

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE EU MEMBER STATES - 1992

It would seem almost to go without saying that international migration concerns males rather than females, and that the migrant population is younger on average than the non-migrant population. But is it always true? Are there no factors distinguishing different types of migrants?

This Statistics in Focus deals with international migration flows in 1992 for the 15 Member States of the Union, as it is now constituted.

Few Member States possess all the requisite data but all are keen to improve the quality and extend the range, and the improvements in results can be seen year by year.

The principal statistical data on migration collected by Eurostat were recently published in an innovative document entirely devoted to the subject: "Migration statistics 1994". These data have been used to produce this Statistics in Focus.

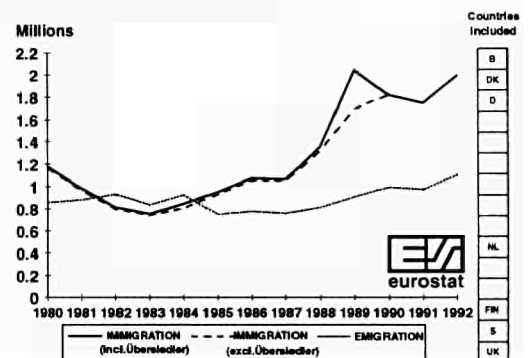
Emigration stable but immigration up rapidly

Emigration from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom as a total has been stable for the ten years to 1992.

Immigration to these countries, regardless of the country of previous residence, increased rapidly especially between 1987 and 1989 (Figure 1).

This increase is mainly due to immigration of persons of German origin coming from Eastern Europe (so-called "Aussiedler") or from East Germany (concerning the period before reunification). Since 1990, the movements of "Übersiedler" - German immigrants going from East Germany to West Germany - (which were considerable in 1989 and 1990) are no longer considered as international migratory flows, but as internal flows (within Germany). Immigration to Germany from Eastern European countries in 1992 remains as substantial as in previous periods.

Figure 1:
International migration 1980-1992 -
Selected EUR 15 countries



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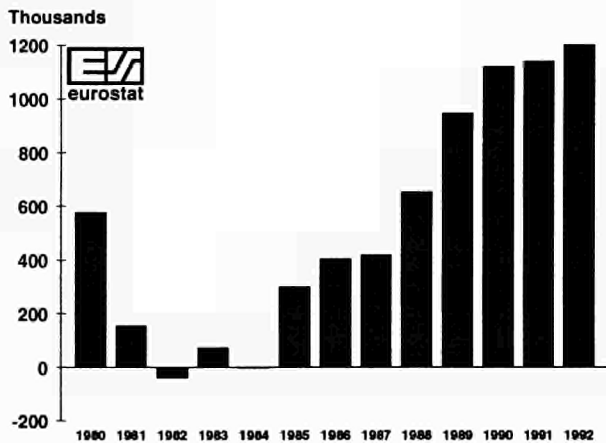
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More immigrants than emigrants in the EU

Figure 2:
Net migration - EUR 15



Net migration in the European Union as a whole (Figure 2) showed an increase in 1992.

Net migration showed a positive balance every year from 1985 to 1992, which was substantial in each year since 1989. In 1992 the increase was around 1.2 million.

This positive balance shows the attraction of the Union. However, it can also indicate better data collection, and be the reflect of the efforts made to measure more accurately the migration to and within the Union. It appears, in fact, to be easier to count arrivals than departures.

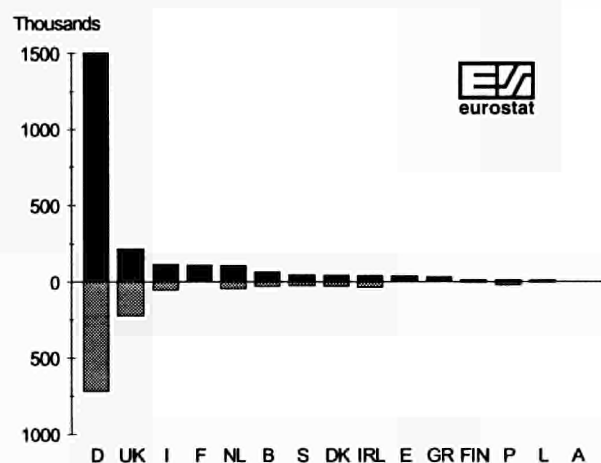
Different countries obtain their migration balance in different ways. Some take the difference between immigration and emigration, others the difference between total population 1 January and 31 December of the same year, minus the difference between births and deaths; yet others estimate the balance after a sample survey or use net migration assumptions of latest national population projections.

Thus, although a migration balance has been calculated for each Member State, the data should not be used as an estimate of migration into or out of any particular country, as the data do not necessarily come from the same source.

Germany: more than 1.5 million immigrants in 1992

In absolute figures Germany was the country with the highest immigration and emigration flows in 1992 (Figure 3). More than 1.5 million immigrants were counted in the year, and more than 720 000 emigrants: a net increase of more than 800 000 attributable to migration. Its geographical position - on the boundary between western and eastern Europe - played an important role. Germany was an "interesting" destination for (620 000) eastern and central European migrants, especially those of German descent who enjoy special rights of access. Due to the high absolute figures, the pattern of German migration overshadows that of the other Member States.

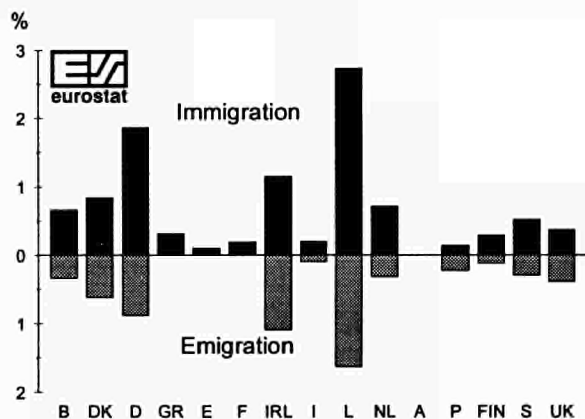
Figure 3:
Immigration and emigration in 1992 - EUR 15



Immigration: no data for Austria
Emigration: no data for Greece, Spain, France and Austria

Different definitions and their effects

Figure 4:
Migration as a percentage of total population per country in 1992 - EUR 15



Immigration: no data for Austria

Emigration: no data for Greece, Spain, France and Austria

Apart from Luxembourg, Germany and Ireland are the countries where migratory flows are highest vis-à-vis the resident population.

But differences of definition also produce differences in the statistics supplied by individual Member States, differences which are difficult to measure.

For example, in Germany and Ireland any arrival on its territory, regardless of the length of stay envisaged, counts as immigration. In Luxembourg the minimum stay is three months; in Sweden and the United Kingdom it is twelve months. This means that the countries with the shortest minimum period of residence have the most substantial migratory flows.

Immigration up steeply in five countries

Immigration regardless of origin rose steeply between 1991 and 1992 in five countries: Germany, Greece, Spain, France and Ireland.

In Member States where data on both immigration and emigration are available, the level of emigration seems directly dependent on the level of immigration. No country appears to have a strong migratory flow in one direction only.

Slight variations in flow, regardless of direction, were observed in Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg between 1991 and 1992.

In the Netherlands and the United Kingdom the flows were less in 1992 than in 1991, with a substantial drop in the numbers of both immigrants and emigrants.

New regularisation laws affecting migration statistics were passed in Spain in 1989 and Italy in 1990. The effect is that people who might have been in the country for a long time became immigrants in the statistics although they did not move physically, but merely changed status from illegal to legal. For Italy, the effect of this was felt in 1990 and resulted in an apparent fall in immigration statistics between 1990 and 1991. For example, there were almost 30 000 fewer Moroccan immigrants to Italy in 1991 than in 1990, and 15 000 fewer Tunisians. This very probably reflects the new legitimised status of people in these two countries.

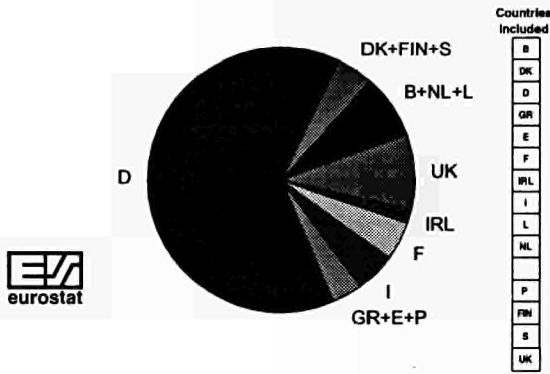
Table 1:
Immigration and emigration between 1991 and 1992 - EUR 15 (thousands)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	
Immigration																
1991	67.5	43.6	1182.9	24.3	24.3	102.1	33.3	126.9	10.9	120.2	:	:	19.0	49.7	267.0	
1992	66.8	43.4	1502.2	32.1	38.9	110.7	40.8	113.9	10.7	107.6	:	13.7	14.6	45.3	216.0	
Increase in %	-1.1	-0.5	27.0	32.2	60.0	8.4	22.5	-10.2	-1.9	-10.5	:	:	-23.4	-8.8	-19.1	
Emigration																
1991	33.8	32.6	582.2	:	:	:	:	57.7	6.7	57.3	:	:	6.0	24.7	239.0	
1992	33.7	31.9	720.1	:	:	:	38.9	57.0	6.4	48.6	:	22.3	6.1	25.7	227.0	
Increase in %	-0.3	-2.1	23.7	:	:	:	:	-1.2	-3.9	-15.2	:	:	1.9	4.0	-5.0	

France: Data do not include French nationals

Two-thirds of the immigrants choose Germany as destination country

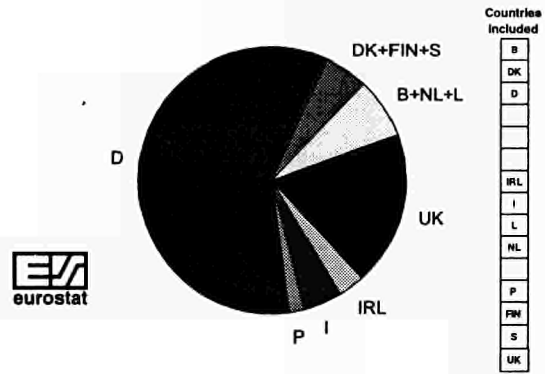
Figure 5:
Share of immigration in 1992 -
Selected EUR 15 countries



In 1992 two-thirds of the immigrants to all EU countries (excluding Austria) went to Germany, 9% to the United Kingdom, 8% to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, 5% to Italy and 5% to France (French nationals returning to France not included) (Figure 5). Immigration from both other EU countries and non-EU countries is included in these statistics.

60% of all emigrants leave from Germany

Figure 6:
Share of emigration in 1992 -
Selected EUR 15 countries



More than 60% of the emigrants from eleven Member States of the European Union (excluding Greece, France, Ireland and Austria, which provide few, if any, data on departures) departed from Germany, and a fifth from the United Kingdom (Figure 6).

It should be noted that these emigration percentages should not be compared to those for immigration: each figure includes different countries, and above all, the definition of an immigrant is not necessarily the mirror-image of that of an emigrant.

Immigrants not necessarily "foreigners"

Immigrants are not necessarily "foreigners": they can also be nationals returning after some years abroad. Furthermore, emigrants are not only nationals leaving the country for another one: they are also people who immigrated years ago who decide to go elsewhere.

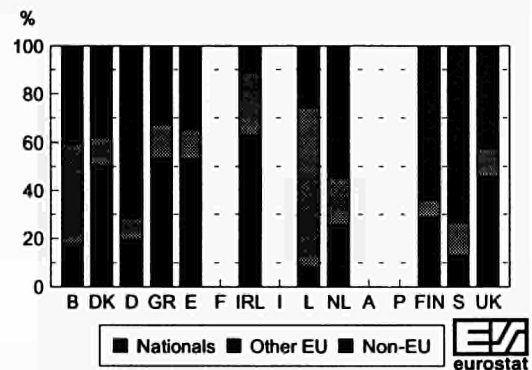
Immigration by citizenship

The information relating to immigration by citizenship of migrants is not available for four countries: France, Italy, Austria and Portugal.

In Denmark, Greece, Spain, Ireland and the United Kingdom, one immigrant in two is a citizen of the country concerned: either returning from abroad, having previously emigrated, or arriving for the first time having been born abroad.

In Belgium and Luxembourg the proportion of nationals among new arrivals is relatively low (less than 20%) but the proportion of immigrants from other Member States of the European Union is high. Four countries, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden are notably differ-

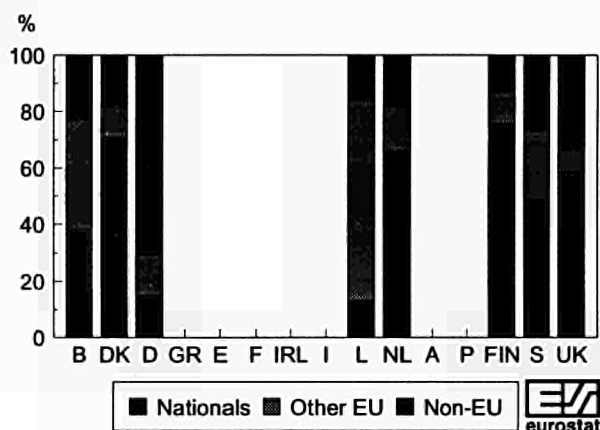
Figure 7:
Immigration by citizenship group in 1992 - EUR 15



ent from the rest in that they have a high proportion of immigrants from outside the Union. In **Germany** they are mainly citizens of the former Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland and Turkey; in **the Netherlands**, the incoming migrants are citizens of Turkey, the former Yugoslavia,

Morocco and Surinam (a former colony of the Netherlands); in **Finland**, they are Russians and Estonians, and in **Sweden**, they are Iraklis, Iranians, Norwegians, former Yugoslavs, Poles but also nationals of two Member States, Finland and Denmark.

Figure 8:
Emigration by citizenship group in 1992 - EUR 15



Emigration by citizenship

Eight of the 15 Member States provide data on emigration by citizenship. For all except Germany, 60-80% of those emigrating are citizens of a Member State of the European Union. In Luxembourg, most who emigrate are EU citizens, but few are Luxembourgers.

More than 70% of emigrants from Germany are non-EU citizens, though most are European (Figure 8).

Immigration and emigration by citizenship

In every Member State, 60-90 out of every 100 persons arriving are European (excluding Sweden, where 47% of the immigrants are Europeans), and 70-95 out of every 100 who leave are Europeans.

No country among those submitting data shows a substantial difference between citizenships arriving and citizenships departing. Migration in the European Union is mainly migration of Europeans.

Table 2:
Migration by citizenship group in 1992 - EUR 15 (thousands)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Immigration															
Nationals	11.7	21.9	290.9	17.2	20.7	:	25.6	:	0.9	27.5	:	:	4.2	5.8	99.0
Other EU	27.9	5.0	133.3	4.4	4.7	24.8	10.6	:	7.1	21.1	:	1.5	1.0	6.1	25.0
Non-EU	27.2	16.5	1078.1	10.5	13.6	85.9	4.6	:	2.8	59.0	:	12.1	9.3	33.4	92.0
Total	66.8	43.4	1502.2	32.1	38.9	110.7	40.8	113.9	10.7	107.6	:	13.7	14.6	45.3	216.0
Emigration															
Nationals	12.8	22.6	105.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.8	32.1	:	21.2	4.6	12.6	133.0
Other EU	13.1	3.4	105.8	:	:	:	:	:	4.6	7.5	:	:	0.7	6.2	17.0
Non-EU	7.8	6.0	509.2	:	:	:	:	:	1.0	9.0	:	:	0.8	7.0	77.0
Total	33.7	31.9	720.1	:	:	:	38.9	57.0	6.4	48.6	:	22.3	6.1	25.7	227.0

France: Data do not include French nationals.

Portugal: For immigration, data do not include nationals; for emigration, non-nationals are partly included.

Migrants are younger than the non-migrant population

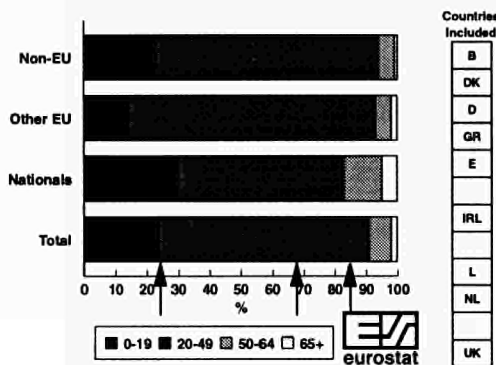
This analysis of migration by age structure refers to EUR 12, not EUR 15.

Immigration and age structure

Immigration in 1992 to Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom consisted mainly of people in the 20-49 age group (ie in economically active ages), especially non-nationals.

Generally, those who settle are younger than the population of the host country: two-thirds of immigrants belong to the 20-49 age group, while the same age group accounts for only 40% of the total population. As might be expected, the 0 to 19 age group migrates with parents (the 20-49 age group).

Figure 9:
Immigration by citizenship and age group in 1992 - Selected EUR 12 countries



The arrows in Figures 9 and 10 give the percentages of the total population of the same age group in these countries on 1 July 1992.

The age structure of migrants varies according to whether they are citizens of the country or not.

Arrivals from elsewhere in the EU, excluding the nationals, are proportionately more numerous among 20-49-year-olds than among those who originate in a country which is not a Member State of the EU. Arrivals aged 50 and over are essentially nationals. It seems that they concern people returning to their country of origin.

Entries to Greece are mainly adults, irrespective of citizenship. 80% are adults of working age without children. Immigration to Ireland shows a similar, though less marked, pattern.

Incoming German citizens (in Germany) tend to be families (adults with children); immigrants from non-EU countries tend to be men of working age with no accompanying children.

Spain has the highest proportion of immigrants aged 50 and over. This applies in particular to EU citizens.

Individuals of working age are most likely to migrate, with the 20-49 age group more predominant among migrants than in the non-migrant population. Although this applies to both emigrants and immigrants, it is particularly the case with immigrants. Young persons who leave a Member State of the EU are less numerous than the young persons arriving in a Member State.

Emigration and age structure

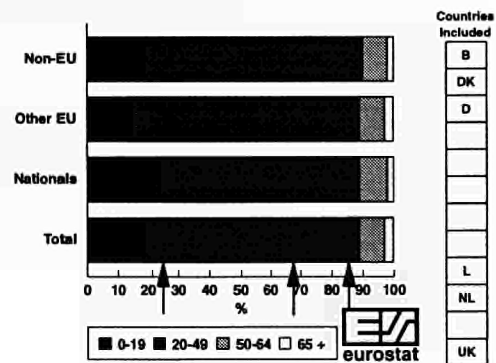
Among the emigrants, young people are less numerous than in the total population, and the 20-49-year-olds are more numerous. This would imply that emigrants have fewer children than the non-migrant population, or that they tend to delay having them.

Conversely, the number of older emigrants is small in comparison with the total resident population of the country they are leaving.

Among the emigrants aged 50-64, the proportion of those not being citizens of a EU Member State is the highest. These are most likely those persons who have worked for some years in a Member State and on reaching the end of their working life return to their native country.

Finally, only 18% of the emigrants from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are under 20 years old, whereas 23% of the total population in the same countries is of that age. Either migrants have lower fertility rates than the resident population or are mainly single people, or both. It is also possible that some migrant families leave their children behind.

Figure 10:
Emigration by citizenship and age group in 1992 - Selected EUR 12 countries



More men than women

In nearly all countries, the majority of immigrants and emigrants are males.

Immigration

In the United Kingdom the pattern is different, with 117 women arriving to settle for each 100 men. In Denmark immigration affects men and women equally, and in Greece variations can be observed according to the citizenship of immigrants: less than 60 women per 100 men for Greek nationals, and 179 per 100 for EU citizens other than Greek.

Emigration

For total emigration, the female proportion is lower than the male proportion. Other patterns emerge in the breakdown by citizenship. The differences between countries, and between different groups of citizenship, are quite significant. Only the Benelux trio have an almost equally distributed emigration pattern as regards citizenship group. Of non-EU citizens leaving Germany, there are only 48 women for every 100 men: this matches the entries of migrants from these same countries to Germany. In the emigration of nationals, Denmark and Finland stand out, with around 110 Danish and Finnish women per 100 men leaving their respective countries.

Table 3:
Female-to-male ratio for migrants by citizenship group in 1992 - EUR 15



	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
	Immigrants														
Nationals	96	105	100	58	91	:	90	:	77	94	:	:	86	92	117
Other EU	94	73	70	179	90	:	78	:	85	74	:	76	67	83	118
Non-EU	83	102	55	121	64	:	92	:	106	87	:	55	100	102	119
Total	90	100	63	87	80	:	87	:	89	86	:	57	93	98	118
	Emigrants														
Nationals	98	110	102	:	:	:	:	:	80	89	:	46	113	96	105
Other EU	98	74	66	:	:	:	:	:	83	83	:	:	68	74	89
Non-EU	88	87	48	:	:	:	:	:	90	84	:	:	82	87	97
Total	96	101	57	:	:	:	88	:	84	87	:	46	102	88	101

Portugal: For immigration, data do not include nationals; for emigration, non-nationals are partly included.

Two ways of measuring migration

As barriers among EU countries gradually fall, it becomes easier for people, in particular EU citizens, to move from one country to another. Two major criteria of migration can be identified: the migrant's citizenship and country of residence.

Figures 11 and 12 show immigration flows using these different criteria. The country distribution is similar but the order (of the countries) is different. Figures 13 and 14 refer to emigration flows in 1992 by citizenship and country of next residence.

Immigration

Thirteen of the fifteen Member States provided statistics on immigrants by citizenship in 1992, and nine on immigrants by country of previous residence.

The aggregated data of these 13 Member States show the following countries of citizenship sorted by volume (in descending order): former Yugoslavia, Germany, Poland, United Kingdom, Romania, Turkey, former USSR, Greece, United States and the Netherlands.

There was little change over 1991: the citizenships most represented in the EU were the same. However, the volume of immigration from former Yugoslavia and Romania has increased substantially.

As to immigration within the Union, the citizenships most involved are Germans, British, Greeks and Dutch.

Figure 12 shows immigration by country of previous residence. Ten Member States were able to provide data: the nine shown, plus Italy which was unable to provide a breakdown by citizenship.

For departures to EU Member States, the available data give the following table of citizenship in descending order: former Yugoslavia, former USSR, Poland, Romania, Turkey, United States.

EU citizens are not the most numerous group of migrants, in fact most of the international migration to and within the Union involve non-EU europeans.

In order to ensure comparability of statistics on immigration by citizenship and immigration by country of last residence, Figures 11 and 12 show data taken from the

same Member States. The migrant populations are thus the same. Nine countries are involved. If the curves were identical we could infer that migration took place in a single step, ie that a person resident in his country of citizenship moved to a second country. This seems to be the case with former Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania and Turkey.

But it does not hold true for EU countries and citizens: here migration takes place in another manner. Many Germans left the former USSR to return to Germany. Here we have strong migration by German citizens, but their country of previous residence is not Germany but the former USSR (Figure 12).

The attraction of the Union seems stronger to its immediate neighbours than to its own citizens. In addition, the Union is still proving to be an attractive destination for other countries, particularly the United States and Australia.

Note finally that for the three NORDIC members of the Union (Denmark, Finland, Sweden), immigration from other NORDIC countries matches immigration by citizens of the same countries. Finland has a considerable number of Swedish immigrants and of immigrants whose last country of residence was Sweden. In Sweden there are large numbers of immigrants of Danish, Finnish and Norwegian citizenship, and a similarly large number of immigrants for whom these were the last countries of residence. Denmark differs slightly from the others with a substantial number of British (ie non-NORDIC) immigrants and a correspondingly high number of immigrants whose last country of residence was the United Kingdom.

Figures 11 and 12:
Immigration in 1992 in the countries of the EU able to provide both type of data (by citizenship and by country of previous residence)

Figure 11:
Immigration by citizenship

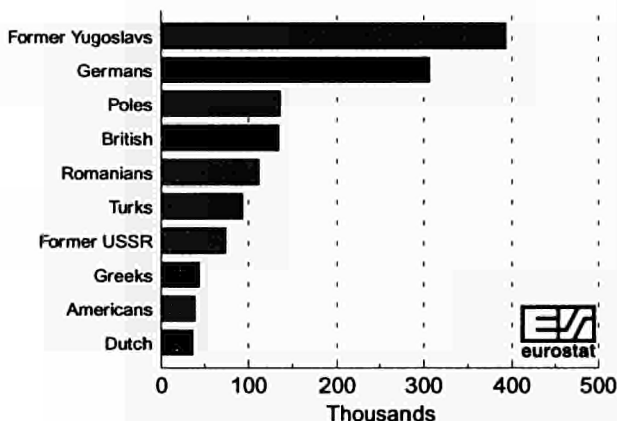
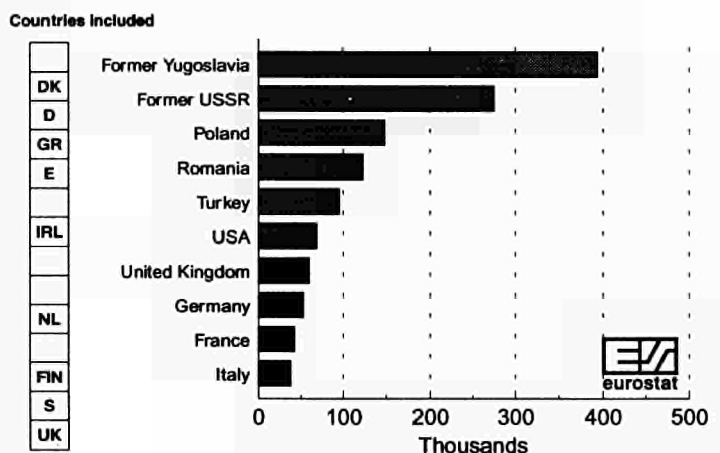


Figure 12:
Immigration by country of previous residence



Emigration

Data on emigration flows were provided by eight of the fifteen Member States: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The aggregated data on emigration by citizenship of these eight Member States show the following top ten countries of citizenship in descending order: United Kingdom, former Yugoslavia, Poland, Germany, Romania, Turkey, Netherlands, United States, Italy and Denmark.

Figure 14, "Emigration by country of next residence", is based on data supplied by six Member States: Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Aggregating the data from these six, by country of next residence (the data concern only individuals previously resident in one of the six countries), the top ten destinations are, in decreasing order: former Yugoslavia, Poland, the United States, Romania, Turkey, Italy, Australia, Germany, France and Czechoslovakia. Behind these ten come Hungary, the United Kingdom, Greece and Spain.

Changes in 1992 compared with 1991 include in particular the more than doubling in departures for the former

Yugoslavia, (most probably the return of nationals), and the rise in the numbers departing for Romania (likewise probably Romanian nationals).

EU citizens, on the other hand, are likely to be going to a country other than their country of origin: other Member States (Italy, Germany and France in particular) or elsewhere in the world (the USA or Australia in particular).

For Italy, Greece and Portugal, the movements of nationals are equivalent to the stated residential intentions of migrants to the same country. There may therefore be a large proportion of people returning to their home country.

For the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Denmark, the migration process is different. Nationals of these three change their country of residence without the intention, at that time at least, of ever returning. Their destinations are other Member States of the EU, and very probably the USA and Australia.

Regarding the USA and Australia, the stabilised flows of 1992 may be remarked upon in comparison with those of 1991. There are fewer Americans who emigrate than there are immigrants to USA from EU countries. In the case of Australia, the flow is probably of British citizens emigrating.

Figures 13 and 14:
Emigration in 1992 in the countries of the EU able to provide both type of data (by citizenship and by country of next residence)

Figure 13:
Emigration by citizenship

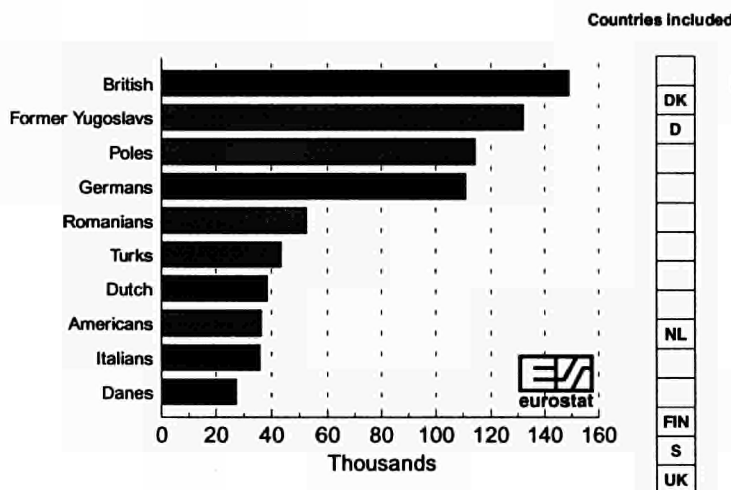
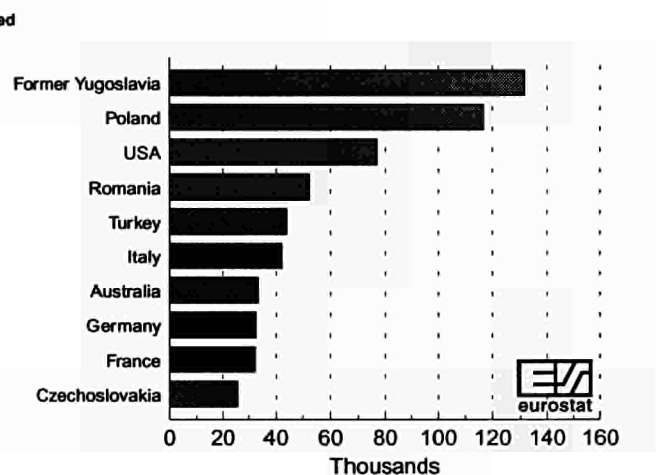


Figure 14:
Emigration by country of next residence



Quality of data: the need for harmonized and better statistics

It is generally agreed that the quality of migration data (both internal migration within a country, within regions and international migration) remains variable. Table 4 gives for each movement within the EU two different figures, one reported by the country of immigration (\Rightarrow) and one by the country of emigration (\Leftarrow). The two figures should be fairly close but, in reality, there are substantial differences. Several factors might help to explain this phenomenon.

First of all, especially for international migration, definitions differ from country to country. One country's definition of an emigrant is not necessarily the next country's definition of an immigrant. For that to apply, an individual leaving one country for another should be counted both as an emigrant by the first and as an immigrant by the second. But, for example, a person leaving Denmark (where he or she has his or her residence) to spend two months in Germany will be counted as an immigrant by the German authorities but not as an emigrant by the Danish: for them the two months absence in Germany is not long enough to count. Note, however, the system set up by the NORDIC countries to meet exactly this need.

The treatment of different citizenship groups may also vary. For example, a Dutch citizen returning to the Netherlands has to reside for at least one month, whereas for a person without Dutch citizenship the minimum period is six months.

In some, but not all, Member States, the individual is required to notify the authorities of his or her arrival as a new resident. An immigrant must register or possess a residence permit in Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden; stay in Spain for at least three months; stay in Germany as an owner-occupier, tenant or sub-tenant; and in the Netherlands he or she must state his or her intention to stay for six months or longer: see Figure 15. There are similar differences in the formalities of emigration.

Another source of disparity is the different collection systems used. Some countries use registers, others use surveys, yet others rely on population projections. Comparing figures coming from these sources is not an easy task. Each system has its advantages and disadvantages: a survey might have a sample problem, a register records entries more efficiently than departures.

Not all groups of migrants are included in the statistics, for example asylum seekers are partly included in immigration and emigration statistics. Only Portugal seems to include all asylum seekers in its immigration statistics (its emigration statistics only include nationals). The remaining countries include asylum seekers only partially. For almost all countries it is not known which part of the asylum seekers is included. On the contrary, invited or resettled refugees are counted as immigrants in almost all EU countries, but cannot, with some exceptions, be identified as such.

Finally, one should also mention the availability of data. For example, France does not provide any international emigration figures at all, and its international immigration figures refer only to non-nationals. On the other hand, Spanish data capture only a small part of the emigration flows (nationals).

The United Nations (UN) drew up in 1976 recommendations on international migration statistics. Countries are encouraged to use these recommendations. Unfortunately few, if any, do so completely. Most claim that their current collection systems are unable to comply with the UN recommendations, others that the recommendations are out of date. In collaboration with the United Nations, Eurostat has started methodological work on the revision of the recommendations on statistics of migration, asylum-seekers and refugees.

Figure 15: Immigration of non-nationals (minimum period of intended stay) - EUR 15

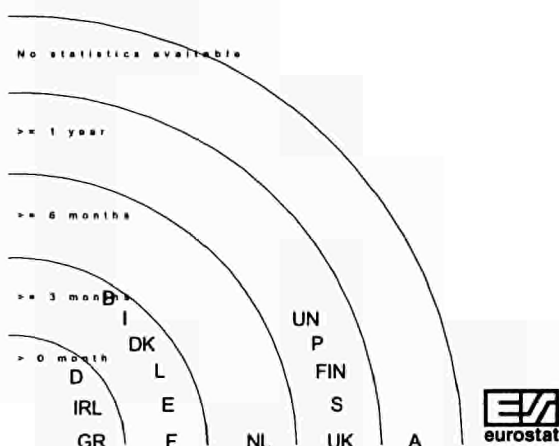


Table 4:
Migration by country of previous/next residence in 1992 - EUR 15



	to	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
from																
B	⇒		484	4445	132	867	:	=	:	:	4463	:	73	41	247	2000
	⇐		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	⇒			4104	169	114	:	=	:	:	423	:	13	192	1803	1000
	⇐	566		3347	243	797	1335	174	611	191	514	134	135	228	1815	3414
D	⇒	:	2741		712	3586	:	1900	:	:	10112	:	332	242	901	33000
	⇐	4494	2625		17102	10201	17214	4189	35405	1074	10626	15692	5655	:	:	15361
GR	⇒	:	243	24599		14	:	=	:	:	837	:	7	58	391	3000
	⇐	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	⇒	:	1017	8952	28		:	1300	:	:	1754	:	235	175	593	5000
	⇐	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	⇒	:	1268	18715	363	3080		1700	:	:	2678	:	243	59	556	15000
	⇐	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IRL	⇒	:	159	6389	48	42			:	:	901	:	11	8	60	:
	⇐	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19400
I	⇒	:	675	32801	232	530		600		:	1253	:	78	99	265	2000
	⇐	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	⇒	:	151	1132	1	49		=	:		172	:	4	18	55	-
	⇐	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	⇒	:	606	10444	314	628		=	:	:		:	117	50	257	4000
	⇐	6939	342	5780	417	1834	2321	330	922	231		343	549	66	284	3419
A	⇒	:	145	16490	237	65		:	:	:	347		22	19	155	=
	⇐	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:
P	⇒	:	138	10825	16	708		=	:	:	1258			38	101	4000
	⇐	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:
FIN	⇒	:	340		170	62		:	:	:	218		25		3073	1000
	⇐	40	309	368	38	210	86	23	49	10	79	26	37		2908	158
S	⇒	:	2499		301	165		:	:	:	478		55	3309		3000
	⇐	363	2574	1352	441	572	655	45	308	81	361	219	138	3737		969
UK	⇒	:	3695	21110	1636	1961		22700		:	7635		424	193	1146	
	⇐	4000	1000	22000	4000	5000	11000		5000	-	3000	1000	3000	-	2000	

Spain reports only nationals
 ⇒ Data supplied by country of immigration
 ⇐ Data supplied by country of emigration
 = Less than 500
 - "Zero"
 : Not available

Definitions of international migration used in the EU

A. International immigration of nationals

An immigrant is considered to be:

A person entering or returning from abroad with the intention to reside in the country (Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain), for a certain minimum period (Portugal, Finland, Sweden: 1 year; Denmark: 3 months; Netherlands: 1 month) or residing as owner-occupier, tenant or sub-tenant (Germany).

A person intending to reside for more than 12 months having been abroad for the previous 12 months (the United Kingdom) or who is already a resident having been abroad one year previously (Ireland).

B. International immigration of non-nationals

An immigrant is considered to be:

A person arriving from abroad with the intention to reside in the country for a certain period (Netherlands: 6 months) and possessing a residence permit (Belgium, Denmark for non-NORDIC citizens -6 months for NORDIC citizens-, Italy, Luxembourg and Spain 3 months; Portugal, Finland, Sweden: 1 year) or residing as owner-occupier, tenant or subtenant (Germany).

A person intending to reside for more than 12 months having been abroad for the previous 12 months (the United Kingdom) or who is already a resident having been abroad one year previously (Ireland).

C. International emigration

An emigrant is considered to be:

A person travelling abroad with the intention to reside there (Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg and Spain) for a certain minimum period (Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, Sweden: 12 months) or leaving the residence occupied (Germany).

A person intending to reside abroad for more than 12 months having been resident in the country for the previous 12 months (the United Kingdom) or who is already a resident abroad having been resident in the country one year previously (Ireland).

Abbreviations and symbols

Nationals: people with citizenship of a Member State and residing in this Member State.

Other EU citizens: citizens of a Member State residing in another Member State.

Non-EU citizens: non-EU citizens residing in the EU.

EUR 15: Member States of the European Union (15 members at 1 January 1995).

NORDIC countries: Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland, Sweden.

Übersiedler: German citizens immigrating from East Germany to West Germany (before October 1989).

Aussiedler: German citizens immigrating from Eastern Europe to Germany.

The female-to-male ratio is the proportion of women per 100 men.

Data or remarks concerning Yugoslavia refer to the territorial situation in 1991.

Further reading

EUROSTAT

Rapid Reports "Population and social conditions":

1994-1: "Asylum-seekers in the EU: better data needed"

1994-7: "Non-nationals form over four percent of total population in the European Union"

Demographic statistics 1993

Migration statistics 1994

Proposals for the harmonization of European Community statistics on international migration, 1990

Asylum-seekers and refugees: a statistical report, Volume 1: European Union

Asylum-seekers and refugees: a statistical report, Volume 2: EFTA countries

UNITED NATIONS

Recommendations on statistics of international migration, United Nations, 1980

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