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The social integration of third-country migrants
residing on a permanent and lawful basis in the
Member States

(COMMISSION REPORT)

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Introduction

This study has been drawn up at the request of the European Council held in Hanover on 27/28 June 1988.

First and foremost, a distinction has to be made between migrants from industrialized countries, who are generally highly skilled and are not affected by the same problems of uprooting, and migrant workers in the traditional meaning of the term, who on arrival have practically no suitable industrial skill. This is why the study is mainly concerned with the latter category, which moreover, poses the most serious problems of integration, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and it is explicitly mentioned when a given consideration also concerns the other category of third-country nationals.

However, the study has not tackled the matter of entry of migrants from third countries onto the territory of the Member States (problems of immigration proper, policy on visas, recognition of the right to asylum of refugees and stateless persons), these matters being under examination in other contexts in relation to the realization of freedom of movement for individuals within the Community.

Furthermore, and this is basically linked to the extremely short deadlines imparted, a number of aspects of an integration policy have not been dealt with owing to their complexity and the fact that they are extremely difficult to gauge factually and statistically. Indeed they would merit a special study. We refer here in particular to the cultural aspect of integration in its partial interdependence with social integration insofar as the latter term is construed

in the broad sense of integration into society and not in the more restricted sense chosen for this study, i.e. integration in this society by means of the various mechanisms of social policy.

As for the field of social security, it can be said that in general terms every migrant worker and the members of his family residing with him enjoy similar treatment on the territory of the host country to that enjoyed by the national worker. For this reason, the social security field is likewise not covered by this study.

It should also be stated that since the study requested concerns the social integration of migrants from third-countries residing on a permanent lawful basis in a Member State, the situation of persons who have immigrated clandestinely and are working illegally has not been dealt with.

In sum, the material scope of the study is limited to fields of fundamental importance to the process of social integration, i.e. the legal position of third-country migrants from the point of view of residence, family reunification, acquisition of nationality and employment and the practical situation as regards residence, unemployment, education (including vocational training) and housing.

One final comment should be made to the effect that the study encountered a particular difficulty in the heterogeneous nature of statistical sources, the absence of data or their unreliability. The annex to the study lists the statistical sources used to produce the individual contributions relating to each Member State.

I - Composition of the non-Community population

Total Population

- 1.1. Of a total population of around 320 500 000, there are estimated to be more than 8 million (or 2.55 %) nationals of third countries residing lawfully in the Member States (see tables 1 and 2).

It should be noted that this population is more than 0.6 times the size of that of nationals of Member States residing in a Member State other than their own (5 000 000).

Of the traditional host countries, only Belgium and Luxembourg have fewer nationals of third countries than of other Member States.

In absolute figures, 86.9 % of non-Community foreign nationals reside in the Federal Republic of Germany (3 195 000), France (2 103 000) and the United Kingdom (1 651 000), where they represent 5.2 %, 3.9 % and 2.9 % respectively of the total population.¹

There is also a significant non-Community population in the four Mediterranean Member States (Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain) regarded in the past as "countries of emigration", where they represent, on average, 0.39 % of the total population.

¹ In the case of some Member States, particularly France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the fact that large numbers of immigrants acquire the nationality of the host country distorts in both quantitative and qualitative terms the picture of the integration of ethnic minorities in those States.

Nationalities

- 1.2. As regards the nationality of non-Community foreign residents, the dominant groups ² are as follows:

Belgium - Moroccans (126 000) and Turks (76 000) of a total of 315 000 non-Community nationals.

Denmark - Scandinavians (23 000) and Turks (22 000) of a total of 102 000.

Federal Republic of Germany - Turks (1 481 000) and Yugoslavs (597 000) of a total of 3 195 000.

France (1982) - North Africans (1 416 000) including 796 000 Algerians, 431 000 Moroccans and 189 000 Tunisians, followed by Turks (124 000) of a total of 2 103 000.

Ireland - Mostly nationals of industrialized countries (especially the United States - 17.800 i.e. 50 % of non-Community nationals).

Luxembourg - Apart from nationals of industrialized countries, Yugoslavs (1 700) and Cape Verdeans who entered on a Portuguese passport (1 100), of a total of around 10 000.

Netherlands - Turks (167 000) and Moroccans (130 000) of a total of 435 000.

United Kingdom - Indians (160 000), nationals of industrialized states, Jamaicans (87 000) and other nationals of the Indian subcontinent namely Pakistanis (62 000) and Bangladeshis (54 000) of a total of 1 651 000.

² On the basis of official figures, it is not possible to indicate dominant nationalities in Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal. All the data are for 1987, unless otherwise indicated.

Age distribution

- 1.3. Generally speaking, the non-Community population figures prominently in two age groups (0-14 years and 15-44 years) and scarcely at all in the over 65 age group. Only nationals of industrialized states do not follow this model.

In Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, Turkish and Moroccan families have twice as many children (0-15 years) as native families. In France, in 1982, 40% of the North African population and 51% of Turks were under 20 (28% of native French population) and only 2% of Algerians and Turks were over 65.

In the United Kingdom, where the "ethnic minorities" are over-represented in age groups up to 45 and under-represented thereafter, half of all Bangladeshis are under 16.

Yugoslavs in Italy are over-represented in the 15 to 64 age group and have few children; the same is true for Tunisians.

As regards the Philippino population in Greece and Spain, 95% of it consists of women in the 15-44 age group; moreover 80% of Poles in Greece fall into this age group.

Mixed marriages

- 1.4. It is not possible to obtain an overall picture of mixed marriages (foreigner/national), in the absence of data. It appears, however, that apart from France, where, in 1986, 8.7% (23 252) of marriages were between a French national and a foreigner (more than 25% of which were with a North African), this is not a significant practice.

II - Legal situation

2.1. As regards residence, family reunification and employment, the legal situation of third country migrants is governed primarily by national law, which, insofar as some Member States have ratified them, incorporates the obligations arising from multilateral international agreements in these fields.

Secondly, the bilateral agreements concluded by some Member States with some third-countries serve to improve the general situation but without having been systematically incorporated into national law.

Lastly, reference should also be made of the association and cooperation agreements concluded by the Community where they have a social content.

A brief reference is also made to the question of the acquisition of the nationality of the host country which, although it may be generally regarded as the ultimate expression of successful integration, is in some cases, merely a superficial achievement since the real problems of integration have not necessarily been solved.

2.2. National legislation

2.2.1. Residence

Foreigners wishing to take up residence for reasons of employment or family reunification are in principle required to obtain prior authorization in the case of all the Member States. As for the period of validity of the residence permits issued, it varies from one year to an unlimited period except for periods of residence for the pursuit of an activity of less than one year's duration (e.g. seasonal work).

This basic principle is found in the regulations of almost all the Member States. Thus, the majority of Member States issue residence permits valid for one year, which can be extended if the original criteria are still met. In some Member States, these documents are replaced after anything up to four extensions by permits for a longer, or even unlimited, period (Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and the United Kingdom), ten years in France, five years in Portugal. In Luxembourg the residence permit is valid for five years and may be renewed each time for a further five years. By contrast, in Greece permits are valid for six to twelve months and are renewable. As far as Spain is concerned, the validity of the residence permit is based on that of the work permit and where the latter is issued for a period of more than one year the one year the residence permit will be valid for the same period. Moreover, as in France, it constitutes a single permit (residence/employment). In Ireland, too, the validity of the residence permits is linked to that of the work permit (annual and renewable). Finally, in Italy the residence permit for workers is valid for two years and is renewable.

In general, the residence permit delivered to members of family is valid for the same period as that of the head of household.

The residence permit is withdrawn when the criteria laid down for granting it are no longer met, or where its holder has been convicted of a criminal offence or has posed a severe threat to public order, where his residence is considered harmful to the interests of the State, or, in some cases, where he is drawing State benefits to meet his needs (social assistance). These reasons, on which decisions to withdraw residence permits are based, are assessed by the national authorities at their own discretion. In all the Member States, the person concerned has the right to appeal against any decision of withdrawal.

2.2.2. Family reunification

- 2.2.2.1. Provisions for reuniting families exist in the legislation of all the Member States with the exception of Ireland and Luxembourg, which nevertheless follow a fairly liberal policy in this regard. The right to rejoin the family applies to the spouse and any children under 18. In certain Member States and for certain nationalities this age limit has been raised to 21, whereas others set it at 16. Some Member States make no distinction between children aged under 18 and dependent children. Other Member States moreover allow parents living abroad to join their children within the Member State if the latter have been living there for some time or if the parents are dependent on the children concerned. The right to family reunification may be linked to a residence condition in respect of the worker (one to three years) or to the availability of adequate income or appropriate accommodation.
- 2.2.2.2. In certain Member States (Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany) this right lapses after a certain period of residence or may also be refused to foreigners who have themselves benefited from this right at some stage. In one Member State, however, the right to be reunited with one's family is re-established after at least eight years of residence.
- 2.2.2.3. Whereas, in certain Member States (4) the dissolution of a marriage implies the cancellation of the residence permit of the spouse who has previously benefited from family reunification, at least one Member State (5) allows a foreigner to be reunited with his unmarried partner provided they live together and their relationship is a stable one.
- 2.2.2.4. Some Member States (6) require full reunification of a family, i.e. of the children with the two parents; others authorize reunification only on condition that the worker concerned can prove that the beneficiaries will not require any public assistance.

(4) All Member States (except Denmark) under some conditions.

(5) Netherlands.

(6) France, United Kingdom.

2.2.3. Acquisition of the nationality of the host country

This factor being considered of secondary importance in the integration process in that it is more an indication of successful integration than a contribution to it, the problem has not been dealt with in depth. Very schematically, the acquisition of nationality, regardless of family links (birth and descent) as a source of nationality, can be summed up as follows.

In Belgium, nationality may be acquired by option, through marriage or by naturalization whereas in Denmark it may only be acquired through marriage. In Germany, the acquisition of nationality is a matter for the discretion of the authorities and is only a right for the foreign spouse of a German subject. Likewise in Spain, nationality can be acquired subject to certain conditions, by birth in Spain, naturalization or on the basis of a long period of residence (in principle ten years) which is reduced to two years for nationals of Latin-American countries, Andorra, the Philippines or Equatorial Guinea. Greek nationality can be acquired subject to certain conditions by virtue of birth on Greek territory or by naturalization, in the latter case at the discretion of the authorities. In France, other than by birth on French territory, French nationality can be acquired through naturalization by decree or acquisition by declaration. In Ireland, nationality can be acquired through marriage or naturalization, the latter case being conditional upon five years' residence. In Italy, nationality can be acquired by marriage, by grant after five years' residence, by a decree of the President of the Republic or by option in the case of foreign children born in Italy. As regards Luxembourg, nationality can be acquired optionally on the basis of birth on Luxembourg territory, a mixed marriage, education in Luxembourg, acquisition of Luxembourg nationality by the parents or by naturalization after ten years' residence.

In the Netherlands, other than by birth on the territory of that country, Dutch nationality can be acquired by individual declaration before the Registrar General in the case of foreigners born in the Netherlands or by naturalization by royal decree after a residence period of five years' duration.

In Portugal, foreigners may be naturalized by a decision of the authorities after a period of residence of at least six years or by virtue of marriage to a Portuguese national.

In the United Kindgom, nationality is acquired by birth on British territory, through naturalization requiring residence of 5 years' duration or by registration, more especially in the case of minors of the spouses of British subjects.

It can be concluded from this brief survey that, with the exception of Denmark, Ireland and Portugal, acquisition of nationality is straightforward for foreign children born in the host country and that, with the exception of Greece, the foreign spouse of a national of a Member State also acquires the nationality of the latter without difficulty.

2.2.4. Employment

The national laws reflect the restrictive policy of the Member States as regards access of third-country migrants to the labour market, a policy which is based on the principle that Community workers should have priority. What this tends to come down to in practical terms is that work permits are only granted for jobs that cannot be filled otherwise, and that initial restrictions governing such work permits (concerning the employer, category of employment, region, duration) are gradually lifted as time goes by so that in most Member States non-Community workers are free of all restrictions in this regard after a period of employment which can vary from three years in the Netherlands, to five/eight years in Germany. A number of bilateral agreements (7) provide exceptions to these restrictions for certain nationalities.

In Greece, Ireland and Portugal restrictions are in principle maintained when the initial work permit is renewed.

Members of families (more particularly spouses and children) who have joined a worker abroad tend to have easier access to the labour market in virtually all Member States. It should, however, be pointed out that in certain cases such access is subject to a period of residence which can be as long as two years. In one Member States parents who have been authorized to join their son working abroad are banned from employment as wage earners.

(7) See 2.3. below.

2.3. International agreements

2.3.1. Bilateral agreements (8)

The manpower agreements all date from the period when there was a shortage of manpower and were concluded between :

- Belgium and Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia;
- Germany and Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Korea (miners) ;
- France (9) and Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia ;
- Luxembourg and Yugoslavia ;
- The Netherlands and Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

These agreements govern above all recruitment procedures and collaboration between manpower services, and enshrine the principle of equal treatment as regards employment and remuneration.

In some cases, they govern the status of the workers in question, especially in Belgium, where the rapid elimination of restrictions on employment, as agreed, has been incorporated in regulations. In some cases, these agreements provide for more favourable conditions as regards vocational training and the right to bring family members into the host country (Belgium, France).

- (8) Denmark belongs to the Scandinavian area of free movement of persons comparable to the intra-Community system of freedom of movement.
- (9) Agreements on the freedom of movement of persons concluded with former colonies (such as Mali, Senegal) are not taken into account.

2.3.2. Agreements between the EEC and third countries

2.3.2.1. At present, the situation of Turkish workers and members of their families authorized to join them is governed by the provisions of Decision 1/80 of the EEC-Turkey Association of 19 September 1980.

The decision provides for the following:

- the gradual elimination of restrictions on the employment of Turkish workers on the legitimate labour market (total elimination after a worker has been in employment for four years);
- access to employment for members of the worker's family who are living under his roof (after three years' residence subject to the priority given to EEC workers; after five years free access; children who have been educated in the host country have free access if one of their parents has worked there for three years.
- admission of children to general education, apprenticeship and vocational training on the same terms as nationals, the award of grants remains at the discretion of the Member States;
- a prohibition on any new restrictions as regards the conditions of access to employment for Turkish workers and their families in a regular situation on the labour market of the Member States.

The decision is silent on the matter of family reunification, which therefore falls within the scope of the national legislation of the Member States in question ¹⁰.

¹⁰ See 2.2.2.

2.3.2.2. Cooperation agreements between the EEC and the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) and between the EEC and Yugoslavia. These agreements, which came into force in 1978 and 1983 respectively, confirm the Member States' undertaking not to discriminate on the basis of nationality as regards the working conditions and terms of remuneration of the workers in question employed in their territory.

2.3.2.3. EEC-ACP Convention (Lome II)

The Convention confines itself to two declarations appended to the Convention (IX and X). They concern respect for basic freedoms and equal treatment as regards working conditions and remuneration for workers of the contracting parties working on the territory of another contracting party.

III. Length of residence

3.1. If length of residence is considered as a factor affecting the integration of the foreign population, then account must be made of how recent certain migration flows have been. For example, although more than 34 % of Moroccans have lived in Spain for more than 15 years, 65 % of Philipinos, Latin Americans and Africans have been living there for less than five years. In Greece, the figure is 95 % in the case of Philipinos and Poles. As regards Denmark and Luxembourg, there has been an increase in the number of non-Community nationals living there for less than five years; in Luxembourg in 1987, 48 % of non-Community nationals had been living there for less than five years compared with 26 % in 1982¹¹.

¹¹ It should be borne in mind that in 1982, Portuguese were the main non-Community group and that since 1.1.86 they have been nationals of a Member State.

3.2. The situation in the main Member States for which figures are available and which have received immigrants over a long period may be summed up as follows :

- Belgium (1981) :

56 % of foreigners born abroad had been living in Belgium for more than 10 years.

- Federal Republic of Germany :

Fewer than 20 % of non-Community foreigners had been living there for less than 4 years, and 55 % for more than 10 years; 59 % of Turks and 62 % of Yugoslavs fell into the latter group.

- Netherlands :

Whereas 61 % and 71 % respectively of Moroccans and Turks have been living there for between 5 and 10 years, a fifth of all Moroccans and almost a quarter of Turks have been living there for more than ten years (1986 figures). A survey carried out in 1984 showed moreover that 75 % of Moroccan and Turkish heads of household have been living in the Netherlands for more than ten years.

- United Kingdom :

On the basis of a survey carried out over the period 1984-1986, 76 % of people born in the Caribbean had been living in the United Kingdom for more than twenty years, whereas 36 % of Bangladeshi nationals had been living there for ten years or less.

IV. Acquiring the nationality of the host country in practice (12)

4.1. Although, as we have seen, acquisition of the nationality of the host country is not a preponderant factor of social integration, it is interesting to note the diversity of practical situations in this field. The number of foreigners who acquire the nationality of the host country, and the conditions to which this is subject, varies considerably from one Member State to another.

4.2. Of the three Member States with the largest non-Community population the greatest numbers of foreigners who acquire the nationality of the host country are to be found in France (41 754 in 1987, of which 25 702 by decree and 16 052 by declaration) and the United Kingdom (65 000 in 1987). In the latter case British nationality is usually acquired following an extended period of residence. Moreover, the majority of children and grandchildren of immigrants are British citizens by virtue of "jus soli".

In Germany, in 1987, out of a total of 36 157 naturalizations, 65.6 % (23 725) arose from marriage to German nationals, mainly by Polish subjects (8 393). Only 451 Yugoslavs and 9 Turks acquired German nationality on this basis. On the other hand, 1 913 Yugoslavs, 1 175 Turks and 1 046 Poles were granted German nationality by discretionary decision of the authorities.

4.3. In 1987, in Belgium and the Netherlands, there were no more than 1 079 and a few hundred naturalizations respectively ; in these groups Turks and Moroccans were moreover under-represented.

4.4. In 1986, 3 000 nationals from non-member countries, of whom 300 were Scandinavians and 500 Pakistanis, acquired Danish nationality, whereas only 287 non-Community nationals acquired Greek nationality. 4 000 citizens from non-Member States, mainly Moroccans, acquired Spanish nationality in 1986, while 1 700 nationals from former colonies acquired Portuguese nationality in 1987.

Finally, Luxembourg nationality was granted to 137 non-Community nationals in 1987, 23 of whom were Cape Verdeans and 25 Vietnamese.

(12) Quantitative data not available for Ireland and Italy.

V. Unemployment situation

5.1. The largest groups in the foreign population are similarly represented on the labour market, while figures relating to employment and unemployment confirm the more precarious employment situation of foreign labour compared with national labour, as illustrated by the following examples.

5.2. In Belgium, whereas overall unemployment fell by 14 % between 1982 and 1987 (- 15.8 % for Belgians, - 10.5 % for other Community workers) it increased for Turks and Moroccans by 17.2 % so that the proportion of the total unemployed accounted for by the latter two nationalities rose from 5 % to 6.9 %.

Given these figures, it should be borne in mind that these two communities of migrants together account for 2 % of the population.

A similar situation is to be seen in the Netherlands.

In Germany, by contrast, where an active policy encourages the repatriation of unemployed migrants, the number of Turkish and Yugoslav people out of work fell by 21.8 % whereas total unemployment had risen by 15.8 % (+ 17.5 % for Community nationals). They now only account for 5.75 % of total unemployment as against 8.5 % in 1982.

5.3. Between 1975 and 1982 unemployment among foreigners in France rose by 300 %, while unemployment among French people rose by 250 %. The situation did not improve until 1983, when the rate of unemployment among foreigners dropped from 14 to 11.4 %, thus approaching the unemployment rate of French nationals (8.4 %). Young foreigners, particularly, those living in major cities, are hardest hit by unemployment.

5.4. In the United Kingdom, Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, who represent 2.4 % of the working population, accounted for 5.2 % of overall unemployment in 1987. A survey carried out in 1982 showed that male Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Jamaicans were two and half times as likely to be out of work for more than a year than other males, while women of the same ethnic minorities were four and a half times as likely to find themselves in this situation.

5.5. In Luxembourg, in 1987, 2 % of the working population (3 114) were non-Community nationals. In Denmark the figure is 1.5 % (34 638), of whom half were Scandinavian and Turkish nationals. Whereas Luxembourg enjoys full employment, unemployment among Scandinavian nationals in Denmark (11.2 %) is nearly twice as high as it is among Danish nationals (6.7 %), whereas it is five times as high among Turks (34.0 %).

5.6. In Ireland, where non-Community labour (5 000, or 0.45 % of the working population) is employed mainly (80 %) in highly skilled jobs in the tertiary sector, unemployment among this category is very low.

5.7. As far as the last four Member States are concerned (Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal), it is difficult to gain a true picture in view of the unreliable nature of the data and the scale of illegal labour, which does not feature in the statistics.

VI. Education

6.1. Generally speaking access to education, apprenticeships and vocational training is not subject to discrimination i.e. migrants from third countries enjoy the same rights as nationals and Community nationals. Such an overall statement however deserves some qualification :

- Belgium : foreigners established in Belgium for more than 2 years are entitled to study grants but required to pay tuition fees ("minerval").
- Germany : foreigners established for 5 years and those who have been working for 3 years are entitled to a study grant. There is an 8 % quota for the admission of foreigners into higher education institutions with "numerus clausus".
- The Netherlands : all those who have a permanent residence permit or who remain in this country for 3 years after reaching 21 years of age are, in principle, entitled to a study grant.

- France : many scholarships are granted in the framework of development cooperation.
- United Kingdom : Access of foreigners to education establishments is subject to certain restrictions; so tuition fees are higher and study grants may depend on 3 years' residence preceding the first year of study.

6.2. Irrespective of the system of equal treatment and the lacunae referred to in 6.1., the distribution of the children of third-country migrants among the various levels of education is significant in two ways : firstly, it can be regarded as an indicator of unsatisfactory integration and secondly the de facto situation constitutes an obstacle to such integration. It is generally true to say that in many Member States (for example the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and the United Kingdom), children of third-country immigrants are under-represented in secondary education but over-represented in primary and special education. In fact the situation appears to be that the higher the qualification issued at the end of the course (or the higher the level of education), the fewer is the number of immigrant children likely to take it (13).

VII. Housing and living conditions

7.1. Housing conditions have improved considerably over the last ten years. However, despite the almost total absence of discrimination in regulations, particularly as regards access to subsidized housing, discriminatory situations do continue to exist in practice.(13)

In Italy, housing built with the financial aid of the State is reserved for nationals except where reciprocal agreements exist.

(13) We refer here explicitly to the comment contained in the introduction concerning the category of migrants covered by the study, i.e. migrants in the traditional sense of the term.

In Belgium, the floor-space occupied by immigrants is on average only half that occupied by nationals. In France, where, on average, a housing unit is occupied by 3.3 foreigners, housing occupied by Turks and North Africans can still be considered overcrowded in 53 % and 60 % of cases respectively.

In Germany, 33 % of Turks and 20 % of Yugoslavs live in subsidized housing while in the United Kingdom, in 1982, families of non-European ethnic minorities shared housing in numbers two or three times greater than European families.

As for Denmark, some 70 % Turks and Pakistanis live several to a room. The figure is 50 % for Yugoslavs (6 % for Danes).

- 7.2. Migrants tend to be concentrated in urban areas of more than 100 000 inhabitants. Between nearly half (Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands) and 70 % (France) of the foreign population may be concentrated in this way. In the United Kingdom 4.5 % of the urban population consist of ethnic minorities.

VIII. Conclusions

- 8.1. Despite the difficulty in providing a homogenous picture, an analysis of the situation of migrants of non-Community origin shows that, for the vast majority of immigrant communities, it is not so much the "status of foreigner" as the fact of belonging to an "ethnic group" which causes non-Community migrants to belong to the most disadvantaged economic categories of the host country's society from which many are unable to break free owing to the living, education and working conditions inherent in that situation as well as the frequently poor knowledge of the language of the host country.
- 8.2. From the point of view of social integration, the following developments should be underlined :
- The population of non-Community nationals is growing in all the Member States with the exception of Denmark, the number of migrants from other Member States is falling in the northern Member States of the Community, while it is increasing in the four Southern Member States (Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal).

- The age structure of the non-Community population differs from that of the autochthonic population. The number of people under 20 years is proportionately far higher while the number over 45 years of age is far lower.
 - The over-representation of males amongst immigrants to be seen in the southern Member States could lead to a process of family reunification in the years to come.
 - Likewise amongst the same communities, unemployment is disproportionately high compared with the population of Community nationals even if it is falling in some Member States.
 - In the education field, young non-Community immigrants are relatively under-represented in secondary education and over-represented in "special" primary education.
 - A large part of this population is concentrated in the large urban areas and moreover does not derive full benefit from the facilities and arrangements as regards housing provided for in national regulations.
- 8.3. The majority of Member States are contracting parties to international acts at both European and world level and have legislative provisions prohibiting, in either a general or specific manner, discrimination based on nationality or race in certain fields.
- Nonetheless, the instances of discrimination and absence of equal treatment encountered by migrants of non-Community origin in practice in their daily lives and which constitute impediments to their social integration are numerous.

Table 1

TOTAL POPULATION AND NUMBER OF ESTABLISHED IMMIGRANTS PER MEMBER STATE

Registered in 1987	Total population in thousands	EC-Immigrants		Non-EC-immigrants	
		in thousands	% of total population	in thousands	% of total population
Belgium	9.864,8	538,1	5,45 %	315,2	3,20 %
F.R.G.	61.170,5	1.377,4	2,25 %	3.195,5	5,22 %
Denmark	5.102,0	27,0	0,53 %	102,0	2,00 %
Spain	38.832,3	193,3	0,50 %	141,6	0,36 %
France (1982)	54.273,2	1.577,9	2,91 %	2.102,6	3,87 %
Great Britain	56.075,0	810,0	1,45 %	1.651,0	2,94 %
Greece	9.739,6	55,3	0,57 %	31,3	0,32 %
Italy (1981)	56.566,9	91,1	0,17 %	112,1	0,20 %
Ireland	3.543,0	61,7	1,74 %	17,8	0,50 %
Luxemburg (1989)	384,2	101,6	26,44 %	10,3	2,68 %
Netherlands (1988)	14.714,2	156,9	1,06 %	434,9	2,95 %
Portugal	10.270,0	23,9	0,23 %	65,6	0,64 %
Total	320.525,7	5.014,2	1,56 %	8.179	2,55 %

Table 2

Volume and Trend of
Population by Nationality (x)

	1987	Volume (x 1.000)	Trend (1982 = 100)
BELGIUM	Total population	9 864,8	100,1
of which	Other EEC	538,1	93,3
	Non-EEC	315,2	104,4
of which	TURKEY	76,1	111,3
	MOROCCO	126,1	109,6
DENMARK	Total population	5 222,0	100,1
of which	Other EEC	27,0	111,7
	Non-EEC	102,0	
of which	TURKEY	22,0	133,6
	YUGOSLAVIA	9,0	112,8
	(IRAN	6,0	2 801,5)
GERMANY	Total population	61 170,5	99,5
of which	Other EEC	1 377,4	92,1
	Non-EEC	3 195,5	102,5
of which	POLAND	142,0	155,7
	YUGOSLAVIA	597,6	94,7
	TURKEY	1 481,3	93,8
GRÈCE	Total population	9 739,6	..
of which	Other EEC	16,1	108,3
	Non-EEC	31,3	136,7
of which	PHILIPPINES	3,9	437,4
	EGYPT	2,6	123,0
	(IRAN	1,9	391,6)
	(POLAND	3,9	1 707,7)

(x) .. means data unavailable.

.../...

Table 2(Cont.)

	1987	Volume (x 1.000)	Trend (1982 =100)
<u>SPAIN</u>	Total population	38 832,3	103
of which	Other EEC	193,3	160
	Non-EEC	141,6	176
of which	ARGENTINA	13,8	..
	MOROCCO	11,2	..
	PHILIPPINES	8,3	..
<u>FRANCE</u> (1982)	Total population	54 273,2	..
of which	Other EEC	1 577,9 ^(x)	..
	Non-EEC	2 102,6	..
of which	ALGERIA	795,9	..
	MOROCCO	431,1	..
	TUNISIA	189,4	..
	TURKEY	123,5	..
(x) 1 086 000	Spanish and Portuguese nationals included .		
<u>IRELAND</u>	Total population	3 543,0	114,3
of which	Other EEC	61,7	94,2
	Non-EEC	17,8	102,9
<u>ITALY</u> (1981)	Total population	56 556,9	..
of which	Other EEC	78,7	..
	Non-EEC	124,5	..
of which	USA	18,4	..
	TUNISIA	9,2	..
	YUGOSLAVIA	5,0	..
	(IRAN	3,9	..)
<u>LUXEMBOURG</u> (1989)	Total population	382,2	104,8 (x)
of which	Other EEC	101,6	114,7 (x)
	Non-EEC	10,3	142,5 (x)
of which	YUGOSLAVIA	1,7	114,7 (x)
	CAPE VERDE	1,1	381,3 (x)
	IRAN	0,450	300,0 (x)
(x) index, 1981= 100			

.../...

Table 2 (Cont.)

1987		Volume (x 1.000)	Trend (1982 = 100)
<u>NETHERLANDS</u> (1988)	Total population	14 714,2	102 (x)
of which	Other EEC	156,9	90 (x)
	Non-EEC	434,9	117 (x)
of which	MOROCCO	130,1	128 (x)
	SURINAME	14,2	119 (x)
	TURKEY	167,3	109 (x)

(x) index, 1983 = 100

<u>PORTUGAL</u>	Total population	10 270,0	103,0
of which	Other EEC	24,0	146,3
	Non-EEC	65,7	155,5
	ANGOLA	4,2	217,1
	BRAZIL	7,8	156,1
	CAPE VERDE	26,6	126,8

<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u> (1987)	Total population	56 075,0	..
of which	Other EEC	810,0	..
	Non-EEC	1 651,0	..

Non-CEE by :

<u>NATIONALITY</u>		<u>ETHNIC GROUP</u>
TOTAL	1 651,0	2 559,0
INDIA	160,0	784,0
USA	135,0	-
JAMAICA	87,0	526,0 (x)
PAKISTAN	62,0	413,0
BANGLADESH	54,0	117,0

(x) people originating from WEST INDIES, GUYANA and JAMAICA.

LIST OF STATISTICAL SOURCES

In following statistical sources were used in drawing up the national reports:

- Belgium:
- Institut National Statistique (I.N.S.)
 - Recensement de la population (1981)
 - Ministère de la Justice
 - Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail
 - Office National de l'Emploi
 - Ministère de l'Education
 - Administrations provinciales

- Denmark:
- Statistiske Efterretninger, Befolkning og valg 1988, Danmarks Statistik
 - Statistisk Tiårsoversigt 1988, Danmarks Statistik
 - Befolkningens bevaegelser
 - Direktoratet for udlændinge. Oversigt over fastboende, ikke-nordiske udlændinge med opholdstilladelse
 - Indenrigsministeriet: Statistik om indvandrere 1985

- Germany:
- Statistischer Bundesamt
 - Amtliche Nachrichten der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit
 - verschiedene Repräsentativuntersuchungen

- Greece: (1)
- Ministry of Public Affairs
 - Statistical Office of the Ministry of Labour
 - National Statistical Service

- Spain:
- Institut National des Statistiques
 - Recensement de la population (1981)
 - Ministère de l'Intérieur - Direction Générale de la Police

(1) For reasons of national security, information concerning foreigners is treated as confidential in Greece.

- Secrétariat Général Technique du Ministère de la Justice
- Enquête sur les immigrants du Tiers Monde Colectivo IOE
- Ministère du Travail
- Ministère de l'Education et des Sciences

- France:
- Ministère des Affaires Sociales
 - Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi
 - Office des Migrations Internationales
 - Recensement de la population (1982)
 - INSEE
 - Ministère de l'Intérieur

- Ireland:
- Annual Series of Sample Labour Force Surveys
 - Department of Labour

- Italy:
- Recensement national de la population (1981)
 - ISTAT
 - Ministère de l'Intérieur
 - INM
 - Ministère du Travail

- Luxembourg:
- Recensement de 1981
 - Répertoire Général des Personnes Physiques (Service Informatique de l'Etat)
 - Annuaire Statistique. Statec
 - Ministère de la Justice
 - Inspection générale de la Sécurité Sociale
 - Administration de l'Emploi
 - Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Jeunesse

- Netherlands:
- CBS (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek)
 - Ministerie van Sociale Zaken

- Portugal:
- Ministerio da Administraçào Interna (M.A.I.)
 - Instituto Nacional de Estatística

- United Kingdom: - Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population (1981)
- Home Office
- Surveys by Coleman and Brown