

Foreigners living in the EU are diverse and largely younger than the nationals of the EU Member States

The total number of non-nationals (i.e. persons who are not citizens of their country of residence) living on the territory of the EU Member States on 1 January 2009 was 31.9 million, representing 6.4% of the total EU population. More than one third of them (11.9 million), were citizens of another Member State.

Studying the composition and the demographics of the foreign (non-national)¹ and foreign-born population is important as these represent a significant part of the EU population. Looking for example at the current age structure of nationals and non-nationals separately reveals that non-nationals bring a younger population to the EU (see Figure 1).

This article presents the latest available figures on the non-national and foreign-born population usually resident in the EU, EFTA and Candidate countries on 1 January 2009, broken down by citizenship and country of birth respectively.

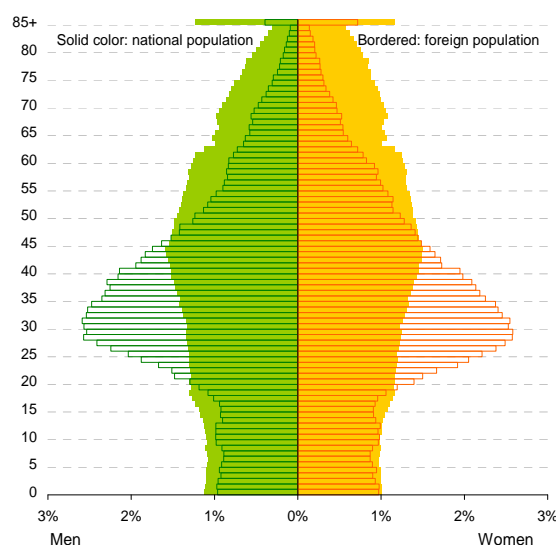
Foreigners account for 6.4% (31.9 mil.) of the EU population

In absolute terms, the largest numbers of foreign citizens reside in Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Non-nationals in these five countries represent more than 75% of the total EU foreign population.

In relative terms, the EU Member State with the highest share of foreigners is Luxembourg, where foreigners make up 43.5% of the usually resident population. In 2009, a high proportion of non-nationals (10% or more of the resident population) was also observed in Latvia, Estonia, Cyprus, Spain, Ireland and Austria, as well as in one of the EFTA countries, Switzerland.

¹ See Methodological Notes for explanation

Figure 1: Age structure of national and foreign populations, EU-27, 2009



Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

In all Member States (except Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium², Cyprus, Slovakia and Hungary) the majority of foreigners are third-country nationals (citizens of a non-EU country), while the opposite is true for the EFTA countries Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. In the case of Latvia and Estonia, the proportion of non-EU citizens is particularly large due to the high number of 'recognised non-citizens'¹ (mainly former Soviet Union citizens, who are permanently resident in these countries but have not acquired Latvian/Estonian citizenship or any other citizenship). This phenomenon is also reflected in the median age¹ of the foreign population of these two countries (see Table 4).

² Based on latest available data

Table 1: Non-national/foreign-born population by groups of citizenship/country of birth as a share of the total resident population, EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries, 2009

	Total population (in thousands)	Non-nationals						Foreign-born					
		Total		Citizens of (other) EU MS		Citizens of non-EU countries		Total		Born in (another) EU MS		Born in a non-EU country	
		in thousands	%	in thousands	%	in thousands	%	in thousands	%	in thousands	%	in thousands	%
EU-27	499 433.1 s	31 860.3 s	6.4 s	11 944.2 s	2.4 s	19 916.2 s	4.0 s	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	10 750.0 p	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	7 606.6	23.8	0.3	3.5	0.0	20.3	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	10 467.5	407.5	3.9	145.8	1.4	261.7	2.5	384.2	3.7	135.1	1.3	249.1	2.4
DK	5 511.5	320.0	5.8	108.7	2.0	211.4	3.8	486.0	8.8	145.6	2.6	340.4	6.2
DE	82 002.4	7 185.9	8.8	2 530.7	3.1	4 655.2	5.7	9 548.9	11.6	3 421.1	4.2	6 127.8	7.5
EE	1 340.4	214.4	16.0	9.6	0.7	204.8	15.3	220.3	16.4	15.4	1.1	204.9	15.3
IE	4 450.0	504.1	11.3	364.8	8.2	139.2	3.1	625.9	14.1	485.8	10.9	140.1	3.1
EL	11 260.4	929.5	8.3	161.6	1.4	767.9	6.8	1 247.0	11.1	312.8	2.8	934.2	8.3
ES	45 828.2	5 651.0	12.3	2 274.2	5.0	3 376.8	7.4	6 339.3	13.8	2 282.1	5.0	4 057.2	8.9
FR	64 366.9	3 737.5	5.8	1 302.4	2.0	2 435.2	3.8	7 103.6	11.0	2 111.5	3.3	4 992.2	7.8
IT	60 045.1	3 891.3	6.5	1 131.8	1.9	2 759.5	4.6	4 375.2	7.3	1 391.1	2.3	2 984.1	5.0
CY	796.9	128.2	16.1	78.2	9.8	50.0	6.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	2 261.3	404.0	17.9	9.4	0.4	394.6	17.5	352.0	15.6	37.2	1.6	314.9	13.9
LT	3 349.9	41.5	1.2	2.5	0.1	39.0	1.2	220.1	6.6	28.9	0.9	191.2	5.7
LU	493.5	214.8	43.5	185.4	37.6	29.5	6.0	159.0	32.2	131.6	26.7	27.4	5.6
HU	10 031.0	186.4	1.9	109.8	1.1	76.6	0.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	413.6	18.1	4.4	8.2	2.0	9.9	2.4	27.7	6.7	13.5	3.3	14.1	3.4
NL	16 485.8	637.1	3.9	290.4	1.8	346.7	2.1	1 793.7	10.9	410.1	2.5	1 383.6	8.4
AT	8 355.3	864.4	10.3	317.0	3.8	547.4	6.6	1 268.4	15.2	507.5	6.1	760.9	9.1
PL	37 867.9 p	35.9 p	0.1 p	10.3 p	0.0 p	25.6 p	0.1 p	1 014.9 p	2.7 p	232.5 p	0.6 p	782.4 p	2.1 p
PT	10 627.3	443.1	4.2	84.7	0.8	358.4	3.4	782.0	7.4	182.2	1.7	599.8	5.6
RO	21 498.6	31.4	0.1	6.0	0.0	25.3	0.1	161.6	0.8	60.1	0.3	101.5	0.5
SI	2 032.4	70.6	3.5	4.2	0.2	66.4	3.3	243.4	12.0	28.1	1.4	215.3	10.6
SK	5 412.3	52.5	1.0	32.7	0.6	19.8	0.4	50.5	0.9	30.0	0.6	20.5	0.4
FI	5 326.3	142.3	2.7	51.9	1.0	90.4	1.7	214.1	4.0	76.9	1.4	137.2	2.6
SE	9 256.3	547.7	5.9	255.6	2.8	292.1	3.2	1 280.9	13.8	468.6	5.1	812.3	8.8
UK	61 596.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	319.4	24.4	7.6	19.4	6.1	5.0	1.6	37.6	11.8	25.6	8.0	11.9	3.7
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	4 799.3	302.9	6.3	165.4	3.4	137.6	2.9	488.8	10.2	192.5	4.0	296.2	6.2
CH	7 701.9	1 669.7	21.7	1 033.6	13.4	636.1	8.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	71 517.1	103.8	0.1	45.3	0.1	58.4	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	:

s Eurostat estimate; p Provisional value

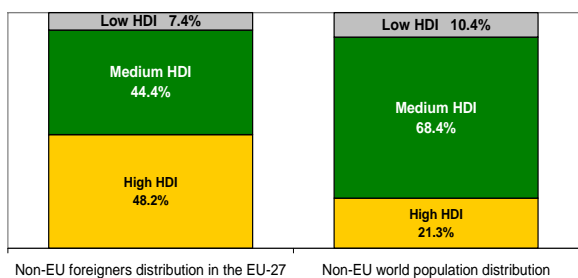
Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#), [migr_pop3ctb](#))

Citizens of Highly Developed Countries are the largest group among non-EU foreigners

Non-EU nationals can be further differentiated according to the level of development of their country of citizenship. The Human Development Index (HDI) is used in order to reflect this structure. This index is calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme as a composite index incorporating statistical measures of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment and GDP per capita. Countries are classified into High, Medium and Less Developed countries. The group of High HDI countries consists mainly of Europe, North America, a large part of South America, Australia, New Zealand,

Japan and some countries in Western Asia. Medium and Less Developed countries are mainly situated in the rest of Asia and Africa. Among the non-EU foreign population living in the European Union in 2009, 48.2% have citizenship of a High HDI country (with Turkey, Albania and Russia accounting for almost half) and 44.4% are citizens of a Medium HDI country (one fifth of whom are citizens of Morocco, followed by nationals of China and Ukraine). Only 7.4% of the non-EU foreign population living the EU are from Less Developed Countries (30% of whom have Nigerian or Iraqi citizenship).

Figure 2: Non-EU foreigners resident in the EU by HDI of their country of citizenship (% of total non-EU foreign population) compared to non-EU world population distribution, EU-27, 2009

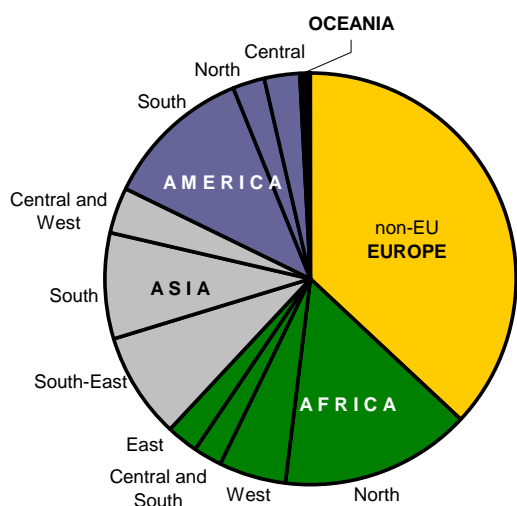


Source: Eurostat data ([migr_pop1ctz](#)) and UN 2009 mid-year population estimates

Citizens of non-EU High HDI countries in EU-27 are largely over-represented compared to the non-EU world population distribution, for which the Medium HDI group is the largest³ (Figure 2).

At continent level, the largest proportion (7.2 million) of non-EU foreigners are citizens of a European country, of whom more than half are citizens of Turkey, Albania or Ukraine. Nationals of African countries form the second biggest group, in which the number of citizens from North African countries (Morocco and Algeria) is significant. Many Asian non-nationals living in the EU come from South and South-East Asia (India and China in particular). Citizens of Ecuador, Brazil and Colombia make up the largest share of foreigners coming from the Americas.

Figure 3: Non-EU foreigners by continent of origin (% of total non-EU foreign population), EU-27, 2009



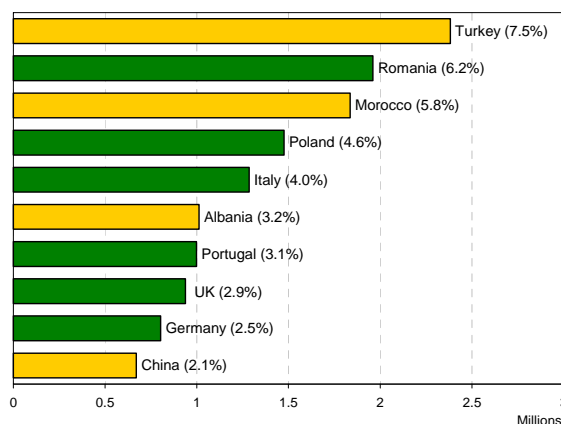
Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

³ The population of China and India together largely dominate the population of the Medium HDI countries, accounting for almost 60% of it

Citizens of Turkey, Romania, Morocco and Poland are the most numerous among EU's foreign population

The citizenship structure of the foreign populations in the EU-27 varies greatly. It is influenced by factors such as labour migration, historical links between origin and destination countries, and established networks in the destination countries. At EU level, Turkish citizens make up the biggest group of non-nationals. This group comprises 2.4 million people, or 7.5% of all foreigners living in the EU in 2009. The second biggest group is Romanian citizens living in another EU Member State (6.2% of the total foreign population), followed by Moroccans. The remaining top ten most numerous groups of foreign citizens are shown in Figure 4, where citizens of an EU Member State are marked by darker colour than those of a non-EU country.

Figure 4: Ten most numerous groups of foreign citizens usually resident in the EU Member States (in millions) and as a share (%) of EU total foreign population, EU-27, 2009



Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

The foreigners with the most significant increase over the period 2001–2009 are Romanians, whose number living in other Member States has reached more than six times the level seen in 2001 (0.3 million in 2001 compared with 1.9 million people in 2009). The number of Polish and Chinese citizens has also increased significantly, entering among the ten most numerous non-national groups in 2009.

Since 2001 approximately 5.5 million people, mainly former third-country nationals, have acquired citizenship of an EU Member State

Changes in foreign populations over time depend on several factors, including the number of births and deaths, the level of immigration and emigration, as well as the number of people acquiring citizenship, which may be granted either by naturalisation or, depending on the citizenship laws in each Member State, by other means such as marriage or adoption. Over the past eight years, the number of foreigners living in the EU has increased by 10.2 million. It should be also noted that during the same period, 5.5 million people, mainly former third-country nationals, have acquired citizenship of an EU Member State.⁴

On average, around 90% of the new citizenships are granted to former citizens of non-EU countries. Foreign residents who are third-country nationals generally have a much greater incentive to apply for citizenship of an EU Member State than those who are already EU citizens and therefore already benefit from rights largely comparable to those of the nationals in the host country.

Table 2: Acquisitions of citizenship (in thousands), EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	627.0 s	628.2 s	648.2 s	718.9 s	723.5 s	735.9 s	707.1 s	696.1 s
BE	62.2	46.4	33.7	34.8	31.5	31.9	36.1	:
BG	:	3.5	4.4	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.0	7.1
CZ	:	3.3	2.2	5.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.2
DK	11.9	17.3	6.6	15.0	10.2	8.0	3.6	6.0
DE	180.3	154.5	140.7	127.2	117.2	124.6	113.0	94.5
EE	3.1	4.1	3.7	6.5	7.1	4.8	4.2	2.1
IE	2.8	:	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.8	4.6	3.2
EL	:	:	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.9	16.9
ES	16.7	21.8	26.5	38.2	42.9	62.4	71.9	84.2
FR	:	92.6	139.9	168.8	154.8	147.9	132.0	137.3
IT	:	:	13.4	19.1	28.7	35.3	45.5	53.7
CY	:	0.1	0.2	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.5
LV	9.9	9.4	10.0	17.2	20.1	19.0	8.3	4.2
LT	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
LU	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
HU	8.6	3.4	5.3	5.4	9.9	6.1	8.4	8.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.6	0.6
NL	46.7	45.3	28.8	26.2	28.5	29.1	30.7	28.2
AT	31.7	36.0	44.7	41.6	34.9	25.7	14.0	10.3
PL	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.8
PT	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.0	4.4	:	22.4
RO	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.6
SI	1.3	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.2	1.6	1.7
SK	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.5
FI	2.7	3.0	4.5	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.8	6.7
SE	36.4	37.8	33.2	28.9	39.6	51.2	33.6	30.5
UK	89.8	120.1	130.5	148.3	161.8	154.0	164.5	129.3
IS	0.4	0.4	:	:	:	:	0.6	0.9
NO	10.8	9.0	7.9	8.2	12.7	12.0	14.9	10.3
CH	27.6	36.5	35.4	35.7	38.4	46.7	43.9	44.4
HR	:	:	12.7	8.9	:	12.3	13.2	7.6
MK	1.7	1.9	:	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.1
TR	:	:	24.8	8.2	6.9	5.1	4.4	6.0

s Eurostat estimate; No data available for LI

Source: Eurostat ([migr_acq](#))

⁴ For detailed analysis see 'Acquisition of citizenship slightly declining in the EU', Eurostat, SiF 36/2010, Catalogue nr: [KS-SF-10-036-EN-C](#)

In almost all EU Member States the number of foreign-born residents exceeds the number of non-nationals

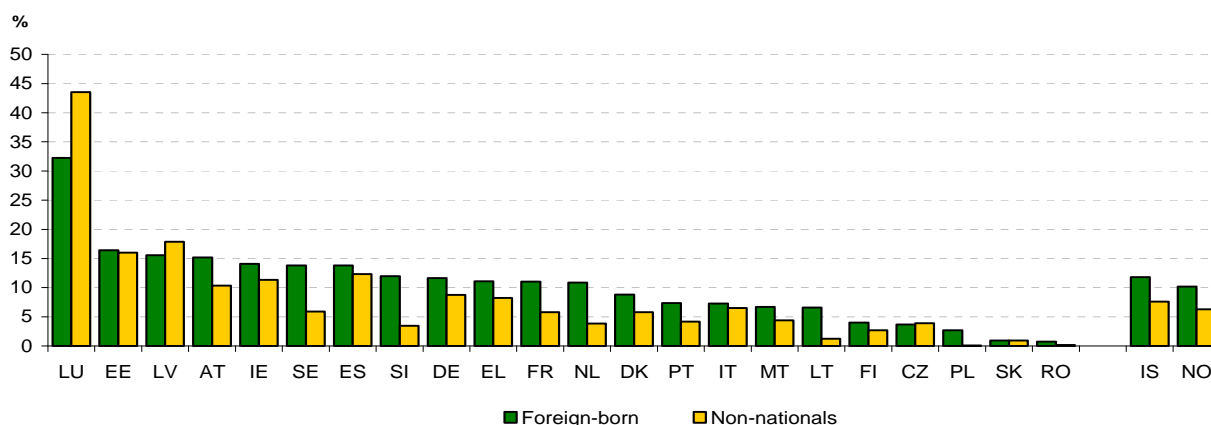
Persons who have acquired the citizenship of their country of residence are no longer counted as non-nationals. Nevertheless, the foreign background of these people can be captured by the country of birth variable, which records the country in which the birth took place, or the country of residence of the mother at the time of the birth. In some cases, people who were born on the territory of a Member State's former colony, and who later migrated to that Member State, are recorded as foreign-born, although they have held the citizenship of the reporting country since birth. In other cases, the recorded country of birth no longer exists under the same name or borders, as for example the former Yugoslavia or the former Soviet Union, and those people would be included in the foreign-born

population even though they may never have undertaken an international migration.

More than 13% of the population in Luxembourg, Estonia, Latvia, Austria, Ireland, Sweden and Spain are foreign-born. In all of these countries (with the exception of Sweden), more than 10% of the population are non-nationals. The specific situation in Sweden can be explained by the fact that it is the Member State with the highest rate of acquisition of citizenship per inhabitant in the EU.

In general, the number of foreign-born residents in each Member State exceeds the number of non-nationals. For example, in Sweden, the Netherlands and Slovenia the number of people born abroad is more than double the number of people with foreign citizenship living in these countries.

Figure 5: Share of foreign-born and non-nationals of the total population, EU and EFTA, 2009



No data available by country of birth for BE, BG, CY, HU, UK, LI, CH, HR, MK and TR

Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#), [migr_pop3ctb](#))

In Luxembourg, the number of foreign-born persons is lower than the number of foreigners, explained by the significantly high share of foreigners from other EU countries (who are less likely to acquire citizenship of their country of residence), thus the high number of foreign-born who keep their original citizenship and whose descendents are usually native-born foreign citizens.

Similarly, in Ireland and Iceland, most non-native born people are from a Member State. In all other countries the non-EU-born are a larger group than the EU-born population.

Table 3 presents the three main foreign-born groups in 14 selected countries for which detailed data are available. As a basic observation, the

distribution by country of birth, in a similar way to the country of citizenship, is influenced largely by: geographical proximity (for example, Finnish-born people resident in Sweden and vice versa, persons born in Germany and living in Austria, or those born in Ukraine and living in Poland or the Czech Republic); common history and/or language (between the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Russia and Latvia, or between Brazil and Portugal); former territories such as the former Yugoslavia in the case of Slovenia; former colonies such as Suriname for the Netherlands; recent conflicts (Iraqi-born living in Sweden), as well as increased opportunities for intra-EU migration following the EU enlargements.

Table 3: Main countries of birth of persons born outside their country of residence, 2009

	Country of birth	Number of foreign-born (in thousands)	% of total for-born		Country of birth	Number of foreign-born (in thousands)	% of total for-born
CZ	Ukraine	117.3	30.5	PL	Ukraine	433.1 p	42.7 p
	Slovakia	72.4	18.9		Belarus	150.4 p	14.8 p
	Vietnam	45.8	11.9		Russia	83.1 p	8.2 p
DK	Germany	33.2	6.8	PT	Angola	124.5	15.9
	Turkey	31.8	6.5		Brazil	118.3	15.1
	Poland	24.7	5.1		France	83.6	10.7
IE	United Kingdom	228.7	36.5	RO	Moldova, Republic of	44.6	27.6
	Poland	69.9	11.2		Bulgaria	19.0	11.8
	Lithuania	34.1	5.4		Ukraine	13.1	8.1
ES	Romania	747.2	11.8	SI	Bosnia and Herzegovina	97.1	39.9
	Morocco	723.3	11.4		Croatia	56.2	23.1
	Ecuador	469.7	7.4		Serbia and Montenegro	20.4	8.4
LV	Russia	183.4	52.1	FI	Sweden	30.6	14.3
	Belarus	61.2	17.4		Estonia	19.2	9.0
	Ukraine	44.3	12.6		Russia	6.7	3.1
NL	Turkey	195.7	10.9	SE	Finland	175.1	13.7
	Suriname	186.7	10.4		Iraq	109.4	8.5
	Morocco	166.9	9.3		Poland	63.8	5.0
AT	Serbia and Montenegro	188.3	14.8	NO	Poland	42.7	8.7
	Germany	187.0	14.7		Sweden	39.4	8.1
	Turkey	157.8	12.4		Germany	23.0	4.7

p Provisional value

Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop3ctb](#))

The foreign population in the EU is younger than nationals of the Member States. Citizens of countries outside the EU are younger than intra-EU foreigners

Over the past two decades significant increases in life expectancy and low levels of fertility have triggered a process of population ageing, whose main characteristic is a declining share of the working-age population. In 2009 around 60% of EU-27 population was aged between 20 and 64 years old, approximately 22% were below 19 years old and 17% were 65 years old and above.

Looking at the age structure of nationals and foreigners separately shows that at EU level, the foreign population is younger than the national population, particularly in the lower working-age classes. This applies to both men and women and is illustrated by the age pyramid on the front page.

In 2009 the median age of the EU-27 population was 40.6 years. This means that half of the EU-27 population is 40.6 years old or more. In the Member States the median age of the total population varies between 33.9 years in Ireland and 43.7 years in Germany.

As the age structure of the national population is largely reflected in the age structure of the total population, German nationals have consequently the highest median age of 44.5 years followed by citizens of Italy, Luxembourg and Greece. Apart from Ireland, the newer Member States Latvia, Slovakia and Estonia are among the countries with the youngest national population in the EU.

The median age of foreigners living in the EU in 2009 is 34.3 years (36.9 for the EU non-nationals and 33.0 for citizens of non-EU countries). Apart from Latvia, Estonia and Poland, foreigners tend to be younger than the national populations in the EU Member States. The lowest values of around 32 years old are observed in Denmark and Italy.

Similarly, third-country nationals tend to be younger than EU non-nationals in all Member

States with the exception of Bulgaria, Latvia and Estonia. Latvian and Estonian non-EU foreigners have the highest absolute median ages, 52.7 and 49.8 years respectively, in contrast to their relatively young nationals. On the other hand, non-EU citizens in Malta, Spain and the Nordic countries (Sweden, Finland and Denmark) have the very lowest median ages in the EU (between 30.6 and 31.2).

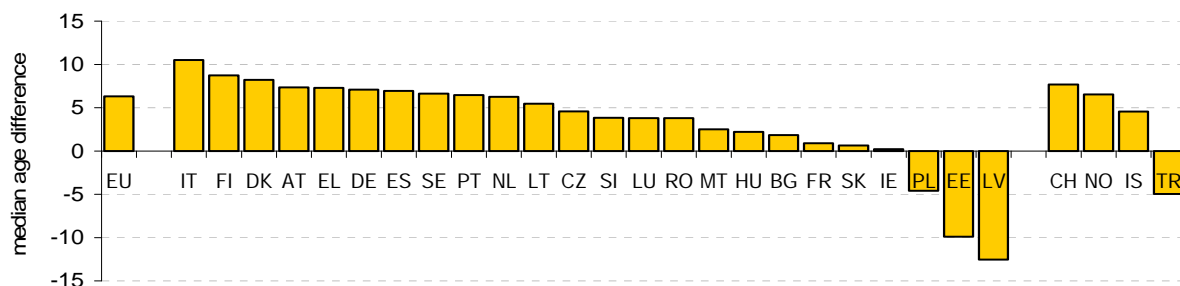
Table 4: Median age of the population by groups of citizenship, EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries, 2009

	Total population	Nationals	Foreigners		
			Total	Citizens of (other) EU MS	Citizens of non-EU countries
EU-27	40.6 ^s	41.2 ^s	34.3 ^s	36.9 ^s	33.0 ^s
BE	:	:	:	:	:
BG	41.2	41.2	39.4	34.1	40.3
CZ	39.3	39.6	34.7	36.8	33.7
DK	40.3	41.0	32.1	33.7	31.2
DE	43.7	44.5	36.6	40.1	34.7
EE	39.4	37.3	49.3	38.1	49.8
IE	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.9	33.1
EL	41.4	42.6	34.1	44.0	32.2
ES	39.5	41.1	32.6	35.5	31.1
FR	39.2	39.3	38.3	46.2	34.1
IT	42.8	43.9	32.3	32.9	32.0
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	39.8	36.5	52.4	38.4	52.7
LT	38.9	39.0	33.4	39.6	32.5
LU	38.7	43.0	34.9	34.9	34.9
HU	39.6	39.7	37.4	37.7	37.0
MT	39.1	39.2	36.6	48.4	30.6
NL	40.3	40.8	34.0	36.1	32.6
AT	41.2	42.3	33.9	35.5	32.9
PL	37.8 ^p	37.8 ^p	42.4 ^p	49.8 ^p	40.0 ^p
PT	40.4	40.9	34.0	38.0	33.3
RO	37.9	37.9	34.1	40.3	33.1
SI	41.2	41.4	37.3	41.7	37.1
SK	36.7	36.7	36.0	38.0	32.9
FI	41.7	42.1	33.0	36.2	31.3
SE	40.7	41.3	34.0	39.1	30.7
UK	:	:	:	:	:
IS	34.5	35.3	30.7	30.6	31.2
NO	38.5	39.2	32.6	35.2	29.7
CH	41.2	43.3	35.6	38.4	31.1
TR	28.5	28.5	33.4	39.3	30.0

^s Eurostat estimate; ^p Provisional values; No data available for BE, CY, UK, LI, HR and MK

Source: Eurostat estimates based on 5-year age group data

Figure 6: Median age difference between national and non-national population, EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries, 2009



No data available for BE, CY, UK, LI, HR and MK

Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#), [migr_pop2ctz](#))

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The data used for this publication are provided by the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) of the 27 EU Member States, EFTA and EU Candidate countries as part of the annual International Migration Statistics Data Collection conducted by Eurostat. Where necessary, Eurostat estimates have been used.

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

EU-27: Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE), United Kingdom (UK)

EFTA (European Free Trade Association): Iceland (IS) (also an EU Candidate country), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO), Switzerland (CH)

EU Candidate countries: Croatia (HR), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK), Turkey (TR)

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Main data source of population data as reported by the National Statistical Institutes: **BE** 2009 data not available; **BG** Population Register; **CZ** Register of foreigners; **DK** Population register; **DE** Current update of population figures mixed with data from the residence permit register (for the breakdown by citizenship) or household survey (for the breakdown by country of birth); **EE** Population register and Census based estimations; **IE** Household survey and Census based estimation; **EL** Residence permit register and Census based estimation; **ES** Population Now Cast estimation; **FR** Rolling Census; **IT** Population Register; **CY** Census and Border sample survey; **LV** Population register; **LT** Population register and estimation methods; **LU** Estimations based on Census data; **HU** Residence permit register and Census; **MT** Residence permit register used for non-EU nationals and work permit register used for EU nationals; **NL** Population register; **AT** Population register; **PL** Population register; **PT** Register of foreigners and surveys; **RO** Estimation methods; **SI** Population register; **SK** Population register and statistical survey; **FI** Population register; **SE** Population register; **UK** 2009 data not available; **IS** Population register; **LI** Data not available; **NO** Population register;

CH Population register and register of foreigners; **HR** Data not available; **MK** Data not available; **TR** Population register and residence permit register;

For details on national methodologies see the Annex on [Eurostat Metadata page](#).

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.

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

Foreign-born is a person whose place of birth, or residence of the mother at the time of the birth, is outside the country of his/her usual residence.

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

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-EU nationals or third-country nationals refer to persons who are usually resident in the EU-27 and who have citizenship of a country outside the EU-27.

Human Development Index is calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme (UNDP). Countries are classified as highly developed with $HDI > 0.8$, as medium developed with $0.8 < HDI < 0.5$ and as less developed with $HDI < 0.5$. The level of development is computed as a composite index incorporating statistical measures of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (for details see UN site <http://hdr.undp.org/>).

Median age is the age that divides a population into two groups that are numerically equivalent.

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 the 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 – International Migration and Asylum"
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>

More information about "International Migration and Asylum"
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/publications/migration_asylum

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