

POPULATION BY CITIZENSHIP IN THE EC - 1.1.1991

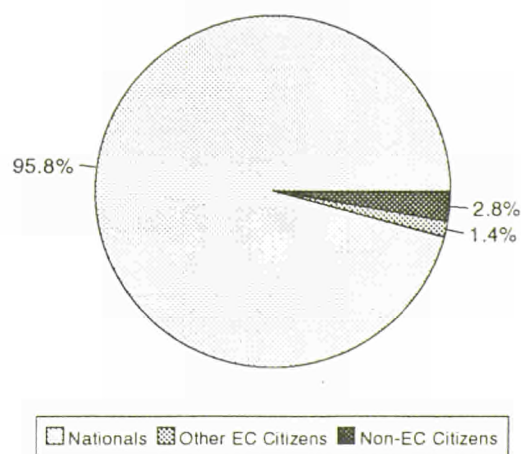
This Rapid Report gives for the first time an insight into the structure of the population of the EC by citizenship. It is the result of an intensive data collection programme that would have been impossible without the cooperation of the National Statistical Institutes of Member States. According to Eurostat estimates based on latest available figures, the EC had a population of 344 million on 1 January 1991. Of these 334 million (97%) were citizens of one of the 12 Member States and around 10 million (3%) had a citizenship of a non-EC state. Undocumented residents are not included.

2.8% of EC population are non-EC citizens

The EC population can be divided into three groups: people with citizenship of a Member State and residing there (in this report called nationals); citizens of a Member State residing in another Member State (other EC citizens); and non-EC citizens residing in the EC (non-EC citizens). The last two groups are called non-nationals.

Figure 1 shows each group's share of the total EC population. Nationals account for 95.8% of the total population; whereas 1.4% are other EC citizens; and 2.8% are non-EC citizens.

Figure 1: Population by citizenship - EUR12 - 1.1.1991



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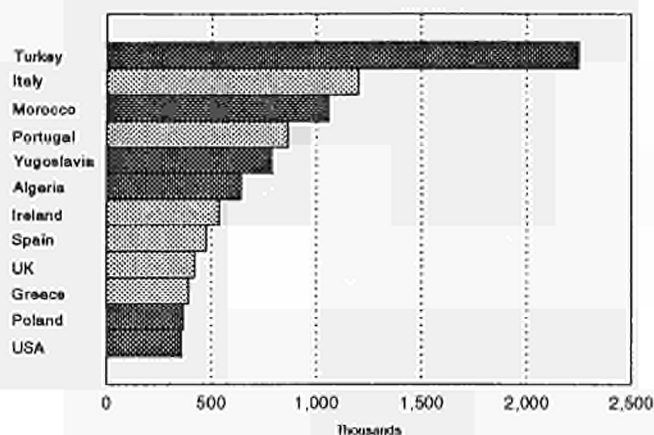
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Where they come from - among the "top" 12 immigrant-supplying countries, 6 are in the EC

The largest group of people in the EC living in a country other than their own is Turkish - more than 2 million, mainly in Germany. The second is Italian with over 1 million (Figure 2).

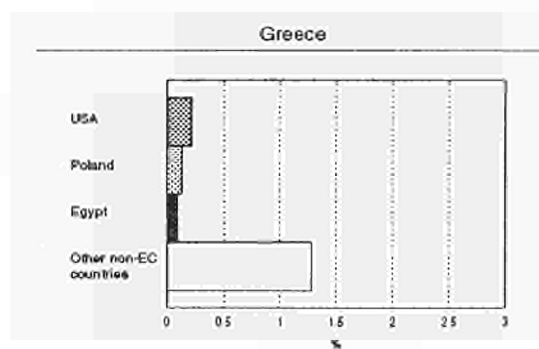
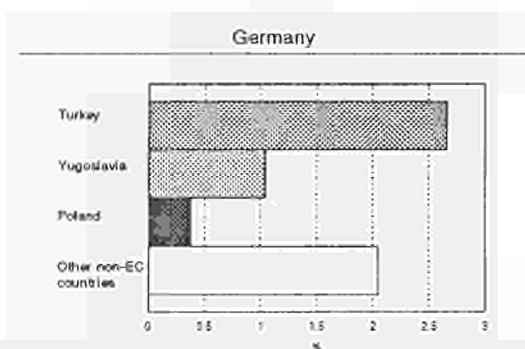
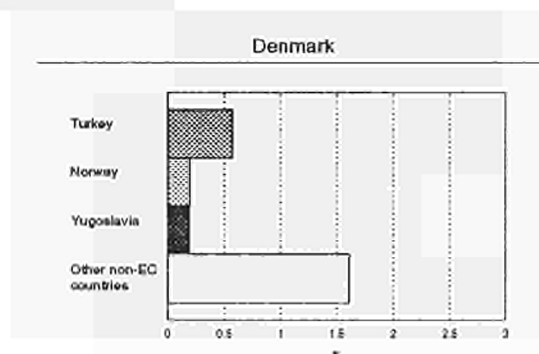
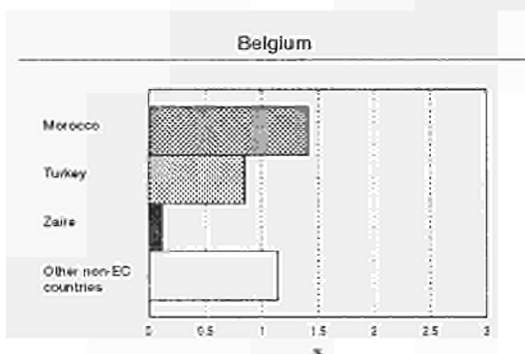
Of the "top" 12 immigrant-supplying countries, six are in the EC (Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Spain, United Kingdom and Greece); three are other European countries (Turkey, Yugoslavia and Poland) and two are African (Morocco and Algeria). The other is the United States.

Figure 2: Largest citizenship groups - EUR12 - 1.1.1991

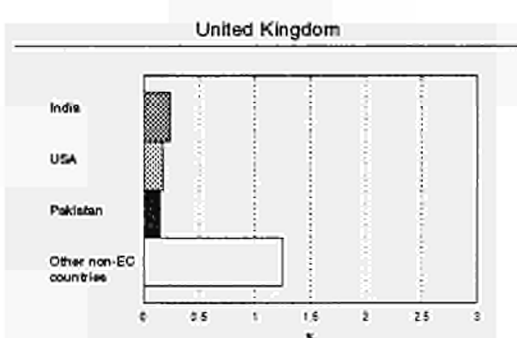
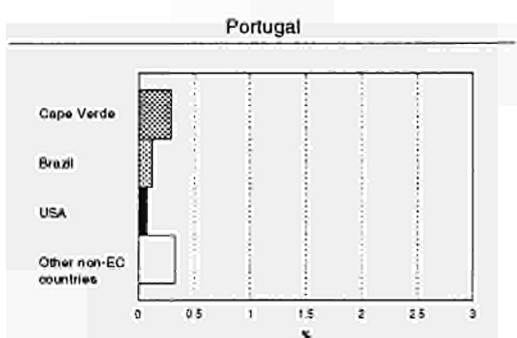
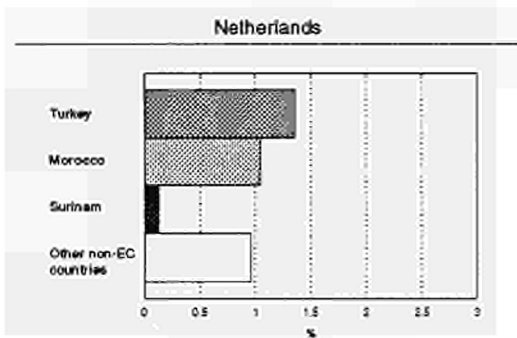
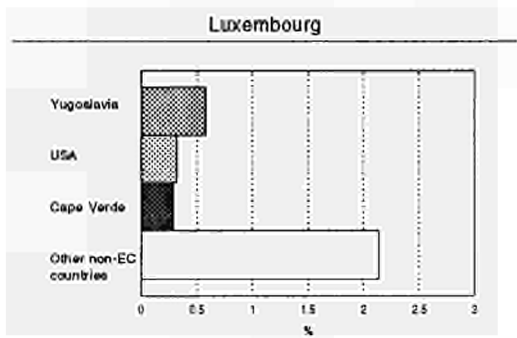
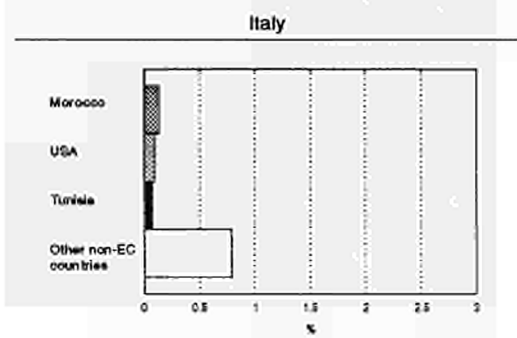
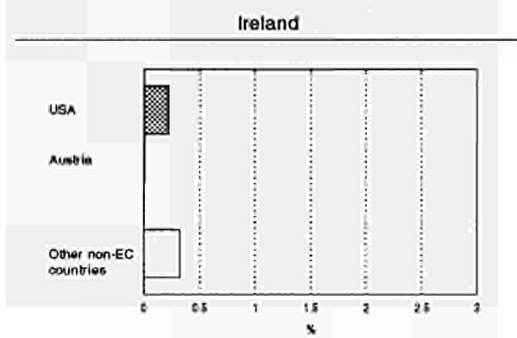
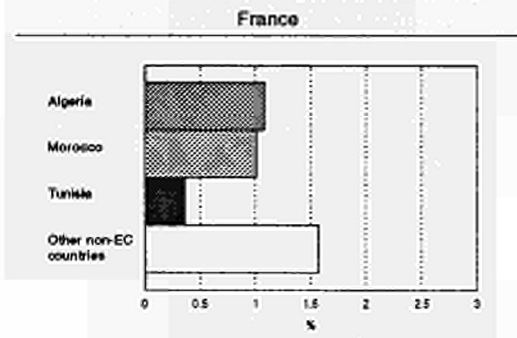
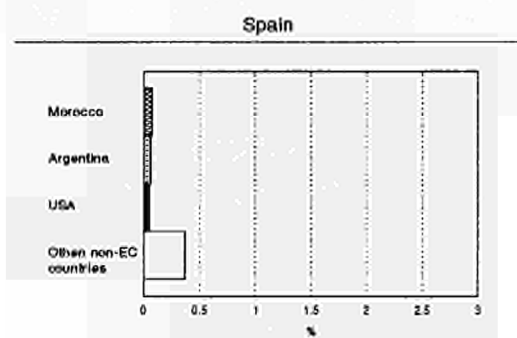


Germany: Data refer to the territorial situation prior to 3 October 1990

Figure 3: Largest non-EC citizenship groups by Member State - 1.1.1991 (as a percentage of total population)



Germany: Data refer to the territorial situation prior to 3 October 1990



United Kingdom: Commonwealth: 1.06%

Figure 3 gives for each Member State the three largest groups as a percentage of total population living there. Countries in these groups are usually either former colonies -for example, Surinam in the case of the Netherlands, Cape Verde (Portugal), Commonwealth countries (UK) and Algeria (France)- or countries with special ties

as in the case of Denmark and Norway.

The concentration of non-EC citizens differs from one Member State to another. The three most important non-EC countries represent over 70% of the total non-EC population in the Netherlands but only 25% in Greece.

Figure 4: Population by citizenship and country of residence - 1.1.1991

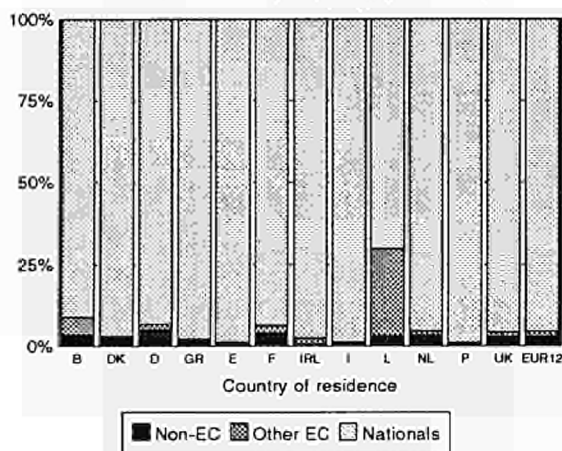
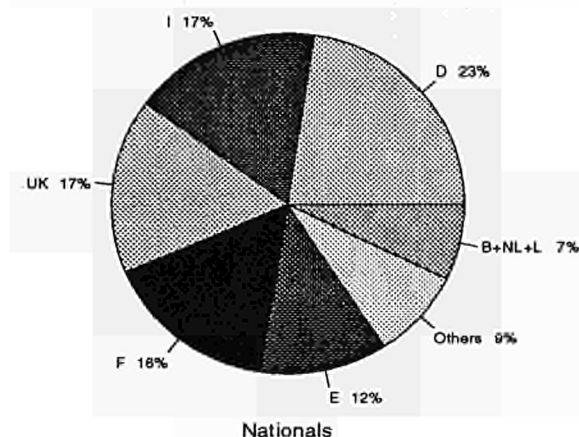


Figure 5: Distribution of population among Member States - EUR12 - 1.1.1991



Where they all are - an uneven spread

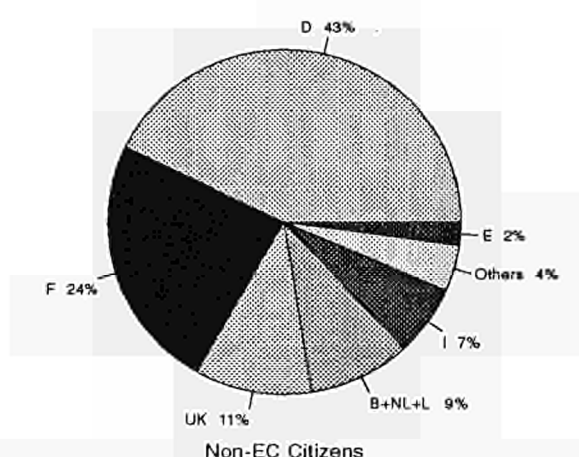
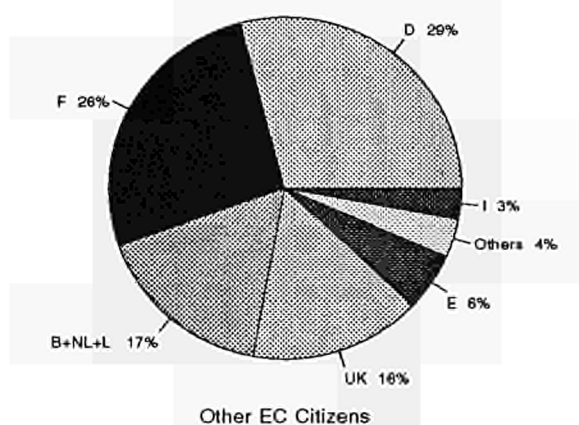
The distribution of population by citizenship differs from country to country (Figure 4 and Table 1). Germany and France have the highest percentage of non-EC citizens. Luxembourg and Belgium host the highest percentage of other EC citizens. In Greece, Spain, Ireland and Portugal the proportion of non-national residents is very low. In Spain and Ireland the majority of non-nationals are EC citizens (in Ireland, mostly British).

Germany, France and the UK together host three quarters of other EC citizens and non-EC citizens (Figure 5). Germany -with the largest population in the EC- has 23% of the nationals in the EC, 29% of the other EC citizens (more than half of which are Italian and Greek) and 43% of the non-EC citizens (more than half from non-EC European countries). France has a quarter of each, namely the other EC citizens and the non-EC citizens. Belgium has a relatively larger share of the other EC citizens than the national population. As for Spain and Italy the opposite is true. Another interesting case is the Netherlands with a higher share of the non-EC citizens compared to its share of the nationals. The spatial distribution of non-EC citizens by region can be seen in Figure 6.

One factor that influences the number of non-nationals in Member States -and which can partly explain their uneven spread- is the ease or difficulty of obtaining citizenship of their chosen country.

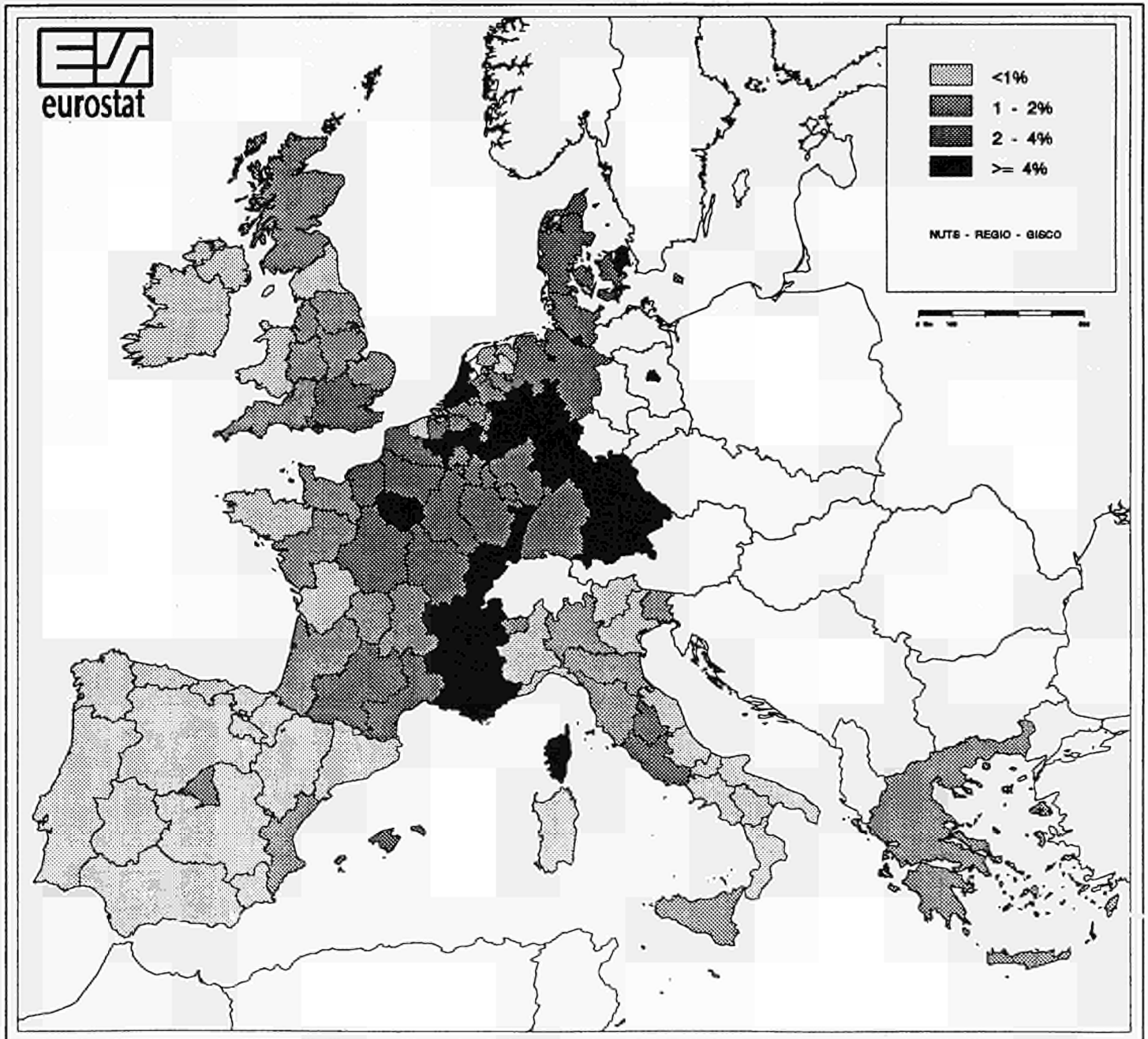
Figure 11 shows how many of the citizens of a member state who live in the community live in another member state than their own (e.g. 3.8% of all Greeks in the EC live outside Greece).

On 1 January 1991, total EC population was 328 million (without the new German Länder), 98.2% of which were Europeans. Of these, 98.7% were EC citizens, 0.1% from



other EEA countries, 0.2% from Eastern Europe and 1.0% from other European countries. Of the total, 0.8% were Africans, 0.2% Americans, 0.5% Asians and 0.2% of unknown citizenship. Table 1 gives the three most important countries per continent in terms of representation in the EC, and a more detailed breakdown for Europe. These figures do not include undocumented residents.

**Figure 6: Non-EC citizens by region
as a percentage of total population - 1.1.1991**



Greece, Ireland and Portugal : Data at national level only

Table 1: Population by citizenship (thousands) on 1 January 1991

Country of residence	EUR12	B	DK	D	GR	E
Citizens of						
TOTAL	343881.1	9987.0	5146.5	79753.2	10120.0	38993.8
EUROPE	337860.6	9741.2	5084.9	78690.1	9905.3	38816.6
EUR12	333731.6	9633.9	5013.6	75674.0	9945.1	38782.7
Belgium	9223.4	9082.4	0.3	20.9	1.5	13.0
Denmark	5039.7	2.6	4985.8	15.6	1.4	13.3
Germany	74532.4	28.1	8.4	74235.0	13.0	49.7
Greece	10282.3	20.9	0.5	320.2	9090.9	0.8
Spain	38986.6	52.2	0.9	135.5	1.0	38509.9
France	53366.0	94.3	2.0	85.1	7.3	32.5
Ireland	3973.5	2.4	1.0	10.3	0.6	2.9
Italy	50163.3	241.2	2.0	552.4	7.0	18.2
Luxembourg	283.2*	4.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.2
Netherlands	14570.4	65.3	2.0	111.7	3.3	18.6
Portugal	10612.9	16.5	0.3	85.6	0.4	37.6
United Kingdom	54696.9	23.3	10.2	96.5	18.6	86.1
OTHER EEA	337.8*	5.1*	23.8	212.7	5.7	20.8
Austria	212.4	1.1	0.6	183.2	1.7	2.9
Finland	25.8	0.6	1.8	10.5	1.0	4.3
Iceland	5.1*	:	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.1
Liechtenstein	0.2*	:	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Norway	34.2	0.8	10.2	5.8	0.8	3.7
Sweden	60.2	2.7	8.2	12.1	2.1	9.8
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE	618.9*	6.8*	6.6	407.7	26.3	3.0
of which: Poland	368.4	4.9	4.7	242.0	13.3	1.1
Romania	78.5*	:	0.8	60.3	3.2	0.3
ex-USSR	52.5	0.7	0.4	19.6	4.1	0.7
OTHER EUROPE	3168.8*	93.3*	40.8	2395.6	8.2	10.0*
of which: Turkey	2247.8*	84.9	29.7	1694.6	3.4	:
Yugoslavia	785.3	5.9	10.0	662.7	2.0	0.6
Switzerland	98.7	2.4	1.1	31.2	1.8	9.2
AFRICA	2699.2*	182.3	7.1	198.0	19.1	39.9
of which: Morocco	1053.4	141.7	3.0	69.6	0.3	28.2
Algeria	640.8	10.7	0.3	7.4	0.2	1.1
Tunisia	283.7*	6.4	0.3	26.1	0.4	0.4
AMERICA	799.1*	19.3	7.9	144.6	28.6	98.4
of which: USA	357.0	11.7	4.5	92.7	22.2	18.3
Canada	59.9	1.6	1.0	8.5	1.8	1.8
Brazil	49.0*	1.1	0.4	10.5	0.6	2.9
ASIA	1525.3*	22.2	38.2	513.4	36.1	36.4
of which: India	195.2	2.7	0.9	29.0	1.6	6.4
Iran	170.0	1.7	9.0	92.2	3.8	2.7
Pakistan	140.8	1.8	6.2	24.4	2.4	1.1
AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA	75.2*	0.5	0.8	7.1	2.1	1.1
of which: Australia	52.1	0.4	0.6	5.7	1.7	0.9
New Zealand	21.6*	:	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2
STATELESS AND UNKNOWN	911.7	0.9	7.6	24.3	3.4	1.2

Belgium: For 20600 refugees breakdown by citizenship is not available

Germany: The population of the 6 new Länder is around 16 million of which 175700 with no German citizenship. Further breakdown is not available

Greece: Total includes 45300 Greeks with non-Greek citizenship

Population by citizenship (thousands) on 1 January 1991

F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	Country of residence	
							Citizens of	
56652.0	3524.0	57746.2	384.4	15010.4	9858.5	56705.0	TOTAL	
54716.8	3506.6	57232.4	377.0	14720.7	9782.1	55207.0	EUROPE	
54367.2	3504.8	57114.4	371.8	14486.5	9779.5	55058.0	EUR12	
56.1	0.6	4.7	10.3	23.6	1.0	9.0	Belgium	
3.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	0.4	11.0	Denmark	
52.7	3.3	42.1	8.9	44.3	4.8	42.0	Germany	
6.1	0.2	21.0	0.8	4.9	0.1	16.0	Greece	
216.0	0.5	14.4	2.5	17.2	7.5	29.0	Spain	
53055.4	1.6	24.4	13.2	8.9	3.2	38.0	France	
3.5	3436.3	2.3	0.5	3.4	0.2	510.0	Ireland	
252.8	1.5	56965.0	19.1	16.9	1.2	86.0	Italy	
3.0	0.1	0.2	269.3	0.3	0.0	:	Luxembourg	
17.9	1.4	7.0	3.4	14318.0	1.8	20.0	Netherlands	
649.7	0.1	4.5	39.3	8.3	9750.7	20.0	Portugal	
50.4	58.2	26.8	3.2	39.0	8.5	54276.0	United Kingdom	
11.7*	0.4*	15.3	1.5	7.2*	1.4	32.0*	OTHER EEA	
3.3	0.3	8.8	0.4	2.9	0.3	7.0	Austria	
1.6	:	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	3.0	Finland	
0.2	:	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	:	Iceland	
:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	Liechtenstein	
1.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.3	8.0	Norway	
4.8	:	3.6	0.5	1.8	0.6	14.0	Sweden	
63.0	0.1*	41.1	0.7	7.9	0.5	55.0*	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE	
47.1	0.1	17.0	:	4.1	0.1	34.0	of which: Poland	
5.1	:	7.5	:	1.3	0.0	:	Romania	
4.7	:	6.5	:	0.6	0.2	15.0	ex-USSR	
274.8*	:	61.6	2.9	218.9*	0.7	62.0*	OTHER EUROPE	
197.7	:	4.7	0.2	203.5	0.0	29.0	of which: Turkey	
52.5	:	29.8	2.2	13.5	0.1	6.0	Yugoslavia	
22.1	:	20.0	0.5	1.9	0.6	8.0	Switzerland	
1633.1	:	238.6	1.7	186.2	45.3	148.0*	AFRICA	
572.7	:	78.0	:	156.9	0.1	3.0	of which: Morocco	
614.2	:	4.0	:	0.7	0.0	2.0	Algeria	
206.3	:	41.2	:	2.6	0.0	:	Tunisia	
72.8	7.6*	128.4	1.8	42.2	26.4	221.0*	AMERICA	
24.2	7.6	58.1	1.2	11.4	6.9	98.0	of which: USA	
6.8	:	4.8	0.1	2.4	2.1	29.0	Canada	
6.3	:	14.3	:	1.6	11.4	:	Brazil	
227.0	:	140.3	1.6	53.0	4.2	453.0*	ASIA	
4.6	:	11.3	:	3.2	0.6	135.0	of which: India	
15.2	:	14.6	:	5.4	0.5	25.0	Iran	
9.8	:	6.5	:	3.9	0.7	84.0	Pakistan	
2.3	:	5.5	0.1	2.4	0.4	53.0*	AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA	
1.7	:	4.9	:	1.9	0.3	34.0	of which: Australia	
:	:	0.5	:	0.5	0.0	19.0	New Zealand	
:	:	1.1	2.4	6.0	0.2	623.0	STATELESS AND UNKNOWN	

France: Metropolitan (Continental) France, 1990 Census results
 Ireland: For 17900 non-Europeans breakdown by citizenship is not available

Netherlands: For 200 non-EC Europeans and 400 non-Europeans breakdown by citizenship is not available

United Kingdom: Labour Force Survey 1991 provisional data

Different distribution of men and women

Sex distribution of non-nationals is more unequal than in the national population. Table 2 shows that in most countries there are more men than women (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Portu-

gal); in the UK there are more women than men. In Luxembourg the shares converge. In Greece and Italy women are over-represented in the other EC and under-represented in the non-EC citizens.

Table 2: Population by citizenship and sex (thousands) on 1 January 1991

Nationals												
	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Males	4393.6	2450.9	27839.1	4865.0	19140.3	25582.7	1714.8	28072.5	130.6	7038.1	4696.3	26560.0
Females	4688.8	2534.9	30544.0	5025.9	19853.5	27472.6	1721.5	29673.7	138.7	7279.9	5054.4	27716.0
Females per 100 males	107	103	110	103	104	107	100	106	106	103	108	104
Other EC citizens												
	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Males	297.6	16.4	813.1	25.1	:	698.0	34.3	64.9	51.6	93.9	15.1	353.0
Females	253.9	11.3	625.9	29.1	:	613.9	34.2	84.5	51.0	74.5	13.7	429.0
Females per 100 males	85	69	77	116	:	88	100	130	99	79	91	122
Non-EC citizens												
	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Males	189.5	69.0	2198.7	93.9	:	1284.4	9.9	381.8	6.4	287.5	46.2	504.0
Females	163.6	63.9	1704.8	81.1	:	1000.3	9.3	250.0	6.4	236.5	32.8	520.0
Females per 100 males	86	93	78	86	:	78	94	65	100	82	71	103

Germany: Data refer to the territorial situation prior to 3 October 1990

Higher proportion of non-nationals of working age

The age structure of the different population groups is not similar (Figure 7). If we take the percentage of the three age groups (0-19, 20-59, 60 and over) by Member State for other EC citizens and the non-EC citizens and we compare them with the nationals, we can identify groups of countries with similar age patterns.

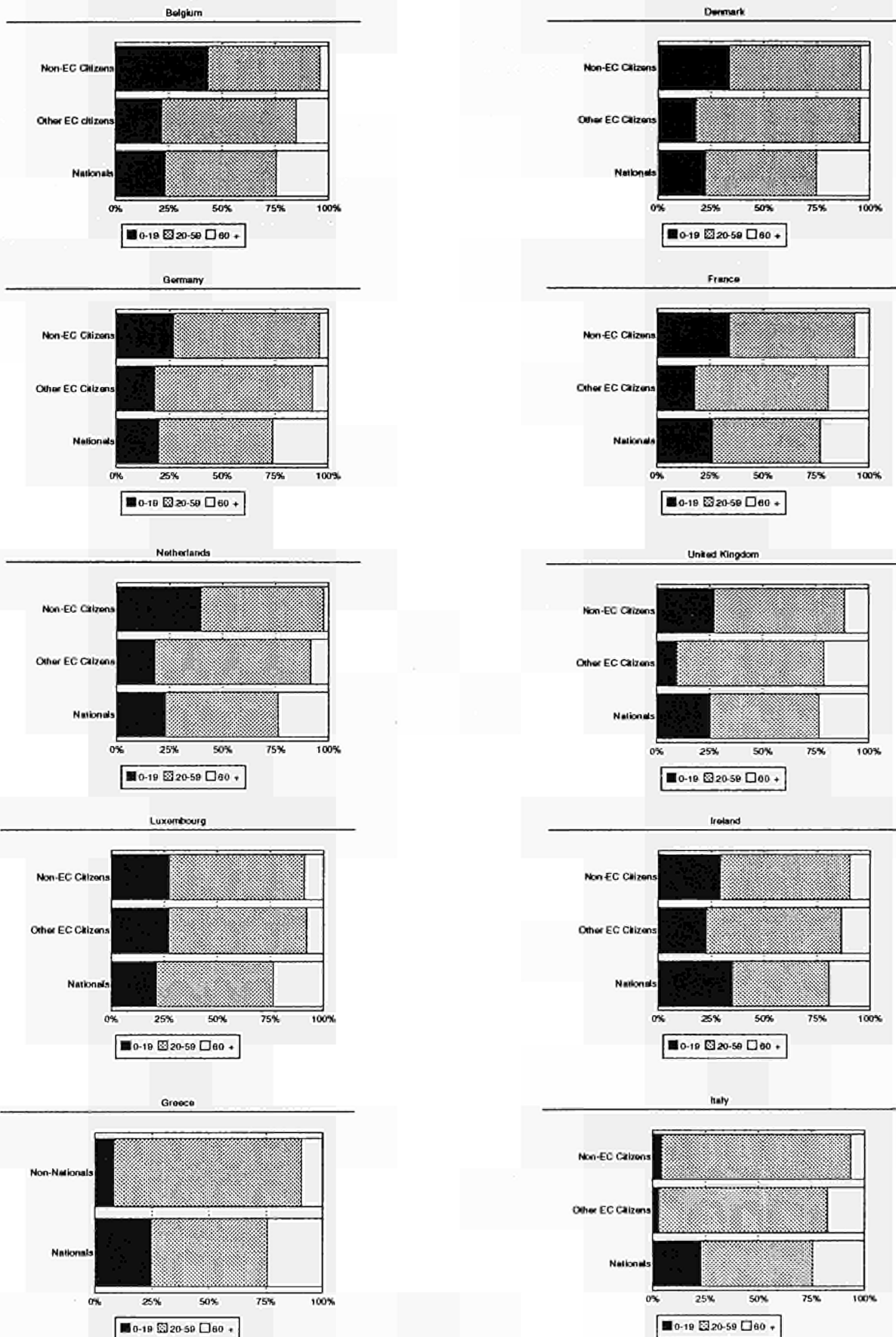
Firstly with no exception, the percentage of persons of working age for both other EC and non-EC citizens is higher than for the nationals. In the case of Greece and Italy -countries that have recently become countries of immigration and have not reached the stage of a large family reunification- this is due to both less young and

older people. In other older countries of immigration, however, only the share of older is lower whereas the share of younger is higher compared to the national population.

In Ireland the pattern is similar but less pronounced. In Ireland, Greece and Italy the share of the young is bigger for the nationals.

In general, the non-EC citizens include considerably younger people whereas the other EC citizens include less young and already more older people.

Figure 7: Population by citizenship and age group - 1.1.1991



Germany: Data refer to the territorial situation prior to 3 October 1990
 Spain, Portugal: No data available

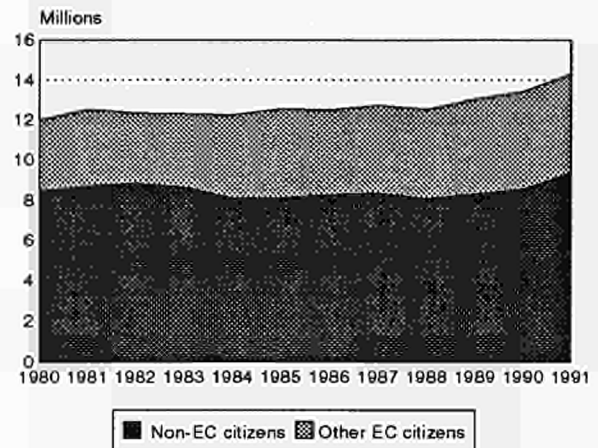
1990-1991 increase in non-nationals

The total number of non-EC citizens remained relatively stable during the 1980s (between 8-9 million), as did the number of other EC citizens (around 5 million) (Figure 8). The share of each group in relation to the total population did not change throughout this period, remaining at a very low level less than 2% for other EC citizens and 3% for non-EC citizens. Only in the last years was there an increase in both categories.

By comparing 1.1.1991 and 1.1.1990, we can see an increase of slightly more than 800,000 people. However, the situation can be distorted by problems of data availability. On the one hand, the data for France are the same for the two years (the French use the Census as their only source and do not estimate for the years in between); on the other hand, the UK data for 1990 refer to a 3-year average (1989-1991) whereas the 1991 data are provisional and not a 3-year average. In order to be able to compare the two years, the 1991 data for Germany refer to the territorial situation prior to the 3 October 1990. Finally, the increase between 1 January 1990 and 1 January 1991 cannot be interpreted as "net immigration" to the EC given that it includes births and deaths of non-nationals and naturalisations during this period.

Bearing all this in mind, we can still look at the increase by main group of citizenship and country of residence. Well over two-fifths of the increase are Europeans -this can be explained by recent political turmoils in Europe (Figure 9). Asia and Africa each make up only a quarter of the increase.

Figure 8: Trend of non-nationals - EUR12 - 1980-1991



Eurostat estimate

Figure 10 shows in which Member State these changes have taken place. Almost half of the increase is in Germany -mainly from the rest of Europe. The high increase of non-EC citizens in Italy is a result of the regularisation law which allowed illegal residents to acquire legal residence permits. Family formation and a sharp increase in asylum applications were the main factors for the rise in other Member States.

The decrease of Other EC citizens in the United Kingdom is due largely to a decrease in the number of Irish citizens living there. On the contrary, there is not one single group of other EC citizens that has caused the increase of other EC citizens in Germany.

Figure 9: Increase of non-nationals by country of citizenship - 1990-1991 - EUR12

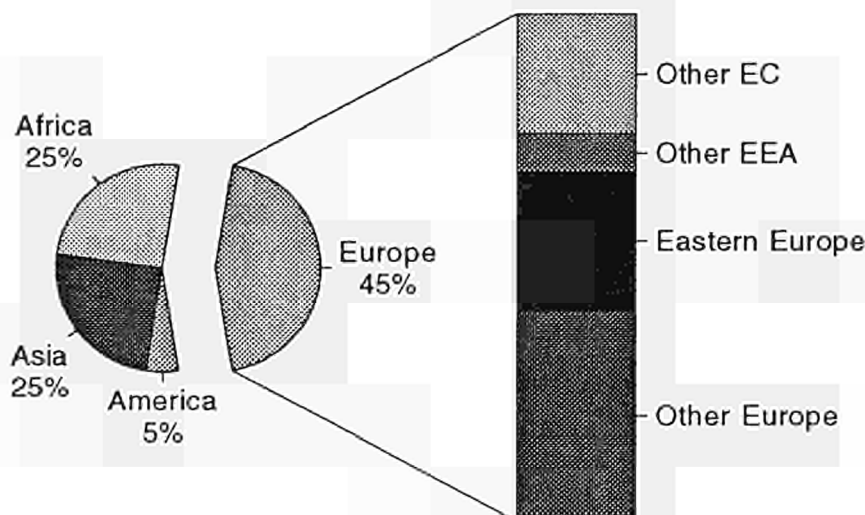
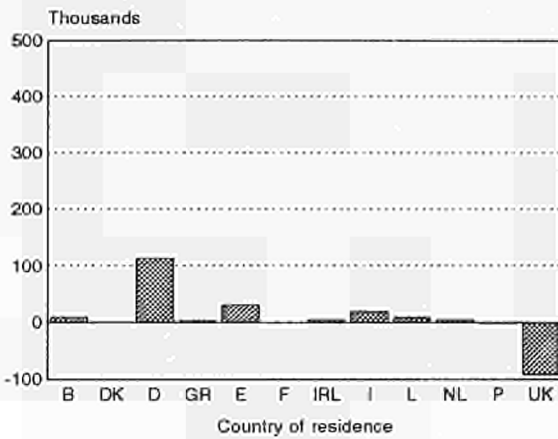
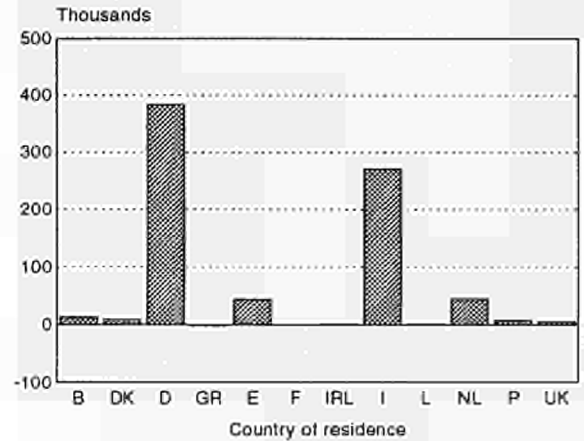


Figure 10: Increase of non-nationals by country of residence -1990-1991

Other EC citizens



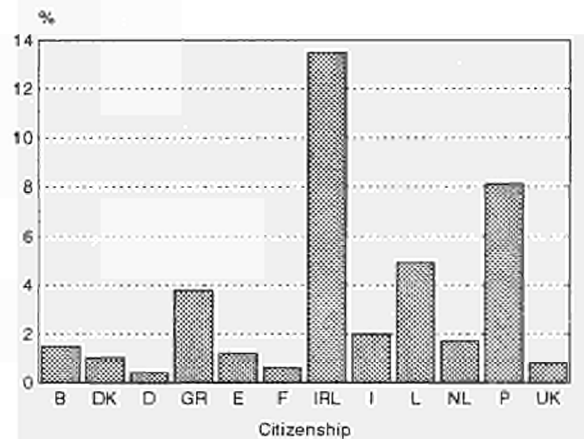
Non-EC citizens



2% of EC citizens chose another EC country to live in - 1.1.1991

It is interesting to see how much the EC citizens have moved within the EC during the last years. For example, from Figure 11 we see that in 1991, 13.5% of all Irish in the EC do not live in Ireland but in another EC country (most of them in the United Kingdom). This percentage is also high for some of the southern EC countries: 8.1% for Portuguese (three-quarter of which are in France), 3.8% for Greeks (four-fifth of which are in Germany) and Luxembourgers (4.9%, divided between Belgium, Germany and France). In general, such patterns do not appear very high compared to the situation two decades ago when there were big movements of labour from south to north. The convergence of living standards in the EC, creating greater incentives to stay might help explain this phenomenon. The Germans, French and British are the less mobile of all within the EC; only 0.4% of Germans, 0.6% of French and 0.8% of British reside in other Member States. However, it should be noted that a movement within the country has a different meaning for a resident of Luxembourg than to residents of Germany and Spain due to differences in the size of the country.

Figure 11: Percentage of EC citizens residing in another EC country - 1.1.1991



Whether the single market will increase the intra community movements of nationals is still to be established.

Explanatory Notes

Data collection systems for population by citizenship in the Member States:

- a. Population registers in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Spain
- b. Census results in France (every 7-8 years)
- c. Surveys (Labour Force Survey) in Ireland and the United Kingdom
- d. Residence permits in Greece and Portugal

Definitions, abbreviations and symbols:

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

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

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

EUR12: EC Member States

Other EEA: Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden

: no further breakdown is available

* Eurostat estimate

Further information:

Eurostat Demographic Statistics 1993

Warning:

The figures should be interpreted carefully:

An empty cell in a table can be for different reasons: it may be that the data were not collected by the Member State, or that the magnitude is zero, or that they have not been transmitted to Eurostat. It should also be noted that the figures do not include undocumented residents.

Citizenship is defined legally in each country and there are differences from country to country with respect to the ease of obtaining legal citizenship.

All information refers to the residents of the EC. In particular data for EC nationals residing outside the EC are not available.

Germany: The data for Figures 2,3 and 7-10 and Table 2 refer to the territorial situation prior to the 3.10.1990.

UK: 1991 Labour Force Survey provisional data. Figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand and figures less than a thousand have not been published.

France: 1990 Census data, overseas departments are excluded.

Luxembourg: 1991 Census data.

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