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**The European Turks: Gross Domestic Product, Working Population,
Entrepreneurs and Household Data**

Essen 2003

Centre for Studies on Turkey

1. Introduction

Within the borders of the European Union the Turkish population forms a considerable size which needs to be taken into account when looking at certain issues. Although in recent years there has been a decline in the number, the population shows an above average number of births, marriages (including marriage of spouses from Turkey) the Turks form a significant young population. According to the figures for 2003, the size of the current Turkish immigrant community in the EU is around 3.86 million (including those who are naturalised) living within the EU borders. When the number of ethnic Turks living in Bulgaria, Greece and Romania is added, this number exceeds 5 million.

The Turks living within the EU borders have shown an increasing preference to take on the citizenship of the country they reside in. This is also evident in the statistics where the number of Turks is actually going down rather than up. Predictions are that this figure will continue to fall or reach a constant stance. However, this does not mean that the social, economic and political situation and ties with Turkey will be broken. On the contrary, the Turks living in these countries will play an important role in building social, economic and political bridges between the EU and Turkey.

Those who are sceptical about Turkey's entry into the EU due to its religious orientation or geographical location should also step back and consider the 1.3 million naturalised Turks living in the EU. Those who reject Turkey by saying that it is a conservative country imply that they are rejecting the Turks living within their borders. However, the Turks living within the EU can no longer be considered as guests. These residents have settled in these countries for the long-run .

A big obstacle for the integration process is the false belief that the Turks are not accepted because of their religion and their culture. Those who push these reasons forward to argue that Turkey is not suitable to be a member of the EU are also endangering the integration of Turks currently in the EU. Alienating the home country complicates the integration process for the immigrants. This point is often neglected in daily discussions, thus, with the following study, the Centre for Studies on Turkey wants to highlight the latest developments between Turkey and the EU with particular focus on the Turks living within the EU borders and why their role for integration should not be overlooked.

It is clear that the Turks living in the EU countries are there for good and as time passes the number of Turks who are labourers is also declining. When looking at the social development, one can see that there is no longer a homogenous group of labourers among the Turkish migrants. There are now officers, artists, politicians, academics and sportsmen in enough large numbers to indicate the formation of a heterogeneous group among the Turks. As the first generation is retiring, the number of Turkish university graduates is increasing demonstrating the social change within the generations.

Since its formation, the Centre for Studies on Turkey has been involved in researching the patterns and development of migration and migrants within the Federal Republic of Germany and other EU states. With the following study the Centre aims to show the economic contribution of Turkish migrants who are living in the EU. In addition to the economic contribution, the study below illustrates the population indicators, i.e. population movement, citizenship, household patterns, workforce statistics, entrepreneurship and the contribution to the GDP of the EU.

2. Demographic Data

• Turks in the EU: 9 Times the Population of Malta and 8 Times the Population of Luxembourg : In the year 2003, 3.86 million Turks were living within the borders of the EU, this figure becomes 4 million when the Turks in Greece is added. This figure is more than 10 times that of Malta, 5 times that of Cyprus (including Northern Cyprus), 3 that of Estonia, 2.1 of Slovenia and 1.1 of Lithuania. These figures show the social relationship between Turkey and the EU in terms of population.

• 26.4¹ Million Migrants and 18.7 Million Immigrants Live in the EU : According to the figures of 2003, (in some countries 1998 or 1999) out of the 379 million people who live in the EU, 18.7 million hold a non-EU passport. This figure indicates that the proportion of foreigners living in the EU is one to five. According to the data of EUROSTAT and the UN Migration Report the number of migrants in the EU is 26.4 million people. This figure is 7% of the total population. Those migrants coming from non-EU countries make up 13 million of the total population implying that 69.5% of foreigners are non-EU passport holders whereas 31% of all migrants come from a neighbouring EU state. When looking at the total population

¹ International Organisation for Migration, The World Migration Report 2000

figures of the individual EU countries Luxembourg has the highest number of foreigners with 33.9% , followed by Austria with 9% and then Germany with 8.6%.

- 3.86 Million Turks Living in the EU, of Whom 1.3 million are EU Citizens : In 2003 the 3.86 million Turks living in the EU —regardless of citizenship— formed the largest group of migrants within the EU. An important aspect of this figure is that due to the birth–citizenship law and the naturalisation process, particularly in Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, France and Germany, those naturalised or those who have received their respective country’s passport at birth are not recorded as being foreign citizens. In Germany alone, the number of Turks taking on German citizenship in the year 2002 had reached 730,000 people. At the EU level, 34.5% have been naturalised. The 1.3 million Turks who have taken on the citizenship of the respective EU country they are living in make up the total population of Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg.

If one would add the 90,000 Turks living in Switzerland to the EU figures then the number of Turks living in Europe increases. The Turks from west Thrace who are living in the EU member state Greece are not included in this figure.

Table 1: EU Population, 01.01.2002 (in 1000's)

Country	1995	2000	2002
EU – 15	371,590	376,455	379,601
Belgium	10,131	10,239	10,307
Denmark	5,216	5,330	5,368
Germany	81,539	82,164	82,431
Greece	10,443	10,543	10,598
Spain	39,177	39,442	40,409
France	58,020	58,226	59,344
Ireland	3,598	3,777	3,884
Italy	57,269	57,680	58,018
Luxembourg	407	436	446
The Netherlands	15,424	15,864	16,100
Austria	8,040	8,103	8,140
Portugal	9,912	9,998	10,336
Finland	5,099	5,171	5,195
Sweden	8,816	8,861	8,909
United Kingdom	58,500	59,623	60,114
Cyprus	-	-	705
Czech Republic	-	-	10,206
Estonia	-	-	1,361
Hungary	-	-	10,174
Lithuania	-	-	2,345
Latvia	-	-	3,475
Malta	-	-	394
Poland	-	-	38,236
Slovakia	-	-	5,379
Slovenia	-	-	1,994
Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics		Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2004	

Table 2: EU Population Divided into Citizenship, as of 01.01.2000 (in 1000's)

Country	Foreigners	Total Population	Proportion of Foreigners (%)
Belgium	853		8.3
Denmark²	256		4.8
Germany	7,344		8.9
Greece³	166		1.6
Spain	801		2.0
France⁴	3,263		5.6
Ireland	126		3.3
Italy	1,270		2.2
Luxembourg⁵	148		33.9
The Netherlands	651		4.1
Austria	754		9.3
Portugal	191		1.9
Finland	88		1.7
Sweden	487		5.5
United Kingdom⁶	2,298		3.8
EU-15⁷	18,696		5.0
Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics		Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2002	

² Figure from 1999

³ Figure from 1998

⁴ Figure from 1999

⁵ Figure from 1998

⁶ Figure from 1999

⁷ Average number due the figures from different years

Table 3: Foreign Population in the EU, 01.01.2000 (in 1000's)

Country	Foreigners	Foreigners of EU Origin	Foreigners Outside of the EU	Turks
Belgium	853,369	563	289,813	69,183
Denmark⁸	256,276	53,195	203,081	38,055
Germany	7,343,591	1,858,672	5,484,919	2,053,564
Greece⁹	165,651	44,108	121,543	3,210
Spain	801,329	312,203	489,126	498
France¹⁰	3,263,186	1,195,498	2,067,688	208,049
Ireland	126,533	92,209	34,324	?
Italy	1,270,553	148,506	1,122,047	5,810
Luxembourg¹¹	147,700	131,410	16,290	220
The Netherlands	651,532	195,886	455,646	100,688
Austria	753,528	: ¹²	753,528	134,229
Portugal	190,898	52,429	138,469	89
Finland	87,680	16,328	71,352	1,737
Sweden	487,175	177,430	309,745	16,412
United Kingdom¹³	2,297,947	859,138	1,438,809	41,930
EU-15¹⁴	18,696,948	5,137,576	12,996,380	2,673,675
Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics		Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2002		

⁸ Figure from 1999

⁹ Figure from 1998

¹⁰ Figure from 1999

¹¹ Figure from 1998

¹² These figures cannot be found at Eurostat

¹³ Figure from 1999

¹⁴ Average number due the figures from different years

Graph 1: Turkish Population in the EU including Naturalised Turks

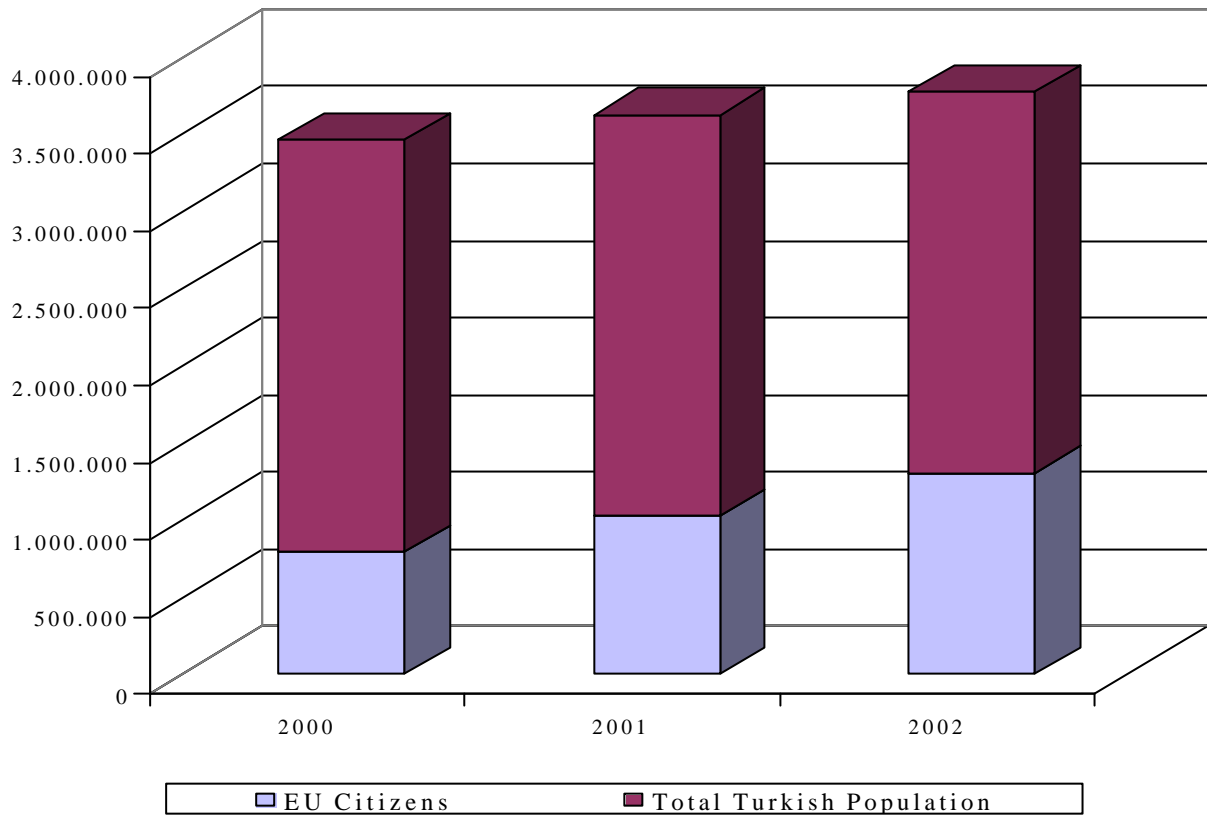


Table 4: Turkish Population and Naturalised Turks in the EU, 2002 (in 1000's)

Countries	Naturalised Turks		Turkish EU Citizens	
	Total Population	Turkish Citizens	Citizen of the Country of Residence	Proportion of those Naturalised (%)
Belgium	110	67	43	39.1
Denmark	53	39	14	26.4
Germany	2,637	1,907	730	27.7
France	370	196	174	47.0
The Netherlands	270	96	174	64.4
Austria	200	94	106	53.0
Sweden	37	14	23	62.2
United Kingdom	70	37	33	47.1
Other EU countries	20	19	1	5.0
EU Total	3,767	2,469	1,298	34.5
Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics			Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2002	

Graph 2: Total Population of Naturalised Turks, 2002

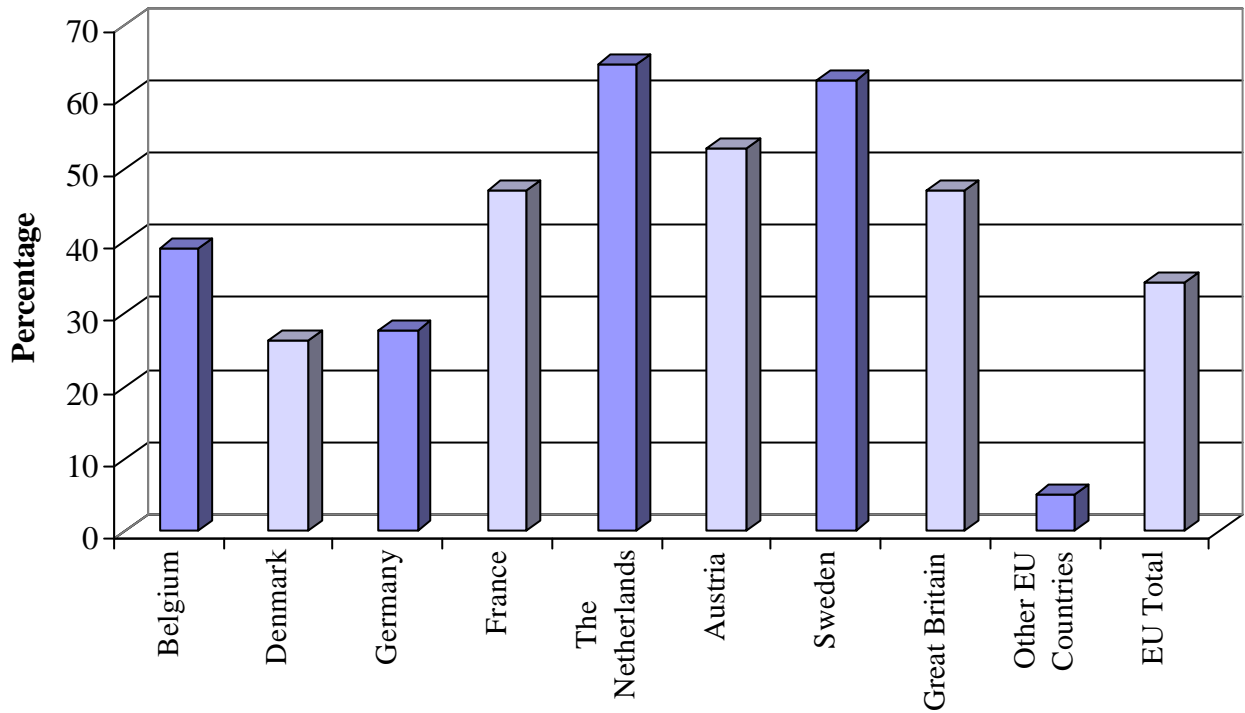


Table 5: Comparison of Selected EU Countries with Turkish Population, 2003
(in 1000's)

Country	Total Population	Turkish Population in the EU	Turkish Proportion (%)
Belgium	10,317	3,860	37.41%
Denmark	5,368	3,860	71.91%
Greece	10,598	3,860	36.42%
Ireland	3,884	3,860	99.38%
Luxembourg	446	3,860	865.47%
The Netherlands	16,100	3,860	23.98%
Austria	8,140	3,860	47.42%
Portugal	10,336	3,860	37.35%
Finland	5,195	3,860	74.30%
Sweden	8,909	3,860	43.33%

Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2004

Table 6: Turkish Population in the 10 Accession Countries, 2002 (in 1000's)

Country	Total Population	Turkish Population in the EU	Turkish Proportion (%)
Cyprus ¹⁵	715	3,860	0.54%
Czech Republic	10,203	3,860	37.83%
Estonia	1,356	3,860	284.66%
Hungry	10,142	3,860	38.06%
Lithuania	3,462	3,860	111.50%
Latvia	2,331	3,860	165.59%
Malta	397	3,860	0.97%
Poland	38.218	3,860	0.01%
Slovakia	5.379	3,860	0.07%
Slovenia	1.995	3,860	0.19%
Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics		Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2004	

3. The General Structure of Turkish Households in the EU

In order to examine the economic as well as social dimension of the Turks in their respective EU country of residence some ground data with regard to their households have been given below. The following results were drawn from a research study conducted by the Centre where 2,084 Turkish households in the EU were questioned. On average a household consists of 4 people, of which an average of 1.31 people work. The net income is €2,080. On average €1,680 of this is used for everyday living, rent, food etc. The remaining €400 is savings.

In January 2002, the Turks made up 1% of the EU's population. Due to their size they showed significance in the purchasing power of the population. The potential purchasing power was particularly significant in countries like Germany where the Turkish population was larger than in most countries. In Germany, the Turks were being recognised as the target consumer group for the telecommunications, automobile and furniture industry. The purchasing habit of the Turks have influenced the European market and items brought from Turkey have also integrated themselves into the purchasing patterns of the Europeans.

¹⁵ Including Northern Cyprus

Table 7: Household Income with regard to Size

Household Size	Number	Average Household Income	Income per Head (€)	Number of People in Employment per Household
1 Person	173	1,149	1,149	0.69
2 People	317	1,437	719	0.86
3 – 4 People	804	1,989	568	1.31
5 – 7 People	629	2,130	355	1.51
8 or more People	72	2,820	353	2.04
(-) Did not Answer	89	:	:	:
Total Average	1995	2,080	520	1.31

Source: 2,084 Turks living in the EU-15, Study conducted by the Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen, January 2002

The Turks themselves have also been influenced by not just the purchasing pattern of the country they are resident in but also lifestyle. On the one hand they have bought in new varieties of vegetables and fruits to the Europeans, on the other hand they have been introduced to new foods. Whether it takes place at work, in schools or in general everyday interactions there has been a creation of social cultural exchange among the groups. Purchasing patterns of the Europeans and that of the Turks have been mixed together, implying that the perspective future purchasing patterns will not be separable, instead they are moving closer together.

Back in the 1960s the migrant labour force aimed to save its earnings in order to be able to use this for when they return home or for the family they had left behind, hence the purchasing power of the Turks was kept low. Changes in family patterns, i.e. family reunifications in host countries also led to changes in the purchasing pattern. According to a study undertaken by the Centre where 2,084 Turks were questioned, a Turkish household, on average, puts aside up to 19% of its income towards savings.

This implies that if one considers the 944,000 Turkish households within the EU, then collectively the Turks have savings of around €4.5 million. This also means that in total the

Turks have an annual net income of € 23.6 billion of which €19.1 billion is used for purchasing.

- From Renting to Becoming a Landlord : In recent years the Turks living in the EU increasing have been purchasing property. According to other studies there are currently 180,000 Turks who are property owners within the EU borders. This implies that a total of 19% of the Turkish live in their own homes or have land in the respective country of residence. These figures also show that the Turks have changed their savings and purchasing patterns since they returned in the 1960s. In addition this indicates that the Turks have chosen to stay in these countries. At first, investment was put into Turkey but in the past ten years this has changed and investment has moved more and more towards the countries they live in. This is often linked to the better- educated second generation who have adopted the values of the country they reside in including the consumer trend toward the purchase of brand-name labels which is constantly increasing within these groups.

Table 8: Turkish Citizens and Turkish Households in the EU ¹⁶

	2000	2001	2002
Population			
Turkish Citizens Total Population	2,670,000	2,600,000	2,470,000
Turks who have gained EU Citizenship	790,000	1,020,000	1,300,000
Total Turkish Population in the EU	3,460,000	3,620,000	3,770,000
Household			
Total Turkish Households	865,000	905,000	944,000
Total Turkish Property Owners	145,000	160,000	180,000
Economic Indicators			
Average Monthly Net Household Income (Euro) ¹⁷	2,170	2,130	2,080
Average Monthly Savings per Household (Euro)	390	380	400
Average Monthly Spending per Households (Euro)	1,780	1,750	1,680
Average Annual Net Household Income (Euro)	26,040	25,560	24,960
Total Annual Net Household Income (Billion Euro)	22,5	23,1	23,6
Total Annual Savings (Billion Euro)	4.0	4.1	4.5
Total Annual Purchase/ Spending (Billion Euro)	18.5	19.0	19.1
Source: Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2002			

¹⁶ The projection has been taken looking at the Turks living in the EU countries in particular Germany since the Turks are represented at a high number and the taking on of German citizenship among them is of significance

¹⁷ Household income figures have been derived from the Employment and Social Security Office

4. Indicators of Turks Working in the EU

In Germany, where the Turkish population is represented in higher numbers, there are no concrete statistics as to how many Turks are actually resident in Germany. Federal statistics are of demographic nature and do not consider certain economic indicators which may be of importance. Although the Turks constitute a significant proportion of the population in the EU, very little is recorded regarding the economic situation of the Turks. Since indicators are of a general nature, it is difficult to isolate certain issues and thus, self calculations have to be conducted in order to achieve the results as shown below.

Attention is drawn to the Turks who have registered their economic dealings. The EU itself has accepted the economic dimension and the contribution of the 3.8 million Turks that live in the region. The aim of the study was to present the economic potential of the Turks by looking at objective criteria and then to evaluate them. In the past, the Centre for Studies on Turkey has conducted numerous studies on the Turkish population in Germany and the economic potential they possess. In this study the Centre has expanded to look at the economic potential of the Turks in the EU.

When looking at the economic potential of the Turks within the EU, one can also highlight the fact that this issue is often overlooked when considering Turkey–Europe relations. When discussing the expansion of the EU and whether or not Turkey should be a part of it, the economic and democratic criteria of the country itself are often factors. However, it is also of importance to look at the potential of the migrant Turks living the EU. To only consider the religious and cultural factors of a country when questioning whether or not it should become a part of the EU is in itself against the basic laws of the EU. It is not fair toward the Turkish migrants who add a certain richness to the EU with their cultural contributions. The images which are attributed to an accession country like Turkey will sooner or later reflect on to the migrant Turks who are living within the EU borders.

In addition to these events, the Turks living abroad have taken it on themselves to build bridges between the country they reside in and Turkey, particularly those of an economic nature. Besides the social, historical and economic ties between Turkey and the EU, if the Turks living in the EU are used as a source to bring the countries closer, Turkey would be considered as a preferred EU candidate.

- 1.24 Million Turks Work in the EU-15 : According to the data provided by EUROSTAT in the year 2001, 46.3% of the EU's population had employment. A total of 12.7 million people at this time were registered as being unemployed. Among the 3.8 million Turks who lived in the EU, a total of 32.8% were in employment. The unemployment rate among the Turks is above average to the unemployment rate in the EU. There are several reasons behind this. First, the average Turkish population is rather young. Second, the number of Turkish women who work is below the average number in the EU. These two factors lead to the result that the unemployment rate among the Turks is higher the average. In addition, the labour market sectors that employ most Turks have suffered under ground economic downturns which also influence the unemployment figures.

Parallel to the large population of Turks living in Germany, 68.1% of the Turks who are registered as employed in the EU reside in Germany. Germany is closely followed by France and then the Netherlands. Although the Turkish population is rather high in France so is the unemployment rate, especially in comparison to the Netherlands, where the number of Turks in employment is higher than France. Out of the 1.24 million Turks who are in employment, 1.15 million are in full-time conditional employment.

Table 9: Turkish Labour Force in the EU, 2002 (in 1,000s)

Country	Turkish Population	Employment Situation	
		Employed Population ¹⁸	Self Employed
Belgium	110	35	2.3
Denmark	53	21	1.0
Germany	2,637	842	56.8
France	367	120	8.2
The Netherlands	270	92	6.0
Austria	203	73	5.0
Sweden	40	17	0.9

¹⁸ Those who work in dependent or independent sectors, full or part time employment and who receive a wage for their work.

United Kingdom	70	30	1.6
Other EU countries	30	7	0.5
EU Total	3,860	1,237	82.3
Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics		Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2002	

Table 10: General Turkish Population in Labour Force and Entrepreneurs, 2002

	Total Population (%)	Employed Population (%)	Entrepreneurs (%)
Belgium	2.9	2.8	2.8
Denmark	1.4	1.7	1.2
Germany	70.0	68.1	69.0
France	9.7	9.7	10.0
The Netherlands	7.2	7.4	7.3
Austria	5.4	5.9	6.1
Sweden	1.0	1.4	1.1
United Kingdom	1.9	2.4	1.9
Other EU countries	0.5	0.6	0.6
EU 15	100 (3,767.0)	100 (1,237.0)	100 (82.3)
Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics		Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2002	

5. Turkish Entrepreneurs in the EU

- From Guest Worker to Employer: In 1995, the number of Turkish entrepreneurs lay at 4.8% while the figure for the EU was 12.3%. Despite the large difference, these numbers for Turkish entrepreneurs has been striking because at the same time these figures show the change from being a guest worker to becoming an employer in the country of residence. In conjunction with the large Turkish population in Germany, the number of Turkish entrepreneurs is particular significance. Due to the economic crisis in the last two years and the immense internal competition, the market sectors for gastronomy etc. where the Turks are well-represented have seen less investment. Those who do not have enough capital have been faced with many difficulties to stay in the sector if they have not already been forced out. As an entrepreneur it is easy to start up in a certain sector, what is difficult is staying in that sector and making profit. Hence, the developments have resulted in a slight fall of new entrepreneurs in Germany when comparing the figures for 2001 with 2002. However, regardless of these results the number of Turkish entrepreneurs in the EU has risen from 56,500 in 1996 to 82,300 in 2002.

- 82,300 Turkish Entrepreneurs, € 9.2 Billion Investment, € 35 Billion turnover, 411,000 Jobs: The importance of the Turkish entrepreneurs does not just lie in their high numbers but also in their investment activities and the economic potential they portray. According to the calculations of the Centre for Studies on Turkey, during the period 1996 – 2002, the total annual turnover rose from €21.8 billion to €35 billion. This show a 60% increase. The same development can be seen in the high level of investment and the creation of new jobs. During the same period, investment rose from €5.6 billion to €9.2 billion, indicating a 64% increase. The number of new jobs created rose from 232,000 to 411,000, implying an increase of 77%. When considering the fact that in Germany the number of entrepreneurs has fallen in the past two years, the developments of the past six years show positive signs. The small family-run business today will in the future build the relationship between Turkey and the EU. Turkey's entry into the EU through these developments will be strengthened and accelerated.

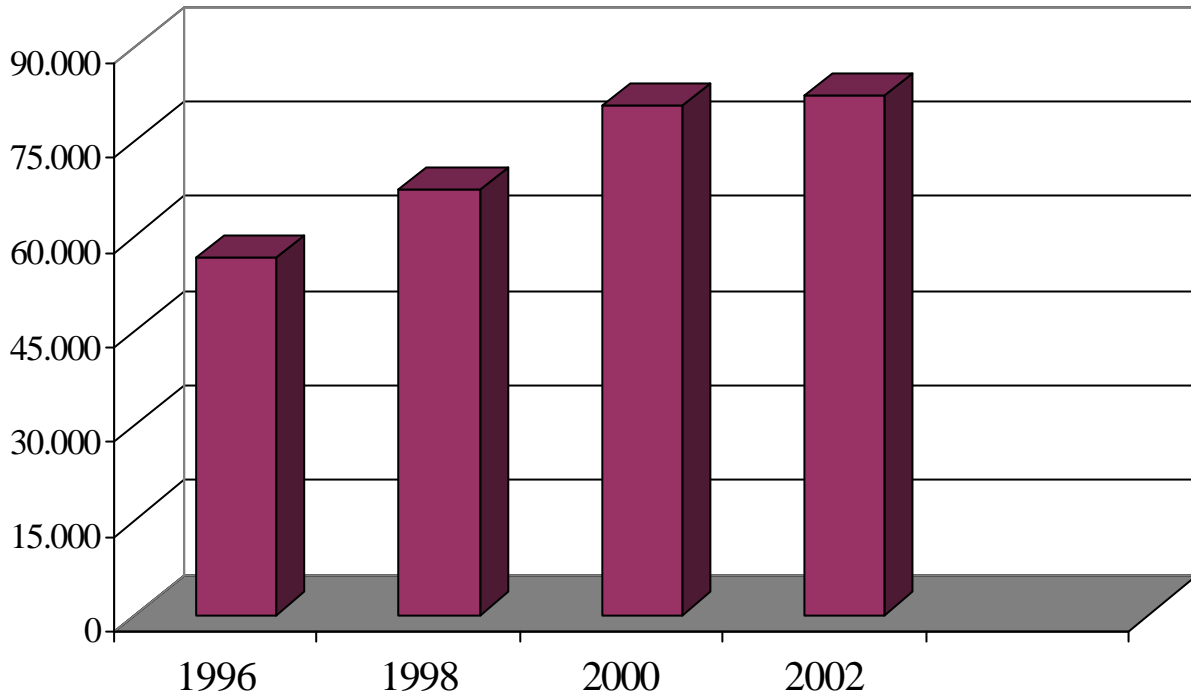
Table 11: The Development of Turkish Entrepreneurs in the EU (in 1,000's)

Country	1996	1998	2000	2002
Belgium	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.3
Denmark	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
Germany	42.0	51.0	59.5	56.8
France	4.5	5.2	7.1	8.2
Holland	4.2	4.5	5.0	6.0
Austria	2.9	3.1	4.0	5.0
Sweden	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9
United Kingdom	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.6
Other EU countries	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
EU-15	56.5	67.4	80.6	82.3
Source: Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen, 2002				

Table 12: The Economic Dimension of the Turkish Entrepreneurs in the EU (1996-2002)

	1996	1998	2000	2002
Total Number	56,500	67,400	80,600	82,300
Average Investment per Business (Euro)	99,500	104,800	110,400	112,000
Total Investment (billion Euro)	5.6	7.0	8.9	9.2
Average turnover per Business in Euro	386,500	425,400	432,000	425,000
Annual turnover in (billion. Euro)	21.8	28.7	34.8	35.0
Average number of Employees per business	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.0
Total number of employees	232,000	323,000	419,000	411,000
Source: Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2002				

Graph 3: The Development of Turks Entrepreneurs in the EU 1996-2002



6. Contribution to the GDP of the Turks living in the EU

- In 2001, the Turks Contributed a Total of €68.9 Billion Euro to the GDP of the EU : The 1.2 million Turks, working within the borders of the EU, make up 0.74% of the total working population in the EU. These Turks contribute a total of €68.9 billion to the total GDP of the EU. In the eight countries where the Turks show the highest population, the average contribution to the GDP in 2001 per capita was €18,300. When considering the EU-15, this figure per capita is on average € 23,200. What needs to be taken into consideration when looking at the average figures are that the eight countries (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, The Netherlands, Austria, Sweden and United Kingdom) are not only the ones who are the most populated by Turks but are also the wealthier countries in the EU.

When taking a closer look at the individual countries, the average contribution of the Turks, per capita, to the GDP is as follows: Denmark €25,800, Sweden €22,100 and United Kingdom €22,100. In the aforementioned three countries, the Turkish population is not as large as in the Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Austria. Out of these four, the Netherlands has the leading figure for the average contribution which lies at €19,500. The reason behind this is that the number of employed Turks is higher in the Netherlands

than in Germany. This also implies that the unemployment rate among the Turks in the Netherlands is also lower.

In the eight EU countries where the Turks have a significant population, Germany is the most populated. This implies that 69% of the €68.9 billion comes from the Turks living in Germany, in the year 2001 this resulted to a total sum of €47.42 billion.

Table 13: Real GDP in the EU, Fiscal Year 2001

Country	Total GDP		GDP per Head	
	Billion Euro	EU-15 (%)	Euro	Average EU –15 in Comparison (%)
EU-15	8,827.1	100	23,200	100
Belgium	254.3	2.9	24,700	106.5
Denmark	180.4	2.0	33,700	145.3
Germany	2,071.2	23.5	25,200	108.6
Greece	130.9	1.5	12,000	51.7
Spain	651.6	7.4	16,200	69.8
France	1,463.7	16.6	24,000	103.4
Ireland	114.5	1.3	29,700	128.0
Italy	1,216.7	13.8	21,000	90.5
Luxembourg	21.5	0.2	48,100	207.3
The Netherlands	429.2	4.9	26,800	115.5
Austria	211.8	2.3	26,100	112.5
Portugal	122.7	1.4	11,900	51.3
Finland	136.0	1.5	26,200	112.9
Sweden	234.2	2.7	26,300	113.4
United Kingdom	1,588.3	17.9	26,500	114.2

Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics

Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2002

Table 14: Real GDP Prices for Turkish Labour Force in the EU 2001

Country	Total GDP (Billion Euro)	Contribution of the Turkish Labour Force (Billion Euro)	Proportion (%)
Belgium	254.3	1.83	0.72
Denmark	180.4	1.37	0.76
Germany	2,071.2	47.42	2.29
France	1,463.7	6.45	0.44
The Netherlands	429.2	5.27	1.23
Austria	211.8	3.86	1.82
Sweden	234.2	0.84	0.36
United Kingdom	1,588.3	1.55	0.10
Other EU Countries	2,394.0	0.31	0.01
EU -15	8,827.1	68.9	0.78
Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics		Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2002	

Table 15: Real GDP Prices for Turks (per head) in the EU 2002

Country	GDP per head in the EU	Turkish Contribution the GDP of the EU (Billion Euro)	Turkish Population in the EU (1000)	GDP Contribution of Turks in the EU Country, per Head (Euro)
EU- 15	23,200	68.9	3,860	18,300
Belgium	24,700	1.83	110	16,600
Denmark	33,700	1.37	53	25,800
Germany	25,200	47.42	2,637	18,000
France	24,000	6.45	367	17,600

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The Netherlands	26,800	5.27	270	19,500
Austria	26,100	3.86	203	19,000
Sweden	26,300	0.84	37	22,700
United Kingdom	26,500	1.55	70	22,100
Source: Eurostat; Federal Office of Statistics		Centre for Studies on Turkey, Essen 2002		