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

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Difference Between Actual and Average</th>
<th>Average Guess</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>+23</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>+19</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>+19</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
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<td>France</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>+18</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>+14</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>+14</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>+14</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>+11</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>+11</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>+10</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>+7</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>+7</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GUARDIAN GRAPHIC SOURCE: IPSOS MORI
Index of ignorance Ranked by most accurate

1st: Sweden
2nd: Germany
3rd: Japan
4th: Spain
5th: Great Britain

6th: Australia
7th: Belgium
8th: Canada
9th: France
10th: Hungary

11th: Poland
12th: South Korea
13th: US
14th: Italy
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
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).

Source: [Eurostat data](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat) gathered by Tableau Public
The percentage of the foreign citizens (split between EU and non-EU nationals)

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)
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.
“Without data you’re just another person with an opinion.”

- W. Edwards Deming, Data Scientist
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)
Challanges

- 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!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key providers of International Migration Statistics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC and DIOC Extended) <a href="http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/oecdmigrationdatabases.htm">http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/oecdmigrationdatabases.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● International Public Use Microdata Statistics (IPUMS) <a href="https://www.ipums.org/">https://www.ipums.org/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The statistical office of the European Union: Eurostat

Migration and migrant population statistics: tables and figures

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)

![Image](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/0/03/Immigration_by_citizenship%2C_2014_%28%29_YB16.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total immigrants (thousands)</th>
<th>Nationals (thousands)</th>
<th>Total (thousands)</th>
<th>Citizens of other EU Member States (thousands)</th>
<th>Citizens of non-member countries (thousands)</th>
<th>Stateless (thousands)</th>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>146.6</td>
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<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Immigration** *(migr_immi)*
- 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_emii)*
- Emigration by age and sex *(migr_emii2)*
- Emigration by five year age group, sex and citizenship *(migr_emii1ctz)*
- Emigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth *(migr_emii4ctb)*
- Emigration by five year age group, sex, and country of next usual residence *(migr_emii3nxt)*

Database

- Population (Demography, Migration and Projections), see:
  - Migration and citizenship data
    - Immigration (migr_immi)
      - 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_ict)

Accessing from data tree
Migration and migrant population statistics

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database
**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

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_lfp2act rtn) & (lfst_r_lfp2act rc)
- 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_lfe2emp rc)
- 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

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=lfso_14l1empr
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

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

Tutorial on Youtube https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3bVGLytKHWa

Migration Dynamic Data Hub

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)

Website: [http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/oecdmigrationdatabases.htm](http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/oecdmigrationdatabases.htm)

DIOC [http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm](http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm)
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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>reference years 2000/01</th>
<th>reference years 2005/06</th>
<th>reference years 2010/11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIOC</strong></td>
<td>Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries</td>
<td>34 destination countries and more than 200 countries of origin</td>
<td>• Full dataset</td>
<td>• Full dataset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Methodology</td>
<td>• Methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Emigration rates</td>
<td>• Emigration rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIOC-E</strong> (DIOC extended)</td>
<td>Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries</td>
<td>100 destination countries and more than 200 countries of origin</td>
<td>• Full dataset</td>
<td>• Full dataset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Methodology</td>
<td>• Methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Emigration rates</td>
<td>• Emigration rates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Website: http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm
OECD : Migration Statistics and DIOC

- 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

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

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

United nations Population Division:

Website: http://esa.un.org/unmigration/
United Nations Population Division
Global Migration Database (UNGMD)

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

Empirical !!
Data is downloadable in Excel

Website:
Key providers of International Migration Statistics: UNESCO

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/
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.

Website: http://uis.unesco.org/en/uis-student-flow
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.
**Inbound internationally mobile students by country of origin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>North America</th>
<th>Caribbean and Central America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>149</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>115</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outbound internationally mobile students by host region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>North America</th>
<th>Western Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34 070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37 844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40 887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44 336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNHCR

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

Website: http://data.unhcr.org/dataviz/
Irregular Migration

CLANDESTINO - Undocumented Migration: Counting the Uncountable Data and Trends Across Europe

Database on Irregular Migration

Link: http://irregular-migration.net//
Other relevant: Globalstat

Website: http://www.globalstat.eu/en/homepage.aspx
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)
3) International Migration by origin, destination and education level (Marfouk A. and F. Docquier)

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).

Other relevant: EUDO on Citizenship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Citizenship Laws</td>
<td>Updated 2015 and covering Americas. Collects not only current and past nationality laws, but also decrees, constitutional provisions and other relevant legal texts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Legal Norms</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship Case Law</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of Citizenship</td>
<td>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 allows you to create your own comparative overviews for specific ways of acquiring citizenship status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Citizenship</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship Statistics</td>
<td>Provides information on the available national statistical data on the acquisition of citizenship and the loss of citizenship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship Links</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship Bibliography</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship Glossary</td>
<td>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 on how these concepts are used in national laws and political debates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection against Statelessness</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Electoral Laws</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electoral Rights</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Website: [http://eudo-citizenship.eu/](http://eudo-citizenship.eu/)
Other relevant: MIPEX: Migrant Integration Policy Index

- http://www.mipex.eu/
What about Italy?

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

Website: http://demo.istat.it/
Recommended Reading
