

Citizens of European countries account for the majority of the foreign population in EU-27 in 2008

The population of the European Union (EU) has increased significantly in recent years. This trend is mainly due to a relatively high net migration rate*, which in 2008 was almost three times higher than the rate of natural population growth. Migration plays a significant role in population dynamics of European societies, so quantifying the non-national population residing in the countries of the EU is important. This issue presents the latest available figures on the foreign population usually resident in the EU-27 and EFTA Member States, broken down by country of citizenship.

Highlights

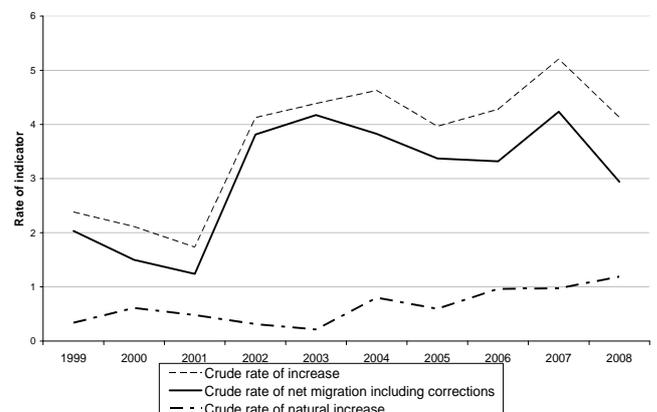
56% of the non-nationals living on the territory of the EU-27 Member States have European citizenship; 37% are citizens of another EU Member State and 19% are citizens of a non-EU country. Around 40% of the EU-27 foreigners come from countries outside Europe.

75% of the foreigners in the EU-27 live in Germany, Spain, UK, France and Italy; at the same time, citizens of these countries are among the most numerous EU foreigners living in another Member State.

The top nine most numerous non-national groups living in the European Union are either citizens of other EU-27 Member States or citizens of countries in the Mediterranean region.

The number of Romanians resident in another Member State has increased from 0.3 million in 2001 to 1.7 million in 2008, and the number of Bulgarian citizens living in another EU country has increased from 0.1 to 0.3 million over the same period of time. As a result, in 2008 non-nationals from the 2007 enlargement Member States exceed those from the countries which joined the EU in 2004.

Figure 1: Crude rate of total population increase*, EU-27



* See methodological notes for definitions

Source: Eurostat ([demo_gind](#))

37% (11.3 million persons) of the non-nationals in EU-27 are citizens of another Member State

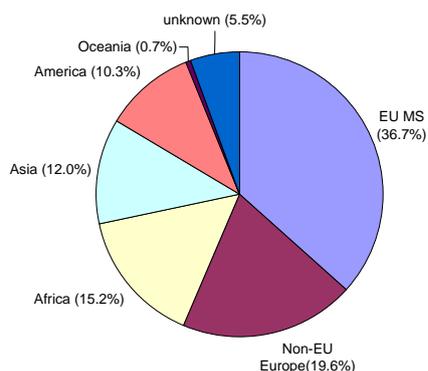
The total number of non-nationals living on the territory of the EU Member States on 1 January 2008 was 30.8 million, representing 6.2% of the total EU population. More than one third of all non-nationals

in the EU-27 (11.3 million persons), are citizens of another Member State. The second biggest share of these foreigners consists of 6.0 million people from non-EU European countries, followed by 4.7 million

from African countries and 3.7 million from countries on the Asian continent (see Figure 2).

It is important to point out that ‘foreign population’ refers to persons having citizenship different from their country of residence, i.e. non-nationals are not necessarily only migrants, but also descendants of migrants and citizens of territories that no longer exist.

Figure 2: Non-nationals in EU-27 by continent of origin (% of EU-27 total foreign population), 2008

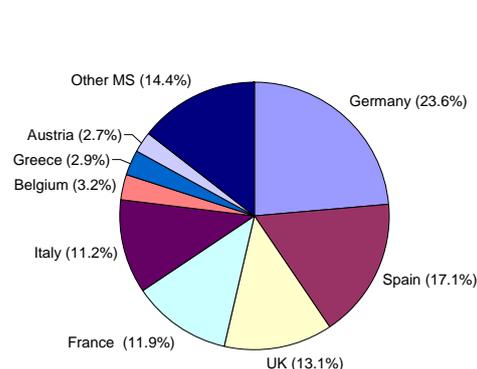


Source: Eurostat ([migr_st_popctz](#))

In absolute terms, the largest numbers of foreign citizens reside in Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, France and Italy. The non-nationals in these five countries represent more than 75 % of the total EU-27 foreign population (see Figure 3).

In relative terms, the country with traditionally the highest share of foreigners continues to be Luxembourg with 42.5 % of the usually resident population. In 2008 a high proportion of non-nationals (10 % or more of the resident population) was also observed in Switzerland, Latvia, Estonia, Cyprus, Ireland, Spain and Austria, while the countries with the lowest share of non-nationals (less than 1 %) were Romania, Poland, Bulgaria and Slovakia.

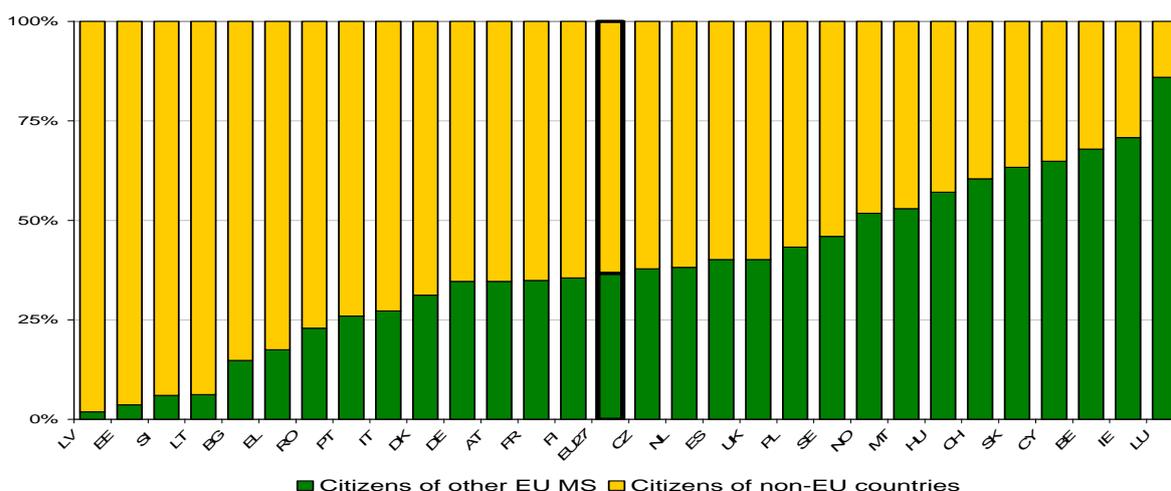
Figure 3: Non-nationals in EU-27 by country of residence, 2008



Source: Eurostat ([migr_st_popctz](#))

In all Member States in 2008, with the exception of Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium, Cyprus, Slovakia, Hungary and Malta, the majority of foreigners were citizens of a country outside the European Union.

Figure 4: Distribution of non-nationals from (other) EU MS and from non-EU countries in the EU-27 and EFTA Member States, 2008



Source: Eurostat ([migr_st_popctz](#))

In Latvia and Estonia the non-nationals are almost entirely from non-EU countries. This is explained by the large number of former Soviet Union citizens, referred to as ‘recognised non-citizens’ of

these Member States (see methodological notes), who are permanently resident in these countries but have not acquired Latvian/Estonian citizenship or any other citizenship.

Table 1: Non-national population, 2008
as share of total population

	Total population (in thousands)	Non-nationals		Citizens of (other) EU MS		Citizens of non-EU countries	
		in thousands	% of total population	in thousands	% of total population	in thousands	% of total population
EU-27	497,431	30,779	6.2%	11,302	2.3%	19,476	3.9%
BE	10,667	971	9.1%	659	6.2%	312	2.9%
BG	7,640	24	0.3%	4	0.0%	21	0.3%
CZ	10,381	348	3.3%	132	1.3%	216	2.1%
DK	5,476	298	5.5%	93	1.7%	205	3.7%
DE	82,218	7,255	8.8%	2,516	3.1%	4,740	5.8%
EE	1,341	229	17.1%	8	0.6%	221	16.5%
IE	4,401	554	12.6%	392	8.9%	162	3.7%
EL	11,214	906	8.1%	158	1.4%	748	6.7%
ES	45,283	5,262	11.6%	2,113	4.7%	3,149	7.0%
FR	63,753	3,674	5.8%	1,283	2.0%	2,391	3.8%
IT	59,619	3,433	5.8%	934	1.6%	2,498	4.2%
CY	789	125	15.9%	81	10.3%	44	5.6%
LV	2,271	415	18.3%	8	0.3%	408	17.9%
LT	3,366	43	1.3%	3	0.1%	40	1.2%
LU	484	206	42.6%	177	36.6%	29	6.0%
HU	10,045	177	1.8%	101	1.0%	76	0.8%
MT	410	15	3.8%	8	2.0%	7	1.8%
NL	16,405	688	4.2%	263	1.6%	425	2.6%
AT	8,319	835	10.0%	290	3.5%	545	6.6%
PL	38,116	58	0.2%	25	0.1%	33	0.1%
PT	10,618	446	4.2%	116	1.1%	331	3.1%
RO	21,529	26	0.1%	6	0.0%	20	0.1%
SI	2,026	69	3.4%	4	0.2%	65	3.2%
SK	5,401	41	0.8%	26	0.5%	15	0.3%
FI	5,300	133	2.5%	47	0.9%	86	1.6%
SE	9,183	524	5.7%	241	2.6%	284	3.1%
UK	61,176	4,021	6.6%	1,615	2.6%	2,406	3.9%
NO	4,737	266	5.6%	138	2.9%	128	2.7%
CH	7,593	1,602	21.1%	968	12.7%	634	8.3%

Note: Some data are estimated by Eurostat (see Methodological Notes); No data available for Iceland and Liechtenstein;
Source: Eurostat ([migr_st_popctz](#))

as share of EU-27 foreign population

	Non-nationals		Citizens of other EU MS		Citizens of non-EU countries	
	in thousands	% of EU	in thousands	% of EU	in thousands	% of EU
EU-27	30,779	100%	11,302	100%	19,476	100%
BE	971	3.2%	659	5.8%	312	1.6%
BG	24	0.1%	4	0.0%	21	0.1%
CZ	348	1.1%	132	1.2%	216	1.1%
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CY	125	0.4%	81	0.7%	44	0.2%
LV	415	1.3%	8	0.1%	408	2.1%
LT	43	0.1%	3	0.0%	40	0.2%
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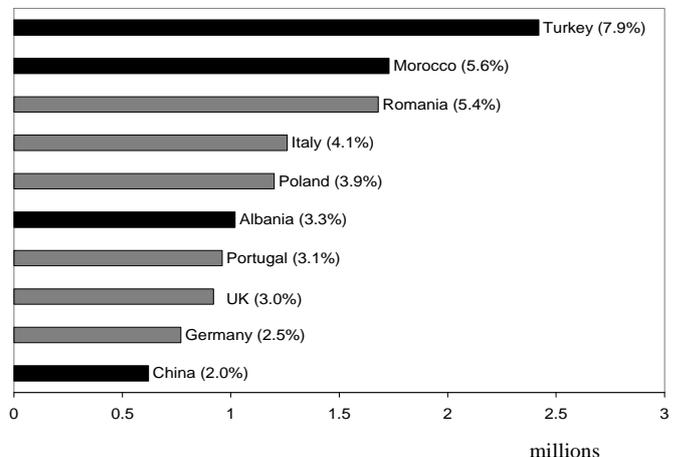
Citizens of EU Member States and some Mediterranean countries account for most non-nationals in EU-27

Among non-nationals living in the European Union, the biggest group is that of people with Turkish citizenship. This group comprises 2.4 million people or 7.9% of all foreigners living in the EU-27 in 2008. The second biggest group consists of 1.7 million Moroccans, followed by an almost equal number of Romanian citizens living in another EU Member State. Figure 5 shows the ten most numerous groups of foreign citizens living in the EU, where citizenship of an EU-27 Member State is marked with grey chart bars and citizenship of a non-EU country is in black.

Back in 2001 the most numerous non-nationals living in the countries of the EU-27 were also citizens of Turkey, followed by Italians and Moroccans. The foreigners with the most significant increase for the period 2001–2008 were Romanians, whose number in other Member States has reached more than five times the level in 2001, 0.3 million compared with 1.7 million people. Citizens of Poland and China have also increased

significantly, entering among the ten most numerous non-national groups in 2008.

Figure 5: Ten most numerous groups of foreign citizens usually resident in EU-27, as a percentage of EU total foreign population, 2008



Source: Eurostat ([migr_st_popctz](#))

When we look more closely at the distribution of non-nationals by country of residence, it is clear that often there are particular Member States where a significant part of some non-national groups have settled. In some cases, such as Turkish, Algerian, Ecuadorian and Greek citizens, more than 70% of those living in the EU have settled in one specific Member State, while other non-national groups have become residents in two, three or more different countries.

Table 2: Ten most numerous non-EU foreign citizens usually resident in EU-27, 2008

Citizens of non-EU country	Number in EU-27	% of EU foreign population	Main MS of residence and % of non-national group
Turkey	2,419,000	7.9%	DE(76%)
Morocco	1,727,000	5.6%	ES(38%),FR(27%),IT(21%)
Albania	1,015,000	3.3%	EL(57%), IT(40%)
China	621,000	2.0%	IT(25%),ES(20%),UK(15%)
Ukraine	602,000	2.0%	DE(23%),IT(22%),CZ(17%)
Algeria	594,000	1.9%	FR(80%)
Russia	570,000	1.9%	DE(36%)
India	512,000	1.7%	UK(58%)
Ecuador	511,000	1.7%	ES(83%)
Serbia and Montenegro	473,000	1.5%	DE(54%),AT(28%),IT(14%)

Source: Eurostat ([migr_st_popctz](#))

Table 3: Ten most numerous EU foreign citizens usually resident in another Member State, 2008

Citizens of EU MS	Number in another MS	% of EU foreign population	Main MS of residence and % of non-national group
Romania	1,677,000	5.4%	ES(44%), IT(37%)
Italy	1,262,000	4.1%	DE(45%)
Poland	1,197,000	3.9%	DE(35%), UK(33%)
Portugal	965,000	3.1%	FR(52%)
United Kingdom	919,000	3.0%	ES(39%)
Germany	773,000	2.5%	ES(24%), AT(16%)
France	602,000	2.0%	BE(22%),UK,DE,ES(19%)
Netherlands	459,000	1.5%	DE(31%), BE(27%)
Spain	438,500	1.4%	FR(31%),DE(26%),UK(15%)
Greece	431,000	1.4%	DE(74%)

Source: Eurostat ([migr_st_popctz](#))

The citizens of the five Member States hosting the greatest number of non-nationals (Figure 3) are also among the ten most numerous groups of EU foreigners living in another EU-27 country. This can be explained by the large total population of those Member States (63 % of the EU-27 population) and the higher mobility of people within the borders of the European Union.

Romanian citizens are the biggest non-national group in Spain, Italy and Hungary

The citizenship structure of foreign populations in the EU Member States varies greatly. Lists of the five largest groups of non-nationals in each Member State reflect the migration factors affecting each non-national group (see Table 4). Labour migration, recent political developments, historical links, geographical proximity, common language, established networks, or a combination of these factors, may influence the choice of next country of residence. Previous colonial bonds continue to be reflected in the composition of the non-national populations long after formal colonisation has ended, as in the cases of France,

Spain, Portugal and the UK. In addition, events such as the recruitment of Turkish workers in the 1960s and 1970s, or more recently Romania joining the European Union, account for the high numbers of Turks in Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and Austria, and the fact that Romanian citizens are the most numerous foreigners in Spain, Italy and Hungary. Other events, such as wars and civil conflicts, lie behind the significant number of refugees and emigrants from Iraq to Denmark and Sweden, and from the former Yugoslavian countries to Austria, Slovenia and Germany.

Table 4: Most numerous non-nationals by country of citizenship, 2008

(in absolute values and as a percentage of total non-nationals resident in the country)

Belgium		Bulgaria		Czech Republic		Denmark					
Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%				
Italy	169,000	17.4	Russia	9,000	36.7	Ukraine	103,400	29.7	Turkey	28,800	9.7
France	130,600	13.4	Ukraine	2,200	8.8	Slovak Republic	67,900	19.5	Iraq	18,300	6.1
Netherlands	123,500	12.7	Greece	1,600	6.6	Vietnam	42,300	12.2	Germany	18,000	6.0
Morocco	79,900	8.2	Armenia	1,400	5.9	Poland	20,600	5.9	Norway	14,400	4.8
Spain	42,700	4.4	FYR of Macedonia*	1,300	5.6	Russia	20,100	5.8	Poland	13,800	4.6

(Table continues on the next page)

Table 4: Most numerous non-nationals by country of citizenship, 2008
(in absolute values and as a percentage of total non-nationals resident in the country)

Germany		Greece		Spain		France (2005)					
Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%				
Turkey	1,830,100	25.2	Albania	577,500	63.7	Romania	734,800	14.0	Portugal	492,000	13.6
Italy	570,200	7.9	Ukraine	223,000	2.5	Morocco	649,800	12.3	Algeria	477,500	13.2
Poland	413,000	5.7	Georgia	17,200	1.9	Ecuador	423,500	8.0	Morocco	461,500	12.7
Greece	316,900	4.4	Pakistan	16,200	1.8	United Kingdom	354,700	6.7	Turkey	220,800	6.1
Serbia and Montenegro	254,000	3.5	Egypt	13,900	1.5	Colombia	282,900	5.4	Italy	178,500	4.9
Italy		Latvia		Lithuania		Luxembourg					
Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%				
Romania	625,300	18.2	Recognized non-citizens**	371,700	89.5	Russia	12,800	29.7	Portugal	76,600	37.2
Albania	402,000	11.7	Russia	28,500	6.9	Belarus	4,700	10.9	France	26,600	12.9
Morocco	365,900	10.7	Lithuania	3,400	0.8	stateless	4,200	9.7	Italy	19,100	9.3
China	156,500	4.6	Ukraine	2,600	0.6	Ukraine	2,600	6.1	Belgium	16,500	8.0
Ukraine	132,700	3.9	Belarus	1,800	0.4	Poland	500	1.2	Germany	11,600	5.6
Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria					
Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%				
Romania	65,900	37.3	United Kingdom	4,100	26.5	Turkey	93,700	13.6	Serbia and Montenegro	132,600	15.9
Ukraine	17,300	9.8	India	900	6.0	Morocco	74,900	10.9	Germany	119,800	14.3
Germany	14,400	8.2	Serbia	800	5.1	Germany	62,400	9.1	Turkey	109,200	13.1
China	10,200	5.8	Bulgaria	800	4.9	United Kingdom	40,200	5.8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	85,000	10.2
Serbia	6,400	3.6	China	700	4.7	Belgium	26,200	3.8	Croatia	56,400	6.8
Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia					
Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%				
Germany	11,800	20.5	Brazil	70,100	15.7	Moldova	5,500	21.0	Bosnia and Herzegovina	32,500	47.3
Ukraine	6,100	10.6	Cape Verde	64,700	14.5	Turkey	2,200	8.4	Serbia	13,800	20.1
Russia	3,700	6.4	Ukraine	39,600	8.9	China	1,900	7.3	FYR of Macedonia*	7,400	10.9
Sweden	2,800	4.8	Angola	32,800	7.4	Italy	1,800	6.8	Croatia	7,000	10.2
Austria	2,700	4.7	Guinea-Bissau	25,000	5.6	Greece	1,600	6.0	Ukraine	1,100	1.5
Slovak Republic		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom					
Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%				
Czech Republic	6,000	14.6	Russia	26,200	19.8	Finland	80,400	15.3	Poland	392,800	9.9
Poland	4,000	9.8	Estonia	20,000	15.1	Iraq	40,000	7.6	Ireland	347,900	8.8
Ukraine	3,700	9.2	Sweden	8,300	6.3	Denmark	38,400	7.3	India	296,500	7.5
Romania	3,000	7.3	Somalia	4,900	3.7	Norway	35,600	6.8	United States of America	136,800	3.5
Germany	2,900	7.1	China	4,000	3.0	Poland	28,900	5.5	Pakistan	134,800	3.4
Norway		Switzerland									
Citizens of	%	Citizens of	%								
Sweden	29,900	11.2	Italy	291,200	18.2						
Poland	26,800	10.1	Germany	203,200	12.7						
Denmark	20,500	7.7	Portugal	183,000	11.4						
Germany	15,300	5.7	France	79,300	4.9						
United Kingdom	12,000	4.5	Turkey	73,200	4.6						

* The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

The table excludes Cyprus, Estonia, Ireland, Iceland and Liechtenstein due to unavailability of detailed data

Source: Eurostat ([migr_st_popctz](#))

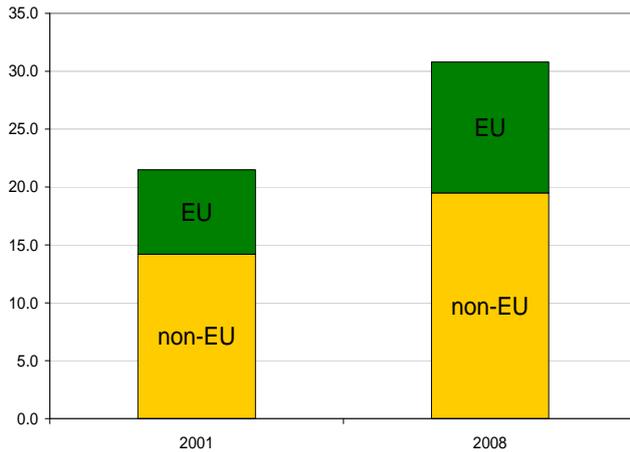
The number of non-nationals in EU-27 has increased by 42% since 2001

Changes in foreign populations over time depend on a number of different factors. On one hand the number of births and deaths and the level of immigration and emigration play a significant role. On the other hand, there is constant change in the number of foreigners and nationals living in a country, depending on the acquisition of national citizenship. In 2001–2007 nearly 4.8 million foreigners received citizenship of an EU Member State and this had a large impact on the number of foreign citizens resident for a number of years or born in the country. For example, in 2008 the number of people in Germany with citizenship of a

country outside the EU-27 was lower than in 2001, mainly due to the large number of German citizenships being granted to third-country nationals. At the beginning of 2008 there were around 168 000 fewer Turkish citizens living in Germany than in 2001, but over the same period 260 000 Turkish citizens received German citizenship. As well as acquisition of citizenship by naturalisation, descendants of non-nationals born in the new country of residence may receive that country's citizenship (depending on the citizenship laws in each Member State).

Nevertheless, the share of non-nationals living in the EU-27 Member States in 2001–2008 has increased by 9.2 million persons, from 4.5 % to 6.2 % of the total EU population. More than half (5.2 million) of these were people with citizenship of a non-EU country. Despite the absolute increase of non-EU foreigners in the countries of the European Union, their share of the total EU foreign population has fallen from 66.1 % to 63.3 %.

Figure 6: EU-27 non-nationals (in millions) by EU/non-EU citizenship, 2001 vs 2008



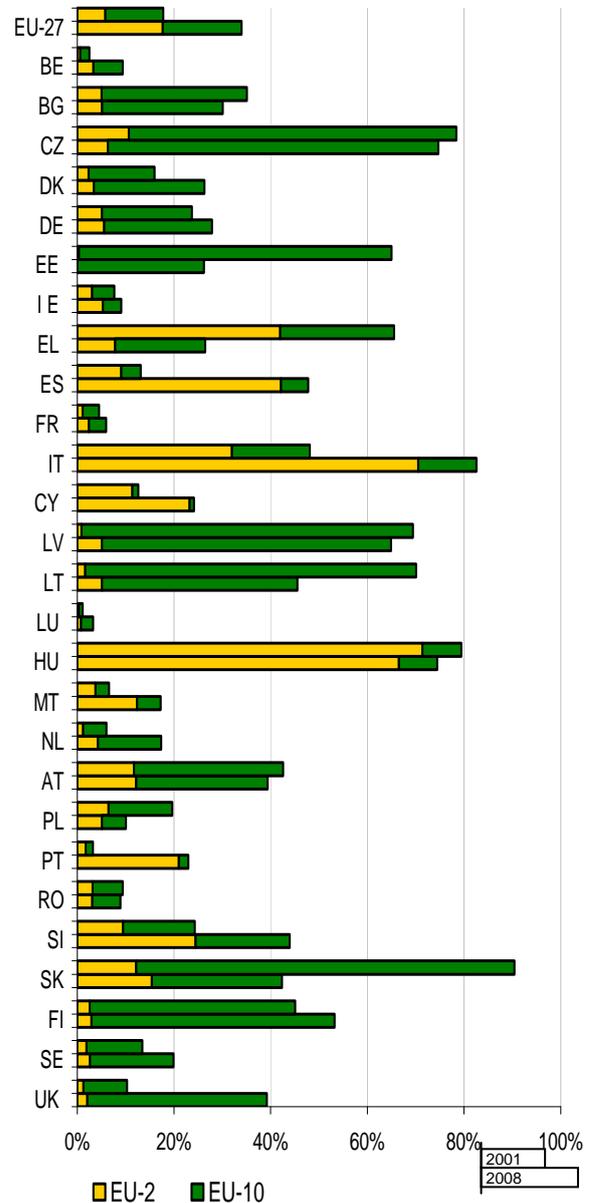
Source: Eurostat ([migr_st_popctz](#))

Since 2001 the share of foreign citizens in most Member States has either not changed significantly or increased. The countries with the most significant increase in the share of non-nationals to total population are Ireland (from 3.9% in 2001 to 12.6% in 2008), Spain (from 2.9% to 11.6%) and Cyprus (from 8.8% to 15.9%). The higher share of foreigners in these countries is mainly due to an increase in EU non-nationals, while in Romania, France, Slovenia, Lithuania, Greece, Portugal and Italy the increase is due to non-EU citizens. Among the few countries with a negative change in the share of the non-national population, Latvia and Estonia recorded the biggest decreases, from 24.6% to 18.3% in Latvia and from 20.0% to 17.1% in Estonia. The drop in these two countries is almost entirely due to the large number of recognised non-citizens who acquired Latvian/Estonian citizenship long after the break-up of the Soviet Union.

Looking at the number of EU-27 citizens living in other Member States, we can see that the impacts of the 2004 and 2007 EU enlargements were different. In 2001 there were twice as many citizens of the ten countries that joined the EU in 2004 (EU-10) than Bulgarians and Romanians (EU-2) living in another Member State. By 2008,

following the accession of Bulgaria and Romania in 2007, non-nationals from those two countries exceeded those from the other 10 countries, both in absolute and relative terms.

Figure 7: Share of EU-2 and EU-10 citizens among all foreign citizens coming from another EU-27 country, 2001 vs 2008



Source: Eurostat

At country level, it can be concluded that the share of EU-10 citizens living in another EU country has increased more evenly than that of Bulgarian and Romanian citizens, whose presence increased most significantly in Italy, Portugal, Spain, Slovenia and Cyprus. As a consequence, in most cases the share of EU-15 non-nationals has become smaller.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The data used for this publication are provided by the national statistical institutes (NSI) of the 27 Member States as part of the annual Joint Questionnaire on International Migration Statistics conducted by Eurostat in cooperation with UNSD, UNECE and ILO. Due to missing data and differences in the national definitions, an overview of the EU is impossible without making adjustments and estimations. Detailed data by Member States are presented if supplied by the NSI.

For the purpose of this publication EU means EU-27.

EU-15: Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Luxembourg (LU), Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and United Kingdom (UK).

EU-10: Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK).

EU-2: Bulgaria (BG), Romania (RO).

EFTA: Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO), Switzerland (CH).

COUNTRY INFORMATION

BG Population Register records only persons who have permanent residence in Bulgaria. Number of foreigners is underestimated as many foreigners (both non-EU and EU citizens) are not registered in the Population Register. **CZ** Break in series because from 2008 on, only foreigners usually resident for 12 months and more are included.

DK Generally, the criterion for inclusion of persons in the usually resident population is based on declaration of intention to stay in Denmark for at least 3 months. **DE** Data are estimates of the usually resident population (current adjustment of the population) considering the population with main residence in Germany. The distribution of non-nationals by citizenship is estimated, based on the data from the Central Register of foreigners that includes all foreigners resident in Germany. Break in series by citizenship due to revisions in the Central Register of foreigners or new adjustment procedures. **EE** Figures on main groups of citizenship (nationals, foreigners and EU citizens) are estimated by Eurostat. **EL** Figures on main groups of citizenship (nationals, foreigners and EU citizens) are estimated by Eurostat. **ES** The distribution by citizenship is estimated based on data from Population Register (PADRON) adjusted to now cast. **FR** Figures for main citizenship groups (nationals, foreigners and EU citizens) are estimated by Eurostat. Latest detailed data received is from the middle of 2005 as a result of Census. **IT** Data by citizenship are estimated on the basis of separate annual data collections. **CY** Figures on main groups of citizenship are estimated by Statistical Service of Cyprus.

LV There is no requirement for Latvian citizens and foreigners with permanent residence on period of stay in Latvia that must be declared. **LT** Population figures include foreigners who have residence permit for at least 12 months. **LU** Figures on main groups of citizenship and by EU Member States are estimated by STATEC. **HU** Total population is estimated on the basis of the population census of 1 February 2001 taking into consideration the yearly natural change (number of births minus number of deaths) and international migration. Distribution of foreigners by citizenship is based on data from residence permits. **MT** The number of non-nationals is estimated by National Statistics Office of Malta, based on administrative data sources (residence/work permits etc). **AT** People are considered as migrants if they have or had a usual place of residence in Austria for duration of at least 90 days. **NL** Population figures are calculated on the basis of data on international migration, vital events and list of persons having active record from the local population registers.

PL Total population and number of Polish citizens are estimated by Central Statistical Office on the basis of balance method (updating census results with vital events and migration); distribution by citizenship is based on population register data. **PT** Data are estimated

by the National Statistical Institute, based on annual provisional population estimates and Portuguese Immigration Service data.

RO Total population refers to permanent population, that is persons who have permanent residence in Romania, including those who are (temporarily) living abroad. **SI** Number of foreigners is based on data from the register of foreigners. **SK** Number of foreigners as registered by Border and Foreigners Police Office FI. **SE** Generally, criterion for inclusion and exclusion of persons in the usually resident population is declaration of intention to stay in the country or abroad for at least 12 months. **UK** Figures for main citizenship groups (nationals, foreigners and EU citizens) are estimated by Eurostat based on 1 January total population provided for Demography data collection and on national estimates on distribution by citizenship across 4 quarters of previous year provided for Migration data collections by UK Office for National Statistics.

IS, LI No data available **NO** Criterion for inclusion and exclusion of persons in the usually resident population is declaration of intention to stay in the country or abroad for at least 6 months. **CH** Data refer to permanent resident population - all persons who officially reside in Switzerland for the entire year. Swiss citizens domiciled in Switzerland, foreign citizens holding a permanent residence permit or a residence permit valid for at least one year, international civil servants, diplomats and their family members all fall into this category. Specifically, the permanent resident population includes the following groups of foreigners: holders of a short-term residence permit valid at least 12 months, diplomats, international civil servants and their family members.

GLOSSARY

Citizenship means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means under national legislation.

Crude rate — the number of events to the person-years of exposure to the risk in a given year, the person-years being estimated from the average population. For clearer presentation, it is multiplied by 1000.

EU citizen means a citizen of a Member State of EU-27

Natural change is the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths.

Net migration is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants.

Net migration including corrections is the net migration including the statistical adjustment that corresponds to all changes in the population that cannot be classified as births, deaths, immigration or emigration.

Non-national EU citizens refer to persons who have citizenship of an EU-27 Member State and who are usually resident in another EU-27 Member State.

Non-nationals or foreign citizens refer to persons who are not citizens of the country in which they reside, including persons of unknown citizenship and stateless persons.

Recognised non-citizen — Person who is not a citizen of the reporting country nor of any other country, but who has established links to that country including some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship. Recognised non-citizens are not included in number of EU citizens.

Usual residence means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, by default, the place of legal or registered residence.

Further information

Eurostat Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Data on "Population statistics":

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>

Select "Demography - National data", "Main demographic indicators" or "International Migration and Asylum", "Population by citizenship and by country of birth"

More information about "Population statistics":

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/introduction>

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