

# **INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STOCK OF IMMIGRANTS**

## **Some comments**

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# STOCK OF IMMIGRANTS

**Three different aspects:**

- **Implication on the scale of international migration**
- **Implication on the size of total resident population through including or excluding the population sub-groups**
- **Consequences for all population size estimates, balanced by the using of the component method in the postcensal period**

# Population sub-groups in the around 2000 Population Censuses

- **Temporary foreign workers with legal status**
- **Resident foreigners without legal status**
- **Refugees**
- **Temporarily absent persons**
- *Asylum seekers*

# **TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS WITH LEGAL STATUS**

## *Implications for the 2010 Recommendations*

- **Similarly to temporary foreign workers there are other categories of foreigners temporarily but legally living in the country (for example, students). The general category of foreigners legally living in the country but not qualifying as usual residents could probably be better identified. This category may be included in the present but not resident population. Of course, the treatment of this category will have to be consistent with the criteria on the usual residence.**

# **RESIDENT FOREIGNERS WITHOUT LEGAL STATUS**

## *Implications for the 2010 Recommendations*

- **For this category a very difficult decision has to be made whether to give priority to the legal or the ‘de facto’ principle: illegal migration is a very sensitive issue and, apart from the Census capacity to enumerate this group, the inclusion of this group in the Census resident population can be very difficult for political reasons.**

# **ASYLUM SEEKERS**

## *Implications for the 2010 Recommendations*

- **A possible solution to this divisive situation should take into account of the following:**
  - **the duration of asylum procedure can easily be one year or longer;**
  - **the persons involved have a legal status.**
- **Therefore the decision on whether to count these persons in the resident population should be taken on a case-by-case basis, verifying if the respondent qualifies as resident against the standard requirements rather than giving a general rule for the whole category.**

# REFUGEES

## *Implications for the 2010 Recommendations*

- **Different approaches in dealing with this population group may also derive from definitional issues: different understanding of the term refugee, including all or some of the groups described above, can bring to different decisions about the inclusion of this group in the population universe. The 2000 Census Recommendations only referred to refugees under the Geneva Convention (§ 41), while a more comprehensive approach is probably needed, taking into account the three main groups described above.**

# **TEMPORARILY ABSENT PERSONS**

## *Implications for the 2010 Recommendations*

- **The issue of defining more precisely who has to be considered absent, whether temporarily or not, appears to be an important challenge given its implications on the enumeration of those citizens temporarily living abroad and, consequently, on the count of the resident population. In the definition of this group also the duration of the absence should be probably taken into account.**

# **DEFINITION OF THE STOCK OF IMMIGRANTS**

## **Recommended Topics**

- **Country of birth**
- **Citizenships**
- **Other questions on citizenship:**
  - **Multiple citizenships**
  - **Citizenship at birth**
- **Place of birth of parents**
- **Ethnic group**
- **Related questions:**
  - **Language**
  - **Religion**
  - **Others**
- **Reason for migration**

# **POLISH CASE**

## **Selected topics in 2000 Population Census**

- **Country of birth**
- **Citizenship: multiple (second and third citizenship)**
- **Minority and ethnicity groups**
- **Language used home (native and one non-native or two non-natives)**
- **Reasons (more detailed) for immigration (question concerned long-term immigrants)**
- *Groups of reasons for migration related to migration flows (immigration and emigration)*

# DEFINITION OF THE STOCK OF IMMIGRANTS

## *Implications for the 2010 Recommendations*

- **Taking into account advantages and drawbacks of the traditional criteria adopted for migration stocks - place of birth and citizenship – and building on the experiences made by several countries, is it possible to envisage a definition of immigrant stock that could be used across the countries, at least for international reporting?  
(see point 32)**

# DEFINITION OF THE STOCK OF IMMIGRANTS

## *Implications for the 2010 Recommendations*

- One possible option is to identify a broad category of persons having a foreign background that would include the following groups (see Figure 1):
  - Foreign - born, with the exception of nationals born abroad but citizens of the country from birth
  - Foreigners
  - Direct descendants of first-generation immigrants, i.e. the so-called II generation
- Such a broad category of persons of foreign background would include the typologies currently used (foreigners and foreign-born) but also explicitly take into account the II generation. It would be broad enough to incorporate national needs and specificities but also able to reflect the complexity of immigration within and across the countries. This category would also better meet the information needs of emigration countries, since it provides a more comprehensive count of persons originating from a certain country (the diaspora). (see point 33)

# DEFINITION OF THE STOCK OF IMMIGRANTS

## *Implications for the 2010 Recommendations*

- **In order to identify the various population sub-groups additional questions should be asked at the Census: in addition to the place of birth and the citizenship, questions should be included to inquire about the parents' origin. Also depending on citizenship regulations this can be done either through the place of birth of parents or the citizenship at birth of the respondent (*see point 34*).**

# DEFINITION OF THE STOCK OF IMMIGRANTS

## *Implications for the 2010 Recommendations*

- **Another different issue to address is the definition of the place of birth. The results from the 2000 Census Round show that countries had problems in implementing the recommended definition. Problems were in particular reported, with higher non-response rates, for the most mobile segments of the population, for which it was difficult to establish the exact place of residence of the mother at the time of their birth (*see point 35*).**

# POTRZEBY STATYSTYKI LUDNOŚCI

- **Konieczność zwiększania zakresu informacji dotyczących charakterystyki osób migrujących**
- **Pozyskanie dostępu do źródeł informacji administracyjnych pozwalających na prowadzenie szacunków rozmiarów migracji długookresowych, trwających co najmniej 12 miesięcy - oraz charakterystyki osób migrujących**
- **Zabezpieczenie zakresu i terminów pozyskiwania danych w związku z przewidywanym wdrożeniem od stycznia 2006 roku nowych przepisów prawa unijnego w obszarze migracji, obywatelstwa i azylu (*projektowane rozporządzenie Rady UE z maja 2004r.*)**

# POTRZEBY STATYSTYKI LUDNOŚCI (dok.)

- Zwiększenie zakresu pozyskiwanych danych o migracjach w formie elektronicznej - zwłaszcza danych o migracjach czasowych
- Planowana rezygnacja z tradycyjnej formy prowadzenia badania migracji czasowych po uzyskaniu 100% dostępu do danych w wersji elektronicznej (*w 2004r. 31% gmin przestało dane na dyskietkach*)
- Prowadzenie prac metodologicznych i prawno-organizacyjnych w związku z:
  - pozyskiwaniem danych o stanach ludności i jej strukturach według płci i wieku w przekroju gmin – bezpośrednio ze zbiorów gminnych lub z rejestru CBD
  - ewentualnym pozyskiwaniem danych o ruchu naturalnym (urodzeniach, zgonach i małżeństwach) w formie elektronicznej, bezpośrednio z Urzędów Stanu Cywilnego – po skomputeryzowaniu tych jednostek
- Stała poprawa jakości gromadzonych danych

# Podstawy prawne normujące pozyskiwanie danych statystycznych dotyczących ludności

- **Regulacje prawne krajowe**
- **Ustawa z dnia 29 czerwca 1995r. o statystyce publicznej (Dz.U. z 1995r. Nr 88, poz. 439, z późniejszymi zmianami)**
- **Rozporządzenia RM wprowadzające coroczne programy badań statystycznych statystyki publicznej**
  
- **Regulacje prawne Unii Europejskiej**
- **Rozporządzenie Rady Nr 311/76/EWG z dnia 9 lutego 1976r. w sprawie statystyk dotyczących pracowników migrujących**
- ***Projektowane Rozporządzenie RE w sprawie wspólnotowej statystyk międzynarodowych migracji, obywatelstwa, zezwoleń na pobyt i azylu (przewidywane uchwalenie w 2005 roku z mocą obowiązującą od 1 stycznia 2006)***