU-27	6	14	8	6	11	12	11	11	8	9	7	8
BE	5	12	16	5	14	14	13	13	9	8	7	12
BG	5	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	4	:	10	4	4	:	5	:	:	:	:	:
DK	2	:	:	2	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	6	21	8	6	13	14	13	11	8	8	8	9
EE	4	:	:	4	10	:	8	12	:	:	:	:
IE	5	:	:	5	7	7	:	:	7	7	:	:
EL	7	:	10	7	6	6	6	:	:	:	:	:
ES	9	13	11	9	16	16	16	:	14	16	11	:
FR	6	:	9	6	14	19	12	:	6	11	5	:
IT	6	12	7	6	8	10	6	:	7	9	6	:
CY	3	:	:	3	5	4	:	:	6	:	:	:
LV	6	:	7	6	11	:	11	11	:	:	:	:
LT	5	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	2	:	:	2	6	12	3	:	4	7	:	:
HU	7	:	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	5	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	2	:	5	2	5	7	5	:	:	:	:	:
AT	3	:	7	3	7	9	5	:	5	:	:	:
PL	6	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	7	:	8	7	10	10	10	:	:	:	:	:
RO	5	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	4	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	9	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	5	:	:	5	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	4	18	9	3	13	19	8	:	6	7	6	:
UK	4	8	7	4	5	5	6	:	4	4	4	:
IS	2	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2	:	:	2	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	2	:	5	2	6	7	5	:	4	5	4	:

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 2.9 (continued)

Third-country nationals				Of which								EU-27
				of which from countries with								
				high HDI				low and medium HDI				
Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	
13	14	13	13	12	12	11	12	14	15	14	19	EU-27
27	26	28	:	23	21	:	:	29	28	30	:	BE
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	BG
5	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	7	:	CZ
8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	DK
17	19	16	13	15	18	14	13	21	20	21	:	DE
10	:	7	12	10	:	8	12	:	:	:	:	EE
8	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IE
5	:	6	:	5	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	EL
17	16	18	:	14	13	14	:	19	18	20	:	ES
19	23	16	:	15	20	12	:	19	24	17	:	FR
8	11	6	:	8	12	6	:	8	11	7	:	IT
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	CY
11	:	11	11	11	:	11	11	:	:	:	:	LV
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	LT
35	56	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	LU
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	HU
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	MT
7	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	:	:	NL
8	12	6	:	7	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	AT
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	PL
11	11	10	:	7	:	:	:	14	17	12	:	PT
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	RO
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	SI
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	SK
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	FI
21	28	11	:	12	22	:	:	29	31	26	:	SE
7	6	7	:	5	6	5	:	7	7	8	:	UK
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	NO
9	14	7	:	8	11	6	:	13	17	:	:	CH

Employment

Table 2.10: Employment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship, gender and duration of residence in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Nationals	Foreign citizens	Of which			
			EU-27 citizens	Third-country nationals	of which from countries with	
					high HDI	low and medium HDI
EU-27	80	71	78	67	70	65
Men	87	82	87	79	82	76
Women	73	59	68	55	57	52
Recent migrants	66	68	77	64	66	62
Settled migrants	76	72	79	69	71	67
Born in the host country	81	76	80	73	75	64

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_ergan](#))

In 2008 and at EU-27 level, the employment rate of foreigners aged 25–54 was 10 percentage points below that of nationals. While the employment rate of EU citizens (78 %) was only two percentage points below that of nationals, the situation of third-country nationals was clearly less favourable, with an employment rate of 67 % (i.e. 13 percentage points below the level of nationals). This difference can be explained by the combination of:

- the lower participation rate of foreign women (cf. labour market participation);
- greater labour market integration difficulties for third-country nationals (cf. unemployment).

Additionally, at EU level, the employment rate of male foreign citizens from other EU Member States was at the same level as that of nationals. However, the employment rate of male third-country nationals was 79 % (i.e. eight percentage points lower than that of male nationals). In contrast, the employment rate

of female foreign citizens was systematically lower than that of national women: the employment rate of female foreign citizens (59 %) was 14 percentage points lower than that of national women (73 %), and this gap increased to 21 percentage points when considering female citizens of low and medium HDI countries (52 %). The magnitude of the employment gap between nationals and foreigners varied significantly among Member States (Table 2.12).

The employment rate is computed as the ratio between the employed population and the total population.

In general, the principal sectors of employment of men and women differ somewhat. Although manufacturing and wholesale and retail trades are important fields of employment for both men and women, men are more likely to work in the construction or transportation and storage sectors, with a higher presence of women in the human health and social work activities or education sectors.

Table 2.11: Top 10 principal sectors of employment of nationals and foreign citizens aged 25–54 by gender, EU-27 ⁽¹⁾
(% of total corresponding population)

	Nationals	Foreign citizens	Third-country nationals
Men			
Construction	13	23	23
Manufacturing	22	21	21
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13	11	12
Accommodation and food service activities	3	9	10
Transportation and storage	8	7	7
Administrative and support service activities	3	5	6
Information and communication	4	3	3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	3	3
Human health and social work activities	4	3	3
Agriculture	5	3	3
Women			
Activities of households as employers	1	15	18
Human health and social work activities	17	13	13
Accommodation and food service activities	4	13	13
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15	12	13
Manufacturing	12	10	9
Administrative and support service activities	4	9	10
Education	12	5	4
Other service activities	3	4	4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	4	3
Financial and insurance activities	4	2	2

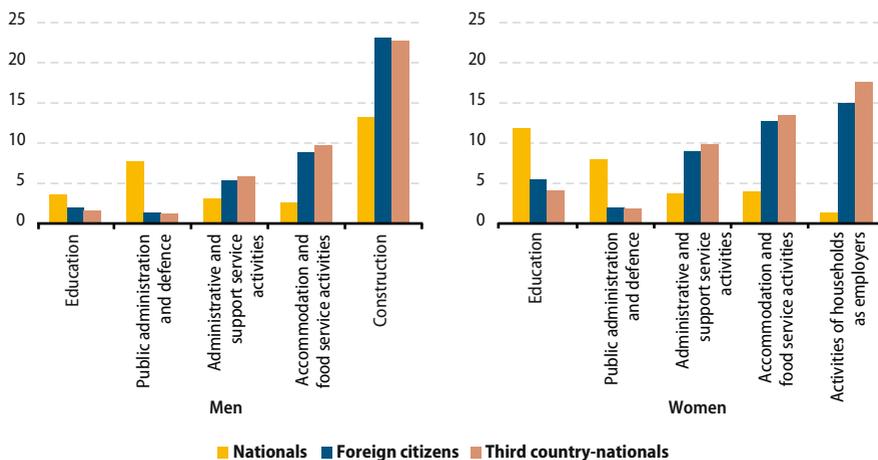
(¹) Sorted by results of foreign-born persons.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Male and female foreign citizens are systematically less represented than nationals in public administration and defence, as well as the education sector. This is likely to be a consequence of more restricted access for foreigners to jobs in the public sector. In contrast, depending on gender, migrants are more represented than nationals in certain sectors. Foreign men are 1.7 times more likely to work in construction than national men. More than 15 % of

foreign women worked in activities of households, while only 1 % of national women aged 25–54 worked in this sector. Third-country national women were thus 15 times more likely to work in this sector than national women. For both men and women, foreigners were more likely than nationals to work in jobs in the accommodation and food service sector and in administrative and support service activities (Table 2.11 and Figure 2.16).

Figure 2.16: Distribution of employed persons aged 25–54 by selected employment sectors (sectors with highest gap between foreign citizens and nationals), gender and groups of country of citizenship, EU-27, 2008 (%)



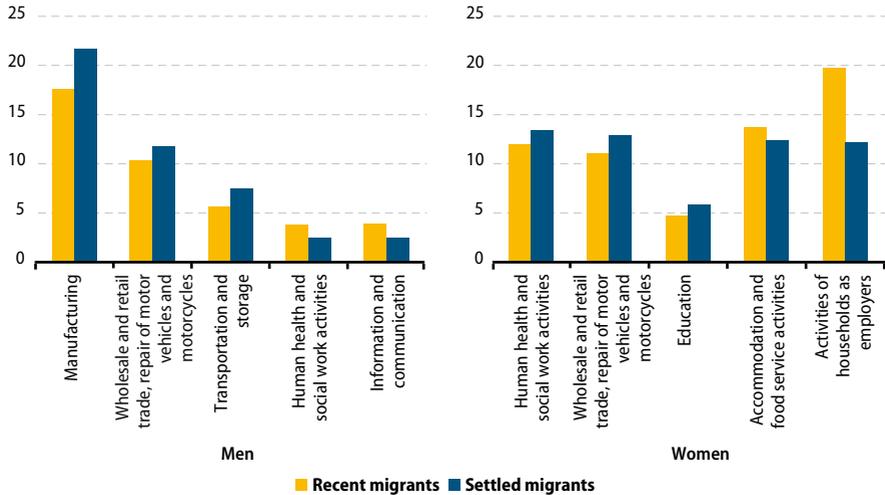
Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

The length of stay in the receiving country had a positive effect on the employment rate of all migrants, although for foreign citizens this increase was very low: from 68 % for recently established foreigners to 72 % for longer established foreigners (Table 2.13).

As seen for unemployment, this apparent lack of progress should be seen in the context of acquisition of citizenship — a foreigner who becomes a citizen of the receiving country is reported in the ‘national’ category. As a result, the positive effect of the length of stay in the country is blurred, since foreign-born foreigners who acquire citizenship are no longer taken into account in the settled foreigner group.

By contrast, a clear length of stay effect was noticeable for foreign-born nationals: an employment rate of 66 % for recently established nationals compared to 76 % for settled nationals. These figures should, however, be treated with due caution, as the foreign-born nationals group consists of very different subcategories: migrants who have acquired receiving-country citizenship, as well as returning national emigrants and nationals born abroad who are likely to face fewer difficulties in integrating into the labour market.

Figure 2.17: Distribution of employed persons aged 25–54 by selected employment sectors (highest percentage difference between recent and settled foreign citizens) and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

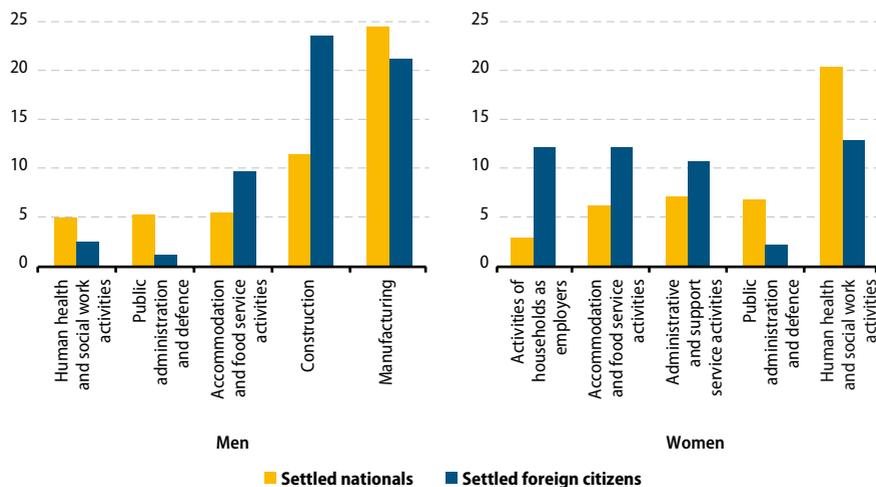


Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Despite the common traits of being born abroad and having resided in the country for eight or more years, settled migrants with and without citizenship of the country of residence are very different as regards their predominant sectors of employment (Figure 2.18). Settled nationals appeared to hold a better position in the labour market both in terms of employment rate and in terms of economic sector of activity. Settled foreigners were more represented than settled nationals in fields usually associated with less secure employment. For example, only 11 % of settled national men were

working in the field of construction, compared to 24 % for settled male foreign citizens. In the field of activities of households as employers, 3 % of settled national women were employed compared with 12 % of settled female foreign citizens. In contrast, settled nationals were likely to work in other sectors such as public administration and defence, for both genders, human health and social work activities, for women (20 % of settled national women against 13 % of settled foreign women), and manufacturing, for men (25 % of settled national men against 21 % for their foreign counterparts).

Figure 2.18: Distribution of selected employed persons aged 25–54 by employment sectors (highest percentage difference between settled nationals and settled foreign citizens) and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 2.12: Employment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and gender, 2008 (%)

	Nationals			Foreign citizens			Of which											
							EU-27 citizens			Third-country nationals			of which from countries with					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	high HDI			low and medium HDI		
Total													Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
EU-27	80	87	73	71	82	59	78	87	68	67	79	55	70	82	57	65	76	52
BE	82	88	76	64	75	53	74	83	64	45	60	30	47	66	29	44	57	30
BG	81	85	78	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	84	92	75	82	93	68	86	97	70	79	90	67	83	88	76	77	91	65
DK	89	92	86	69	79	62	86	91	80	64	75	56	69	79	61	59	70	52
DE	84	88	79	66	78	54	77	87	67	60	73	47	63	77	50	52	65	40
EE	84	89	80	81	85	76	:	:	:	81	85	76	81	86	76	:	:	:
IE	78	86	70	76	84	66	79	87	69	69	78	59	71	83	59	68	76	60
EL	76	90	63	76	95	55	72	92	59	77	95	54	75	96	52	81	95	60
ES	76	85	66	72	79	65	73	82	63	71	77	65	77	82	72	68	75	60
FR	84	90	79	65	78	53	79	88	71	57	72	43	58	77	41	57	71	43
IT	73	86	60	74	90	58	75	91	63	73	89	56	72	91	53	74	88	57
CY	85	93	75	80	80	80	82	91	74	78	65	85	64	:	:	80	62	88
LV	84	86	82	77	84	69	:	:	:	77	84	69	77	84	69	88	:	:
LT	81	83	80	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	81	93	70	78	87	69	82	91	73	42	49	:	52	74	:	:	:	:
HU	74	81	68	75	89	61	72	88	56	81	90	74	:	:	:	83	:	:
MT	67	90	44	66	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	88	93	82	70	84	59	85	92	79	60	79	45	68	86	51	55	73	41
AT	86	91	81	71	83	61	79	89	72	66	79	53	69	81	56	55	70	40
PL	77	84	71	74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	82	88	76	83	88	78	90	99	81	82	86	77	85	94	76	79	80	78
RO	74	81	68	75	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	87	89	85	76	94	:	:	:	:	76	95	:	76	95	:	:	:	:
SK	80	86	74	85	90	:	80	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	85	88	82	66	76	57	82	85	79	57	69	45	61	76	47	52	61	:
SE	88	90	85	69	76	61	82	86	78	57	66	46	68	76	60	47	57	36
UK	82	88	76	75	86	63	83	91	73	70	82	57	73	85	63	68	81	54
IS	87	92	82	85	91	75	88	92	79	76	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	87	90	84	80	84	76	91	93	88	69	72	66	78	83	74	63	65	61
CH	89	95	84	81	90	71	87	93	80	72	84	60	72	83	61	70	86	56

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 (online data code: [lfsa_ergan](#))

Table 2.13: Employment rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and duration of residence in the receiving country, 2008 (%)

	Nationals				Foreign citizens				EU-27 citizens			
	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country
EU-27	80	66	76	81	71	68	72	76	78	77	79	80
BE	82	68	62	84	64	62	66	70	74	76	74	71
BG	81	:	:	81	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	84	42	77	84	82	82	82	:	86	85	86	:
DK	89	75	71	90	69	71	67	81	86	85	86	:
DE	84	63	79	84	66	58	68	76	77	72	78	80
EE	84	:	87	84	81	:	85	78	:	:	:	:
IE	78	78	75	78	76	77	71	79	79	80	71	85
EL	76	:	73	76	76	72	78	:	72	73	71	:
ES	76	77	77	76	72	72	72	69	73	72	74	76
FR	84	60	77	85	65	54	70	76	79	68	84	84
IT	73	58	69	74	74	67	79	:	75	73	77	:
CY	85	:	77	85	80	81	78	:	82	84	80	:
LV	84	:	85	84	77	:	76	78	:	:	:	:
LT	81	:	81	81	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	81	:	81	81	78	73	81	81	82	81	82	81
HU	74	:	78	74	75	76	73	:	72	76	69	:
MT	67	:	73	67	66	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	88	70	75	89	70	66	71	89	85	80	86	93
AT	86	:	78	87	71	63	77	77	79	76	82	:
PL	77	:	:	77	74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	82	78	83	82	83	81	84	:	90	89	90	:
RO	74	:	:	74	75	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	87	:	82	87	76	:	84	:	:	:	:	:
SK	80	:	85	80	85	:	:	:	80	:	:	:
FI	85	:	79	85	66	58	75	:	82	86	82	:
SE	88	62	76	90	69	60	79	84	82	82	83	82
UK	82	70	74	83	75	75	74	77	83	84	80	83
IS	87	:	:	88	85	:	:	:	88	:	:	:
NO	87	83	76	88	80	74	90	91	91	89	93	:
CH	89	68	82	90	81	78	82	89	87	86	88	91

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 2.13 (continued)

Third-country nationals				Of which								EU-27
				of which from countries with								
				high HDI				low and medium HDI				
Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	
67	64	69	73	70	66	71	75	65	62	67	64	EU-27
45	44	48	:	47	46	50	:	44	43	47	:	BE
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	BG
79	78	80	:	83	83	83	:	77	76	79	:	CZ
64	65	60	:	69	73	68	:	59	62	54	:	DK
60	49	63	72	63	54	64	73	52	44	58	58	DE
81	:	85	78	81	:	84	78	:	:	:	:	EE
69	69	71	:	71	70	77	:	68	68	66	:	IE
77	72	79	:	75	63	79	:	81	83	78	:	EL
71	72	71	65	77	77	77	:	68	69	67	62	ES
57	48	62	:	58	51	64	:	57	47	62	:	FR
73	63	79	:	72	61	78	:	74	64	79	:	IT
78	79	73	:	64	:	:	:	80	80	77	:	CY
77	:	76	78	77	:	75	78	88	:	:	:	LV
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	LT
42	:	64	:	52	:	67	:	:	:	:	:	LU
81	:	81	:	:	:	:	:	83	:	88	:	HU
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	MT
60	57	61	:	68	67	67	:	55	51	57	:	NL
66	52	74	73	69	54	74	73	55	47	71	:	AT
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	PL
82	80	83	:	85	84	86	:	79	75	82	:	PT
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	RO
76	:	84	:	76	:	85	:	:	:	:	:	SI
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	SK
57	46	70	:	61	49	72	:	52	:	:	:	FI
57	48	73	93	68	56	79	92	47	43	61	:	SE
70	69	70	74	73	71	77	79	68	69	66	:	UK
76	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
69	64	82	:	78	70	89	:	63	62	:	:	NO
72	64	76	76	72	66	74	76	70	60	82	:	CH

Overqualification

Table 2.14: Overqualification rate of employed persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship, gender and duration of residence in the receiving country, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Nationals	Foreign citizens	Of which			
			EU-27 citizens	Third-country nationals	of which from countries with	
					high HDI	low and medium HDI
EU-27	19	39	31	46	38	53
Men	19	37	29	44	36	49
Women	20	41	33	49	40	58
Recent migrants	36	43	37	48	38	54
Settled migrants	25	36	25	46	39	52
Born in the host country	19	25	23	28	29	:

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

The term overqualification refers to the state of being more skilled or educated than it is necessary for a job. Clearly, there are several ways to measure overqualification. In this chapter, the overqualification rate is defined as the share of persons with tertiary education working in a low- or medium-skilled job among employed persons having achieved tertiary education.

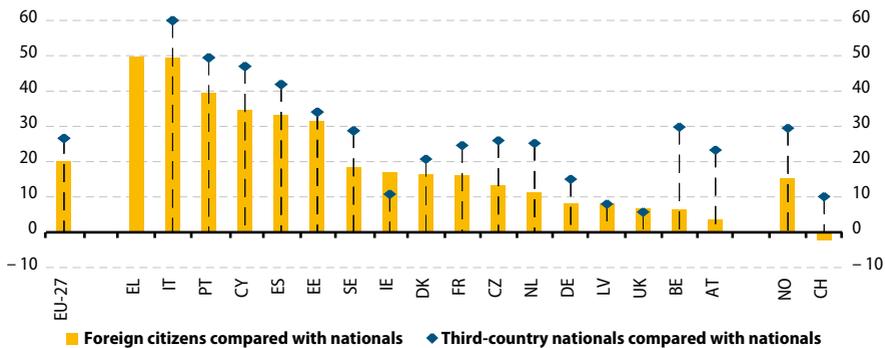
The overqualification rate for foreign citizens was 39 % compared to 19 % for nationals. Foreign citizens were thus twice as likely to be overqualified as nationals. This gap indicates a potential misuse of migrants' skills and qualifications. This issue was particularly acute for third-country nationals, for whom overqualification reached 46 %. This may be a consequence of the greater difficulties encountered by third-country nationals in having educational qualifications and skills earned abroad recognised in the receiving country. This mismatch can also result from the

lack of networks, limited access to information and discrimination by employers.

This inequality between foreign citizens and nationals could be observed in all countries for which the data were available and reliable, except Switzerland, and was particularly marked in Greece, Italy, Portugal, Cyprus, Spain and Estonia, where there were overqualification gaps in excess of 25 percentage points. The magnitude of the overqualification gaps between nationals and third-country nationals was much higher (Figure 2.19).

The overqualification rate is defined as the proportion of the population with a high educational level (i.e. having completed tertiary education, ISCED 5 or 6), and having low- or medium-skilled jobs (ISCO occupation levels 4 to 9) among employed persons having attained a high educational level.

Figure 2.19: Overqualification rate differences between foreign citizens and third-country nationals and nationals (persons aged 25–54), 2008 (!)
(percentage points)



(!) Data unreliable or not available for both foreign citizens and third-country nationals for BG, LT, LU, HU, MT, PL, RO, SK, SI, FI and IS; EL: data not reliable only for third-country nationals.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

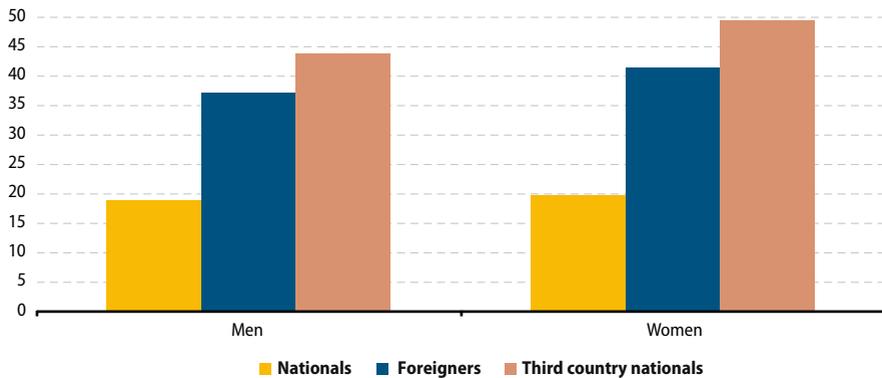
There seems to be a double disadvantage for foreign women: whereas the proportion of overqualified national women was the same as for national men, the share of foreign overqualified women was four percentage points above that of foreign men. The situation was worse for third-country nationals, where the share of overqualified women was six percentage points higher than that of men (Figure 2.20).

Length of residence in the receiving country appeared to have an effect on the level of overqualification (Table 2.16). Foreign citizens who had spent eight or more years in the country were more likely to have had their qualifications and skills earned abroad recognised and should have gained proficiency in the receiving country's language. These factors would improve

their chance of finding a job appropriate to their skills. This effect was also noticeable at individual country level with the exception of the Czech Republic, Germany and Austria, as well as Switzerland, where higher overqualification rates were observed for settled migrants. This improvement was much more noticeable for citizens of other EU countries (improvement of 12 percentage points) than for third-country nationals (only two percentage points). This may indicate greater difficulties for third-country nationals than for EU citizens in having their skills and qualifications recognised in Europe.

It is also notable that, even among native-born persons, the overqualification rate of foreign citizens was six percentage points higher than that of nationals.

Figure 2.20: Overqualification rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and gender, 2008



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 2.15: Overqualification rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and gender, 2008
(%)

	Nationals			Foreign citizens			Of which											
							EU-27 citizens			Third-country nationals			of which from countries with					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women			
EU-27	19	19	20	39	37	41	31	29	33	46	44	49	38	36	40	53	49	58
BE	23	20	25	29	25	34	23	17	29	52	47	:	:	:	:	60	:	:
BG	21	23	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	7	7	7	20	13	32	:	:	:	33	22	48	:	:	:	53	44	:
DK	14	17	12	30	30	:	:	:	:	35	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	21	23	18	28	26	31	22	19	27	36	34	37	32	33	31	40	36	46
EE	22	23	21	53	52	55	:	:	:	56	57	55	58	57	59	:	:	:
IE	28	28	29	45	48	42	48	48	48	39	48	31	:	:	:	42	54	:
EL	19	19	18	68	65	71	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	31	33	29	64	63	66	53	54	52	73	71	75	62	59	66	81	80	82
FR	20	16	23	35	37	34	22	23	22	44	44	44	30	:	:	48	46	53
IT	13	11	15	63	67	60	43	49	41	73	74	73	54	61	49	83	79	88
CY	27	23	32	62	48	71	51	:	61	74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	16	20	14	24	23	25	:	:	:	24	23	25	24	25	24	:	:	:
LT	19	24	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	11	10	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	12	11	14	24	20	27	15	:	19	38	35	40	:	:	:	47	:	:
AT	22	26	16	26	24	28	16	:	:	45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	15	15	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	14	12	15	53	46	59	:	:	:	63	55	:	55	:	:	:	:	:
RO	9	9	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	7	6	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	10	11	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	18	13	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	13	14	13	32	32	31	25	27	23	42	40	45	29	28	31	59	54	:
UK	20	17	24	27	25	29	28	25	31	26	24	28	16	10	22	31	31	32
IS	7	7	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	12	12	11	27	31	:	20	:	:	41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	21	22	18	18	17	20	14	14	15	31	30	32	29	31	:	33	:	:

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 2.16: Overqualification rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and duration of residence in the receiving country, 2008 (%)

	Nationals				Foreign citizens				EU-27 citizens			
	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country
EU-27	19	36	25	19	39	43	36	25	31	37	25	23
BE	23	30	29	22	29	30	25	:	23	22	18	:
BG	21	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	7	:	18	7	20	12	34	:	:	:	:	:
DK	14	:	:	14	30	:	35	:	:	:	:	:
DE	21	53	32	20	28	27	30	25	22	21	23	23
EE	22	:	41	20	53	:	55	53	:	:	:	:
IE	28	:	25	29	45	49	30	:	48	55	29	:
EL	19	:	45	18	68	:	73	:	:	:	:	:
ES	31	38	37	31	64	68	58	:	53	61	43	:
FR	20	:	20	19	35	40	32	:	22	26	19	:
IT	13	:	25	13	63	63	63	:	43	50	36	:
CY	27	:	33	27	62	68	50	:	51	56	45	:
LV	16	:	15	16	24	:	23	23	:	:	:	:
LT	19	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	11	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	12	:	20	12	24	33	20	:	15	:	15	:
AT	22	:	35	21	26	24	28	:	16	:	:	:
PL	15	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	14	:	10	14	53	58	50	:	:	:	:	:
RO	9	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	7	:	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	10	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	18	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	13	49	29	11	32	39	23	:	25	30	21	:
UK	20	25	21	20	27	32	19	:	28	37	18	:
IS	7	:	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	12	:	24	11	27	35	:	:	20	:	:	:
CH	21	:	19	21	18	16	22	:	14	12	16	:

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008

Table 2.16 (continued)

Third-country nationals				Of which								EU-27
				of which from countries with								
				high HDI				low and medium HDI				
Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	Total	Recent migrant	Settled migrant	Born in the host country	
46	48	46	28	38	38	39	29	53	54	52	:	EU-27
52	55	:	:	:	:	:	:	60	:	:	:	BE
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	BG
33	21	44	:	:	:	:	:	53	:	60	:	CZ
35	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	DK
36	33	38	:	32	31	35	:	40	35	44	:	DE
56	:	56	:	58	:	58	:	:	:	:	:	EE
39	40	:	:	:	:	:	:	42	42	:	:	IE
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
73	73	73	:	62	60	66	:	81	82	80	:	ES
44	48	41	:	30	:	:	:	48	54	45	:	FR
73	73	73	:	54	55	53	:	83	83	84	:	IT
74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	CY
24	:	24	23	24	:	24	23	:	:	:	:	LV
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	LT
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	LU
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	HU
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	MT
38	49	31	:	:	:	:	:	47	:	:	:	NL
45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AT
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	PL
63	64	:	:	55	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	PT
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	RO
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	SI
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	SK
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	FI
42	49	29	:	29	37	:	:	59	60	:	:	SE
26	30	20	:	16	17	15	:	31	35	23	:	UK
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
41	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	NO
31	28	34	:	29	:	37	:	33	35	:	:	CH

Income

The differences in the labour market situation of foreign citizens and nationals are very likely to be reflected in median income levels. This is confirmed by data from the EU-SILC, which is the main source of data for this part of analysis.

In 2008, for almost all Member States, the median annual equalised disposable incomes for foreign citizens, taking together those with and without children, expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS) were considerably lower than those for nationals (Figure 2.21).

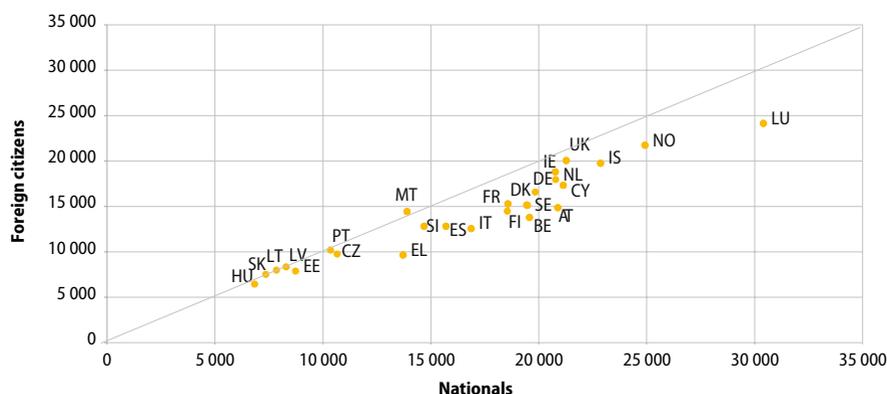
In absolute values, the lowest annual income of foreign persons was observed in Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Greece and the Czech Republic (less than 10 000 PPS); in contrast, the highest (more than 20 000 PPS), was seen in the Luxembourg, Norway and the United

Kingdom. However, when analysing the relative differences in median incomes between foreign citizens and nationals, the median income of the foreign population was found to be the lowest compared to national population in Belgium, Greece and Austria. Only in Malta, Slovakia, Lithuania and Latvia were foreign citizens in a more favourable position in relation to the national population.

In the EU-SILC, income and most social inclusion/exclusion characteristics are gathered at household level, assuming pooling and sharing of resources inside households.

Disposable income is the gross income less income tax, regular taxes on wealth, compulsory social insurance contributions paid by the individual concerned plus social transfers and any private transfers received. The amount of income left after taxes have been paid is available for spending and saving.

Figure 2.21: Median annual equalised disposable income — comparison of foreign citizens with nationals (persons aged 25–54, 2008 ⁽¹⁾) (PPS)



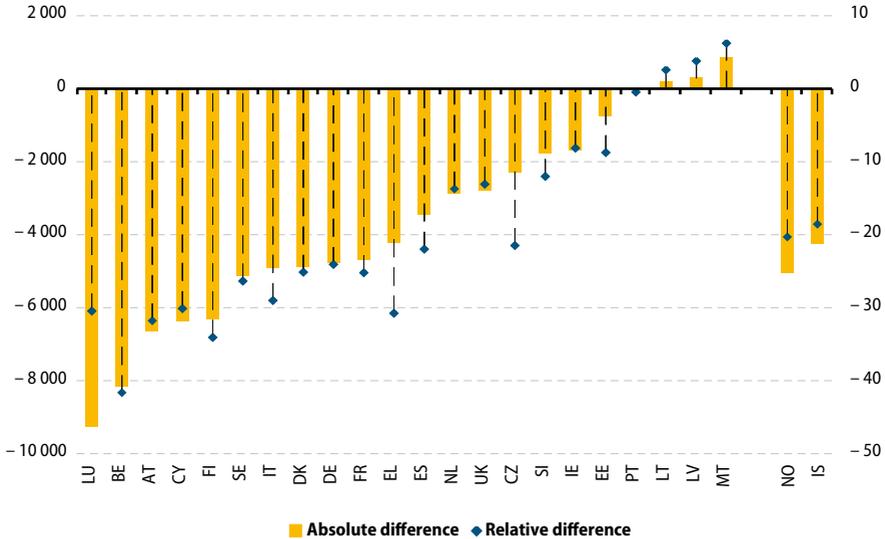
⁽¹⁾ Data not reliable or unavailable for foreign citizens for BG, PL and RO; data not available for both categories: CH.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

The same pattern is also seen when focusing on third-country nationals, with much larger differences between the median

income levels of third-country nationals and nationals (Figure 2.22).

Figure 2.22: Absolute and relative difference of median annual equalised disposable income between third-country nationals and nationals aged 25–54, 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (PPS and %)



⁽¹⁾ Data not reliable or unavailable for third-country nationals for: BG, HU, PL, RO and SK; data not available for both categories: CH.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

A fuller picture of income inequalities can be obtained by dividing foreign households into those with and those without children,

comparing these to the equivalent group of national households (Table 2.17).

Table 2.17: Median annual equalised disposable income by selected household types and groups of country of citizenship, 2008 (PPS)

	Nationals			Foreign citizens			Of which					
	Total	of which living in households with two or more adults		Total	of which living in households with two or more adults		EU-27 citizens			Third-country nationals		
		Without dependent children	With dependent children		Without dependent children	With dependent children	Total	of which living in households with two or more adults		Total	of which living in households with two or more adults	
								Without dependent children	With dependent children		Without dependent children	With dependent children
BE	19582	22520	19153	13898	17662	13351	16707	19599	16193	11430	14675	11340
BG	5577	6356	5159	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	10668	12573	9955	9864	10742	8716	10176	11354	9340	8375	:	8375
DK	19444	23264	19708	15274	21696	14990	18414	:	18275	14559	19775	14796
DE	19839	23652	19258	16713	20917	16294	19686	23193	19281	15066	19090	14635
EE	8741	10180	8496	7998	9094	7813	:	:	:	7978	9094	7783
IE	20772	25690	20180	18931	23881	17523	18481	24878	16607	19080	:	19902
EL	13725	14427	13035	9768	11792	8658	10751	12626	10182	9501	11646	8368
ES	15704	18043	14059	12937	15351	11374	14845	17234	13746	12252	14326	10651
FR	18574	20861	18124	15409	18678	14478	19081	22202	17919	13893	16410	12987
IT	16871	19364	15145	12682	14846	11883	14043	15892	13863	11977	14481	11285
CY	21133	23203	20399	17437	16705	18355	21289	20894	22179	14771	14091	15637
LV	8308	9458	8252	8325	9832	7909	:	:	:	8623	9832	7922
LT	7852	8876	7664	8110	10550	7366	:	:	:	8056	10376	6946
LU	30405	34225	28219	24256	29815	22442	24962	29815	22691	21140	28067	19483
HU	6842	7895	6366	6562	:	6184	6376	:	6352	:	:	:
MT	13898	17116	12590	14550	:	11946	13983	:	11922	14765	:	12920
NL	20788	25444	19685	18088	23848	17703	18239	:	18683	17931	23608	17480
AT	20880	23974	19608	14975	17430	14638	17867	18966	17153	14246	15084	14166
PL	7105	8133	6595	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	10354	11685	9591	10308	13214	8976	10335	:	:	10308	15951	8821
RO	3430	4233	3152	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	14687	15993	14400	12932	14613	12770	13981	:	14319	12923	14613	12604
SK	7356	8632	6887	7645	:	:	7661	:	:	:	:	:
FI	18542	22591	18109	14596	18621	12544	17663	:	17311	12225	17265	10791
SE	19483	23709	19081	15232	19800	15144	18494	23013	17681	14349	17388	14436
UK	21275	25647	19530	20170	26172	18296	23365	24714	19371	18496	26267	16663
IS	22868	28363	22595	19866	21761	20079	20314	:	21138	18628	:	18973
NO	24925	31334	24475	21865	28139	21761	24943	31181	24700	19867	26384	20444

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Poverty or social exclusion

Table 2.18: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Nationals	Foreign citizens	Of which	
			EU-27 citizens	Third-country nationals
EU-27	20	32	22	38
Men	19	32	22	37
Women	21	33	22	38

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008 (online data code: [ilc_peps05](#))

Those lacking sufficient financial resources to meet their needs may be at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

In 2008, in the European Union as a whole, 32 % of the foreign population aged 25–54 was assessed to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion following the Europe 2020 strategy adopted by the European Council in June 2010 (nationals registered a lower rate of 20 %).

The higher risks of poverty or social exclusion of foreigners relate essentially to the situation of third-country nationals, 38 % of whom are at risk of poverty, whereas citizens of other EU countries have a risk very similar to that of nationals.

Male and female foreigners face similar patterns of social exclusion though the probability of being at risk of poverty or exclusion was slightly higher for women than for men. However, as poverty or social exclusion characteristics are gathered at household level, these gender differences only relate to men or women living without a partner of the opposite sex.

In almost all EU and EFTA countries for which data are available, foreign citizens are at higher risk of being poor or socially excluded than

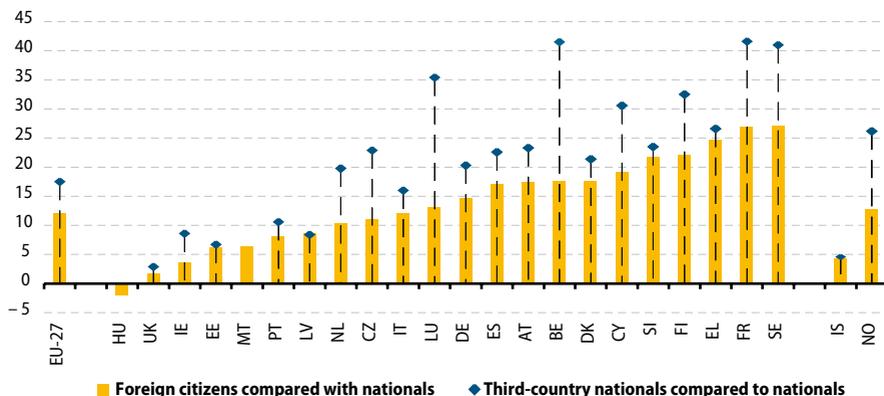
nationals (Table 2.19). In 2008, the at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate among foreign citizens was highest in Greece (48 %), followed by France (41 %), Sweden (39 %) and Slovenia (37 %). In the same Member States, plus Finland, the proportion of foreign citizens at risk of poverty or social exclusion exceeds the proportion of nationals by 20 percentage points or more, with the highest gap in Sweden and France (both 27 percentage points). Only one Member State — Hungary — presents a special case where the risk of poverty or social exclusion among foreigners is lower than among nationals (two percentage points difference).

As part of its Europe 2020 strategy, the European Council adopted as one of its five main targets the promotion of social inclusion, in particular through the reduction of poverty, by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or exclusion. More precisely, this target will be monitored with an indicator describing the number of persons who are at risk of poverty or exclusion according to three dimensions: at risk of poverty; severe material deprivation; living in a very low work-intensity household.

If just third-country nationals are considered, the gaps increase significantly. In 15 Member States, the proportion of third-country nationals at risk exceeds the proportion of

nationals by 20 percentage points or more, and in France, Belgium, Sweden, Luxembourg, Finland and Cyprus, the gaps are 30 percentage points or more (Figure 2.23).

Figure 2.23: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion — differences between foreign citizens and third-country nationals and nationals (persons aged 25–54), 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (percentage points)



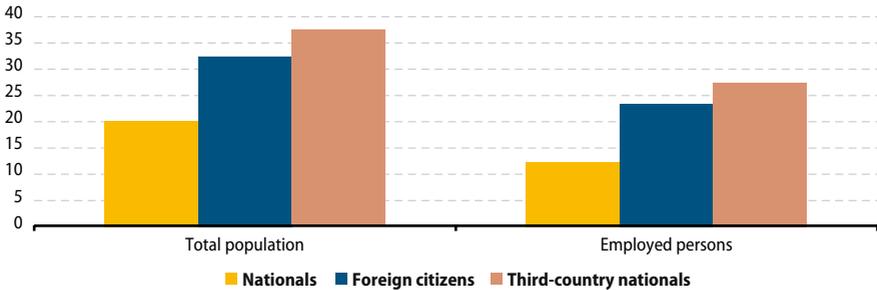
⁽¹⁾ Data not reliable or unavailable for foreign citizens for BG, LT, PL, RO and SK; data not reliable for third-country nationals: BG, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO and SK; data not available for all categories: CH.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008 (online data code: [ilc_peps05](#))

Although people in employment are generally far less likely to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion (i.e. to be ‘working poor’), the risk of being poor or excluded is not totally removed. The data indicate that having a job is not a sufficient condition to escape from the risk of poverty or social exclusion. Employed foreign

citizens are much more vulnerable to poverty than national employed persons. In 2008, 23 % of employed foreigners (28 % of third-country nationals) were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, compared to 12 % of employed nationals (Figure 2.24).

Figure 2.24: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and labour status, EU-27, 2008 (%)



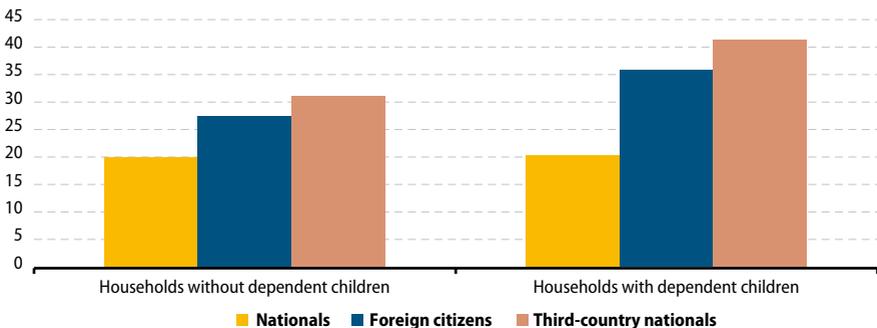
Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Between foreign citizens and nationals, the risk rates vary according to the composition of the households (Figure 2.25). The data show that, among nationals, having a dependent child (or children) does not influence the risk of poverty or social exclusion. In contrast, for foreigners, the presence of dependent children adds markedly to the risk of poverty or social exclusion. The explanation for this may be that in foreign households, women with children are less

likely to be in paid employment than women in national households. As a result, the income of the household would be lower than for households without children or for national households where employment rates of women are higher.

Additionally, data indicate that even foreign households without children have a much higher risk than national households with children.

Figure 2.25: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and selected household type, EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Table 2.19: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by groups of country of citizenship and gender, 2008 (%)

	Nationals			Foreign citizens			Of which					
							EU-27 citizens			Third-country nationals		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	20	19	21	32	32	33	22	22	22	38	37	38
BE	15	14	17	33	35	31	23	23	23	57	61	53
BG	36	36	37	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	14	13	15	25	29	21	11	:	:	37	:	:
DK	14	15	13	31	34	30	25	:	21	35	36	34
DE	19	18	20	34	42	28	27	35	21	39	47	34
EE	15	16	14	21	19	24	:	:	:	21	19	24
IE	20	19	21	24	20	28	22	17	27	28	28	29
EL	24	22	25	48	51	45	41	:	36	50	51	48
ES	18	17	18	35	35	35	23	23	23	40	41	39
FR	14	13	16	41	36	46	16	14	17	56	52	59
IT	22	21	24	34	32	36	25	23	26	38	35	42
CY	13	13	14	33	31	33	25	26	24	44	44	44
LV	25	24	26	34	31	36	:	:	:	33	30	36
LT	22	21	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	9	7	12	22	21	24	20	19	20	44	42	46
HU	27	27	27	25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	16	14	17	22	:	21	17	:	:	:	:	:
NL	13	13	13	23	24	23	18	:	12	33	:	:
AT	15	14	15	32	29	35	20	22	19	38	32	43
PL	28	29	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	22	21	23	30	:	31	:	:	:	33	:	32
RO	39	39	39	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	16	16	15	37	28	51	:	:	:	39	29	55
SK	18	17	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	13	13	13	35	34	35	17	:	:	45	:	40
SE	12	11	12	39	40	38	24	21	28	52	56	48
UK	18	17	20	20	21	19	16	18	:	21	22	20
IS	10	10	10	15	17	12	15	:	:	15	:	:
NO	11	10	11	24	20	27	17	16	17	37	:	41

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008 (online data code: [ilc_peps05](#))

Overcrowding

Table 2.20: Overcrowding rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Nationals	Foreign citizens	Of which	
			EU-27 citizens	Third-country nationals
EU-27	19	27	18	31
Men	19	27	18	31
Women	19	26	18	30

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Foreigners are also in a less favourable situation with regard to housing conditions.

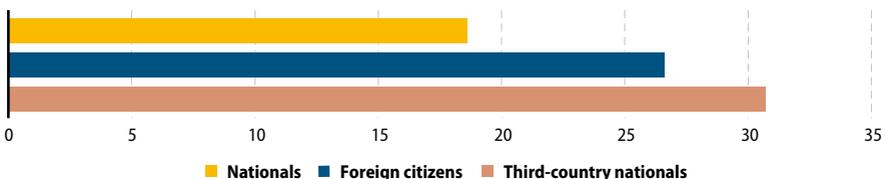
In 2008, 19 % of nationals and 27 % of foreign citizens residing in the European Union faced a shortage of space in their housing (Table 2.20). The situation was even worse for third-country nationals — 31 % of third-country nationals lived in overcrowded housing.

Analysing the situation across the individual EU Member States for which the data were available and reliable, the proportions of foreign citizens living in overcrowded dwellings differ significantly (Figure 2.27). The largest overcrowding rate differences between foreign and national population (20 percentage points and more) are noted in Slovenia, Austria, Greece, France,

Portugal and Estonia. Foreign citizens are in a similar or even better situation than nationals in Malta and the Netherlands.

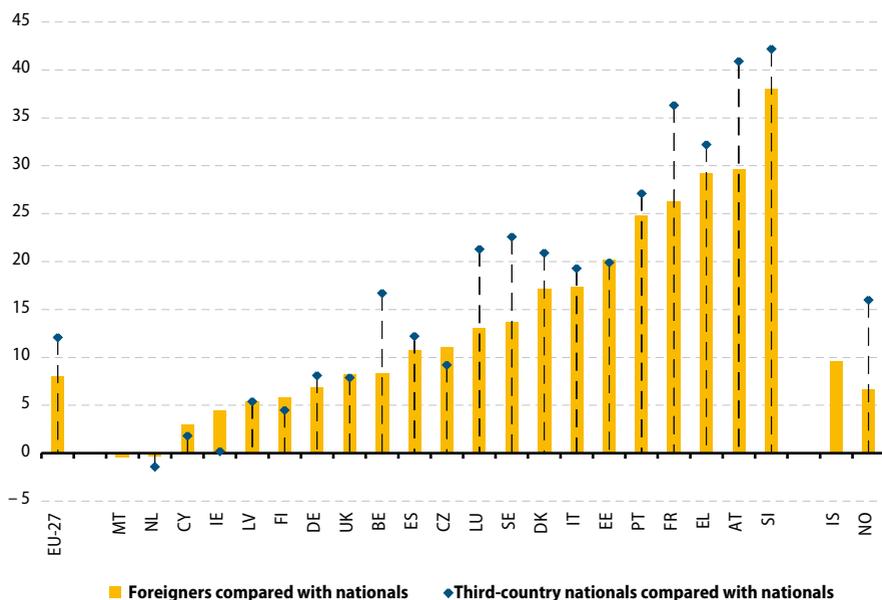
The overcrowding indicator relates the number of rooms in the house to the number of people. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded dwelling if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to: one room for the household; one room per couple in the household; one room for each single person aged 18 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.

Figure 2.26: Overcrowding rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship, EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Figure 2.27: Overcrowding rate — differences between foreign citizens and third-country nationals and nationals, 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(percentage points)



⁽¹⁾ Data not reliable or unavailable for foreign citizens and third-country nationals for BG, LT, HU, PL, RO and SK; data unreliable only for third-country nationals for MT and IS; data not available for all categories: CH.

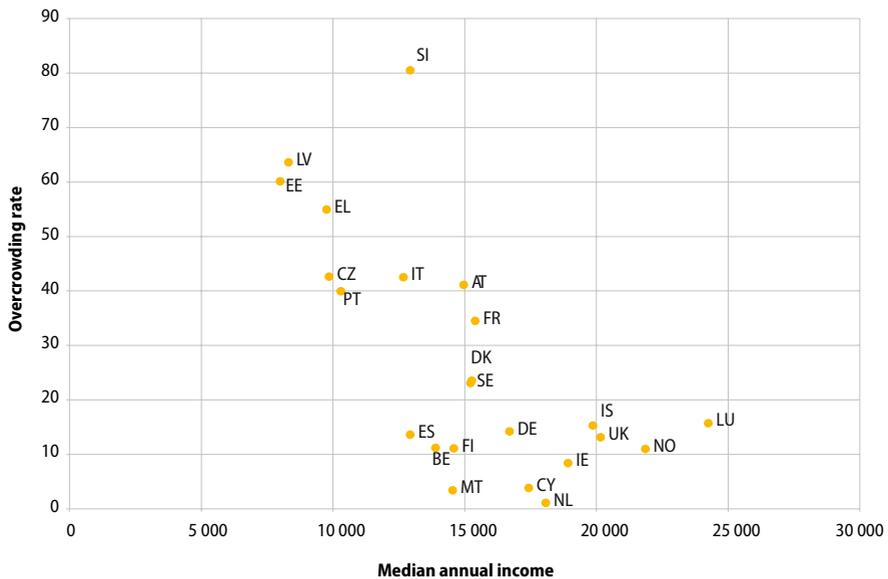
Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

There is a strong negative relationship between rates of overcrowding and income levels in almost all Members States — the lower the income level, the higher the overcrowding rate (Figure 2.28).

In Latvia, Estonia and Greece, 50 % or more of foreign citizens live in overcrowded

dwellings, and at the same time their incomes do not exceed 10 000 PPS. In contrast, Luxembourg, Norway and the United Kingdom are the countries with the highest income levels among foreign citizens (more than 20 000 PPS) and where the overcrowding rates do not exceed 20 %.

Figure 2.28: Comparison of overcrowding rate with median annual equalised disposable income of foreign citizens aged 25–54, 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (% and PPS)



⁽¹⁾ Data not reliable or unavailable (for at least one category) for BG, LT, PL, HU, RO and SK; data not available for both categories: CH.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Table 2.21: Overcrowding rate of persons aged 25–54 by groups of country of citizenship and gender, 2008
(%)

	Nationals			Foreign citizens			Of which					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	EU-27 citizens			Third-country nationals		
							Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	19	19	19	27	27	26	18	18	18	31	31	30
BE	3	3	3	11	9	14	8	4	11	20	19	20
BG	52	51	53	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	32	30	33	43	41	44	45	:	:	41	:	:
DK	6	6	6	24	27	21	17	:	15	27	32	24
DE	7	7	7	14	13	15	13	10	15	15	16	15
EE	40	39	41	60	57	64	:	:	:	60	56	64
IE	4	3	5	8	12	5	10	14	6	4	6	3
EL	26	26	26	55	59	51	43	:	45	58	62	53
ES	3	3	3	14	15	12	10	11	10	15	18	13
FR	8	8	8	35	34	35	17	18	16	45	46	44
IT	25	25	26	43	42	43	37	44	32	45	42	48
CY	1	1	1	4	4	4	5	5	5	3	3	2
LV	58	55	61	64	63	65	:	:	:	64	63	65
LT	52	52	53	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	3	3	3	16	17	14	15	17	13	24	28	22
HU	52	52	52	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	4	4	3	3	:	4	3	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	:	2	0	:	:
AT	12	11	12	41	40	42	18	15	22	52	52	53
PL	52	52	51	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	15	15	15	40	:	39	:	:	:	42	:	42
RO	61	61	60	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	43	42	43	81	82	78	:	:	:	85	85	84
SK	46	45	47	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	5	6	5	11	12	11	14	:	:	10	:	7
SE	9	9	9	23	27	19	14	21	6	32	32	32
UK	5	4	6	13	13	13	14	15	:	13	13	13
IS	6	6	6	15	23	8	11	:	:	:	:	:
NO	4	4	5	11	10	12	6	4	8	20	:	16

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Second-generation migrants

The social and economic integration of migrants can frequently be a long and complex process. Problems of integration may also extend to the native-born descendants of migrants, who may themselves experience greater labour market and educational difficulties than people with native-born parents.

The data analysed here are drawn from the LFS 2008 ad hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants. The data are provided for two different groups of immediate descendants of migrants. The first group, with a mixed background, is defined as persons who are native born and who have one foreign-born parent and one native-born parent. The second group, with a foreign background, is defined as persons who are native born with both parents being foreign-born.

General population characteristics

In absolute terms, in the EU, about six million native-born persons aged 25–54 have one parent born abroad and more than four million native-born persons have both parents born abroad. In relative terms, second-generation migrants (both with one parent and two parents born abroad) make up a substantial proportion of the population in Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and France, as well as in Switzerland. Very low proportions are observed in Hungary, Italy, Spain, Greece and Portugal (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Population aged 25–54 by type of background (in absolute numbers and as a share of the total population aged 25–54), 2008

	Persons with native background		Second-generation migrants				First-generation migrants	
			Persons with mixed background		Persons with foreign background			
	(1 000)	%	(1 000)	%	(1 000)	%	(1 000)	%
EU-27	173 288.6	82.8	5 982.2	2.9	4 411.2	2.1	25 478.6	12.2
BE	3 409.8	77.1	182.5	4.1	177.7	4.0	650.6	14.7
BG	3 172.3	99.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	4 272.6	92.8	151.5	3.3	42.8	0.9	136.8	3.0
DK	1 942.3	91.1	:	:	:	:	183.1	8.6
DE	26 962.3	78.1	494.9	1.4	987.7	2.9	6 081.4	17.6
EE	356.1	64.4	49.2	8.9	72.5	13.1	75.3	13.6
IE	1 461.5	74.6	44.0	2.2	14.0	0.7	439.8	22.4
EL	4 170.3	88.3	33.2	0.7	26.1	0.6	492.1	10.4
ES	17 015.0	79.8	200.4	0.9	43.3	0.2	4 075.8	19.1
FR	17 752.6	73.4	1 857.1	7.7	1 404.9	5.8	3 175.2	13.1
IT	22 866.3	88.4	237.8	0.9	16.5	0.1	2 752.6	10.6
CY	259.8	75.6	4.4	1.3	:	:	79.6	23.2
LV	6 779	70.8	97.2	10.2	62.4	6.5	119.8	12.5
LT	1 312.2	92.0	36.2	2.5	:	:	54.2	3.8
LU	83.1	38.1	16.0	7.3	14.5	6.6	104.9	48.0
HU	4 176.9	96.9	27.8	0.6	11.9	0.3	94.3	2.2
MT	158.4	93.6	:	:	:	:	10.9	6.4
NL	5 270.8	76.5	398.3	5.8	189.3	2.7	1 035.6	15.0
AT	2 731.0	74.7	181.2	5.0	70.1	1.9	672.0	18.4
PL	15 634.8	96.8	330.8	2.1	134.6	0.8	55.7	0.3
PT	4 114.2	88.2	38.6	0.8	20.2	0.4	491.6	10.5
RO	8 980.9	99.8	:	:	:	:	17.5	0.2
SI	758.5	83.3	46.3	5.1	23.5	2.6	82.1	9.0
SK	2 383.0	97.1	40.0	1.6	9.1	0.4	22.6	0.9
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	2 647.6	74.2	240.0	6.7	103.1	2.9	576.3	16.2
UK	18 851.6	75.6	1 253.8	5.0	944.2	3.8	3 892.5	15.6
CH	1 779.4	53.6	320.0	9.6	187.6	5.7	1 032.2	31.1

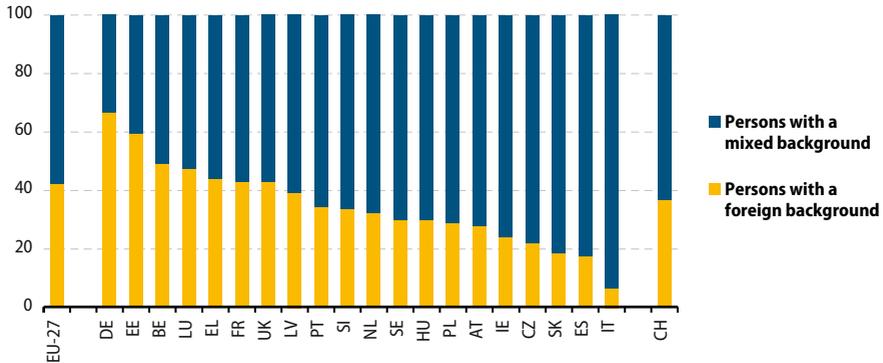
(¹) In case of Germany the country of birth of the parents is approximated by the nationality of the parents.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code: [lfs0_08cobsmf](#))

Figure 3.1 shows that, in almost all Member States for which data are available and reliable, the majority of second-generation migrants aged 25–54 are those with a mixed background, especially in Italy, Spain and Slovakia, where more than 80 %

of second-generation migrants have one native-born parent. Particularly large proportions of second-generation migrants with a foreign background were noted in Germany and Estonia.

Figure 3.1: Second-generation migrants aged 25–54 by type of background, 2008 (1)
(%)



(1) Data not available or unreliable for BG, DK, CY, LT, MT, RO, FI, IS and NO.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobsmf](#))

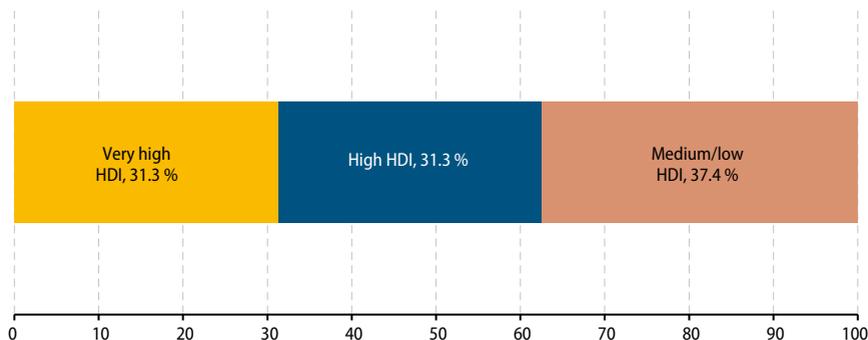
Second-generation migrants can be further differentiated according to the level of development (defined using the Human Development Index) of the country of origin of their parents (Figure 3.2). This index is calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme as a composite index incorporating statistical measures of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment and GDP per capita. Countries are classified into very high, high, medium and low developed countries. The group of very high and high HDI countries consists

mainly of Europe, North America, a large part of South America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and some countries in western Asia. Medium and low developed countries are mainly situated in the rest of Asia and Africa. Unfortunately, given the restricted data availability due to the combination of a small sample size and the specificity of the target group (second-generation migrants aged 25–54), it is difficult to fully analyse the HDI breakdown at national level. Nevertheless, some characteristics of the descendants of migrants can be presented.

Among second-generation migrants with a foreign background living in the European Union in 2008, 62.6 % had parents from very high and high HDI countries; 37.4 %

of the second-generation migrants living in the EU had parents from medium and low developed countries.

Figure 3.2: Second-generation migrants aged 25–54 years with a foreign background by Human Development Index of the parents' country of birth, EU-27, 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ When parents are from different HDI countries, the country of birth of the mother is treated as primary.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobsmf](#))

Early school-leavers

Table 3.2: Early school-leavers' rate by type of background and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background	Second-generation migrants		First-generation migrants
		Persons with a mixed background	Persons with a foreign background	
EU-27	14	14	17	26
Male	16	17	20	29
Female	11	10	15	23

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module

Native-born young people with a foreign background are generally at greater risk of leaving the education and training system without having obtained an upper secondary qualification.

Unfortunately, the small sample sizes of the LFS 2008 ad hoc module in the majority of Member States do not allow for any deeper analysis. However, some general conclusions can be drawn from a comparison of the results at European Union level.

At EU level in 2008, the share of early school-leavers with a foreign background was four percentage points higher than the share of their counterparts with native-born parents. This level of disparity is observed for both males and females. There was no disparity between early school-leaving rates of young people with a mixed background (having one parent native-born) and their peers with two native-born parents. When comparing the shares of early school-leavers among second-generation migrants with a foreign background and among first-generation

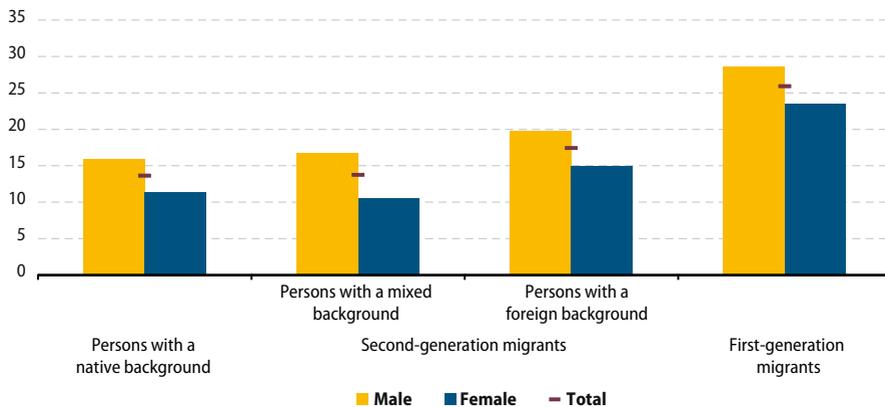
migrants, the situation of second generation migrants is much better — there is a substantially lower proportion of early school-leavers with a foreign background compared to young foreign-born persons (17 % compared to 26 % respectively).

Early school-leavers refer to persons aged 18–24 under the following two conditions: the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short and respondent declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.

As Tables 3.2 and 3.3 and Figure 3.3 show, for all types of background, young women have considerably lower early school-leaving rates than their male counterparts.

For both males and females, early school-leaving rates for second-generation migrants with foreign-born parents are nine percentage points lower than the rates for first-generation migrants.

Figure 3.3: Early school-leavers' rate by type of background and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module

Table 3.3: Early school-leavers' rate by type of background and gender, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background			Second-generation migrants						First-generation migrants		
				Persons with a mixed background			Persons with a foreign background					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EU-27	14	16	11	14	17	10	17	20	15	26	29	23
BE	9	12	7	:	:	:	18	27	:	26	:	30
BG	14	14	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	6	5	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	11	14	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	:	:
DE	8	9	8	:	:	:	23	25	:	23	25	22
EE	14	20	9	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	12	15	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	:	:
EL	12	15	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	44	47	40
ES	28	34	20	29	31	26	45	:	46	40	48	33
FR	11	12	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	17	21	14	13	21	:	:	:	:	39	49	30
CY	11	19	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:
LV	14	17	11	32	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	9	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	:	:
HU	12	13	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	36	38	34	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	11	12	9	16	20	11	16	19	:	20	25	:
AT	5	5	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	24	21
PL	5	6	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	37	44	29	:	:	:	:	:	:	34	40	27
RO	18	18	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	7	8	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	12	13	12	12	:	:	:	:	:	18	20	:
UK	19	21	16	12	12	12	10	10	10	14	12	16
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	5	5	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	18	20

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module

Educational attainment

High educational attainment

Table 3.4: Tertiary educated persons aged 25–54 by type of background and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background	Second-generation migrants		First-generation migrants
		Persons with a mixed background	Persons with a foreign background	
EU-27	26	33	28	25
Men	25	32	26	24
Women	28	35	30	25

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobsped](#))

In 2008, in the EU as a whole, second-generation migrants with foreign and mixed backgrounds tend to be better educated than their peers with native-born parents. Among adults aged between 25 and 54, 28 % of persons with foreign and 33 % with a mixed background have a tertiary education, compared to 26 % of their native counterparts.

However, these results mask important differences at individual country level, where the size and direction of gaps differ significantly — particularly for persons with a foreign background. Thus, in Belgium, Spain and Germany, the proportions of highly educated persons with a foreign background were 10 or more percentage points lower than the proportions of persons with a native background. In contrast, in Ireland and the United Kingdom, the proportion of tertiary educated second-generation migrants with a foreign background was at least 10 percentage points

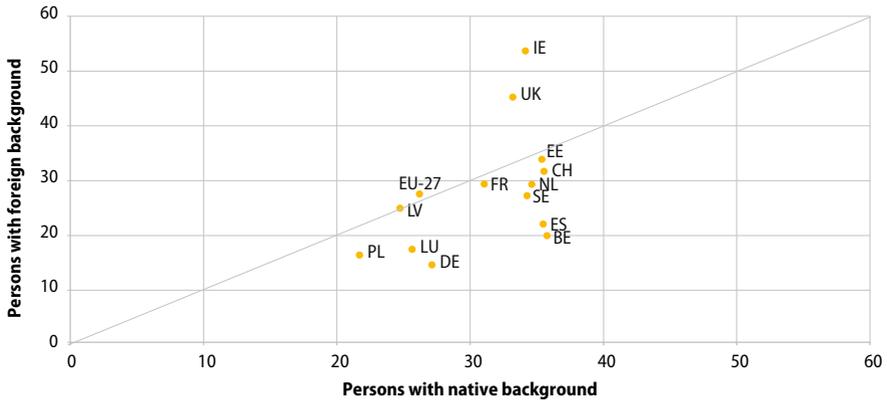
higher than their counterparts with a native background (Table 3.6 and Figure 3.4).

The level of education is defined in accordance with the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 1997) and often aggregated into three levels:

- low: below the second cycle of secondary education (up to ISCED level 3c short);
- medium: second cycle of secondary education (ISCED levels 3–4 other than 3c short);
- high: tertiary education (ISCED levels 5–6).

The data also indicate that, among persons with foreign and mixed backgrounds, the proportion with tertiary education tends to be higher for women than for men. In 2008, at EU level, 30 % of women with foreign and 35 % with a mixed background had tertiary education, as opposed to 26 % and 32 % of their male counterparts. Similar differences can be observed between men and women with a native background.

Figure 3.4: Rates of tertiary education — comparison of second-generation migrants with a foreign background with persons with a native background (persons aged 25–54), 2008 (¹)
(%)



(¹) Data not available or unreliable for persons with a foreign background for BG, CZ, DK, EL, IT, CY, LT, HU, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, IS and NO; data not available for persons with a native background for IS.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobsped](#))

Low educational attainment

Table 3.5: Low educated persons aged 25–54 by type of background and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

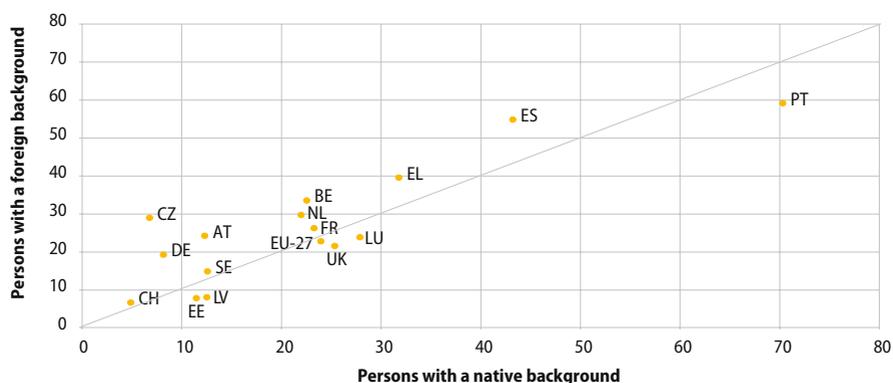
	Persons with a native background	Second-generation migrants		First-generation migrants
		Persons with a mixed background	Persons with a foreign background	
EU-27	24	20	23	35
Men	24	20	23	34
Women	24	20	23	36

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfs0_08cobsped](#))

The educational success of second-generation migrants is also reflected in the fact that, for both men and women, at EU level, the shares of second-generation migrants with low educational attainment tend to be slightly lower than their counterparts with native-born parents (respectively lower by four and one percentage points for persons with mixed backgrounds and persons with foreign backgrounds).

However, some countries have relatively high proportions of second-generation migrants with low educational levels. Among the countries for which data are available and reliable, this is observed particularly in the Czech Republic, Spain, Austria, Belgium and Germany, where the proportions of lower educated persons with a foreign background were 10 or more percentage points higher than the proportions of persons with a native background (Table 3.7).

Figure 3.5: Rates of low education — comparison of second-generation migrants with a foreign background with persons with a native background (persons aged 25–54), 2008 (%)



(¹) Data not available or unreliable for persons with a foreign background for BG, DK, IE, IT, CY, LT, HU, MT, RO, SI, SK, FI, IS and NO; data not available for persons with a native background for IS.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfs0_08cobsped](#))

Table 3.6: Tertiary educated persons aged 25–54 by type of background and gender, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background			Second-generation migrants						First-generation migrants		
				Persons with a mixed background			Persons with a foreign background					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	26	25	28	33	32	35	28	26	30	25	24	25
BE	36	32	40	30	23	37	20	19	22	32	33	31
BG	24	18	29	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	16	16	16	13	13	13	:	:	:	21	19	23
DK	36	32	40	:	:	:	:	:	:	34	38	31
DE	27	30	24	28	29	28	14	17	11	21	21	21
EE	35	26	44	32	23	41	32	22	42	38	33	43
IE	34	30	38	47	44	49	53	:	:	47	43	51
EL	26	25	26	30	:	:	:	:	:	15	11	19
ES	35	33	37	40	38	43	21	:	26	24	23	24
FR	31	28	34	35	32	38	29	25	33	26	26	26
IT	16	14	18	25	21	30	:	:	:	12	8	16
CY	39	37	41	46	:	:	:	:	:	37	36	37
LV	25	17	32	25	20	31	25	16	32	30	29	31
LT	32	26	38	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	26	26	25	17	20	:	17	17	17	37	39	35
HU	20	17	23	26	:	:	:	:	:	31	32	31
MT	15	16	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:
NL	35	36	34	35	33	37	29	28	30	27	28	27
AT	19	22	17	24	25	23	:	:	:	19	21	18
PL	22	18	26	18	14	21	16	:	:	51	:	:
PT	15	12	18	28	:	:	:	:	:	22	18	26
RO	14	14	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	25	19	31	27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	15	14	16	18	:	:	:	:	:	26	:	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	34	28	41	32	27	38	28	24	32	35	34	36
UK	33	32	34	43	43	42	45	44	46	34	34	33
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	36	45	26	39	49	30	31	37	25	35	37	33

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobsped](#))

Table 3.7: Low educated persons aged 25–54 by type of background and gender, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background			Second-generation migrants						First-generation migrants		
				Persons with a mixed background			Persons with a foreign background					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	24	24	24	20	20	20	23	23	23	35	34	36
BE	23	24	21	32	32	33	33	36	31	36	36	36
BG	19	19	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	7	5	9	9	:	12	29	25	34	18	13	23
DK	21	20	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	29	29	29
DE	8	6	10	:	:	:	19	16	23	34	30	37
EE	11	14	9	12	13	:	8	11	:	:	:	:
IE	28	33	23	19	:	:	:	:	:	16	17	14
EL	32	34	30	:	:	:	40	:	:	47	56	38
ES	43	45	41	33	32	34	55	48	63	40	40	39
FR	23	23	24	24	23	25	26	28	25	43	40	46
IT	42	44	40	27	29	24	:	:	:	44	49	40
CY	20	20	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	18	26
LV	13	16	9	13	18	9	8	:	:	10	13	7
LT	7	9	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	28	24	31	27	22	33	23	18	27	31	31	32
HU	18	16	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	12	15
MT	68	63	73	:	:	:	:	:	:	48	53	44
NL	22	22	22	24	26	22	29	31	27	39	40	39
AT	12	7	17	13	:	17	24	:	:	27	23	31
PL	10	10	10	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	70	74	67	53	62	:	59	:	:	50	51	48
RO	20	17	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	14	14	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	34	:	43
SK	8	6	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	13	14	11	14	14	14	15	16	14	29	28	30
UK	25	24	27	20	21	20	22	22	21	20	18	23
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	5	3	7	6	4	8	7	:	8	27	23	31

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobsped](#))

Labour market participation

Table 3.8: Activity rate of persons aged 25–54 by type of background and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background	Second-generation migrants		First-generation migrants
		Persons with a mixed background	Persons with a foreign background	
EU-27	86	87	85	80
Men	92	92	92	92
Women	79	82	78	70

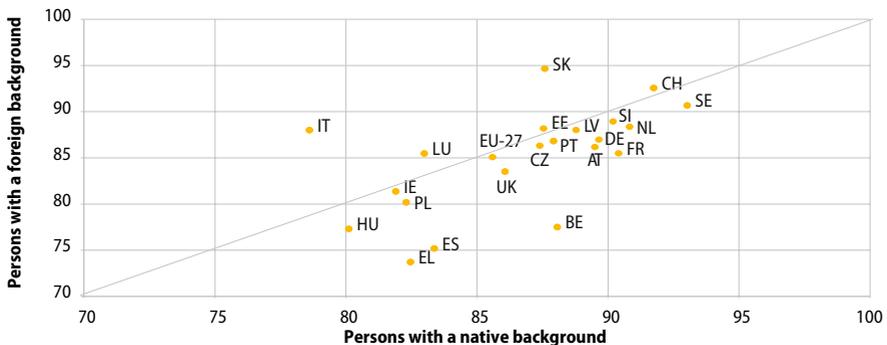
Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobspe](#)d)

In 2008, in the age group 25–54, the activity rates of second-generation migrants with a foreign background were almost identical to the activity rates of persons with a native background. This was the case for most Member States for which data are available and reliable (Figure 3.6). Only in Belgium, Greece and Spain did the second-generation migrants with a foreign background have considerably lower activity rates, whereas in Italy and Slovakia they have considerably

higher activity rates (differences of around five percentage points or more). The activity rates of second-generation migrants with a mixed background were even closer to those of their counterparts with a native background.

The activity rate is defined as the ratio between the economically active population (i.e. employed and unemployed persons), and the total population (i.e. active and inactive population).

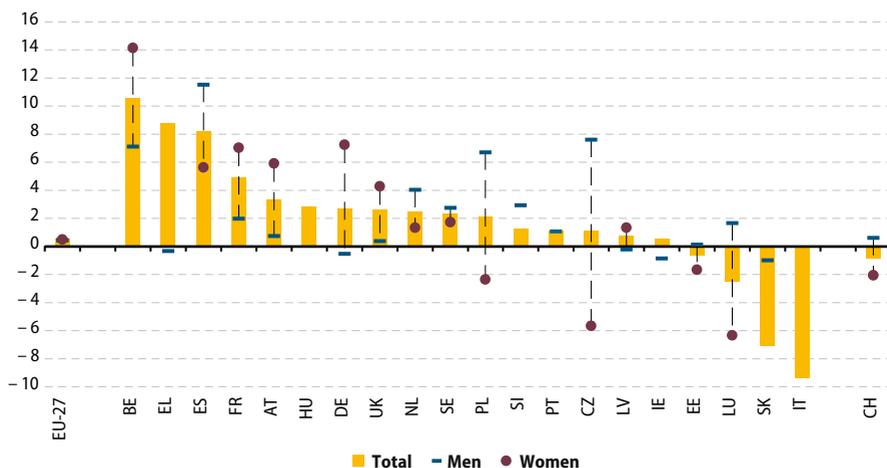
Figure 3.6: Activity rate — comparison of second-generation migrants with a foreign background with persons with a native background (persons aged 25–54), 2008 (!) (%)



(!) Data not available or unreliable for persons with a foreign background for BG, DK, CY, LT, MT, RO, FI, IS and NO; data not available for persons with a native background for IS.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobspe](#)d)

Figure 3.7: Activity rate — differences between persons with a native background and second-generation migrants with a foreign background, 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(percentage points)



⁽¹⁾ Data unreliable or not available for persons with a foreign background (total and by gender) for BG, DK, CY, LT, MT, RO, FI, IS and NO; IT and HU: data unreliable or not available for persons with a foreign background (by gender); IE, EL, PT, SI and SK: data unreliable or not available for female persons with a foreign background; IS: data not available for persons with a native background.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfs0_08cobspeid](#))

At EU level, both second-generation men and women have labour market participation rates close to those of people with native-born parents. However, at individual Member State level, the picture is more complex (Figure 3.7 and Table 3.9).

The large variation in the labour market participation of second-generation women with a foreign background may be due to the wide differences between Member States in terms of the countries of origin of the parents of second-generation migrants.

Table 3.9: Activity rate of persons aged 25–54 by type of background and gender, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background			Second-generation migrants						First-generation migrants		
				Persons with a mixed background			Persons with a foreign background					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	86	92	79	87	92	82	85	92	78	80	92	70
BE	88	93	83	82	89	75	77	86	69	75	89	62
BG	86	89	82	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	87	95	80	86	94	78	86	87	85	86	93	77
DK	91	94	88	:	:	:	:	:	:	76	87	68
DE	90	94	85	88	93	83	87	95	78	80	91	69
EE	88	93	82	88	93	83	88	93	84	91	94	89
IE	82	92	72	83	91	77	81	93	:	82	92	70
EL	82	95	70	78	87	69	74	95	:	80	97	63
ES	83	92	74	87	93	79	75	81	68	86	94	78
FR	90	95	86	89	93	84	85	93	79	79	92	67
IT	79	91	66	84	94	72	88	:	:	78	94	64
CY	88	95	79	87	90	82	:	:	:	84	88	81
LV	89	92	86	91	93	88	88	92	84	87	91	84
LT	84	87	82	86	:	:	:	:	:	89	95	:
LU	83	94	72	84	93	75	85	93	78	83	94	73
HU	80	87	73	82	82	81	77	:	:	81	93	72
MT	72	94	47	:	:	:	:	:	:	76	94	61
NL	91	96	85	90	94	86	88	92	84	76	86	67
AT	90	94	85	89	95	83	86	93	79	82	90	75
PL	82	89	76	78	84	72	80	82	78	79	89	71
PT	88	93	83	92	92	92	87	92	:	91	96	86
RO	83	93	74	:	:	:	:	:	:	66	:	:
SI	90	91	89	90	90	90	89	88	:	86	91	82
SK	88	93	82	87	91	84	95	94	:	92	93	91
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	93	95	91	90	92	87	91	92	89	79	86	72
UK	86	92	80	86	91	81	84	92	76	78	89	66
CH	92	97	86	91	97	85	93	96	88	86	94	78

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobsped](#))

Unemployment

Table 3.10: Unemployment rate of persons aged 25–54 by type of background and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background	Second-generation migrants		First-generation migrants
		Persons with a mixed background	Persons with a foreign background	
EU-27	5	6	9	10
Men	5	6	9	10
Women	6	6	8	11

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobsped](#))

As is observed for migrants, labour market disadvantages for second-generation migrants are more strikingly visible when unemployment rates are analysed.

Given the restricted data availability due to the combination of a small sample size and specificity of our target group (unemployed second-generation migrants aged 25–54), it is difficult to fully analyse the results at national level and with a gender breakdown. However, some general conclusions can be drawn from the comparison of the results at European Union level.

In 2008, at EU level, the unemployment rate of second-generation migrants with a foreign background (9 %) was four percentage points higher than for persons with a native background (5 %) and one percentage point lower than for first-generation migrants (Figure 3.8).

Second-generation migrants with a mixed background registered an unemployment rate three percentage points lower than for persons with a foreign background, which may result from the presence of one parent in the household being native-born and who is acquainted with the national language, culture, education and labour market specificities, and who therefore facilitates the integration process.

The unemployment rate is calculated as the ratio between the unemployed population and the economically active population (i.e. employed and unemployed persons). Contrary to the activity or employment rates, the inactive population does not intervene in this ratio.

The unemployment rates of men and women were at similar levels for all analysed groups.

Figure 3.8: Unemployment rate of persons with native-born parents and first- and second-generation migrants by type of background and gender (persons aged 25–54), EU-27, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobsped](#))

Table 3.11: Unemployment rate of persons aged 25–54 by type of background and gender, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background			Second-generation migrants						First-generation migrants		
				Persons with a mixed background			Persons with a foreign background					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	5	5	6	6	6	6	9	9	8	10	10	11
BE	4	3	4	:	:	:	19	17	22	14	14	14
BG	5	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	4	3	5	5	:	:	17	:	:	7	:	11
DK	2	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	:
DE	6	6	6	:	:	:	9	:	:	12	12	13
EE	4	4	4	7	:	:	8	:	:	6	:	:
IE	4	5	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	6
EL	7	4	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	11
ES	9	8	11	13	12	16	25	:	41	15	14	15
FR	5	4	7	8	:	:	10	:	:	12	11	13
IT	6	5	7	5	:	:	:	:	:	8	5	11
CY	2	2	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:
LV	5	5	5	8	8	:	:	:	:	7	:	11
LT	4	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	6
HU	7	7	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	5	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	2	1	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	6
AT	2	2	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	5	6
PL	6	6	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	7	6	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	8	7	9
RO	5	6	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	3	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	9	8	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	2	2	3	5	:	:	:	:	:	14	12	15
UK	3	4	3	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	5
CH	1	1	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	5	8

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobspe](#)d)

Employment

Table 3.12: Employment rate of persons aged 25–54 by type of background and gender, EU-27, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background	Second-generation migrants		First-generation migrants
		Persons with a mixed background	Persons with a foreign background	
EU-27	81	82	78	72
Men	88	86	84	83
Women	74	77	72	62

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobspe](#)d)

In 2008, the employment rate of second-generation migrants with a foreign background was three percentage points lower than for persons with a native background and six percentage points higher than for first-generation migrants.

For first-generation migrants, this lower employment rate can be explained by a lower participation rate of migrant women and a higher difficulty in integrating into the labour market for non-EU migrants.

In the case of second-generation migrants, this difference relative to persons with a native background is the result of:

- a slightly lower level of activity rates for women;
- a marked difficulty in finding a job — in particular for second-generation migrants with a foreign background.

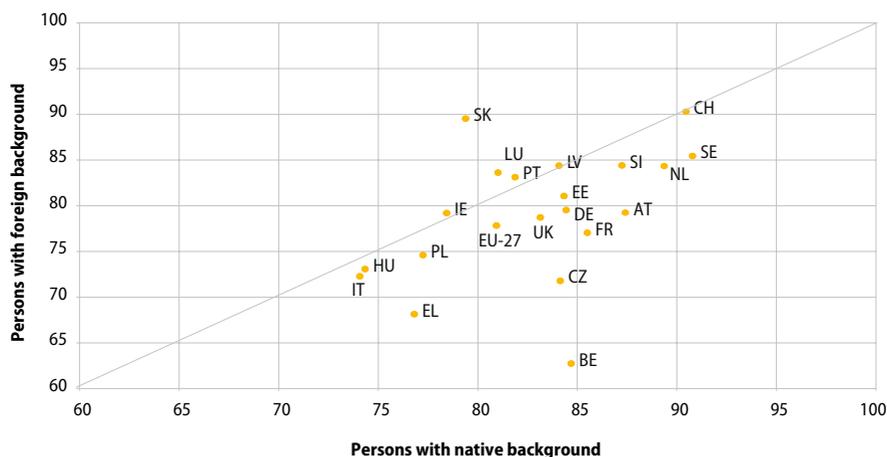
In the majority of countries, second-generation migrants with a foreign background had significantly lower employment rates than persons with native-born

parents. The magnitude of this employment gap varied greatly between countries (Figures 3.9 and 3.10), with the highest in Belgium and Spain. Only in Slovakia did second-generation migrants with a foreign background have a considerably higher employment rate than their peers with native-born parents.

The employment rate is computed as the ratio between the employed population and the total population.

The employment situation of second-generation migrants with a mixed background was significantly better than for second-generation migrants with a foreign background, being even slightly higher than that of persons with a native background. The positive effect of the presence of one native-born parent in the household born and who is likely to be well-acquainted with the national language, culture, education and labour market system seems to facilitate the integration process or at least the situation on the labour market.

Figure 3.9: Employment rate — comparison of second-generation migrants with a foreign background with persons with a native background (persons aged 25–54), 2008 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



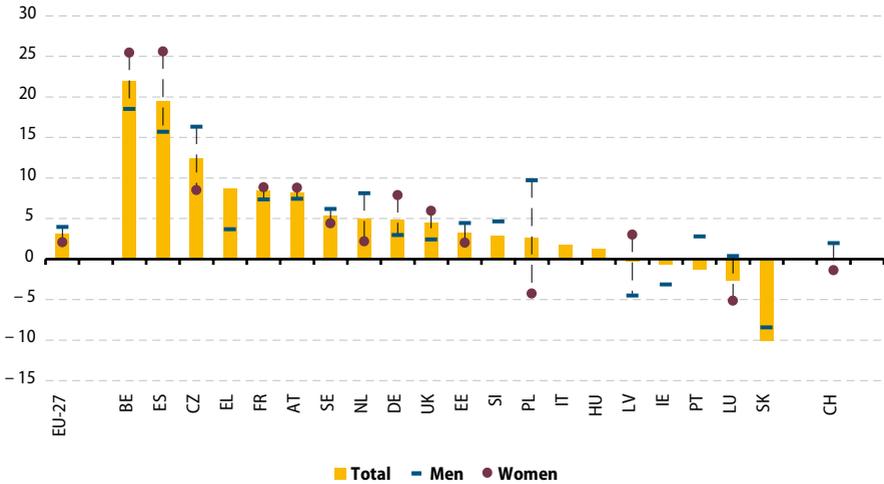
⁽¹⁾ Data not available or unreliable for persons with a foreign background for BG, DK, CY, LT, MT, RO, FI, IS and NO; data not available for persons with a native background for IS.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfs0_08cobsped](#))

At EU level, in terms of employment rate, the performance of second-generation women with a foreign background was thus closer to that of women with native parents than for their male counterparts. At country level, this pattern was repeated in several Member States, which shows that second-generation women were more successful in integrating into the labour market than men (Table 3.13).

For data availability reasons, this analysis was only carried out on the second-generation population as a whole. A further analysis by individual country of origin of the parents would most likely uncover significant variations depending on the countries of origin of the parents of the second generation.

Figure 3.10: Employment rate differences between persons with a native background and second-generation migrants with a foreign background by gender (persons aged 25–54), 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(percentage points)



⁽¹⁾ Data not available or unreliable for persons with a foreign background (total and by gender) for BG, DK, CY, LT, MT, RO, FI, IS and NO; IT and HU: data unreliable or not available for persons with a foreign background (by gender); IE, EL, PT, SI and SK: data unreliable or not available for female persons with a foreign background; IS: data not available for persons with a native background.

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [lfso_08cobsped](#))

Table 3.13: Employment rate of persons aged 25–54 by type of background and gender, 2008 (%)

	Persons with a native background			Second-generation migrants						First-generation migrants		
				Persons with a mixed background			Persons with a foreign background					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	81	88	74	82	86	77	78	84	72	72	83	62
BE	85	90	79	77	83	72	63	72	54	65	77	53
BG	81	85	78	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	84	92	76	82	92	72	72	76	67	79	89	68
DK	90	93	86	:	:	:	:	:	:	71	83	62
DE	84	89	80	82	85	79	80	86	72	70	80	60
EE	84	89	79	81	85	78	81	85	77	86	89	83
IE	78	87	70	80	87	75	79	90	:	77	86	66
EL	77	90	63	72	82	:	68	87	:	75	94	56
ES	76	85	66	75	82	66	56	70	40	73	80	66
FR	86	91	81	81	86	77	77	83	72	69	81	58
IT	74	87	61	79	90	68	72	:	:	72	89	57
CY	86	94	76	82	86	:	:	:	:	81	84	79
LV	84	87	81	84	86	81	84	92	78	81	87	75
LT	81	83	79	77	:	:	:	:	:	85	88	:
LU	81	93	69	81	91	71	84	92	75	79	89	69
HU	74	81	68	78	79	78	73	:	:	76	87	68
MT	68	90	45	:	:	:	:	:	:	73	92	58
NL	89	95	84	88	92	84	84	87	81	72	82	63
AT	87	92	83	86	92	81	79	85	74	78	85	71
PL	77	84	71	73	81	66	75	74	75	76	89	:
PT	82	88	76	80	78	83	83	85	:	84	89	78
RO	79	88	71	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	87	89	85	87	88	87	84	84	:	81	86	77
SK	79	86	73	82	86	79	90	94	:	85	87	81
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	91	93	89	85	87	83	85	86	85	68	76	62
UK	83	89	78	83	87	78	79	86	72	73	84	63
CH	90	96	85	89	96	83	90	94	86	80	89	72

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2008 ad hoc module (online data code [Ifso_08cobspeid](#))

Glossary, data coverage, symbols and abbreviations

Glossary (definitions have been provided according to their appearance in this publication)

General characteristics

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

Immigrant means a person undertaking immigration.

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

Emigrant means a person undertaking emigration.

Net migration means the difference between immigration to and emigration from a given area during the year (net migration is positive when there are more immigrants than emigrants and negative when there are more emigrants than immigrants).

Country of birth is the country where a person was born, defined as the country of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth, or, by default, the country in which the birth occurred.

Foreign-born persons are those whose place of birth (or usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth) is outside the country of his/her usual residence.

Citizenship is a particular legal bond between an individual and his or her state, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation.

Foreign citizens (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.

Third-country nationals are persons who are usually resident in the EU-27 and who do not have the citizenship of an EU-27 Member State.

Second-generation migrants refer to two different groups of immediate descendants of migrants. The first group, with a mixed background, is defined as persons who are native born and who have one foreign-born parent and one native-born parent. The second group, with a foreign background, is defined as persons who are native born with both parents foreign born.

The **share of foreigners that have acquired citizenship** is the ratio between the number of residents who acquired citizenship in a country during a calendar year and the total number of resident foreigners in that country at the beginning of the year. Although common among policymakers and researchers, the term ‘rate of naturalisation’ may be misleading in the sense that the acquisitions considered are all modes of acquisitions in force in each country, and not only naturalisations (residence-based acquisitions requiring an application by the person concerned). The indicator can be computed for specific groups of foreigners (for example third-country nationals), for specific age groups and/or for men and women separately.

Usual residence means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period

of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, by default, the place of legal or registered residence.

Human Development Index is calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme (UNDP). It is a composite measure used to rank countries worldwide by level of development based on statistics for life expectancy, literacy, education and standards of living (for details, see <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/>). The country classification used by Eurostat is based on the UN Human Development Index for 2006.

Median age means the age that divides the population into two groups of equal size.

Recent migrant refers to a person who has been resident in the receiving country for less than eight years (i.e. those who have arrived since 2000).

Settled migrant refers to a person who has been resident in the receiving country for eight years or more.

According to LFS data, a **dependent child** refers to a person aged less than 15 living with his/her father/mother. The EU-SLC defines a dependent child as a household member aged less than 18, or a household member aged 18–24 who is economically inactive and is living with at least one parent.

Education

The level of education is defined in accordance with the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 1997) and is often aggregated into three levels.

- **Low:** below the second cycle of secondary education (up to ISCED level 3c short).

- **Medium:** second cycle of secondary education (ISCED levels 3–4 other than 3c short).
- **High:** tertiary education (ISCED levels 5–6).

Early school-leavers refers to persons aged 18–24 under the following two conditions: the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short and respondent declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.

Employment

The economically **active population** (labour force) comprises both **employed and unemployed persons**.

Employed persons are persons who, during the reference week, performed work, even for just one hour, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g. illness, holidays, industrial dispute, education or training.

Unemployed persons are persons who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.

Activity rate represents active persons as a percentage of the total population of the same age group.

Unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (the total number of people employed plus unemployed) of the same age group.

Employment rate is computed as the ratio between the employed population and the total population of the same age group.

Overqualification rate is calculated as a share of the population with a high educational level (i.e. having completed tertiary education, ISCED 5 or 6), and having low- or medium-skilled jobs (ISCO occupation levels 4 to 9) among employed persons having attained a high educational level (*definition adopted for the purpose of this publication*).

NACE Rev. 2 (statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community):

- A** Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B** Mining and quarrying
- C** Manufacturing
- D** Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply
- E** Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- F** Construction
- G** Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H** Transportation and storage
- I** Accommodation and food service activities
- J** Information and communication
- K** Financial and insurance activities
- L** Real estate activities
- M** Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N** Administrative and support service activities
- O** Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- P** Education
- Q** Human health and social work activities
- R** Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S** Other service activities
- T** Activities of households as employers: undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use

U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

A full listing of the NACE Rev. 2 classification is accessible on the Eurostat website:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=NACE_REV2&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC

Living conditions

The EU-SILC definition of **household disposable income** includes: (a) income from work, comprising employee income and self-employment income; (b) property income, including interest, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business; (c) income from rental of a property or land; (d) pensions from individual private plans; (e) income from social benefits, taking into account unemployment benefits, old-age benefits, survivor benefits, sickness and disability benefits, education-related allowances, family- or child-related benefits, social exclusion allowances and housing allowances; and (f) regular inter-household cash transfers received.

Equivalised income is defined as the household's total income divided by its 'equivalent size', to take account of the size and composition of the household, and is attributed to each household member; the total household income is divided by its equivalent size using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale (this scale gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to any other household member aged 14 and over and 0.3 to each child under 14 years).

Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) shall mean the artificial common reference currency unit used in the European Union to

express the volume of economic aggregates for the purpose of spatial comparisons in such a way that price level differences between countries are eliminated. Economic volume aggregates in PPS are obtained by dividing their original value in national currency units by the respective Purchasing Power Parities (PPP). One PPS thus buys the same given volume of goods and services in all countries, whereas different amounts of national currency units are needed to buy this same volume of goods and services in individual countries, depending on the price level.

The at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate describes the number of persons who are at risk of poverty or social exclusion according to at least one of the three following dimensions: at risk of poverty after social transfers; severe material deprivation; living in a very low work-intensity household.

Overcrowding rate relates the number of rooms in the house to the number of people. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded dwelling 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 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.

Data coverage and direct links to the database

The majority of the data presented within this publication were extracted at the end of 2010 and in the first half of 2011.

The Eurostat website is constantly being updated: 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 link can also be used to obtain direct access to the most recent data on Eurostat's website at:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_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 publication presents information for the EU-27 (the 27 Member States of the EU), as well as the individual Member States. The order of the Member States used in this publication generally follows the order of protocol, in other words the alphabetical order of the countries' names in their respective original languages; in some graphs, the data are ranked according to the values of a particular indicator. Where available, information is also presented for three of the EFTA countries — Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. No data are available for Lichtenstein. Where specific data are not available for these EFTA countries, then these have been excluded from tables and graphs in order to save space; however, the full set of 27 EU Member States is maintained in tables, with footnotes being added to graphs for those Member States for which information is missing.

Symbols

Eurostat online databases contain a large amount of meta data that provides infor-

mation on the status of particular values. In order to improve readability, the majority of this has been omitted when constructing the tables and graphs.

The following symbols are used, where necessary.

Italic value is a forecast, provisional or an estimate and is therefore subject to change

: not available, confidential or unreliable value

— not applicable

0 less than half the final digit shown and greater than real zero

Abbreviations

EU European Union

EU-27 European Union of 27 Member states at 1 January 2007 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)

EU-15 European Union of 15 Member states from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 2004 (BE, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK)

BE Belgium

BG Bulgaria

CZ Czech Republic

DK Denmark

DE Germany

EE Estonia

IE Ireland

EL Greece

ES Spain

FR France

IT Italy

CY Cyprus

LV Latvia

LT Lithuania

LU Luxembourg

HU Hungary

MT Malta

NL Netherlands

AT Austria

PL Poland

PT Portugal

RO Romania

SI Slovenia

SK Slovakia

FI Finland

SE Sweden

UK United Kingdom

EFTA European Free Trade Association

CH Switzerland

IS Iceland (also an EU candidate country)

LI Liechtenstein

NO Norway

GDP Gross Domestic Product

HDI Human Development Index

EEA European Economic Area

ESS European Statistical System

EU-LFS European Union Labour Force Survey

EU-SILC European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

ISCED International Standard Classification of Education

ISCO International Standard Classification of Occupations

NACE Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community

PPS Purchasing power standards

Recommended Eurostat publication

Indicators of Immigrant Integration — A Pilot Study

Theme: Population and social conditions

Collection: Methodologies and working papers

The aim of the pilot study on common indicators of immigrant integration is to identify to what extent existing harmonised survey data sources can provide adequate data on migrant populations and to identify where the indicators cannot reliably be produced due to limitations in the data sources. The report includes calculations for each Member State of the proposed common indicators of migrant integration based on data currently available from the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and Eurostat's migration statistics, as well as the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). The indicators apply to four policy areas: employment, education, social inclusion and active citizenship.

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Migrants in Europe

A statistical portrait of the first and second generation

Migration has become an increasingly important phenomenon for European societies. Patterns of migration flows can change greatly over time, with the size and composition of migrant populations 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. It is important that the statistics should go beyond the basic demographic characteristics of migrants and present a wider range of socio-economic information on migrants and their descendants.

This publication looks at a broad range of characteristics of migrants living in the European Union and EFTA countries. It looks separately at foreign-born persons, foreign citizens and the second generation. It addresses a variety of aspects of the socio-economic situation of migrants including the labour market situation, income distribution and poverty. The effects of different migration-related factors (i.e. reason for migration, length of residence) are examined. The situation of migrants is compared to that of the non-migrant reference population.

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