

NON-NATIONALS MAKE UP LESS THAN 5% OF THE POPULATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON 1.1.1993

On 1 January 1993, the European Union had a population of 368 million, 4.8% of whom (almost 18 million persons) did not have the citizenship of the country in which they lived.

One-third of these non-nationals were nationals of another EU country, the largest contingents being Italian and Portuguese nationals living in an EU country other than their own.

Turks were the largest single group of non-nationals, living mainly in Germany.

Two-thirds of the non-nationals in the EU live in Germany, France or the United Kingdom, although in terms of share of the total population, it was not in these countries that the proportions of non-nationals were highest.

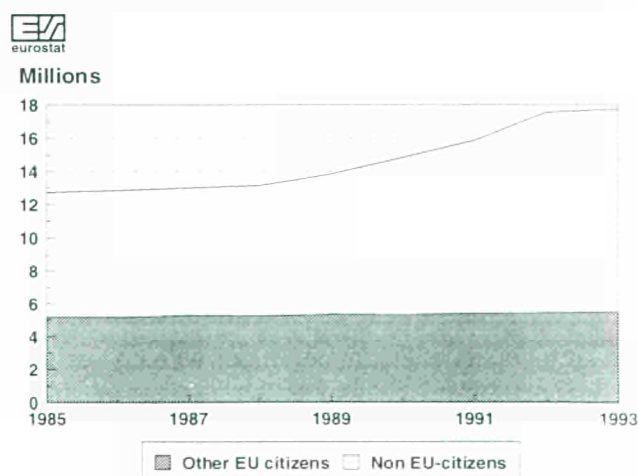
The non-national population is made up of more men than women, although this imbalance between men and women caused by successive waves of migration is diminishing over the course of time.

Growth in the non-national population levelled off in 1992

The increase in the non-national population since 1985 is mainly due to non-EU nationals, whose numbers rose from 9 to 12 million between 1.1.1985 and 1.1.1992, whilst the population of non-nationals from other EU Member States remained stable at around 5.5 million.

The number of non-EU nationals stabilised in 1992 and resulted in a lull in the growth of the total non-national population (Figure 1).

Figure 1:
Non-nationals by main group of citizenship within the EU from 1.1.1985 to 1.1.1993



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95% EU nationals on 1 January 1993

The resident population of the European Union on 1 January 1993 can be broken down as follows:

3.3% are citizens of a non-EU country;

1.5% are EU citizens resident in a country other than their own;

95.2% are citizens of the country in which they are resident (Figure 2).

High proportion of non-nationals in the smaller countries

Almost two-thirds of the non-nationals resident in the EU live in Germany, France or the United Kingdom.

The proportion of non-nationals in the total resident population is high in the smaller countries: 31% in Luxembourg and, to a lesser extent, 9% in Belgium. This is true not only of the EU countries, but also of the EFTA countries: 38% in Liechtenstein and 18% in Switzerland (Table 1).

The non-national populations are mainly concentrated in the industrial heartland of western Europe, whilst non-nationals in the more outlying regions only make up between 1% and 2% of the total population (Maps 1 and 2).

Population exchanges within the EU

"Exchanges" of national populations are of similar proportions between certain countries in the EU and completely different between certain others.

For example, the number of Portuguese living in France is 200 times higher than the number of French in Portugal, whilst the Portuguese population in Germany outnumbers Germans in Portugal by a factor of 300.

On the other hand, the number of French living in Germany is only twice that of Germans living in France, producing a fairly well-balanced population exchange between these two countries.

Figure 2:
Population by main group of citizenship within the EU, 1.1.1993

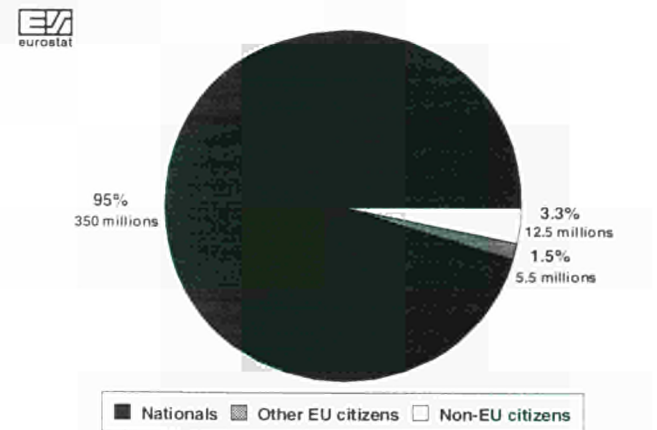


Table 1:
Proportion of non-nationals in the total resident population, 1.1.1993

Country	Total resident population in '000	% of non-nationals		
		Total	Other EU	Non-EU
EUR 15*	368 978.6	4.8	1.5	3.3
B	10 068.3	9.1	5.4	3.7
DK	5 180.6	3.5	0.8	2.7
D	80 974.6	8.0	2.1	5.9
GR	10 350.3	1.9	0.6	1.3
E	39 048.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
F	57 729.7	6.2	2.3	3.9
IRL	3 563.3	2.5	1.9	0.6
I	56 960.3	1.6	0.3	1.3
L	395.2	31.0	28.1	3.0
NL	15 239.2	4.9	1.2	3.7
A	7 962.0	6.6	1.0	5.6
P	9 864.6	1.2	0.3	0.9
FIN	5 055.0	0.9	0.2	0.7
S	8 692.0	5.8	2.2	3.6
UK	57 222.0	3.5	1.3	2.2
IS	262.2	1.8	0.9	0.9
FL	29.9	38.3	16.6	21.7
N	4 299.2	3.5	1.3	2.2
EEE*	373 570.1	4.8	1.5	3.3
CH	6 908.0	18.0	12.0	6.0

Turks make up the single largest group of non-nationals

The largest contingent of the 17.7 million non-nationals resident in the EU have Turkish nationality (2.6 million persons), followed by nationals of one or other of the republics of the former Yugoslavia (1.4 million), Italians and Moroccans (Figure 3).

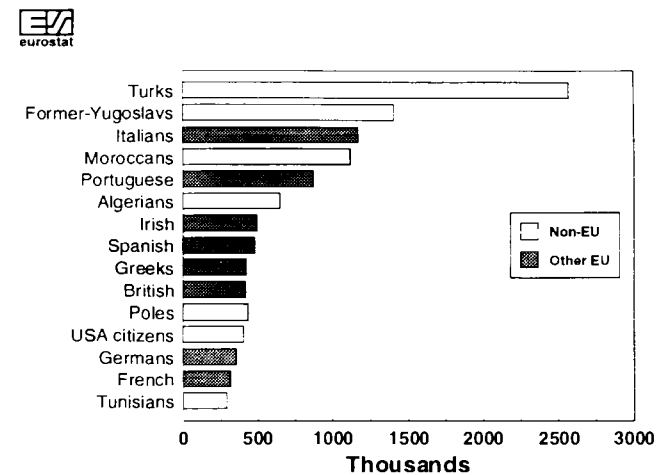
Among EU citizens, it is the Italians and the Portuguese who are mainly living in a country of residence of which they do not have citizenship: they represent respectively 22% and 16% of all EU non-national citizens.

Turks and former Yugoslavs mainly in Germany

The geographical distribution of the different citizenships across the territory of the EU is often the result of historical factors: colonies, protectorates and/or labour requirements.

Certain nationalities have a strong presence in one country alone - e.g. the Portuguese and Algerians in France, or the Surinamese in the Netherlands, whilst the majority of those from central and eastern Europe are resident in Germany.

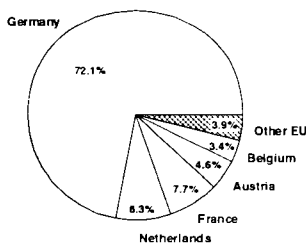
Figure 3: Main citizenships within the EU, 1.1.1993



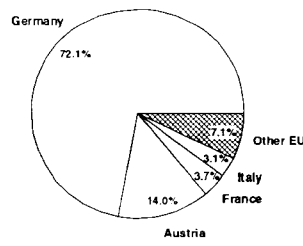
Turks, former Yugoslavs and Italians (i.e. the three main groups of non-nationals in the EU) are concentrated in two or three EU countries, the **Turks** in Germany, the Netherlands and France, the **former Yugoslavs** in Germany and Austria, and the **Italians** (outside of Italy) in Germany, France and Belgium.

The Moroccan, American and Asian populations are more widely dispersed throughout the EU (Figure 4).

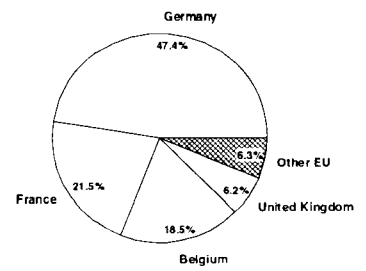
Figure 4: Breakdown of certain citizenships within the EU, 1.1.1993



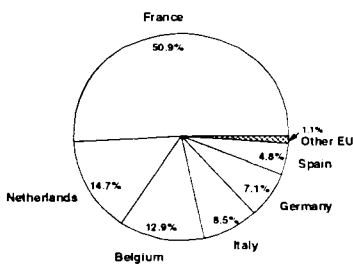
2.6 million Turks



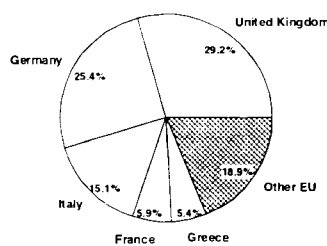
1.4 million former Yugoslavs



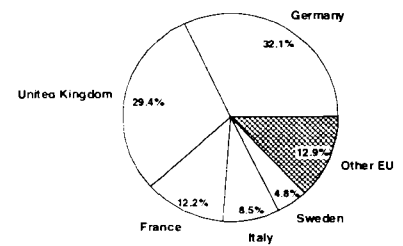
1.2 million Italians (outside Italy)



1.1 million Moroccans



0.4 million Americans



1.8 million Asians

Within the EEA, 13% of Irish live outside Ireland

Of all European Economic Area (EEA) nationals, the number of Irish living in an EEA country other than Ireland (13%) is relatively higher than that of any other citizenship (Table 2). Most of them live in the UK. The next largest contingent is formed by the Portuguese, with 8% living in an EEA country other than Portugal.

In proportion to their country's total population, fewer German, UK and French nationals move to other EEA countries. The combined total for these three countries is, however, around 1.1 million persons or one-fifth of the total number of EEA citizens who are not nationals of their country of residence.

A broad range of citizenships in Italy and the United Kingdom

In the Netherlands, Turks and Moroccans make up 50% of the total foreign population. In Germany, 40% of the non-nationals are Turks or citizens of one of the republics of the former Yugoslavia.

In Italy and the United Kingdom, there are few large groups of other citizenships, and the size of the "other" category in Figure 5 is testimony to the broad range of citizenships represented.

The "other" category is smallest in France and Belgium, where six or seven main citizenships between them account for over 70% of the total non-national population. In France, 50% of all non-nationals are Portuguese, Algerian or Moroccan, whilst in Belgium over half of the non-national residents are citizens of other EU countries.

Table 2
Breakdown of EEA citizens across the EEA,
1.1.1993



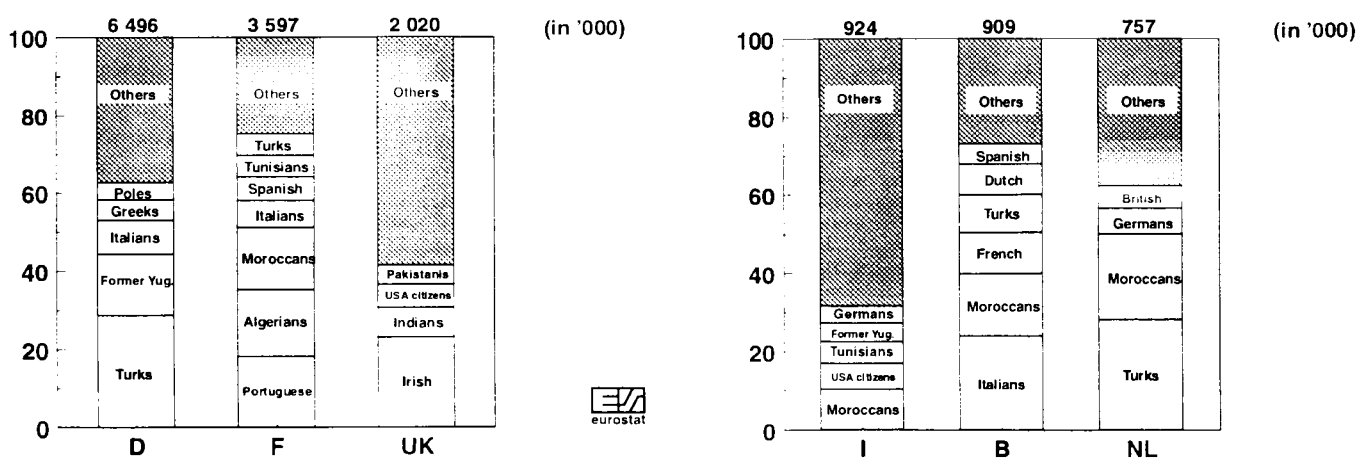
Citizens	Total EEA nationals (1) (in '000)	Nationals in their own country (2) (in %)	Nationals in other EEA countries (3) (in %)
EUR 15*	355 733.1	98.4	1.6
Belgian	9 294.8	98.5	1.5
Danish	5 093.1	98.2	1.8
German	74 846.8	99.5	0.5
Greek	10 578.1	96.0	4.0
Spanish	39 137.2	98.8	1.2
French	53 377.7	99.4	0.6
Irish	3 972.5	87.4	12.6
Italian	57 213.8	97.9	2.1
Luxembourg.	286.1	95.1	4.9
Dutch	14 742.6	98.2	1.8
Austrian	7 497.4	97.1	2.9
Portuguese	10 619.4	91.7	8.3
Finnish	5 155.6	97.2	2.8
Swedish	8 270.4	99.1	0.9
British	55 638.2	99.2	0.8
Icelandic	269.8	95.4	4.6
Liechtenstein	19.1	96.7	3.3
Norwegian	4 214.9	98.3	1.7
EEA*	360 236.8	98.4	1.6

(1) Total number of citizens in the European Economic Area. There are, for example, 9 294 800 Belgians living in the EEA.

(2) Proportion of nationals in their own country. For example, 98.5% of Belgians live in Belgium.

(3) Citizens of one EEA country living in another. 1.5% of Belgians, for example, live in an EEA country other than Belgium.

Figure 5:
The non-national population by country, 1.1.1993



The countries chosen for this figure were selected according to the size of their foreign population in absolute terms. The "other" category comprises a different mix of nationalities depending on the country concerned (and differing from those already mentioned). Populations exceeding 4% of the resident foreign population are shown on the graph; those of under 4% are included in the "other" category.

More men than women in the non-national populations

In each of the EU countries, there are fewer men than women - on average 95 for every 100 women. This can be explained by the fact that women live longer. Whereas the ratio of men to women is roughly equal up to about 50/60 years old, it falls rapidly thereafter due to the higher mortality among men.

When it comes to non-nationals, the masculinity ratios are falling throughout the EU for a different reason. The high masculinity ratio can be explained by the nature of successive waves of migration: more men emigrate.

The imbalance between men and women in the non-national population exists at all ages but is more marked the older they are. Whereas the masculinity ratio is 105 males for 100 females in the 0-5 age group, it reaches 120 by the age of 40 and 165 among 60-year-olds.

A comparison between EU citizens and other non-nationals shows similar breakdowns in the masculinity ratio by age, although the imbalance between males and females is less pronounced for EU citizens.

Male non-nationals considerably outnumber their female counterparts in Portugal, Germany, Italy and Austria (over 130 men for every 100 women).

This situation is not borne out in Iceland, the United Kingdom and Ireland. In the United Kingdom, which has a high number of non-nationals, the ratio is 85 men to 100 women, mainly on account of the presence of Asian residents for whom the masculinity ratio is 80 per 100 women.

Table 3:
Masculinity ratio by main groups of citizenship,
1.1.1993 (number of men per 100 women)



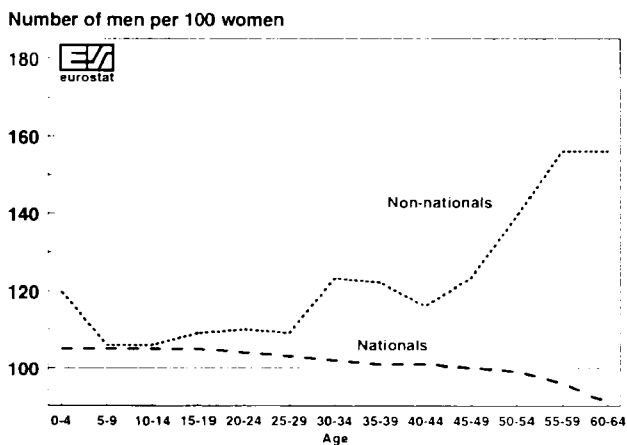
Country of residence	Total	Nationals	Non-nationals		
			Total	Other EEA (1)	Non-EEA
EUR 15*	95	94	120	109	122
B	96	94	117	117	117
DK	97	97	108	110	108
D	94	91	134	127	137
GR	97	97	102	81	114
E	96	96	112	98	126
F	95	93	123	113	129
IRL	99	99	96	93	107
I	95	94	134	72	153
L	97	:	:	:	:
NL	98	97	120	125	119
A	93	91	131	93	139
P	93	93	135	114	144
FIN	95	94	120	157	108
S	98	97	102	101	102
UK	96	96	85	84	85
IS	101	101	70	67	74
FL	95	88	107	104	109
N	98	97	112	103	119
EEE*	95	94	120	109	122
CH	95	90	125	126	92

(1) Residents of the EEA, but non-nationals

Graphique 6:

Masculinity ratios by age and main groups of citizenship, 1.1.1993

6a - Total population



6b - Non-national population

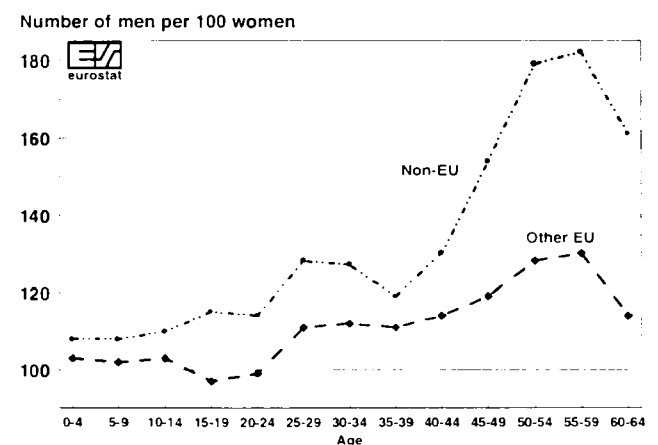


Table 4:
Total population by citizenship, at 1.1.1993



	Country of residence											
	EUR 15 ¹	B	DK	D	GR	E	F ¹	IRL ²	I	L	NL	
Citizens of												
Total	368 978.6	10 068.3	5 180.6	80 974.6	10 350.3	39 048.0	56 652.0	3 563.3	56 960.3	395.2	15 239.2	
Nationals	350 187.3	9 159.1	5 000.5	74 478.8	10 150.0	38 654.9	53 055.4	3 473.4	56 036.7		14 481.8	
Non-nationals	16 873.9	909.3	180.1	6 495.8	200.3	393.1	3 596.6	89.9	923.6		757.4	
Europe	360 991.3	9 811.4	5 108.6	79 842.9	10 256.8	38 852.1	54 716.8	3 540.2	56 363.1		14 917.9	
EEA	355 748.2	9 701.6	5 054.4	76 206.3	10 215.5	38 839.1	54 379.0	3 540.2	56 198.1		14 672.5	
EUR 15	355 668.0	9 700.7	5 041.0	76 198.0	10 214.7	38 836.7	54 376.9	3 540.2	56 197.0		14 670.8	
Belgium	9 294.4	9 159.1	0.4	22.0	1.7	7.2	56.1		4.6		24.0	
Denmark	5 074.3	2.8	5 000.5	18.3	1.6	4.0	3.5		2.4		1.9	
Germany	74 841.0	29.3	8.9	74 478.8	14.1	30.5	52.7		39.5		49.3	
Greece	10 577.7	20.0	0.6	345.9	10 150.0	0.5	6.1		16.2		5.6	
Spain	39 136.1	49.5	1.0	133.8	1.0	38 654.9	216.0		15.6		16.8	
France	53 375.7	95.2	2.2	90.9	8.0	22.6	53 055.4		25.4		10.0	
Ireland	3 972.1	2.8	1.0	13.8	0.7	2.1	3.5	3 473.4	2.5		4.4	
Italy	57 212.1	217.5	2.0	557.7	7.4	13.6	252.8		56 036.7		17.3	
Luxembourg	286.1	4.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.1	3.0		0.2		0.3	
Netherlands	14 739.8	69.7	2.3	113.6	3.7	10.5	17.9		7.0		14 481.8	
Austria	7 494.6	1.1	0.6	185.3	1.9	1.5	3.3		8.3		3.0	
Portugal	10 618.7	20.5	0.4	98.9	0.4	28.6	649.7		5.3		9.4	
Finland	5 152.4	0.8	1.9	12.2	1.2	1.9	1.6		1.6		1.1	
Sweden	8 257.6	3.1	8.4	14.4	2.3	5.3	4.8		3.2		2.0	
United Kingdom	55 626.2	24.9	10.9	107.1	20.7	53.4	50.4	55.5	28.4		44.1	
Other EEA	80.2	0.9	13.4	8.3	0.9	2.5	2.1		1.1		1.7	
Iceland	10.2		3.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2		0.2		0.2	
Liechtenstein	0.6		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-		0.0			
Norway	69.4	0.9	10.4	6.8	0.8	2.4	1.9		0.9		1.4	
Central and Eastern Europe	1 067.6	7.2	8.0	716.2	29.4	6.3	63.0		63.6		11.9	
of which:												
Bulgaria	80.9		0.2	59.1	4.4	0.6	1.0		5.7		0.6	
Former Czechoslovakia	90.6	0.6	0.4	63.7	1.2	0.4	2.4		4.8		0.8	
Hungary	90.0	0.7	0.3	61.4	0.9	0.2	2.7		5.0		1.2	
Poland	439.4	4.8	5.0	285.6	10.7	3.2	47.1		21.2		5.4	
Romania	220.8		1.0	167.3	3.9	0.7	5.1		16.4		1.9	
Former USSR	144.9	1.2	1.2	79.0	8.2	1.2	4.7		10.5		2.1	
Other Europe	4 169.7	98.1	46.1	2 920.3	11.9	6.7	274.8		101.3		233.3	
of which:												
Switzerland	103.7	2.4	1.1	33.8	1.9	5.6	22.1		18.2		2.0	
Turkey	2 573.3	88.3	33.7	1 854.9	3.6	0.3	197.7		5.1		212.5	
Former Yugoslavia	1 412.9	7.5	11.3	1 018.1	2.6	0.6	52.5		44.5		18.8	
Africa	2 990.3	190.2	9.5	283.9	19.6	71.3	1 633.1		284.4		203.3	
of which:												
Algeria	653.6	10.4	0.4	14.4	0.2	2.9	614.2		4.5		0.8	
Cape Verde	43.3		0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9			5.4		2.9	
Morocco	1 125.6	145.0	3.2	80.3	0.4	54.1	572.7		95.6		165.1	
Somalia	47.5		2.1	8.8	0.1	0.0	1.1		14.9		7.1	
Tunisia	296.8	6.2	0.4	28.1	0.4	0.4	206.3		50.4		2.5	
Zaire	53.8	14.6	0.1	11.9	0.4	0.1	22.7		2.2		1.2	
America	957.1	20.2	8.2	168.8	29.2	89.3	72.8	8.9	148.7		49.6	
of which:												
Brazil	64.7	1.2	0.5	13.3	0.6	3.8	6.3		18.7		2.1	
Canada	71.2	1.7	1.0	9.6	1.9	1.1	6.8		4.7		2.9	
USA	410.4	11.8	4.6	104.4	22.0	14.2	24.2	8.9	62.1		13.0	
Asia	1 853.6	25.3	43.3	594.7	39.1	33.6	227.0		158.0		61.4	
of which:												
India	226.5	3.2	1.0	35.5	2.0	5.7	4.6		13.4		3.4	
Iran	216.6	1.8	8.2	99.1	3.5	1.8	15.2		11.1		7.3	
Pakistan	166.9	2.1	6.3	32.2	2.6	1.4	9.8		7.8		4.0	
Surinam	22.8		0.0	0.0	-	0.0			0.0		22.7	
Vietnam	148.9	0.3	4.5	85.7	0.3	0.0	33.7		2.2		4.9	
Australia and Oceania	102.4	0.6	0.9	8.4	2.2	0.7	2.3		5.1		3.0	
of which:												
Australia	69.2	0.5	0.6	6.5	1.8	0.6	1.7		4.5		2.3	
New Zealand	31.4		0.2	1.0	0.4	0.1			0.4		0.7	
Stateless and unknown	138.6	20.6	10.2	76.0	3.4	0.9			1.0		4.0	

1 Results of the 1990 census, metropolitan France.

2 Provisional data, Labour Force Survey, spring 1993.

3 Results of the census of 15 May 1991

How to read the table:

Number of persons of nationality named at line ends, resident in country named at head of column.
e.g. 271 500 persons of Italian nationality were resident in Belgium at 1.1.1993.

Table 4:
Total population by citizenship at 1.1.1993



(1000)											Country of residence	
A ³	P	FIN	S	UK ⁴	IS ⁵	FL	N	EEA ⁶	CH			
7 795.8	9 864.6	5 055.0	8 692.0	57 222.0	262.2	29.9	4 299.2	373 570.1 ⁶	6 908.0		Citizens of Total	
7 278.1	9 743.0	5 008.7	8 192.9	55 202.0	257.4	18.4	4 145.2	354 608.2 ⁶	5 664.4		Nationals	
517.7	121.5	46.3	499.1	2 020.0	4.8	11.4	154.0	17 044.1 ⁶	1 243.6		Non-nationals	
7 745.1	9 777.7	5 040.6	8 522.1	56 104.0 ⁷	260.7	29.6 [*]	4 223.2	365 504.8	6 801.2		Europe	
7 358.3	9 776.1	5 021.6	8 420.3	55 977.0 [*]	260.1	23.4 [*]	4 205.1	360 236.8	829.8		EEA	
7 357.5	9 775.7	5 021.0	8 380.0	55 970.0 [*]	2.4	5.0	57.7	355 733.1	826.6		EUR 15	
0.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	9 294.8	6.2		Belgium	
0.4	0.5	0.5	27.2	9.0	1.1	0.0	17.7	5 093.1	2.7		Denmark	
57.3	5.4	1.6	12.9	51.0	0.3	1.1	4.5	74 846.8	87.6		Germany	
1.0	0.1	0.2	5.7	25.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	10 578.1	8.2		Greece	
0.7	7.7	0.3	3.0	33.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	39 137.2	110.4		Spain	
2.2	3.7	0.4	3.1	42.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	53 377.7	53.1		France	
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	466.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3 972.5	1.3		Ireland	
8.6	1.4	0.4	4.0	73.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	57 213.8	374.9		Italy	
0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	-	0.0	0.0	286.1	0.8		Luxembourg	
2.6	2.0	0.3	2.6	22.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	14 742.6	12.8		Netherlands	
7 278.1	0.3	0.2	3.7	7.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	7 497.4	29.0		Austria	
0.2	9 743.0	0.1	1.5	15.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	10 619.4	113.4		Portugal	
0.5	0.2	5 008.7	111.5	9.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	5 155.6	1.9		Finland	
1.4	0.7	6.5	8 192.9	12.0	0.2	0.0	12.6	8 270.4	5.3		Sweden	
3.4	9.3	1.6	10.7	55 202.0	0.4	0.0	11.6	55 638.2	19.0		United Kingdom	
0.8	0.3	0.6	40.3	7.0 [*]	257.7	18.4	4 147.4	4 503.7	3.1		Other EEA	
0.1	0.0	0.1	5.0	:	257.4	0.0	2.2	269.8	0.1		Iceland	
0.4	-	-	0.0	:	-	18.4	0.0	19.1	1.6		Liechtenstein	
0.3	0.3	0.5	35.3	7.0	0.3	0.0	4 145.2	4 214.9	1.5		Norway	
64.4	0.8	17.4	33.2	46.0 [*]	0.4	0.0	4.8	1 072.9	22.4		Central and Eastern Europe	
3.6	0.2	0.3	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	81.2	0.8		of which:	
11.3	0.1	0.2	1.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	90.9	5.7		Bulgaria	
10.6	0.1	0.4	3.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	90.2	4.5		Former Czechoslovakia	
18.3	0.2	0.7	16.4	21.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	442.6	5.4		Hungary	
18.5	0.1	0.3	5.7	=	-	-	0.3	221.1	2.7		Poland	
2.1	0.3	15.5	3.9	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	145.8	3.2		Romania	
322.4	0.9	1.6	68.6	80.0 [*]	0.2	5.6 [*]	13.3	4 188.7	5 949.0		Former USSR	
4.9	0.7	0.3	2.2	8.0	0.0	4.7	0.8	109.2	5 664.4		Other Europe	
118.6	0.0	0.8	26.5	31.0	0.0	0.7	5.6	2 579.5	74.1		of which:	
197.9	0.1	0.5	39.6	16.0	0.1	0.2	6.8	1 420.0	210.0		Switzerland	
8.5	52.0	3.9	25.4	204.0 [*]	0.1	0.0	11.3	3 001.8	23.9		Turkey	
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	653.9	2.8		Former Yugoslavia	
:	31.1	0.0	0.1	:	0.0	:	0.1	43.4	0.6		Africa	
0.2	0.1	0.5	1.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1 127.7	3.2		of which:	
:	-	1.9	5.6	6.0	0.0	:	2.9	50.4	0.2		Algeria	
0.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	=	0.0	0.0	0.3	297.1	3.6		Cape Verde	
:	0.1	0.0	0.4	=	0.0	:	0.1	53.9	2.3		Morocco	
9.5	29.4	2.7	38.2	280.0 [*]	0.8	0.2	18.0	976.1	33.0		Somalia	
0.6	14.0	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	65.1	3.2		Tunisia	
0.8	2.1	0.4	1.2	37.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	72.3	2.9		America	
5.8	7.3	1.7	9.0	120.0	0.7	0.1	9.6	420.7	11.9		of which:	
25.7	4.8	5.8	88.9	545.0 [*]	0.5	0.1	45.1	1 899.3	47.8		Brazil	
3.0	0.7	0.4	1.7	152.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	229.9	4.4		Canada	
5.7	0.5	0.8	39.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	223.5	0.5		USA	
0.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	98.0	-	0.0	10.8	177.6	1.2		Asia	
:	-	-	0.0	:	-	:	0.0	22.8	0.0		of which:	
0.6	0.0	1.1	4.6	11.0	0.1	:	6.9	155.9	7.4		India	
0.7	0.4	0.4	1.7	76.0 [*]	0.1	0.0	0.7	103.3	1.9		Iran	
0.6	0.4	0.3	1.3	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	69.8	1.5		Pakistan	
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	28.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	31.6	0.4		Surinam	
6.2	0.2	1.6	14.4	=	-	0.0	0.8	139.3	0.3		Vietnam	
											Australia and Oceania	
											of which:	
											Australia	
											New Zealand	
											Stateless and unknown	

4 Labour Force Survey, spring 1993. Figures rounded down to the nearest '000; totals below 1000 are represented by the sign =

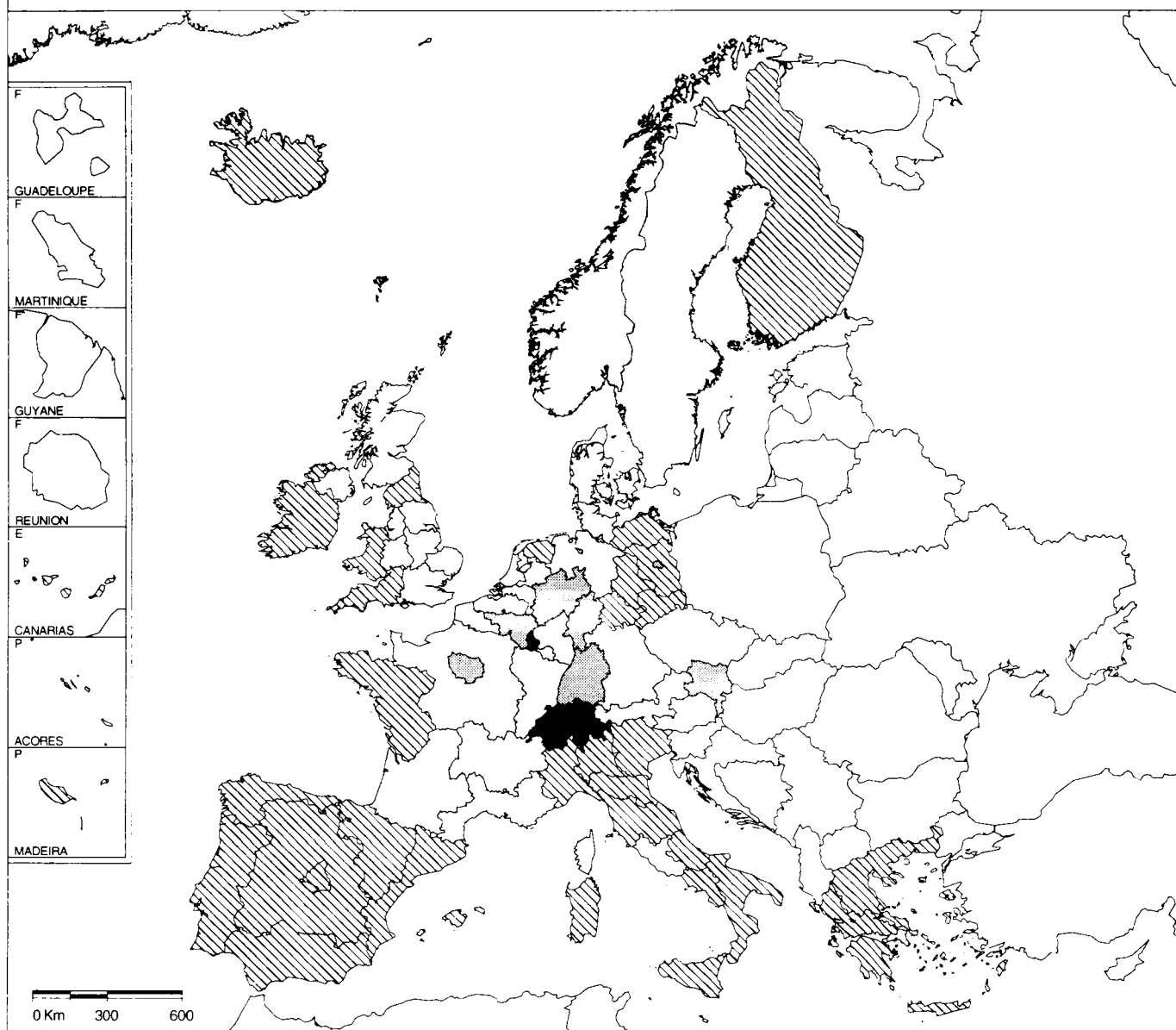
5 Data relate to 1.12.1992.

6 The totals for EUR 15 and EEA represent the population of each country at 1.1.1993, although France and Austria are previous years' figures.

7 This group represents refugees without further breakdown by nationality.

Map 1:

Population of non-nationals 1 January 1993*



Percent of the total population



*F: 1990 Census results, metropolitan France
 *IRL, UK: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1993 data
 *L: Eurostat estimations
 *P: Data NUTS 0
 *IS: Data refer to 1.12.1992

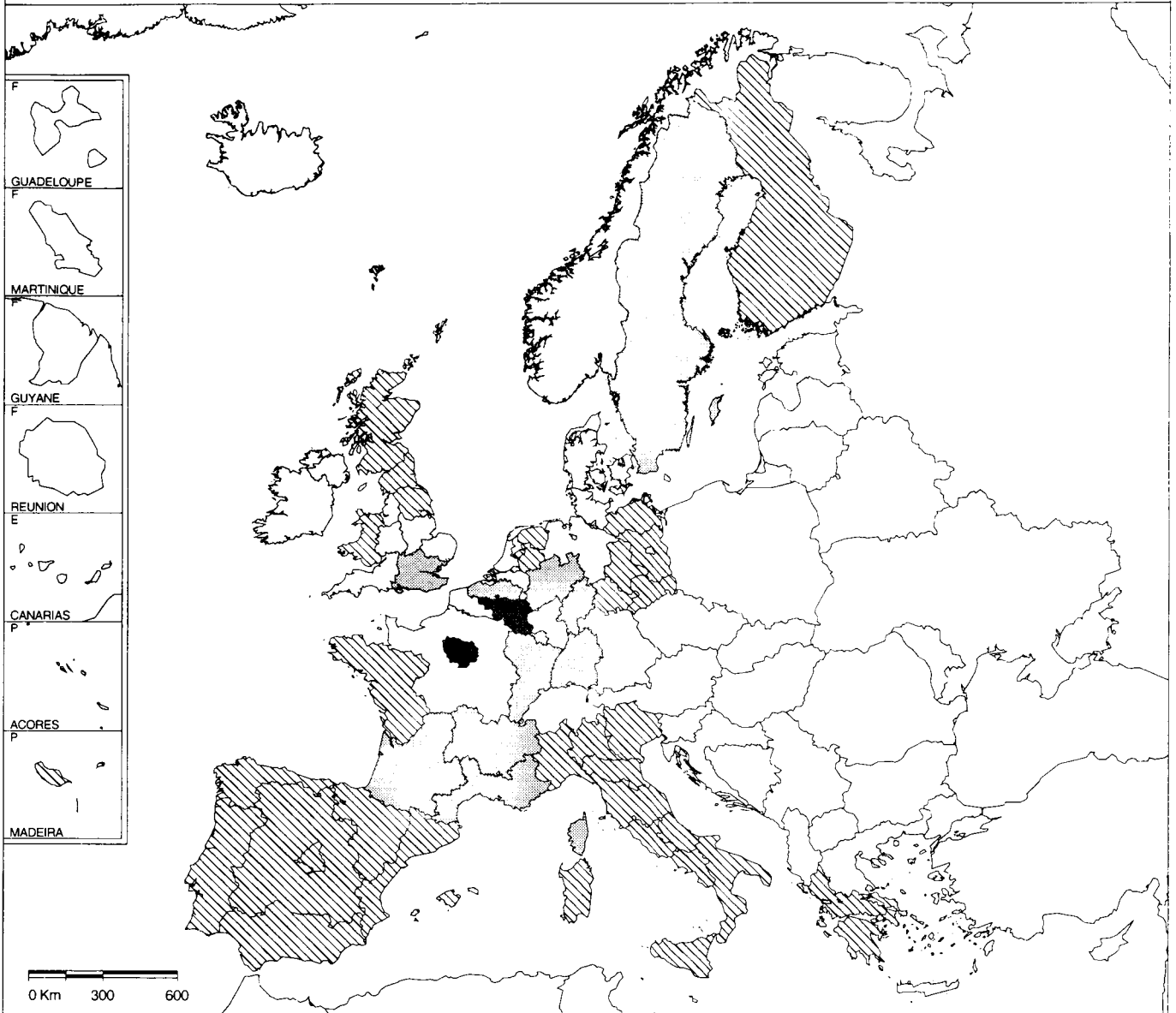
Boundaries EUR 15: NUTS 1 or NUTS 0

Statistical data: Eurostat
 Cartography and geographic information management: GISCO

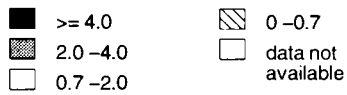


Map 2:

Population of non-nationals in the EEA who are citizens of other EEA countries: 1 January 1993*



Percent of the total population



*D, I: Data refer to 1.1.1992
 *F: 1990 Census results, metropolitan France
 *IRL, UK: Labour Force Survey, Spring 1993 data
 *L: Eurostat estimations
 *P: Data NUTS 0
 *IS: Data refer to 1.12.1992

Boundaries EUR 15: NUTS 1 or NUTS 0

Statistical data: Eurostat
 Cartography and geographic information management: GISCO



Immigration and resident population

Taken as an average across the Union, the population of non-EU citizens aged between 50 and 60 years comprises 200 men for every 100 women. This results from immigration many years ago by men who were never subsequently joined by women from their own country.

Immigration in France seems to be less predominantly male than in the past. In the non-EU population aged under 40 the sexes are almost balanced: 105 men for 100 women. For the over-40s there are 208 men for every 100 women.

In both Germany and Austria the population of non-EU males aged 20 to 34 is very substantial. These young males of working age undoubtedly migrated without any family.

In the United Kingdom, the non-national population seems to be ageing and settled. There is a large proportion of non-nationals aged 65 and over: almost 10% of the total non-national population, compared with an average for the Union of 5%.

In Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands immigration involves whole families rather than single people, and there is a notable degree of balance between males and females amongst the non-national population.

Amongst EU citizens, the proportion of young people is lower amongst the non-national population than the national. Under-20s account for 17% and 24% of the respective populations. This difference for it does not depend on the various nationalities involved: both populations are citizens of the Union. The conclusion is that amongst EU citizens, migrants have fewer children than those who stay in their country of citizenship.

Figure 7:
Resident population by sex, age and main group of citizenship within the EU, 1.1.1993

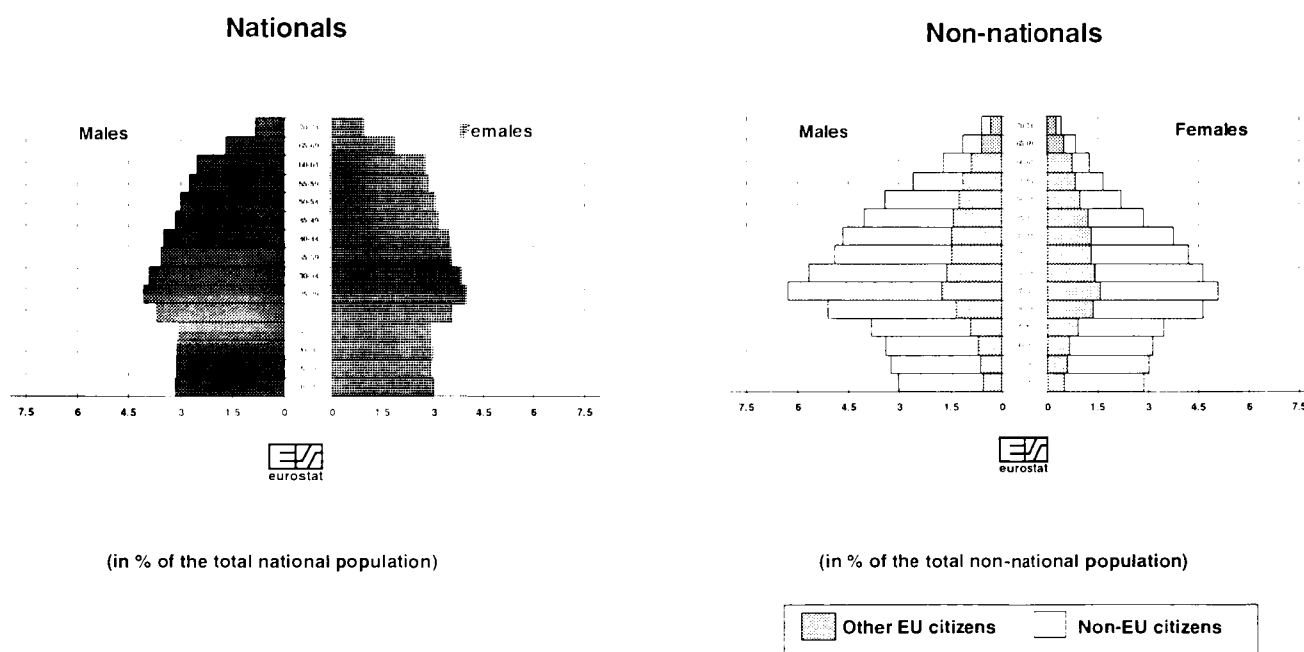
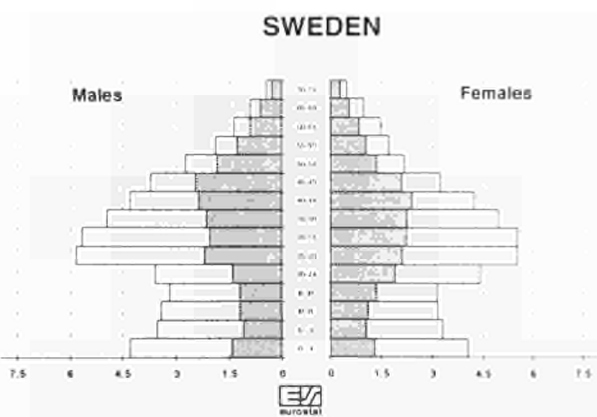
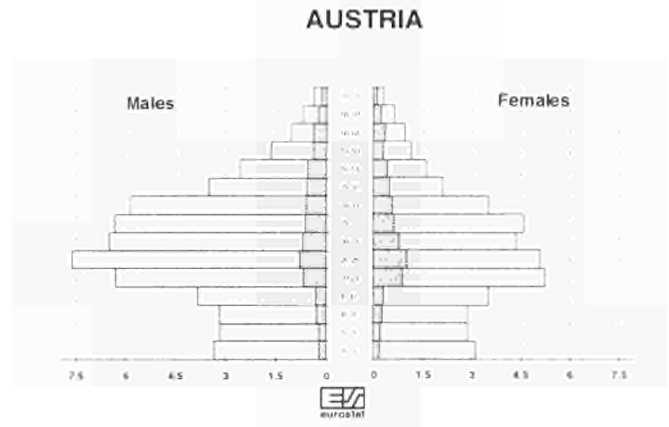
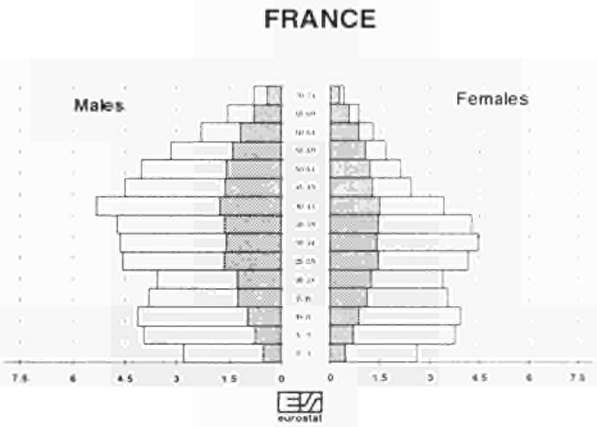
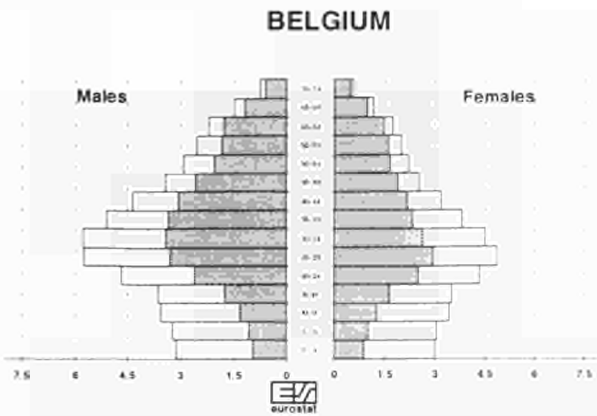


Figure 8:
Non-national resident population by sex, age and major group of citizens, 1 January 1993
 (% of the total non-national population)



Other EU citizens
 Non EU-citizens

Sources

Except for the following countries, the principle source of data was the register of population, and the reference date 1 January 1993.

Germany: data relate to the Federal Republic within its frontiers after 3 October 1990. Data from the register of non-nationals and, for nationals, the registers of national population.

Greece: data from the register of non-nationals. The figure for national population is that of total population minus the population of non-nationals.

Spain: data from the register of non-nationals. The figure for national population is that of total population minus the population of non-nationals.

France: results of the 1990 census of population of metropolitan France (excluding the overseas departments and territories).

Ireland: results of the Labour Force Survey of spring 1993.

Italy: data from the register of population at 1 January 1993. Data by age and region are estimated from residence permits at 1 January 1993.

Portugal: data from the register of non-nationals. The figure for national population is that of total population minus the population of non-nationals.

United Kingdom: results of the Labour Force Survey of spring 1993.

Austria: results of the 1991 census of population.

Iceland: data from the register of population at 1 December 1992.

Switzerland: data from the register of non-nationals and, for nationals, the registers of national population.

Definitions, abbreviations and symbols

EU or EUR 15: The 15 Member States of the European Union: Belgium (B), Denmark (DK), Germany (D), Greece (GR), Spain (E), France (F), Ireland (IRL), Italy (I), Luxembourg (L), Netherlands (NL), Austria (A), Portugal (P), Finland (FIN), Sweden (S) and United Kingdom (UK).

EEA: The 18 Member States of the European Economic Area: the EU countries, Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (FL) and Norway (N).

EFTA: The 4 Member States of the European Free Trade Area: Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (FL), Norway (N) and Switzerland (CH).

NUTS 0: Eurostat Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics at national level.

NUTS 1: Eurostat Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics at regional level.

* Eurostat estimate

: No data available

- Zero

Further reading:

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EUROSTAT
Directorate E: Social and Regional Statistics - Structural Plans

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