

## Migrant integration in the EU labour market in 2015

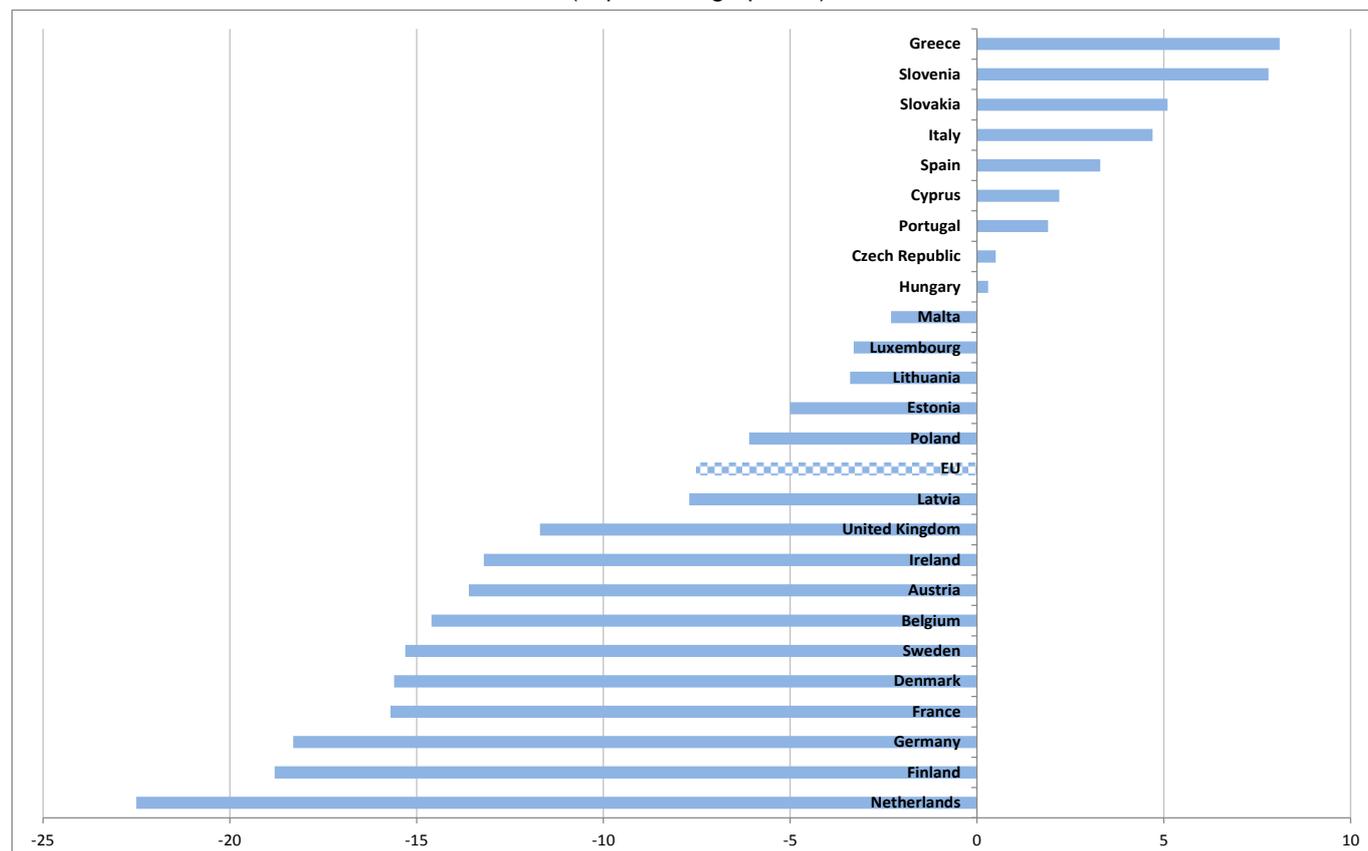
# Activity rate for non-EU citizens lower than for nationals...

...with a higher unemployment rate and a lower employment rate

In 2015 in the **European Union (EU)**, the proportion of people economically active (employed and unemployed) stood just below 70% for non-EU citizens aged 20 to 64 (69.8%), while the activity rate was above 77% for citizens of the reporting country (77.3%), referred to as “nationals”. A similar pattern is observed in most EU Member States. In detail, non-EU citizens aged 20 to 64 were faced with a notably higher unemployment rate and lower employment rate than nationals. The picture was very different when analysing the labour market situation of nationals compared with that of citizens of another EU Member State.

This information comes from a [publication](#) issued by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, with data, broken down by citizenship and country of birth, on a wide range of indicators related to the labour market outcomes of the migrant population, of which only a small selection is shown in this News Release. Migrant integration indicators available at Eurostat also include social inclusion, education and active citizenship.

**Differences between activity rates of non-EU citizens and of nationals aged 20-64, 2015**  
(in percentage points)



Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania: data missing or not presented due to small sample sizes.

## Activity rates differ most between non-EU citizens and nationals in the Netherlands, Finland and Germany

In a majority of Member States, the activity rate of nationals was higher than for non-EU citizens, except in particular in **Greece** (72.6% for nationals compared with 80.7% for non-EU citizens) and **Slovenia** (75.7% vs. 83.5%), followed by **Slovakia** (76.2% vs. 81.3%), **Italy** (67.9% vs. 72.6%), **Spain** (78.7% vs. 82.0%), **Cyprus** (79.3% vs. 81.5%), **Portugal** (79.0% vs. 80.9%), the **Czech Republic** (78.7% vs. 79.2%) and **Hungary** (73.8% vs. 74.1%).

In 2015 across Member States, the most significant differences between the activity rates for non-EU citizens and for nationals were recorded in the **Netherlands** (59.7% for non-EU citizens compared with 82.2% for nationals, or -22.5 percentage points), **Finland** (-18.8 pp) and **Germany** (-18.3 pp), followed by **France** (-15.7 pp), **Denmark** (-15.6 pp), **Sweden** (-15.3 pp) and **Belgium** (-14.6 pp). On average in the **EU**, the difference between the activity rate for non-EU citizens (69.8%) and for citizens of the reporting country (77.3%) was -7.5 percentage points in 2015.

### Activity rates of population aged 20-64, by citizenship, 2015

	Citizens of the reporting country (nationals)	Foreign citizens	Of which:	
			Citizens of another EU Member State	Non-EU citizens
<b>EU</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>69.8</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	74.0	68.7	74.6	59.4
<b>Bulgaria</b>	73.9	(49.0)	:	:
<b>Czech Republic</b>	78.7	80.6	82.3	79.2
<b>Denmark</b>	82.1	74.6	85.8	66.5
<b>Germany</b>	83.0	72.4	81.9	64.7
<b>Estonia</b>	82.3	77.0	67.7	77.3
<b>Ireland</b>	76.2	73.3	78.8	63.0
<b>Greece</b>	72.6	79.8	75.6	80.7
<b>Spain</b>	78.7	82.2	82.7	82.0
<b>France</b>	78.1	67.1	77.2	62.4
<b>Croatia</b>	71.7	(51.7)	:	(45.0)
<b>Italy</b>	67.9	74.3	78.0	72.6
<b>Cyprus</b>	79.3	82.2	82.7	81.5
<b>Latvia</b>	81.6	74.1	81.9	73.9
<b>Lithuania</b>	80.8	74.0	:	77.4
<b>Luxembourg</b>	71.9	79.5	80.8	68.6
<b>Hungary</b>	73.8	74.1	74.1	74.1
<b>Malta</b>	71.3	69.8	70.8	69.0
<b>Netherlands</b>	82.2	70.3	81.6	59.7
<b>Austria</b>	79.5	74.2	81.9	65.9
<b>Poland</b>	73.2	71.1	83.0	67.1
<b>Portugal</b>	79.0	81.0	81.7	80.9
<b>Romania</b>	70.8	:	:	:
<b>Slovenia</b>	75.7	81.7	70.8	83.5
<b>Slovakia</b>	76.2	81.3	81.2	81.3
<b>Finland</b>	80.3	70.3	82.9	61.5
<b>Sweden</b>	87.0	77.2	85.8	71.7
<b>United Kingdom</b>	80.9	78.6	85.9	69.2

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

The reliability of data shown in brackets may be affected by small sample sizes. They are therefore not commented in this news release. The source dataset can be found [here](#).

## Unemployment rate more than twice as high for non-EU citizens

Looking in detail at their respective situation on the labour market, the employment rate for non-EU citizens aged 20 to 64 in the EU stood at 56.7% in 2015, while it was 70.6% for nationals. The share of employees with a temporary contract was higher for non-EU citizens (21.4%) than for nationals (12.9%). The pattern was the same for the proportion of part time employment, which was more widespread amongst non-EU citizens (28.3%) than amongst nationals (18.4%).

For unemployment, the rate for non-EU citizens aged 20 to 64 (18.9%) was more than twice the level for nationals (8.7%). However, the share of people unemployed for 12 months or more was slightly lower for non-EU citizens (49.5%) than for nationals (50.7%).

### Labour market migrant integration indicators by citizenship in the EU, ages 20-64, 2015

	Citizens of the reporting country (nationals)	Foreign citizens	Of which:	
			Citizens of another EU Member State	Non-EU citizens
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>				
Employment rate	70.6	63.7	73.4	56.7
Employees with a temporary contract (%)	12.9	18.7	15.9	21.4
Part-time employment (%)	18.4	25.8	23.2	28.3
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>				
Unemployment rate (%)	8.7	14.8	10.2	18.9
Share of long-term unemployment (%)	50.7	47.1	42.0	49.5

### Geographical information

The **European Union (EU)** includes Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Data for France exclude the overseas departments.

### Methods and definitions

The data source is the **Labour Force Survey (LFS)**. The LFS is a large sample survey among private households. LFS data refer to the resident population and therefore LFS results relate to the persons resident in the country irrespective of the country where those persons work. This difference may be significant in countries with large cross-border flows. For further information, please consult the Eurostat [EU-LFS publication](#).

In this news release, all indicators refer to the population aged 20 to 64. This age group is not the same as used in Eurostat labour market statistics.

The **activity rate** represents economically active persons as a percentage of the same age population. The economically active population comprises employed and unemployed.

The **employment rate** represents employed persons as a percentage of the same age population.

**Employees with a temporary contract** are employees whose main job will terminate either after a period fixed in advance, or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced. Data are presented as percentage of all employees.

**Part-time employees:** The distinction between full-time and part-time work is made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given by the respondent. Data are presented as percentage of all employees.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed plus unemployed.

The **share of long-term unemployment** represents unemployed persons who have been looking for a job for one year or more as a percentage of all unemployed persons.

**Nationals** means citizens of the reporting country. **Citizens of another EU Member State** refers to citizens of EU Member State other than the reporting country. **Non-EU citizens** refers to citizens of a country outside the EU.

### For more information

Eurostat [website section](#) dedicated to migrant integration indicators.

Eurostat [database](#) on migrant integration.

Eurostat [Statistics Explained article](#) on employment indicators for migrant integration.

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