

FEMALE POPULATION BY CITIZENSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

This document is a follow-up to the Eurostat Rapid report on the population by citizenship (1993-6). It gives details of the females other than nationals living in each Member State, and provides data on their nationalities, their age structure, their fertility and their status in the labour market.

14.1 million non-nationals were identified in the statistics of European Community Member States as resident at 1 January 1991. Of them, 6.4 million or 45 % were females. This accounts for 4 % of the total female population. A third of the non-national females were citizens of another Community Member State. Undocumented residents are not included.

NON-NATIONALS ARE CONCENTRATED IN THREE MEMBER STATES

As is the case for the total population of the Community, the female population can be divided into two groups:

Nationals - people with citizenship of a Member State who reside in that State;

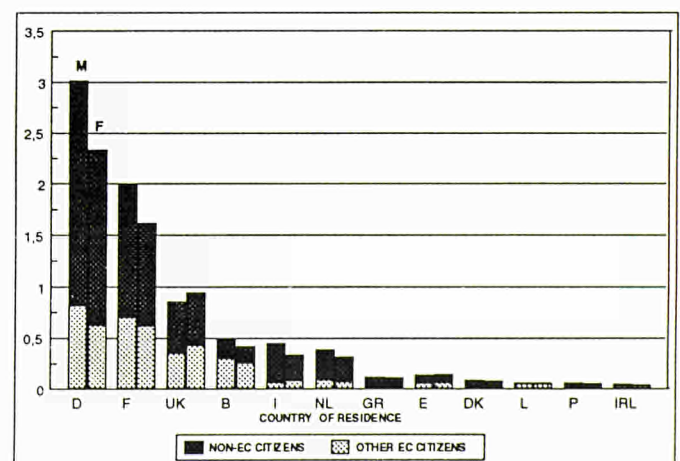
Non-Nationals, comprising

Other Community citizens ("Other EC citizens") - people with citizenship of one Member State who reside in another Member State;

Non-Community citizens ("Non-EC citizens") - people with citizenship of a non-member country resident in a Community Member State; also called third-country citizens.

At 1 January 1991, three-quarters of all non-nationals were resident in only three Member States: France, Germany and the United Kingdom. These three were home to 73% of other Community citizens and 78% of non-Community citizens with similar percentages for both males and females.

Figure 1:
Non-nationals by sex, citizenship and country of residence - 1 January 1991 (in million)



The share of non-nationals in the total population varies from one Member State to another.

Luxembourg has the highest proportion of other Community citizens (26.0% of women and 27.4% of men), followed at a much lower level by Belgium (5.0% of women, 6.1% of men).

France and Germany have the highest proportion of non-Community citizens. In both countries the men are more numerous than the women.

Table 1:
Share of non-nationals in the total population, by sex - EUR 12 - 1 January 1991

%	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
TOTAL FEMALE NON -NATIONALS	8.2	2.9	7.1	2.1	0.7	5.5	2.5	1.1	29.3	4.1	0.9	3.3	3.8
<i>FEMALE OTHER COMMUNITY CITIZENS</i>	5.0	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.3	2.1	1.9	0.3	26.0	1.0	0.3	1.5	1.4
<i>FEMALE NON-COMMUNITY CITIZENS</i>	3.2	2.4	5.2	1.6	0.4	3.4	0.5	0.8	3.3	3.1	0.6	1.8	2.5
TOTAL MALE NON-NATIONALS	10.0	3.4	9.8	2.4	0.7	7.2	2.5	1.6	30.7	5.1	1.3	3.1	4.8
<i>MALE OTHER COMMUNITY CITIZENS</i>	6.1	0.6	2.6	0.5	0.3	2.5	1.9	0.2	27.4	1.3	0.3	1.3	1.6
<i>MALE NON-COMMUNITY CITIZENS</i>	3.9	2.7	7.1	1.9	0.4	4.7	0.6	1.4	3.4	3.9	1.0	1.8	3.2

NON-NATIONALS ARE PRIMARILY EUROPEANS

Economic factors and cultural and geographical proximity are the principal criteria in non-nationals choice of country of residence. In the case of women, the family is an additional factor.

The Labour force survey (LFS) for 1991 shows that 65% of female other Community citizens were married; the corresponding figure for non-Community citizens was 68%.

65% of all non-nationals have the citizenship of a European country: 35% that of another Community Member State, and 30% from elsewhere in continental Europe (essentially Turkey and the former Yugoslavia). The remaining non-nationals are African (17%), Asian (10%), American (6%) and Australian and Oceanian (1%).

Taking the Community as a whole, Turks comprise the largest group of female non-nationals (1 million), followed by those from the Maghreb (0.8 million Algerians, Moroccans and Tunisians).

More than half the female other Community citizens are from only three Member States: 22% are Italian, 17% Portuguese and almost 13% Irish.

The impact of economic factors can be seen clearly in the example of other Community citizens: the five leading countries of citizenship had the lowest per capita GDP of the twelve in both 1960 and 1970.

Within individual Member States, history has created ties which are still noticeable. Maghreb women are still heavily represented in France; Irish, Indian and Pakistani women in the United Kingdom.

Figure 2:
Citizenship of female non-Community citizens - EUR 12 (except Spain) - 1 January 1991 ('000)

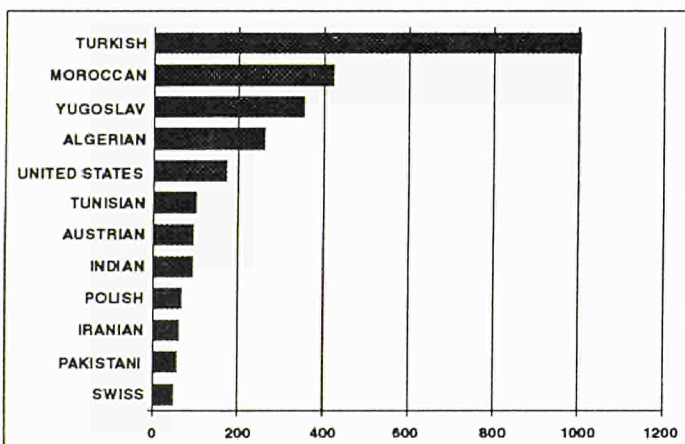


Figure 3:
Citizenship of female other Community citizens - EUR 12 (except Spain) - 1 January 1991 ('000)

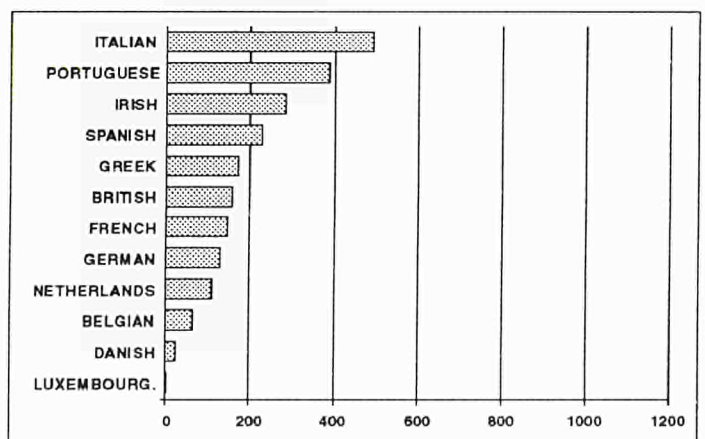
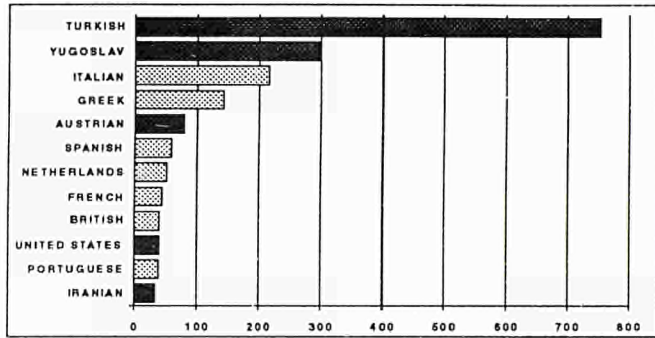
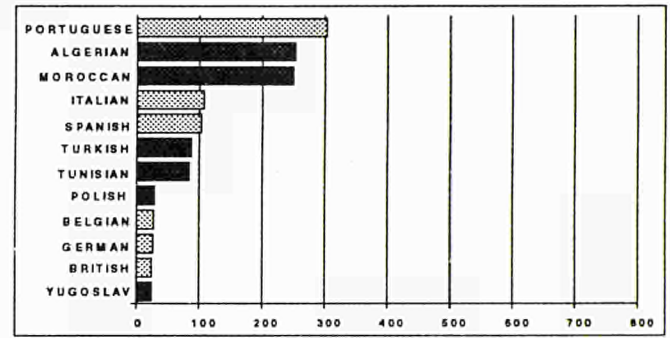


Figure 4:
Citizenship of female non-nationals by country of residence, at 1 January 1991 - ('000)

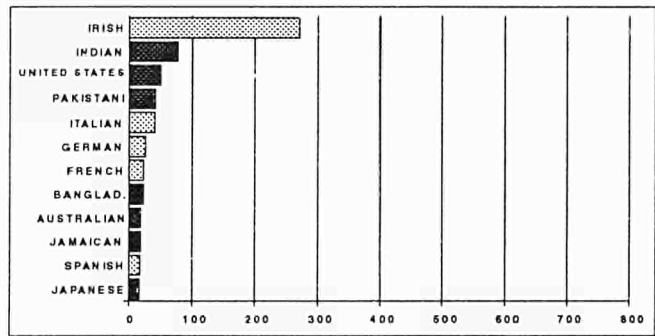
Germany



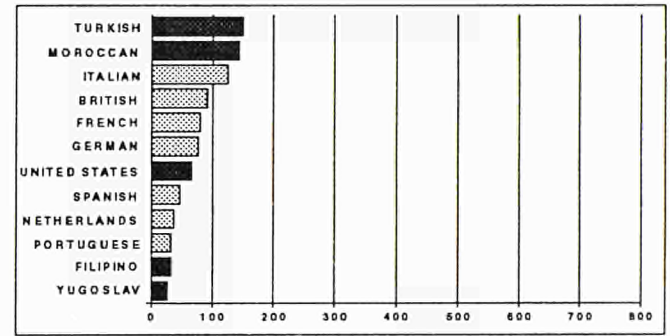
France



United Kingdom



Other Member States (except Spain)



FEWER WOMEN THAN MEN AMONGST NON-NATIONALS

The sexes are not equally represented amongst non-nationals resident in the Community.

In the population of nationals, females outnumber males (106 females for 100 males). This is not the case with either class of non-nationals: for 100 non-Community males there are only 80 females, and the corresponding figure for other Community females is 91. **The females-to-males ratio varies not only according to citizenship, but also according to how long ago migration took place (as families are reunited).**

Of the nationalities most frequently found amongst non-Community citizens resident in the Community, only amongst the citizens of India, Poland, Switzerland and the United States do women outnumber men.

Filipinos are remarkable in that females heavily outnumber males - 46000 for 17000 males.

Africa provides four of the top five countries with a majority of males (the other is Syria). For 100 Egyptian men, there are only 26 women.

Figure 5:
Female-to-male ratio (number of females per 100 males) of non-Community citizens - EUR 12 (except Spain) - 1 January 1991

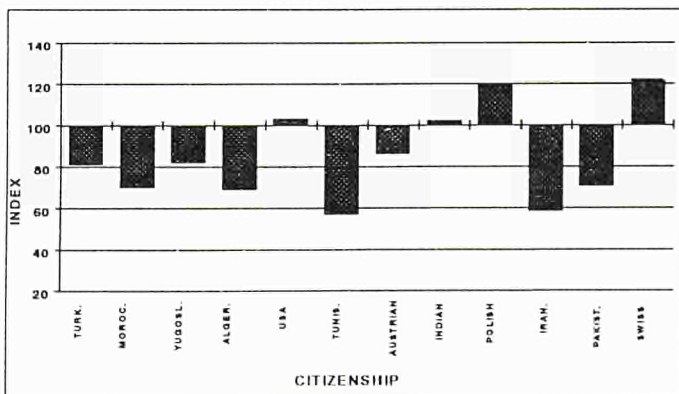
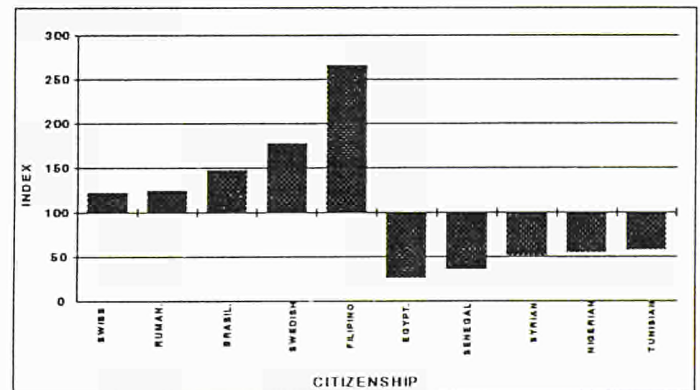


Figure 6:
Female-to-male ratio of non Community citizens* showing greatest imbalances - EUR 12 (except Spain) 1 January 1991



*nationals of countries with 5000 or more citizens of each sex resident in the European Community.

Table 2:
Population by citizenship ('000) - Females - 1 January 1991

Citizens of	Country of residence	EUR 12	B	DK	D(1)	GR	E(2)
TOTAL (Males and Females)		327832.1	9987.0	5146.5	63725.6	10120.0	38872.3
TOTAL (Females)		167981.7	5106.3	2610.1	32874.8	5136.0	19835.8
NON-NAT (Males and Females) (5)		14103.2	904.5	160.6	5342.5	229.1	279.3
NON-NAT (Females)		6430.7	417.5	75.2	2330.7	110.2	141.1
OTHER EC (Males and Females)		4811.4	551.5	27.8	1439.0	54.2	127.4
OTHER EC (Females)		2288.4	253.9	11.3	625.9	29.1	67.4
NON-EC (Males and Females)		9290.5	353.1	132.9	3903.5	174.9	151.9
NON-EC (Females)		4141.1	163.6	63.9	1704.9	81.1	73.7
Female citizens of							
EUROPE		145616.5^a	4994.4	2583.2	32516.7	5075.4	:
EUR12		143737.0^a	4942.7	2546.2	31169.9	5054.9	:
	Belgium	4755.0	4688.8	0.2	10.7	0.8	:
	Denmark	2561.5	1.4	2534.9	9.4	0.9	:
	Germany	30676.1	13.1	3.8	30544.0	6.7	:
	Greece	5199.3	9.6	0.1	143.4	5025.9	:
	Spain	229.0	24.7	0.4	60.4	0.5	:
	France	27622.3	47.5	1.0	45.0	3.7	:
	Ireland	2006.6	1.3	0.4	4.9	0.4	:
	Italy	29831.7	107.8	0.5	216.7	2.9	:
	Luxembourg	144.7	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	:
	Netherlands	7392.5	27.7	0.9	52.5	2.1	:
	Portugal	5443.9	7.8	0.1	39.6	0.2	:
	United Kingdom	27874.4	10.8	3.9	41.1	10.8	:
OTHER EEA		160.5^a	2.4	13.4	95.0	3.9	:
	Austria	96.7	0.5	0.2	80.2	1.0	:
	Finland	16.5	0.3	1.1	7.9	0.8	:
	Iceland	2.0	:	1.5	:	0.0	:
	Liechtenstein	0.0	:	-	:	0.0	:
	Norway	13.3	0.4	5.9	:	0.5	:
	Sweden	32.0	1.3	4.7	6.9	1.4	:
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE		110.9^a	3.6	4.0	:	12.9	:
	of which: Poland	68.0	2.7	3.0	:	5.5	:
	Romania	10.1	:	0.4	:	1.9	:
	ex-USSR	15.2	0.3	0.2	:	2.5	:
OTHER EUROPE		1424.4^a	44.8	19.6	1070.1	3.7	:
	of which: Turkey	1006.3	40.9	14.1	753.7	1.4	:
	Yugoslavia	353.8	2.7	4.9	298.9	0.8	:
	Switzerland	49.4	1.1	0.5	17.5	1.0	:
AFRICA		1055.7^a	83.0	2.8	66.5	5.5	:
	of which: Morocco	423.7	66.1	1.3	27.2	0.1	:
	Algeria	261.4	4.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	:
	Tunisia	102.4	2.2	0.1	9.8	0.1	:
AMERICA		373.0^a	10.1	3.9	70.6	14.8	:
	of which: USA	172.1	6.1	2.2	40.9	10.1	:
	Canada	29.9	0.8	0.5	4.3	1.1	:
	Brazil	27.4	0.6	0.3	6.8	0.5	:
ASIA		653.3^a	9.8	16.8	191.5	16.7	:
	of which: India	95.4	1.0	0.4	7.2	0.3	:
	Iran	61.9	0.7	2.9	33.8	1.5	:
	Pakistan	57.8	0.5	3.2	6.2	0.3	:
AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA		38.4^a	0.3	0.4	3.5	1.3	:
	of which: Australia	27.7	0.2	0.3	2.9	1.0	:
	New Zealand	9.7	:	0.1	:	0.2	:
STATELESS		68.7	8.8	3.0	26.0	22.4	:
UNKNOWN		340.0	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Germany within its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

a : except residents of Spain

Figures do not necessarily match with official total population figures published in the annual Eurostat publication "Demographic Statistics", as sources may differ (for example labour force survey).

Population by citizenship ('000) - Females - 1 January 1991

F(3)	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK(4)	Country of residence	Citizens of
56652.0	3524.0	57746.2	384.6	15010.4	9858.5	56705.0	TOTAL (Males and Females)	
29086.9	1765.0	29673.7	196.1	7590.9	5100.9	29005.0	TOTAL (Females)	
3596.6	87.7	781.1	115.4	692.4	107.8	1806.0	NON-NAT (Males and Females)	
1614.3	43.5	334.4	57.4	311.1	46.5	949.0	NON-NAT (Females)	
1311.9	68.5	149.4	102.6	168.4	28.8	782.0	OTHER EC (Males and Females)	
613.9	34.2	84.5	51.0	74.5	13.7	429.0	OTHER EC (Females)	
2284.7	19.2	631.8	12.8	524.0	79.0	1024.0	NON-EC (Males and Females)	
1000.3	9.0	250.0	6.4	236.5	32.8	519.0	NON-EC (Females)	
28253.5	1755.9	29486.7	192.2	7462.9	5069.4	28226.0	Female citizens of	
28086.6	1755.7	29423.7	189.7	7354.4	5068.1	28145.0	EUROPE	
							EUR12	
28.1	0.3	2.7	5.4	12.0	0.5	5.0		Belgium
2.1	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.2	9.0		Denmark
27.0	1.6	25.1	4.9	21.1	2.2	26.0		Germany
3.0	0.1	6.8	0.4	1.7	0.0	8.0		Greece
103.7	0.4	9.1	1.2	7.4	3.7	18.0		Spain
27472.6	0.8	15.1	7.2	4.4	1.6	23.0		France
2.2	1721.5	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	273.0		Ireland
108.0	0.6	29339.2	9.2	5.5	0.5	41.0		Italy
1.5	-	0.2	138.7	0.1	0.0	-		Luxembourg
9.0	0.7	4.2	1.7	7279.9	0.8	13.0		Netherlands
304.2	-	2.9	18.3	3.7	5054.4	13.0		Portugal
25.1	29.2	15.9	1.5	16.0	4.0	27716.0		United Kingdom
7.2	0.2	10.6	0.8	3.9	0.7	23.0		OTHER EEA
1.9	0.2	5.8	0.2	1.4	0.1	5.0		Austria
1.1	:	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	:		Finland
0.1	:	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	:		Iceland
-	:	0.0	:	-	-	:		Liechtenstein
1.2	-	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	4.0		Norway
3.0	:	2.5	0.2	1.0	0.3	11.0		Sweden
36.9	:	23.6	0.4	4.6	0.3	25.0		CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
28.9	:	9.5	:	2.6	0.1	16.0		of which: Poland
2.6	:	4.3	:	0.6	0.0	:		Romania
2.6	:	3.7	:	0.4	0.1	5.0		ex-USSR
122.8	:	28.8	1.3	100.0	0.3	33.0		OTHER EUROPE
87.5	:	1.5	0.1	92.8	0.0	14.0		of which: Turkey
24.5	:	12.3	1.0	6.2	0.0	2.0		Yugoslavia
9.7	:	11.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	6.0		Switzerland
689.8	:	48.8	0.8	79.0	18.2	61.0		AFRICA
250.7	:	7.3	:	69.8	0.0	1.0		of which: Morocco
253.9	:	0.7	:	0.2	0.0	:		Algeria
84.8	:	4.5	:	0.9	0.0	:		Tunisia
38.6	4.2	78.3	1.0	22.2	11.4	118.0		AMERICA
13.0	4.2	35.7	0.6	5.6	3.1	51.0		of which: USA
3.4	:	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.9	15.0		Canada
3.7	:	9.5	:	0.9	5.0	:		Brazil
103.8	:	56.5	0.9	23.4	1.7	232.0		ASIA
2.0	:	4.7	:	1.1	0.3	78.0		of which: India
7.0	:	4.4	:	2.1	0.2	9.0		Iran
3.6	:	0.3	:	1.4	0.3	42.0		Pakistan
1.1	:	3.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	27.0		AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA
0.9	:	2.6	:	0.9	0.2	19.0		of which: Australia
:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.0	9.0		New Zealand
-	4.6	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.1	:		STATELESS
:	:	:	:	:	:	340.0		UNKNOWN

(2) 1991 census results

(3) 1990 census results. Metropolitan (Continental) France.

(4) Labour force survey 1991 provisional data.

(5) Data for non nationals do not include unknown.

: no further breakdown is available

- nul

NON-NATIONAL FEMALES ARE YOUNGER ON AVERAGE THAN NATIONAL FEMALES

Data on age are not available for Spain, Greece and Portugal; the following comments consequently apply only to the other nine Member States.

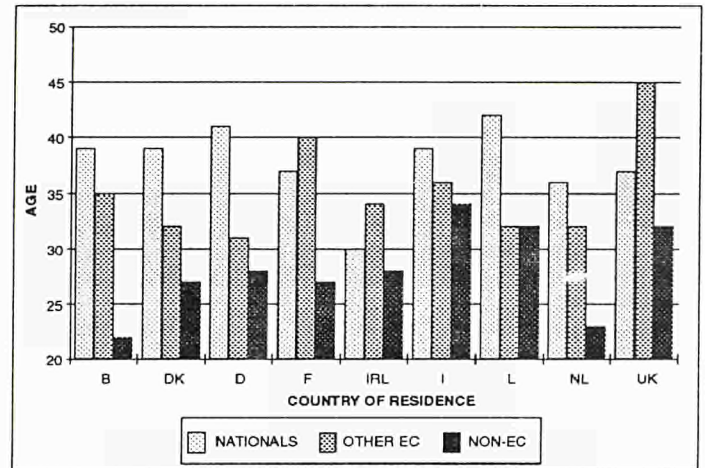
The median age of non-Community women is consistently lower than that of all female Community citizens. In Belgium, for example, the difference between the median ages of nationals and of non-Community citizens is 17 years, and in the Netherlands it is 13 years.

In three Member States (France, Ireland, United Kingdom) other Community women are older than nationals; everywhere else they are younger.

This is a clear illustration of the differences in age structure between the national and non-national populations. Disparities between countries of residence may reflect previous migratory waves (women who have lived for many years in their country of immigration) but they can also reflect differences between Member States in legislation on the acquisition of citizenship.

The age pyramid for other Community citizens shows a distribution generally comparable to that of the total population. For ages up to 19 years, however, the general narrowing is even more marked for other Community citizens; it may have several causes. These populations may have fewer children than nationals; their children born in the host country may take the nationality of that country (in which case they are not counted as non-nationals) or the parents may have preferred to leave their children in their country of origin.

Figure 7:
Median age of females by citizenship - EUR 12 (except Spain, Greece, Portugal) - 1 January 1991



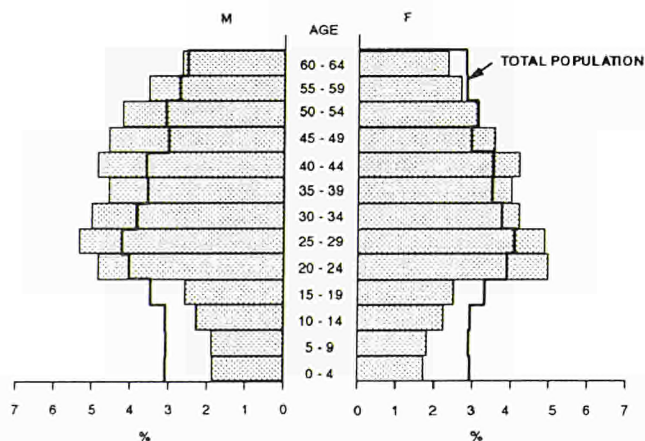
Contrariwise, the age pyramid for non-Community citizens shows a broader base, indicative of a fertility rate higher than that of the total population.

Over-representation of the "active" age-bands (20 to 54 years) is much more marked amongst men than amongst women.

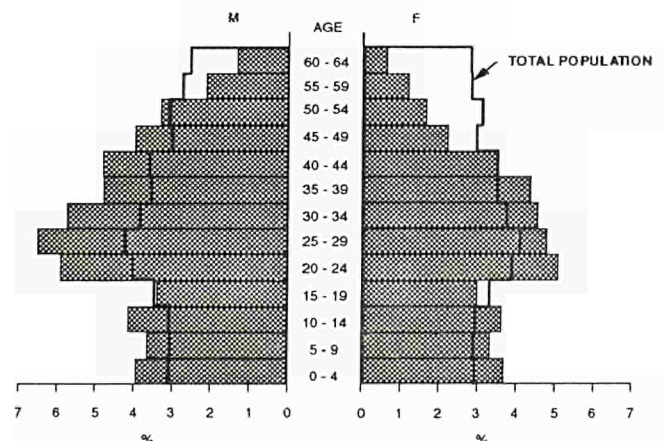
The peak of this pyramid is narrower than that of the pyramids for other Community citizens and the total population, suggesting recent migration. It may also indicate the return to their country of origin of these non-Community citizens, shortly before or at the age of retirement.

Figure 8:
Age pyramids* (except Spain, Greece, Portugal) - 1.1.1991

Other Community citizens



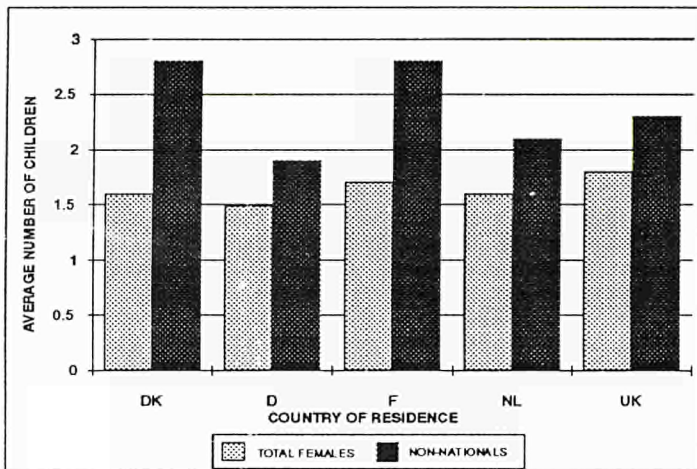
Non-Community citizens



*The open-ended age-band (65 and over) is not shown. For the total population it accounts for 9% of females and 6% of males. For other Community citizens it represents 5% of females and over 4% of males; for non-Community citizens it represents 2% of both sexes.

NON-NATIONALS HAVE A HIGHER FERTILITY RATE THAN NATIONALS

Figure 9:
Average number of children per female, by citizenship, in certain Community Member States - 1990



The fertility rate of non-nationals is clearly higher than that of the total population. In Germany the total fertility rate for 1990, calculated for all females resident in the country, was 1.5 children per woman; for non-nationals it was 1.9. The corresponding figures in France were 1.7 and 2.8. It has, however, also been noted that over time, the fertility of non-nationals tends towards that of nationals.

NON-NATIONAL WOMEN TAKE AN ACTIVE PLACE IN THE LABOUR MARKET

The results of the Labour Force Survey show that the activity rate of female non-nationals as a whole is 43.5%, close to that of female nationals (44.2%).

At present, the activity rate for women varies according to age, regardless of their citizenship. From 14 to 24 it is low; from 25 to 44 higher, and beyond that age it falls again (generation effect). In the first two of these age-bands the activity rate of other Community citizens is slightly below that of nationals, after 45 it is slightly higher. Non-Community females have the lowest activity rate at all ages.

Figure 10:
Activity rates of women by age and citizenship - EUR 12 (except Italy) - 1991

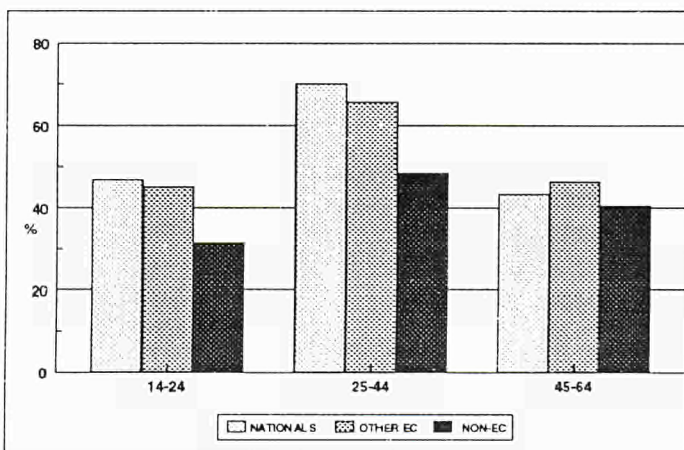
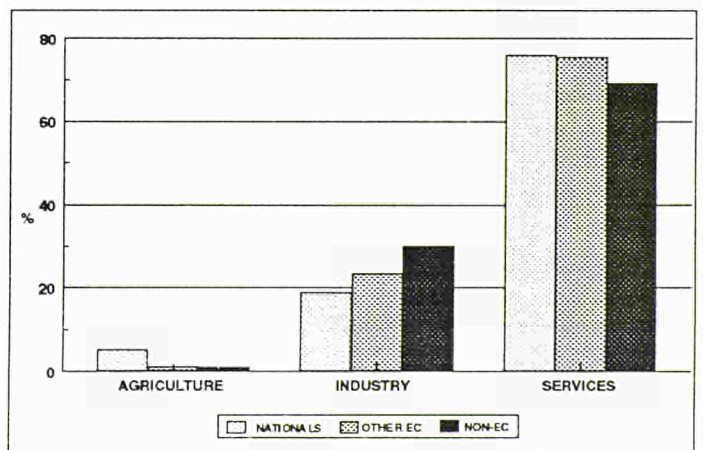


Figure 11:
Women in employment by broad sector of activity - EUR 12 (except Italy) - 1991



It is the services sector (e.g. : wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, private households) which is, by far, the biggest employer of female labour, both nationals and non-nationals. The industry sector is a major employer of unskilled labour, and employs 19% of female nationals, 23% of female other Community citizens and 30% of female non-Community citizens. Agricultural employment of non-national females is negligible.

IMPORTANT NOTES ON INTERPRETATION

It must be noted that the figures do not include undocumented residents. Furthermore, refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons (mainly Yugoslavs) are included by certain Member States amongst non-nationals, whilst others ignore them.

The data must be interpreted with circumspection: they are based on varying national definitions and practices. Some data are drawn from the census, others from administrative records; yet others from the Labour force survey. Further complications arise because the procedures for acquiring the citizenship of the host country also vary from one Member State to another.

In France in particular, children under 18 born in France with one or neither parent French may be counted either as French or as non-nationals according to the answer given by the parents at the census. In the United Kingdom, Irish citizens born in the UK are deemed to be British.

SOURCES OF DATA

Demographic data:

- Population registers in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.
- Census of population in France (1990) and Spain (1991, 10% of data exploited).
- Labour force survey in Ireland and the United Kingdom. For the latter, provisional data from the 1991 survey.
- Residence permit records in Greece and Portugal.

Data on activity and marital status:

- Community Labour force survey, 1991. In this survey, Italy provided no data on citizenship.

DEFINITIONS

The *female-to-male ratio* is the ratio of females to males in the population under review, multiplied by 100.

The *total fertility rate* is the sum of fertility rates by age observed in a given year. It represents the average number of children a woman would bear if she lived throughout her life under the same conditions with regard to childbearing as during the year under consideration.

The *median age* is the age at which 50% of the population is younger, and 50% older.

The *activity rate* is the labour force (i.e. people with a job or unemployed) as a percentage of the population aged from 14 years and over.

EUR12 is the Member States of the European Community as a whole.

Data on *Germany* refers to its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

FURTHER READING

EUROSTAT

- Rapid Reports "Population and social conditions" 1993 - 6: "Population by citizenship in the EC" - 1.1.1991
- Yearbook of demographic statistics, 1993
- Labour force survey, 1991

INFORMATION:

Unit E1
Population, Migration,
Employment and Unemployment
Caroline DANIEL
Tel.: 40 86 61 30
4301 - 32087