



Inclusion of young migrants

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INCLUSION OF YOUNG MIGRANTS

RESEARCH NOTE 6/2012

Orsolya Lelkes, Eva Sierminska** and Eszter Zolyomi**

** European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research*

*** CEPS-Instead*

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Abstract

About 1.8 million young non-EU-born migrants and about 300 young EU-born migrants are at risk of poverty or social exclusion. Altogether, 12 million foreign-born people are at risk of poverty or social exclusion, making up about 11% of the total number of 111 million at the EU level. About one out of three non-EU born young migrants live in a household at risk of poverty.

With respect to the wealth of the migrant population, in Germany young migrants have about the same level of total assets than natives, but about 1.5 as many debts. In Italy and Luxembourg, both the total assets and the total debt of young migrants remain much below that of the young native population.

In Belgium, young migrants born outside the EU face an alarmingly high poverty risk (49%). They are strongly affected by severe material deprivation (28%). Young non-EU born migrants (aged 25-29) have a significantly lower employment rate than natives. They tend to have a lower level of educational attainment, although a relatively high share is still in education. Migrants are particularly vulnerable to being among the working poor. There is a stark contrast between those third country nationals who migrate on the basis of a work permit and those who settle down permanently. Belgium has no mandatory integration measures for migrant workers, and the different communities (French-speaking Community, Flemish Community and German-speaking Community) are responsible for policies regarding the integration of immigrants.

In Germany, the estimated at-risk-of-poverty rate of foreign-born young migrants ranges between 22% and 36% with a 95% confidence. 13% is affected by severe material deprivation. Young migrants are more likely to have primary education (31%) and tertiary education (21%) than the native-born cohort group. The German integration policy involves a number of Ministries, but it is coordinated by the Federal office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). The budget for BAMF integration spending has been shielded from cuts. Foreign-born young people are more likely to be married and less likely to live alone. Mixed marriages are not so common, migrants tend to marry migrants. Second generation migrants are more likely to live in mixed marriage: 29% is married to a German citizen without a migrant background.

The United Kingdom was strongly affected by the economic recession. Youth unemployment reached 22% in 2011. Non-EU born young have a high probability to live in households with low work intensity (26%). On the other hand, young non-EU migrants are more likely to have high educational attainment than natives. The UK education appears to perform well in terms of integrating migrant students. The performance gap between native and migrant students is relatively narrow, particularly in the case of second generation migrant student whose average reading score is very close to that of native students. The UK The government implemented severe cuts in public spending. As a result, several core integration programs, community cohesion programs were terminated.

Introduction

The research note provides an analysis of the extent of poverty and social exclusion among the migrant population and the characteristics of those concerned with a particular focus on young migrants. It analyses the occurrence of risk-of-poverty, material deprivation and low work intensity and explores the factors underlying the higher risk of poverty experienced by young migrants including educational attainment, work intensity and household composition.

The analysis is based primarily on the EU-SILC and defines migrants in terms of their country of birth distinguishing between those born in another EU country and those born outside the EU. Our focus is on the situation of migrants in their recipient country, thus we do not address the issues related to the sender country, including the issue of remittances. We explore the social exclusion of the migrants themselves and do not address the impact of the presence of these migrants on the domestic labour market. We focus only on migrants present in the country of residence, and not on potentially other family members elsewhere.

For the purpose of this analysis we selected a few EU countries which have a large enough sample size for the young migrant population, defined here as those aged between 18 and 29, in the EU-SILC. This enables us to give an overview for the group concerned in thirteen EU Member States, namely Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In our in-depth analytical sections we focus on the social exclusion and labour market characteristics in Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom, and the wealth of migrants in Germany, Italy and Luxembourg.

Migrant population in the EU

The size of the migrant population, defined as persons who are foreign-born, is largest in Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Spain and Italy which together make up around two-thirds of all migrants in the EU. In terms of relative size, Luxembourg has the highest share of migrants (32%) among EU countries. Migrants also comprise a relatively high share of the total population in Austria, Belgium and Sweden with over or close to 15%.

Table 1: Foreign-born population in EU countries, 2011 (1000 persons)

	Total population	Foreign-born			Share in total population (%)	Main countries of birth of the foreign-born population
		Total	EU-born	Non-EU-born		
EU27	502,510	48,869	16,475	32,374	9.7	Turkey, Morocco, Romania
BE	11,001	1,629	774	855	14.8	Morocco, France, Netherlands
DE	81,752	9,808	3,363	6,445	12.0	Turkey, Poland, Italy
IE	4,481	557	437	122	12.4	United Kingdom, Poland, Lithuania
EL	11,310	1,255	317	938	11.1	Albania, Bulgaria, Romania
ES	46,153	6,556	2,342	4,214	14.2	Romania, Morocco, Ecuador
FR	65,048	7,289	2,128	5,162	11.2	Algeria, Portugal, Morocco
IT	60,625	5,350	1,722	3,629	8.8	Romania, Albania, Morocco
LU	512	166	138	29	32.4	Portugal, France, Belgium
AT	8,396	1,299	528	771	15.5	Former Yugoslavia, Germany, Turkey
FI	5,375	243	86	157	4.5	Sweden, Estonia, Somalia
SE	9,416	1,384	483	901	14.7	Finland, Iraq, Poland
UK	62,499	7,244	2,334	4,910	11.6	India, Pakistan, Poland, Ireland

Source: Eurostat (online data: migr_pop3ctb), OECD International Migration Outlook 2012 (country of origin for DE, EL, FR, LU and AT)

Notes:

Foreign-born: born in any country other than country of residence

EU-born: born in any EU country except country of residence

Non-EU-born: born in a non-EU country

In France, most migrants come from outside the EU, mainly from Maghreb countries, and to a smaller extent from sub-Saharan countries (from former French African colonies) (OECD 2012). Algerians are still the largest migrant group followed by those of Portuguese and Moroccan origins. A relatively large Moroccan population lives in Belgium as well. Largely concentrated in Brussels they make up 12% of the migrant population. The French and Dutch population stand in second and third position with 175 thousand and 126 thousand persons respectively. They are followed by migrants born in Turkey whose number is close to 100,000. In Germany, the largest migrant group is of Turkish origin followed by migrants born in Poland and Italy. In Germany, 8.2% of residents are not citizens, and a large majority of these have arrived on the grounds of family reunification (typically from Turkey) or as ethnic German repatriates, 'Spätaussiedler', (from the Russian Federation). Austria's largest non-EU migrant group comes from countries of the Former Yugoslavia while in Italy and Spain Romanians dominate (904,040 and 791,701), and in Greece those with Albanian, Bulgarian and Romanian origin. Of the ten countries, Luxembourg is the only one where EU-born migrants outnumber that of those born outside the EU due to the large number of its Portuguese, French and Belgian residents. After 2004 the numbers of migrant workers from the new EU Member States increased, especially from Poland. In the United Kingdom, they now form the third largest migrant group after those of Indian and Pakistani origins. The United Kingdom, together with Sweden, was the only country not to impose temporary restrictions on the ability of people from the new Member States to enter and take up employment. Most migrants in Sweden come from neighbouring Finland, however since the early 1970s migration consisted mainly of refugee migration and family reunification from non-EU countries in the Middle East and in the 1990s from the Former Yugoslavia. Migrants born in Iraq are the second

largest group in Sweden (122 thousand or 9% of the total foreign-born population). By far the largest migrant populations in neighbouring Finland are those born in Sweden (31 thousand) and Estonia (25 thousand).

It is important to bear in mind that the definition of migrants by country of birth may not capture ethnic differences per se. Some of those born outside (and so regarded as migrants according to our definition), however, may have been living in the country for many years and partly because of this, some of the foreign born population may not be regarded as “migrant” by national governments.

Definition and measurement of migrants in the EU-SILC survey

The definition of migrants adopted is based on country of birth (grouped into EU or non-EU countries) and has, in addition, a household dimension, in the sense that migrants are defined as those who live in households where all adult members were born outside the country of residence. This enables us to attribute migrant status to children in the household, as there is no information on their country of birth in the dataset. Note that this definition of migrants includes those who have acquired citizenship in the meantime.

This definition based on country of birth is preferable to the alternative, citizenship-based definition. Problems in comparing migration data based on nationality (citizenship) stem from the different rules and requirements which govern the acquisition of citizenship in different countries.¹

Box 1: Definition of migrants (the lead indicator)

- based on country of birth, rather than citizenship
- children: it is generated based on adult household members’ status (original EU-SILC variable: only for household members aged 16 or over)
- measures stock, not flow
- does not measure how long they have been in the country, thus no proxy for the extent of assimilation or integration
- migrants, but illegal or temporary migrants in particular are likely to be underrepresented compared to their actual share within the population

The measurement of migrants is somewhat limited on the basis of the EU-SILC survey for various reasons. Conceptually, the current EU-SILC question only explores the stock of migrants, with no information on how long they have been in the country. In addition, there is no information on ethnic status of respondents. In addition, the categorization of the migrant groups into “EU-born” and “non-EU-born” is rather broad: and the groups distinguished too large and heterogeneous, though sample sizes would need to be much larger for any more detailed breakdown. The number of observations per country, therefore, especially for those born in another EU Member State, is very small in most countries. Furthermore, migrants are not distinguished by country of birth in Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Malta and Slovenia, where all migrants are grouped together (under the category of “non-EU-born” migrants).

The EU-SILC 2010 used in this analysis covers 27 countries. Total sample size is 548,869, and 76,537 for those aged 18-29. The number of observations for this age group is 1,720 for EU-born migrants and 3,159 for those born outside the EU. Observations vary between 25 (Denmark) and 600 (Luxembourg) for EU-born

¹ The issues of measurement, together with an analysis of the groups based on the two alternative definitions, are discussed in more detail by Lelkes and Zolyomi (2008).

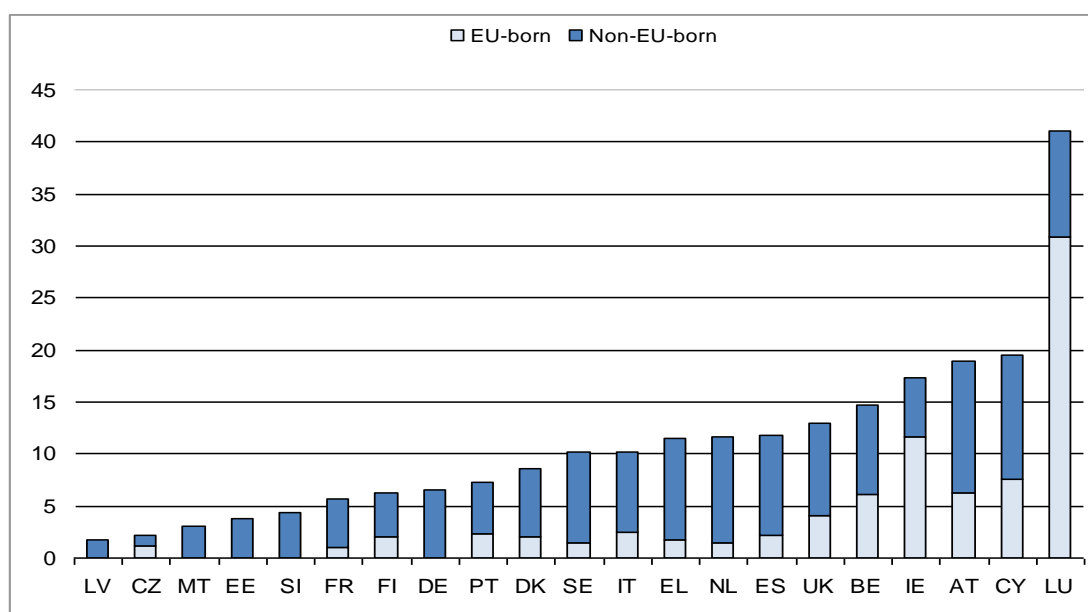
migrants, and between 26 (Czech Republic) and 442 (Spain) for non-EU-born migrants.

In order to ensure that our estimates for young migrants are robust enough only countries with larger sample sizes were selected (see Table A1 in the Annex). These include Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Box 2: Young migrants in the EU-SILC

The share of migrants among the total young population in EU countries ranges from around 2% in Latvia to around 41% in Luxembourg.

Young migrants in the EU-SILC: Share of migrants among the young population aged 18-29, %, 2011



Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes:

EU-born: born in any EU country except country of residence

Non-EU-born: born in a Non-EU country

Data for Latvia (LV), Malta (MT), Slovenia (SI) and Germany (DE) refer to 'foreign-born' (includes both EU-born and non-EU-born)

The share of the young foreign-born population accounts for 8% of the total young population in the EU. Their share is relatively low, below 5%, in Malta and in the Eastern European member states, and with the exception of Luxembourg, the share of young migrants remains below 20% (with highest shares in Austria, and Cyprus).

Regarding the size of the young migrant population, our estimates based on EU-SILC data suggest that it is the largest in the United Kingdom (1.2 million), followed by Italy, Spain and Germany (with around 750 thousand). Young migrants living in these countries make up 64% of the total young migrant population in the EU. On the other hand, the number of young migrants is very low, below 10 thousand, in Estonia, Latvia and Malta.

With the exception of Luxembourg and Ireland, those born outside the EU tend to be overrepresented among the young migrant population.

Poverty and social exclusion among the migrant population – an overview

In 2010, 10 million non-EU migrants and 2 million EU migrants were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU (Table 2). This implies that altogether 11% of the total population who are at risk of poverty or social exclusion have a migrant background, dominantly with a non-EU country of birth (9%). This indicator is one of the eight headline indicators of the Europe 2020 Strategy, and includes individuals who are either at risk of poverty, or live in households with low work intensity or in severe material deprivation (for details, see Box).

Box 3: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

The indicator sums up the number of persons who are at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity.

At-risk-of-poverty = those with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median.

Low work intensity = people living in households where those aged 20-59 worked less than 20% of their work potential over the past year.

Severe material deprivation = people living in households severely constrained by a lack of resources, defined as being deprived of at least 4 of 9 items: not being able to afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) to keep home adequately warm, iii) to face unexpected expenses, iv) to eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week's holiday away from home, vi) car, vii) washing machine, viii) colour TV, ix) telephone.

19 million young people (aged 18-29) are at risk of poverty or social exclusion, out of which 300 thousand are EU-born and 1,8 million are non-EU born, thus altogether 11% have a migrant background (2% and 9%, respectively). These ratios are similar to those observed for the whole population. The size of migrant children at risk of poverty and social exclusion is also significant, reading 2.7 million among non-EU born migrants.

Table 2: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by country of birth and by age group in the EU27 (1000 persons), 2010 (2009 income year)

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	Total
0-17*	354	2,748	22,100	25,202
18-29	326	1,810	17,000	19,136
30-64	1,247	4,912	46,700	53,500
65+	358	986	15,400	16,900
Total	2,285	10,457	101,200	110,991

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: The calculations refer to EU27 countries

EU-born: born in any EU country except country of residence

Non-EU-born: born in a Non-EU country

Native-born: born in the same country as country of residence

* Children (aged 0-17) are classified as foreign-born if their parents were born outside the country of residence (see Our definition of migrants earlier in the paper).

Table 3: At risk of poverty rate, by country of birth and by age group, in the EU27 (%), 2010 (2009 income year)

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	Total
0-17	22.9	40.6	19.2	20.4
18-29	18.7	32.2	17.3	18.2
30-64	15.8	25.1	13.5	14.3
65+	19.0	16.9	15.9	16.0
Total	17.6	25.7	15.6	16.3

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: see Table 2

32.2% of young non-EU born migrants are at risk of poverty, in other words one out of three of them are affected (Table 3). 19% of EU-born young people are at poverty levels of income, which is only slightly higher than for the native-born age group. In all age groups, the at-risk of poverty rates are significantly higher among the foreign-born population, especially those who were born outside the EU. Children in families with non-EU migrant parents have the highest risk of poverty, reaching 41%.

Table 4: Severe material deprivation rate, by country of birth and by age group, in the EU (%), 2010

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	Total
0-17	8.8	18.2	9.0	9.5
18-29	6.9	13.9	9.0	9.3
30-64	5.4	12.3	7.5	7.8
65+	3.3	6.0	6.4	6.4
Total	5.5	12.5	7.8	8.1

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: see Table 2

Material deprivation affects non-EU migrant young people more than natives (13.9% vs 9%), but the relative disadvantage is smaller than in case of poverty (Table 4). Interestingly, EU-born young migrants tend to be less exposed to severe material deprivation than the native-born population.

Table 5: Proportion of the population living in households with low work intensity, by country of birth and by age group, in the EU (%), 2010

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	Total
0-17	9.7	19.8	8.5	9.1
18-29	9.1	17.4	9.1	9.5
30-59	8.8	14.5	9.6	9.9
Total	9.4	16.3	9.6	10.0

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: see Table 2

Wealth of the migrant population

Apart from information on homeownership, wealth data is not available in the EU-SILC hence to complement the above results on young migrants we reach for survey data that is available in 3 countries to compare the levels, asset composition and participation among the young and among the young natives and immigrants more specifically.

Definition and concepts

In most datasets wealth is collected at the household level. Hence, in the following results we are focusing on household information and characteristics of the households head. In terms of the weights being used we use household level weights multiplied by the number of persons in the household.

Wealth or net worth is defined as the sum of financial and non-financial assets minus liabilities. Financial assets include deposit and savings accounts, stocks, bonds, mutual funds and other instruments. Non-financial assets include the principal residence, investment real estate and business equity. Debts include housing secured debt as well as other debt.

Wealth is not equivalised and the values are reported in 2007 euros. As in the previous section the young refer to those 18 to 29 year olds and immigrants are defined as individuals born outside the country of residence. In Germany and Luxembourg we are able to distinguish between immigrants born in EU and non-EU countries, while in Italy we can only identify whether the person was born outside of Italy. The sample size for EU-born migrants is too small to be included (N=15) in Germany.

The data come from the 2007 German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), the 2008 Italian Survey of Household Income and Wealth (SHIW) and the 2008 PSELL-3 for Luxembourg.

Wealth levels

We begin by comparing wealth levels of the young to wealth levels of the rest of the population. We have information on three countries: Germany, Italy and Luxembourg. Table 6 shows the average levels of wealth for the two age groups in the first two columns for each country and then looks at the ratio of the young to the rest of the households in the final column. As expected wealth levels are substantially lower for the younger groups and extremely low in Germany when it comes to financial assets. It may be expected that not as many households have wealth in real estate, but in Germany the young are very disadvantaged in terms of other wealth components as well. Overall, they young have 16 % of the assets compared to the older age groups in Germany, 43 % in Italy and 26% in Luxembourg. In Italy and Luxembourg they have higher average levels of debt than the rest of the population-almost two-fold-, but that is not the case in Germany, where they only have about 50% of that of the rest of the households.

Table 6: Wealth levels for Germany, Italy and Luxembourg in 2007 euros.

	Germany			Italy			Luxembourg		
	18-29	30+	as a share of 30+	18-29	30+	as a share of 30+	18-29	30+	as a share of 30+
Total financial assets	3,532	20,675	17	6,127	18,735	33	8,636	25,336	34
Own Home Investment real estate	11,443	80,694	14	70,891	142,665	50	95,872	294,597	33
Business equity	6,282	30,554	21	8,287	33,866	24	18,406	139,831	13
Total assets	23,098	145,959	16	92,166	214,718	43	125,450	473,952	26
Total debt	12,808	26,911	48	14,875	7,946	187	50,034	34,575	145
Housing debt	6,078	14,298	43	13,209	7,049	187	50,034	34,575	145
Net worth	10,290	119,048	9	77,291	206,772	37	75,416	439,377	17

Source: SOEP, SHIW and PSELL-3

In Table 7 we distinguish between natives and migrants among the young and compare their wealth levels. In the first column for each country we show the wealth levels of natives and then immigrants and then the ratios of the two wealth levels. In Luxembourg, we have a big enough sample to compare both the EU and non-EU immigrant wealth levels to those of natives. In all countries, young immigrants hold about half of the wealth that is in the hands of young natives. The way this comes about varies across countries. In Germany, for example, the asset values are about the same for both groups although the wealth levels of non-EU immigrants are about half of that of natives. This is due to higher values of principle residence, lower financial assets and very high values of debt. In Italy, immigrants have half of the assets and a quarter of the debt. In Luxembourg, EU immigrants have higher financial assets, investment real estate and business equity, but not the overall assets. Debt is also at a much lower level than for natives. For non-EU immigrants financial assets are higher, but they have no business equity and young non-EU immigrants hold about a quarter of the wealth in the hands of young natives.

Table 7: Wealth levels for the 18-29 year olds by immigrant status in Germany, Italy and Luxembourg in 2007 euros

	Germany			Italy			Luxembourg				
	Natives	Non-EU	as a share of natives	Natives	Imm.	as a share of natives	Natives	EU	as a share of natives	Non-EU	as a share of natives
Total financial assets	3,721	545	15	7,942	1,540	19	7,945	8,988	113	10,336	130
Own Home Investment real estate	10,873	24,405	224	79,814	48,342	61	152,732	55,831	37	15,487	10
Business equity	6,763	0	0	10,736	2,098	20	16,522	20,495	124	16,971	103
Total assets	23,306	24,950	107	107,918	52,360	49	179,034	89,000	50	42,794	24
Total debt	12,647	19,039	151	18,888	4,734	25	77,369	30,938	40	1,057	1
Housing debt	5,599	16,056	287	16,846	4,018	24	77,369	30,938	40	1,057	1
Net worth	10,659	5,911	55	89,030	47,626	53	101,665	58,062	57	41,737	41

Source: SOEP, SHIW and PSELL-3

Composition of portfolios

Given that the wealth levels of young households are much lower compared to the rest of the population and the size of these differences varies by country. Figure 3 examines how different is the composition of portfolios between the young and older households. In Germany, there is not a great difference in the composition of assets with about 15 - 20% being in financial assets for both groups. Much larger difference are among debts with young households having about three-fold more debts as a share of the portfolio in Germany and four-five fold in Italy and Luxembourg. In these two countries young households have also less investment real estate and less assets held in businesses. The question is not only how many assets are held in each one of these instruments but also how wide spread is asset ownership across households, which we focus on in the next section (Table 8).

Table 8: Portfolio composition for the young and other age groups (% of total assets)

	Germany			Italy			Luxembourg		
	18-29	30+	Ratio	18-29	30+	Ratio	18-29	30+	Ratio
Total financial assets	17	16	1.1	7	10	0.7	7	5	1.3
Own Home	54	61	0.9	83	73	1.1	76	62	1.2
Investment real estate	30	23	1.3	10	17	0.6	15	29	0.5
Business equity	9	11	0.8	8	10	0.8	2	3	0.7
Total assets	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0
Total debt	60	20	3.0	17	4	4.3	na	na	na
Housing debt	29	11	2.6	15	4	4.3	40	7	5.5
Non-housing debt	15	3	5.5	2	0	4.2	na	na	na
Net worth	40	80		83	96		60	93	

Source: SOEP, SHIW and PSELL-3

But first, we look at the portfolio composition of immigrants, which shows interesting results. In both Germany and Italy, immigrants have a larger share of their portfolio invested in the principal residence with very little financial assets. German immigrants have a greater share of debt than natives and in comparison to Italy. In Luxembourg, immigrants have a smaller share invested in their own home and a larger share in investment real estate and financial assets, which is a result of high home prices and investments abroad. Debt shares are slightly lower than for natives. As mentioned before the portfolio composition is also the outcome of a differential participation in assets for these two groups (i.e. portfolio participation), which will be discussed below.

Table 9: Portfolio composition for the 18-29 year olds by immigrant status

	Germany			Italy			Luxembourg				
	Natives	Non-EU	Ratio	Natives	Imm.	Ratio	Natives	EU-born	Ratio	Non-EU	Ratio
Total financial assets	17	2	0.1	8	3	0.4	4	10	2.3	24	5.5
Own Home	51	98	1.9	81	93	1.1	85	62	0.7	36	0.4
Investment real estate	31	0	na	11	4	0.4	9	23	2.5	40	4.3
Business equity	9	0	na	10	1	0.1	1	4	4.0	0	na
Total assets	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	100	1.0
Total debt	59	76	1.3	19	9	0.5	43	34	0.8	25	0.6
Housing debt	26	64	2.5	17	8	0.5	43	34	0.8	25	0.6
Non-housing debt	15	12	0.8	2	1	0.7	na	na	na	na	na
Net worth	41	24		81	91		57	66		75	

Source: SOEP, SHIW and PSELL-3

Participation in assets

Wealth portfolios vary across countries and across age groups. This can be seen in Table 10. In all countries over half of the population has some type of financial assets and in Italy over one fifth has some type of risky account (stocks or mutual funds). The youngest group is about one third less likely to hold these more risky assets. In the EU about two-thirds of the population are homeowners. In our group of countries, young households are about half as likely to own their home than the rest of the population in Italy and Luxembourg and only about 8 percent of young households own their home in Germany, a country with relatively low-homeownership. As expected, a very small share of young households owns investment real estate and about one-third have debt most of it is debt not related to owning a home.

Table 10: Asset participation by age groups in percentages (%)

	Germany			Italy			Luxembourg		
	18-29	30-64	65 plus	18-29	30-64	65 plus	18-29	30-64	65 plus
Total financial assets	45	55	64	77	82	69	56	67	73
Risky assets				8	22	20			
Own Home	9	41	47	38	67	78	37	70	82
Investment real estate	3	14	13	8	22	23	10	28	31
Business equity	2	8	3	9	22	7	2	7	3
Total assets	47	69	78	80	91	91	73	89	92
Total debt	31	49	14	33	35	8	34	46	3
Housing debt	8	30	10	14	18	3	34	46	3
Other debt	25	29	6	26	20	6			

Source: SOEP, SHIW and PSELL-3

Table 11 compares the ownership rates among the young population of natives and immigrants. We find lower rates for all assets and debts in Italy. In Germany, this also holds for financial assets, investment real estate and business equity, but non-EU born immigrants have higher rates of homeownership and all types of debt than natives. In Luxembourg, we also find lower rates for all assets and debts with a small exception is investment real estate, where immigrants have slightly higher ownership rates than natives

Table 11: Asset participation for those 18-29 for natives and immigrants

	Germany		Italy		Luxembourg		
	Natives	Non-EU born	Natives	Immigrants	Natives	EU-born	Non-EU born
Total financial assets	45.74	27.06	81.42	64.67	63.86	54.79	27.13
Own Home	8.46	16.96	45.92	19.43	56.37	23.05	7.16
Investment real estate	3.73	0.00	9.23	5.36	7.20	10.98	15.05
Business equity	2.27	0.00	10.78	6.07	0.82	3.59	0.00
Total assets	48.04	30.50	86.13	64.67	85.92	67.21	40.91
Total debt	30.41	34.58	36.96	23.38	50.98	22.58	7.16
Housing debt	7.78	16.96	17.29	6.71	50.98	22.58	7.16
Other debt	24.81	29.19	29.00	18.60	na	na	na

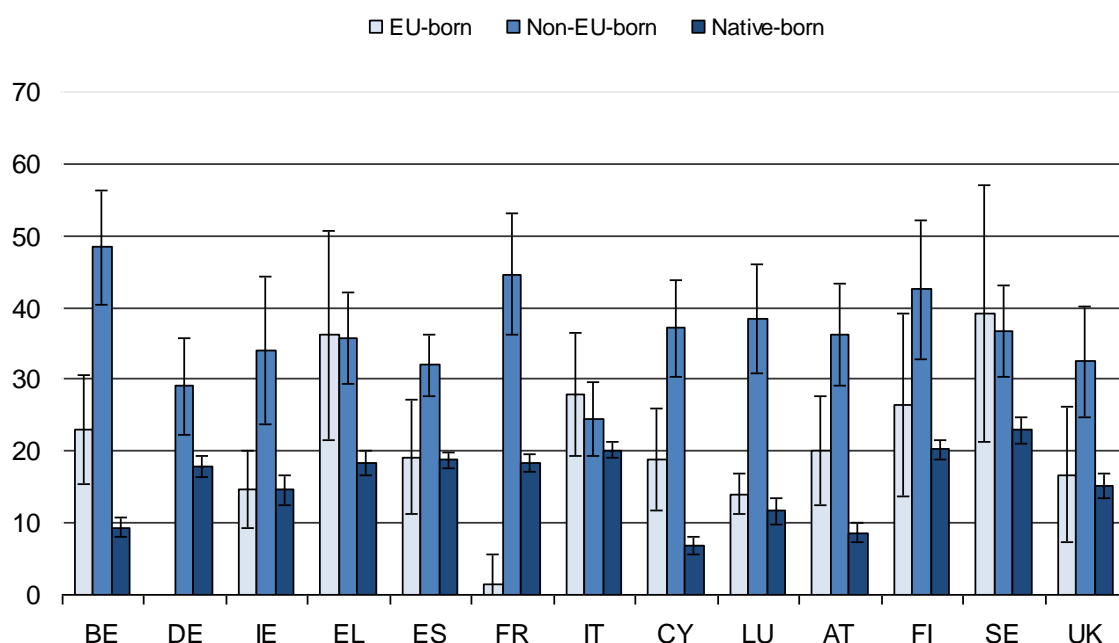
Source: SOEP, SHIW and PSELL-3

Poverty and social exclusion of young migrants in the EU

Risk of poverty

Young migrants, especially those born outside the EU, tend to have a higher risk of poverty than native-born youth. The at-risk-of-poverty rate of non-EU-born is likely to be over 40% in Belgium and France and reaches 30% in Luxembourg, Sweden, Austria, Greece, the United Kingdom and Spain. In addition, in Sweden and Greece, an equally high proportion of EU-born migrants are at risk of poverty. The estimates have a relatively high standard error due to the fact that there are only few migrants in most national samples.

Figure 1: At-risk-of-poverty rate of persons aged 18-29 by country of birth (%), 2010 (2009 income year)



Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: Estimates based on less than 20 observations have been omitted

Non-EU-born: born in a non-EU country; Native-born: born in the same country as country of residence

Data for Germany (DE) refer to 'foreign-born' (includes both EU-born and non-EU-born)

Most estimates have a relatively large confidence interval (10% or over), indicating that the true value of the at-risk-of-poverty indicator lies within a broad range. In Belgium for example, the indicator is between 15% and 31% for EU migrants and between 41% and 56% for non-EU migrants with a 95% confidence (Table 6). In the UK, the range of the estimate is 7-26% for EU migrants and 25-40% for non-EU migrants. In Finland, the range is 14-39% for EU migrants and 33-52% for non-EU born migrants. In Germany, where the two groups are merged in the dataset, the value of the at-risk-of-poverty indicator is between 22% and 36% with a 95% confidence.

Table 12: At-risk-of-poverty rate of young migrants (aged 18-29) by country of birth (%), 2010 (2009 income year)

	EU-born				Non EU-born			
	Mean	95% confidence interval		N	Mean	95% confidence interval		N
		lower value	upper value			lower value	upper value	
BE	23.0	15.4	30.5	123	48.5	40.5	56.4	155
DE*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	29.1	22.4	35.8	181
IE	14.6	9.2	20.0	167	34.0	23.8	44.2	86
EL	36.2	21.6	50.8	45	35.8	29.4	42.2	219
ES	19.2	11.2	27.1	98	32.0	27.6	36.3	442
FR	1.5	-2.6	5.6	37	44.7	36.3	53.0	140
IT	27.8	19.3	36.4	109	24.4	19.2	29.5	270
CY	18.8	11.7	25.9	119	37.1	30.4	43.8	203
LU	14.1	11.3	16.8	600	38.5	30.9	46.0	163
AT	20.1	12.4	27.8	108	36.2	29.1	43.3	180
FI	26.5	13.8	39.2	50	42.5	32.8	52.2	103
SE	39.1	21.2	56.9	32	36.7	30.4	43.0	228
UK	16.7	7.3	26.1	64	32.5	24.8	40.2	145

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: see Figure 1. N = number of observations.

Young non-EU-born migrants are at a disadvantage not only in absolute terms, but also relative to their native-born counterparts. This is particularly so in Belgium and Cyprus, where they face five times higher risk of poverty than the young native population on average, but also in Austria and Luxembourg, where the difference between the mean poverty rates is more than threefold. The risk of poverty among the EU-born is highest in Sweden and Greece (both over 30%, although with a rather wide confidence interval, 21% to 57%), followed by Italy, Belgium and Austria (20%). The calculated 95% confidence intervals indicate that country differences in the rates may not be statistically significant for instance, in case of Austria and the United Kingdom.

In most of the 13 countries, the situation of young migrants is not different (the difference is not statistically significant) from the total migrant population. The relative poverty risk of EU-born young migrants is lower in France, and higher in Sweden than the poverty risk of the total population. The relative poverty risk of non-EU born migrants tend to be systematically higher than the national at-risk-of-poverty rate in all the countries where there is a significant difference, including Germany, France, Austria, Sweden.

Severe material deprivation

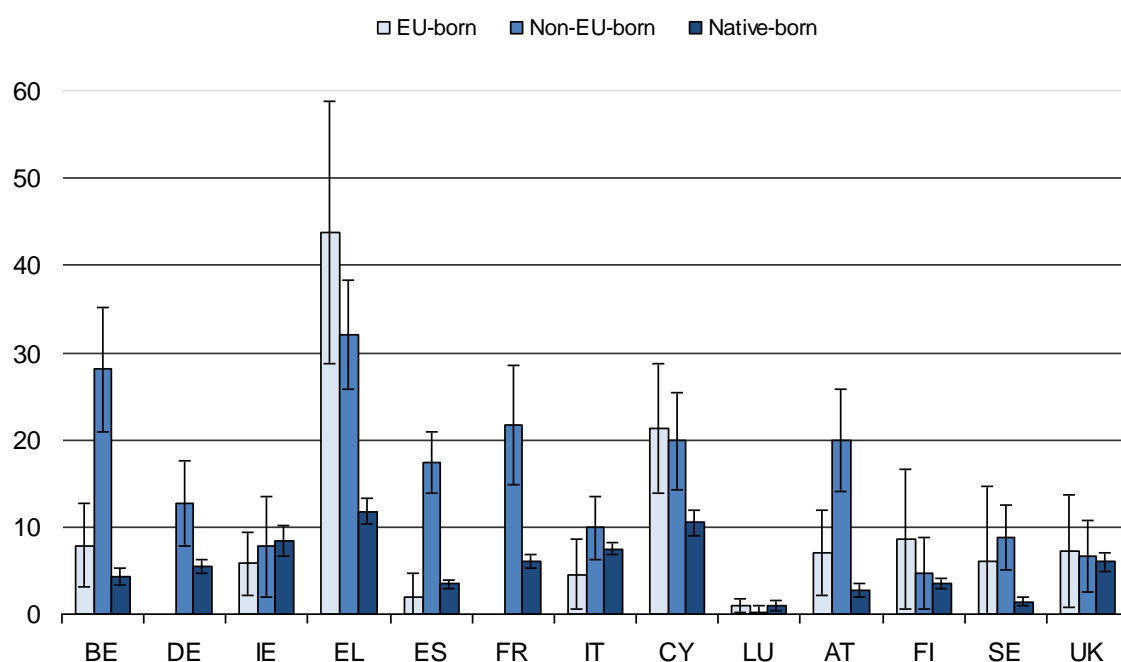
Cross-country differences of severe material deprivation are much greater than shown for the risk of poverty. While in some countries, there is no robust evidence for the occurrence of severe material deprivation among young migrants, in Greece about one in three young migrants are affected. In Belgium, France and Austria about one in five non-EU migrants live in households which are materially deprived.

Severe material deprivation rate among the young non-EU-born is higher compared to both the native and the EU-born young population with the exception of Luxembourg and the United Kingdom (Figure 2, Table 7). The highest levels of severe material deprivation for this group can be found in Greece (26-38% with a 95% confidence) and Belgium (21-35%). In Austria, Belgium and Sweden young people born outside the EU have more than six times higher deprivation rates than young native people;

the difference is also substantial, more than threefold in Spain, France and Greece. Young non-EU-born migrants are most disadvantaged in Belgium, France, Austria, Greece and Spain where they face both a high level of poverty and severe material deprivation.

Young EU-born migrants are worst off in Greece both in terms of risk of poverty and severe material deprivation, and as Figure 2 shows, they are more likely to be severely deprived not only relative to the young native-born, but also to the total EU-born migrant population. The same can be observed for young migrants born outside the EU in France, Austria and Germany, with a difference of over 5 % points.

Figure 2: Severe material deprivation rate of persons aged 18-29 by country of birth (%), 2010



Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: see Figure 1

Table 13: Severe material deprivation rate of young migrants (aged 18-29) by country of birth (%), 2010 (2009 income year)

	EU-born				Non EU-born			
	Mean	95% confidence interval		N	Mean	95% confidence interval		N
		lower value	upper value			lower value	upper value	
BE	7.9	3.1	12.7	123	28.1	20.9	35.2	155
DE*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	12.7	7.8	17.6	181
IE	5.8	2.2	9.3	167	7.8	2.0	13.5	86
EL	43.8	28.7	58.9	45	32.1	25.8	38.3	219
ES	1.9	-0.9	4.6	98	17.5	13.9	21.0	442
FR	0.0	0.0	0.0	37	21.7	14.8	28.6	140
IT	4.6	0.6	8.5	109	9.9	6.3	13.5	270
CY	21.3	13.8	28.7	119	19.9	14.4	25.5	203
LU	1.0	0.2	1.8	600	0.2	-0.5	0.9	163
AT	7.1	2.2	12.0	108	20.0	14.1	25.9	180
FI	8.6	0.5	16.6	50	4.7	0.5	8.9	103
SE	6.0	-2.7	14.7	32	8.8	5.1	12.5	228
UK	7.2	0.7	13.8	64	6.6	2.5	10.7	145

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: see Figure 1. N = number of observations.

Most estimates have a relatively wide confidence interval, although less wide than in case of the at-risk-of-poverty rate shown earlier. Luxembourg has the soundest estimates, with a confidence interval of 1-2% (Table 7). In contrast, in a few countries it reaches 10% or over. In Greece, the true value of severe material deprivation rate for young EU-migrants ranges between 28% and 59% with a 95% confidence. In Belgium, the range of the indicator for non-EU born migrants is 21- 35%.

Low work intensity

The proportion of young migrants living in households with low work intensity varies markedly both between the 3 “migrant” groups and across countries. Young Non-EU-born migrants are typically the most likely to live in low work intensity households. This is the case in eleven of the thirteen countries the only exceptions being Italy and Luxembourg. While in the former the proportion of those born in another EU country as well as of the native-born is double than among young Non-EU-born migrants, in Luxemburg the difference between the young native-born and young people born outside the EU is very small (a mere 2% point).

Table 14: Proportion of the population aged 18-29 living in households with low work intensity by country of birth (%), 2010

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	Total population
BE	10.0	24.7	8.2	12.8
DE	:	19.5	11.4	11.7
IE	15.3	23.6	22.9	22.9
EL	6.7	13.9	8.3	8.5
ES	9.0	11.5	9.5	10.3
FR	0.0	26.6	8.3	10.1
IT	12.0	5.1	11.9	10.9
CY	2.2	6.7	3.1	4.6
LU	1.6	4.6	4.8	6.3
AT	1.4	11.7	6.8	8.2
FI	12.8	34.8	9.1	10.2
SE	7.3	20.7	7.1	6.4
UK	11.0	25.7	10.6	11.7

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: See Figure 1

Italics: Low number of observations (20-49)

Countries with high prevalence of low work intensity are also likely to have a relatively high at-risk-of-poverty rate among young migrants, especially among those born outside the EU. In Belgium, France, and Finland, these three countries have the highest values of the at-risk-of-poverty indicator among non-EU born young migrants, reaching around 40%, about at least one in four young migrants live in household with low work intensity.

There is no clear relationship between low work intensity and the prevalence of severe material deprivation. The explanation may be that earnings are directly linked to actual household incomes (thus determine the likelihood of poverty), but have a weak connection to the enforced lack of resources (material deprivation). The average level of low work intensity does not explain cross-national variations of severe deprivation among migrants. We need more detailed analysis, referring to the characteristics of employment as such, as well as other basic socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the young migrant population.

In the following section we explore country specific evidence.

Country focus

Belgium

Young migrants born outside the EU face an alarmingly high poverty risk (49%). EU-born young migrants have a lower risk (23%), although still significantly higher than their native-born compatriots (9%).

Poverty appears to have a clear age profile among migrant groups: with a significant relative disadvantage among the 18-29 age group. Young non-EU born migrants has a higher exposure to poverty than non-EU born migrants as a whole (44%). Young EU-born migrants also face a relatively higher poverty risk than the total EU-born population.

There is a reverse age pattern among the native-born population, where the population aged 18-29 has a lower poverty risk (9%) than the population average (11%).

Table 15: Indicators of social exclusion among young migrants and the total population in Belgium, 2010

	Population aged 18-29			Total population		
	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born
At-risk-of-poverty rate	23.0	48.5	9.4	19.3	44.2	11.4
Severe deprivation rate	7.9	28.1	4.4	7.3	24.1	4.0
Low work intensity rate	10.0	24.7	8.2	13.3	27.5	10.9

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010 and Eurostat LFS 2010

Young non-EU migrants are strongly affected by severe material deprivation (28%). This ratio is somewhat above of that of the total non-EU born population (24%). In contrast, severe material deprivation is very low among the native born population, which suggests that this problem is concentrated mostly among non-EU born migrants, and to a much lesser extent, among EU-born migrants. Belgium's policy efforts for tackling material deprivation need to target the situation of migrants, especially those born outside the EU.

Table 16: Socio-economic characteristics of young migrants and the total population in Belgium, 2010

	Population aged 18-29			Total population		
	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born
Employment						
Employment rate*	69.2	45.5	82.1	61.2	46.5	63.6
Education						
High educational attainment (Share of population with an upper secondary or tertiary education)	81.5	55.5	80.4	63.1	56.4	63.9
Low educational attainment (Share of population with pre-primary or primary education)	18.5	44.5	19.6	36.9	43.6	36.1
Tenant status						
Owner	24.9	21.7	68.7	54.3	36.4	76.4
Tenant or subtenant paying rent	59.2	54.7	23.4	34.2	42.5	16.2
Accommodation is rented at a reduced rate or provided free	15.9	23.6	8.0	11.5	20.1	7.4

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010 and Eurostat LFS 2010 (in case of employment rate)

Notes: *Age groups differ for this indicator. Young migrants: 25-29 yrs; Total population: 15-64 yrs

EU-born young migrants tend to have the same level of educational attainment as native-born young people. Their employment rate is lower, partly because a higher number is studying or inactive in other way. We may assume that a significant share of this group moved abroad for the sake of studying. Our calculations based on EU-SILC seem to confirm this: 8% of EU migrants aged 25-29 are studying, in contrast to less than 2% of the native born similar age group. This does not explain the full

difference in employment rate. Some of this group may be accompanying household member, staying out of the labour market.

Young migrants (aged 25-29) born outside the EU have a significantly lower employment rate than those born in the country. They have a pronounced disadvantage in terms of educational attainment. A high proportion has low educational attainment (45%), and less of them have high educational attainment (56%) than the native-born group of the same age (80%). A relatively high share of the non-EU-born migrant group is in education (12%), which is much higher than among native-born aged 25-29 (2%).

There is a stark contrast between those third country nationals who migrate on the basis of a work permit and those who settle down permanently, and the inactivity rate is much higher among the latter group (Mussche, Corluy and Marx 2010). There is no specific data for young migrants, but using 2008 data the Mussche et al. find a strong division in the occupational structure of these two migrant groups. Whereas third-country work permit migrants and third-country posted workers are predominantly highly skilled and working in highly skilled jobs, third-country settlers work in sectors that tend to require less skills at large (manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, real estate, renting and business, hotels and restaurants, construction). They found evidence of overqualification as well: "many third-country settlers work at lower levels than is reflected by their educational attainment." (idid, p. 38)

Young non-EU migrants are more likely to live in social housing or with relatives or friends (in accommodation rented at a reduced rate or provided free): 24% compared to 8% of the native young people, of whom the majority tends to own their homes (69%).

The demographic characteristics of young migrants are rather different from those of the native-born, especially in case of non-EU migrants. Young non-EU-born migrants aged 18-29 are more likely to be married, and their most prevalent household type is that of two adults with one or two dependent children. There is a relatively high share of large households, with 5 persons or over (24%), although many of them live alone (18%), more than native-born young people do (10%).

Interestingly, there is a high share of women (about 60%) both among young EU and non-EU migrants. EU-migrants are more likely to be women, especially among younger (below the age of 35) and older (over 65) age groups. Women are overrepresented among EU migrants as a whole (56%). The total non-EU migrant population in Belgium tends to have a gender balance, but there is a composition effect: there is a particularly high share of adult women below the age of 30, and the average age of non-EU born women is lower than that of men.

Table 17: Demographic characteristics of the population aged 18-29 in Belgium by country of birth, %

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born
Gender			
Men	41.1	39.9	51.1
Women	58.9	60.1	48.9
Educational attainment			
Primary	18.5	44.5	19.6
Secondary	48.2	36.5	50.7
Tertiary	33.3	19.0	29.7
Marital status			
Never married	81.3	54.6	88.9
Married	18.3	42.4	10.6
Other	0.4	3.0	0.5
Household type			
One person household	11.5	18.1	9.6
2 adults with no dependent children	34.8	16.2	19.5
Other households without dependent children	7.9	2.9	12.6
Single parent household with dependent children	6.9	5.1	6.5
2 adults with one or two dependent children	19.5	32.2	25.8
2 adults with three or more dependent children	3.0	6.8	8.9
Other households with dependent children	16.4	18.7	17.2
Household size			
1 person	11.5	18.1	9.6
2 persons	38.1	19.1	22.8
3 persons	14.7	24.8	25.4
4 persons	24.1	14.4	22.3
5 or more persons	11.5	23.6	19.9
Household composition: number of migrants in the household			
1 EU	34.8		4.3
2 EU	33.4		0.4
3+ EU	21.2		0.2
1 non-EU		32.2	2.9
2 non-EU		15.1	2.2
3+ non-EU		45.4	0.8
2 (1 EU and 1 non-EU)	3.3	4.2	0.3
3+ (both EU and non-EU)	7.3	3.1	0.0
No migrant household member	0.0	0.0	89.0

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Our calculations suggest that young non-EU migrant women are less likely to be active on the labour market or study than migrant men of the same age, and they are more likely to be inactive (other than studying). They also significantly differ from native-

born women of the same age in their labour market participation profile, especially with respect to inactivity (other than studying).

Table 18: Self-proclaimed economic status among non-EU born young migrants (aged 18-29) in Belgium, 2010

	Men			Women		
	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born
Employed	60.6	31.0	55.2	56.0	23.7	51.9
Unemployed	10.2	21.2	10.6	7.7	13.9	7.6
Student	23.6	38.0	31.6	24.4	23.3	35.4
Other inactive	5.6	9.8	2.6	11.9	39.1	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Migrants are particularly vulnerable to being among the working poor, since they tend to combine various adverse characteristics, such as working in low-skilled jobs with low rates of pay and living in single-earner households (Van Gyes 2010).

The general labour market situation can be characterised with a comparatively low overall employment rate (62% in years 2007 to 2011, according to the Eurostat on-line database). Annual average unemployment rate was around 7-8% in recent years, with a figure of 7.2% in 2011. Long-term unemployment seems to be stable around a rate of 4% (in % of active population). Youth unemployment (for those below the age of 25) peaked at 22.4% in 2010, and then fell back to 18.7% in 2011. There is a strong regional disparity on the labour market, which are not attributable to population composition. As noted by Mussche et al., the disparity is particularly striking in small areas levels below NUTS 2 level: "there are adjacent communes with unemployment rates of 4 and 20 % respectively. This discrepancy again points to structural mismatches that are not attributable to compositional or macro-policy level factors." (2010, p. 8) These figures suggest that the Belgium can be characterised with a relatively low participation rate and a comparatively persistent nature of unemployment, with strong regional disparities. There are signs of recovery after the economic crisis on the labour market.

Belgium has no mandatory integration measures for migrant workers (Mussche, Corluy and Marx 2010). "The different communities in Belgium (French-speaking Community, Flemish Community and German-speaking Community) are responsible for policies regarding the integration of immigrants. As such, migration policies (at federal level) and integration policies (at community level) are not integrated. Every region provides its own integration programmes for immigrants in general. They are only compulsory in Flanders. However, for migrant workers, none of the community authorities have a compulsory integration programme, since they consider that migrant workers become integrated through their jobs and remain in Belgium temporarily (at least in theory)." (p. 22)

Citizenship acquisition is a major landmark step of integration. A study by Corluy, Marx and Verbist (2011), using Labour Force Data for 2008 finds that citizenship acquisition is associated with better labour market outcomes for non-Western immigrants in general. This effect remains after controlling for years of residence since migration, indicating the existence of a citizenship premium in Belgium. A special characteristics of the country is that citizenship is open to all immigrants with a sufficient period of legal residence, without any language or integration requirements.

Germany

The economic crisis left the German labour market relatively unaffected. The unemployment rate was only 5,9% in 2011, which is much below the EU27 average (9.7%). It remains below 15% even among those people who have only primary education, indicating a smaller disparity by education than in many other countries. Youth unemployment (8,6%) is relatively low in EU comparison (EU27: 21,4%), and declined during the last two years.

The German integration policy involves a number of Ministries, but it is coordinated by the Federal office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), a division between the Federal Ministry of Interior (BMI) (Collett 2011). In addition, there are a number of policies on the level of regions (Länder). The budget for BAMF integration spending has been shielded from cuts, and reaches 218 million euros, which is the same level as in 2010 (ibid, p. 10).

The estimated at-risk-of-poverty rate of foreign-born young migrants in Germany ranges between 22% and 36% with a 95% confidence (Table 19). This tends to be lower than the poverty risk of non-EU migrants in Belgium, and higher than the poverty risk of EU migrants in France or Luxembourg, but does not differ from other countries (in a statistically significant way). The available German EU-SILC data (Users Data Base) does not distinguish by country of birth, thus EU-born and non-EU-born migrants are grouped together.

Young migrants tend to experience a higher degree of social exclusion, both compared to native-born young people, and the foreign-born migrant population as a whole. Young German migrants face on average a higher risk of poverty, and more likely to live in households which are affected by severe material deprivation or by low work intensity. Their relative disadvantage is particularly strong in case of material deprivation, with a rate of 13%, which is over twice as high as for native-born young people (5%) or the migrant population as a whole (6%).

Table 19: Indicators of social exclusion among young migrants and the total population in Germany, 2010

	Young migrants (aged 18-29)		Total population	
	Foreign-born	Native-born	Foreign-born	Native-born
At-risk-of-poverty rate	29.1	17.9	20.7	15.3
Severe deprivation rate	12.7	5.4	5.6	4.4
Low work intensity rate	19.5	11.4	18.1	10.7

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010 and Eurostat LFS 2010

Note: 'foreign-born': includes both EU-born and non-EU-born

Young migrants aged 25-29 tend to have a somewhat lower employment rate than native-born young people (Table 20). Their employment rate, however, does not differ from that of the total foreign-born population.

Young migrants (aged 18-29) are more likely to have lower education levels than their native cohort group. Although Table 20 suggests that there is a lower share with higher educational attainment (upper secondary and tertiary education), it is due to the lower share of upper secondary attainment, because the share of foreign-born young migrants with tertiary education surpasses that of the native-born young population (see Table 21).

Young migrants are most likely to live in a dwelling rented at a market rate, and not surprisingly less of them own their homes. They are somewhat more likely to live in housing provided for free or rented below the market rate.

Table 20: Socio-economic characteristics of young migrants and the total population in Germany, 2010

	Young migrants (aged 18-29)		Total population	
	Foreign-born	Native-born	Foreign-born	Native-born
Employment				
Employment rate*	63.6	78.3	63.9	72.5
Education				
High educational attainment	69.1	79.8	76.9	85.3
Low educational attainment	30.9	20.2	23.1	14.7
Tenure status				
Owner	21.2	40.8	44.0	54.1
Tenant or subtenant paying rent	66.0	52.1	44.6	39.2
Accommodation is rented at a reduced rate or provided free	12.8	7.1	11.4	6.7

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010 and Eurostat LFS 2010 (in case of employment rate)

Notes: *Age groups differ for this indicator. Young migrants: 25-29 yrs; Total population: 15-64 yrs

There is a minor difference in the gender composition: there is a somewhat higher share of women among foreign born young people (53%) (see Table 21).

As mentioned earlier, young migrants are more likely to have primary education (31%) and tertiary education (21%) than the native-born.

Foreign-born young people are more likely to be married: over one out of three of them are married (36%) compared to one out of eight (12%) among native-born people of the same age. This difference shows in the household composition as well. Young people with a migrant background are less likely to live alone, and more likely to live with a partner or in a household composed of two adults and two children. Their more prevalent household size is two persons, similar to the native-born.

Over 4% of the young native-born population lives in the same household with at least one foreign-born people. Over half of foreign-born young people tends to live together with other foreign born migrants.

Table 21: Demographic characteristics of the population aged 18-29 in Germany by country of birth, %

	Foreign-born	Native-born
Gender		
Men	47.0	48.8
Women	53.0	51.2
Educational attainment		
Primary	30.9	20.2
Secondary	47.2	61.7
Tertiary	21.9	18.1
Marital status		
Never married	59.6	85.8
Married	36.0	12.3
Other	4.4	1.9
Household type		
One person household	11.1	15.9
2 adults with no dependent children	30.2	26.1
Other households without dependent children	9.0	16.8
Single parent household with dependent children	6.8	5.8
2 adults with one or two dependent children	29.4	20.6
2 adults with three or more dependent children	6.2	2.9
Other households with dependent children	7.4	11.8
Household size		
1 person	11.1	15.9
2 persons	33.2	30.3
3 persons	29.0	25.4
4 persons	18.8	19.7
5 or more persons	7.9	8.8
Household composition: number of migrants in the household		
1 foreign-born	40.3	3.4
2 foreign-born	22.8	1.1
3+ foreign-born	37.0	0.2
No migrant household member	0.0	95.3

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Mixed marriages in Germany

Data from the German Microcensus (2011) indicates that mixed marriages are not so common in Germany. Migrants tend to marry migrants: most of them are married either to a German with a migrant background (35%) or to a foreign citizen (40%). Only 20% has a spouse without a migrant background. The same pattern holds for first generation migrants, of whom only 19% lives in mixed marriage.

Second generation migrants are more likely to live in mixed marriage: 29% is married to a German citizen without a migrant background. Compared to first generation

migrants, a relatively low share of them (14%) lives in a marriage with a German citizen of migrant descent. On the other hand, about 52% of the second generation migrants has a foreign citizen as his/her spouse which is considerably higher than among first generation migrants (39%).

Table 22: Distribution of total married population by spouse's migrant status, 2011

	German citizens		Foreign citizens
	with a migrant background	without a migrant background	
Population without a migrant background	2.1	91.7	2.5
Population with a migrant background	34.6	19.5	40.2
<i>of which:</i>			
First generation	36.1	18.9	39.4
Second generation	14.0	28.8	51.8

Source: 2011 Microcensus, DESTATIS (Federal Statistics Germany)

Note: mixed marriages are marked **bold**

Marriage to natives is slightly more prevalent among first generation migrant women than among men (21% and 17% respectively), however the opposite is the case for second generation migrants (34% of men and 24% of women), according to micro census data. Second generation migrant women have also a higher tendency to marry a foreign citizen than their male counterparts (56% compared to 48%).

United Kingdom

Unemployment rose to 7.6% in 2009 from a rather stable national level of 5% since 2000, and reached 8% in 2011 on average, according to Eurostat data. The unemployment rate among with primary education is 15%, showing a disparity by education level, although it is much less than in Ireland, Spain, or many Eastern European countries. Youth unemployment reached 22% in the last quarter of 2011, indicating a rising trend in recent years.

The UK was strongly affected by the economic recession. The government implemented severe cuts in public spending. Collett (2011) notes that it is difficult to identify the specific impact of these cuts on integration policies, as there is no easily identifiable budget line. There is no clear integration policy either, she notes, and programs are financed from a variety of government sources. The extent of cuts, however, is severe. The budget of the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) has been cut drastically, and is set to lose over half of its budget by 2014-2015 (ibid, p. 18). As a result, several core integration programs, community cohesion programs were terminated. For example, "also within CLG, the 50 million pounds Migration Impacts Fund, raised through a levy on immigrant visa fees, has been scrapped. This money was used to fund numerous nongovernmental and local government projects, with a view to easing the impact of new immigrants in communities." (ibid, p. 18). English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) programs are facing budget cuts and limitations on eligibility. NGOs and refugee integration programs are under severe pressure. The Refugee Integration and Employment Centre ceased to exist in September 2011.

These budget cuts were partly fuelled by the necessity of fiscal tightening, but also stem from a shift in philosophy. Local governments and NGOs were pushed to find alternative sources of funding under the flagship of "Big society", which calls for

greater community activism. The impact this laissez faire concept and the related changes are yet to be assessed.

The three basic indicators of social exclusion suggest that there is a minor difference between the situation of EU-born and native-born young people, but non-EU born young migrants form a distinct and more disadvantaged social group.

Non-EU born young migrants face a relatively high poverty risk, both compared to the native-born young population, and to all non-EU born migrants (Table 23). They have a high probability to live in households with low work intensity (26%). Interestingly, non-EU born migrants as a whole are more likely to suffer from severe material deprivation than the native-born population, but this relative disadvantage does not hold among young people aged 18 to 29.

Table 23: Indicators of social exclusion among young migrants and the total population in the UK, 2010

	Young migrants (aged 18-29)			Total population		
	EU- born	Non-EU- born	Native- born	EU- born	Non-EU- born	Native- born
At-risk-of-poverty rate	16.7	32.5	15.2	11.0	27.8	16.2
Severe deprivation rate	7.2	6.6	6.0	3.1	9.5	4.5
Low work intensity rate	11.0	25.7	10.6	5.8	20.5	12.7

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010 and Eurostat LFS 2010

The employment rate of the non-EU born population aged 25-29 is below those who are native-born with the same age (65% vs 79%) (Table 24).

Young EU-migrants have an employment rate (83%) surpassing that of the native-born (79%).

Young migrants outside the EU are more likely to have upper secondary or tertiary education than the native-born in the UK. 36% has completed tertiary education, compared to the ratio of 29% among native-born young people aged 18-29 (Table 25). The UK's situation is special in this respect, expressing an inflow and presence of highly educated young people from outside the EU area.

Interestingly, young EU migrants show a relative disadvantage in terms of educational attainment: they are more likely to have low educational attainment and less likely to have high one.

Table 24: Socio-economic characteristics of young migrants and the total population in the UK, 2010

	Young migrants (aged 18-29)			Total population		
	EU-born	Non- EU-born	Native- born	EU-born	Non- EU-born	Native- born
Employment						
Employment rate*	83.3	64.6	79.2	74.6	62.5	70.1
Education						
High educational attainment	74.3	91.7	91.4	71.7	73.9	75.7
Low educational attainment	25.7	8.3	8.6	28.3	26.2	24.3
Tenure status						
Owner	12.6	23.6	62.9	48.0	49.6	72.9
Tenant or subtenant paying rent	76.4	56.8	17.9	38.3	28.0	9.2
Accommodation is rented at a reduced rate or provided free	11.1	19.6	19.2	13.7	22.4	17.9

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010 and Eurostat LFS 2010 (in case of employment rate)

Notes: *Age groups differ for this indicator. Young migrants: 25-29 yrs; Total population: 15-64 yrs

Young migrants, including both EU-born and non-EU-born, are over twice as likely to be married than native-born young people (Table 25). They are more likely to live in large households with more than two adults and dependent children.

Young EU migrants have a particularly high prevalence of living in households with five or more members (36%).

Close to 10% of young native-born people live in common household with people with a migration background, most commonly with people outside the EU. Some of them still live with their parents.

Young migrants tend to live with other migrants. 65% of young non-EU migrants live in households where there are three or more non-EU migrants.

Table 25: Demographic characteristics of the population aged 18-29 in the UK by country of birth, %

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born
Gender			
Men	46.3	52.0	50.1
Women	53.7	48.0	49.9
Educational attainment			
Primary	25.7	8.3	8.6
Secondary	49.2	56.2	62.5
Tertiary	25.1	35.6	28.9
Marital status			
Never married	71.8	75.8	87.2
Married	26.2	23.2	12.1
Other	2.0	1.0	0.7
Household type			
One person household	5.8	10.1	5.1
2 adults with no dependent children	23.8	13.2	21.5
Other households without dependent children	12.1	22.9	22.9
Single parent household with dependent children	9.9	6.7	7.6
2 adults with one or two dependent children	14.1	14.0	18.4
2 adults with three or more dependent children	3.4	6.1	4.9
Other households with dependent children	30.9	27.0	19.7
Household size			
1 person	5.8	10.0	5.1
2 persons	25.9	15.2	25.4
3 persons	16.9	22.8	25.9
4 persons	15.8	29.1	25.0
5 or more persons	35.6	22.8	18.6
Household composition: number of migrants in the household			
1 EU	19.6		1.3
2 EU	23.5		0.4
3+ EU	41.2		0.0
1 non-EU		23.2	4.2
2 non-EU		9.6	2.9
3+ non-EU		64.9	0.8
2 (1 EU and 1 non-EU)	2.9	0.7	0.0
3+ (both EU and non-EU)	12.9	1.6	0.0
No migrant household member	0.0	0.0	90.4

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010 and Eurostat LFS 2010

The UK's relative success in migrant students' educational performance

The knowledge and skills acquired during compulsory education have been shown to be strong predictors of future educational attainment and success in the labour market (OECD, 2010). How does the performance of students with an immigrant background compare across countries and to that of "native" students within the same country?

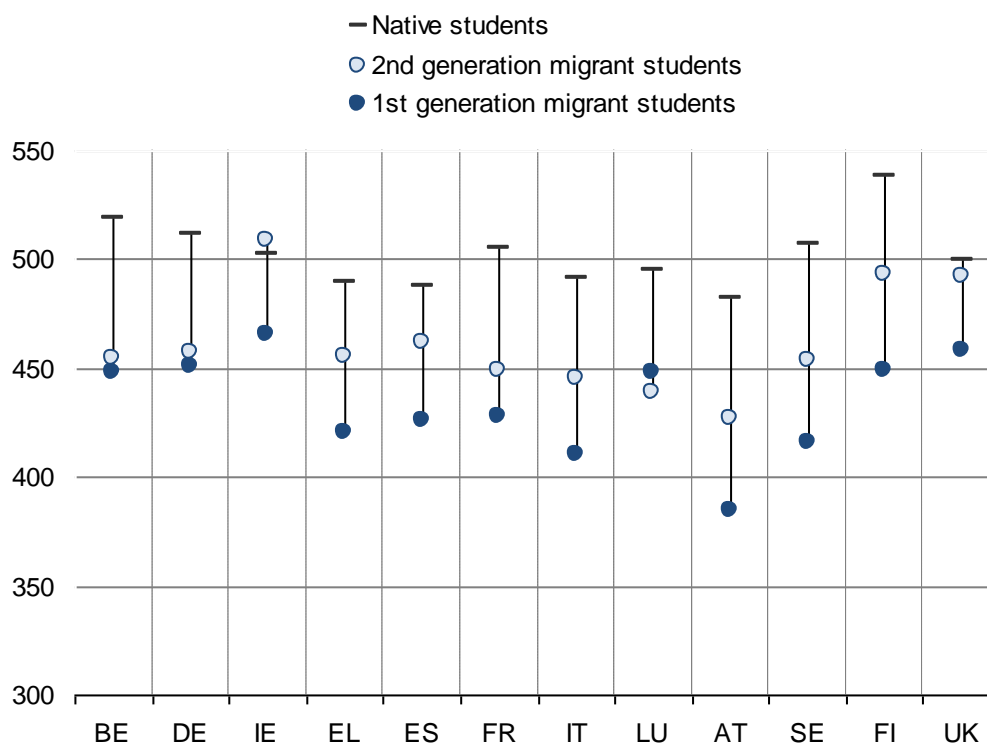
The results presented here are drawn from the 2009 PISA study, which had a specific focus on reading. Moreover, in PISA it is also possible to explore differences in performance between first and second generation migrant students.

Box 4: Definition of migrants in PISA

- Native students: students without an immigrant background who were born in the country where they were assessed by PISA or who had at least one parent born in the country;
- Second-generation migrant students: students who were born in the country of assessment but whose parents are foreign-born;
- First-generation migrant students: foreign-born students whose parents are also foreign-born.

In PISA, students' reading performance is measured on a reading scale that provides an overall picture of students' accumulated reading skills, knowledge and understanding at age 15. Results for this overall reading performance measure are presented below showing the average level of reading performance in each country.

Figure 3: Reading performance of students by migrant status (mean score points), 2009



Source: OECD PISA 2009

Notes: The overall reading scale is based on a mean for OECD countries set at 500 in PISA 2000, with a standard deviation of 100.

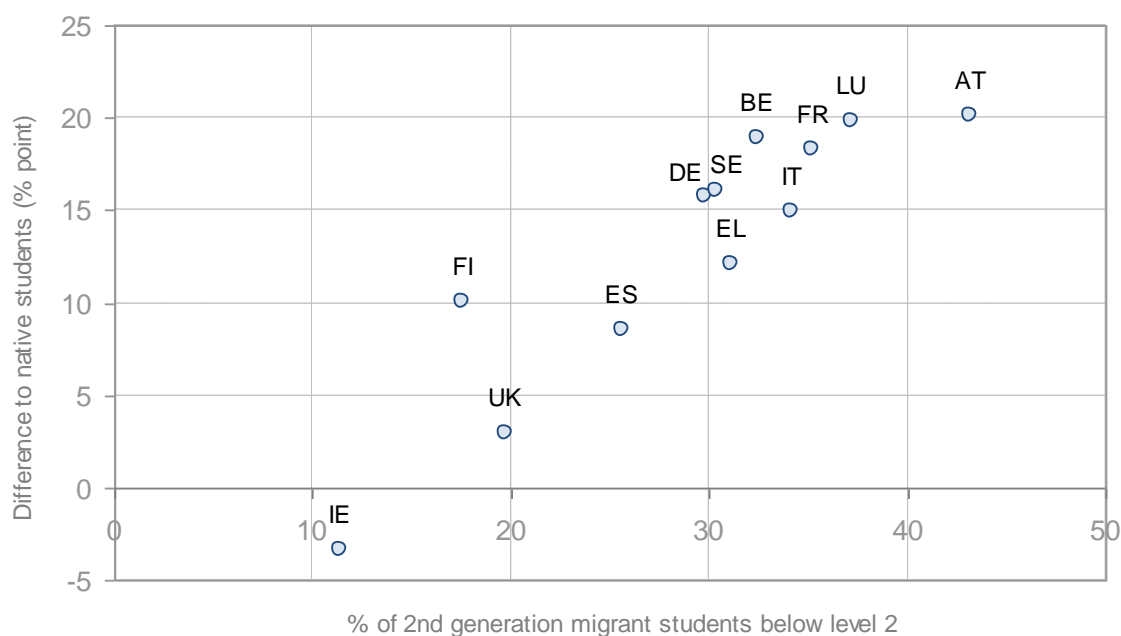
Migrant students tend to lag behind native students in reading performance in all the selected countries (with the exception of second generation migrant students in Ireland): on average, they score around 45 points less than native students. While the difference in Italy, Austria, Belgium and Sweden is considerable, the performance gap between native and migrant students is relatively narrow in Ireland and the United Kingdom particularly in the case of second generation migrant student whose average reading score is very close to that of native students. Second generation migrant students perform better than their first generation peers in all countries except for Luxembourg where the opposite is the case (although the difference is only 9 score points). The gap between the two groups is also relatively small in Germany and Belgium (7 and 6 score points respectively). First generation migrant students tend to perform particularly poorly in Austria, Italy, Sweden, Greece, Spain and France.

The share of migrants among the surveyed student population does not seem to have any effect on performance results. For instance, Austria, Belgium and Germany all have a similarly large share of migrant students (between 15 and 18%), but the scores of migrant students are significantly higher in Germany than in Austria and the performance gap compared to native students is lower than both in Austria and Belgium.

While second generation migrant students tend to do better than their first generation counterparts in the overall majority of countries, they still lag behind native students and not only in terms of reading scores. They are also more likely than natives to be among the poorly performing students. The chart below shows the percentage of second generation migrant students who do not reach Level 2 (the baseline level) as well as their relative disadvantage to native students.²

² There are seven reading proficiency levels in PISA, based on the difficulty of tasks: Level 1b is the lowest, followed by Level 1a, Level 2 and so on up until Level 6, which represents very high levels of reading proficiency. Level 2 is a kind of baseline level at which students begin to demonstrate the reading literacy competencies that will enable them to participate effectively and productively in life.

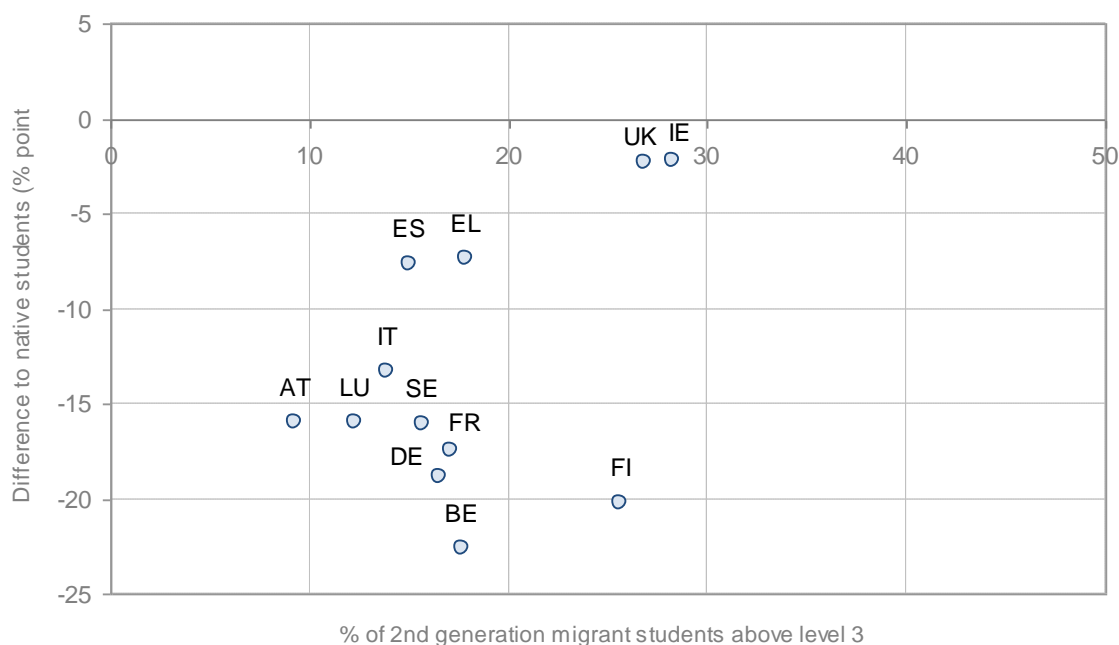
Figure 4: Second generation migrant students below reading proficiency level 2, 2009



Source: OECD PISA 2009

While on average 27% of second generation migrant students do not reach Level 2 in reading proficiency, it is true only for 17% of native students. The percentage of these migrant students below Level 2 is higher than that of students without immigrant background in all our countries with the exception of Ireland (the only country where it is more of the native students who have below Level 2 reading scores).

Figure 5: Second generation migrant students above reading proficiency level 3, 2009



Source: OECD PISA 2009

Conclusions

This research note examines the situation of the migrant population in terms of their risk of poverty and social exclusion, as well as their wealth, and compares these with those of the non-migrant majority population. The focus, in particular, is on young people with migrant parents (in terms of their country of birth) – i.e. on second generation young migrants and specifically on those with parents born outside the EU.

About 1.8 million young non-EU-born migrants and about 300 young EU-born migrants are at risk of poverty or social exclusion. Altogether, 12 million foreign-born people are at risk of poverty or social exclusion, making up about 11% of the total number of 111 million at the EU level. About one out of three non-EU born young migrants live in a household at risk of poverty.

Our analysis of the wealth of the migrant population focussed on three countries, including Germany, Italy and Luxembourg. In Germany, young migrants have about the same level of total assets than natives, but about 1.5 as many debts. In Italy, both the total assets and the total debt of young migrants remain much below that of the young native population. In Luxembourg, EU-born young migrants have about half as many total assets and less than half as many total debts than natives. Young non-EU migrants have only less than a quarter of the total assets of young natives, but they seem to keep debts to a minimum in Luxembourg.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of non-EU-born is likely to be over 40% in Belgium and France and reaches 30% in Luxembourg, Sweden, Austria, Greece, the United Kingdom and Spain. Cross-country differences of severe material deprivation are much greater than shown for the risk of poverty. While in some countries, there is no robust evidence for the occurrence of severe material deprivation among young migrants, in Greece about one in three young migrants are affected.

In our analysis of the risk of social exclusion and poverty we focussed on Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom.

In Belgium, young migrants born outside the EU face an alarmingly high poverty risk (49%). They are strongly affected by severe material deprivation (28%). Young no-EU born migrants (aged 25-29) born outside the EU have a significantly lower employment rate than those born in the country. They tend to have a lower level of educational attainment, although a relatively high share is in education (12%), surpassing the similar ratio of native-born aged 25-29 (2%). Migrants are particularly vulnerable to being among the working poor in Belgium, since they tend to combine various adverse characteristics, such as working in low-skilled jobs with low rates of pay and living in single-earner households (Van Gyes 2010).

There is a stark contrast between those third country nationals who migrate on the basis of a work permit and those who settle down permanently, and the inactivity rate is much higher among the latter group (Mussche, Corluy and Marx 2010). Whereas third-country work permit migrants and third-country posted workers are predominantly highly skilled and working in highly skilled jobs, third-country settlers work in sectors that tend to require less skills at large. They found evidence of overqualification as well.

Belgium has no mandatory integration measures for migrant workers (Mussche, Corluy and Marx 2010). The different communities in Belgium (French-speaking Community, Flemish Community and German-speaking Community) are responsible for policies regarding the integration of immigrants.

In Germany, the estimated at-risk-of-poverty rate of foreign-born young migrants ranges between 22% and 36% with a 95% confidence. Their relative disadvantage is particularly strong in case of severe material deprivation, with a rate of 13%, which is over twice as high as for native-born young people (5%) or the migrant population as a whole (6%).

The German integration policy involves a number of Ministries, but it is coordinated by the Federal office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), a division between the Federal Ministry of Interior (BMI) (Collett 2011). In addition, there are a number of policies on the level of regions (Länder). The budget for BAMF integration spending has been shielded from cuts.

Young migrants are more likely to have primary education (31%) and tertiary education (21%) than the native-born cohort group.

Foreign-born young people are more likely to be married (36% vs 12%) and less likely to live alone. Over 4% of the young native-born population lives in the same household with at least one foreign-born people. Over half of foreign-born young people tends to live together with other foreign born migrants.

Mixed marriages are not so common in Germany, as shown by data from the 2011 micro census. Migrants tend to marry migrants: most of them are married either to a German with a migrant background (35%) or to a foreign citizen (40%). Only 20% has a spouse without a migrant background. The same pattern holds for first generation migrants, of whom only 19% lives in mixed marriage. Second generation migrants are more likely to live in mixed marriage: 29% is married to a German citizen without a migrant background.

The United Kingdom was strongly affected by the economic recession. Youth unemployment reached 22% in 2011. Non-EU born young migrants face a relatively high poverty risk, both compared to the native-born young population, and to the whole of non-EU born migrants. They have a high probability to live in households with low work intensity (26%), and have a lower employment rate. On the other hand,

young non-EU migrants are more likely to high education than natives (36% vs 29%). Young migrants are over twice as likely to be married than natives.

The UK education appears to perform well in terms of integrating migrant students. The performance gap between native and migrant students is relatively narrow, particularly in the case of second generation migrant student whose average reading score is very close to that of native students.

The UK The government implemented severe cuts in public spending. As a result, several core integration programs, community cohesion programs were terminated. Local governments and NGOs were pushed to find alternative sources of funding under the flagship of "Big society", which calls for greater community activism. The impact this laissez faire concept and the related changes are yet to be assessed.

Annex

Table A1: Number of observations for the young population, aged 18-29, by country of birth, 2010

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	Total	Missing
BE	123	155	1,723	2,001	56
BG	1	3	2,246	2,250	6
CZ	31	26	2,895	2,952	0
DK	25	73	1,360	1,458	0
DE	0	181	2,801	2,982	37
IE	168	86	1,073	1,327	0
EE	0	50	2,435	2,485	0
EL	45	219	2,015	2,279	20
ES	98	442	4,377	4,917	162
FR	37	140	3,475	3,652	0
IT	109	270	5,483	5,862	130
CY	119	203	1,667	1,989	0
LV	0	38	2,270	2,308	0
LT	3	13	1,813	1,829	0
LU	600	163	1,141	1,904	0
HU	18	3	3,727	3,748	0
MT	0	56	1,614	1,670	0
NL	33	93	2,397	2,523	31
AT	108	180	1,541	1,829	2
PL	3	4	5,322	5,329	422
PT	36	67	1,568	1,671	15
RO	1	1	2,381	2,383	15
SI	0	215	5,338	5,553	8
SK	16	2	3,574	3,592	0
FI	50	103	3,362	3,515	0
SE	32	228	2,195	2,455	29
UK	64	145	1,859	2,068	80
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,720</i>	<i>3,159</i>	<i>71,658</i>	<i>76,537</i>	<i>1,013</i>

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Table A2: Size of the young population, aged 18-29, and their share within the total population by country of birth, 2010

	Population size			Share within the total population		
	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born
BE	93,913	129,630	1,302,460	14.2	15.4	14.4
DE	:	746,486	10,700,000	:	11.1	14.5
IE	78,626	37,961	554,074	17.5	14.8	14.7
EL	27,680	155,905	1,405,532	14.1	17.0	14.4
ES	142,075	616,732	5,680,455	12.2	20.8	13.9
FR	97,301	427,548	8,842,682	5.3	10.2	16.2
IT	190,329	587,499	6,847,421	16.7	20.4	12.3
CY	11,860	18,629	126,536	23.4	29.1	18.5
LU	21,639	7,187	41,309	13.3	14.9	14.9
AT	82,658	168,703	1,075,057	16.3	17.4	15.8
FI	15,811	32,093	724,390	26.5	23.7	14.3
SE	19,367	118,126	1,214,505	5.4	16.7	14.8
UK	369,431	815,549	7,946,553	17.2	15.8	14.9
EU27	1,272,652	4,291,484	67,300,000	12.9	14.6	15.0

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes:

Observations below 20 have been omitted

Italics: Low number of observations (20-49)

: Not available

Table A3: At-risk-of-poverty rate of persons aged 18-29 by country of birth (%), 2010 (2009 income year)

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	Total population
BE	23.0	48.5	9.4	14.5
DE	:	29.1	17.9	15.7
IE	14.6	34.0	14.6	16.1
EL	36.2	35.8	18.4	20.1
ES	19.2	32.0	18.8	20.7
FR	1.5	43.4	17.6	13.2
IT	27.8	24.4	20.1	18.2
CY	18.8	37.1	6.8	15.8
LU	14.1	38.5	11.6	14.5
AT	20.1	36.2	8.7	12.1
FI	26.5	42.5	20.3	13.1
SE	39.1	36.7	22.9	12.9
UK	16.7	32.5	15.2	17.1

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes:

Observations below 20 have been omitted

Italics: Low number of observations (20-49)

: Not available

Table A4: Severe material deprivation rate of persons aged 18-29 by country of birth (%), 2010

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	Total population
BE	7.9	28.1	4.4	5.8
DE	:	12.7	5.4	4.6
IE	5.8	7.8	8.4	7.5
EL	43.8	32.1	11.8	11.6
ES	1.9	17.5	3.4	4.0
FR	0.0	21.7	6.1	5.8
IT	4.6	9.9	7.5	6.9
CY	21.3	19.9	10.5	9.8
LU	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5
AT	7.1	20.0	2.7	4.3
FI	8.6	4.7	3.5	2.8
SE	6.0	8.8	1.4	1.3
UK	7.2	6.6	6.0	4.9

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes:

Observations below 20 have been omitted

Italics: Low number of observations (20-49)

: Not available

Table A5: Proportion of the population aged 18-29 living in households with low work intensity, by country of birth (%), 2010

	EU-born	Non-EU-born	Native-born	Total
BE	10.0	24.7	8.2	12.6
DE	:	19.5	11.4	11.1
IE	15.3	23.6	22.9	22.9
EL	6.7	13.9	8.3	7.5
ES	9.0	11.5	9.5	9.8
FR	0.0	26.6	8.3	9.8
IT	12.0	5.1	11.9	10.2
CY	2.2	6.7	3.1	4.6
LU	1.6	4.6	4.8	5.5
AT	1.4	11.7	6.8	7.7
FI	12.8	34.8	9.1	9.1
SE	7.3	20.7	7.1	5.9
UK	11.0	25.7	10.6	13.1

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes:

Observations below 20 have been omitted

Italics: Low number of observations (20-49)

: Not available

Table A6: Educational attainment of persons aged 18-29 by country of birth (%), 2010

	EU-born			Non-EU-born			Native-born		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
BE	18.5	48.2	33.3	44.5	36.5	19.0	19.6	50.7	29.7
DE	:	:	:	30.9	47.2	21.9	20.2	61.7	18.1
IE	8.5	52.8	38.7	4.2	60.0	35.8	15.4	53.3	31.4
EL	8.2	83.5	8.4	38.9	49.2	11.9	8.9	63.9	27.2
ES	32.4	51.3	16.3	44.1	37.9	18.0	34.6	35.5	29.9
FR	21.5	48.3	30.2	31.9	39.6	28.5	15.5	53.3	31.2
IT	32.1	60.0	7.9	51.1	45.7	3.2	27.4	57.8	14.8
CY	24.7	47.9	27.4	28.6	43.4	28.0	10.0	55.0	35.0
LU	40.2	32.8	27.1	38.9	41.1	20.0	32.2	49.3	18.6
AT	17.0	54.9	28.2	41.8	50.4	7.7	15.0	71.8	13.2
FI	0.0	67.5	32.5	0.0	61.4	38.6	20.0	62.1	17.9
SE	11.9	39.9	48.3	22.5	46.3	31.1	8.3	63.8	27.9
UK	25.7	49.2	25.1	8.3	56.2	35.6	8.6	62.5	28.9

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes:

Observations below 20 have been omitted

Italics: Low number of observations (20-49)

Primary: pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education

Secondary: (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education

Tertiary: tertiary education

Table A7: At-risk-of-poverty rate of persons aged 18-29 by country of birth and educational attainment (%), 2010 (2009 income year)

	EU-born			Non-EU-born			Native-born		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
BE	43,3	12,5	25,1	58,0	44,2	33,7	20,6	8,3	3,5
DE	:	:	:	53,0	17,5	20,2	22,9	18,3	11,0
IE		12.6	13.4		45.6	14.0	15.2	18.9	7.3
EL		34,1		39,9	40,9		29,0	21,9	6,5
ES	24,4	19,4		38,5	26,1	23,3	25,8	18,3	11,0
FR				42,7	40,3	47,9	27,3	18,0	13,2
IT	34,4	22,8		27,6	22,4		33,7	16,2	10,3
CY	19.4	24.0	9.1	47.5	46.6	13.9	11.5	6.9	5.4
LU	25,8	8,9	2,5	53,6	35,2	14,3	17,1	11,2	2,9
AT		30,6		41,7	32,0		12,7	7,7	9,4
FI		26.1			53.3		23.1	22.8	8.6
SE				40,2	38,8	28,0	37,2	20,6	23,7
UK		13,9			30,2	21,9	23,6	17,2	6,2

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes:

Observations below 20 have been omitted

Italics: Low number of observations (20-49)

Table A8: Population aged 18-29 by country of birth and work intensity of the household (%), 2010

	EU-born			Non-EU-born			Native-born		
	0.01-0.49	0.50-0.80	0.81-1.00	0.01-0.49	0.50-0.80	0.81-1.00	0.01-0.49	0.50-0.80	0.81-1.00
BE	38.1	30.9	31.0	58.0	32.1	9.8	30.7	38.4	30.9
DE				37.5	41.1	21.1	31.0	35.1	33.9
IE	40.0	30.9	29.1	57.2	27.9	14.9	50.0	33.2	16.8
EL	48.2	35.4	16.4	29.9	53.6	16.6	37.0	43.9	19.1
ES	34.8	35.0	30.3	35.6	41.9	22.5	35.2	43.1	21.7
FR	26.0	33.0	41.0	55.9	27.9	16.3	29.4	35.8	34.8
IT	32.7	22.2	45.1	25.0	47.3	27.7	42.5	40.8	16.7
CY	22.6	38.9	38.6	32.2	33.8	34.0	24.1	50.5	25.4
LU	12.1	40.4	47.5	37.5	42.9	19.6	35.5	40.3	24.2
AT	20.7	34.4	44.9	42.4	42.7	14.9	24.9	36.8	38.3
FI	32.8	38.3	28.9	54.4	34.2	11.4	33.3	37.9	28.8
SE	37.2	29.6	33.2	52.5	30.7	16.8	28.6	35.7	35.7
UK	24.7	28.2	47.1	34.4	43.8	21.8	25.3	26.4	48.3

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes:

Observations below 20 have been omitted

Italics: Low number of observations (20-49)

Table A9: At-risk-of-poverty rate of persons aged 18-29 by country of birth and work intensity of the household (%), 2010 (2009 income year)

	EU-born			Non-EU-born			Native-born		
	0.01-0.49	0.50-0.80	0.81-1.00	0.01-0.49	0.50-0.80	0.81-1.00	0.01-0.49	0.50-0.80	0.81-1.00
BE	49.1	13.0	0.0	67.4	29.2		23.6	4.5	1.1
DE				50.1	18.5	12.6	42.2	8.7	5.3
IE	32.8	4.9	0.5	55.1	8.8		23.3	5.1	6.0
EL				75.5	19.0	18.2	32.4	12.2	5.4
ES	34.9	21.5	0.0	54.3	29.0		36.0	10.8	6.6
FR				61.5	34.7		44.4	10.0	2.6
IT	64.2	14.2	8.2	58.4	15.1	9.6	35.9	9.8	5.2
CY	42.0	22.9	1.1	68.8	11.5	32.5	19.0	4.0	0.8
LU	32.3	14.6	8.9	48.3	42.6	10.7	18.1	8.0	8.1
AT		12.9	6.4	66.7	18.7	0.0	27.7	3.0	1.6
FI		14.0		68.7	15.1		55.2	3.8	1.0
SE				57.5	19.8	12.6	56.1	11.2	10.3
UK			0.0	64.6	4.9	2.8	37.0	8.0	2.3

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes:

Observations below 20 have been omitted

Italics: Low number of observations (20-49)

Table A10: Population aged 18-29 by country of birth and household type (%), 2010

	EU-born			Non-EU-born			Native-born		
	One-person	Without children	With children	One-person	Without children	With children	One-person	Without children	With children
BE	11.5	42.7	45.8	18.1	19.1	62.8	9.6	32.1	58.3
DE	:	:	:	11.1	39.2	49.7	15.9	42.9	41.1
IE	4.8	37.0	58.2	1.4	47.8	50.8	1.7	39.2	59.1
EL	24.8	51.2	24.0	5.7	36.7	57.6	12.4	47.6	40.0
ES	7.0	35.7	57.3	2.8	36.5	60.7	4.3	49.0	46.7
FR	20.4	39.6	40.0	10.6	27.6	61.8	13.8	37.5	48.8
IT	11.3	32.9	55.8	8.9	30.6	60.5	5.6	37.7	56.7
CY	10.1	51.5	38.4	10.0	54.2	35.8	4.6	35.7	59.7
LU	12.3	34.6	53.1	4.5	15.1	80.4	5.2	35.9	58.9
AT	20.4	44.1	35.5	8.2	29.5	62.3	12.4	42.0	45.6
FI	16.6	48.2	35.2	9.2	34.9	56.0	21.6	41.1	37.3
SE	29.9	34.2	35.9	21.9	23.2	54.9	29.5	36.8	33.7
UK	5.8	35.9	58.3	10.0	36.1	53.8	5.1	44.4	50.6

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

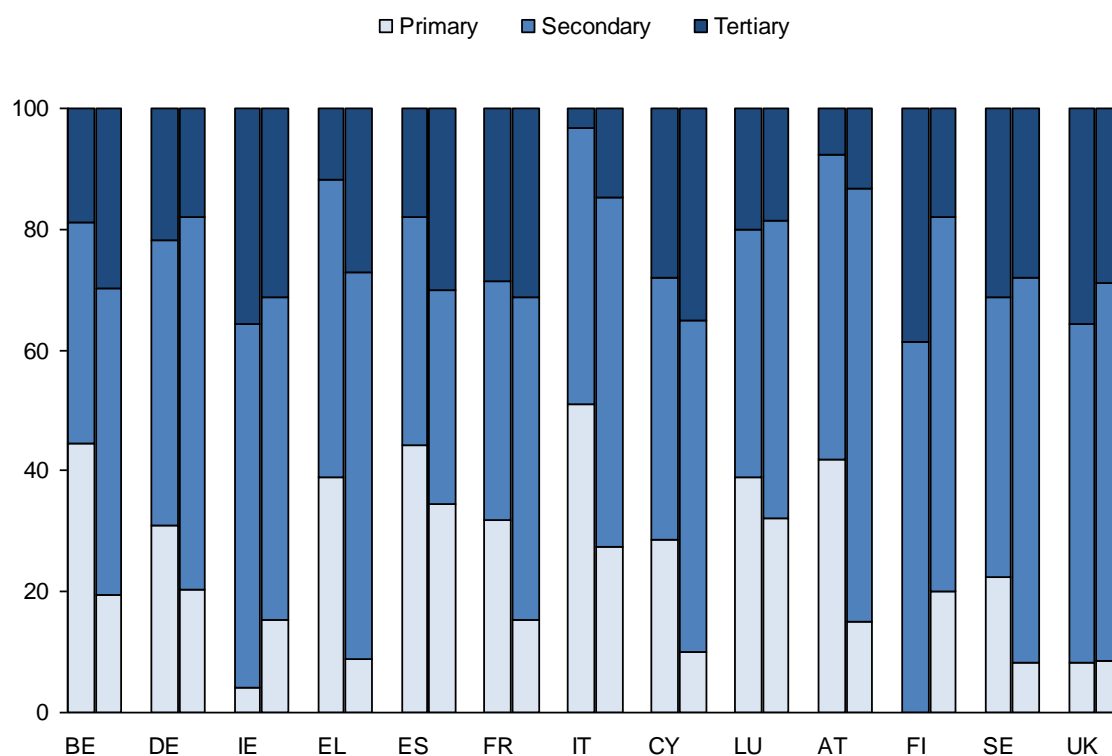
Notes:

Observations below 20 have been omitted

Italics: Low number of observations (20-49)

Figure A1: Educational attainment of persons aged 18-29 by country of birth (%), 2010

% of non-EU-born / native-born



Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: see Figure 1

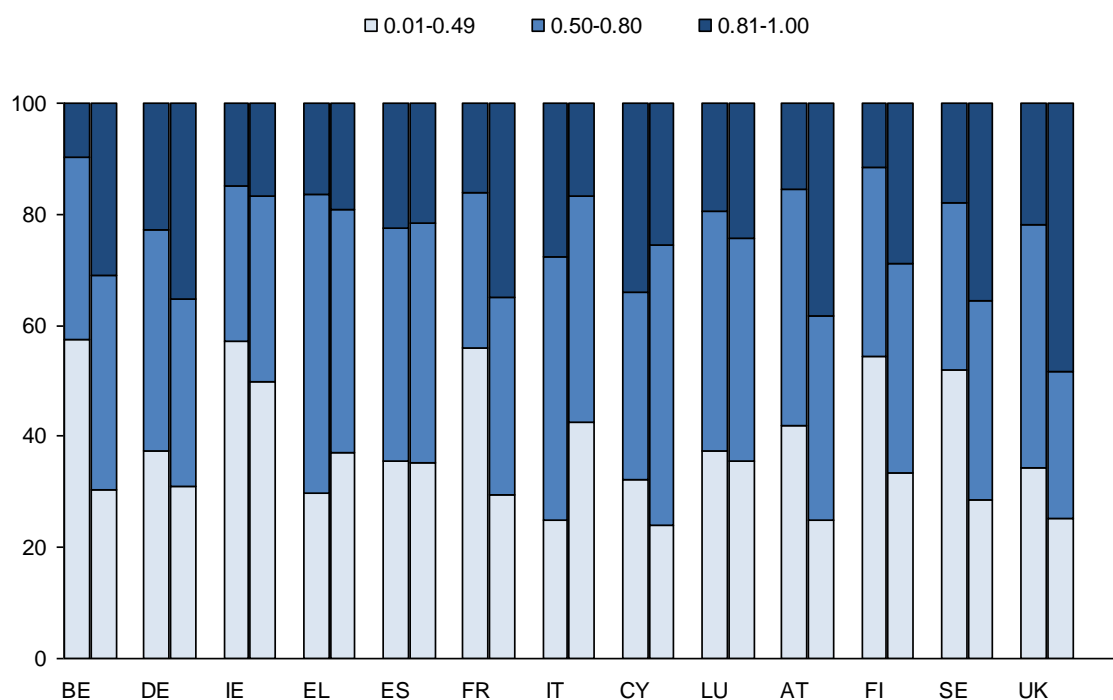
Primary: pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education

Secondary: (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education

Tertiary: tertiary education

Figure A2: Persons aged 18-29 by work intensity of the household in which they live in and by country of birth (%), 2010

% of non-EU-born / native-born

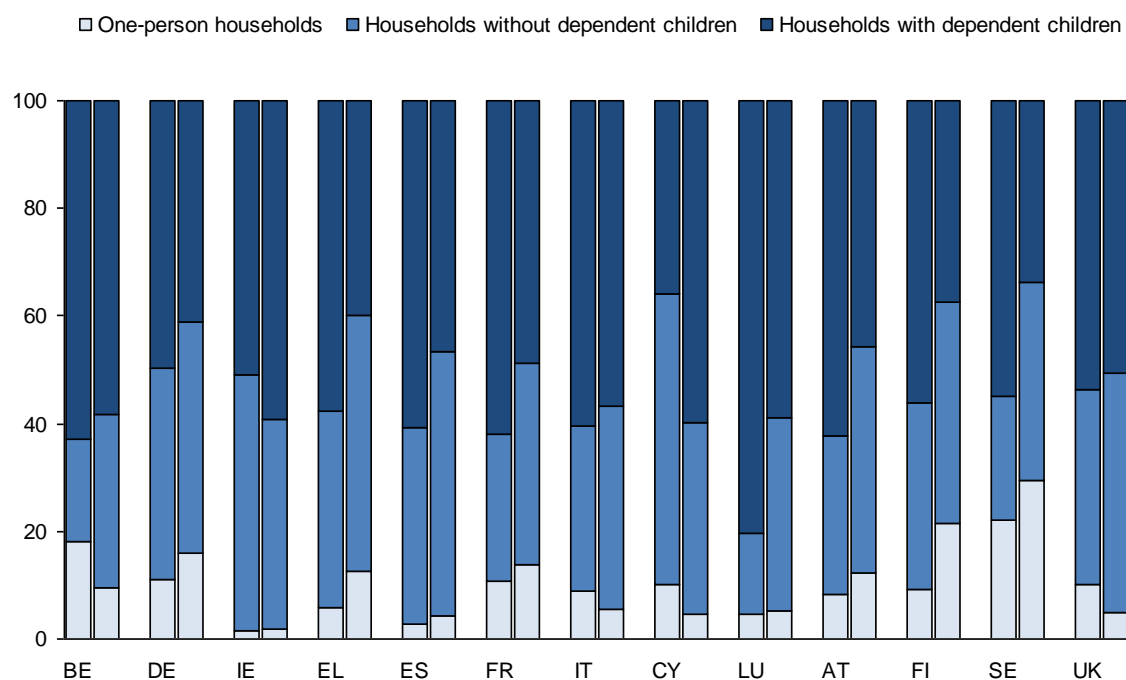


Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: see Figure 1

Figure A3: Population aged 18-29 by country of birth and household type (%), 2010

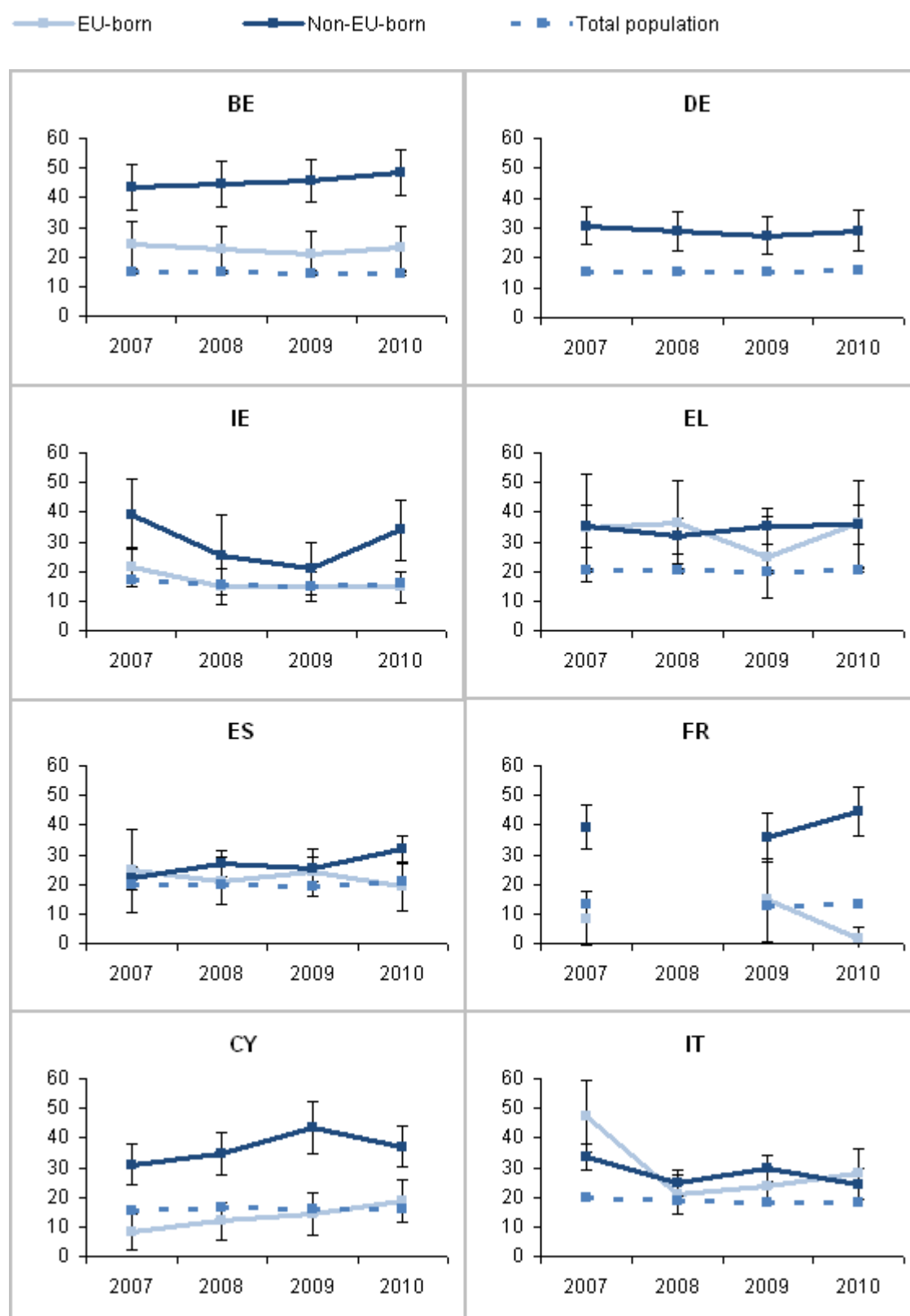
% of Non-EU-born / Native-born

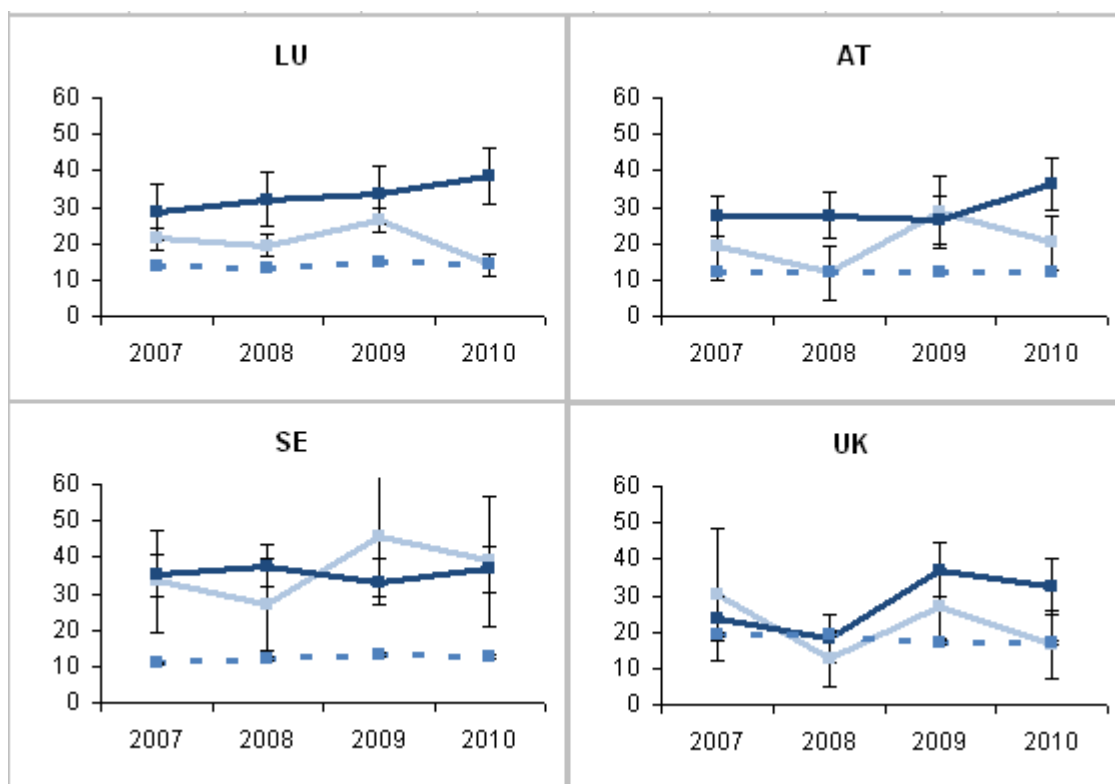


Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: see Figure 1

Figure A4: Trends in at-risk-of-poverty rates among young migrants aged 18-29 (%), 2007-2010

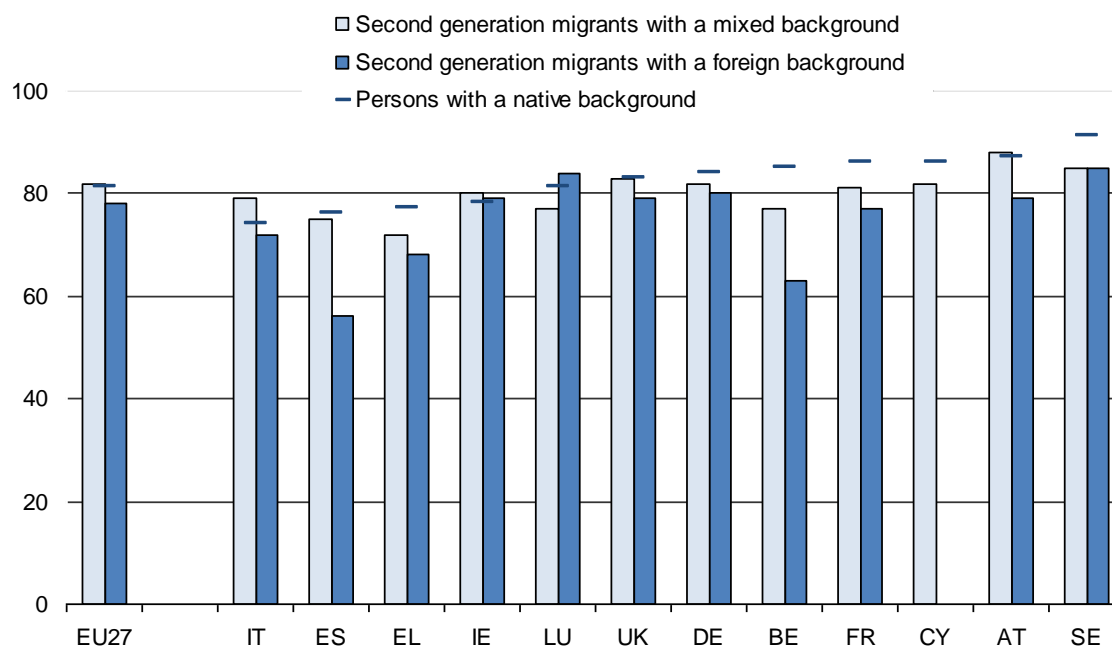




Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2010

Notes: see Figure 1

Figure A5: Employment rate of second generation migrants (%) (aged 25-54), 2008



Source: Eurostat LFS 2008 Ad-hoc module

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