

International Migration Datasets: How to use different source for different questions



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Migration in Europe

MigrEU *Jean Monnet Module*

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union





What we are going to cover ?



- How many they are ?
- Where do they come from ?
- Which are the consequences of “blissful ignorance”?
- Why do we care about having reliable migration statistics?
- Where does the data come from?
- What does the available statistical information tell us about international migration?



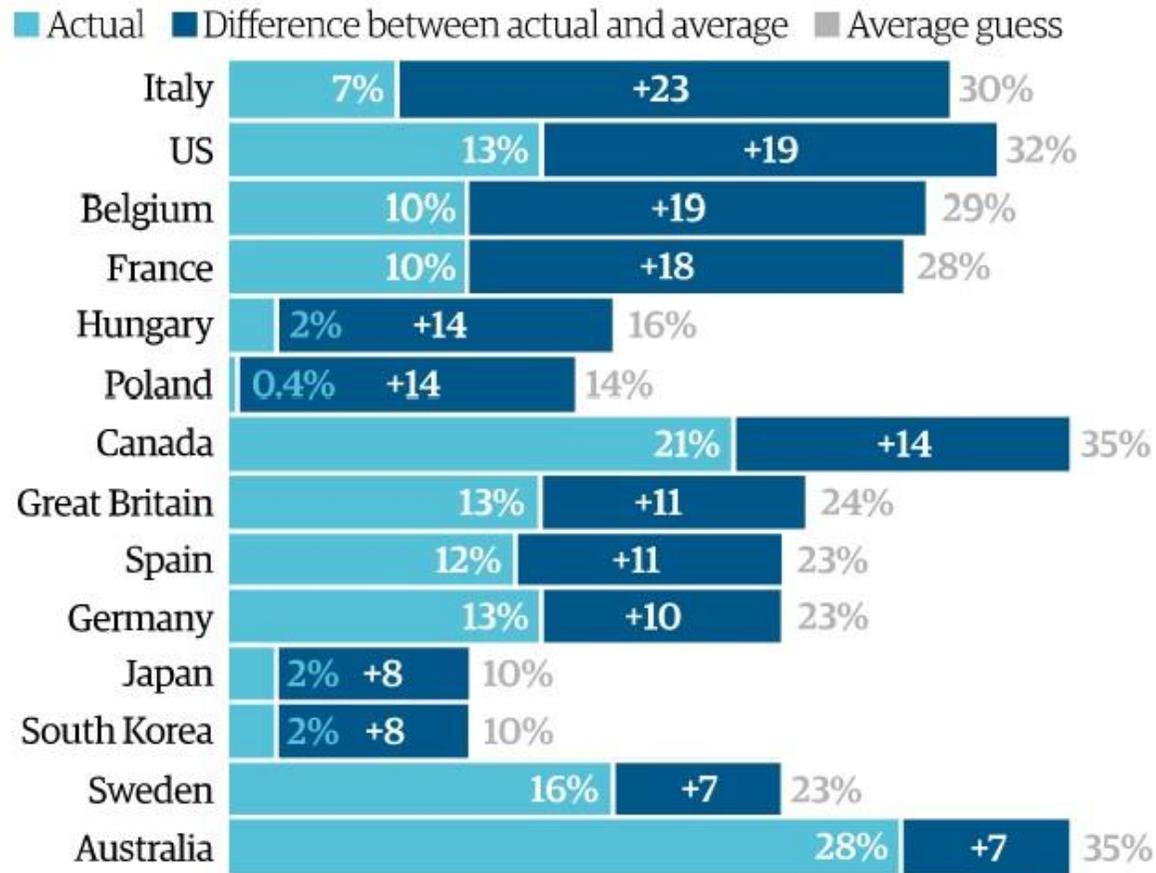
How many are they?



?



Out of 100 how many do you think are immigrants to this country



GUARDIAN GRAPHIC

SOURCE: IPSOS MORI



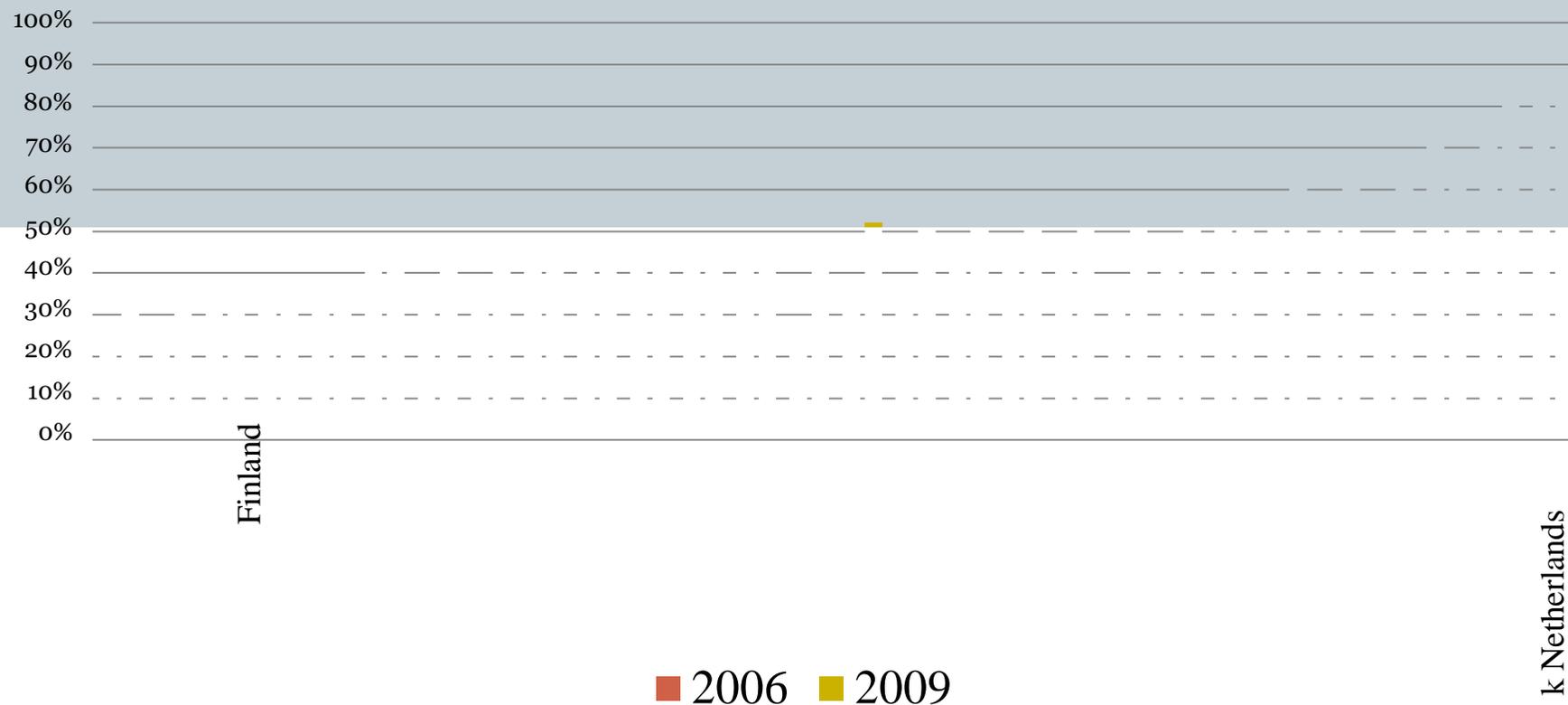
Index of ignorance Ranked by most accurate





The presence of people from other ethnic groups increases unemployment in our country

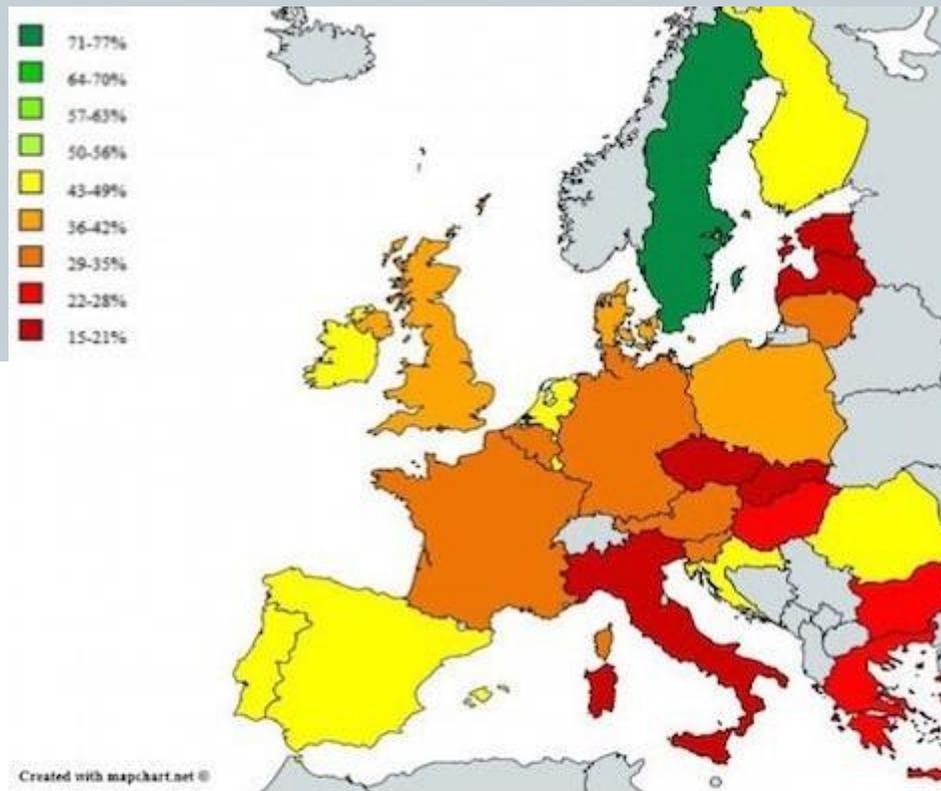
Share of respondents considering that the presence of people from other ethnic groups increases unemployment



Source: Fargues and Kalantaryan (2014) "is what we hear about migration really true? questioning eight stereotypes"
Eurobarometer, 2006 and 2009 waves



Attitude towards foreign immigration



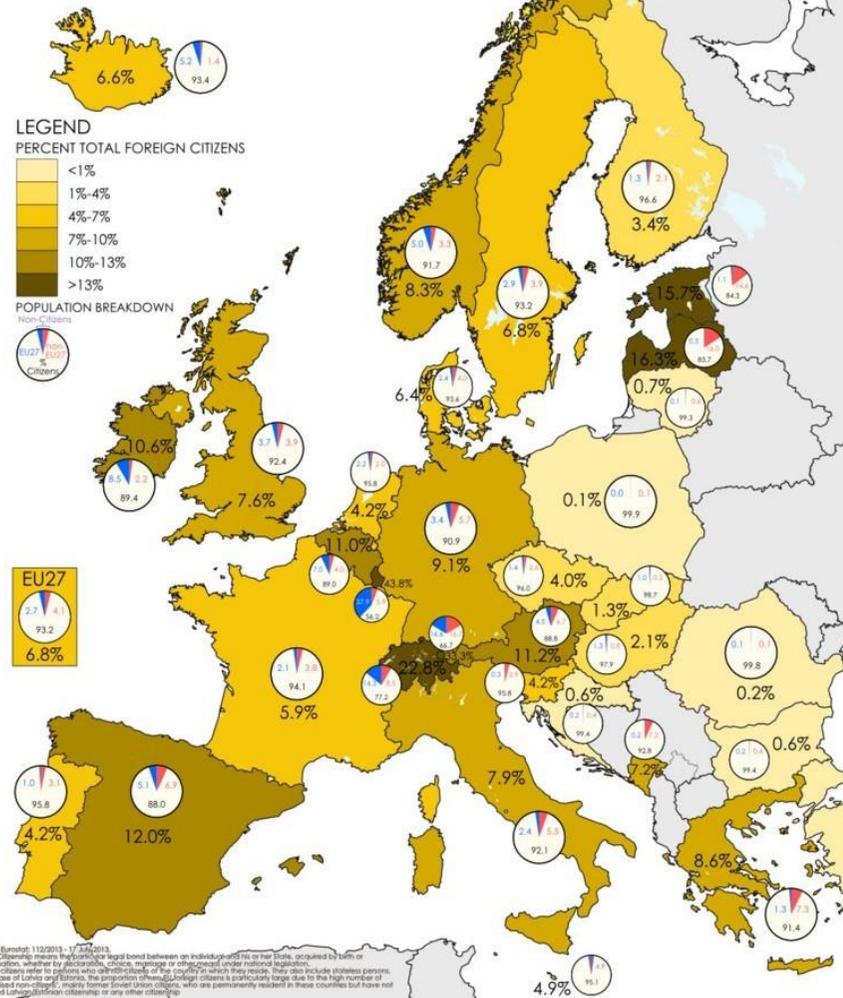
Source: [Eurostat data](#) gathered by Tableau Public

The regression analysis shows that the negative attitude and its dynamics are positively and statistically significantly associated with the unemployment rate when the share of the foreign-born population is taken into account. Put in other terms, the higher the unemployment the higher the share of respondents who consider that “immigrants take jobs away”. These results suggest that the stereotype might be shaped by the difficult socioeconomic situation rather than by immigration itself (Fargues and Kalantaryan, 2014).



The percentage of the foreign citizens (split between EU and non-EU nationals)

FOREIGN CITIZENS IN EUROPE (2012)



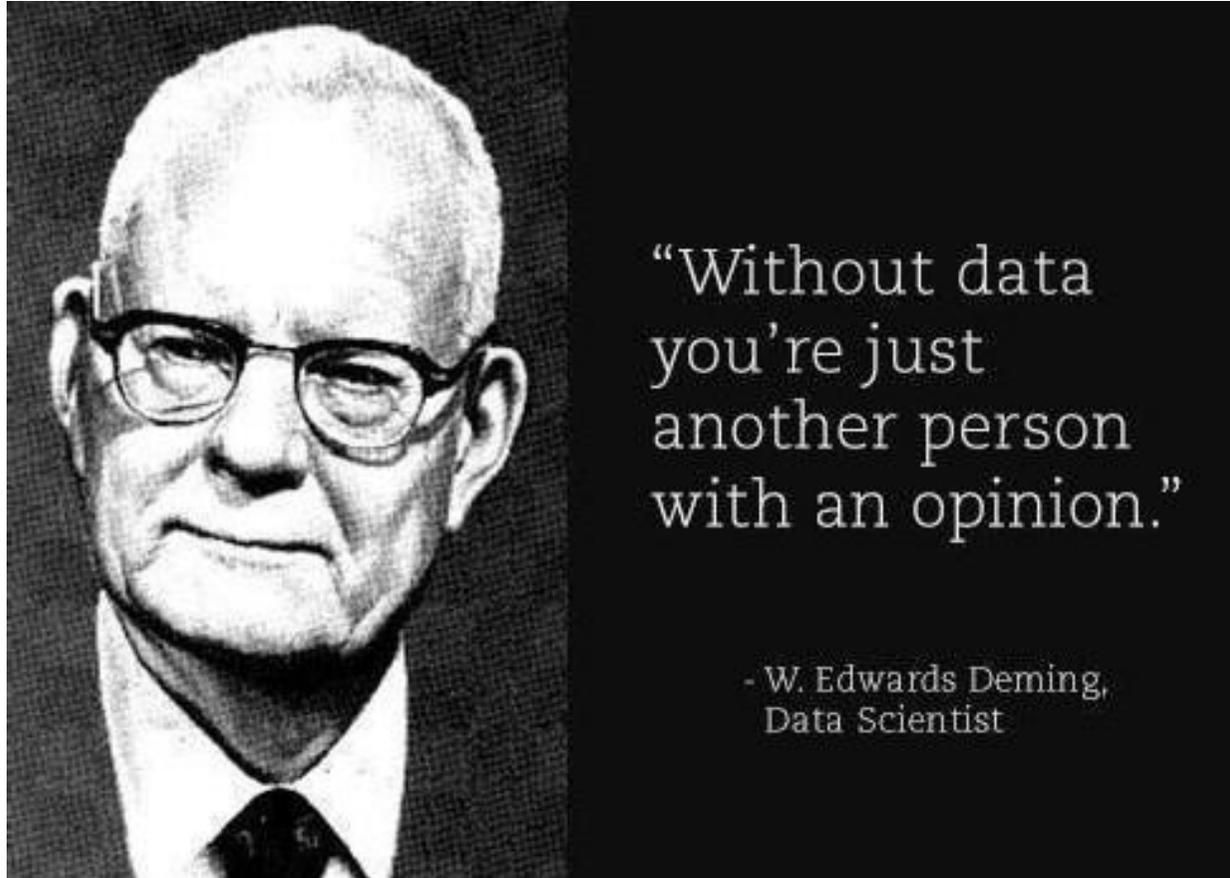
- Luxembourg: 43.8% (37.9% EU and 5.9% non-EU)
- Lichtenstein: (non-EU) 33.3% (16.7% EU and 16.7% non-EU)
- Switzerland: (non-EU) 22.8% (14.8% EU and 8.5% non-EU)
- Cyprus: 20.0% (12.6% EU and 7.4% non-EU)
- Latvia: 16.3% (0.3% EU and 16.0% non-EU)
- Estonia: 15.7% (1.1% EU and 14.6% non-EU)
- Spain: 12% (5.1% EU and 6.9% non-EU)
- Austria: 11.2% (4.5% EU and 6.7% non-EU)
- Belgium: 11.0% (7.0% EU and 4.0% non-EU)
- Ireland: 10.6% (8.5% EU and 2.2% non-EU)
- Germany: 9.1% (3.4% EU and 5.7% non-EU)
- Greece: 8.6% (1.3% EU and 7.3% non-EU)
- Italy: 7.9% (2.4% EU and 5.5% non-EU)
- United Kingdom: 7.6% (3.7% EU and 3.9% non-EU)
- Montenegro: (non-EU) 7.4% (0.2% EU and 7.2% non-EU)
- Sweden: 6.8% (2.9% EU and 3.9% non-EU)
- EU27 average: 6.8% (2.7% EU and 4.1% non-EU)
- Iceland: (non-EU) 6.6% (5.2% EU and 1.4% non-EU)
- Denmark: 6.4% (2.4% EU and 4.0% non-EU)
- France: 5.9% (2.1% EU and 3.8% non-EU)
- Malta: 4.9%
- Portugal: 4.2% (1.0% EU and 3.1% non-EU)
- Slovenia: 4.2% (0.3% EU and 3.9% non-EU)
- Netherlands: 4.2% (2.2% EU and 2.0% non-EU)
- Czech Republic: 4.0% (1.4% EU and 2.6% non-EU)
- Finland: 3.4% (1.3% EU and 2.1% non-EU)
- Hungary: 2.1% (1.3% EU and 0.8% non-EU)
- Slovakia: 1.3% (1.0% EU and 0.3% non-EU)
- Lithuania: 0.7% (0.1% EU and 0.6% non-EU)
- Bulgaria: 0.6% (0.2% EU and 0.4% non-EU)
- Croatia: 0.6% (0.2% EU and 0.4% non-EU)
- Romania: 0.2% (0.1% EU and 0.1% non-EU)
- Poland: 0.1% (0.0% EU and 0.1% non-EU) (!!)



Reading and reflecting

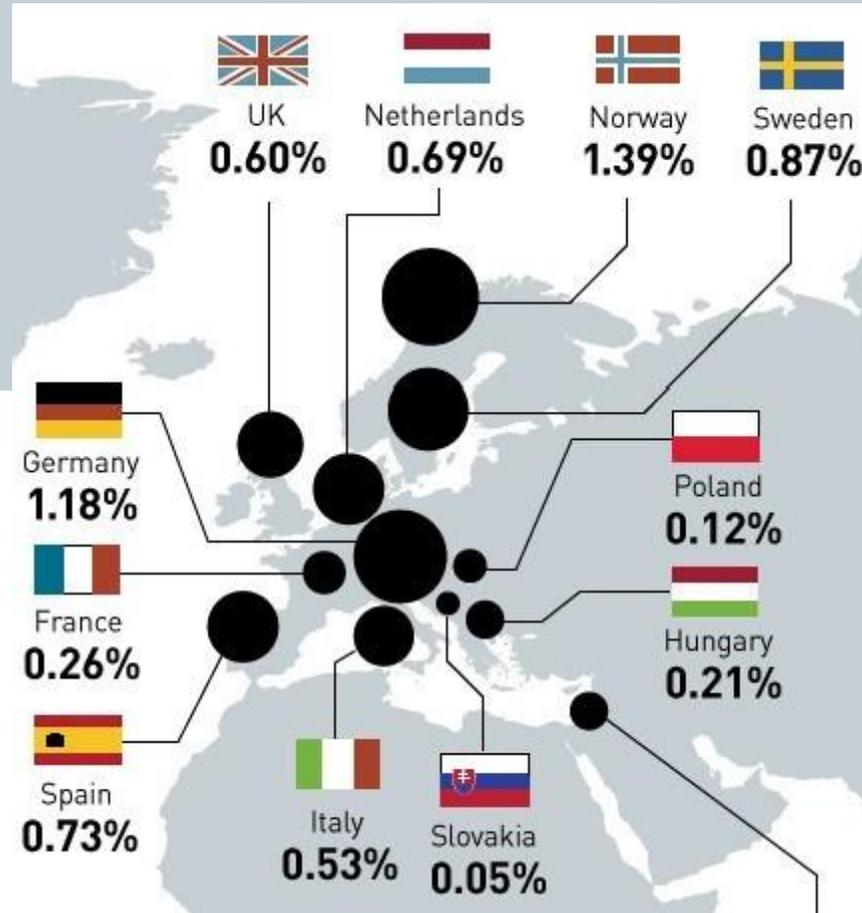


- (?) Luxembourg is the most generous country overall with over 40% of its population being foreign citizens, although mostly from the EU.
- (?) Lichtenstein and Switzerland, while not EU members themselves, are also both very generous to EU citizens.
- (?) Estonia and Latvia are interesting as while they're not yet especially rich, they still host a large number of non-EU nationals. (!) The explanation is many ethnic Russians living in both countries at the time of independence have chosen not to become citizens. Lithuania does not have this issue, because when it became independent it had far fewer ethnic Russians living its borders and so made them all citizens.



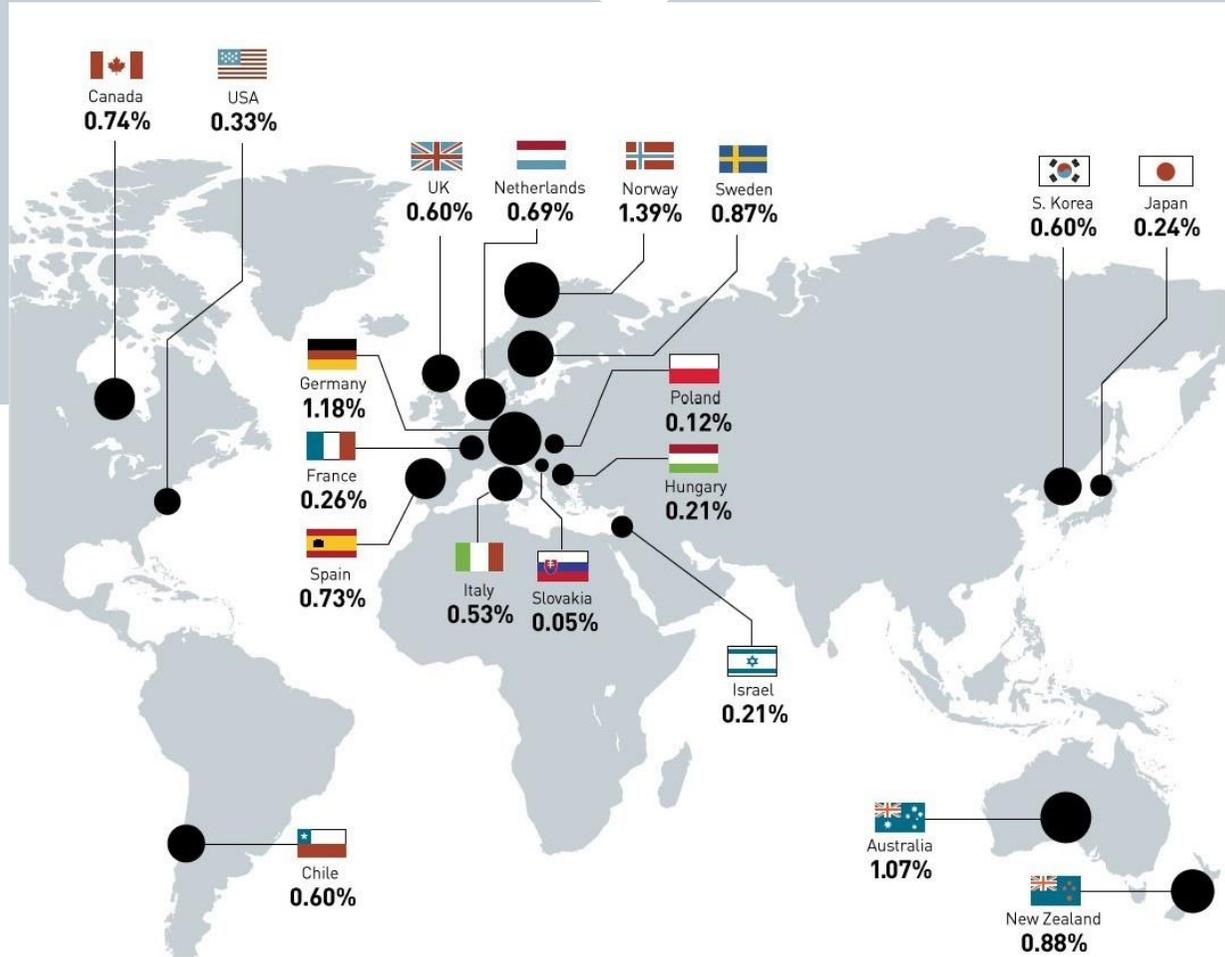


Does Europe Take in Enough Migrants? (Flow of foreigners as a percentage of population)





What about rest of the world ? (Flow of foreigners as a percentage of population)





Challenges



- Legal vs illegal migration
- Stocks vs flows
- Country of birth vs Citizenship

(On 1 January 2014, the number of people living in the EU-28 who were citizens of non-member countries was 19.6 million while the number of people living in the EU-28 who had been born outside of the EU was 33.5 million)

- Data sources (Census, Administrative data, Surveys)
- Emigration vs. Immigration

(Emigration is particularly difficult to measure; it is harder to count people leaving a country than those arriving. An analysis comparing 2013 immigration and emigration data from the EU Member States (mirror statistics) confirmed that this was true in many countries)

Harmonization/comparability

Example: National Immigration Statistics show for 2013:

Germany: 1.108.000 (ONLY 27.000 new immigration visa for labour)

Canada: 258.000 (of which 148.000 (57%) in the «economic class»)

=> OECD-concept of “permanent-type migration” by category

Suggested reading: [Handbook on Data Quality Assessment Methods and Tools](#).

Eurostat



Definitions



- In-migrant—A person who moves in a political area within the same country
- Immigrant—An international migrant who enters the area from a place outside the country
- Out-migrant—A person who moves out of a political area within the same country
- Emigrant—An international migrant departing to another country by crossing the international boundary



What can International Migration Statistics tell us about migrants ?



- Place of birth
- Nation of origin/ Nationality(ies)
- Place of residence at some specified earlier date
- Destination
- Duration at current residence
- Age
- Sex
- Education
- Labour market status



Where does the information come from?



Administrative data

- Municipality
- Ministry of internal affairs
- Fiscal registers (account only legally residing population)

Surveys

- Sample Surveys (mostly Ad-hoc, cross-section)
- Census (approximately every 5-10 years)
- Labour Force

Survey (Census vs.

Survey) You cannot

have it all!



Key providers of International Migration Statistics



- Eurostat [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration and migrant population statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics)
- Dynamic Data Hub – Blue Hub AND Migration Data Catalogue <https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/catalogues/data/>
- OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC and DIOC Extended) <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/oecdmigrationdatabases.htm>
- World Bank Bilateral Migration Matrix <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-bilateral-migration-database>
- Sussex Global Migrant Origin Database http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/global_migrant_origin_database.html
- UNPD <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/index.shtml>
- UNPD Global Migration Database <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml>
- UNPD Trends in International Migrant Stock <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml>
- UNPD Flows to and from Selected Countries <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/empirical2/migrationflows.shtml>
- UNESCO International Tertiary Students <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/international-student-flow-viz.aspx>
- International Public Use Microdata Statistics (IPUMS) <https://www.ipums.org/>



- United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Statistical Online Database: http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/asylum_seekers and <http://data.unhcr.org/dataviz/>



The statistical office of the European Union: Eurostat

Migration and migrant population statistics: tables and figures

The screenshot shows the Eurostat website page for 'Migration and migrant population statistics'. The page features a navigation menu on the left with sections for 'NAVIGATION', 'ONLINE PUBLICATIONS', 'LINKS', 'TOOLS', and 'IN OTHER LANGUAGES'. The main content area includes a search bar, a title 'Migration and migrant population statistics', and a sub-header 'Data extracted in May 2016. Most recent data: Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database. Planned article update: May 2017.' Below this, there is a paragraph of text explaining that the article presents EU statistics on international migration, population stocks, and citizenship acquisition. A table titled 'Table 1: Immigration by citizenship, 2014 (1)' is displayed, showing data for various countries. Below the table is a bar chart titled 'Figure 1: Immigrants, 2014 (per 1 000 inhabitants)', which shows the number of immigrants per 1,000 inhabitants for various countries. The chart shows a significant peak for the United Kingdom and other countries like Germany and France.

What can we have?

- Ready tables
(Reports, publications, online materials (only trusted sources))
- Customised tables
(Provided by statistical offices, international organizations, useful to see dynamics at the macro level)
- Microdata
(Limited access, allows to study individual/ micro behaviour)

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics



Ready tables (Example, 2015)



	Total immigrants		Nationals		Non-nationals						
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(%)	Total		Citizens of other EU Member States		Citizens of non-member countries		Stateless	
				(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)
Belgium	146.6	17.9	12.2	127.7	87.1	61.8	42.2	65.8	44.9	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	25.2	10.7	42.5	14.4	57.1	1.4	5.7	12.9	50.9	0.1	0.4
Czech Republic	29.6	4.5	15.1	25.1	84.9	14.5	49.0	10.6	35.9	0.0	0.0
Denmark	78.5	19.8	25.2	58.7	74.8	24.9	31.8	32.3	41.1	1.5	1.9
Germany	1 543.8	87.4	5.7	1 433.0	92.8	460.1	29.8	967.5	62.7	5.3	0.3
Estonia	15.4	8.0	52.2	7.4	47.8	3.2	20.7	3.7	23.7	0.5	3.4
Ireland	76.9	18.8	24.4	58.1	75.6	26.4	34.3	31.7	41.3	0.0	0.0
Greece	64.4	30.5	47.3	34.0	52.7	16.5	25.6	17.5	27.1	0.0	0.0
Spain	342.1	52.1	15.2	290.0	84.8	106.2	31.0	183.7	53.7	0.2	0.0
France	363.9	131.2	36.0	232.7	64.0	84.2	23.1	148.5	40.8	0.0	0.0
Croatia	11.7	6.5	55.4	5.2	44.6	2.2	18.7	3.0	25.8	0.0	0.0
Italy	280.1	30.1	10.7	250.0	89.3	63.5	22.7	186.5	66.6	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	15.2	3.2	20.8	12.0	79.2	6.1	40.2	5.9	39.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	9.5	5.0	52.5	4.5	47.1	0.7	7.0	3.8	40.0	0.0	0.1
Lithuania	22.1	18.4	83.1	3.7	16.9	0.8	3.7	2.9	13.2	0.0	0.1
Luxembourg	23.8	1.2	5.0	22.6	94.8	16.4	69.0	6.1	25.8	0.0	0.0
Hungary	58.3	32.6	55.8	25.8	44.2	10.5	18.1	15.2	26.1	0.0	0.0
Malta	12.8	1.6	12.8	11.2	87.2	5.6	43.3	5.6	44.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	166.9	39.2	23.5	126.0	75.5	60.1	36.0	61.4	36.8	4.6	2.7
Austria	166.3	9.4	5.7	156.5	94.1	68.8	41.4	86.5	52.0	1.3	0.8
Poland	218.1	84.8	38.9	133.3	61.1	29.4	13.5	103.9	47.6	0.0	0.0
Portugal	29.9	14.9	50.0	14.9	50.0	6.4	21.2	8.6	28.7	0.0	0.0
Romania	132.8	115.5	87.0	17.2	13.0	8.2	6.2	9.0	6.8	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	15.4	2.8	17.9	12.7	82.1	2.8	17.9	9.9	64.2	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	7.0	3.2	46.1	3.8	53.9	3.1	44.4	0.7	9.5	0.0	0.0
Finland	28.7	7.3	25.5	20.8	72.3	7.6	26.5	13.1	45.6	0.1	0.2
Sweden	134.2	20.4	15.2	113.4	84.4	29.8	22.2	78.2	58.2	5.4	4.1
United Kingdom	631.5	83.6	13.2	547.8	86.8	269.2	42.6	278.6	44.1	0.0	0.0
Iceland	5.6	1.8	31.6	3.9	68.4	3.1	55.0	0.7	13.2	0.0	0.3
Liechtenstein	0.7	0.2	24.8	0.5	75.2	0.3	41.2	0.2	33.9	0.0	0.0
Norway	60.8	6.9	11.3	53.9	88.7	27.1	44.6	26.0	42.8	0.8	1.4
Switzerland	153.6	26.0	16.9	127.6	83.1	90.2	58.7	37.4	24.3	0.0	0.0

Note: the individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding and the exclusion of the 'unknown' citizenship group from the table.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm15c2)

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/o/o3/Immigration_by_citizenship%2C_2014_%28%2C2%B9%29_YB16.png



The statistical office of the European Union: Eurostat



Migration and migrant population statistics: tables and figures
Population (Demography, Migration and Projections)
Migration and citizenship data:

Immigration (*migr_imm*)

Immigration by five year age group, sex, and citizenship (*migr_imm1ctz*)

Immigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (*migr_imm3ctb*)

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of citizenship (*migr_imm2ctz*)

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of country of birth (*migr_imm4ctb*)

Immigration by sex, citizenship and broad group of country of birth (*migr_imm6ctz*)

Immigration by sex, country of birth and broad group of citizenship (*migr_imm7ctb*)

Immigration by five year age group, sex, and country of previous residence (*migr_imm5prv*)

Emigration (*migr_emi*)

Emigration by age and sex (*migr_emi2*)

Emigration by five year age group, sex and citizenship (*migr_emi1ctz*)

Emigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (*migr_emi4ctb*)

Emigration by five year age group, sex, and country of next usual residence (*migr_emi3nxt*)

Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics->

[explained/index.php/Migration and migrant population statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics)



Accessing from the dedicated page: Migration and migrant population statistics



Database

- Population (Demography, Migration and Projections) [↗](#), see:

Migration and citizenship data

Immigration (migr_imm)

Immigration by five year age group, sex, and citizenship (migr_imm1ctz) [↗](#)

Immigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (migr_imm3ctb) [↗](#)

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of citizenship (migr_imm2ctz) [↗](#)

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of country of birth (migr_imm4ctb) [↗](#)

Immigration by sex, citizenship and broad group of country of birth (migr_imm6ctz) [↗](#)

Immigration by sex, country of birth and broad group of citizenship (migr_imm7ctb) [↗](#)

Immigration by five year age group, sex, and country of previous residence (migr_imm5prv) [↗](#)

Emigration (migr_emi)

Emigration by age and sex (migr_emi2) [↗](#)

Emigration by five year age group, sex and citizenship (migr_emi1ctz) [↗](#)

Emigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (migr_emi4ctb) [↗](#)

Emigration by five year age group, sex, and country of next usual residence (migr_emi3nxt) [↗](#)

Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn)

Acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and former citizenship (migr_acq) [↗](#)

Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship (migr_lct) [↗](#)

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics



Accessing from data tree

Migration and migrant population statistics

European Commission > Eurostat > Data > Database

DATA

- DATABASE
 - Information
 - Browse statistics by theme
 - Statistics A - Z
 - Population Census 2011
 - Experimental statistics
 - Bulk download
 - Web Services
 - SDMX Web Services
 - Json and Unicode Web Services
 - Access to microdata
 - GISCO: Geographical Information and maps
 - Metadata
 - Euro-SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)
 - Classifications
 - Legislation and methodology
 - Concepts and definitions

DATABASE

- Data Navigation Tree
 - Database by themes
 - General and regional statistics
 - Economy and finance
 - Population and social conditions
 - Demography and migration (demo)
 - Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level (demo_gind)
 - Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at regional level (NUTS 3) (demo_r_gind3)
 - Population (demo_pop)
 - Fertility (demo_fer)
 - Mortality (demo_mor)
 - Immigration (migr_immi)
 - Emigration (migr_emi)
 - Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn)
 - Marriages and divorces (demo_nup)
 - Asylum and managed migration (migr)
 - Asylum and Dublin statistics (migr_asy)
 - Enforcement of Immigration Legislation (migr_eil)
 - Residence permits (migr_res)
 - Residence permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (migr_resval)
 - Residence permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship (migr_resage)
 - EU Blue cards (migr_resbcard)

Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>



Accessing from data tree

Migration and migrant population statistics

European Commission > Eurostat > Data > Database

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- Web Services

- SDMX Web Services
- Json and Unicode Web Services

Access to microdata

GISCO: Geographical Information and maps

- Metadata

- Euro-SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)
- Classifications
- Legislation and methodology
- Concepts and definitions
- Glossaries and thesauri
- National methodologies
- Standard code lists
- Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX)
- Data validation

Your search has matched 1 node.

Here > Data Navigation Tree

Here > Database by themes

- General and regional statistics
- Economy and finance
- Population and social conditions
 - Demography and migration (pop)
 - Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level (demo_gind) ZIP M i
 - Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at regional level (NUTS 3) (demo_r_gind3) ZIP M i
 - Population (demo_pop) M
 - Fertility (demo_fer) M
 - Mortality (demo_mor) M
 - Immigration (migr_imm) M
 - Immigration by five year age group, sex and citizenship (migr_imm1ctz) ZIP i
 - Immigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (migr_imm3ctb) ZIP i
 - Immigration by age, sex and broad group of citizenship (migr_imm2ctz) ZIP i
 - Immigration by age, sex and broad group of country of birth (migr_imm4ctb) ZIP i
 - Immigration by sex, citizenship and broad group of country of birth (migr_imm6ctz) ZIP i
 - Immigration by sex, country of birth and broad group of citizenship (migr_imm7ctb) ZIP i
 - Immigration by five year age group, sex and country of previous residence (migr_imm5prv) ZIP i
 - Emigration (migr_emi) M
 - Emigration by age and sex (migr_emi2) ZIP i
 - Emigration by five year age group, sex and citizenship (migr_emi1ctz) ZIP i
 - Emigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (migr_emi4ctb) ZIP i
 - Emigration by five year age group, sex and country of next usual residence (migr_emi3nxt) ZIP i

Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>



Time
Geopolitical partner
GEO
Sex
Age class

Eurostat - Data Explorer - Google Chrome
 appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do

Important legal notice
 v3.1.14-20151223-5608-PROD EUROBA
 DATA-EXPLORER_PRODmanaged14

Explanatory texts (metadata) Information Download Preview Bookmark Demo Help Login

Immigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth

Last update: 28-01-2016 [migr_imm3ctb]

Table Customization [show](#)

TIME: Total
 GEO: Total
 Age class: Total
 SEX: Total
 UNIT: Number

GEO	TIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Belgium	:	:	:	150,757 ^(D)	:	135,281 ^(D)	144,698	147,387	118,256
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14,103 ^(D)	18,570 ^(D)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	108,267	75,620	48,317	27,114	34,337	30,124
Denmark	:	:	:	57,357	51,800	52,236	52,833	54,409	60,312
Germany (until 1990 former)	:	:	:	682,146	346,216 ^(D)	404,055	489,422	592,175	692,713
Estonia	:	:	:	3,671	3,884	2,810	3,709	2,639	4,109
Ireland	139,434 ^(D)	122,415	82,592	50,604	52,339	53,224	54,439	59,294 ^(D)	
Greece	:	:	:	66,529 ^(D)	58,613	60,462	60,089	58,200	57,946
Spain	:	:	:	599,075 ^(D)	392,962	360,705	371,331	304,053	280,772
France	301,544 ^(D)	293,980	296,608	296,970	307,111 ^(D)	319,816	327,431	332,640	
Croatia	:	:	:	14,541	:	:	8,534 ^(D)	8,959	10,378
Italy	:	:	:	534,712 ^(D)	442,940 ^(D)	458,856	385,793	350,772	307,454
Cyprus	:	:	:	14,095	11,675	20,206	23,037	17,476	13,149
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	10,234 ^(D)	13,303	8,299
Lithuania	:	:	:	9,297	6,487	5,213	15,685	19,843	22,011
Luxembourg	:	:	:	17,758	15,751	16,962	20,268	20,478	21,098
Hungary	:	:	:	37,652 ^(D)	27,894	25,519 ^(D)	28,018	33,702	38,968
Malta	:	:	:	6,043 ^(D)	6,161	4,275	5,465	7,111	8,428
Netherlands	:	:	:	143,516	122,917 ^(D)	126,776	130,118	124,566	129,428
Austria	:	72,862 ^(D)	73,772	69,295	70,978	82,230	91,557	101,866	
Poland	:	:	:	47,880	189,166 ^(D)	155,131	157,059	217,546	220,311
Portugal	:	:	:	29,718 ^(D)	32,307	27,575	19,667	14,606	17,554
Romania	:	:	:	138,929 ^(D)	135,844	149,885	147,685	167,266	153,646
Slovenia	:	:	:	30,693	30,296	15,416	14,083	15,022	13,871
Slovakia	:	:	:	17,820	15,643	:	4,829 ^(D)	5,419 ^(D)	5,149
Finland	:	:	:	29,114	26,699	25,636	29,481	31,278	31,941

Available flags:
 b break in time series c confidential d definition differs, see metadata
 e estimated f forecast i see metadata (phased out)
 n not significant p provisional r revised
 s Eurostat estimate (phased out) u low reliability z not applicable

Special value:
 : not available



The statistical office of the European Union: Eurostat



Practical example 1

(?) Immigration to Italy, Spain, Belgium by age, sex and broad group of country of birth

(?) Immigration to Italy, Spain, Belgium by age, sex, and citizenship

Practical example 2

(?) First residence permits issued in Italy and Belgium by reason and citizenship.

(?) First time asylum applicants by citizenship in Italy and Spain.



Integration of migrants



- [-] Cross cutting topics
 - [+] Quality of life
 - [-] Indicators on migrants and migrant integration
 - [-] Migrant integration (mii)
 - [+] Social inclusion (mii_soinc)
 - [+] Health (mii_health)
 - [+] Education (mii_educ)
 - [+] Employment (mii_emp)
 - [-] Employment - regional series (mii_emp_r)
 - [+] Activity rates (mii_act_r)
 - [+] Unemployment (mii_une_r)
 - [+] Employment and self-employment (mii_em_r)
 - [+] Active citizenship (mii_actctz)
 - [+] LFS ad-hoc modules on migrants (mii_lfso)
 - [+] Migrant children (mci)

Integration indicators:
4 main dimensions



Migrants integration indicators: Social inclusion



Income distribution and monetary poverty (mii_ip)

- Mean and median income by broad group of citizenship/country of birth (18+) (ilc_di15) & (ilc_di16)
- At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of citizenship/country of birth (18+) (ilc_li31) & (ilc_li32)
- In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of citizenship (18+) (ilc_iw15) & (ilc_iw16)

People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (mii_pe)

- People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of citizenship/country of birth (18+) (ilc_peps05) & (ilc_peps06)
- At-risk-of-poverty rate for children by citizenship/country of birth of their parents (18+) (ilc_li33) & (ilc_li34)

Living condition (mii_lc)

- Distribution of population by broad group of citizenship /country of birth and tenure status (18+) (ilc_lvps15) & (ilc_lvps16)
- Housing cost overburden rate by age, sex and broad group of citizenship /country of birth (18+) (ilc_lvho25) & (ilc_lvho26)
- Overcrowding rate by age, sex and broad group of citizenship /country of birth (18+) (ilc_lvho15) & (ilc_lvho16)
- People living in households with very low work intensity by broad group of citizenship/country of birth (18+) (ilc_lvhl15) and (ilc_lvhl16)
- Distribution of population by broad group of citizenship/country of birth and tenure status (18+) (ilc_lvps15) and (ilc_lvps16)
- Housing cost overburden rate by age, sex and broad group of citizenship /country of birth (18+) (ilc_lvho25) and (ilc_lvho26)
- Overcrowding rate by age, sex and broad group of citizenship /country of birth (18+) (ilc_lvho15) and (ilc_lvho16)
- People living in households with very low work intensity by broad group of citizenship/country of birth (18 to 59) (ilc_lvhl15) and (ilc_lvhl16)

Material deprivation (mii_md)

- Severe material deprivation rate by broad group of citizenship (18+) (ilc_mddd15) and (ilc_mddd16)



Migrants integration indicators: Education



Participation in lifelong learning of population aged 18+ (mii_trng)

- Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks) by sex, age and citizenship/country of birth (trng_lfs_12) & (trng_lfs_13)

Young people by educational and labour status (incl. neither in employment nor in education and training - NEET) (mii_edatto)

- Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age and citizenship/country of birth (NEET rates) (edat_lfse_23) & (edat_lfse_28)

Distribution of the population by educational attainment level (mii_edata)

- Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship/country of birth (%) (edat_lfs_9911) & (edat_lfs_9912)

Early leavers from education and training (mii_edatt1)

- Early leavers from education and training by sex and citizenship/country of birth (edat_lfse_01) and (edat_lfse_02)



Migrants integration indicators: Employment



Activity rates (mii_act)

- Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship /country of birth (%) (lfsa_argan) & (lfsa_argacob)

Unemployment (mii_une)

- Unemployment rates by sex, age and nationality /country of birth (%) (lfsa_urgan) & (lfsa_urgacob)

Employment and self-employment (mii_em)

- Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship /country of birth (%) (lfsa_ergan) & (lfsa_ergacob)
- Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by sex, age and citizenship/country of birth (%) (lfsa_upgan) & (lfsa_upgacob)
- Part-time employment as percentage of the total employment, by sex, age and citizenship /country of birth (%) (lfsa_eppgan) & (lfsa_eppgacob)
- Self-employment by sex, age and citizenship /country of birth (1 000) (lfsa_esgan) and (lfsa_esgacob)
- Temporary employees as percentage of the total number of employees, by sex, age and citizenship /country of birth (%) (lfsa_etpgan) & (lfsa_etpgacob)
- Employment rates of young people not in education and training by sex, educational attainment level, years since completion of highest level of education and citizenship /country of birth (edat_lfse_31) & (edat_lfse_32)



Migrants integration indicators: Active citizenship



Active citizenship (mii_actctz)

- Long-term residents among all non-EU citizens holding residence permits by citizenship on 31 December (%) (migr_resshare)
- Residents who acquired citizenship as a share of resident non-citizens by former citizenship and sex (migr_acqs)



Regional statistics



Activity rates (mii_act_r)

- Activity rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfp2actrtn) & (lfst_r_lfp2actrc)
- Activity rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_arednu) & (lfst_r_aredcobu)

Unemployment (mii_une_r)

- Unemployment by sex, age, citizenship/cob and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfu2gac) & (lfst_r_lfu2gan)
- Unemployment by sex, age, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_lfu2gacu) & (lfst_r_lfu2ganu)

Employment and self-employment (mii_em_r)

- Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfe2emprtn) & (lfst_r_lfe2emprc)
- Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_erednu) & (lfst_r_eredcobu)
- Part-time employment by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2pgaedcu) & (lfst_r_e2pgaednu)
- Self-employment by sex, age, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2sgacu) & (lfst_r_e2sganu)
- Temporary employees by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2tgaedcu) & (lfst_r_e2tgaednu)



EU LFS 2008/2014 adhoc on migration

- [-] Labour market (labour)
 - [-] Employment and unemployment (Labour Force Survey) (employ)
 - [-] LFS main indicators (lfsi)
 - [-] LFS series - Detailed quarterly survey results (from 1998) (lfsq)
 - [-] LFS series - Detailed annual survey results (lfsa)
 - [-] LFS series - Specific topics (lfst)
 - [-] LFS ad-hoc modules (lfsa)
 - [-] 2014. Migration and labour market (lfsa_14)
 - [-] Immigrants and their descendants (lfsa_14pop)
 - [-] Background of immigrants and their descendants (lfsa_14bck)
 - [-] Labour market situation of immigrants (lfsa_14lmk)
 - Labour status distribution of the population by sex, age, migration status and educational attainment level (lfsa_14lel)
 - Activity rate by sex, age, migration status, citizenship and educational attainment level (lfsa_14lactr)
 - Employment rate by sex, age, migration status, citizenship and educational attainment level (lfsa_14lempr)
 - > Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration (lfsa_14l1empr) <
 - Unemployment rate by sex, age, migration status, citizenship and educational attainment level (lfsa_14luner)
 - Employment by migration status, professional status, type of contract and full/part time (lfsa_14lemp)
 - Methods to find current job by migration status, educational attainment level and type of contract (lfsa_14leecm)
 - Employees by migration status, educational attainment level, occupation and working time (lfsa_14leeow)
 - Self-declared over-qualified employees as percentage of the total employees by sex, age, migration status and educational attainment level (lfsa_14loq)
 - [-] Immigrants and their main obstacles in participating in labour market (lfsa_14obs)

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=lfsa_14l1empr



The statistical office of the European Union: Eurostat



Practical example 3

(?) Activity rates by country of birth in Italy, Belgium , Spain.

(?) Unemployment rates by sex and nationality Italy, Belgium , Spain.

Practical example 4 (EU LFS ad hoc modules)

(?) Self-declared over-qualified employees as percentage of the total employees by sex, age, migration status and educational attainment level.



Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography

Migration Data Catalogue

Migration Dynamic Data Hub

<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/catalogue/>

<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/index.html>

Tutorial on Youtube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3bVGLytKHwA>



Eurostat. Steps to follow



- Step 1: Select the correct dataset
- Step 2: Select parameters (Update!)
- Step 3: Customise the layout of the selection
- Step 4: Download choosing the format of the exported data file
- Step 5: Open and check if you obtained what you aimed for.

Still have some questions:

Contact Eurostat. But first read the metadata.

and **DO NOT FORGET TO CITE !!!** (make your statement reliable)



Key providers of International Migration Statistics: OECD (*OECD.Stat*)



OECD Home

About

Countries ▾

Topics ▾

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> [Employment policies and data](#)

> [Health policies and data](#)

> [Social policies and data](#)

> [Families and children](#)

> [Pension systems](#)

> [International migration policies and data](#)

OECD Migration databases

The OECD manages several databases dedicated to International Migration:

[OECD International Migration database](#)

Provides tables with recent annual series on migration flows and stocks in OECD countries

Database on Immigrants in OECD countries ([DIOC](#))

Provides comprehensive and comparative information on a broad range of demographic and labour market characteristics of immigrants living in OECD countries

Database on Immigrants in OECD and non OECD countries ([DIOC-E](#))

An extension of DIOC to a number of non-OECD countries for the year 2000

Website: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/oecdmigrationdatabases.htm>

DIOC <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm>



Key providers of International Migration

Statistics: OECD (DIOC and DIOC-E)

Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries: DIOC

Several years ago, the OECD started to compile data based on population censuses of OECD countries for the 2000 census round.

Since then, another round was added to the first one. And the OECD and the World Bank have joined their efforts in a project aimed at extending the coverage of the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) to non-OECD destination countries (DIOC-E or DIOC extended). This data collection made it possible to calculate emigration rates by skill level.

The datasets include information on demographic characteristics (age and gender), duration of stay, labour market outcomes (labour market status, occupations, sectors of activity), fields of study, educational attainment and the place of birth.

You can download these datasets (zipped csv files):

		Countries	reference years 2000/01	reference years 2005/06	reference years 2010/11
DIOC	Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries	34 destination countries and more than 200 countries of origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full dataset • Methodology • Emigration rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full dataset • Methodology • Emigration rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full dataset • Methodology
DIOC-E (DIOC extended)	Database on Immigrants in OECD <i>and</i> non-OECD Countries	100 destination countries and more than 200 countries of origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full dataset • Methodology • Emigration rates 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full dataset • Methodology

Website: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm>



OECD : Migration Statistics and DIOC

The screenshot shows the OECD Migration Statistics website interface. It features a navigation menu with 'Data by theme' and 'Popular queries' tabs. Below these is a search box labeled 'Find in Themes' with a 'Reset' button. A dropdown menu shows 'All Themes'. The 'Demography and Population' section is expanded, revealing 'Migration Statistics' with several sub-items. A red arrow labeled '2000' points to the 'Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC)' item. Another red arrow labeled 'Time series' points to the 'International Migration Database' section.

- DIOC 2010/2011 is currently available in excel format
- It is possible to create an account
- By place of birth and sex
Employment rate
Unemployment rate
Participation rate
- By place of birth and education
Employment rate

Website : http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?lang=en&S_ubSessionId=3774ae46-b849-4cfd-a7bc-891d2b485009&themetreeid=-200



Key providers of International Migration Statistics: World Bank, Global Bilateral Migration Database

The screenshot shows the World Bank website interface. At the top, the World Bank logo and tagline "Working for a World Free of Poverty" are visible, along with language options (English, Español, Français, العربية, Русский, 中文) and a search bar. The navigation menu includes Home, About, Data, Research, Learning, News, Projects & Operations, Publications, Countries, and Topics. The "Data" section is highlighted in red, with sub-navigation for "By Country", "By Topic", "Indicators", "Data Catalog", "Microdata", "Initiatives", "What's New", "Support", and "Products". The main content area features the title "Global Bilateral Migration Database" with a "SHARE" button. The text describes the database as global matrices of bilateral migrant stocks from 1980-2000, disaggregated by gender, based on foreign-born concepts, census, and population register records. It notes that the global migrant stock increased from 92 to 165 million between 1980 and 2000, with the United States being the top destination. A "Resources" section indicates the data is not available in the API and provides a "DATABANK" button. A "Related Links" section points to a document titled "Where on Earth is Everybody? The Evolution of Global Bilateral Migration, 1980-2000". A "Print" button is located at the bottom right of the main text area.

Website: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-bilateral-migration-database>



United Nations Population Division Global Migration Database (UNGMD)

UN Welcome to the United Nations. It's your world.
Development • Department of Economic and Social Affairs

United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division • International Migration

United Nations Global Migration Database

MAIN	DATA	PUBLICATIONS	MEETINGS	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	STAKEHOLDERS	POPULATION DIVISION HOME
------	------	--------------	----------	------------------	--------------	--------------------------

Background

The 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the subsequent creation of the Global Forum on Migration and Development have created an unprecedented demand for accurate, up-to-date and policy relevant migration data. In response, the United Nations Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) has developed the United Nations Global Migration Database (UNGMD), a comprehensive collection of empirical data on the number ("stock") of international migrants by country of birth and citizenship, sex and age as enumerated by population censuses, population registers, nationally representative surveys and other official statistical sources from more than 200 countries and territories in the world.

Policy objectives

The database addresses key policy questions, which have remained unanswered so far, including: what are the main countries of origin of international migrants? What is the sex and age distribution of international migrants? What are changes in the international migrant stock over time for particular countries of origin or age groups? In addition, the database allows for the quantification and monitoring of vulnerable groups in need of special protection, such as migrant women, children and stateless persons.

Data sources

The data contained in the database were derived from numerous sources, including the Demographic Yearbook, produced by United Nations Statistics Division, tabulations collected by the Population Division as well as official publications available from resource centers, libraries and the internet.

Data considerations

Because the database is based on different sources, discrepancies between tabulations are inevitable, in particular between those pertaining to the same country of enumeration and the same date. Researchers and analysts are therefore advised to use the database with caution. It is recommended to analyze the various sources available from the database before drawing any firm conclusions on the level, trends and characteristics of international migration. To ensure confidentiality, countries of citizenship or birth with fewer than 100 international migrants are not shown separately. In addition, values between 1 and 9 have been replaced with an asterisk.

Acknowledgements

Financial support from UNDP and UNICEF allowed the Population Division to expedite the development of the database. The Population Division acknowledges the collaboration of the Statistics Division of the United Nations, the World Bank and the University of Sussex in contributing data for the database.

Feedback

We are currently testing the database. During this phase, access to the database will be restricted to key partners of the Population Division within and outside the United Nations system. If you want to publish data obtained from the database, please use the following citation "United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2008). United Nations Global Migration Database (UNGMD)." Our aim is to make this database as comprehensive as possible. Tabulations that are not yet included in the database may be sent to migrationp@un.org so that they can be uploaded.

Empirical !!
2015 is available

Website: <http://esa.un.org/unmigration>



United nations Population Division: International migrant stock 2015

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Population Division • International Migration

Monitoring Global population Trends

MAIN DATA PUBLICATIONS MEETINGS GENERAL ASSEMBLY STAKEHOLDERS POPULATION DIVISION HOME

International migrant stock 2015

Estimates

- The 2015 revision
- Data
- Maps
- Graphs
- Previous revisions

Other data

- Empirical
- Indicators

Related links

- Highlights 2015
- Wallchart 2015
- Fact sheet
- Media

Total international migrant stock
By age and sex
By destination and origin

Website:

[http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migrati
on/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migrati
on/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml)

The dataset presents **estimates** of international migrant by age, sex and origin. **Estimates** are presented for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 and are available for all countries and areas of the world.

The **estimates** are based on official statistics on the foreign-born or the foreign population.

Data is downloadable in Excel.



UNPD: International migration flows to and from selected countries

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International migration flows to and from selected countries: The 2015 revision

Data

- Empirical
- Estimates
- Previous revisions
- Indicators

The dataset contains annual data on the flows of international migrants as recorded by the countries of destination. The data presents both inflows and outflows according to the place of birth, citizenship or place of previous / next residence both for foreigners and nationals. The current version presents data available from 45 countries.

This compilation of data on international migration flows is useful for analytical purposes, but also serves to raise awareness about the problems of comparability among available statistics. Countries collecting and publishing data on the flows of international migrants use different definitions to identify migrants and use different concepts to determine their origin and destination.

Download

- Data
- Documentation
- Licence agreement

Empirical !!
Data is
downloadable in
Excel

Website:

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/empirical2/migrationflows.shtml>



Key providers of International Migration Statistics: UNESCO

The screenshot shows the UIS.Stat website navigation menu. At the top, there are tabs for 'Data by theme' and 'Popular queries'. Below these is a search bar with the text 'Find in Themes' and a 'Reset' button. A dropdown menu is open, showing 'All Themes'. Underneath, the 'EDUCATION' category is expanded, showing a list of sub-themes: 'Education (full dataset)', 'Out-of-school children', 'Entry', 'Participation', 'Progression', 'Completion', 'Literacy', 'Educational attainment', 'International student mobility in tertiary education', 'Inbound students', 'Outbound students', and 'Mobility indicators'. The 'Inbound students' sub-theme is further expanded, showing three options: 'Inbound internationally mobile students by continent of origin', 'Inbound internationally mobile students by region of origin', and 'Inbound internationally mobile students by country of origin'. The 'Outbound students' sub-theme is also expanded, showing one option: 'Outbound internationally mobile students by host region'.

Go directly to UIS.Stat =>

Education =>

International student mobility in
tertiary education =>

Inbound students

Outbound students

Mobility indicators

Attention! For inbound students country
of origin is an INDICATOR

Link: <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>

User Manual:

[http://data.uis.unesco.org/ModalHelp/OECD/WBOS%20User%20Guide%20\(EN\).PDF](http://data.uis.unesco.org/ModalHelp/OECD/WBOS%20User%20Guide%20(EN).PDF)



UNESCO: International Students Flow



Where do students go to study? Where do they come from? UIS data on the mobility of students shed light on the shifting demand for higher education, particularly in the developing world.

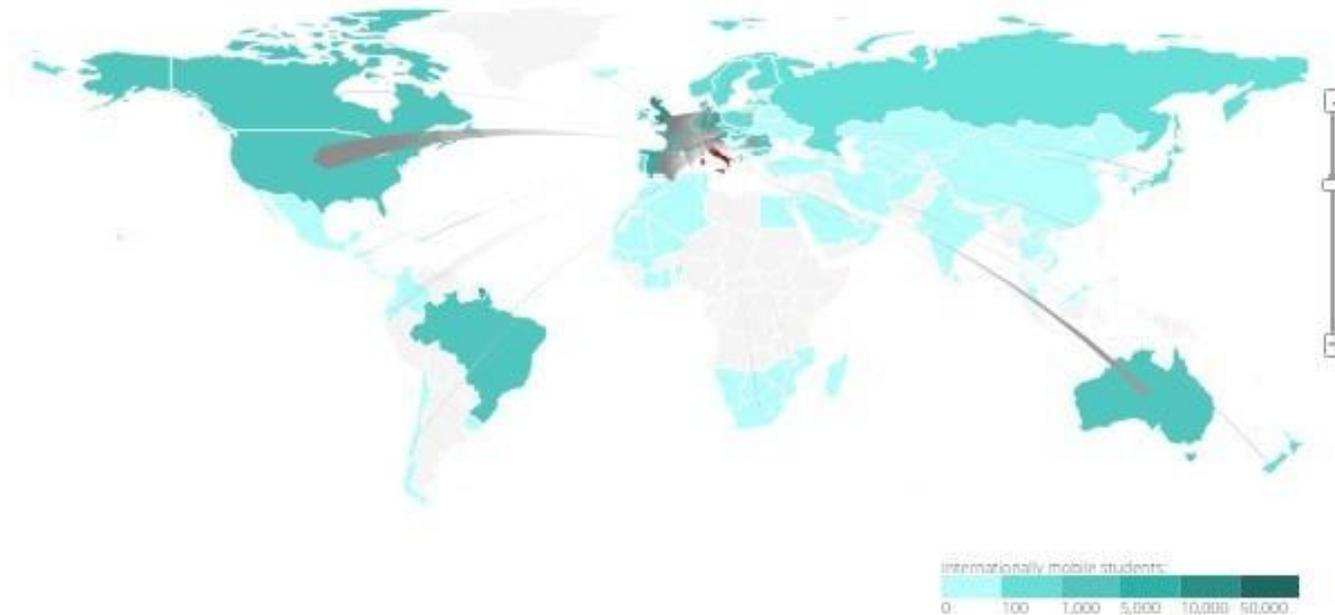
To explore the data select a country from the menu, or click on the map.

Italy

- Where do students come from?
- Where do students go?

Arrows resized:

10



Italy

Website: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/uis-student-flow>



Key providers of International Migration

Statistics: Unesco



Practical example 5

(?) Inbond internationally mobile students from the USA, Canada and Mexico, Albania in Italy.

Practical example 6

(?) Outbond internationally mobile students from Italy in North America and Western Europe.

Education ⁱ : *Inbound internationally mobile students by country of origin*

Customise Export Draw chart

Excel
Text file (CSV)
PC-axis
SDMX (XML)
Related files

		Students from Canada, both sexes (number) ⁱ	North America: Students from the United States, both sexes (number) ⁱ	Caribbean and Central America: Students from Mexico, both sexes (number) ⁱ
Time	Country			
2009	Italy	135	423	322
2010		76	285	217
2011		130	448	386
2012		149	448	394
2013		115	552	354
2014	
2015	

Education ⁱ : *Outbound internationally mobile students by host region*

Customise Export Draw chart

		Outbound internationally mobile tertiary students studying in North America and Western Europe, both sexes (number) ⁱ
Time	Country	
2009	Italy	34 070
2010		37 844
2011		40 887
2012		44 332
2013		44 336
2014		..
2015		..



UNHCR

Website:

http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/asylum_seekers



popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

PERSONS OF CONCERN | TIME SERIES | DEMOGRAPHICS | ASYLUM-SEEKERS (REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION) | ASYLUM-SEEKERS (MONTHLY DATA) | RESETTLEMENT | MID-YEAR STATISTICS

Years: 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006

Country / territory of asylum/residence: All countries / territories, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia

Origin: Azerbaijan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Rep., Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Togo

Data items to display: Refugees (incl. refugee-like situations), Asylum-seekers (pending cases), Returned refugees, Internally displaced persons (IDPs), Stateless persons, Others of concern

Year	Country / territory of asylum/residence	Origin
2014	Norway	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Oman	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Pakistan	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Papua New Guinea	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Paraguay	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Peru	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Philippines	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Poland	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Portugal	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Qatar	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Rep. of Korea	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Rep. of Moldova	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Romania	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Russian Federation	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Saint Lucia	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Saudi Arabia	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Senegal	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Serbia and Kosovo (S-RES/1244 (1999))	Syrian Arab Rep.
2014	Slovakia	Syrian Arab Rep.

Website:

<http://data.unhcr.org/d/ataviz/>



Irregular Migration



CLANDESTINO news »

New Estimates of Irregular Migration in Greece and Germany



Media guesstimates on the irregular migrant stock of Greece have gone up and talks of 1-2 million irregular migrants living in Greece dominate the public discourse. However, the political importance given to this phenomenon may be disproportionately high in relation to the actual size of the irregular migrant population in the country and to the chronic problems of the Greek economy and its fiscal sustainability. This development is not surprising in a society in seek of stability, security and cohesion where the discourse of migration is one of the very few that can attract fanatic support and votes from the right and the left camps. Interestingly, the systematic estimates of the irregular migrant stock in Greece in 2010 and 2011 indicate a substantial shift in the composition of the irregular migrant resident population rather than its size. You may also view here recent estimates of irregular migration in Germany.

Irregular migrants in the detention centres of Northern Greece – Aspects of a humanitarian crisis



by Thanos Maroukis, Researcher ELIAMEP
During 2010 Greek authorities have witnessed a shift in the routes of irregular migration into Greece. In the first 9 months of 2010 the detention centres of the Evros and Rodopi regions had to manage 31,219 irregular migrant arrivals as opposed to 8,787 in the first 9 months of 2009. At the same time, the detention centres at the Greek islands received 15,196 less people during the first 9 months of 2010 compared to last year. This change of smuggling routes has added pressure on Greek authorities, as it did 2-3 years ago when the blockade of irregular migrant flows into Spain and Italy turned the latter towards the Eastern Mediterranean and in particular the Greek-Turkish sea border. Once more, the result is that the minimum standards for humane detention conditions are not met by the detention centres at the Greek borders. This article briefly presents the situation at detention centres in the Evros and Rodopi regions of Northern Greece(i), whilst going further to explain why this is the case, and formulate some policy suggestions thereafter. [More.. »]

- #### CLANDESTINO Project Reports »
- » Final Report
 - » Comparative Policy Briefs
 - » CLANDESTINO books
 - » EU Country Policy Briefs
 - » EU Country Reports
 - » Non EU Transit Country Policy Briefs
 - » Non EU Transit Country Reports

- #### CLANDESTINO Related Publications »
- » Understanding irregular migration in Northern Europe – Report on an International Workshop organized by PICUM, MRN and COMPAS
 - » Overcrowding in Greek police detention centres – new amendment to migration law cannot be implemented
 - » The media about the events in the city of Patra



- Read Also ...
- » Irregular Migration: Methods and Ethics
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UWT Undocumented Worker Transitions

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CLANDESTINO Field Visits »

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- #### CLANDESTINO Conferences »
- » Policy Workshop on Irregular Migration – Brussels, 13 November 2009
 - » CLANDESTINO Workshops on Irregular Migration in Europe – Athens, 27-28 April 2009
 - » CLANDESTINO Workshop on Irregular Migration in Northern Europe – London, 27 March 2009

- #### CLANDESTINO Related Events »
- » Conference "Images of Illegalized Immigration", 31 August-1 September 2009
 - » Call for papers: "Migrations and Borders in the European Union" Dead line: 30 May 2009
 - » "The Clandestino Project – Counting the Uncountable in the UK – Estimates, Discourses, Impacts" – 7 April 2009

CLANDESTINO <http://clandestino.eliamep.gr/>
 CLANDESTINO - Undocumented Migration: Counting the Uncountable Data and Trends Across Europe

Database on Irregular Migration
 Link: <http://irregular-migration.net//>



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THE DATABASE

Irregular migration is a top priority in the European Union. Despite the political relevance of the phenomenon, assessments of the size of the irregular migrant population are often vague and of unclear origin. This website aims at increasing transparency in this sensitive field. It was created in the framework of the EU-funded research project **CLANDESTINO** (2007-2009) . Since the termination of the project, information is updated occasionally by the database coordinators.

- » find estimates for individual countries and Europe ([European Union](#) and [individual countries](#))
- » find explanations on the presentation and classification of estimates ([Methodology](#))
- » find background information ([Reports](#), [Working papers](#), [Link library](#) and [Organisations and projects](#))

News:
 New estimates of irregular migration in Germany: read the [Update report Germany](#) (July 2015)



Other relevant: Globalstat



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Globalstat website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo 'GLOBALSTAT' and the tagline 'DATABASE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN A GLOBALISED WORLD'. To the right of the logo are links for 'ABOUT THE PROJECT', 'METHODOLOGY GUIDE', 'GLOSSARY', 'BIBLIOGRAPHY', and 'HOW TO USE'. A search bar is also present. Below the navigation bar is a main content area with a large, colorful, abstract map graphic. Overlaid on this graphic is a dark blue box with the text 'GLOBALISATION IN FIGURES' and 'START BY CHOOSING A THEME'. To the left of the main graphic is a sidebar menu titled 'CHOOSE, EDIT AND FILTER DATA'. The menu has two sections: '1 THEMES' with 'Human Mobility' selected, and '2 SUB-THEMES' with 'International Migration' and 'Conflict & Insecurity Induced Movements' listed. At the bottom of the main graphic, the text 'WORLD ID' is visible.

Website: <http://www.globalstat.eu/en/homepage.aspx>



Research Network on International Migration (RNIM)

RESEARCH NETWORK ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (RNIM)

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International Migration Databases Developed by RNIM in collaboration with different colleagues. These Databases are Widely Used by Researchers to Investigate Different Aspects of International Migration

- 1) International migration panel dataset by origin, destination, sex, and education level (Marfouk A. H. Brücker and S. Capuano) <http://www.iab.de/en/daten/iab-brain-drain-data.aspx#Sources>
- 2) International migration by origin, sex, education level and destination (Marfouk A. , F. Docquier and B.L. Lowell)
Data by gender_Aggregate :
http://www.rnim.org/uploads/1/6/3/4/16347570/data_gender_aggregate.xls
Data by gender_Bilateral:
http://www.rnim.org/uploads/1/6/3/4/16347570/data_gender_aggregate.xls
- 3) International Migration by origin, destination and education level (Marfouk A. and F. Docquier)
DM dataset: http://www.rnim.org/uploads/1/6/3/4/16347570/dm_dataset.xls

Website: <http://www.rnim.org/international-migration-datasets.html>



International migration panel dataset (by origin, destination, sex, and education level)

- HCM dataset developed by Abdeslam Marfouk (with Herbert Brücker and Stella Capuano) in 2013 provides information on the structure of immigration in 20 OECD countries
- (Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States),
- by origin, sex and education level, in absolute values and in percentage of source countries labor force (emigration rates)
- years 1980-2010 (5 years intervals).

Website: <http://www.iab.de/en/daten/iab-brain-drain-data.aspx>

Methodological Note http://doku.iab.de/daten/brain-drain/iabbd_8010_v1_methodology.pdf



Other relevant: EUDO on Citizenship

National Citizenship Laws

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

collects not only current and past nationality laws, but also decrees, constitutional provisions and other relevant legal texts

International Legal Norms

you may search either for specific international legal documents to see which countries have signed or ratified these, or you can find out which international norms a particular country has subscribed to

Citizenship Case Law

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

provides English summaries and full texts in original language of important national, European or international court decisions concerning matters of citizenship and can be searched by country, year, institution or keyword

Acquisition of Citizenship

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

typology of 27 modes of acquisition that captures most of the broad variety of legal regulations that we find in different countries. This feature of EUDO CITIZENSHIP allows you to create your own comparative overviews for specific ways of acquiring citizenship status

Loss of Citizenship

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

typology of 15 modes of loss that captures most of the broad variety of legal regulations that we find in different countries. This feature allows you to create your own comparative overviews for specific ways of losing citizenship status

Citizenship Statistics

provides information on the available national statistical data on the [acquisition of citizenship](#) and the [loss of citizenship](#)

Citizenship Links

access to the websites of national, European and international organisations (both governmental and non-governmental), leading academic research centres, networks, projects and journals dealing with citizenship

Citizenship Bibliography

academic publications on citizenship, with a focus on the nationality laws of the states covered in our observatory. It includes hyperlinks to full texts available online. You can do a bibliographic search according to various criteria and also import specific items or the whole bibliography to your computer

Citizenship Glossary

apart from offering our own definitions we also provide on this page translations of the words "citizenship" and "nationality" into the official languages of the countries we observe and brief explanations by our network experts how these concepts are used in national laws and political debates

Protection against Statelessness

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

provides information about the extent to which national citizenship laws provide sufficient protection against statelessness, based on the relevant international legal standards, such as those of the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

National Electoral Laws

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

collects key electoral laws in each of the 28 EU Member States and 19 countries in the Americas, in all levels of elections (supranational, national, regional, local).

Electoral Rights

provides information on the conditions and procedures of access to the franchise in the 28 EU Member States for three categories of voters: citizens, non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents.

- Website: <http://eudo-citizenship.eu/>



Other relevant: MIPEX: Migrant Integration Policy Index



- <http://www.mipex.eu/>



**MIGRANT
INTEGRATION
POLICY INDEX
2015**

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WHAT IS MIPEX?

Migrant Integration Policy Index





What about Italy?



- Popolazione Residente
Popolazione straniera
residente al 1° gennaio
per età e sesso

The screenshot shows the 'demo' section of the ISTAT website, which provides demographic data for Italy. The page is organized into several columns and sections:

- popolazione residente**: Includes data for the resident population by age and sex as of January 1st for the years 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012.
- bilancio demografico**: Provides demographic balance and population data by sex as of December 31st for 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011 post-census.
- cittadini stranieri**: Shows the resident foreign population by age and sex as of January 1st for 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012.
- dati precensuari**: Lists data from previous censuses, such as the 2011 census data available on the 'SERIE PRECENSUARIE DELLA POPOLAZIONE RESIDENTE NEI COMUNI (2002-2011)' page.
- L'ISTAT**: A central section with a text introduction stating that ISTAT provides official data on the resident population in Italian municipalities, derived from surveys conducted by local offices. It mentions that personalized queries (by year, territory, citizenship, etc.) are possible and that data can be downloaded in a reusable format. It also notes that information on key demographic phenomena like birth and death rates, population forecasts, and the aging index is available.
- elaborazioni**: A list of various data elaborations, including:
 - Tavole di Mortalità (Mortality tables by province and region, 1974-2014)
 - Previsioni della Popolazione (Population forecasts 2011-2065)
 - Ricostruzione Intercensuaria della popolazione (Intercensal reconstruction of the population by age and sex, 2002-2011, 1992-2001, 1982-1991)
 - Ricostruzione Intercensuaria del bilancio demografico per sesso (Intercensal reconstruction of the demographic balance by sex, 2001-2011, 1991-2001)
 - Tavola di Fecondità (Fertility table of the Italian population by region, 1952-2004)
- altri dati**: A list of other data points, including:
 - Separazioni e divorzi (Separations and divorces: data on separations and divorces, 2008-2012)
 - Iscritti in anagrafe per nascita (Registered by birth: data from 1999-2014)
 - Iscrizioni e cancellazioni all'anagrafe per trasferimento di residenza (Registrations and cancellations by residence transfer: data from 2002-2014)
 - I matrimoni (Marriages: data from 2004-2014)
 - Cittadini non comunitari regolarmente presenti in Italia (Non-EU citizens regularly present in Italy: data from 2008-2011)
 - Permessi di Soggiorno (Residence permits: data from 1992-2007)
 - Bilanci demografici dei cittadini stranieri (Demographic balances of foreign citizens: data from 2008)
 - Le nascite in Italia (Births in Italy: data from 1997 and 1998)
 - Indagine campionaria sulle nascite (Sample survey on births: results from 2002 and 2005)
 - Indicatori demografici (Demographic indicators: data from 2015)
- Ultimi aggiornamenti**: A list of recent updates, such as:
 - 22 febbraio 2016 - Bilancio demografico mensile (Periodo gennaio-ottobre 2015)
 - 19 febbraio 2016 - Indicatori demografici (Data relative to 2015)
 - 18 gennaio 2016 - Bilancio demografico mensile (Periodo gennaio-settembre 2015)
 - 17 dicembre 2015 - Bilancio demografico mensile (Periodo gennaio-agosto 2015)
 - 27 novembre 2015 - Iscritti in anagrafe per nascita (Data relative to 2002-2014)
 - 26 novembre 2015 - Iscrizioni e cancellazioni all'anagrafe per trasferimento di residenza (I dati relativi agli anni 1999-2014)
 - 18 novembre 2015 - Bilancio demografico mensile (Periodo gennaio-luglio 2015)
 - 12 novembre 2015 - I matrimoni (Data relative to 2004-2014)
 - 4 novembre 2015 - Tavole di Mortalità (Data relative to 2014)
 - 2 novembre 2015 - Bilancio demografico mensile (Periodo gennaio-giugno 2015)
 - 12 ottobre 2015 - Bilancio demografico mensile (Periodo gennaio-maggio 2015)
 - 14 settembre 2015 - Bilancio demografico mensile (Periodo gennaio-aprile 2015)
 - 31 agosto 2015 - Bilancio demografico mensile (Periodo gennaio-marzo 2015)
 - 20 luglio 2015 - Bilancio demografico mensile (Periodo gennaio-febbraio 2015)
 - 15 luglio 2015 - Cittadini stranieri (Popolazione straniera residente per età e sesso al 1° gennaio 2015)
 - 6 luglio 2015 - Bilancio demografico mensile (Periodo gennaio 2015)
 - 15 giugno 2015 - Bilancio demografico cittadini stranieri

Website: <http://demo.istat.it/>



Recommended Reading



- Education, gender and international migration: Insights from a panel dataset 1980-2010 – Methodology Report – IAB http://doku.iab.de/daten/brain-drain/iabbd_8010_v1_methodology.pdf
- Docquier, F., Lowell, B. L. and Marfouk, A. (2009): A Gendered Assessment of Highly Skilled Emigration. *Population and Development Review*, 35, 297–321. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2009.00277.x/abstract>
- Ortega Francesc and Giovanni Peri(2009) The Causes and Effects of International Migrations: Evidence from OECD Countries 1980-2005, NBER Working Paper No. 14833. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w14833>
- Global Bilateral Migration Database, World Bank Group and Ç. Özden, C. Parsons, M. Schiff and T. L. Walmsley (2011) 'Where on Earth is Everybody? The Evolution of Global Bilateral Migration, 1960-2000', *World Bank Economic Review* 25(1):12-56 <http://wber.oxfordjournals.org/content/25/1/12.abstract>
- Özden Ç, Parsons C, Schiff MW, Walmsley T. 2009. The Evolution of Global Bilateral Migration 1960-2000. In *The Second Conference on International Migration and Development*, Sep 10-11. The World Bank, Washington DC <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.504.6004&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
- Alan Gamlen (2010) *International Migration Data and the Study of Super-Diversity*, MMG Working Paper 10-05, http://pubman.mpdl.mpg.de/pubman/item/escidoc:1126637/component/escidoc:2058197/WP_10-05_Gamlen_Postwar-Migration-Data.pdf