

**Harmonised statistics on immigrant inflows – preliminary results,
sources and methods**

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HARMONISED STATISTICS ON IMMIGRANT INFLOWS – PRELIMINARY RESULTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Introduction

1. The 2006 edition of the *International Migration Outlook* includes, for the first time, statistics on long-term immigration flows that have been harmonised across countries, to the extent possible. In so doing, the OECD Secretariat has had to deviate for many countries from the usual statistics on international migration that are used nationally and/or published by the OECD and other organisations. There are two main reasons for this. The first is that it is currently impossible to harmonise the statistics of international migration flows according to the UN Recommendations on International Migration Statistics (United Nations 1998) using the standard national sources, for reasons which have been documented in Lemaître (2005). Secondly, these sources also do not generally include information on the nature of the migration flows, that is, whether they are for work, family, humanitarian or other reasons. Although most long-term immigrants can enter the labour market once they have been admitted into the receiving country, empirical results have shown that labour market outcomes vary by migration category. Thus the migration category is a matter of interest for policy and cross-country difference in the distribution of migration by category may in part explain differences in immigrant economic and social outcomes across countries. Thirdly, many of the standard national sources tend to group together some short-term movements with long-term flows and distinguishing between these two is also of interest for policy.

2. Three objectives have guided most of the choices made with respect to the statistics described in this report. They are: a) international comparability; b) the need for statistics on long-term migration (see below); and c) the possibility of disaggregating data by category of migration. These three objectives together have determined the choice of residence permit data as the main data source used. Had the aim been to develop measures of immigration flows compatible with population totals for use in demographic accounting, different choices might well have been made, and indeed there is a strong argument to be made for continuing the current efforts in that direction, despite the difficulties encountered up to now.¹

3. This report documents the approach taken in developing the series presented in the *International Migration Outlook (2006)*, the sources used, the problems encountered, the estimates made where necessary and the limitations of the data.

1. There currently exists a proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on migration and international protection (COM/2005/0375 final). The proposal states that “Although the aim of the legislation is to reduce the impact of [these] definitional and data source differences on the comparability of the statistics, it is understood that progress towards harmonisation must be gradual.” Although the proposed regulation includes an article concerning statistics on residence permits, these would seem to be viewed as an accessory source. The definition of immigration retained is the UN definition and the regulation reflects essentially a demographic perspective on migration, one which complements the approach presented here.

2. Definition of long-term migration

4. The aim of the OECD international migration data initiative is, ultimately, to obtain as full an accounting as possible of international migration flows, including both short- and long-term movements. In the first instance, attention is directed at inflows of foreign nationals, which tend to be the movements of most interest for policy. This is a choice dictated in part by data availability, because what is regulated tends to leave a “paper” trail and to be the object of statistical reporting. For this reason, inflows of nationals or outflows of any kind tend to be less well captured by available data sources, if at all. The possibility of making progress on comparable statistics of regulated flows needs not be hostage to the current difficulty of obtaining comparability for statistics on all flows.

5. Since policy interest tends to be focused largely on long-term migration, this is the focus of the work undertaken here, which is a first attempt at harmonisation and will require refinement as well as extension later to shorter term movements. The definition of long-term migration used is not that specified in the UN recommendations, however. The latter defines a long-term international migrant as a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year. This definition has not been used for the reason, among others, that it is currently impossible to harmonise national migration statistics to satisfy this criterion. In addition, it is of interest to be able to compile separately flows that are generally considered different in nature, both by the receiving country and indeed, from the perspective of migrants themselves. For example, under the UN definition, for many countries international students would often be grouped together in statistics of long-term migration with persons entering for family reunification. In practice, however, most international students completing their studies in OECD countries intend to and indeed do return home while most family members tend to stay on. This difference tends to be reflected in the type and renewability of the resident permits granted to these persons by the receiving state. It is thus useful to have a statistic that defines the number of long-term immigrants in terms that reflect generally their stay or residence rights in the receiving country. A duration criterion, as noted in Lemâitre 2005, is not necessarily the most appropriate way of achieving this.

6. Long-term migrants in this year’s edition of the *International Migration Outlook* include persons who have been granted the right of permanent residence upon entry, persons admitted with a permit of limited duration that is more or less indefinitely renewable plus some entering persons with the right of free movement (such as EU citizens within the European Union). Rephrased in terms of persons excluded from the target population, long-term migrants as defined here exclude temporary visitors (for both tourist and business reasons) and persons who enter the country on a permit that is not renewable or renewable only on a limited basis, as well as persons under a free-movement regime who enter for reasons similar to those of persons with a limited-renewal permit. Persons in this category include tourists, business visitors, seasonal workers, international students, exchange academics and researchers, trainees, service providers, etc. These categories of entry, although they are of interest as well, will not figure in the statistics presented here, at least in the first instance.

7. Note also that the new statistics presented in the *Outlook* are not measures of long-term entries *per se*, because they include situations in which a person is allowed entry on a short-term basis but is subsequently granted long-term status.² If one is interested in measuring long-term immigration, then some allowance needs to be made for such situations. They are variously known in countries as changes in status, transformations, status adjustments, category switches, etc. and they exist in all countries. Indeed, in the statistics for many countries, they are routinely aggregated with long-term entries. Together, they reflect what might be called “entries into long-term status” or “additions to the long-term population”, rather than actual physical inflows of long-term immigrants, although in many cases the two coincide.

2. « Status changes » are considered an integral part of international migration statistics in the UN recommendations.

8. Such status changes will include, for example, situations in which a person claims asylum and is recognised as a refugee according to the Geneva Convention or as a person in need of protection. The statistics for all countries shown thus do not include asylum seekers among long-term migrants, but only persons whose request for asylum has been accepted in some way and who have been granted the right of long-term residence. For obvious reasons, the statistics also do not include unauthorised movements.

9. On the other hand, regularisations of persons who entered illegally or who have entered and stayed beyond the duration of their visa are not covered either. The latter in theory could be included in the statistics, in the year or years in which the regularisation takes place. However, this has not been done in the data presented here, in order to give a more transparent reading of the change in “usual” immigration. In practice, it would be useful to account for them separately and it is intended to do this in the future.

10. The term “long-term” here does not necessarily mean a permit of long-duration, such as five or ten years or indefinite duration. In some countries, the normal entry permit for eventual settlers can be of relatively short duration (e.g. one year) but the eventual long-term status may be recognised or implicit at the time of entry by virtue of the fact that the permit is more or less indefinitely renewable. Notwithstanding the ambiguity in the term “long-term immigrant” for the target population considered here (that is, including status changers as well as persons on permits which cannot always be described as being of long duration), in what follows it will nevertheless be used in the interests of brevity.

3. Data Quality

11. The data published in this year’s issue of the *International Migration Outlook* are a first attempt at harmonisation on the basis of residence permits. As such, the outcome undoubtedly suffers from an imperfect knowledge of national permit data sources and definitions. The objective was to put some basic statistics into the public domain, adjusted for some of the more glaring sources of non-comparability across countries. The differences in the harmonised series relative to the usually published ones vary considerably across countries. For the reasons given above, for many countries it has been necessary to deviate from what are often considered the best sources by national statisticians, in particular population registers. This disadvantage needs to be weighed against the gains in inter-country comparability and in the additional information obtained on migration categories.

Deficiencies in permit data

12. Data on residence permits have some well-known deficiencies when used for statistical purposes. Firstly, not all persons may need a residence permit to enter a country. Secondly, the reference period for data on permits may be the time when the permit was granted rather than the time of entry. Thirdly, the data may describe permits granted rather than actually used. Fourthly, it may be possible for persons to cumulate permits, for example a person entering for family reunion may also receive a work permit allowing him/her to work part-time.

13. However, none of the above caveats reflects inherent deficiencies in permit data; often they simply mean that the data need to undergo some processing in order to produce appropriate statistics. This is generally the case for data taken from administrative sources.

14. For the components of the data series presented here, however, it is not certain that national administrations have actually carried out the necessary processing on the permit data. Generally, one may be confronted with data that reflect administrative decisions concerning grants or refusals (of permits) rather than the number of persons entering the country with a particular type of permit. On the whole, however, “residence permits give an approximate indication of the type and level of immigration” (see DIS 2004),

while allowing for the possibility of a reasonable degree of harmonisation for at least one part of international migration flows, namely the inflows of foreign nationals subject to regulatory control.

Status changes

15. It is not certain that changes in status have been included in the permit data for all countries. The extent of these can be important, as evidenced from recent data for the United States, in which green cards awarded to persons already in the country on another status accounted for over 60 percent of the 946 000 green cards granted in 2004. This may be an extreme case, but status changing is a growing phenomenon in all countries and needs to be tracked closely. In cases where it is suspected or known that these may or have been missed, this has been indicated in the country documentation (see annex).

Free-movement regimes

16. One part of the migration inflows considered in the statistics of long-term migration does pose a problem in some countries, namely persons moving under a free-movement regime, such as that prevailing within the European Union or between Australia and New Zealand. The granting of free movement tends to be associated with relaxed migration control, so that distinctions between short- and long-term inflows or by migration category are no longer always made. In some cases, permits are still granted, but they are nominal, while in others, they are foregone completely.

17. As a result, inflows from countries involved in a free-movement union have often had to be estimated or obtained from surveys. In most cases the number of work migrants was estimated by the number of entering persons from the free movement region or country who were in the labour force in the reference year.³ This may tend to overstate the importance of worker migration for these countries because it may take into account spousal participation, which is generally ignored when considering only the principal applicant in settlement countries or the immigrating worker elsewhere as being work-based immigrants.

18. Given the difficulties associated with measuring free-movement accurately, there is an argument to be made for keeping the statistics for such movements separate from those for regulated movements, as is done in a certain number of countries. This is envisaged for next year's release.

4. A comparison of levels and change between the usually published and the harmonised statistics

19. Table 1 shows the difference between the OECD's usually published statistics of international migration (which are generally based on standard national sources) and the harmonised series based essentially on residence permits. There are only three countries for which the harmonised series show higher numbers: Australia and New Zealand, because they take account of free movement between Australia and New Zealand, in contrast to the usually published statistics, and France, where the national series for 2004 no longer include inflows from other EU countries. For the harmonised series, the latter are included.⁴

20. For all other countries except Canada and the United States, the harmonised series are lower, sometimes substantially so. For certain countries, the reasons are fairly clear, because the usual national data source is itself based on permits and the harmonised series involve excluding certain short-term

3. This was generally estimated by multiplying the labour force participation rate from the European Community Labour Force Survey (CLFS) for entering persons with EU nationality by the population count of persons covered in the CLFS obtained from the population register.

4. The 2003 estimate for this group was simply carried over to 2004.

movements that are explicitly identified. This is the case, for example, in Japan, where the large excluded categories are entertainers (135K), trainees (75K) and international students (36K). Likewise, for the United Kingdom, although the usual national data source (International Passenger Survey) is not permit-based, it does identify international students (125K), as well as a category “other” (98K) which consists largely of shorter term movements (working holiday makers, asylum seekers, visiting friends and family, long holiday, looking for work and religious reasons). For Germany, the usual national data are from the population register and, in principle, would include persons moving into a private dwelling from abroad for more than one week; for the permit data, on the other hand, short-term movements such as seasonal workers (300+K) and new international students (58K) have not been taken into account.⁵

21. As is evident from Table 1, the level of immigration in 2004 is about 1.1 million lower for the harmonised series than for the usually published one, but the change is only about 66 thousand lower on a total change of 364 thousand for 2003-2004 (Table 2). The relative stability in the observed change, however, is largely attributable to the fact that no adjustment has been carried out on data from the United States, which registered over two thirds of the total observed change. On the other hand, Germany and the United Kingdom showed significant declines in the recorded change over the period, compared to the usually published series. For Germany, the decline observed is across-the-board, being observed in all migration categories. For the United Kingdom, on the other hand, the International Passenger Survey in 2004 shows a 40 thousand increase in the flows for a category (“other”, covering asylum seekers, working holidaymakers, au pairs, etc.) covering migrants of a type that is excluded from the harmonised series on long-term inflows. This accounts for the smaller increase in flows observed in the harmonised series. Portugal shows a large decline in the usually published flows but an increase in the harmonised series. The reason is that the usually published series include regularisations and the data from that series show a significant decline in regularisations from 2003 to 2004.

5. The population registers are administered at the municipal level and the registration requirements regarding seasonal workers may not differ from Länder to Länder.

Table 1. A comparison of usually published and harmonised statistics of international migration, 2004, selected OECD countries.

	Usually published statistics	Harmonised statistics	Percent difference relative to usually published statistics
Japan	372 000	88 300	-76
Germany	602 200	202 300	-66
Finland	11 500	5 600	-51
Italy	319 300	156 400	-51
United Kingdom	494 100	266 500	-46
Austria	108 900	59 600	-45
Norway	27 900	21 400	-23
Denmark	18 800	15 900	-15
Sweden	47 600	40 700	-14
Switzerland	96 300	82 600	-14
Netherlands	65 100	57 000	-12
Portugal	14 100	13 100	-7
Canada	235 800	235 800	0
United States	946 100	946 100	0
Australia	150 700	167 300	11
New Zealand	36 200	41 600	15
France	140 100	175 200	25
Total	3 686 700	2 575 400	-21

Table 2. A comparison of the change 2003-2004 in the levels of international migration, usually published and harmonised statistics, 2004, selected OECD countries.

	Usually published statistics (A)	Harmonised statistics (B)	Difference (B-A)
Finland	2 100	-1 900	-4 000
Germany	400	-36 100	-36 500
United Kingdom	87 300	51 900	-35 400
Austria	11 800	8 600	-3 200
Switzerland	5 700	2 900	-2 800
Denmark	100	-300	-400
Australia	20 500	17 300	-3 200
France	5 000	2 100	-2 900
Canada	14 500	14 500	0
United States	240 300	240 300	0
New Zealand	-6 800	-6 800	0
Japan	-1 900	2 500	4 400
Sweden	-400	2 300	2 700
Norway	1 100	2 600	1 500
Netherlands	-8 400	-3 800	4 600
Portugal	-6 900	2 000	8 900
Italy	na	34 600	na
Total excluding Italy	364 400	298 100	-66 300
Total excluding Italy and the United States	124 100	57 800	-66 300

5. Sources, estimates and general approach

22. The sources used and estimates made are documented in the Annex. Most of the sources are available on the World-Wide Web, although it has been necessary to make special requests to some countries in order to account for certain subcategories. Every attempt has been made to be complete, so that interested readers can reproduce the estimates, if they so wish. This of course may not be possible for data obtained by special request or from the national SOPEMI report.⁶

23. In general, the aggregate estimates of long-term immigration have been constructed from the ground up, covering the following categories of international migration:

- Work-related migration
- Accompanying family of worker migrants
- Family reunification and formation

6. Interested persons can contact georges.lemaitre@oecd.org to obtain the special request table(s).

- Humanitarian migration including protection, accompanying family of humanitarian migrants,
- Other.

24. In some countries, the accompanying family of worker migrants is grouped with persons entering for family reunification and formation and there is no way to disaggregate the two categories. Although it was possible to identify the accompanying family of humanitarian migrants, in practice persons in this category have been grouped with humanitarian migrants in the statistics. Finally, the “other” category is somewhat heterogeneous and includes ancestry-based migration as well as retirees and persons of independent means.

25. The references to sources and the methodological description in the Annex apply to data for 2004. Similar sources and procedures were used for 2003.

26. What are the next steps? The objectives, first of all, are several:

- To improve the statistics in order to ensure that they are measuring (precisely) what is claimed, in particular to pay closer attention to free movement regimes, changes in status and regularisations;
- To extend the statistics somewhat into the past, say to 1995, so that a series of reasonable length can be compiled;
- To break down the aggregate numbers by some of the usual co-variates, namely nationality and sex;
- To extend the series to shorter term movements (students, seasonal workers, service providers, etc.), so that the statistics present a comprehensive view of migration flows.

27. The OECD Secretariat plans to fulfill these objectives over the short to medium term and to convert to the new series as soon as is operationally feasible.

REFERENCES

- DIS (2004). “The Danish Immigration Service - Statistical Overview”. Danish Immigration Service, Copenhagen, 2005.
- Lemaitre, Georges (2005). “The Comparability of International Migration Statistics – Problems and Prospects”, OECD Statistics Briefs, July 2005, No. 9. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.
- OECD (2006). *International Migration Outlook*. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.
- United Nations (1998). *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration – Revision 1*. United Nations Publication ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/58/Rev.1, New York.

ANNEX

SOURCES AND METHODS USED IN PRODUCING STATISTICS ON LONG-TERM MIGRATION

Australia

Data for Australia are taken from the publication *Immigration Update June 2005* (see <http://www.immi.gov.au/statistics/publications/index.htm>), in particular Table 1.1, Permanent additions by eligibility category, and Table 2.2, Settler Arrivals. A third table was obtained by special request from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) and gives a breakdown of skilled migration by principal/secondary applicants (Migration Programme Outcomes, financial years 1990/1991-2004-2005). Permanent additions to the population include both persons arriving in Australia and persons receiving the right of permanent residence “onshore” (i.e. while already in Australia on a temporary status). The latter may actually have entered Australia in a previous year. Both are included in the long-term immigration statistics for Australia.

The figure for Australia is obtained by considering entries of New Zealand citizens, who have the right of free movement, and non-New-Zealand citizens separately

The work migration total for non-New Zealand citizens was obtained by taking the skill stream total in Table 1.1 for 2004 and disaggregating it into principal/secondary applicants according to the distribution of principal and secondary applicants for fiscal year 2004-2005 in the special DIMA table.

Accompanying family of workers (principal applicants) for non-New Zealand citizens was derived in an analogous fashion.

The work migration total for New Zealand citizens was obtained by adding to the sub-total employed for New Zealand citizens in Table 1.1, the number of persons not in employment (i.e. with an occupation but unemployed) and distributing the “not stated” category in the obvious fashion, that is, in proportion to the number of persons in the various response categories.

The number of accompanying family for New Zealand citizens is estimated by taking the not-in-the-labour-force total and adding to it the not-in-the-labour-force share of the “not stated”.

The family migration number is obtained from the family total line of Table 1.1
The humanitarian figure is obtained from the humanitarian program total of Table 1.1.
Finally “Other” consists of the “special eligibility” and the “other non-program” lines of Table 1.1.

Austria

The sources used for Austria were as follows:

- Asyl- und Fremdenstatistik 2004 (2003), Federal Ministry of the Interior
http://www.bmi.gv.at/downloadarea/asyl_fremdenwesen_statistik/Jahr2004.pdf
- Statistics on work permits provided by the Austrian Labour Market Service
(<http://www.ams.at/neu/1400.htm>; special request)
- Demographisches Jahrbuch, Statistics Austria
ftp://www.statistik.at/pub/neuerscheinungen/2005/demographjb2004_www.pdf

- Statistics on immigration of new foreign students in the summer and winter semester of the respective year; data provided by statistics Austria (special request)

Work migration :

Newly issued permanent residence permits (p. 83 in first reference) for the following worker categories:

- key worker in the quota system – self-employed
- key worker in the quota system – employed
- outside the quota system – self-employed
- media workers with permanent residence permit outside the quota system
- artists with permanent residence permit outside the quota system
- employed and not covered by the law on the work of foreigners
- key-worker agreement
- key worker permits for nationals of the new EU member states (data provided by the Austrian Labour Market Service upon request)
- first-time work permits above six months for nationals of the new EU member states (data provided by the Austrian Labour Market Service upon request)
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Entries of EEA + Swiss workers are estimated by taking entries of EEA + Swiss citizens (third source) less entries of students (fourth source) from the same countries time the participation rate of EEA + Swiss persons from the CLFS.

Accompanying family of workers:

- Newly issued permanent residence permits (p. 83 in first reference) for family members of key workers (employed and self-employed) within the quota system.
- Entries of family members of EEA + Swiss workers are estimated analogously to those of workers.

Family migration :

Newly issued permanent residence permits (p. 83 in first reference)

- family reunification within the quota system
- family reunification to Austrian, EEA or Swiss national

Humanitarian

Newly issued permanent residence permits (first reference)

- asylum grants and protection under asylum law of 1997 (p. 16)
- asylum grants and protection under asylum law of 2003 (p. 44)
- non-refoulement under asylum law of 1997 (p. 39)
- non-refoulement under asylum law of 2003 (p. 58)
- residence permits on humanitarian grounds outside the quota system – all residence purposes (p. 83)

Humanitarian-accompanying family:

Newly issued permanent residence permits (p. 83 in first reference), in particular residence permits for family members on humanitarian grounds outside the quota system

Other:

Newly issued permanent residence permits (p. 83), in particular, residence permits on “private” grounds, within and outside the quota system

Canada

The source used is *Facts and Figures 2004* at <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/pub/facts2004/index.html>, with the glossary.

Work migration consists of principal applicants and provincial nominees among economic immigrants.

Accompanying family of workers consists of spouses and dependents of economic immigrants.

Family migration is simply the family class category.

Humanitarian migration consists of refugees, DROCs (“deferred removal orders”) and PDRCCs (“post-determination refugee claimants”) and humanitarian and compassionate cases.

Other consists of temporary resident permit holders.

Note: The provincial nominee class has no breakdown into principal applicants / spouses and dependents

Denmark

The sources used were as follows:

- *Statistical overview 2004*, at <http://www.udlst.dk/english/Statistics/Default.htm>, annex tables A5 and A10-A13.
- Positive decisions on other residence permits at [http://www.udlst.dk/NR/ronlyres/eyclntm6rfidsnwr5kg4mh7dmabm7tf3uealhx2xxn6r3jkadysm5pz4znf7rnfx5o4eu6tw5dh52j7ppzvqauivae/March+++2006.xls#Work_Study\(WS\)!A1](http://www.udlst.dk/NR/ronlyres/eyclntm6rfidsnwr5kg4mh7dmabm7tf3uealhx2xxn6r3jkadysm5pz4znf7rnfx5o4eu6tw5dh52j7ppzvqauivae/March+++2006.xls#Work_Study(WS)!A1).
- Statbank, Population and elections, Immigration and emigration, VAN21A at <http://www.statbank.dk/statbank5a/default.asp?w=800>,

Work migration consists of:

- Wage-earners and independent businessmen within the traditional labour market (A11)
- Work permits to persons from new EU member states (A11)
- Missionaries (A11)
- Specialists etc./job-card scheme (A11)
- EU/EEA residence certificates for employed (A12)
- Self-employed EEA (see A12 note).

Persons from Nordic countries are not included in these numbers. They were estimated by taking the number of inflows of non-Danes from Nordic countries from the population register and multiplying it by the percent of persons from EU/EEA countries granted residence certificates for employment reasons.

Accompanying family of workers consists of:

- Family ties to persons granted a residence permit or work/education permit (A12)
- Family members EEA (A12)
- Family members from Nordic countries estimated analogously to workers (see above).

Family migration consists of family reunification (A10) + adoption (A11).

Humanitarian migration consists of refugee and other statuses (A5).

Other:

- Pensioners (A12 note)
- Sufficient means (A12 note)
- Other reasons than marriage / Danish minority in Germany / Danish descent / other (from the table on “Positive decisions on other residence permits”).

Note: Inflows of Nordics are foreigners from Nordic countries rather than persons of Nordic nationality. The latter was unavailable, online. Inflows of new Member states in 2004 are likely to be overestimated because they may include more short-term movements than for nationals of other EU countries.

Finland

Data for Finland are based on a special request from the residence permit data system covering “continuous” residence permits only. These permits are granted to foreigners who have arrived in Finland with the intention of permanent immigration (See <http://www.uvi.fi/netcomm/content.asp?article=2205>, glossary, residence permits, categories of residence permits.). A second source is Table 3 from the 2005 SOPEMI report, “Net migration of biggest immigrating groups, 2004”.

Work / Family / Humanitarian / Other : continuous residence permits from the special request. Accompanying family members of workers are grouped with persons arriving for family reunification.

Work / Family for EU25 (Table 3, SOPEMI report)

First the total for EU25 migration is calculated as follows: to total immigration from the EU countries shown in the table, one adds the number of continuous residence permits for A10 for 2003 (from special request table) adjusted for change in A10 migration 2004/2003 from Table 3. This is then multiplied by the average participation rate 2000-2004 from the CLFS for EEA nationals who immigrated during the year. Note that since not all EU or A10 countries are present in the table, the estimate of change may be somewhat biased; however, the table covers 97 percent of inflows, so any error due to omissions is limited. The estimate of A10 in-migration is not taken directly from the table as for other EU countries because much of the in-migration appears to be temporary. For example, the population register records show inflows of 1102 Estonians in 2003, but the number of persons from new accession states receiving continuous residence permits was 600.

Family migration for EU25 is estimated in an analogous fashion, using the same population total multiplied by 1- participation rate from the CLFS.

France

The data for France are from the publication *Immigration et présence étrangère en France en 2004*, a summary of which can be found at <http://www.social.gouv.fr/htm/dossiers/dpm/publications/rappmigrations/sommaire.htm>. The relevant table in the 2004 report is Table A11, “Mesure de l’immigration à caractère permanent de ressortissants de pays tiers en 2004 » ; Since permit data are no longer available for EU nationals, statistics for this group have been obtained simply by repeating those for 2003. This is clearly not entirely satisfactory and alternative methods will be examined for next year.

Work migration: Permanent wage-and-salary workers and non-wage workers in the labour force, both EEA and third countries.

Family migration:

- Family reunification (third countries)
- Family members of French nationals (third countries)
- Personal and family links (third countries)
- All corresponding categories for EEA nationals repeated from 2003.

Humanitarian :

- Statutory refugees
- Beneficiaries of territorial asylum and of subsidiary protection
- Accompanying family of humanitarian : Family members of refugees and stateless persons, including holders of a VPF card. In the published OECD statistics, this category was mistakenly placed in the “other” category.

Other :

- From EEA countries (repeated from 2003)
 - retirees and pensioners
 - other visitors
 - other holders of a residence card delivered by right
- From third countries
 - visitors
 - other holders of a VPF card
 - holders of a work accident pension
 - sick foreigners
 - other persons with a residence permit delivered by right.

The statistics for France coincide with those published nationally, with the exception of movements of EEA nationals, for whom no permits are required as of 2004 and which no longer figure in the national statistics. The statistics for this group for 2004 are those for 2003.

Germany

Sources for Germany are as follows:

- *Arbeitsmarkt in Zahlen: Arbeitsgenehmigung 2004*, Federal Employment Agency.
- Statistics on work permits for IT specialists, Federal Employment Agency (*IT ArGV* data file – special request).
- *Migration und Asyl*”, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, at http://www.bamf.de/cln_043/nn_564242/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/DasBAMF/Downloads/statistik-1-migration-asyl.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/statistik-1-migration-asyl.pdf (2003: “*Migrationsbericht*”, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees).
- Statistics on newly inscribed foreign students (without secondary education in Germany) from EEA countries in the summer and winter semesters, Federal Statistical Office (special request).
- Statistics on immigration of nationals of EU-15 (excluding German nationals) and EFTA nationals, Federal Statistical Office (data available via <http://www-ec.destatis.de/csp/shop/sfg/bpm.html.cms.cBroker.cls>)

Work migration consists of :

- work permits on the basis of the Ordinance on Exceptions of the Recruitment Stop (ASAV), Articles 5 and 8 plus "other work permits" for countries mentioned in Article 9 (from the first reference above, Tables 22 and 25). The Article 5 workers covered include:
 - Scientists in research and education
 - Professionals with a university or college education or equivalent
 - Executives and specialists in a foreign-owned company who have nationality of that country
 - Executives in a German-foreign joint venture
 - Professionals for foreigners' social advice
 - Priests for foreign employees and their families
 - Nurses
 - Artists and their auxiliaries

The Article 8 workers are persons are special individual cases of special public interest.

- new work permits for newly-arrived nationals from the new EU member states (EU-Osterweiterung: Arbeitserlaubnis EU – Arbeitnehmer, neu eingereist (from first reference, Table 16, 2004)
- work permits for IT professionals (from second reference above)
- estimate of EU-15 and EFTA immigration, taken from the CLFS estimate of non-German nationals of these countries who were not resident in Germany one year prior to the survey and were in the labour force/

Accompanying family of workers

EU-15 and EFTA countries: Estimated from the CLFS estimate of citizens of these countries not resident in Germany one year previously who were not in the labour force.

A10 countries: Estimated by taking the number of new work permits for citizens of these countries and multiplying it by $(1-r)/r$, where r is the participation rate estimated from the CLFS.

Family migration consists of family reunification visas (from third reference above, Table 22, p. 61).

Humanitarian and accompanying family:

- accepted asylum seekers (from third reference, Table 13, p. 42)
- non-refoulement (Geneva Convention) (*idem*, Table 13 on p. 42)
- non-refoulement (further protection) (*idem*, Table 13 on p. 42)
- Jewish resettlers from the former Soviet Union (from third reference, Table 21 on p. 58)

Other:

Ethnic German resettlers (*Spätaussiedler*) (from third reference, Table 20, p. 56)

Italy

The sources for Italy were as follows:

- <http://www.caritasroma.it/Prima%20pagina/download/dossier2005/Dossier%202005%20Scheda%20pdf.pdf> (summary)
- http://www.esteri.it/ita/6_40.asp, Annuario Statistico, Capitolo 2, Tavola 2.46, Visti di ingresso in Italia per finalità
- http://www.esteri.it/doc/5_32_183b.pdf, typology of visas
- <http://demo.istat.it/altridati/trasferimenti/index.html>, Tavola 7 Cittadini stranieri iscritti per trasferimento di residenza dall'estero, per paese di cittadinanza - Anni 1995 – 2002 (Table for 2003 obtained from ISTAT by special request).

The data for Italy are taken from entry visas and thus by definition exclude changes in status from student or other temporary statuses to long-term immigrant. Note that some visa categories can be both short- and long-term (e.g. labour) and the data usually published by the Foreign Ministry data do not disaggregate along this dimension. The disaggregation by short-term/long-term was taken from the Caritas publication summary, which refers to “ingressi stabili” and ostensibly reflects some way of distinguishing between the two. This breakdown, however, needs to be confirmed. Also included among “stable entries” are about 5000 foreign university students out of about 45 000 persons who entered for study. In keeping with the practice for other countries, these have not been counted as long-term immigrants.

Work migration:

- 5th paragraph, summary of Caritas report, “ingressi stabili ... per lavoro”
- For EEA members: Population that was registered from these countries in 2003 (Table 7 for 2003, data repeated for 2004 because of non-availability of 2004) times the participation rate for EU+EFTA+A10 from the CLFS for 2004).

Accompanying family

- Familiare al seguito from Table 2.46
- For EEA countries: Population that was registered from these countries in 2003 (Table 7 for 2003, see above) times one minus the participation rate for EU+EFTA+A10 from CLFS.

Family:migration: Ricongiungimento familiare + adozione from Table2.46

Humanitarian: Refugee status granted + humanitarian permit (From 2005 SOPEMI report, UNHCR given as source).

Other:

- Religious motives – Table 2.46
- Residenza elettiva – Table 2.46

Generally, the data for Italy need to be examined more closely. As noted above, because the data are based on visa statistics, there is no information on long-term permits that may have been granted to persons already in the country on another status. Ideally one would like to have long-term permits awarded during the year to persons not already in possession of one, disaggregated by category of entry.

Japan

Data and information are from the following sources:

- The Guide to Visas, http://www.mofa.go.jp/j_info/visit/visa/04.html#a
- SOPEMI Report 2004, Table 9 for flows, Table 17 for stocks, Table 21 for humanitarian.

Data for Japan are disaggregated by category of migration for both stocks and flows. It is not obvious what is long-term, however, because there is no obvious correspondence between a “long-term” visa and its duration. The approach taken in estimating long-term immigrants is an empirical one which takes advantage of the fact that the category of migration is identified in both the flows and the stocks. Under conditions of stationarity (that is, the inflows equal the outflows), the stock divided by the annual outflow gives the average duration of stay in the country (in years). This was calculated for each migration category and a cut-off of six years used as the criterion for long-term migration, essentially because the average duration for “college students” was just under this value.

By this criterion, long-term work migration included the categories of investors/business managers, engineers, specialists in humanities/international services, skilled labour and persons with designated activities.

Family migration includes the categories of dependents, spouses or children of Japanese nationals, spouses or children of permanent residents.

The “other” category included long-term residents (ethnic Japanese) . The humanitarian category normally included here was subtracted out.

The humanitarian category includes the groups “approved”, “humanitarian permission to stay” and “Indochina refugees”(Table 21).

As in a certain number of other countries, it is not certain to what extent changes in status have been captured in these statistics.

Netherlands

The data sources and documentation for the Netherlands come from the following:

- “Residence in the Netherlands”, a document on residence permits at http://www.ind.nl/nl/Images/Verblijf_ENG_tcm5-595.pdf;
- The asylum procedure in the Netherlands at http://www.ind.nl/en/Images/Publiek_ENG_Algemeen_tcm6-16537.pdf;
- A glossary of migration terms translated into English in the annex to http://www.justitie.nl/Images/begrippenlijst_tcm74-36999.pdf;
- A document on humanitarian migration: RAPPORTAGE VREEMDELINGENKETEN, in 2004 at http://www.ind.nl/nl/Images/RVK%203e%20periode%202004_tcm5-24500.pdf, (Table 17 on Outcomes of asylum requests)
- A table on migration by motive supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The table supplied by the CBS includes four “motives”: labour, family reunion, family formation and other. According to the CBS, the 'other motives' in the table (which exclude asylum and study) cover au pairs, trainees, people who immigrate for a medical treatment and so on, all of whom can be considered temporary. However, according to the CBS except for humanitarian migrants (see below), persons who migrated on a temporary basis and who later switched to long-term status cannot be identified in the data at their disposal..

The figure for humanitarian migration is taken from Table 17 described above, in particular entries VVA-bep/onbep, VVR-bep/onbep. VV is the abbreviation for residence permit, A is for asylum, R is for Regular. Bep and onbep are abbreviations for temporary and permanent. According to the document on asylum procedures cited above, in principle an asylum residence permit is always issued for a fixed period. After this period has ended, an application may be submitted for conversion into a permanent residence permit. For the purposes of this document, both temporary and permanent VVAs and VVRs have been counted as long-term migrants. In practice, it is not entirely clear to what extent they are indeed long-term migrants, according to the definition specified above. In any event, the figure for VVA-bep for 2004 (1266) was mistakenly entered in the data base as 4266, so the humanitarian figure for the Netherlands in 2004 is overstated in the published statistics.

New Zealand

Data for New Zealand are from two sources:

- Residence Applications Decided (Table R2)

(See <http://www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/general/generalinformation/statistics/>)

- Tourism and migration 2004 (See <http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/tourism-migration-2000/default.htm>, Table 9.02).

Work migration:

- Principal applicants from business/skilled (Table R2)
- Arrivals of non-New-Zealand citizens from Australia (assumed to be Australians): Persons with an occupation plus the with-an-occupation share of the “not stated” category (Table 9.02)

Accompanying family of work migrants:

- Secondary applicant from business/skilled (Table R2)
- Arrivals of non-New-Zealand citizens from Australia (assumed to be Australians): Persons with an occupation plus the not-applicable share of the “not stated” category (Table 9.02)

Family migration:

Family-sponsored migration, principal and secondary applicants (Table R2).

Humanitarian:

Principal and secondary applicants of International / Humanitarian (Table R2)

Norway

The data for Norway were obtained from *Facts and Figures 2004* of the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, to be found at:

http://www.udi.no/upload/Publikasjoner/Årsrapporter/engelsk/sept05_EngkArssrapp.pdf

The number of long-term work-based immigrants consists of the following two categories:

- Specialist and other permits (“constitutes ground for settlement permits”) (Annex Table 1)
- EEA permits (Text Table 3). Because of enlargement, the number of specialist permits in 2004 for EEA nationals shows an apparent drop relative to 2003, because after May, EEA permits were granted instead. It has been assumed that the share of specialist permits in total permits is the same in both 2003 and 2004, that is to say, the number of specialist permits in 2004 is estimated as $485 \cdot 25100 / 18170$.

Family migration is taken to be the sum of the total from Annex Table 4 + the figure for Norwegian parents from Annex Table 5.

Humanitarian migration includes the following categories:

- Annex Table 6
 - First instance: asylum + res. hum. grounds
 - Appeals Board: asylum + res. hum. grounds
 - Resettlement refugees
- Annex Table 5:
 - Strong humanitarian considerations

Accompanying family of humanitarian (Annex Table 6):

Family immigration (for 2004, this is assumed to be in the same proportion to total of the above categories as in 2003).

Other

Annex Table 5 EEA (“receivers of services or of periodic benefits or have own means”). Some of these may not be long-term; they have been included among long-term immigrants because this category is generally considered long-term in most countries.

Portugal

Data for Portugal are taken from the following NSO site:

<http://www.ine.pt/prodserv/quadros/public.asp?Tema=C&subtema=02&ver=en>, Demographic Statistics, População estrangeira, Table 12, which gives the foreign population requesting residence status by reason for entry. The categories include “Outro”, that is “other”, which is essentially non-response and accounted for about 40 percent of all entries in either year.

It is not known precisely how the non-response is distributed. To assess this, the non-response was distributed over the other categories in proportion to the number of persons in each. The same procedure was then carried out by nationality (some 30 specified) and sex and the results then aggregated. The outcomes were compared, with the result that non-response in the aggregate seemed to be only weakly associated with nationality and sex. Since the distribution of residence permit categories, however, does depend on nationality and sex, with more work migration among men, more family migration among women and among non-EU citizens and virtually all student and retirement permit requests among EU citizens, the implications would seem to be that non-response is likely also to be independent of entry category. The data incorporating the detailed non-response adjustment was therefore used for Portugal, which provides estimates for migration for work, family reunification and retirement.

Sweden

Swedish data are from <http://www.migrationsverket.se/english.jsp> (the “Statistics” link leads to a list of tables on residence permits).

Work-based migration:

- Table 5: “Residence permits by cause of labour market”, total.
- Table 8 “Residence permits to persons from EU-countries”, workers and self-employed persons.

Family migration

- Table 4: “Residence permits to relatives (family ties)”, total.
- Table 8: “Residence permits to persons from EU-countries”, permits for spouse and children, parents’ permits, other close relatives
- Table 7: “Residence permits to adopted children”, total.

Humanitarian

Table 3: “Residence permits to Convention Refugees, De-facto refugees, in need of protection and refugees by Humanitarian grounds”, total.

Other:

Table 8: “Persons not economically active (e.g. pensioners, 5-year permits)”. In the published data, this was mistakenly grouped with family migration.

Note: Supplementary source (in Swedish)

http://www.migrationsverket.se/pdfiler/statistik/statistik_5_2004.pdf

Switzerland

Data for Switzerland are based on an unpublished table labeled Table 3 « Entrées en Suisse de la population résidante permanente étrangère », where the individual categories of immigrants are identified by a numeric code. The numbers in parentheses refer to these codes. Note that these codes are uninformative without the table in hand. Changes in status (“transformations”) are included.

Work migration consists of foreigners with paid remunerated activity,

- subject to numerical limits (2) or
- not subject to numerical limits (3)

less trainees (2-4), civil servants of foreign administrations working in Switzerland (3-1) and working relatives of persons on diplomatic or permanent mission or consular posts (3-2).

Family migration consists of persons under the rubric of family reunion (1).

Humanitarian consists of recognised refugees (7) and hardship cases (8).

The «other» category consists of foreigners without a remunerative activity (4), returns to Switzerland (6), other entries into Switzerland (9).

Persons in education or on professional training are excluded from the ranks of long-term immigrants.

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United Kingdom

The data situation with respect to the United Kingdom is a complex one. The source for national statistics is the International Passenger Survey (IPS), which counts persons entering the country with the intention of staying for more than one year. Adjustments are made for “visitor switchers” or “migrant switchers”, that is, persons who entered without stating this intention or unsure about it, but who eventually stayed on for longer. This was a potential source for the harmonised data series, because of the possibility of excluding certain categories such as students, working holiday makers, asylum seekers, etc. However, the IPS data are based on the intentions of respondents, without reference to the duration allowed under the residence permit held by the respondent. For example, it counts asylum seekers as long-term immigrants, whereas the harmonized series only includes them when they are granted refuges or special protection status.

In addition, the adjusted series from the IPS are not disaggregated by reason for migration. Obtaining such a disaggregation was of course one of the main objectives of the exercise.

The United Kingdom data are taken from *Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 2004* (See <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/hosb1405.pdf>, Tables 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.4) and from a special table supplied by the Office of National Statistics taken from the International Passenger Survey and giving estimates of international migration, broken down by citizenship and reason for migration. The estimate is constructed from the ground up, on the basis of passengers given leave to enter by purpose of journey. Some of the entries are not arrivals, but rather changes in status on the part of persons in the country on a short-term basis.

The work-related migration estimate is obtained by adding the totals for the following:

Table 1.2: Ministers of religion (omitted in error from the published data)

Table 1.4: Employment for 12 months or more (excluding Accession States)

Table 2.4: Grants of settlement to permit-free employment, businessmen, persons of independent means

IPS Table : Inflows of EU25 citizens for work reasons (See

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=507> for IPS estimates)

Accompanying family of workers

Table 1.4: Dependents of work permit holders (these are assumed to be all long-term)

Table 2.4: Spouses and dependents of permit-free employment, etc.

IPS Table: Accompany/join estimate for European Union 25

Family

Table 1.5: Husbands, male fiancés, wives, female fiancés, children

Table 2.4: Grants of settlement to “parents and grandparents” and to “other and unspecified dependents”

Humanitarian

Table 2.4: Refugees and persons given exceptional leave to remain, spouses and dependents

Other

Table 1.2: UK ancestry

Table 2.4: Other grants on a discretionary basis, category unknown

For the United Kingdom it was assumed (see Table 1.2) that a number of categories of entries were temporary, namely domestic workers, postgraduate doctors or dentists (trainees), working holiday makers, diplomats and persons on government assignment and au pairs. One large (190K in 2004) but ill-documented category is labeled “others given leave to enter” in Table 1.2 and appears to include asylum-related cases, persons of independent means, self-employed persons, writers, those coming for permit-free employment, dependents of various temporary visa categories, including students and NATO forces. Given that very few of these seem to apply for settlement, it was assumed that this category consists essentially of shorter-term migrants. However, grants of settlement for persons on permit-free employment have been counted in the total of long-term immigrants (as status changes).

Home Office sources indicated that the category “accepted for settlement on arrival” in Table 1.2 is included in the grants of settlement for parents, grandparents and other and unspecified dependents (Table 2.4). The number of the latter is larger than the number of persons “accepted for settlement on arrival” (Table 1.2), so may include other persons either currently or previously in the category “others given leave to enter”. The “surplus” has therefore also been included among the counts of immigrants (as status changes here as well).

Certain other categories in Table 1.2 (e.g. “work permit holders” or “admitted as a spouse or fiancé”) are taken from other tables for which the figures are said to be more accurate (Tables 1.4 and 1.5, respectively). The category “other grants on a discretionary basis” (Table 2.4) has been included among “immigrants” because it covers, among others, persons granted settlement under a regularisation scheme for overstayers, which qualifies as a change in status. The “category unknown” in Table 2.4 has been included under the assumption that these are largely changes in status from a temporary situation. The explanatory note indicates that this category includes “students, visitors and others”. Since these situations are not explicitly identified anywhere among the “grants of settlement”, it has been assumed that in general, the “category unknown” group generally includes persons in the country on a temporary status.

For work permit holders, it has been assumed that persons entering with permits for 12 or more months are long-term and that the dependents of work permit holders, which in principle also cover dependents of persons with employment for less than 12 months, are exclusively long-term. This is undoubtedly an overestimate which needs to be corrected. Finally, the data do not cover grants of first permission work permits to persons already in the country on a temporary status. In data for 2002, for example, these numbered over 20 000 compared to 65 000 work permits. It is not known how many of these were for employment for 12 or more months.

To estimate long-term entries of EEA nationals, the IPS has been used, with only those arriving for work or to accompany/join being counted. This, however, omits persons who after enlargement registered in the UK but had already been present before May 2004. This amounts to a regularisation but has not been counted in the inflows of immigrants; the number of these who are long-term is not known.

United States

The statistics from the United States are from the *Yearbook Of Immigration Statistics* (see <http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/statistics/yearbook/>, Tables 4 and 5). The statistics correspond to standard data on issues of green cards, including adjustments, i.e. issues of green cards to persons already in the country on a temporary basis.

A glossary of terms can be found at:

<http://www.uscis.gov/graphics/shared/statistics/standards/stdfdef.htm#c>

Worker migration: Total, employment preferences, Table 5.

Accompanying family : Spouses and children under employment preferences, Table 5.

Family preferences: Family-sponsored immigrants, immediate relatives of US citizens, Table 4.

Humanitarian: asylees (subject to limit), refugees and other asylees not subject to limit, Table 5.

Accompanying family of humanitarian: spouses and children of refugees and asylees, Table 5.

Other: Diversity, IRCA legalization dependents, children born to alien residents abroad, other cancellation of removal (NACARA Section 203), NACARA section 202, HRIFA, Parolees, Soviet and Indochinese, other, Table 5.