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European social statistics pocketbook

All social statistics on the EU in one publication

How many foreign citizens live in an EU Member State? And how many of them come from another EU Member State? How is the risk of poverty influenced by the level of education? Are there more females or more males among the student population in the EU?

Answers to these questions and many more can be found in the 1st edition of the **European social statistics pocketbook**¹, published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**. The pocketbook presents a comprehensive summary of social statistics available at Eurostat and offers users an interesting and easy understandable overview. It includes seven chapters on population, health & safety, education & training, labour market, income & living conditions, social protection and crime & criminal justice.

EU citizens living in another Member State accounted for 2.7% of the EU population in 2012

In 2012, 34.3 million foreign citizens² lived in the **EU27** Member States, accounting for 6.8% of the **EU27** population. This foreign population included 13.6 million EU citizens living in another Member State, 2.7% of the **EU27** population, and 20.7 million non EU citizens, 4.1% of the **EU27** population.

In 2012, the largest numbers of foreign citizens were recorded in **Germany** (7.4 million persons or 9% of the total population), **Spain** (5.6 million or 12%), **Italy** and the **United Kingdom** (both 4.8 million or 8%) and **France** (3.9 million or 6%). In total, more than three quarters of foreign citizens in the **EU27** lived in these five Member States.

Among the EU Member States, the highest proportion of foreign citizens in the population was observed in **Luxembourg** (44% of the total population), followed by **Cyprus** (20%), **Latvia**³ and **Estonia**³ (both 16%). The percentage of foreign citizens was less than 1% in **Poland, Romania, Croatia, Bulgaria** and **Lithuania**.

Luxembourg also recorded the highest proportion of foreign EU citizens (38% of the total population), followed by **Cyprus** (13%), **Ireland** (9%) and **Belgium** (7%). Apart from **Latvia**³ (16%) and **Estonia**³ (15%) the highest proportion of non-EU citizens was registered in **Greece, Spain, Cyprus** and **Austria** (all 7%).

There were 123 female students per 100 male in the EU27 in 2011

There were almost a quarter more female students than male students in tertiary education⁴ in the **EU27** in 2011. This was the case in all Member States, except **Greece** and **Cyprus** where numbers were almost equal. Among the Member States, the highest female/male student ratios in tertiary education were found in **Latvia** (157 female students per 100 males), **Slovenia** (154), **Poland** (149), **Estonia** and **Slovakia** (both 148) and **Sweden** (145).

The higher the education level, the lower the risk of poverty

The level of education has a significant impact on the risk of poverty: in the **EU27** in 2011, almost one quarter of the population aged 18 or over with a low education level⁵ was at risk of poverty⁶, compared with 14% of those with medium education⁵ and 7% with high education⁵. In all Member States, the lowest risk of poverty was registered for persons with a high education level.

In 2011, the share of persons with a low education level who were at risk of poverty ranged from 12% in the **Netherlands** to 44% in **Bulgaria**, while for those with medium education it varied between 8% in **Malta** and the **Czech Republic** and 21% in **Lithuania** and for those with high education between 2% in **Romania** and **Portugal** and 10% in **Spain**.

The largest differences in the at risk of poverty rate between persons with low and high levels of education were recorded in **Bulgaria** (44% for those with low education and 4% for those with high education), **Croatia** (38% and 5%), **Romania** (35% and 2%) and **Cyprus** (29% and 4%), and the smallest in the **Netherlands** (12% and 6%) and **Denmark** (17% and 9%).

1. Eurostat pocketbook "**European social statistics**" is available free of charge in pdf format on the Eurostat website: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-FP-13-001. Data presented in this News Release could differ from the data published in the report, due to updates made after the data extractions used for the publication.
2. **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. **Foreign citizens** refer to persons who are not citizens of the country in which they reside. They also include stateless persons.
3. In the case of Latvia and Estonia, the proportion of non-EU foreign citizens is particularly large due to the high number of 'recognised non-citizens', mainly former Soviet Union citizens, who are permanently resident in these countries but have not acquired Latvian/Estonian citizenship or any other citizenship.
4. **Tertiary education** covers programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements (ISCED level 5A), programmes that are generally more practical/technical/occupationally specific than ISCED 5A programmes (ISCED level 5B), and tertiary programmes that lead to the award of an advance research qualification (ISCED level 6). Level 5A programmes have a minimum theoretical duration of three years' full-time studies, although typically they are of four or more years. Level 5B programmes are typically shorter than those in 5A with a minimum of two years' full-time studies.
5. Data are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED): **high education** corresponds to ISCED levels 5 and 6 (tertiary education); **medium education** corresponds to ISCED levels 3 and 4 (upper secondary and post secondary non-tertiary education) and **low education** to ISCED levels 0-2 (pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education).
6. **Persons at-risk-of-poverty** are those living in a household with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). The equivalised income is calculated by dividing the total household income by its size determined after applying the following weights: 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to each other household member aged 14 or over and 0.3 to each household member aged less than 14.

Issued by: **Eurostat Press Office**

Louise CORSELLI-NORDBLAD
Tel: +352-4301-33 444
eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

For further information on the data:

Saul VELASCO DUJO
Tel: +352-4301-34 923
saul.velasco-dujo@ec.europa.eu

Eurostat news releases on the internet: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Population of foreign citizens, 2012

	Total foreign citizens		Citizens of another EU27 Member State		Citizens of countries outside the EU27	
	000s	% of total population	000s	% of total population	000s	% of total population
EU27*	34 323.4	6.8	13 613.5	2.7	20 709.9	4.1
Belgium	1 224.9	11.0	778.6	7.0	446.3	4.0
Bulgaria	42.4	0.6	11.3	0.2	31.1	0.4
Czech Republic	423.0	4.0	151.3	1.4	271.7	2.6
Denmark	358.7	6.4	134.9	2.4	223.8	4.0
Germany	7 409.8	9.1	2 744.8	3.4	4 665.0	5.7
Estonia³	206.6	15.7	14.4	1.1	192.2	14.6
Ireland	487.9	10.6	388.8	8.5	99.1	2.2
Greece	975.4	8.6	151.2	1.3	824.2	7.3
Spain	5 562.1	12.0	2 354.5	5.1	3 207.6	6.9
France	3 858.3	5.9	1 353.1	2.1	2 505.2	3.8
Croatia**	23.3	0.5	7.7	0.2	15.6	0.4
Italy	4 825.6	7.9	1 450.1	2.4	3 375.4	5.5
Cyprus	172.4	20.0	108.3	12.6	64.1	7.4
Latvia³	332.9	16.3	6.7	0.3	326.2	16.0
Lithuania	20.6	0.7	3.0	0.1	17.6	0.6
Luxembourg	229.9	43.8	198.7	37.9	31.2	5.9
Hungary	207.6	2.1	127.9	1.3	79.7	0.8
Malta	20.5	4.9	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	697.7	4.2	360.8	2.2	336.9	2.0
Austria	947.7	11.2	382.7	4.5	565.0	6.7
Poland***	57.5	0.1	18.4	0.0	39.0	0.1
Portugal***	439.1	4.2	108.0	1.0	331.1	3.1
Romania***	36.5	0.2	7.0	0.0	29.5	0.1
Slovenia	85.6	4.2	6.1	0.3	79.5	3.9
Slovakia	70.7	1.3	54.0	1.0	16.7	0.3
Finland	181.7	3.4	68.3	1.3	113.4	2.1
Sweden	646.1	6.8	276.0	2.9	370.1	3.9
United Kingdom	4 802.3	7.6	2 344.1	3.7	2 458.2	3.9
Iceland	21.0	6.6	16.5	5.2	4.5	1.4
Liechtenstein	12.1	33.3	6.0	16.6	6.1	16.7
Norway	409.2	8.2	247.2	5.0	161.9	3.3
Switzerland	1 815.1	22.8	1 141.1	14.3	673.9	8.5
Montenegro****	44.3	7.2	0.7	0.1	43.6	7.0
Turkey	235.1	0.3	95.8	0.1	139.2	0.2

: Data not available

* Estimate, does not include Croatia which became a member of the EU on 1 July 2013.

** Population data come from the 2011 Census as of 31 March 2011.

*** Provisional data

**** Data refer to 1 January 2011

At-risk-of-poverty and education, 2011

	At-risk-of-poverty rate ⁶ by education level ⁵ , aged 18 or over				Female students per 100 males in tertiary education
	Total	Low education level	Medium education level	High education level	
EU27	16.0	24.2	14.0	7.3	123
EU28	16.0	24.3	14.1	7.3	:
Belgium	14.4	25.3	11.9	6.8	124
Bulgaria	20.9	44.3	13.1	3.6	123
Czech Republic	8.6	18.1	8.1	2.9	134
Denmark	13.7	17.0	13.1	9.4	136
Germany	15.9	25.8	14.7	7.7	103
Estonia	17.0	26.4	19.4	7.5	148
Ireland	14.5	18.9	17.4	7.6	107
Greece	20.9	29.6	19.7	7.1	97
Spain	20.6	26.3	16.9	10.0	117
France	12.7	17.6	11.9	6.7	121
Croatia	20.9	38.1	16.5	5.2	134
Italy	18.1	23.6	14.0	7.7	136
Cyprus	15.2	29.1	11.0	4.3	99
Latvia	17.8	26.2	19.2	5.7	157
Lithuania	19.0	27.7	20.8	8.6	144
Luxembourg	11.7	17.4	9.9	4.7	109
Hungary	11.8	22.9	9.8	2.6	127
Malta	14.0	17.6	7.7	4.8	127
Netherlands	9.7	11.9	10.5	6.4	108
Austria	12.0	22.4	9.6	6.4	114
Poland	16.7	28.2	16.7	4.5	149
Portugal	17.1	19.2	10.5	2.4	115
Romania	19.7	34.6	14.4	2.0	127
Slovenia	13.4	27.2	11.7	3.2	154
Slovakia	11.4	21.3	11.2	4.6	148
Finland	14.2	21.8	16.0	4.6	117
Sweden	13.8	24.2	12.9	8.5	145
United Kingdom	15.8	25.7	15.8	9.4	129
Iceland	8.5	8.1	10.2	6.3	165
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	49
Norway	10.8	17.2	8.8	7.9	152
Switzerland	14.5	28.3	12.4	6.8	97

: Data not available