

DATA & TRENDS

Migration continent Europe

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Abstract

This contribution provides a statistical overview of major migration trends and regional differences in Europe and pays special attention to trends in net migration. During the past decades, Europe saw substantial positive migration gains, which accelerated in the early 2000s. There are large regional differences in net migration: southern Europe, and especially Spain, experienced massive immigration in 2000-2008 while many countries in south-eastern, eastern and central Europe registered migration losses. In total, net migration in Europe amounted to 28.4 million in 1980-2008, of which 22.2 million 'net migrants' were reported in European Union (EU) countries. In 2000-2009, the EU population gained almost 15 million through net migration. This number is higher than the total for the previous four decades, making the European Union a more important migration destination than the United States during this period. Recent economic recession put a break on net migration gains in most countries, but preliminary data suggest large differences between countries, with some countries reporting stable or slightly increasing net migration in 2009.

1 Introduction

As this volume of the *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* demonstrates migration is reshaping European populations to the extent unforeseen by most of the earlier studies and projections. The European Union had a net migration gain of 22 million in the period 1985-2008, i.e. one million per year on average, with a strong acceleration after 2000. Immigration has become the main driver of European population increase, but, at the same time, European regions are very diverse in their immigration and emigration levels and trends, with many south-

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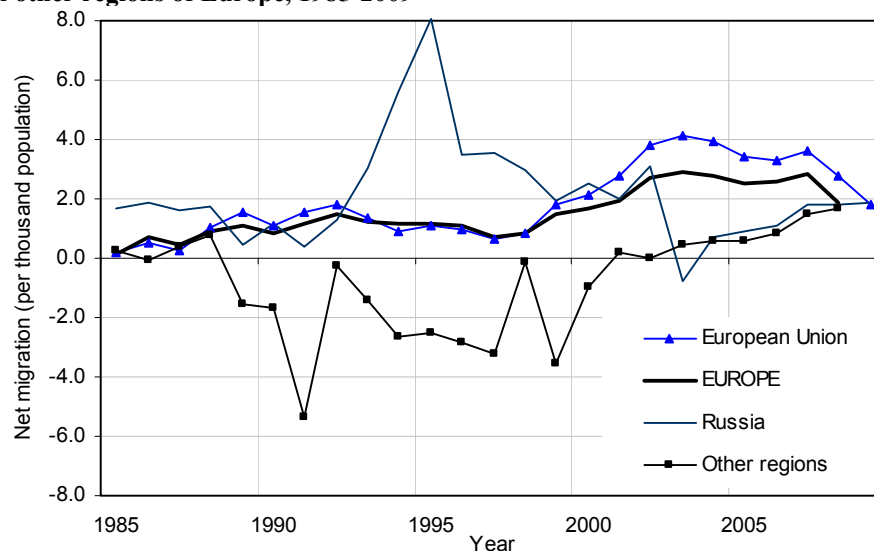
eastern and eastern European countries losing population due to emigration. This data section aims to provide statistical overview of major migration trends and regional differences in Europe and thus give a wider background to the studies presented in this issue. Also the most recent projections of net migration in 2009 are shown, signalling the first impact of economic recession. The overview focuses on net migration since a more detailed distinction between immigration and emigration would require both a lengthier contribution and more accurate data. It is the net balance between emigration and immigration that is important for long-term population trends and that strongly contributes to existing regional differences in population growth and decline in Europe.

The presented data are mostly based on the online statistical database of Eurostat and cover the whole territory of Europe, excluding the European part of Turkey and French overseas departments, and including Asian parts of Russia. However, migration data remain notoriously unreliable and strongly influenced by country-specific definitions, reporting practices, different levels of undercounts of both immigration and emigration, waves of regularisations of illegal migrants, and various procedures of performing statistical corrections for unreported migration flows. Statistics presented here contain, for instance, statistical adjustments related to unreported emigration and to the legalisation of stay of illegal migrants. Such statistical adjustments can take place years after the actual migration occurred and, in the past, they frequently resulted in major revisions of the initially lower estimates of net migration. Therefore, all the data presented in this section should be taken and interpreted with extreme caution. While they do depict broader trends over time and general cross-country differences, some peculiarities of individual countries might be artificial, i.e. created by deficient migration statistics. In particular, data on emigration are often incomplete, especially in countries where emigration is not routinely tracked by the statistical systems and where major population corrections are usually performed only once in a decade, based on the results of new population censuses. For that reason, only few recent data for the period after the last census of 2001 are presented for the predominantly high-emigration countries of central, eastern and south-eastern Europe. For some of these countries, large one-time downward population adjustments after the censuses of 1980-81, 1991 and 2001 have been redistributed into the period since the previous census. This (albeit simplistic) approach redistributes the post-census adjustment into the period when the emigration actually took place (see more details in notes below Table 6). Similarly, two compensating ups and downs in net migration of identical magnitude in Croatia (1992 and 1995) and Macedonia (1992-93) have been eliminated. These country-specific adjustments influenced net migration estimates for the European Union and Europe as a whole. As a result, some of the net migration data reported here differ from the official statistics previously published by Eurostat and national statistical bodies.

2 Net migration in Europe, 1985-2009

Europe had a positive migration balance in 1985-2009 (Figure 1). Until 1999, migration gains were typically rather modest, usually around 1 per thousand per calendar year. Since 1999 the net migration has picked up considerably, reaching close to 3 per thousand in 2002-2007 and 3-4 per thousand in the European Union in 2001-2008. In comparison, Russia saw strongest migration gains, almost exclusively originating from the other countries of the former Soviet Union, shortly after its dissolution in 1991, peaking at 8 per thousand in 1995. In contrast, many post-communist countries in central, eastern and south-eastern Europe experienced substantial emigration, especially in the 1990s, when the net migration in the countries outside the present-day EU is estimated to have reached a trough of -5 per thousand in 1991 (some fluctuations in the 1990s are attributable to massive migration flows in the Balkans during the violent conflicts after the breakup of Yugoslavia). The most recent estimates show a steep fall in net migration into the EU in 2008-2009, arguably linked to the spreading economic recession and unemployment (see also below). At least briefly, different regions shown in Figure 1 appear to converge in their most recent net migration rate in 2008-9, estimated around 2 per thousand.

Figure 1:
Net migration (per thousand) in Europe, European Union, Russian Federation and in other regions of Europe, 1985-2009



Sources: Eurostat 2010, Council of Europe (2006) and Rosstat 2009

Notes: Data for the European Union pertain to its 2010 borders (27 member states, excluding French overseas territories); data for Europe include Asian parts of Russia and exclude Turkey.

Large one-time population adjustments in some countries have been redistributed over longer periods of time.

Data for 2009 are projected values by Eurostat and Rosstat, subject to revisions.

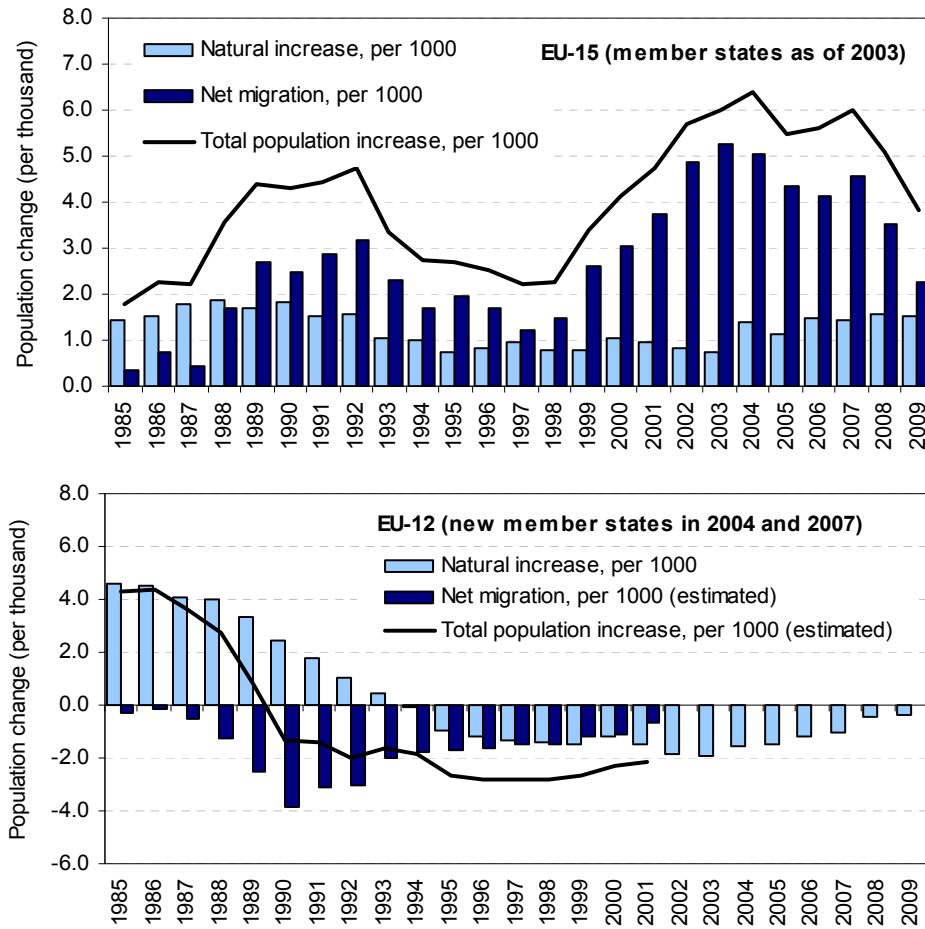
3 European Union: Contrasts between 'old' and 'new' member states

Data for Europe and the European Union mask vast cross-country differences. Within the EU, a clear division in net migration can still be traced between the 'older' members (15 EU countries as of 2003) and the 'new' member states (12 countries that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007, of which only two smaller countries, Cyprus and Malta, do not belong to the post-communist societies). The EU-15 countries form the economic core of the EU that has been attractive for immigrants for some time. Most of these countries record above-average migration gains (reaching around 5 per thousand in 2002-07), which have surpassed their small natural increase ever since 1989 (upper panel in Figure 2). In contrast, most of the 'new' member states have recorded both negative net migration (since the late 1980s) and negative natural population increase (since the mid-1990s), resulting in a continuous population decline (Figure 2, lower panel). Emigration there is estimated to have reached the highest intensity just after the demise of state socialist system in 1989. Because emigration data are notoriously unreliable in many of these countries, net migration is not presented for the period after the last population census in 2001. Note also that many exceptions can be observed: some of the 'new' EU members, namely the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia, have recorded considerable immigration after 2000.

4 Regional contrasts: Net migration, natural increase and total population growth, 2000-2008

European regional contrasts in migration and population change cannot be properly captured by a simple analysis for two parts of the European Union and for all the remaining European countries combined. Figure 3 summarises average annual net migration, natural population increase and total population increase for seven broader European regions, Russia and the European Union as a whole in 2000-2008. Regions are ordered by the rate of total population increase in that period. Southern Europe constitutes an example of a massive immigration combined with negligible natural population increase; the average annual net migration close to 1% (8 per thousand) fuelled the strongest population increase in Europe. In western and northern Europe, fairly sizeable net migration (close to 3 per thousand) combined with a natural population increase resulted in relatively robust population growth. German-speaking countries (Austria, Germany and Switzerland) recorded modest net migration with some natural population decline (this has been typical of Germany). In the east and south-east, the post-communist countries saw various levels of negative migration balance and a negative balance of births and deaths, resulting in protracted population declines in some countries.

Figure 2:
Natural increase, net migration and total population increase (per thousand) in the 'new' and 'old' member states of the European Union, 1985-2009



Source: Eurostat 2010

Notes: Data for the European Union exclude French overseas territories.

Data for 2009 are projected values by Eurostat, subject to revisions.

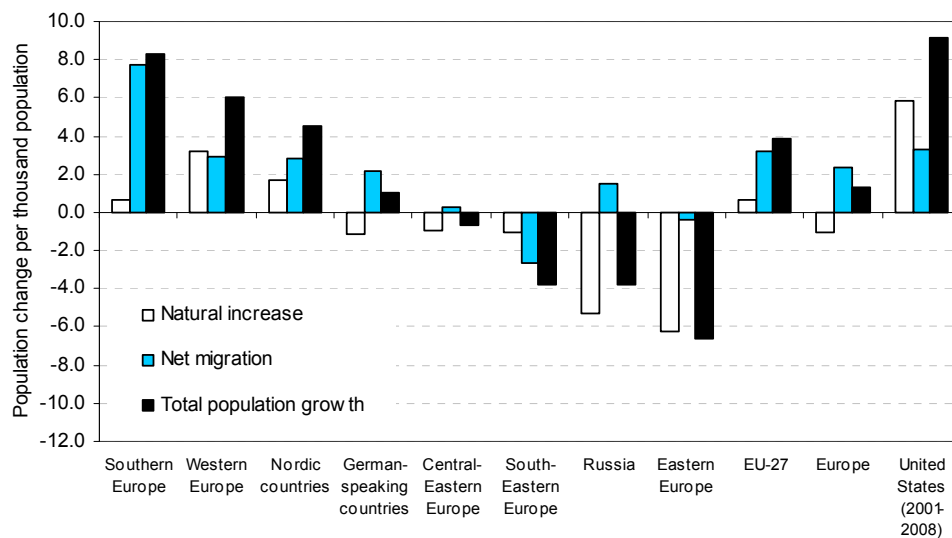
Post-census statistical adjustments of the population in 1989-92 and 2000-02 in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, capturing the cumulative effect of net migration during the last intercensus period, have been proportionally redistributed into this whole period.

Territorial coverage: EU-15: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

EU-12: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

Only Russia had substantial migration gains, offsetting to some extent its negative balance of births and deaths. Outside Europe, data for the United States show levels of net migration comparable to the European Union, but substantially higher rates of natural population increase, driven by higher fertility and a younger population age structure.

Figure 3:
Average annual natural increase, net migration and total population increase (per thousand) in major European regions, Russia, the EU and the United States, 2000-2008



Sources: Eurostat 2010, US Census Bureau 2000 and 2010

Note: Data for the European Union exclude French overseas territories.

Territorial coverage:

Southern Europe: Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain;

Western Europe: Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom;

Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden;

German-speaking countries: Austria, Germany and Switzerland;

Central-eastern Europe: Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia;

South-eastern Europe: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Kosovo;

Eastern Europe: Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine.

Table 1 summarises long-term migration gains in European regions between 1985 and 2008. Overall, Europe received 28 million ‘net migrants’ during that period. The prime regions where migration substantially increased the population size were southern Europe (net migration gain of 11.2 million) and German-speaking countries (net migration gain of 8 million); in both regions migration has boosted population size by about 10% since 1985. Large net migration gains were also recorded in Russia (7.6 million) and in western Europe (5.7 million). In these

regions, immigration contributed by 35% (western Europe) to 84% (southern Europe) and 100% (German-speaking countries) to the observed population growth. Three post-communist regions (central-eastern Europe, south-eastern Europe and eastern Europe excluding Russia) all recorded sizeable emigration, with a combined net migration loss of 6 million in 1985-2008 (in reality this loss may have been even larger as the official data often underestimate emigration). The European Union had a net migration gain above 22 million over the whole period, putting it ahead of the United States (net migration of over 20 million); overall, two-thirds of the EU population growth were attributable to migration.

Table 1:
Population change and net migration in major European regions, Russia, the EU and the United States, 1985-2008

	Population 1985 (million)	Population 2009 (million)	Total net migration (1985- 2008, in million)	Total population increase (1985- 2008, in million)	Per cent population growth due to migration
Western Europe	139.9	156.3	5.7	16.4	35
Nordic countries	22.7	25.2	1.4	2.5	56
Southern Europe	115.7	129.0	11.2	13.3	84
Austria, Germany, Switzerland	91.7	98.0	8.0	6.3	100
Central-eastern Europe	77.5	77.5	-0.9	0.0	0
South-eastern Europe	49.0	46.3	-4.4	-2.7	..
Eastern Europe ex. Russia	65.0	59.9	-0.8	-5.1	..
Russia	142.5	141.9	7.6	-0.6	..
EU-15 (member states as of 2003)	358.4	394.5	24.9	36.1	69
EU-12 (new members)	105.3	103.3	-2.5	-2.0	0
EU-27	463.6	497.8	22.4	34.2	66
Europe	706.2	735.6	28.1	29.4	96
United States (2001-2008)	236.9	305.5	20.4	68.6	30

Sources: Eurostat 2010, Council of Europe 2006, US Census Bureau 2000 and 2010

Note: Data for the European Union exclude French overseas territories. The data for the EU countries differ slightly from the official Eurostat statistics due to redistributions of post-census population corrections in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

Territorial coverage: see Figure 3

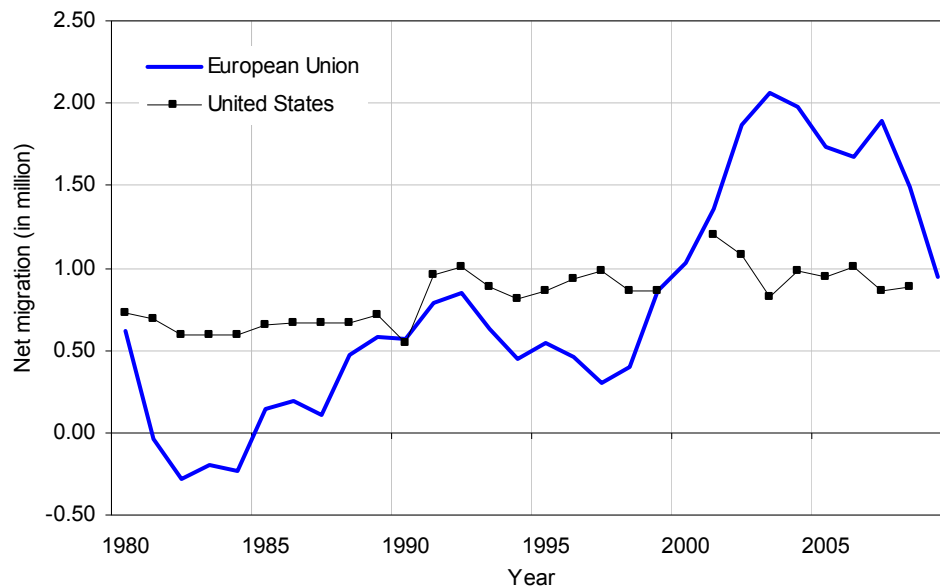
5 European Union surpassing the United States in net migration gains in 2000s

Unlike the United States, Europe is not commonly perceived as a major immigration region. But as Figure 4 illustrates, the European Union (where,

besides Russia, Norway and Switzerland, almost all the migrants to Europe and within Europe arrive) had not only reached, but even surpassed the migration gains of the United States in 2001-2008, when net migration of the EU attained the unexpected high annual levels of 1.5 to 2 million, compared with the more stable values estimated at around 1 million in the United States. As economic recession will, at least temporarily, put a break on immigration to both Europe and the US, it remains to be seen whether the recent migration boom in the European Union was just a short-term fluctuation or the beginning of a new era of the EU as a major immigration destination.

Table 2 shows net migration into the EU in a longer-term perspective, starting in 1960. The recent migration upsurge, starting in the 1990s, contrasts strongly with the previous decades. Net migration gain per decade was at 1.0-1.7 million in 1960-1989, but then jumped to 6.7 million in 1990-99 and almost 15 million in 2000-2009. This huge net migration gain in the last decade represented 57% of cumulated net migration into the present-day EU over the last half a century.

Figure 4:
Annual net migration in the European Union and the United States, 1980-2009 (in million)



Sources: Eurostat 2010, Council of Europe 2006, Table 4 in U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010

Notes: Discontinuity of the US time series in 2000. Since 2001, data for the United States refer to the period between 1 July of the previous year and 1 July of the year indicated.

Data for 2009 are projected values by Eurostat, subject to revisions.

The data for the EU differ slightly from the official Eurostat statistics due to redistributions of post-census population corrections in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

Table 2:
Cumulated net migration gain in the EU-27 by decade, 1960-2009 (in million)

	Total net migration (million)	% of migration in 1960-2009
1960-69	1.0	4
1970-79	1.7	7
1980-89	1.6	6
1990-99	6.7	26
2000-2009 (est.)	14.9	57
Total 1960-2009	25.9	100

Sources: Eurostat 2010, Council of Europe 2006.

The data differ slightly from the official Eurostat statistics due to redistributions of post-census population corrections in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

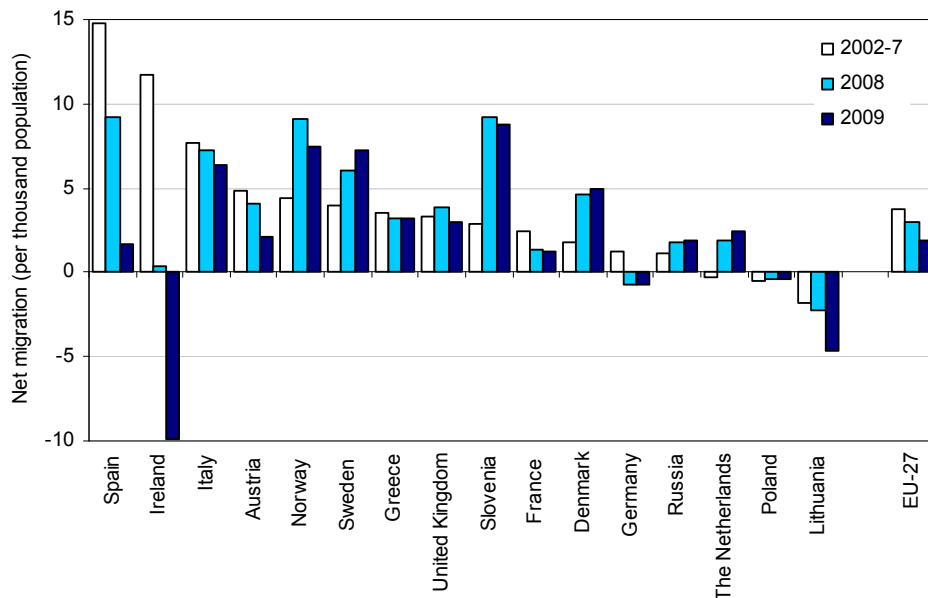
Data for 2009 are projected values by Eurostat, subject to revisions.

6 First estimates on the impact of economic recession on net migration

Data for 2008 (still preliminary for some countries) and projected net migration values for 2009 suggest that the economic recession has led to a fall—and in some cases even reversal—of net migration gains in most countries, especially in those which had previously experienced substantial immigration and have been strongly affected by the recession. Thus, Spain saw a fall in estimated net migration from the average of 15 per thousand in 2002-2007 to 2 per thousand in 2009 and Ireland recorded a reversal from a net migration gain of 12 per thousand in 2002-2007 to a net migration loss of 10 per thousand in 2009. Among the predominantly high-emigration countries, the recession is estimated to have accelerated emigration from Lithuania in 2009. In some countries with less sizeable migration streams, trends show them to be thus far relatively little affected by the recession (Greece, Russia and to some extent also the United Kingdom). A few countries, including Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, recorded higher net migration in 2009 despite the onset of the recession—arguably, in the first two cases also because of the very low net migration levels in 2002-2007. For the whole EU, the recession marks the end, or at least an interruption of a spell of unusually intensive immigration. The projected net migration gain in 2009 reached 1.9 per thousand, i.e. one-half of the average values in 2002-2007 (3.8). In 22 out of 27 EU countries net migration is projected to have fallen in 2009, according to Eurostat data as of January 2010. In absolute terms, the estimated EU net migration gain was reduced from 1.49 million in 2008 to 0.94 million in 2009. Spain contributed by 340 thousand, i.e., 62%, to this absolute reduction in projected net migration.

In Russia, the projected net migration also reached 1.9 in 2009, but this constitutes a slight increase over the average of 1.5 for 2000-2008. All the most recent data are, however, only estimates that give a rough indication of the initial impact of the recession and that will be revised in the future. Also, a more illustrative separate statistics of immigration and emigration that could disaggregate the overall net migration trend is not available yet for the most recent period.

Figure 5:
Net migration (per thousand) in selected countries of Europe and in the European Union, 2002-2009



Sources: Eurostat 2010, Rosstat 2009

Notes: Data for the European Union and for France exclude French overseas territories. Data for 2009 are projected values by Eurostat, subject to revisions.

7 Largest migration gains and losses, 1990-2009

Tables 3 and 4 rank countries by absolute and relative net migration in 1990-2009. Spain, Russia and the United Kingdom ranked high in absolute net migration in both the 1990s and the 2000s, whereas Germany, which ranked second in the 1990s due to a strong inflow of ethnic Germans from eastern Europe, did not appear among the top five “net migration” countries in the 2000s. As immigration gained in magnitude after 2000, even the fifth country on the list, France, had a net migration gain well over one million (1.4 million) during the

whole decade. Net migration in Spain, estimated at 5.2 million in 2000-2009 is unprecedented in size for a country that had a population below 40 million until 1999. Also Italy recorded unexpectedly large net migration estimated at 3.6 million between 2000 and 2009.

In relative terms, the largest migration gains were often recorded in smaller countries with a population below 1 million (Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta) and some 'middle-sized countries' (Ireland, Switzerland and, in the 1990s, Greece). However, Spain as well as Italy scored high on both the absolute and relative migration in the 2000s.

The largest migration losses after 1989 were concentrated in the post-communist countries of eastern and south-eastern Europe that experienced a protracted economic crisis and chaotic societal transformations in the 1990s (Table 5). Romania had the largest absolute population loss of 1.2 million in 1989-2002, but the relative losses were greatest in Albania (-24% of the original 1989 population) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (-20%), which was affected by a civil war. More recent migration losses in many post-communist countries should become apparent after the next round of population censuses in 2011.

Table 3:
Largest absolute net migration in 2000-09 and 1990-99 by country

	Cumulative net migration (in million)	Net migration gain (%) relative to the initial population
2000-09		
1. Spain	5.16	12.9
2. Italy	3.61	6.3
3. Russia	2.16	1.5
4. United Kingdom	1.90	3.2
5. France	1.43	2.4
1990-99		
1. Russia	4.66	3.2
2. Germany	3.84	4.8
3. Spain	0.89	2.3
4. Greece	0.75	7.4
5. United Kingdom	0.52	0.9

Table 4:
Largest relative net migration in 2000-09 and 1990-99 by country (countries with population size over 100 thousand)

2000-09	Net migration gain (%) relative to the 2000 population	1990-99	Net migration gain (%) relative to the 1990 population
1. Spain	12.9	1. Cyprus	12.0
2. Luxembourg	11.8	2. Luxembourg	10.4
3. Cyprus	11.4	3. Greece	7.4
4. Ireland	8.4	4. Germany	4.8
5. Malta	7.2	5. Switzerland	4.4
6. Italy	6.3		

Table 5:
Largest absolute net migration losses in 1989-2002 by country

1989-2002	Cumulative net migration (in million)	Net migration loss (%) relative to the 1989 population
1. Romania	-1.20	-5.2
2. Bosnia-Herzegovina	-0.91	-20.4
3. Ukraine	-0.75	-1.5
4. Albania	-0.75	-23.5
5. Bulgaria	-0.65	-7.2
6. Poland	-0.58	-1.5

Source: Eurostat 2010, Council of Europe 2006

Notes to Tables 3-5:

Data for the European Union and for France exclude French overseas territories.

Data for 2009 are projected values by Eurostat, subject to revisions.

The data for Bulgaria and Poland differ from the official Eurostat statistics due to redistributions of post-census population adjustments after the censuses of 1991 and 2001 into the previous inter-census period.

8 Net migration and population change in selected countries, 1985-2008

Table 6 summarises statistics on net migration and population change in 1985-2008 for selected countries and illustrates the diversity of migration patterns across Europe. Most countries of southern, western and northern Europe experienced net migration in the order of hundreds of thousands or even a few million. In many of them, including Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Spain, migration accounted for at least two-thirds of their cumulative population increase. In the east, most countries encountered considerable migration losses, with Russia being the main exception. Without a net migration, estimated at 7.6 million in 1985-2008, Russian population would shrink much faster than by 'just' 0.6 million over that period.

Table 6:
Net migration and population change in selected countries of Europe, 1985-2008

	Popu- lation in 1985 (million)	Popu- lation in 2009 (million)	Total net migration 1985-2008 (thousand)	Net migration in 1985-2008 as a % of 1985 population	Share of total pop. change due to migration, 1985-2008 (%)	Net migration per thousand		
						1990-99	2000- 2008	2009 (project.)
Western & Northern Europe								
Austria	7.56	8.36	685	9.1	86	3.5	4.5	2.1
Belgium	9.86	10.75	574	5.8	64	1.5	4.1	5.1
Germany	77.71	82.00	6,481	8.3	100	4.7	1.3	-0.7
Ireland	3.54	4.45	273	7.7	30	2.0	9.8	-9.9
France	55.16	62.45	1,820	3.3	25	0.4	2.5	1.2
Netherlands	14.45	16.49	617	4.3	30	2.3	0.8	2.4
Sweden	8.34	9.26	656	7.9	71	2.4	4.0	7.3
Switzerland	6.46	7.70	845	13.1	68	4.2	6.4	5.5
United Kingdom	56.48	61.63	2,348	4.2	46	0.9	3.2	3.0
Southern Europe								
Greece	9.92	11.26	1,212	12.2	90	7.1	3.4	3.2
Italy	56.59	60.05	3,547	6.3	100	0.6	6.2	6.4
Spain	38.35	45.83	5,873	15.3	79	2.3	13.2	1.7
Central-eastern and South-eastern Europe								
Bulgaria ¹	8.97	7.61	-689	-7.7	51	-4.9	..	..
Czech Rep. ¹	10.33	10.47	269	2.6	100	0.4	2.7	2.9
Hungary ¹	10.66	10.03	215	2.0	..	1.7	1.5	1.6
Lithuania	3.53	3.35	-209	-5.9	100	-5.6	-2.2	-4.6
Poland ¹	37.06	38.14	-761	-2.1	..	-1.3	..	..
Romania ¹	22.69	21.50	-1,278	-5.6	100	-4.7	..	..
Eastern Europe								
Russia	142.54	141.90	7,622	5.3	..	3.2	1.5	1.9
Ukraine ¹	50.86	45.96	-579	-1.1	12	-1.2	-0.4	..
European Union¹								
EU-15 ¹	463.64	497.82	22,424	4.8	66	1.2	3.4	1.9
EU-12 ¹	105.29	103.34	-2,514	-2.4	..	-2.1	..	..
Europe	706.17	735.59	28,093	4.0	95	1.1	2.7	..

Sources: Eurostat 2010, Council of Europe 2006, Rosstat 2009

Notes: Data for the European Union and for France exclude French overseas territories.

Data for some countries that are likely to be strongly affected by unreported emigration are not shown.

¹ These data differ from the official Eurostat statistics. The following proportional redistributions of post-census downward corrections of population, capturing cumulated net migration over longer periods of time, have been made: Bulgaria: 2001 redistributed into 1993-2001, a small portion of the 1989 correction redistributed into 1987-88. Czech Republic: 2001 correction allocated into the period 1992-2001; 1991 correction distributed into the period 1982-1991. Hungary: 1989 correction allocated into the period of 1980-1989. Poland: 2000 correction distributed into the period of 1991-2000. Romania: 1991 correction distributed into the years 1990 and 1991 and the 2002 correction into the period 1992-2001. Ukraine: 1994-95 adjustments redistributed into the period 1990-95.

9 Overview of net migration trends by country

Table 7 gives an overview of absolute net migration through 2008 for all European countries with population over 100 thousand (except Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Serbia). This overview depicts well pronounced cross-country differences as well as large fluctuations typical for migration trends in many countries. The most remarkable transformation took place in southern European countries, some of which had still recorded a negative migration balance as recently as in the 1980s, whereas in the 2000s they became the prime migration region of Europe. Outside Europe, the table notes a large net migration in the United States and a negligible net migration in Japan, which is one of the few most developed countries that allows only very limited immigration.

Finally, Figure 6 compares long-term trends in absolute net migration in six major immigration countries of Europe (France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain and the United Kingdom). Despite vast irregularities in trends over time, especially in Germany, some similarities can be observed. Germany and Russia experienced largest net migration growth in the early to mid-1990s. Italy, Spain, and at a lower magnitude also the United Kingdom, experienced the largest surge in net migration in the 2000s. The first two countries have recorded a rapid transformation from being primarily countries of emigration into becoming prime migration destinations. In France, net migration was comparatively large in the early 1960s, around 1970 and, most recently, in the early 2000s.

Table 7:
Absolute net migration in European countries with population above 100 thousand, United States and Japan, 1980-2008 (in thousands)

	1980-89 (annual average)	1990-99 (annual average)	2000-04 (annual average)	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total 1980- 2008
Western, Northern and Central Europe								
Austria	9	28	38	50	25	34	34	701
Belgium	1	15	32	49	53	62	60	539
Denmark	4	13	9	7	10	20	25	275
Finland	3	7	5	9	11	14	15	174
France	51	21	185	189	91	70	79	2,081
Germany	167	384	177	82	26	45	-54	6,490
Iceland	0	0	1	4	5	5	1	18
Ireland	-20	7	37	66	66	46	2	238
Luxembourg	1	4	4	6	5	6	8	97
Netherlands	21	36	28	-23	-26	-1	31	688
Norway	6	9	12	18	24	40	43	338
Sweden	15	21	28	27	51	54	56	682
Switzerland	21	29	38	32	37	71	93	924
United Kingdom	-6	52	171	193	247	179	241	2,177
Total	273	626	764	710	624	646	634	15,421

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Table 7 (continued)

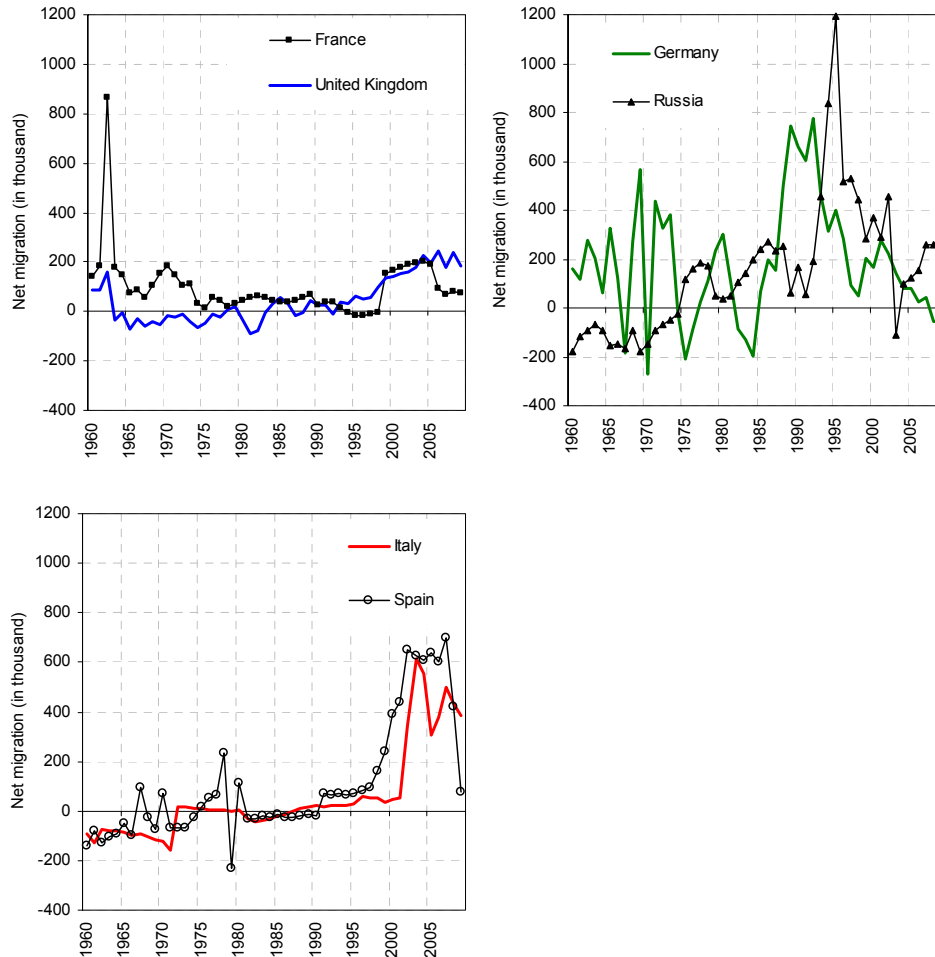
	1980-89 (annual average)	1990-99 (annual average)	2000-04 (annual average)	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total 1980- 2008
Southern Europe								
Cyprus	0	7	9	14	9	7	4	149
Greece	21	75	36	40	40	40	36	1,302
Italy	-15	34	323	304	378	497	433	3,408
Malta	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	43
Portugal	-13	11	59	38	26	20	9	366
Spain	-9	89	543	641	605	700	418	5,877
Total	-15	216	973	1,039	1,060	1,266	903	11,145
Central-eastern Europe								
Croatia	6	-27	0	8	7	6	7	-181
Czech Republic ¹	-4	4	8	31	30	79	67	250
Estonia	4	-15	0	0	0	0	0	-107
Hungary ¹	-19	18	13	17	21	15	16	119
Latvia	9	-18	-3	-1	-2	-1	-3	-111
Lithuania	10	-20	-8	-9	-5	-5	-8	-175
Poland ¹	-33	-51	..	..	..	..	..	-841
Slovakia ¹	-7	-2	..	..	..	..	..	-83
Slovenia	3	-1	3	6	6	14	19	80
Total¹	-30	-114	..	..	..	..	..	-1,050
South-eastern Europe								
Albania	5	-74	..	..	..	..	..	-696
Bosnia-Herzeg.	-7	-97	..	..	..	..	..	-1,037
Bulgaria ¹	-25	-41	..	..	..	..	..	-665
Macedonia	-25	-1	..	..	..	..	..	-261
Romania ¹	-19	-106	-23	..	..	..	..	-1,372
Total¹	-72	-320	..	..	..	..	..	-4,033
Eastern Europe								
Belarus	-4	1	7	2	6	5	8	26
Moldova	-8	-17	-4	-4	-3	-3	-2	-281
Russia	159	466	221	126	154	258	257	8,148
Ukraine ¹	20	-61	-43	..	..	..	..	-630
Total¹	167	389	180	..	..	..	..	7,263
Eur. Union¹	134	570	1,667	1,740	1,669	1,898	1,491	22,177
EU-15	214	796	1,674	1,678	1,608	1,787	1,393	24,939
EU-12¹	-80	-226	..	..	..	..	..	-2,762
Europe¹	299	797	1,883	1,925	1,905	2,297	1,910	28,411
United States	654	869	937	948	1,006	866	889	23,626
Japan	0	21	52	-28	1	4	-45	405

Sources: Eurostat 2010, Council of Europe 2006, Rosstat 2009, Japan Statistics Bureau 2009 (Table 2.1).

Notes: Data for the European Union and for France exclude French overseas territories. Data for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo not shown due to lacking time series. Data that are likely to be strongly affected by unreported emigration are not shown.

¹ These data, shown in italics, differ from the official Eurostat statistics. See notes below Table 6 for details about redistributions of post-census downward corrections of the population. Data for the Czech Republic in 2002-09 adjusted downwards by 5 thousand per annum to account for unreported emigration.

Figure 6:
Absolute net migration in six major immigration countries of Europe (France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain and the United Kingdom), 1960-2009, in thousand



Source: Eurostat 2010.

Note: Data for France exclude French overseas territories.

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