



# Eurostat's data on migration

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# Migration and asylum statistics in Eurostat

Developed from two different origins

- **Statistics on migration flows and foreign population**  
Related to demographic statistics
- **Asylum and immigration control statistics**  
Area of Commission policy competence after the Treaty of Amsterdam

Combined within **Regulation (EC) 862/2007**

**Harmonisation of methodology** as key priority

More recently ...

Migrant integration statistics

# Data collections

- International migration
- Asylum
- Residence Permit
- Enforcement of Immigration Legislation (EIL)

# International migration statistics

- Content
  - International migration flows
  - Population stocks of foreigners and foreign-born
  - Acquisition of citizenship
- Data collected annually from National Statistical Institutes
- Wide variety of data sources according to national availability and practice
  - Population registers
  - Administrative records – visas, residence permits
  - Household surveys
  - Border surveys
  - Censuses...

# Recent improvements (Int. Migr.)

- Regulation (EC) No 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics (Population, Vital events)
  - Commission Regulation (EU) No 205/2014 (Breakdowns of data)
- Art. 9: consistency between demographic and migration data
- New UNIified DEMOgraphic Data Collection (UNIDEMO); related datasets:
  - Immigration: 11 (2 mandatory, 3 partially)
  - Emigration: 8 (3 partially mandatory)
  - Acquisitions of citizenship: 2 (1 mandatory)
  - Losses of citizenship: 1 (voluntary)

# Who should be counted?

It is important that European statistics are based on comparable definitions

- but national systems have widely different definitions of residence and migration

Usual residence: a person is resident in the country where he/she normally sleeps

(or, by default, in the place of registered residence)

Migration: a person is a migrant if he/she changes the country of usual residence for 12 months or more

These definitions apply to all persons – regardless of citizenship, reason for migration, whether the migration is authorised...

# International migration

- Main users
  - **European Commission policy makers**
  - **National governments**
  - **Researchers and academics**
- Policy areas
  - **Immigration**
  - **Labour market**
  - **Sustainability of social security and pension systems**
  - **Migrant integration**

# Asylum

- Content
  - **Asylum applicants; applications pending and withdrawn**
  - **Applications of Unaccompanied Minors**
  - **Decisions on applications, first instance and final**
  - **Resettlement**
  - **"Dublin" statistics**
- 20 tables / datasets collected monthly, quarterly, annually
- Data providers
  - Ministries of the Interior, Immigration Agencies, NSIs**



# Asylum

- Main use of asylum data:
  - **Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)**
  - **Policy making and risk analysis in asylum area**
- Main users:
  - **European Commission policy makers (DG HOME)**
  - **EU Agencies: EASO, FRONTEX**
  - **National governments**
  - **NGOs and researchers in the asylum/migration area**
- Priorities:
  - **Fast and frequent data releases to meet user needs**
  - **Close cooperation with EASO, FRONTEX**

# Residence Permits

- Content
  - **First residence permits by reason**
  - **Change of status permits**
  - **Stock of all valid permits**
  - **Long-term residents**
  - **EU Blue Cards**
- Collected annually
- Data providers
  - Ministries of Interior, Immigration Agencies, NSI**

# Residence Permits

- Main use of permit data
  - **Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)**
  - **Policy making in immigration policy area**
- Main users
  - **European Commission policy makers (DG HOME, DG EMPL)**
- Priorities
  - **Rising awareness of the potential use of permit data**
  - **Implementation of new legal requirements (Seasonal Workers, ICT)**

# Enforcement of Immigration Legislation (EIL)

- Content
  - **Statistics on TCNs refused entry at external border**
  - **TCNs apprehended being illegally present**
  - **Obligations to leave the country**
  - **Returns**
- Main use of data:
  - **Internal Security Fund (ISF)**
  - **Schengen, Borders & Visas policies**
- Collected annually
- Data providers
  - **Ministries of Interior, Immigration Agencies, Border Guards, Police, NSI (only transmission)**



# Migrant integration statistics

- The **Zaragoza Declaration**, adopted in April 2010 by EU Ministers responsible for immigrant integration issues, and approved at the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 3-4 June 2010
- Actions:
  - 1) **Zaragoza pilot study – calculate indicators of migrant integration and identify where these indicators cannot be reliably produced due to sampling and other methodological issues related to the surveys (2011)**
  - 2) **'Migrants in Europe. A statistical portrait of the first and second generation' (2011)**
- The main policy areas of relevance for monitoring the outcome of integration policies: **employment, education, social inclusion, active citizenship.**
- **Data sources:** Labour Force Survey (LFS), LFS ad-hoc modules, EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), Migration statistics

# Current integration indicators

## 1) *Employment (LFS)*

- unemployment rate; employment rate;
- activity rate; self-employment;
- over-qualification rate; temporary employment;
- part-time employment; long-term unemployment

## 2) *Education (LFS)*

- highest educational attainment; tertiary attainment;
- early school leaving; language skills of non-native speakers.
- participation in lifelong learning; not in education, employment or training

## 3) *Social inclusion (EU SILC)*

- median net income;
- persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion; at-risk-of-poverty rate;
- property ownership; housing cost overburden;
- child poverty; overcrowding;
- In-work poverty-risk; persistent poverty risk;
- severe material deprivation rate; people living in households with very low work intensity

# Current integration indicators

## 4) *Health (EU SILC)*

- self-reported health status
- self-reported unmet need for medical care;
- life expectancy;
- healthy life years.

## 5) *Education (Migration statistics)*

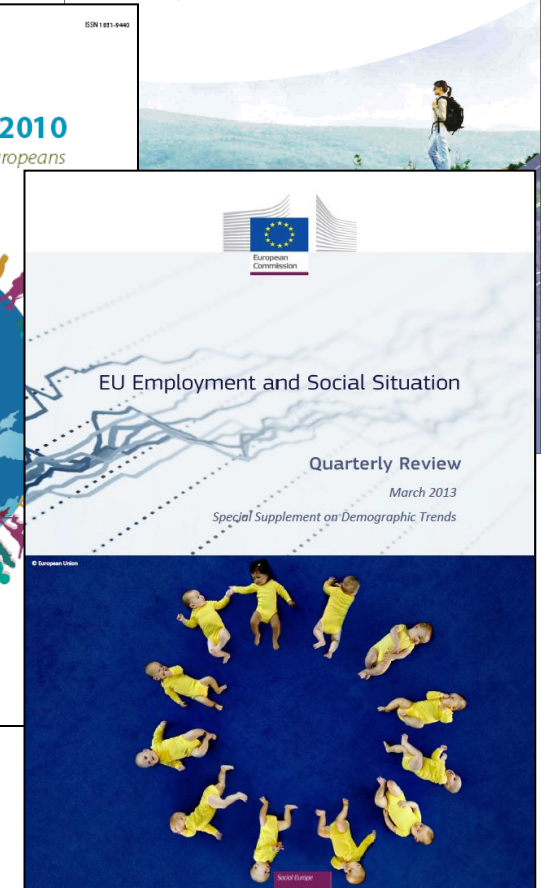
- naturalisation rate;
- share of long-term residence.



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# Publications and data dissemination

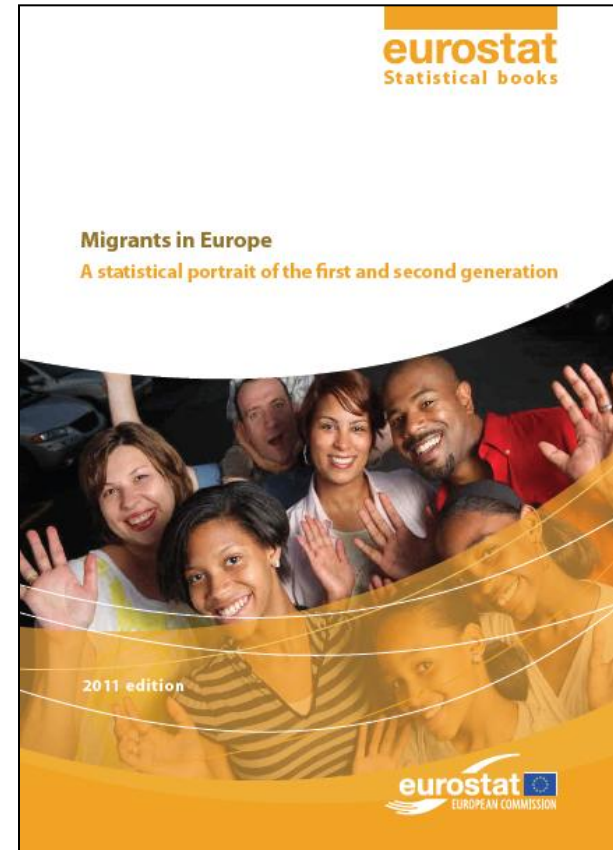
- Compendium publications
- Statistical books
- Statistics in Focus
- Statistics Explained





## Publications and data dissemination

- Compendium publications
- Statistical books
- Statistics in Focus
- Statistics Explained





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# Publications and data dissemination

- Compendium publications
- Statistical books
- Statistics in Focus
- Statistics Explained

**Population and social conditions**  
 eurostat  
 Statistics in focus  
 34/2011  
 Author: KATYA VASILEVA

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

In 2010 there were 22.6 million foreigners in the EU-27, corresponding to 6.8% 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 2.5 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, 31.6 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

**Population and social conditions**  
 eurostat  
 Statistics in focus  
 1/2011  
 Author: Apolonia OBLAK FLANDER

### Immigration to EU Member States down by 6% and emigration up by 13% in 2008

EU Member States received a total of 3.8 million immigrants and at least 2.3 million emigrants are reported to have left one of the EU Member States in 2008.

Immigration to EU Member States in 2008 is illustrated by the age pyramid in Figure 1. The age structure of the total population of EU Member States on 1 January 2009 and of immigrants to EU Member States in 2008 is illustrated by the age pyramid in Figure 1.

**Population and social conditions**  
 eurostat  
 Statistics in focus  
 43/2011  
 Author: Lucija SCARNICIOVA

### Residence permits issued to non-EU citizens in 2009 for family reunification, employment and education

In 2009, EU Member States issued about 2.3 million new residence permits to third country nationals, i.e. to non-EU citizens, a number that represents a decline of about 0.2 million compared with 2008.

About 600 000 new permits, that is 26.2 % of the EU total, were granted for reasons related to family, 646 000 (27.6 %) for employment and 510 000 (22.0 %) for education purposes.

Compared with 2008, the number of new permits issued for employment (which was the main reason in 2008) fell by 142 000. Also the number of permits issued for family reasons fell between 2008 and 2009, but to a lesser extent (-24 000), while permits for education increased by 53 000.

The EU Member State that granted the largest number of permits was Germany (571 000), followed by Italy (507 000), Spain (291 000) and France (193 000). Compared to the size of the resident population, however, the highest relative number of permits was issued by Cyprus (15.0 permits for every 1000 residents).

At EU level, the groups of third country nationals who received the most authorisations to reside in EU Member States were Indians (191 000), followed by US citizens (175 000), Chinese (171 000) and Moroccans (153 000).

The highest number of permits for family reasons was granted to Moroccans (78 000), while the highest number of permits related to education was granted to Chinese (72 000) and the highest number of permits for employment purposes to Indians (65 000).

**Population and social conditions**  
 eurostat  
 Statistics in focus  
 24/2011  
 Author: Fabio SARTORI

### Acquisitions of citizenship on the rise in 2009

The number of persons acquiring citizenship of an EU Member State was the highest ever in 2009. This exceeded first 276 000 market

Figure 1. Total acquisitions of citizenship in the EU-27 and relative change on previous year

**Population and social conditions**  
 eurostat  
 Statistics in focus  
 48/2011  
 Authors: Piotr JUCHNO, Aleksandra BITOULLAS

### Number of asylum applicants on rise during the first quarter of 2011

More asylum seekers in EU-27 mainly due to the sharp increase of applicants from Tunisia since February 2011

The number of Tunisians applying for asylum in the EU-27 increased sharply from around 60 per month in 2010, to 1100 and 1200 in February and March 2011 respectively. Nearly 90 % of Tunisians applied for international protection in Italy.

Overall, the number of asylum seekers in the EU-27 during the first quarter of 2011 increased by 6 000 compared with the same period of the previous year. In total, nearly 66 000 persons sought asylum in one of the EU Member States. France and Germany remained the top destination countries of asylum applicants with 14 300 and 12 900 applicants respectively.

Germany (+ 2 700) and Italy (+1 300) recorded the highest increases in numbers of applicants in absolute terms compared to the first quarter of 2010.

56 600 first instance decisions on asylum applications were issued in the EU-27 during the first quarter of 2011. One out of four of such decisions was positive; in total 13 500 persons received some type of protection status, including refugee status (6 800 decisions), subsidiary protection (4 600 decisions) or authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons (2 100 decisions).

**Population and social conditions**  
 eurostat  
 Statistics in focus  
 48/2011  
 Authors: Piotr JUCHNO, Aleksandra BITOULLAS

### Number of asylum applicants, EU-27, January 2010 – March 2011

Source: Eurostat (print data code: [eur\\_lex](http://eur-lex.europa.eu))



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# Publications and data dissemination

- Compendium publications
- Statistical books
- Statistics in Focus
- Statistics Explained

## Migration and migrant population statistics

Data from May 2014. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database. Planned article update: April 2015.

This article presents European Union (EU) statistics on international migration, population stocks of national and foreign (non-national) citizens and data relating to the acquisition of citizenship. Migration is influenced by a combination of economic, political and social factors: either in a migrant's country of origin (push factors) or in the country of destination (pull factors). Historically,

Country	Inward migration		Outward migration		Net migration	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
EU	1 200	1 100	1 100	1 200	100	100
EU28	1 100	1 000	1 000	1 100	100	100
EU27	1 000	900	900	1 000	100	100
EU28	1 100	1 000	1 000	1 100	100	100
EU27	1 000	900	900	1 000	100	100

the relative economic pull effect has been considerable in many countries.

In destination countries, migration has led to market shortages, particularly in the labour market, and population ageing effects.

1 Main statistical findings

## Asylum statistics

Data from July 2014. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database. Planned article update: May 2015.

This article describes recent developments in relation to numbers of asylum applicants and decisions on asylum applications in the European Union (EU). Asylum is a form of international protection given by a state on its territory. It is granted to a person who is unable to seek protection in his/her country of citizenship and/or residence, in particular for fear of being persecuted for



## Residence permits statistics

Data from June 2012, most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database.

This article presents European Union (EU) statistics on first residence permits issued to third-country nationals. Data are based on the regulatory framework of the Article 6 of the Regulation 862/2007 on migration and international protection statistics.

Residence permits issued to third-country nationals without right to work are issued to researchers, highly qualified persons, etc. The evolution of residence permits issued to third-country nationals with language ties can be seen in the chart.

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- 1.1.1 Unemployment rates
- 1.1.2 Employment rates
- 1.1.3 Activity rates
- 1.2 Health
- 1.3 Education
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- 1.5 Active citizenship
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- 2.1 Migration statistics
- 2.2 Labour force survey (LFS)
- 2.3 EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)
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- 2.5 Data sources: advantages and limitations
- 3 Context
- 3.1 Policy background
- 3.2 Measuring migrant integration
- 3.3 EU instruments to promote integration
- 3.4 Definitions
- 4 See also

## Dublin statistics on countries responsible for asylum application

Data from March 2014. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database.

This article presents European Union (EU) statistics on the Dublin Regulation 343/2003 which aims at reducing consecutive transfers of asylum seekers from one Member State to another and at preventing abuse of the system by the submission of several applications for asylum by one person. The main principle is that only one Member State is responsible for examining an asylum application. The Dublin Regulation is the key legislation for the allocation of this responsibility. It is based on a hierarchical set of criteria, from family considerations, to recent possession of visa or residence permit in a Member State, to whether the applicant has entered the EU in the EU-28 Member States, etc.

## Migrant integration statistics

Data from February 2014. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database.

This article presents recent European Union (EU) statistics on the integration of migrants, in terms of employment, health, education, social inclusion and active citizenship in the hosting country. In order to achieve better comparability among Member States, the 2010 Zaragoza declaration agreed on a set of common indicators which were further developed in the study 'Indicators of immigrant integration - a pilot study' of 2011.

Apart from the existing Zaragoza indicators, this article also discusses new indicators, as proposed by the report 'Using EU indicators of immigrant integration' of 2013, with the objective of boosting the monitoring and assessment of migrants' situations, along with the relative outcomes of integration policies.

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- 4 See also

Country	Total population		Employment		Unemployment		EU-28		Non-EU-28	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
EU	730 000	730 000	350 000	350 000	380 000	380 000	52%	52%	52%	52%
EU28	720 000	720 000	340 000	340 000	380 000	380 000	52%	52%	52%	52%
EU27	710 000	710 000	330 000	330 000	380 000	380 000	52%	52%	52%	52%
EU28	720 000	720 000	340 000	340 000	380 000	380 000	52%	52%	52%	52%
EU27	710 000	710 000	330 000	330 000	380 000	380 000	52%	52%	52%	52%

Table 1: Unemployment rate by groups of country of citizenship and age, 2011 (%)  
Source: Eurostat, Employment and unemployment (Labour Force Survey) (employ)





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Thanks for your attention!