

# Migration

## Dimension - Demographics

Associated Key Factor:

### Migration flows

#### Data Source:

Eurostat New Chronos

Eurostat yearbook 2003, The statistical guide to Europe - Data 1991-2001

Paper publication (± 330 pages) + CD-ROM, Catalogue No: KS-CD-02-001-EN-C; Eurostat books: European Commission: Statistical Yearbook on Candidate and South-east European countries (2002), European Social Statistics: Demography (2001), Demographic Statistics: Data 1960-99 (1999), Eurostat Yearbook (1995), Eurostat Yearbook (2001) Statistical Yearbook on Central European Countries (1998)

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/datashop/print-product/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&product=yearbook03-EN&file=ind.html>

[europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/](http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/)

#### General Availability:

Reporting unit: individual  
Reporting level: national  
Reporting period: annually  
Data available from 1980 to 2001

### The indicator:

Persons arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in the country for a certain period, having previously been resident elsewhere. Describes immigration by sex and country of previous residence.

### Description

According to the 1997 United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration (Revision 1), such a person is a long-term immigrant if he/she stays in his/her country of destination for a period of 12 months or more, having previously been resident elsewhere for 12 months or more. (Eurostat Yearbook: 2003) However, few countries are able to supply statistics based on these definitions. The statistics shown in this volume are generally based on national definitions that may differ greatly from the UN recommendations. Not all countries collect immigration data, in those that do, data sources and the scope the collection vary. A few countries (e.g. France) exclude national citizens from immigration statistics.

The following categories are included:

Immigration of nationals  
Immigration of other EU nationals  
Immigration of non-EU nationals  
Emigration of nationals  
Emigration of other EU nationals  
Emigration of non-EU nationals  
Grants of refugee status  
Population by citizenship. Nationals  
Population by citizenship. Other EU nationals  
Acquisition of citizenship

### How is it measured?

Information is taken from national statistical offices using census'.

### What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

Not all EU Member States produce statistics on immigration and emigration. Although an estimation can be made of net migration for the EU, it is not possible to provide a complete picture of immigration and emigration flows for all Member States or for the EU as a whole. For more information, refer to the glossary entries 'Immigrants' and 'Emigrants'. (Eurostat Yearbook: 2003)

### What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

This indicator, along with population growth, helps gauge the important issue of migration within the EU, and where it is most pertinent. Migration is also relevant for scenarios of future demographic developments.

### The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Migration and seasonal mobility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migration policy and border control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>