

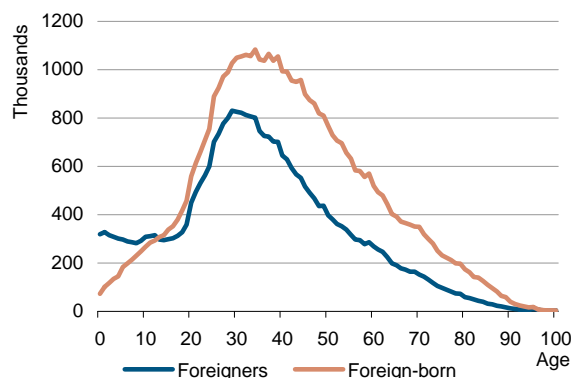
## 6.5% of the EU population are foreigners and 9.4% are born abroad

In 2010 there were 32.5 million foreigners in the EU-27, corresponding to 6.5% of the total population. The majority of them, 20.2 million, were third-country nationals (i.e. citizens of non-EU countries), while the remaining 12.3 million were citizens of another Member State. Only in Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium, Cyprus, Slovakia and Hungary were there more citizens of other EU countries than third-country nationals.

Due to better data availability, information on citizenship has often been used to study populations with a foreign background. However, since citizenship can change over time, many data users prefer information by country of birth.

There were 47.3 million foreign-born residents in the EU in 2010, corresponding to 9.4% of the total population. Of these, 31.4 million were born outside the EU and 16.0 million were born in another EU Member State. Only in Luxembourg, Ireland and Hungary were foreign-born from other EU countries more numerous than those born outside the EU. People born abroad outnumbered foreigners in all Member States, except in Luxembourg, Latvia and the Czech Republic.

**Figure 1: Age distribution of foreign and foreign-born population, EU-27, 2010**



Source: Eurostat (online data codes : [migr\\_pop2ctz](#), [migr\\_pop4ctb](#))

### 670 000 more foreigners in 2010

The number of people living in a Member State which is not their country of citizenship has increased by 670 000 in the year to 1 January 2010 reaching a total of 32.5 millions.

More than 75% of the foreigners in the EU resided in five Member States, namely: Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy and France, while the highest shares of foreigners were in Luxembourg (43.0%), Latvia<sup>1</sup> (17.4%), Estonia<sup>1</sup> and Cyprus (both 15.9%), Spain (12.3%) and Austria (10.5%).

The number of foreigners depends not only on the international migration, but also on demographic factors such as births and deaths. Second generation migrants in most Member States have their citizenship determined by that of the parents rather than by the place of birth, resulting in more child foreigners in the EU than children born abroad (Figure 1). Furthermore, the number of foreigners is affected by the number of citizenship acquisitions<sup>2</sup>, as persons who acquire citizenship in a Member State are no longer counted as foreigners of that country.

Foreigners may become nationals, but if they were born abroad, they remain among the foreign-born population. In 2010, in the EU-27, there were 14.9 million more people born in a foreign country than people with foreign citizenship (Figure 1 illustrates the accumulated effect of acquisition of citizenship in the ages above 25).

<sup>1</sup> The share of non-EU foreigners is particularly large due to the high number of 'recognised non-citizens', see Methodological notes.

<sup>2</sup> During the past decade, on average 700 000 persons per year acquired citizenship of an EU Member State. For details see 'Acquisitions of citizenship on the rise in 2009', Eurostat, [SiF 24/2011](#)

**Table 1: Foreign and foreign-born population by group of citizenship and country of birth, 2010**

	Total population (1000)	Foreigners						Foreign-born					
		Total		Citizens of (other) EU Member States		Citizens of non-EU countries		Total		Born in (other) EU Member States		Born in a non-EU country	
		(1000)	(%)	(1000)	(%)	(1000)	(%)	(1000)	(%)	(1000)	(%)	(1000)	(%)
<b>EU-27<sup>s</sup></b>	501 098.0	32 493.2	6.5	12 336.0	2.5	20 157.2	4.0	47 347.8	9.4	15 979.9	3.2	31 367.9	6.3
<b>Belgium<sup>p</sup></b>	10 839.9	1 052.8	9.7	715.1	6.6	337.7	3.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Bulgaria</b>	7 563.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Czech Republic</b>	10 506.8	424.4	4.0	137.0	1.3	287.4	2.7	398.5	3.8	126.4	1.2	272.1	2.6
<b>Denmark</b>	5 534.7	329.8	6.0	115.5	2.1	214.3	3.9	500.8	9.0	152.2	2.8	348.6	6.3
<b>Germany</b>	81 802.3	7 130.9	8.7	2 546.3	3.1	4 584.7	5.6	9 812.3	12.0	3 396.6	4.2	6 415.7	7.8
<b>Estonia</b>	1 340.1	212.7	15.9	11.0	0.8	201.7	15.1	217.9	16.3	16.6	1.2	201.3	15.0
<b>Ireland</b>	4 467.9	384.4	8.6	309.4	6.9	75.0	1.7	565.6	12.7	437.2	9.8	128.4	2.9
<b>Greece</b>	11 305.1	954.8	8.4	163.1	1.4	791.7	7.0	1 256.0	11.1	315.7	2.8	940.3	8.3
<b>Spain</b>	45 989.0	5 663.5	12.3	2 327.8	5.1	3 335.7	7.3	6 422.8	14.0	2 328.6	5.1	4 094.2	8.9
<b>France</b>	64 716.3	3 769.0	5.8	1 317.6	2.0	2 451.4	3.8	7 196.5	11.1	2 118.1	3.3	5 078.4	7.8
<b>Italy</b>	60 340.3	4 235.1	7.0	1 241.3	2.1	2 993.7	5.0	4 798.7	8.0	1 592.8	2.6	3 205.9	5.3
<b>Cyprus</b>	803.1	127.3	15.9	83.5	10.4	43.8	5.5	150.7	18.8	42.2	5.3	108.5	13.5
<b>Latvia</b>	2 248.4	392.2	17.4	9.7	0.4	382.4	17.0	343.3	15.3	36.9	1.6	306.4	13.6
<b>Lithuania</b>	3 329.0	37.0	1.1	2.4	0.1	34.6	1.0	215.3	6.5	31.6	0.9	183.7	5.5
<b>Luxembourg</b>	502.1	215.7	43.0	186.2	37.1	29.5	5.9	163.1	32.5	135.0	26.9	28.1	5.6
<b>Hungary</b>	10 014.3	200.0	2.0	118.9	1.2	81.1	0.8	436.6	4.4	292.3	2.9	144.3	1.4
<b>Malta</b>	413.0	16.7	4.0	5.4	1.3	11.3	2.7	26.6	6.4	10.8	2.6	15.7	3.8
<b>Netherlands</b>	16 575.0	652.2	3.9	310.9	1.9	341.3	2.1	1 832.5	11.1	428.1	2.6	1 404.4	8.5
<b>Austria</b>	8 367.7	876.4	10.5	328.3	3.9	548.0	6.5	1 276.0	15.2	512.0	6.1	764.0	9.1
<b>Poland</b>	38 167.3	45.5	0.1	14.8	0.0	30.7	0.1	456.4	1.2	171.1	0.4	285.3	0.7
<b>Portugal</b>	10 637.7	457.3	4.3	94.2	0.9	363.1	3.4	793.1	7.5	191.0	1.8	602.0	5.7
<b>Romania</b>	21 462.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Slovenia</b>	2 047.0	82.2	4.0	4.6	0.2	77.6	3.8	253.8	12.4	28.3	1.4	225.5	11.0
<b>Slovakia</b>	5 424.9	62.9	1.2	38.7	0.7	24.2	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Finland</b>	5 351.4	154.6	2.9	56.1	1.0	98.5	1.8	228.5	4.3	81.1	1.5	147.3	2.8
<b>Sweden</b>	9 340.7	590.5	6.3	265.8	2.8	324.7	3.5	1 337.2	14.3	477.5	5.1	859.7	9.2
<b>United Kingdom<sup>p</sup></b>	62 008.0	4 367.6	7.0	1 922.5	3.1	2 445.1	3.9	7 012.4	11.3	2 245.0	3.6	4 767.4	7.7
<b>Iceland</b>	317.6	21.7	6.8	17.2	5.4	4.5	1.4	35.1	11.0	23.3	7.3	11.8	3.7
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	35.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Norway</b>	4 854.5	331.6	6.8	185.6	3.8	146.0	3.0	524.6	10.8	210.7	4.3	313.9	6.5
<b>Switzerland</b>	7 785.8	1 714.0	22.0	1 073.7	13.8	640.3	8.2	:	:	:	:	:	:

: Data not available; s Eurostat estimate; p Provisional value  
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes : [migr\\_pop1ctz](#), [migr\\_pop3ctb](#))

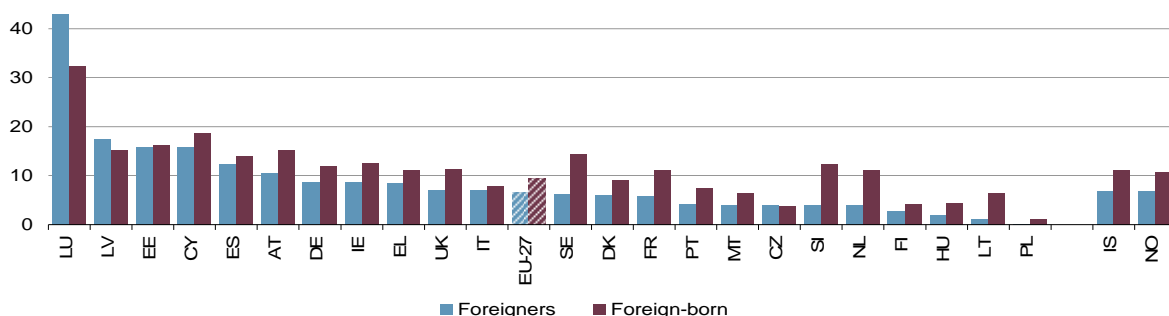
'Foreign-born nationals' could also be persons holding the citizenship of the reporting Member State at birth. These are often people born either in a former colony, or in a part of a state which, due to dissolution or border changes, no longer belongs to the same country. This applies to some European countries, and since data by country of birth are collected according to current borders, the data from these countries are likely to include foreign-born persons who have never undertaken an international migration.

The 47.3 million foreign-born EU residents make up 9.4% of the total population of the EU. In 2010 their number exceeded one million people in nine Member States: Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria and Greece. The only three Member States in which there were more foreigners than foreign-

born residents were Luxembourg, Latvia and the Czech Republic. The most significant difference, which occurs in Luxembourg (10.5 p.p.), can be explained by the high share of foreigners from other EU countries, who are less likely to apply for new citizenship because they already benefit from rights broadly comparable to those of the nationals.

The share of the foreign-born population exceeded that of foreigners by more than 5 percentage points in Slovenia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Lithuania and France. This may be due to a high rate of acquisition of citizenship (Sweden and the Netherlands), migrants born on the territory of a former colony (France and the Netherlands), or persons with a country of birth that previously constituted part of a former state (Slovenia and Lithuania).

**Figure 2: Share of foreigners and foreign-born of the total population, 2010 (%)**

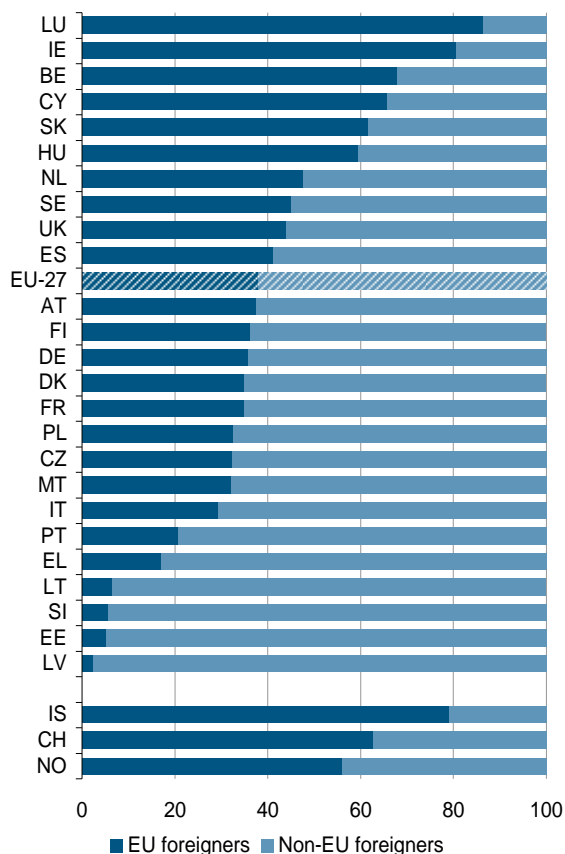


BE, BG, RO, SK, CH and LI are not displayed because no data by country of birth are available  
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes : [migr\\_pop1ctz](#), [migr\\_pop3ctb](#))

### One quarter of the foreigners in the EU are citizens of Turkey, Romania, Morocco or Poland

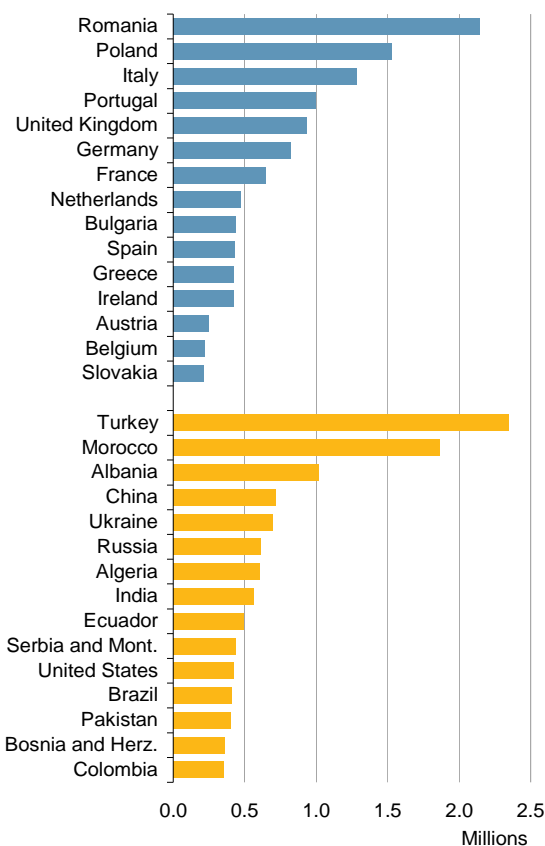
As citizens of EU Member States living in other Member States have rights similar to those of nationals, it is useful to consider separately EU foreigners and third-country nationals. The number of citizens of other EU countries exceeded that of third-country nationals in only six EU Member States: Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium, Cyprus, Slovakia and Hungary.

**Figure 3: Distribution of foreigners by group of citizenship, 2010 (%)**



Data not available for BG, RO and LI  
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

**Figure 4: Main citizenships of EU and non-EU foreigners residing in the EU-27, 2010**



Source: Eurostat (online data code : [migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

Citizens of Turkey and Romania were the most numerous among foreigners in the EU, exceeding two million people in each country. Among the other EU nationals living outside their country of citizenship, Poles and Italians ranked second and third, each with more than one million citizens living in another Member State. Among the non-EU foreigners, citizens of Morocco and Albania followed those of Turkey (Figure 4).

At Member State level there are big differences in terms of the origin of the foreign population. Common factors influencing the choice of the country of residence are employment opportunities, language, geographical proximity, historical links, established networks or simply opportunities for intra-EU mobility. The following table presents a summary of the five main citizenships and countries of birth for the EU and EFTA Member

States for which detailed data are available. In some countries, the population with foreign background (citizenship and/or country of birth) is quite diverse, i.e. the five main countries of origin represent only a small share of the total foreigners/foreign-born. By contrast, in a few cases like Latvia, Slovenia and the Czech Republic, more than 70% of the foreign/foreign-born population come from a few countries.

**Table 2: Main countries of citizenship and birth of the foreign/foreign-born population, 2010**  
(in absolute numbers and as a percentage of the total foreign/foreign-born population)

Belgium				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Italy	165.1	15.7		
France	140.2	13.3		
Netherlands	133.5	12.7		
Morocco	81.9	7.8		
Spain	45.2	4.3		
Other	486.9	46.2		
Denmark				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Turkey	29.0	8.8	Germany	33.8 6.7
Poland	21.1	6.4	Turkey	32.2 6.4
Germany	21.1	6.4	Poland	25.8 5.2
Iraq	16.7	5.1		21.3 4.2
Norway	15.0	4.5	Sweden	20.6 4.1
Other	226.9	68.8	Other	367.2 73.3
Ireland				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Poland	90.2	23.5	United Kingdom	211.8 37.4
United Kingdom	84.2	21.9	Poland	78.1 13.8
Lithuania	36.4	9.5	Lithuania	31.6 5.6
Latvia	19.8	5.2	United States	19.0 3.4
Romania	11.8	3.1	Latvia	17.9 3.2
Other	142.0	36.9	Other	207.2 36.6
Italy				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Romania	887.8	21.0	Romania	847.5 17.7
Albania	466.7	11.0	Albania	482.4 10.1
Morocco	431.5	10.2	Morocco	355.9 7.4
China	188.4	4.4	Germany	209.2 4.4
Ukraine	174.1	4.1	Ukraine	149.9 3.1
Other	2086.6	49.3	Other	2753.7 57.4
Hungary				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Romania	72.8	36.4		
Germany	18.7	9.4		
Ukraine	17.2	8.6		
China	11.2	5.6		
Serbia	10.2	5.1		
Other	69.9	35.0		
Poland				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Ukraine	10.2	22.5	Ukraine	124.8 27.4
Germany	4.4	9.8	Former Soviet Union	68.3 15.0
Russia	4.2	9.2	Germany	62.9 13.8
Belarus	3.2	7.1	Belarus	39.7 8.7
Vietnam	2.9	6.3	France	24.4 5.3
Other	20.5	45.1	Other	136.2 29.9
Slovenia				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39.0	47.5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	102.9 40.6
FYR of Macedonia	9.1	11.1	Croatia	56.0 22.1
Croatia	7.8	9.5	Serbia	20.9 8.2
Serbia	7.1	8.7	FYR of Macedonia	14.3 5.6
Ukraine	1.1	1.4	Serbia and Montenegro	12.6 5.0
Other	18.0	22.0	Other	47.1 18.6
Finland				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Russia	28.2	18.2	Former Soviet Union	47.3 20.7
Estonia	25.5	16.5	Sweden	31.0 13.6
Sweden	8.5	5.5	Estonia	21.8 9.5
Somalia	5.6	3.6	Russia	7.3 3.2
China	5.2	3.4	Somalia	7.1 3.1
Other	81.6	52.8	Other	114.0 49.9
Iceland				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Poland	9.6	44.2	Poland	10.1 28.8
Lithuania	1.5	7.1	Denmark	2.9 8.3
Germany	1.0	4.8	United States	1.9 5.3
Denmark	0.9	4.1	Sweden	1.8 5.3
Latvia	0.6	2.9	Germany	1.7 4.8
Other	8.0	37.1	Other	16.7 47.6
Switzerland				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Italy	290.6	17.0		
Germany	251.9	14.7		
Portugal	206.0	12.0		
Serbia and Montenegro	181.3	10.6		
France	92.5	5.4		
Other	691.7	40.4		
Czech Republic				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Ukraine	130.9	30.8	Ukraine	124.2 31.2
Slovakia	73.4	17.3	Slovakia	69.6 17.5
Vietnam	60.8	14.3	Vietnam	52.7 13.2
Russia	28.3	6.7	Russia	28.5 7.1
Poland	19.3	4.5	Poland	18.4 4.6
Other	111.7	26.3	Other	105.1 26.4
Germany				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Turkey	1762.8	24.7		
Italy	556.1	7.8		
Poland	425.6	6.0		
Greece	297.7	4.2		
Croatia	234.4	3.3		
Other	3854.3	54.1		
Spain				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Romania	823.1	14.5	Romania	766.8 11.9
Morocco	740.8	13.1	Morocco	737.6 11.5
Ecuador	391.9	6.9	Ecuador	469.7 7.3
United Kingdom	384.1	6.8	United Kingdom	381.0 5.9
Colombia	287.0	5.1	Colombia	359.6 5.6
Other	3036.5	53.6	Other	3708.1 57.7
Latvia				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Recognised non-citizen	343.3	87.5	Russia	177.9 51.8
Russia	31.1	7.9	Belarus	59.6 17.4
Lithuania	3.7	0.9	Ukraine	43.4 12.6
Ukraine	3.0	0.8	Lithuania	22.0 6.4
Belarus	1.9	0.5	Kazakhstan	7.7 2.2
Other	9.2	2.3	Other	32.7 9.5
Netherlands				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Turkey	90.8	13.9	Turkey	196.7 10.7
Germany	68.4	10.5	Suriname	186.8 10.2
Morocco	66.6	10.2	Morocco	167.4 9.1
Poland	43.1	6.6	Indonesia	140.7 7.7
United Kingdom	41.4	6.4	Germany	120.5 6.6
Other	341.9	52.4	Other	1020.5 55.7
Portugal				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Brazil	116.6	25.5		
Ukraine	52.4	11.5		
Cape Verde	49.4	10.8		
Romania	32.5	7.1		
Angola	26.8	5.9		
Other	179.6	39.3		
Slovakia				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Czech Republic	8.3	13.3		
Ukraine	5.9	9.4		
Romania	5.4	8.6		
Poland	5.4	8.5		
Hungary	4.6	7.3		
Other	33.2	52.9		
Sweden				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Finland	74.1	12.5	Finland	172.2 12.9
Iraq	55.1	9.3	Iraq	117.9 8.8
Denmark	40.3	6.8	Former Yugoslavia	71.6 5.4
Poland	38.6	6.5	Poland	67.5 5.0
Norway	35.2	6.0	Iran	59.9 4.5
Other	347.3	58.8	Other	848.1 63.4
Norway				
Citizens of	(1000)	(%)	Born in	(1000) (%)
Poland	46.3	14.0	Poland	49.1 9.4
Sweden	35.7	10.8	Sweden	41.8 8.0
Germany	20.7	6.3	Germany	24.8 4.7
Denmark	20.6	6.2	Denmark	22.6 4.3
United Kingdom	13.2	4.0	Iraq	20.6 3.9
Other	195.0	58.8	Other	365.8 69.7

BG, EE, EL, FR, CY, LT, LU, MT, AT, RO, UK and LI are not displayed because no detailed data by individual country are available

Source: Eurostat (online data codes : [migr\\_pop1ctz](#), [migr\\_pop3ctb](#))

## 63.4% of the EU residents born abroad come from Highly Developed countries

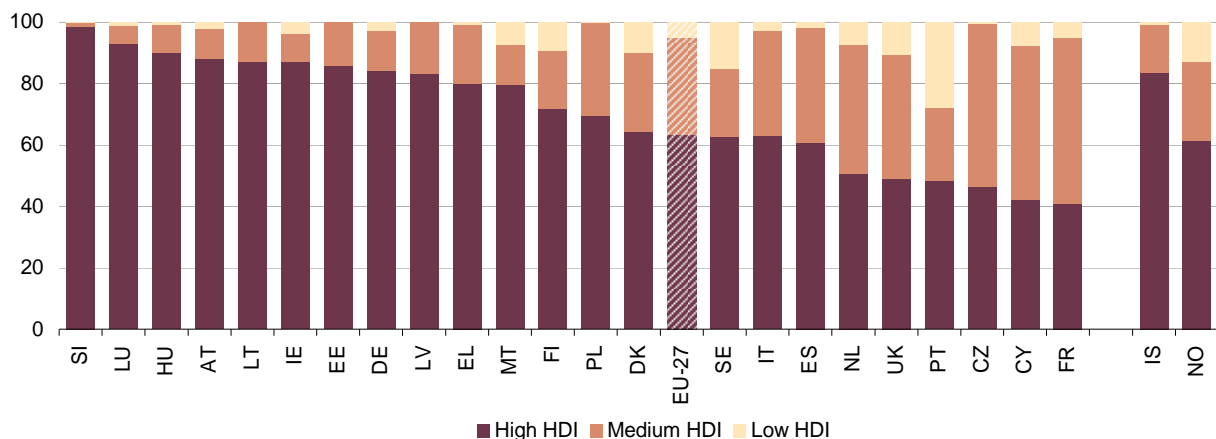
Eurostat has recently started collecting data which show the distribution of EU residents by the level of development of their country of birth. For this purpose the Human Development Index (HDI) is used. The HDI is calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme as a composite index that measures progress in three basic dimensions – health, education and living standards. Countries are classified into High, Medium and Less Developed countries. The group of High HDI countries consists mainly of Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, large parts of South America and some countries in Western Asia. Medium and Less Developed countries are mainly situated in the rest of Asia and Africa.

At EU level, 63.4% of the foreign-born population were born in High HDI countries, 31.5% in

Medium HDI countries and 5.1% in Less Developed countries. In Slovenia the percentage of people born in other Highly Developed countries was the highest (98.5%), while in France it was the lowest (40.9%). In four of the five Member States with the largest foreign-born populations - namely France, the United Kingdom, Spain and Italy - the share of those born in High HDI countries was below the EU average. This has the effect of lowering the EU-27 average, as a result of which the share of most Member States exceeds the average.

In all EU-27 countries, the foreign-born population from High HDI countries was over-represented in comparison to the distribution of the total world population, of which less than 30% live in Highly Developed countries.

**Figure 5: Foreign-born population by level of development of the country of birth, 2010 (%)**



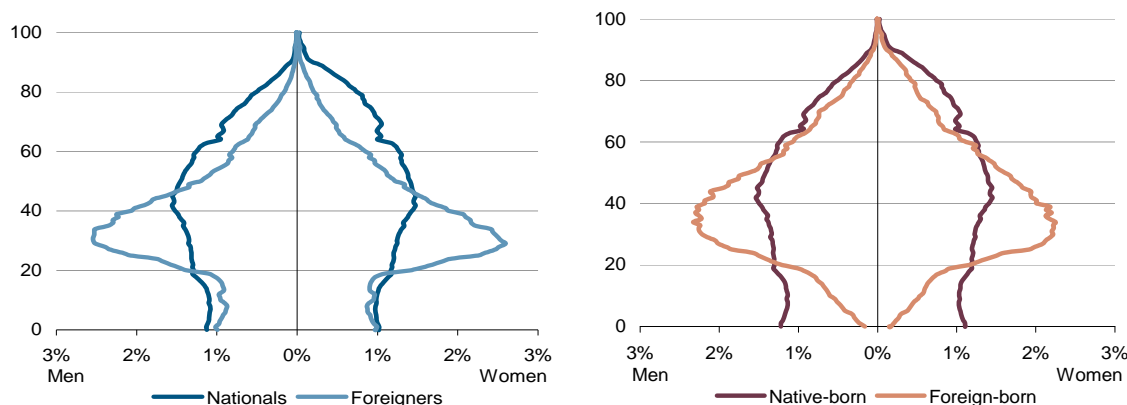
Data not available for BE, BG, RO, SK, CH and LI  
 Source: Eurostat (online data code : [migr\\_pop3ctb](#))

## EU residents with foreign background are most numerous in the younger working-age classes

Over the past two decades significant increases in life expectancy and low levels of fertility have triggered a process of population ageing. The main characteristic of this is a declining share of the working-age population in many countries. In this respect, policy-makers and researchers are increasingly interested in relevant data supporting future policy developments. In 2010, 23.2% of the EU-27 population was 60 years old and above, 55.4% were aged between 20 and 59, and 21.4% were below 20 years old.

One way of looking at the phenomenon would be to study the age profiles of different groups of the population, comparing nationals with foreigners, or native-born with foreign-born for example. A comparison of the age structure of these groups at EU level reveals that the population with foreign citizenship and country of birth is younger than nationals and native-born. This observation applies to both men and women and is especially true for the population of working age. The age pyramids in Figure 6 illustrate the situation in the EU-27 as at 1 January 2010.

**Figure 6: Population age structure by citizenship and country of birth, EU-27, 2010**



Source: Eurostat (online data codes : [migr\\_pop2ctz](#), [migr\\_pop4ctb](#))

An alternative is to compare the distribution by broad age class for different groups of citizens (Figure 7). For EU and non-EU foreigners, the share of persons aged between 20 and 39 years is 42% and 45% respectively, whereas it is 27% for nationals. In comparison to third-country nationals, EU foreigners are slightly older with 6 p.p. fewer persons in the 0-19 age class and around 6 p.p. more persons in the ages above 60.

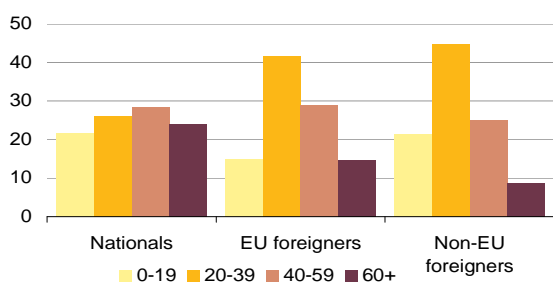
The median age of the foreign population living in the EU was 34.4 years in 2010, which is 7.1 years lower than the median age of the nationals (41.5). The median age of nationals in the EU Member States ranged from 35.2 in Ireland to 45.0 in Germany, while for foreigners it ranged from 29.8 in Ireland to 53.1 in Latvia. The largest positive differences between the median age of nationals and foreigners were in Italy, Greece, Finland, Denmark and the United Kingdom. In Poland, and particularly in Latvia and Estonia, contrary to the common trend, the national population is younger than the foreign population. In the Baltic States, this is due to the presence of older foreigners born and resident there since before the break-up of former Soviet Union. In Poland, moreover, the median age of the foreign-born is strikingly high (67.1), probably due to the territorial changes in the country during and after the Second World War.

**Table 3: Median age of the population by group of citizenship and country of birth, EU-27 and EFTA, 2010**

	By citizenship		By country of birth	
	Nationals	Foreigners	Native-born	Foreign-born
<b>EU-27 <sup>s</sup></b>	41.5	34.4	41.0	40.0
<b>Belgium <sup>p</sup></b>	41.5	37.4	:	:
<b>Bulgaria</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>Czech Republic</b>	39.7	34.8	39.7	35.4
<b>Denmark</b>	41.3	32.2	41.1	36.7
<b>Germany</b>	45.0	37.1	44.3	43.3
<b>Estonia</b>	37.5	49.9	35.2	58.3
<b>Ireland</b>	35.2	29.8	35.1	31.6
<b>Greece</b>	43.1	33.3	42.8	36.8
<b>Spain</b>	41.5	32.9	41.2	34.9
<b>France</b>	39.5	38.4	38.1	47.5
<b>Italy</b>	44.3	32.5	44.2	36.4
<b>Cyprus</b>	37.2	33.1	37.3	33.3
<b>Latvia</b>	36.7	53.1	35.8	58.4
<b>Lithuania</b>	39.3	32.1	38.0	52.7
<b>Luxembourg</b>	42.7	35.6	38.4	39.5
<b>Hungary</b>	39.9	36.6	39.7	41.4
<b>Malta</b>	39.4	35.4	39.6	36.3
<b>Netherlands</b>	41.1	34.1	40.6	40.8
<b>Austria</b>	42.7	34.3	41.7	41.5
<b>Poland</b>	37.7	43.8	37.2	67.1
<b>Portugal</b>	41.3	34.3	41.6	36.4
<b>Romania</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>Slovenia</b>	41.8	36.6	40.1	47.8
<b>Slovakia</b>	36.8	36.5	:	:
<b>Finland</b>	42.4	32.9	42.6	34.3
<b>Sweden</b>	41.5	33.5	40.5	41.7
<b>United Kingdom <sup>p</sup></b>	40.6	31.6	40.0	37.1
<b>Iceland</b>	35.5	30.4	35.8	30.6
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>Norway</b>	39.4	32.4	39.3	35.5
<b>Switzerland</b>	43.7	35.7	:	:

: Data not available; <sup>s</sup> Eurostat estimate; <sup>p</sup> Provisional value  
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes : [migr\\_pop2ctz](#), [migr\\_pop4ctb](#))

**Figure 7: Age distribution of nationals, EU and non-EU foreigners, EU-27, 2010 (%)**



Source: Eurostat (online data code : [migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

The native and foreign-born people have almost the same median age at EU level, 41.0 and 40.0 years respectively, but there are significant differences between countries. In Finland, Italy and Spain, the median age of foreign-born was more than six years below that of native-born, while in Slovenia, France, the Baltic States and Poland, the situation was reversed.

## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

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

**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), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO), Switzerland (CH)

### COUNTRY INFORMATION

Main data source of population data as reported by the National Statistical Institutes: **BE** Population register; **BG** Data not available; **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 and estimation; **PL** Population register; **PT** Register of foreigners and surveys; **RO** Data not available; **SI** Population register; **SK** Population register and statistical survey; **FI** Population register; **SE** Population register; **UK** Household survey; **IS** Population register; **LI** Data not available; **NO** Population

register; **CH** Population register and register of foreigners.

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* or *EU national* means a citizen of a Member State of the EU-27

*Foreigners* 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.

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

*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.

*Human Development Index* is calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme (UNDP). It is a composite measure used to rank countries worldwide by level of development based on statistics for life expectancy, literacy, education and standards of living (for details see <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/>). The country classification used by Eurostat is based on the UN Human Development Index for 2006.

*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.

## Further information

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

Data on 'Population statistics'

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

Select 'International migration and asylum'

Further information about 'Population statistics'

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

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