

## Social inclusion of migrants in the EU28

# Non-EU citizens twice as likely to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion as nationals in 2013

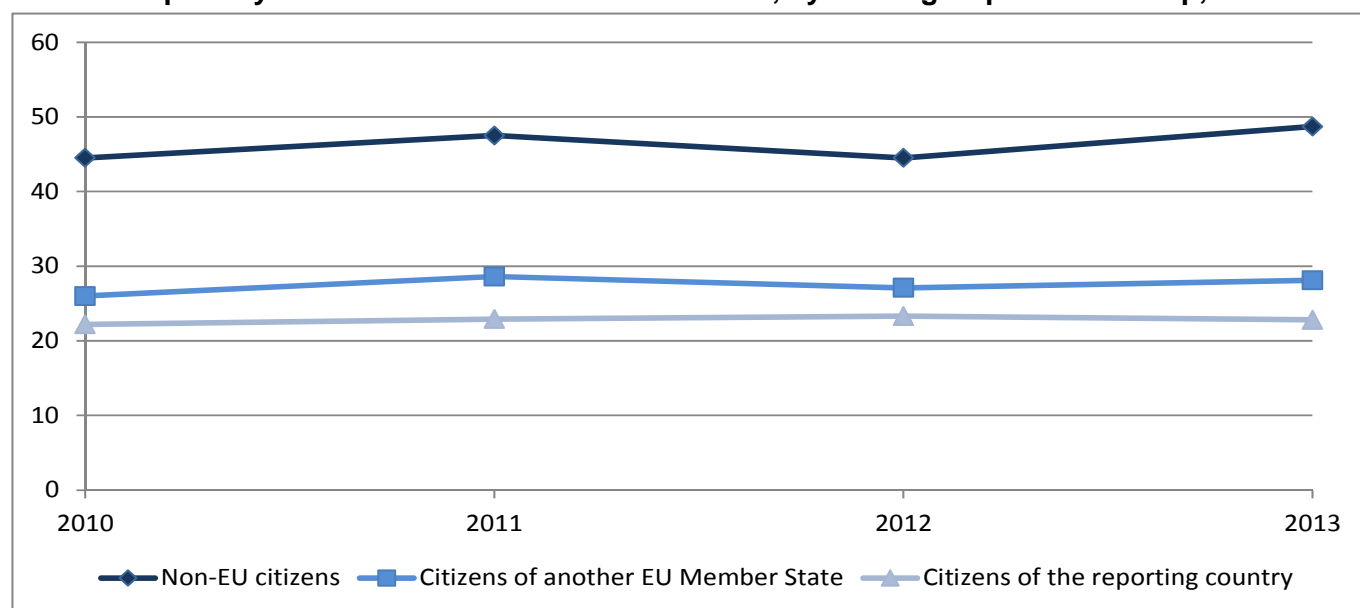
In 2013 in the **EU28**, almost half (48.7%) of non-EU citizens aged 18 and over were at risk of poverty or social exclusion<sup>1</sup>, while the levels for citizens of the reporting country, referred to as “nationals”, and for citizens of another EU Member State were much lower (22.8% and 28.1% respectively).

The pattern was very similar for the severe material deprivation rate<sup>2</sup>, one of the three elements contributing to being at risk of poverty or social exclusion. In 2013 in the **EU28**, 1 out of every 5 non-EU citizens aged 18 and over (20.7%) was severely materially deprived, meaning that they had living conditions constrained by a lack of resources such as not being able to afford to pay their bills, keep their home adequately warm, or take a one week holiday away from home. The share was 8.9% for nationals and even lower for citizens of another EU Member State (7.4%).

Looking at housing conditions, nearly a third (32.0%) of non-EU citizens aged 18 and over lived in an overcrowded household<sup>3</sup> in 2013 in the **EU28**. In comparison, the rates were just over 15% for nationals (15.3%) and for citizens of another EU Member State (15.6%).

This information comes from a [publication](#)<sup>4</sup> issued by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, with data on a large range of indicators related to the social inclusion of the migrant population, of which only a small selection is shown in this News Release. Social inclusion indicators<sup>5</sup> of migrants are the second in a series of publications on migrant integration, including [labour market integration](#) and education.

**At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate in the EU28, by broad group of citizenship, 2010-2013**



## Highest risk of poverty or social exclusion for non-EU citizens in Greece and Belgium

In all EU28 Member States for which comparable data are available<sup>6</sup>, the at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate was higher for non-EU citizens aged 18 and over than for nationals. At least half of non-EU citizens aged 18 and over were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in **Greece** (72.1%), **Belgium** (68.4%), **Spain** (59.5%), **France** (55.8%), **Croatia** (53.2%), **Portugal** (51.7%) and **Slovenia** (50.6%). The lowest rates were recorded in the **Czech Republic** (30.8%) and **Malta** (31.4%).

### People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by broad group of citizenship, 2013 (population aged 18 and over)

	Citizens of the reporting country (nationals)	Foreign citizens*	Of which:	
			Citizens of another EU Member State	Non-EU citizens
<b>EU28</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>(28.1)</b>	<b>48.7</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	18.4	41.2	26.3	68.4
<b>Bulgaria</b>	47.4	(56.5)	:	(57.2)
<b>Czech Republic</b>	14.1	23.1	15.6	30.8
<b>Denmark</b>	19.2	36.0	22.4	47.3
<b>Germany</b>	20.2	29.7	21.2	40.4
<b>Estonia</b>	21.7	35.0	(16.0)	35.5
<b>Ireland**</b>	28.8	29.0	:	:
<b>Greece</b>	32.6	68.0	49.3	72.1
<b>Spain</b>	23.3	52.4	39.0	59.5
<b>France</b>	15.9	41.8	21.0	55.8
<b>Croatia</b>	29.9	56.2	:	53.2
<b>Italy</b>	26.4	43.6	36.8	46.7
<b>Cyprus</b>	25.5	40.7	37.0	46.3
<b>Latvia</b>	32.8	42.8	(17.2)	43.2
<b>Lithuania</b>	29.8	(38.3)	:	(41.4)
<b>Luxembourg</b>	12.3	23.9	21.5	38.8
<b>Hungary</b>	31.5	34.2	39.3	:
<b>Malta</b>	22.1	25.6	22.7	31.4
<b>Netherlands</b>	15.3	23.0	13.2	35.4
<b>Austria</b>	15.4	36.8	36.2	37.2
<b>Poland</b>	24.8	(16.8)	:	(21.6)
<b>Portugal</b>	26.0	48.8	33.7	51.7
<b>Romania</b>	38.5	:	:	:
<b>Slovenia</b>	20.1	50.0	46.0	50.6
<b>Slovakia</b>	18.5	15.9	(13.4)	:
<b>Finland</b>	16.4	33.8	25.2	39.7
<b>Sweden</b>	15.2	36.6	26.4	47.3
<b>United Kingdom</b>	22.1	28.7	23.6	34.9
<b>Iceland</b>	11.4	19.0	19.8	16.3
<b>Norway</b>	13.4	25.8	18.9	39.0
<b>Switzerland</b>	15.7	17.8	15.7	22.1

\* Foreign citizen means a non-citizen of the reporting country

\*\* 2012 data instead of 2013.

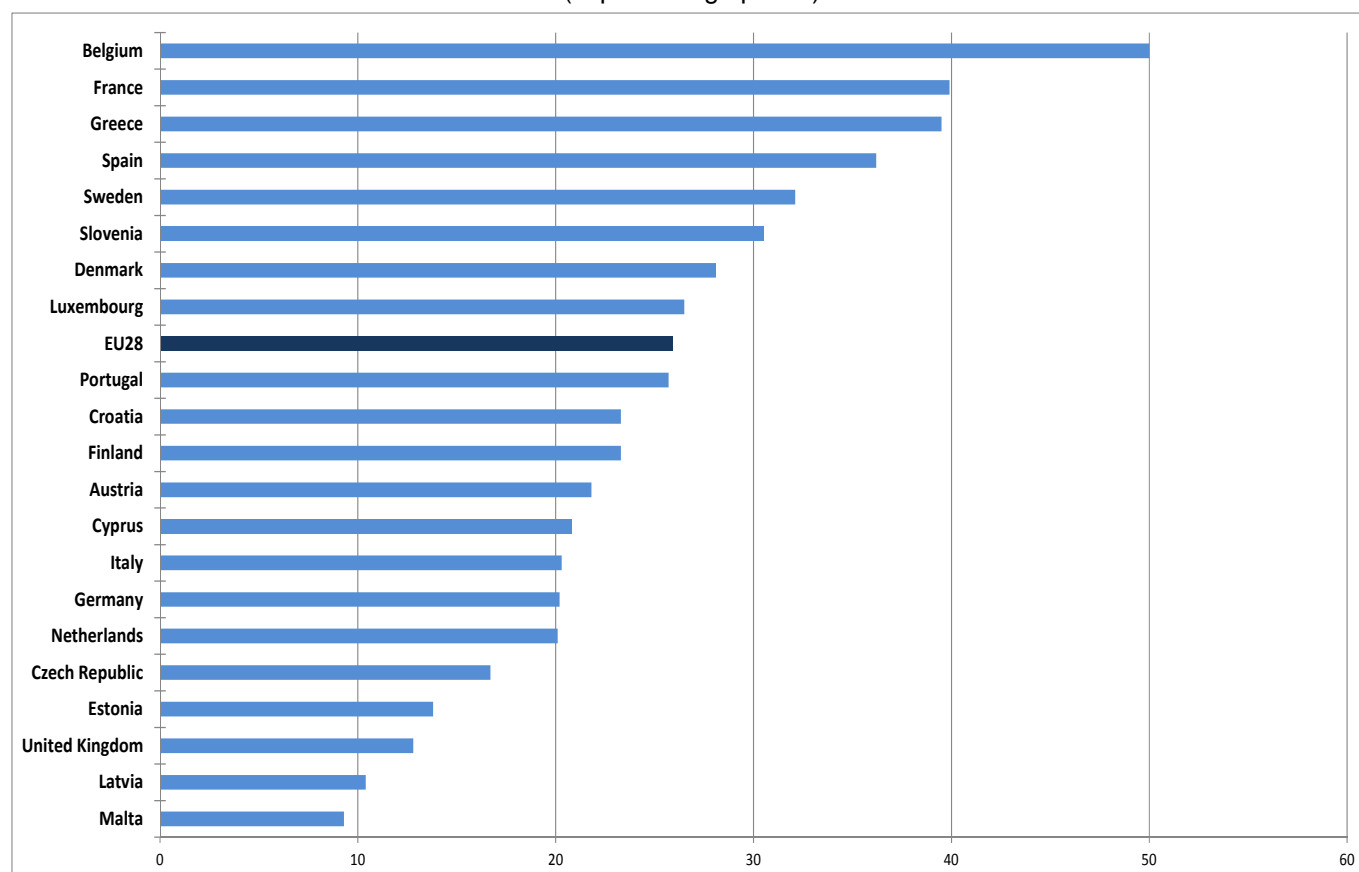
: Data missing or not published due to low reliability.

Data shown in brackets should be used with caution as they are affected by small sample sizes or high non-response. For this reason, Member States data affected by this reliability issue are not used in the analysis.

## At risk of poverty or social exclusion rates differ the most between non-EU citizens and nationals in Belgium, France, Greece and Spain

In 2013 across Member States for which comparable data are available<sup>6</sup>, the largest differences between the share of non-EU citizens and nationals aged 18 and over being at risk of poverty or social exclusion were recorded in **Belgium** (68.4% for non-EU citizens compared with 18.4% for nationals, or +50.0 percentage points), followed by **France** (+39.9 pp), **Greece** (+39.5 pp) and **Spain** (+36.2 pp). At **EU28** level, the difference between at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for non-EU citizens (48.7%) and for nationals (22.8%) was 25.9 pp in 2013.

### Differences in at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for non-EU citizens and for nationals, 2013 (in percentage points)



Ireland, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia: data not available.

Bulgaria, Lithuania and Poland: not shown due to reliability of data for non-EU citizens affected by small sample sizes or high non-response.

## More than half of the non-EU citizens living in Greece are severely materially deprived

With the exception of **Malta**, the share of non-EU citizens aged 18 and over severely materially deprived is higher than for nationals in all EU28 Member States for which comparable data are available<sup>6</sup>. The rates ranged for non-EU citizens from 56.8% in **Greece** to 3.7% in **Luxembourg**, and for nationals from 42.7% in **Bulgaria** to 1.0% in both **Luxembourg** and **Sweden**.

In 2013 across Member States for which comparable data are available<sup>6</sup>, the largest differences between the share of non-EU citizens and nationals aged 18 and over being severely materially deprived were observed in **Greece** (56.8% for non-EU citizens compared with 17.6% for nationals, or +39.2 percentage points), followed by **Belgium** (+28.8 pp), **Portugal** (+20.9 pp) and **France** (+20.4 pp). On the contrary, the smallest differences were recorded in **Malta** (8.6% for non-EU citizens compared with 9.1% for nationals, or -0.5 percentage points), **Luxembourg** (+2.7 pp) and the **Netherlands** (+3.4 pp). At **EU28** level, the difference between the severe material deprivation rate for non-EU citizens (20.7%) and for nationals (8.9%) was 11.8 pp in 2013.

**Severe material deprivation rate, by broad group of citizenship, 2013**  
(population aged 18 and over)

	Citizens of the reporting country (nationals)	Foreign citizens*	Of which:	
			Citizens of another EU Member State	Non-EU citizens
<b>EU28</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>(7.4)</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	3.8	16.0	7.0	32.6
<b>Bulgaria</b>	42.7	51.1	:	(56.2)
<b>Czech Republic</b>	6.3	12.1	7.0	17.3
<b>Denmark</b>	3.6	9.3	0.0	17.0
<b>Germany</b>	5.0	7.0	2.9	12.7
<b>Estonia</b>	6.4	14.5	(3.2)	14.8
<b>Ireland**</b>	8.7	9.4	:	:
<b>Greece</b>	17.6	53.5	38.5	56.8
<b>Spain</b>	4.4	16.5	9.0	20.6
<b>France</b>	4.1	16.6	4.8	24.5
<b>Croatia</b>	14.9	22.2	:	27.8
<b>Italy</b>	11.2	23.3	19.8	24.9
<b>Cyprus</b>	14.8	18.9	18.7	19.2
<b>Latvia</b>	22.0	32.2	(12.8)	32.4
<b>Lithuania</b>	15.4	(28.4)	:	(30.6)
<b>Luxembourg</b>	1.0	2.4	2.2	3.7
<b>Hungary</b>	25.0	23.8	31.8	:
<b>Malta</b>	9.1	4.2	2.0	8.6
<b>Netherlands</b>	2.4	5.3	4.9	5.9
<b>Austria</b>	2.7	12.2	8.8	14.3
<b>Poland</b>	11.7	9.8	:	(15.1)
<b>Portugal</b>	9.9	28.6	17.1	30.8
<b>Romania</b>	27.2	:	:	:
<b>Slovenia</b>	6.3	21.5	14.4	22.6
<b>Slovakia</b>	9.6	8.9	6.2	:
<b>Finland</b>	2.6	6.2	1.5	9.5
<b>Sweden</b>	1.0	5.4	3.9	7.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	6.9	10.6	6.7	15.2
<b>Iceland</b>	1.4	4.3	5.4	1.2
<b>Norway</b>	1.6	4.3	0.9	10.8
<b>Switzerland</b>	0.7	2.0	1.9	2.4

\* Foreign citizen means a non-citizen of the reporting country

\*\* 2012 data instead of 2013.

: Data missing or not published due to low reliability.

Data shown in brackets should be used with caution as they are affected by small sample sizes or high non-response. For this reason, Member States data affected by this reliability issue are not used in the analysis.

### **Highest overcrowding rate for non-EU citizens in Italy, lowest in the Netherlands**

In all EU28 Member States for which comparable data are available<sup>6</sup>, the overcrowding rate is much higher for non-EU citizens aged 18 and over than for nationals and citizens of another EU Member State. In **Italy** (55.7%), **Croatia** (52.4%) and **Greece** (51.3%), a majority of non-EU citizens lived in an overcrowded household in 2013. The proportion was below 10% in the **Netherlands** (4.6%), **Cyprus** (5.5%) and **Malta** (8.6%).

Among Member States for which comparable data are available<sup>6</sup>, the largest differences between the share of non-EU citizens and nationals aged 18 and over that lived in an overcrowded household in 2013 were recorded in **Slovenia** (47.8% for non-EU citizens compared with 13.4% for nationals, or +34.4 percentage points), followed by **Italy** (+33.2 pp), **Sweden** (+30.2 pp) and **Austria** (+29.6 pp), while the smallest differences were registered in **Latvia** (+1.1 pp), the **Netherlands** (+2.0 pp) and **Cyprus** (+3.8 pp). At **EU28** level, the difference between the overcrowding rate for non-EU citizens (32.0%) and for nationals (15.3%) was 16.7 pp in 2013.

**Overcrowding rate, by broad group of citizenship, 2013**  
(population aged 18 and over)

	Citizens of the reporting country (nationals)	Foreign citizens*	Of which:	
			Citizens of another EU Member State	Non-EU citizens
<b>EU28</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>(15.6)</b>	<b>32.0</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	1.1	7.2	2.8	15.4
<b>Bulgaria</b>	40.7	(42.8)	:	(45.6)
<b>Czech Republic</b>	18.6	26.0	18.9	33.3
<b>Denmark</b>	8.2	26.4	18.1	33.2
<b>Germany</b>	5.8	16.7	9.8	25.5
<b>Estonia</b>	16.6	27.3	(19.2)	27.5
<b>Ireland**</b>	2.3	6.7	:	:
<b>Greece</b>	24.7	48.6	36.3	51.3
<b>Spain</b>	3.8	11.8	3.8	16.2
<b>France</b>	6.0	21.1	7.1	30.5
<b>Croatia</b>	39.6	39.4	:	52.4
<b>Italy</b>	22.5	50.8	40.1	55.7
<b>Cyprus</b>	1.7	5.4	5.3	5.5
<b>Latvia</b>	34.3	35.2	18.5	35.4
<b>Lithuania</b>	24.5	(30.7)	:	(33.1)
<b>Luxembourg</b>	2.4	10.3	8.7	20.3
<b>Hungary</b>	41.1	37.8	41.3	:
<b>Malta</b>	3.4	3.9	1.6	8.6
<b>Netherlands</b>	2.6	2.8	1.4	4.6
<b>Austria</b>	9.7	35.9	30.7	39.3
<b>Poland</b>	41.1	(42.5)	:	(62.0)
<b>Portugal</b>	9.6	28.6	9.1	32.3
<b>Romania</b>	48.8	:	:	:
<b>Slovenia</b>	13.4	46.4	37.6	47.8
<b>Slovakia</b>	37.3	(37.8)	(36.0)	:
<b>Finland</b>	6.8	14.1	9.8	17.1
<b>Sweden</b>	10.1	25.7	11.8	40.3
<b>United Kingdom</b>	5.4	19.3	17.5	21.6
<b>Iceland</b>	6.6	34.3	37.8	23.8
<b>Norway</b>	4.7	19.9	17.1	25.2
<b>Switzerland</b>	3.7	15.7	6.4	34.5

\* Foreign citizen means a non-citizen of the reporting country

\*\* 2012 data instead of 2013.

: Data missing or not published due to low reliability.

Data shown in brackets should be used with caution as they are affected by small sample sizes or high non-response. For this reason, Member States data affected by this reliability issue are not used in the analysis.

1. People **at risk of poverty or social exclusion** are in at least one of the following three conditions: at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers (income poverty), severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity.
2. **Severely materially deprived persons** have living conditions constrained by a lack of resources and experience at least 4 out of the 9 following deprivation items: cannot afford 1) to pay rent/mortgage or utility bills on time, 2) to keep home adequately warm, 3) to face unexpected expenses, 4) to eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, 5) a one week holiday away from home, 6) a car, 7) a washing machine, 8) a colour TV, or 9) a telephone (including mobile phone).
3. A person is considered as living in an **overcrowded household** if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum of rooms equal to: one room for the household; one room by couple in the household; one room for each single person aged 18 and more; one room by pair of single people of the same sex 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 by pair of children under 12 years of age.
4. **Eurostat**, Statistics explained article "**Migrant integration - Social inclusion**". Available on the Eurostat website: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics\\_explained/index.php/Migrant\\_integration\\_statistics\\_-\\_social\\_inclusion](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_social_inclusion). Data presented in this News Release may differ from the data published in the Statistics explained article, due to updates made after the data extractions used for the publication.
5. The data source is the **EU-SILC survey**, which is the EU reference source for comparative statistics on income distribution, poverty and living conditions: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income\\_social\\_inclusion\\_living\\_conditions/introduction](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/introduction).
6. In this publication, data presented in brackets are affected by low reliability due to small sample size or high non-response. For that reason, Member States data affected by this reliability issue are not used in this analysis and should be interpreted with caution.

Issued by: **Eurostat Press Office**

**Vincent BOURGEAIS**  
Tel: +352-4301-33 444  
[eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu](mailto:eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu)

For further information on data:

**Piotr JUCHNO**  
Tel: +352-4301-36 240  
[piotr.juchno@ec.europa.eu](mailto:piotr.juchno@ec.europa.eu)

Eurostat news releases on the internet: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>  
Follow Eurostat on Twitter: [http://twitter.com/EU\\_Eurostat](http://twitter.com/EU_Eurostat)