

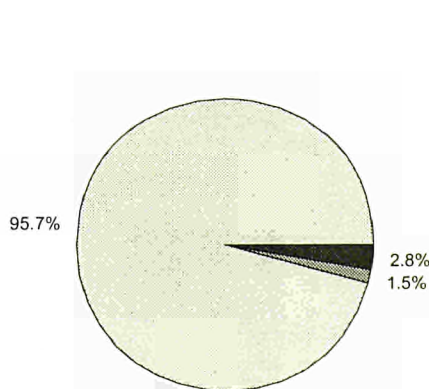
NON-NATIONALS FORM OVER FOUR PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The population in the European Economic Area (EEA) numbers around 370 million people, of whom 344 million are living in the European Union (EU). On 1 January 1992, sixteen million or 4% of those living in the EEA were citizens of a country other than the one in which they lived (also 4%, which is almost 15 million, in the EU). Two thirds of these non-nationals had non-EEA citizenship.

This Rapid Report will focus on the EEA, to give an impression of what the situation might be with the accession of four EEA countries to the EU, namely Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

96 % nationals in EU and EEA

Figure 1:
Population by citizenship (EEA - 1.1.1992)



□ Nationals ■ Other EEA citizens ■ Non-EEA citizens

Three different groups can be distinguished in each EEA country:

Nationals: people residing in the country and who are citizens of that country;

Other EEA citizens: people residing in the country who are citizens of another EEA country;

Non-EEA citizens: people residing in the country who are citizens of a non-EEA country.

The total number of nationals in the EEA would thus be the sum of all the EEA citizens in the EEA area living in their own country. If the European Economic Area is regarded as one region with its own citizenship, then only the non-EEA citizens would be non-nationals and thus account for 2.8% of the total population in the EEA.

On 1 January 1992 the percentage of nationals in the total EEA population was 95.7. The others (non-nationals) accounted for 4.3% of whom the majority (2.8%) were citizens of a non-EEA country (Figure 1).

8 EU Member States among the 15 largest groups of citizens

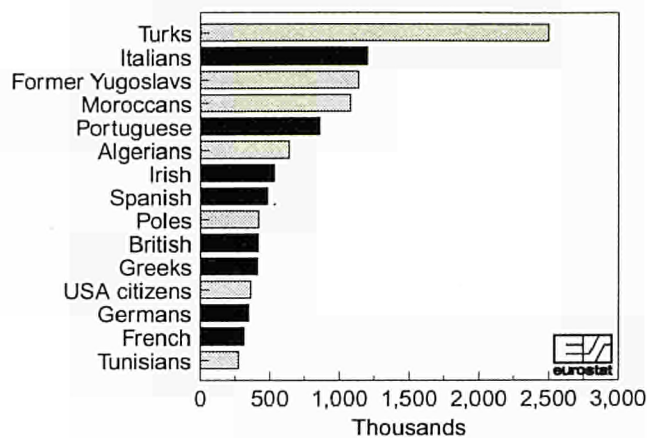
The 16 million non-nationals¹ living in the EEA are citizens of many different countries. The 15 most important citizenship groups range from 250 thousand to 2.5 million (Figure 2).

The majority (eleven) of these 15 countries are European countries: more than half of which are EU Member States (dark-coloured bars in the graph). The most important country though is Turkey, with about two and a half million citizens in the EEA. Around 70% of these Turks live in Germany.

Italy has the second largest number of its citizens (1.2 million) living in another EEA country. Again, the majority of them reside in Germany (more than 45%), but they are present in France and Belgium as well (20% each). Citizens of former Yugoslavia form the third group, living in particular in Germany and in Austria.

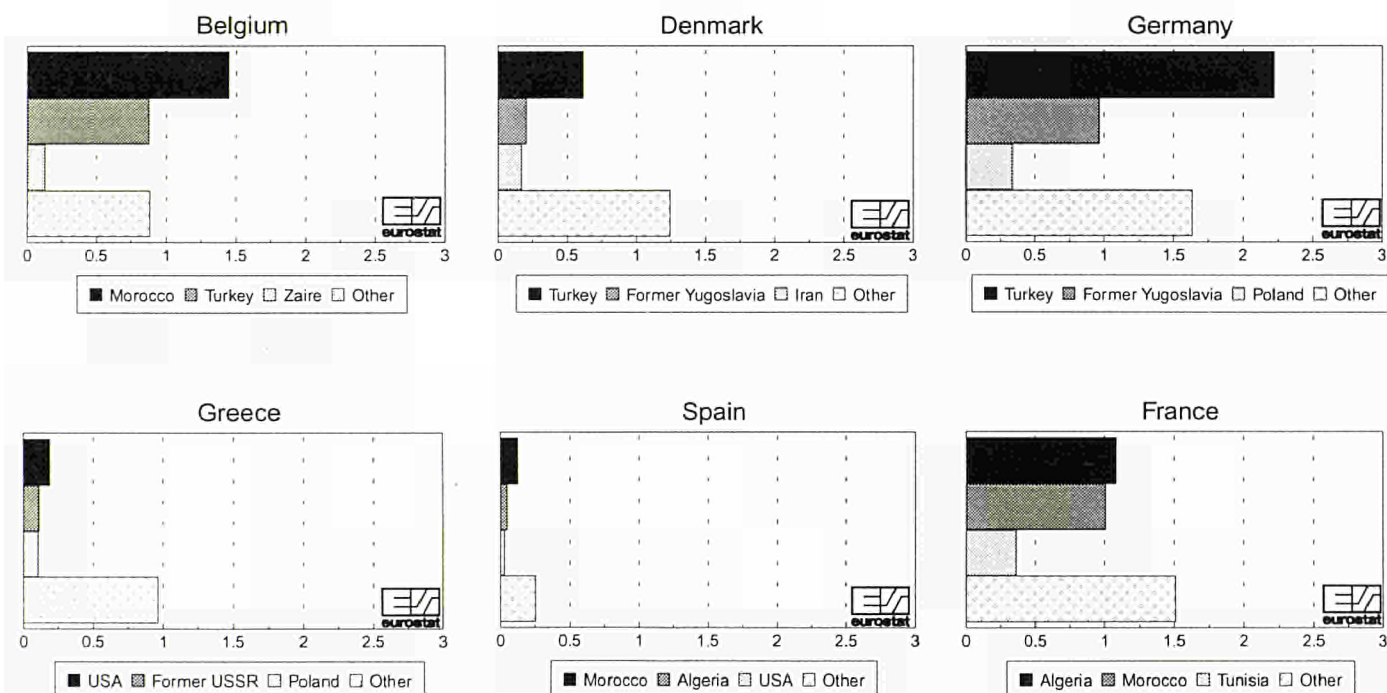
The largest African group of citizens, Moroccans, is the fourth most important group. They reside for the most part in France, the Netherlands and Belgium. The second and third biggest African groups of citizens, the Algerians and Tunisians, mainly live in France.

Figure 2:
Largest non-national citizenship groups (EEA - 1.1.1992)

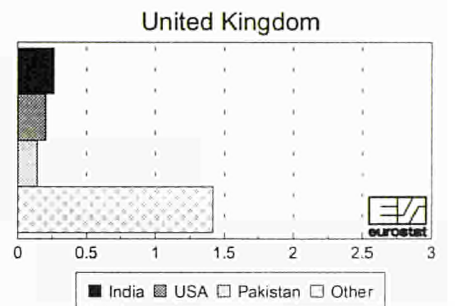
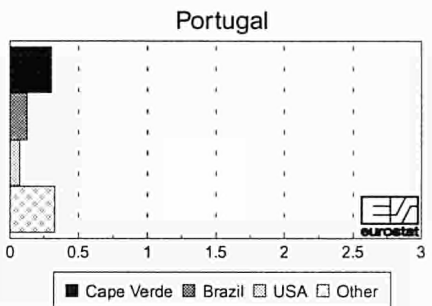
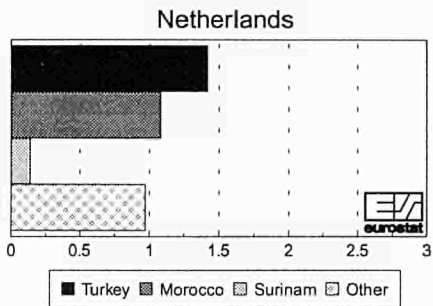
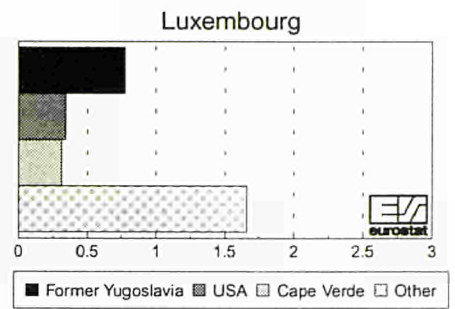
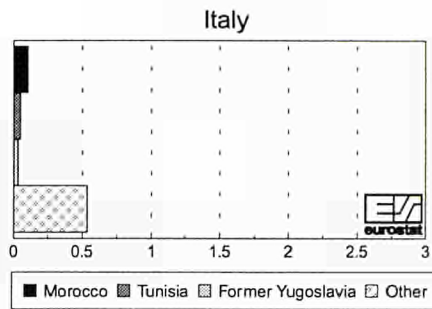
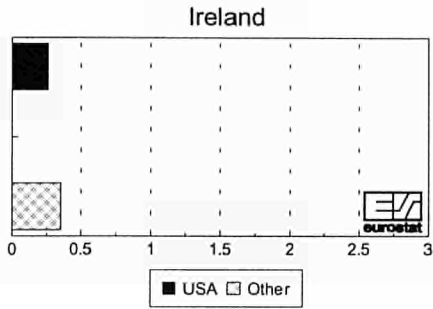


The relationship between EEA and non-EEA countries

Figure 3:
Largest non-EEA citizenship groups on 1.1.1992 (as a percentage of total population in each country)



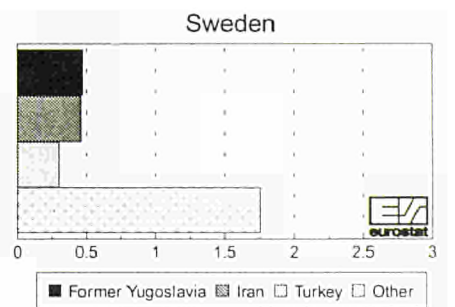
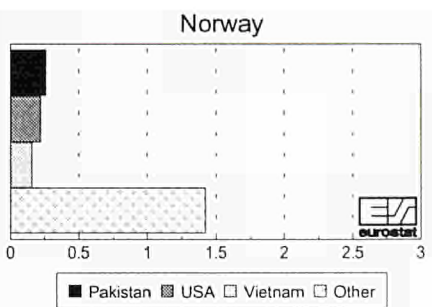
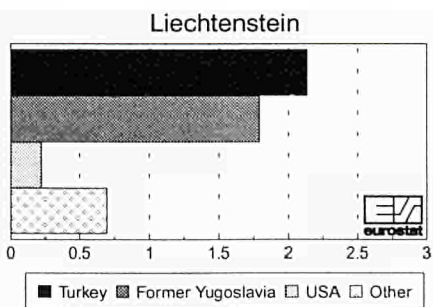
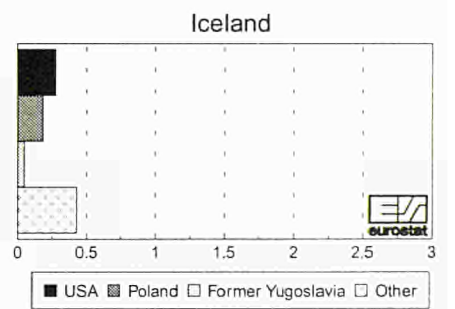
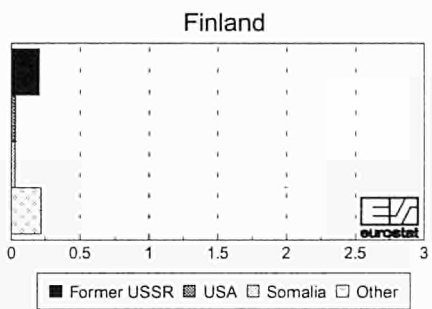
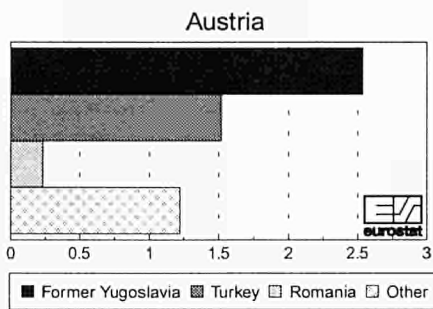
¹ Due to differences in national legislations, it might be easier to acquire the national citizenship in one country than another, hence influencing the proportion of non-nationals in the total population.



The situation is different from country to country. Every country has, of course, special ties with other countries (as is shown in figure 3). Historical, political and cultural links facilitate in one way or another the migration of people. For example in Portugal, the Cape Verdians and Brazilians are relatively important citizenship groups. In France and Belgium also, citizens of former colonies are represented: Algeria and Zaire respectively. Also the "proximity" of a country is sometimes a reason for the concentration of citizenships in a Member State, for

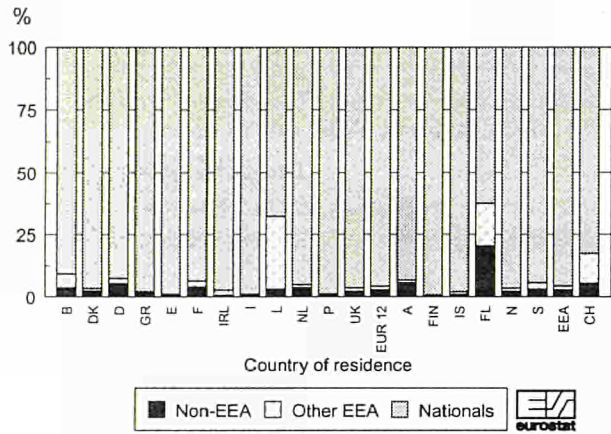
example, the Yugoslavs in Austria or citizens of the former USSR in Finland.

None of the non-EEA citizenship groups exceeds 2% of the total population in a country, except the citizens of former Yugoslavia in Austria, Turks in Liechtenstein and in Germany. In most of the countries a small number of citizenship groups account for the majority of the non-EEA citizens living there.



The countries they live in

Figure 4:
Population by citizenship and country of residence on 1.1.1992



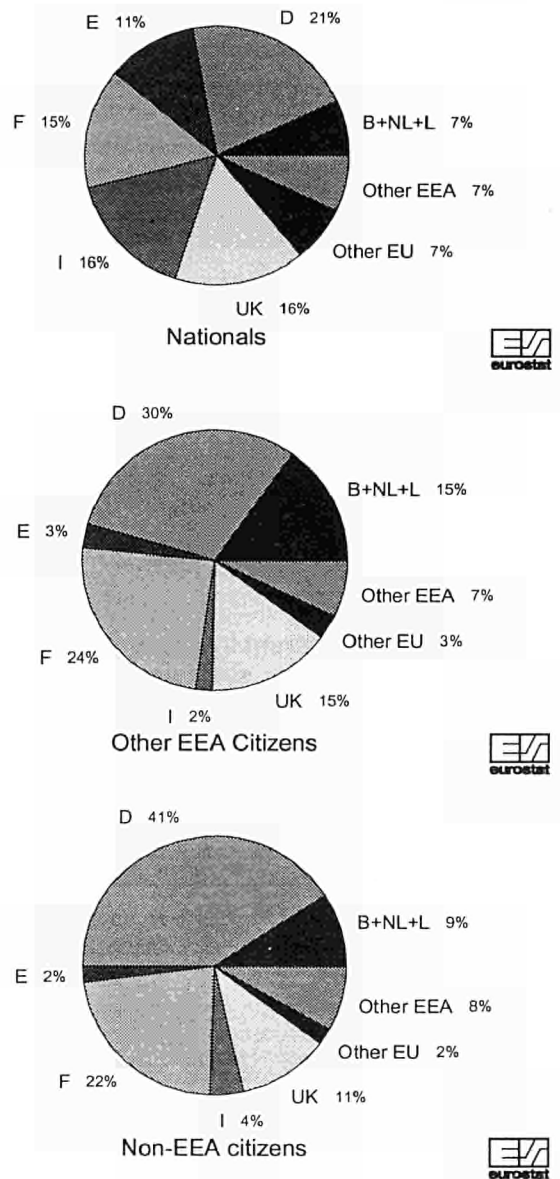
In every country nationals form the majority of the population, although there are differences between countries. In Luxembourg and Liechtenstein, non-nationals comprise a relatively high share of the population (around one third of the total). In Luxembourg most of the non-nationals are EEA-citizens, in particular Portuguese, in Liechtenstein they are mainly Swiss.

In Belgium too, the majority of non-nationals are citizens of another EEA country, Italians being most numerous.

Of all the nationals in the EEA (i.e. citizens living in their own country) the German population group is the biggest with 21% (figure 5). As the national population group is the biggest group in every country, this percentage is strongly related to the total population (Germany is the country with the biggest total population in the EU (table 1)). As a consequence the groups Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the other EU countries (Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Portugal) and the Other EEA countries (Austria, Iceland, Finland, Liechtenstein, Sweden and Norway) each account for just 7% of all the nationals in the EEA.

The non-national citizenship groups in the EEA countries (figure 5) are concentrated in a few Member States. Germany and France host well over half of all other EEA citizens in the EEA. Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg together host as many other EEA citizens as the United Kingdom. For non-EEA citizens the picture is more pronounced. Germany has the biggest share in the EEA with 41%, which is mainly due to the presence of Turks and ex-Yugoslavs. 22% of all non-EEA citizens (most being Algerians or Moroccans) in the EEA reside in France.

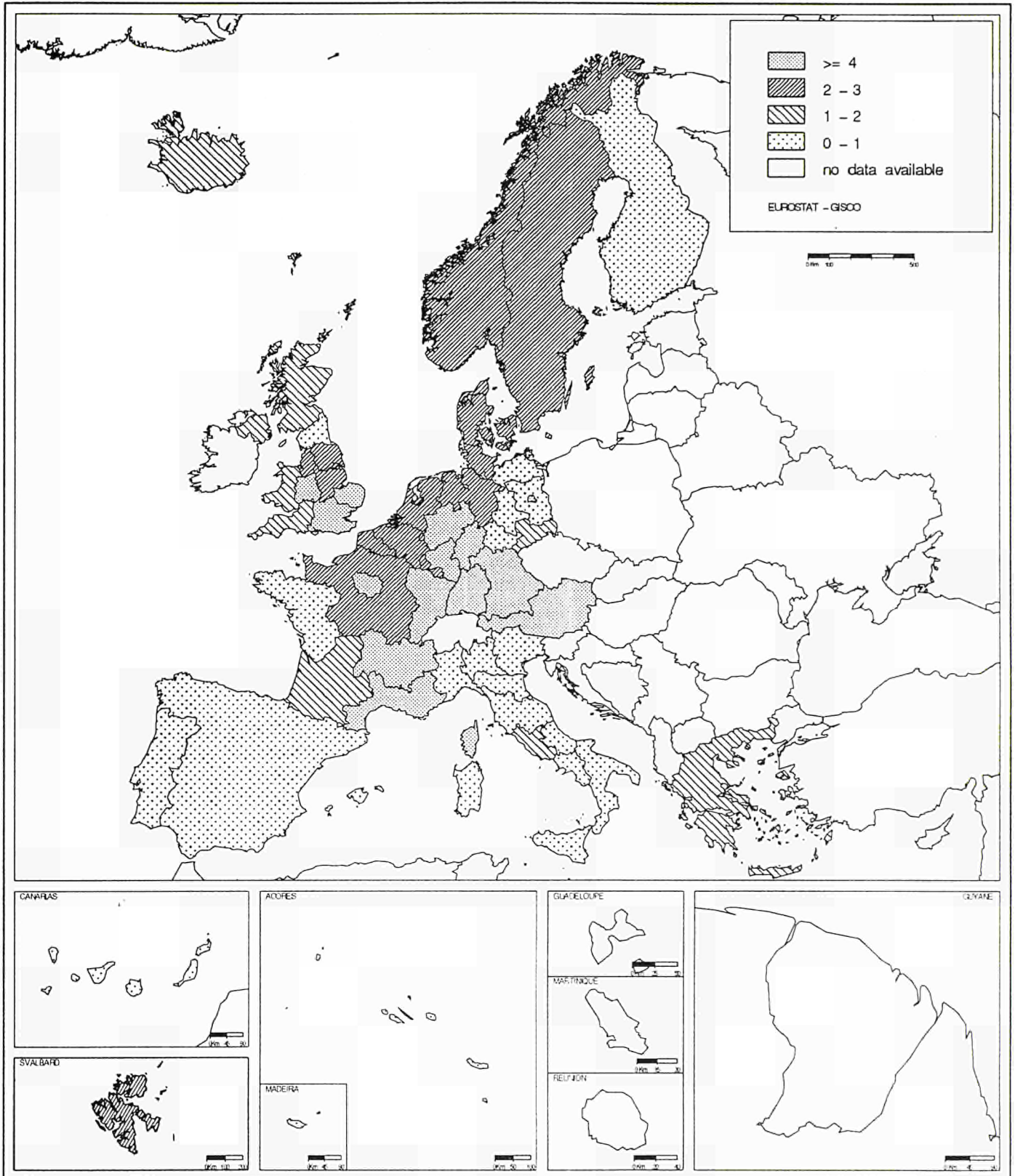
Figure 5:
Distribution of the population by citizenship



In 1992, there were almost 370 million people living in the EEA, of which 98.5% were citizens of a European country. Of these 98.7% were EEA citizens. The other continents are represented as follows: Africa (with not more than 0.8%); Asia (a mere 0.5%); America (a little over 0.2%).

On a regional scale, figures 6 and 7 provide a picture for each country of the region's share of non-EEA respectively other EEA citizens living in the country concerned.

Figure 6:
Non-EEA citizens as a percentage of the total population by region (1.1.1992)



France: Metropolitan (Continental) France; 1990 Census results

Italy: Eurostat estimates

United Kingdom: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1992

Austria: 1991 Census results

Iceland: 1.12.1991

Table 1: Population by citizenship (thousands) on 1 January 1992

Country of residence Citizens of	EUR12*	B(1)	DK	D(2)	GR	E	F(3)	IRL(4)	I
TOTAL	344098.1	10022.0	5162.1	80274.6	10279.8	39055.9	56652.0	3549.1	56757.2
EUROPE	338533.8	9768.0	5096.3	79064.3	10180.6	38875.7	54716.8	3527.8	56418.7
EUR 12	334056.4	9654.1	5021.0	75695.1	10128.0	38853.5	54367.2	3527.3	56331.4
Belgium	9234.4	9099.5	0.3	21.6	1.7	6.7	56.1	0.7	4.4
Denmark	5041.7	2.6	4992.6	16.8	1.7	3.5	3.5	..	1.6
Germany	74482.8	28.5	8.6	74207.8	14.9	28.8	52.7	3.8	29.7
Greece	10474.6	20.6	0.6	336.9	10066.5	0.5	6.1	..	14.3
Spain	39175.7	51.1	0.9	135.2	1.1	38695.2	216.0	1.4	9.3
France	53367.4	94.9	2.1	88.9	7.9	20.0	53055.4	2.3	21.3
Ireland	3989.3	2.5	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.8	3.5	3454.4	1.4
Italy	57410.0	240.0	1.9	560.1	8.3	11.7	252.8	2.1	56220.2
Luxembourg	285.8	4.7	0.0	5.4	0.1	0.1	3.0	-	0.3
Netherlands	14648.6	67.7	2.1	113.3	3.9	9.7	17.9	1.4	5.6
Portugal	10603.1	17.8	0.3	93.0	0.5	25.4	649.7	..	2.8
United Kingdom	55342.8	24.2	10.5	103.2	20.6	50.1	50.4	60.7	20.7
Other EEA	323.0	5.6*	24.1	219.1*	6.9	10.6*	11.7	:	8.1
Austria	208.6	1.1	0.6	186.9	2.1	1.5	3.3	:	4.7
Finland	26.5	0.7	1.9	11.2	1.3	1.9	1.6	:	0.8
Iceland	4.8	:	3.0	1.3	0.0	:	0.2	:	0.1
Liechtenstein	0.0	:	0.0	:	0.0	:	-	:	0.0
Norway	33.5	0.8	10.3	6.4	0.9	2.3	1.9	:	0.5
Sweden	49.5	3.0	8.3	13.4	2.5	5.1	4.8	:	2.0
Central and Eastern Europe	747.3	6.9*	7.3	550.4*	35.7	3.1*	63.0	:	20.8
of which: Poland	385.8	4.8	4.9	271.2	11.4	3.1	47.1	:	9.1
Romania	109.9	:	0.9	92.1	4.6	:	5.1	:	5.2
Former USSR	88.2	0.9	0.6	51.4	12.1	:	4.7	:	2.3
Other Europe	3393.5	97.2*	43.9	2594.1*	10.0	5.3	274.8	:	58.4
of which: Turkey	2347.2	88.4	32.0	1779.6	2.3	:	197.7	:	2.8
Former Yugoslavia	895.8	6.5	10.7	775.1	3.1	:	52.5	:	20.7
Switzerland	89.1	2.4	1.1	33.0	2.0	5.3	22.1	:	11.2
AFRICA	2762.6	188.6	8.2	236.4	20.9	62.9	1633.1	:	170.2
of which: Morocco	1081.4	145.6	3.2	75.1	0.4	49.5	572.7	:	61.7
Algeria	640.6	11.0	0.3	9.1	0.3	2.3	614.2	:	2.6
Tunisia	275.2	6.4	0.3	27.2	0.4	:	206.3	:	30.4
AMERICA	798.5	19.7	7.8	160.6	27.1	83.3	72.8	9.3*	64.2
of which: USA	339.8	11.7	4.4	99.7	19.7	13.2	24.2	9.3	19.6
Canada	64.9	1.7	1.0	9.2	1.5	1.1	6.8	:	3.0
Brazil	47.0	1.1	0.5	12.1	0.7	3.2	6.3	:	8.5
ASIA	1564.1	24.1	40.0	553.4	39.1	32.3	227.0	:	85.8
of which: India	210.8	3.0	0.9	32.8	2.1	5.4	4.6	:	6.6
Iran	164.2	1.8	8.8	97.9	2.8	1.9	15.2	:	9.6
Pakistan	138.2	2.0	6.1	28.2	2.7	:	9.8	:	3.2
AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA	88.8	0.6	0.8	8.0	1.9	0.8	2.3	:	3.3
of which: Australia	57.4	0.4	0.6	6.2	1.4	0.6	1.7	:	3.1
New Zealand	29.8	:	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.2
STATELESS AND UNKNOWN	113.2	0.8	9.1	67.5	10.3	1.0	:	:	15.0

1 For 20300 refugees, breakdown by citizenship is not available

2 Data on nationals from 'Bevölkerungsfortschreibung', data on non-nationals from 'Ausländerzentralregister'; for 184 000 persons, breakdown by citizenship is not available

3 Metropolitan (Continental) France, 1990 Census results

4 Labour Force Survey 1992 provisional data; figures have been rounded; figures below 1000 are indicated by ".."
For 500 non-EC Europeans and 12000 non-Europeans, breakdown by citizenship is not available

Population by citizenship (thousands) on 1 January 1992

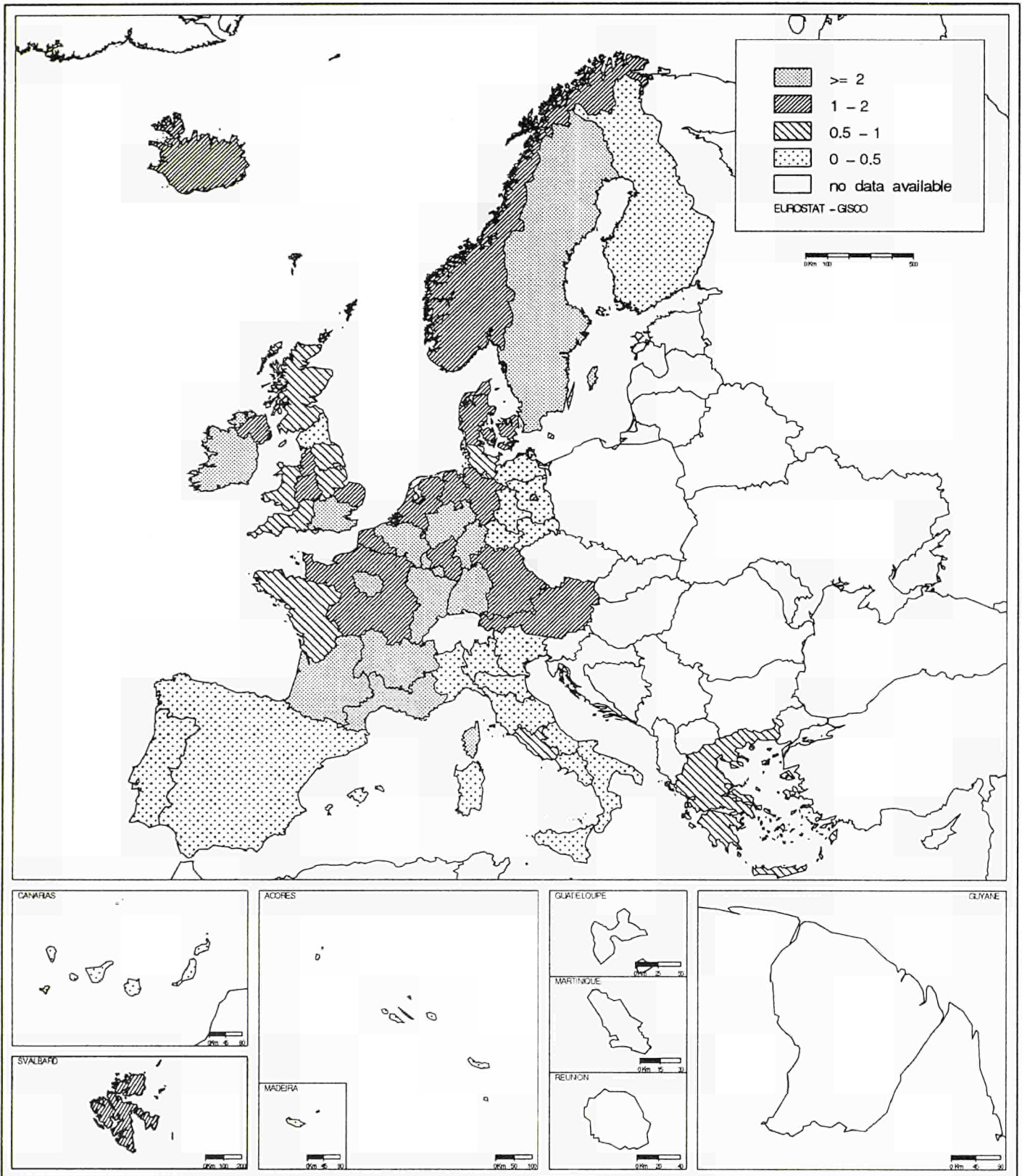
L	NL	P	UK(5)	A(6)	FIN	IS(7)	FL	N	S	EEA*	CH
400.6	15129.2	9855.4	56960.3	7795.8	5029.0	259.6	29.4	4273.6	8644.1	370129.6	6842.8
391.9	14822.1	9774.4	55897.3*	7745.1	5017.1	257.9	29.2	4200.0	8484.1	364267.1	6742.7
386.6	14572.4	9771.4	55748.4*	77.5	5.5	2.3	2.7	40.6	72.5	334257.6	787.6
11.2	23.9	1.1	7.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	9235.7	6.1
1.7	1.7	0.5	15.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	17.4	27.9	5089.1	2.6
9.6	46.9	5.1	46.4	57.3	1.6	0.3	1.1	4.3	13.0	74560.4	86.1
1.0	5.2	0.1	23.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	6.0	10482.2	8.4
2.7	16.9	7.6	38.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	3.0	39180.9	116.3
14.7	9.4	3.4	47.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	3.0	53374.9	52.4
0.6	4.0	0.2	506.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	3990.8	1.2
19.8	17.2	1.2	74.7	8.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	4.0	57424.8	380.5
272.0	0.3	0.0	-	0.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	286.2	0.8
3.8	14396.3	1.9	25.0	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.6	2.6	14656.9	12.5
45.7	8.7	9741.4	17.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	10605.5	102.2
3.7	41.8	8.9	54947.9	3.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	11.5	10.5	55370.2	18.7
1.5*	7.4*	1.5	26.4*	7280.8	4998.5	254.8	20.6*	4143.7	8310.0	25331.4	39.2
0.4	3.0	0.3	4.8	7278.1	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.5	2.8	7492.5	29.2
0.2	0.9	0.2	5.8	0.5	4991.4	0.1	0.0	3.1	115.0	5136.6	1.8
:	0.2	0.0	:	0.1	0.1	254.2	:	2.2	5.1	266.4	0.1
:	:	-	:	0.4	-	-	18.4	0.0	0.0	18.8	1.6
0.3	1.4	0.3	8.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	4125.9	36.7	4197.3	1.4
0.6	1.8	0.7	7.3	1.4	6.3	0.2	0.0	12.0	8150.3	8219.7	5.1
:	10.2	0.6	49.3*	62.3	12.1	0.6	0.0*	4.5	31.8	858.8	22.3
:	4.6	0.1	29.4	18.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.9	16.1	424.2	5.4
:	2.0	0.0	:	18.5	0.2	-	0.0	0.3	5.5	134.5	2.7
:	1.2	0.2	14.8	2.1	10.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.4	104.8	3.0
3.8*	231.9*	0.8	73.3*	322.4	1.0	0.2*	5.7*	11.2	69.8	3803.9	5893.6
0.2	214.8	0.0	29.4	118.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	5.5	26.4	2498.9	70.5
3.1	15.1	0.1	9.0	197.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.8	40.9	1140.3	172.9
0.5	1.9	0.7	8.9	4.9	0.3	0.0	4.6	0.8	2.2	101.9	5649.8
1.3*	197.7	48.0	195.4*	8.5	3.2	0.2	0.0	10.5	22.5	2807.5	22.4
:	163.7	0.1	9.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	:	2.1	1.4	1085.7	2.9
:	0.8	0.0	..	0.1	0.2	0.0	:	0.4	0.6	641.9	2.8
:	2.6	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	:	0.3	1.2	277.8	0.2
1.6*	46.2	27.9	278.0*	9.5	2.5	0.9	0.1	18.0	38.4	868.0	31.2
1.4	12.1	7.2	117.3	5.8	1.6	0.7	0.1	9.6	8.5	366.1	11.7
:	2.5	2.0	36.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.1	68.4	2.6
0.2	1.8	12.7	:	0.6	0.1	0.0	:	0.4	1.2	49.3	0.5
1.2*	56.8	4.5	500.1*	25.7	4.0	0.5	0.1	43.7	83.0	1721.0	44.3
:	3.3	0.6	151.5	3.0	0.3	0.0	:	3.4	1.7	219.3	4.2
0.4	6.5	0.5	18.8	5.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.6	40.0	217.0	3.3
:	3.9	0.7	81.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	:	11.3	1.1	151.6	1.1
:	2.5	0.4	68.2*	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.6	92.3	1.9
:	2.0	0.4	40.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.3	60.2	1.5
:	0.5	0.0	27.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	30.5	0.3
:	3.8	0.2	5.5*	6.2	1.8	-	0.0	0.6	14.5	136.4	0.2

5 Labour Force Survey, Spring 1992 data; figures have been rounded: figures below 1000 are indicated by "..."
 Total includes 14500 persons from New Commonwealth countries without further breakdown by citizenship
 France includes data for Monaco; Italy includes data for San Marino and Vatican City
 Switzerland includes Liechtenstein

6 1991 Census results

7 1.12.91

Figure 7:
Other EEA citizens as a percentage of the total population by region (1.1.1992)



France: Metropolitan (Continental) France; 1990 Census results

Italy: Eurostat estimates

Ireland, United Kingdom: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1992

Austria: 1991 Census results

Iceland: 1.12.1991

More males than females among non-nationals

Almost all EEA countries have a female-to-male ratio for nationals of 100 or higher. This might stem from the fact that females have in general a higher life-expectancy than males. Only Iceland shows a ratio of 99.

One of the first things to be noticed when looking at the female-to-male ratio is the overall tendency towards more males than females in the non-national population than in the national population. In Germany for instance, for every 100 male non-German citizens there are around 75 female non-German citizens, whereas in the national population there are more females. The general explanation for this difference is the fact that historically most of the males came to a country for reasons related to work, while the women stayed in the home country.

A big exception to this situation is Iceland. For every 100 males with a citizenship of another EEA country there are 136 females with that same citizenship, of whom most are Danish, German and Norwegian. For citizens from non-EEA countries this ratio is somewhat lower but still high because of the presence of Polish women. The same applies in a way to the United Kingdom. There are relatively more females among non-nationals than among UK-citizens although the differences are not as big as in Iceland. Another example of this kind is to be found in Greece and in Italy: among the citizens of another EEA country living in Greece there are far more females than males (137 females for 100 males).

In fact for every other EEA citizenship (except for the Italian), and in particular the British, the females outnumber the males. In Italy it is only Greek males who outnumber their female compatriots.

Nationals are generally older

In almost all countries the nationals in the age group 0-19 years represent between 20 and 30 percent of all nationals. Only the nationals in Ireland are relatively young, with percentages between 30 and 40. Consequently, the share of the older generation of 60 years and over in this country is relatively low compared with the other countries.

The age group of 60 years and over is for other EEA citizens the highest in the United Kingdom. In this country also, the proportion of younger age groups is small relative to most of the other countries. The Irish citizens influence the age pattern most, representing almost two thirds of all other EEA citizens in the United Kingdom. Among other EEA citizens the biggest share of the people of working age (20-59) is to be found in Italy.

Table 2:
Female to male ratio (1.1.1992)



Country	Nationals	Other EEA	Non-EEA
B	107	86	86
DK	103	92	90
D ⁽¹⁾	109	87	75
GR	103	137	89
E	:	:	:
F ⁽²⁾	107	88	78
IRL ⁽³⁾	101	:	:
I	106	125	62
L	106	97	97
NL	103	80	82
P	108	89	70
UK ⁽³⁾	104	113	111
A ⁽⁴⁾	110	107	72
FIN	106	63	90
IS ⁽⁵⁾	99	136	127
FL	113	:	:
N	103	97	82
S	103	99	96
CH	111	79	79

(1) Data on nationals: 'Bevölkerungsfortschreibung', data on non-nationals: 'Ausländerzentralregister'

(2) Metropolitan France, 1990 Census results

(3) Labour Force Survey Spring 1992 Provisional data

(4) 1991 Census results

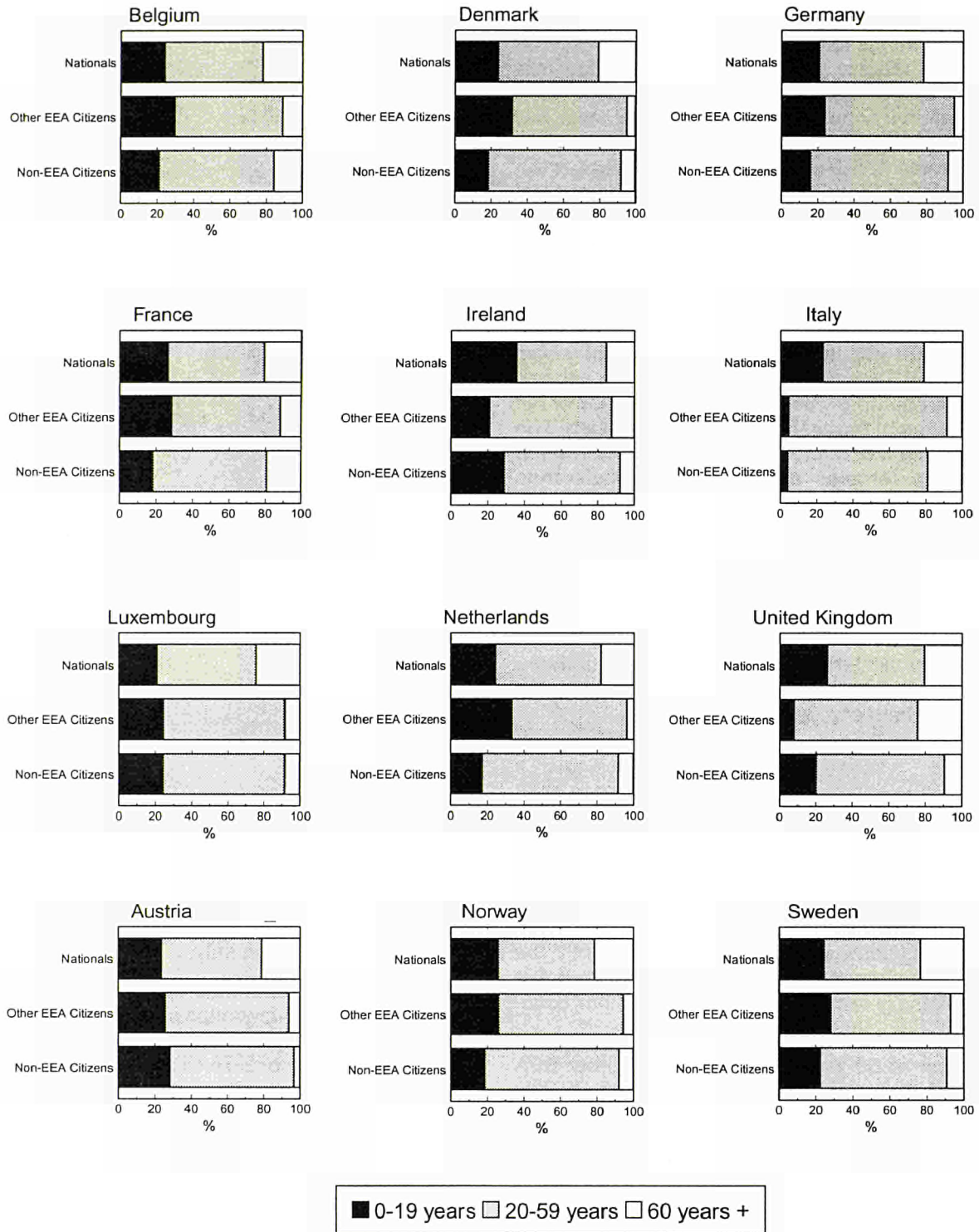
(5) 1.12.1991

A comparison of the age structure of non-EEA citizens among the EEA countries shows a relatively high share of the elderly in Italy, France and Belgium and a small share of the young in Italy.

In none of the countries is the age structure of the different citizenship groups similar. Only in Luxembourg is there a similarity between two groups of non-nationals. In general the other EEA citizens have a higher share of the young age group than the nationals, who in turn are a little younger than the non-EEA citizens. Exceptions are Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom.

For the age group of 60 years and over, nationals are the largest group in nearly all countries compared to the other citizenship groups. Only in the United Kingdom have the older other EEA citizens a higher share than the nationals.

**Figure 8:
Population by citizenship and age group on 1.1.1992**



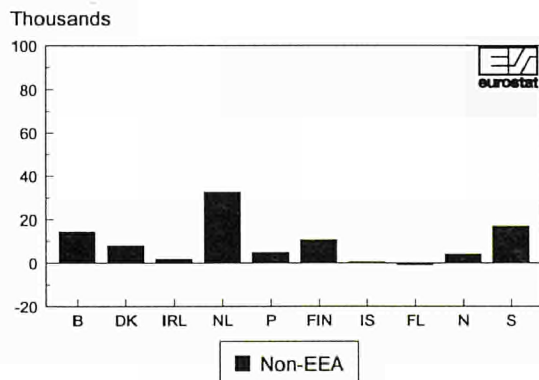
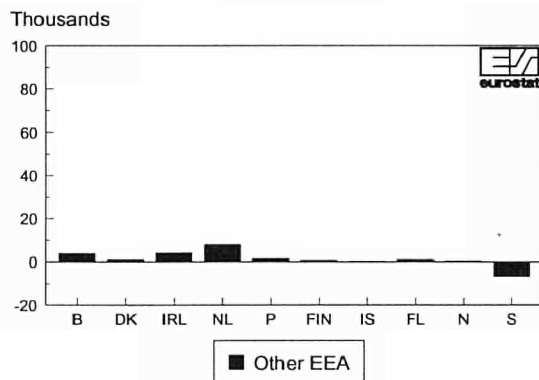
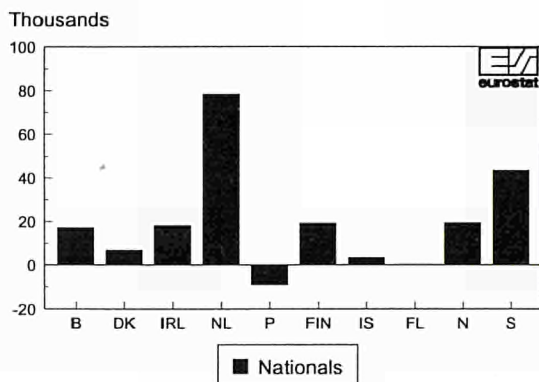
France: 1990 Census results
 Italy: Eurostat estimation
 Ireland, United Kingdom: Labour Force Survey Spring 1992
 Austria: 1991 Census results
 Iceland: 1.12.1991



Changes from 1991 to 1992

The lack of comparable data prevents us from making a comparison over time for all countries. Reasons for this includes corrections in the administrative system (Spain); changes in the Labour Force Survey (United Kingdom); a change of source (census versus register data in Luxembourg); also the mere fact that there is no data by citizenship available for two or more consecutive years (France, Austria).

Figure 9:
Change in population 1991-1992 in thousands (selected countries)



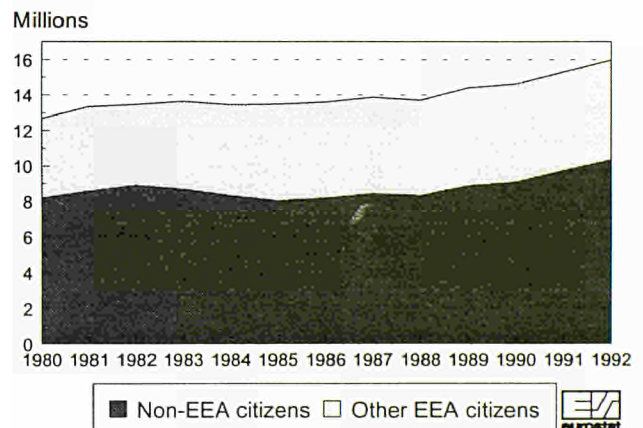
The level of increase or decrease in the proportion of population groups depends of course considerably on the absolute population size. This is the reason why the national population changes in all countries exceed those of the non-EEA and EEA populations.

In the Netherlands there were, compared with 1 January 1991, over 78 000 people more with Dutch citizenship. This is for the most part due to the natural increase, (births minus deaths) of the Dutch population. In addition there were almost 30 thousand naturalisations of non-nationals. A similar process took place in Sweden where 28 thousand naturalisations and the natural increase accounted for the rise in the population.

The increase of 17 thousand non-EEA citizens in Sweden is mainly because of net immigration of immigrants with Asian citizenship. In the Netherlands the net migration of Turks, Moroccans and Surinamese contribute most to the increase in non-EEA population size. This pattern obtains in all countries that show an increase in their non-national population size. In general net migration accounts for the increase because natural increase in the non-national population is too small to have an effect.

Over a longer period of time (1 January 1980-1 January 1992), the non-national population in the EEA increased from about 12.5 million to 16 million (Figure 10). Until 1989 it remained relatively stable but since 1989 the non-national population has started to grow a little faster. The year 1992 is somewhat special, because it contains data for the new German Länder. Also, Germany is the country which mainly accounts for the total increase in both other EEA and non-EEA citizenship groups for the whole of the EEA.

Figure 10:
Trend of non-nationals (EEA - 1980-1992)



Explanatory notes

Important:

This Rapid Report is based on statistics from different sources and years. Apart from the following countries, the main source is a population register. The data of reference is 1 January 1992.

Germany: 1.1.1992 Foreign Population Register data for non-nationals (Ausländerzentralregister), National Population Register data for nationals (Bevölkerungsfortschreibung). Data refers to the territorial situation from 3 October 1990 onwards.

Greece: Register data for non-nationals. The national population is calculated from total population minus non-national population.

Spain: Register data for non-nationals. The national population is calculated from total population minus non-national population.

France: 1990 census results for Metropolitan (continental) France.

Ireland: Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey preliminary results.

Italy: 1.1.1992 Population register data. Data on age and regional data is estimated on the basis of 1.1.1992 "Permits of stay" data.

Portugal: Register data for non-nationals. The national population is calculated from total population minus non-national population.

United Kingdom: Spring 1992 Labour Force Survey results.

Austria: 1991 census results.

Iceland: Population register data referring to 1.12.1991.

Switzerland: National population register data (Bevölkerungsfortschreibung) and Non-national population register data (Zentrales Ausländerregister).

The resident population in a country consists of people that live permanently in the country during the year. In accordance with international recommendations seasonal workers, border workers from abroad, tourists and refugees that reside in the country should not be included.

Definitions, abbreviations and symbols:

EU: Belgium (B), Denmark (DK), Germany (D), Greece (GR), Spain (E), France (F), Ireland (IRL), Italy (I), Luxembourg (L), Netherlands (NL), Portugal (P), United Kingdom (UK).

Other countries in the EEA: Austria (A), Finland (FIN), Iceland (IS), Norway (N) and Sweden (S). (In this Rapid Report Liechtenstein (FL) is included in the EEA, Switzerland is not included in the EEA). EEA: EU + other countries in the EEA.

Nationals: People living in a country and having citizenship of that country.

Non-Nationals: People living in a country but not having citizenship of that country (other EEA citizens plus non-EEA citizens).

Other EEA citizens: People having citizenship of one of the EEA countries but not living in that Member State.

Non-EEA citizens: People not having a citizenship of an EEA country.

: No further breakdown available

* Eurostat estimate

.. Figure below 500

Other Eurostat publications:

Migration Statistics 1991/1992 (to be issued in autumn 1994).

Demographic Statistics 1994.

Rapid Reports: Population and social statistics:

-Rapid Report 6-1993: "Population by citizenship in the EC - 1.1.1991";

-Rapid Report 8-1993: "Female population by citizenship in the EC - 1.1.1991";

-Rapid Report 12-1993: "International migration flows in selected EC countries - 1991";

-Rapid Report 1-1994: "Asylum-seekers in the EU: Better data needed".

Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the European Community, volume 1, EC Member States.

Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the European Community, volume 2, EFTA countries (to be issued in autumn 1994).

INFORMATION:

Erwin Kuiper
Marcello Magliulo
tel.: 4301-34526
fax: 4301-34415