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**THE REGISTRATION OF THE POPULATION WITH USUAL RESIDENCE:
THE RESULTS FROM THE THESIM EU RESEARCH PROJECT.**

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EU is facing an urgent need for better statistics on migration and asylum in order to support the development of a common EU migration policy. In this perspective, a forthcoming EU regulation on international migration and asylum statistics will be voted by the European Parliament in order to improve the situation of statistical data collection in term of availability, reliability and comparability. Within the EU 6th Framework Programme for Research, the THESIM project has been selected in order to support the implementation of this regulation and more precisely to help country to fulfil their task in relation with the regulation. THESIM is an acronym for Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration. The project started in April 2004 and will end in June 2005. It involves 7 different scientific teams originating from 7 different EU countries under the co-ordination of Michel POULAIN (Belgium). The following contribution is based on all information collected in the THESIM project through 25 national meetings organised with help of all statistical offices and the NCP (National Contact Points) of the EMN (European Migration Network).

I. The administrative registration of the resident population

1. The wish and the need to register the population exist on administrative perspective in most of the EU countries. The main purpose of the system is to identify persons and the basic

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variables used for this are the name and surname, the date and the place of birth. As a general rule, the date and place of death are also linked to the previous information in order to be able to distinguish between death persons and those who are supposed to be alive but not for sure alive as deaths occurring abroad may not be reported in this registration system.

2. This minimal registration system is based on birth and death records and it may be considered as a civil register even if that name is not used in all countries where it exists on this basic form. In some countries, marriages and divorces are also recorded in the system so that the marital status is available and systematically updated. Finally the identification of the parents and the spouse of the person in concern is often added so that the identification of persons will be more effective compared with the situation where only the four basic variables are considered. The identification process should be the most effective by avoiding any case of duplication or misidentification.

3. In order to facilitate the identification process most of the countries have introduced a unique personal identification number (PIN) also named personal identity code or *numéro national*. The use of this PIN varies a lot between countries but in all cases the uniqueness of this code is ensured and the risk of attributing the same code to two different persons is clearly excluded. At the opposite there exist a limited number of cases where a person receives two different PIN, mainly when foreigners are concerned and the identification of name, surname, date and place of birth are difficult or for person trying to hide their own identity is declaring different identities. Depending of the country this PIN may be used in other administrative registers like in the Nordic countries while in other countries the use of the PIN is strictly limited (France) or restricted to the centralised population register (Austria).

4. The concrete way to identify person may be through the delivery of an identity card (IDcard) or a passport but all countries having a so-called civil register do not have an IDcard system while passports exist in all EU countries but are not compulsory except for travelling abroad. All IDcards and passports include a photography to facilitate identification and a minimum set of identification variables but not necessary the PIN. Additional characteristics like colour of eyes, height... may be found while the address will be transcribed if the IDcard system is related to a population registration system as we will present hereafter. For maintaining the IDcard system operational a centralised database may be organised but some countries use an IDcard system without developing an associated centralised database.

II. The identification of the administrative place of residence in a population registration system

5. Most countries wish also to link each person to a specific local administrative area or to a more precise address allowing a more precise location of that person. The wish to attach a person as part of a local population may be related to electoral or taxation purposes and more generally linked to all rights and duties attached to this particular place. Therefore each local administration has to organise a local population registration system including the development of a local database where all persons will be registered. This system will enable to include all new registered persons and to exclude all persons who died or transferred their place of registration in another local administration. Historically speaking this population registration system worked independently within local administrations without transfer of information between them. Later central administrations at national or regional levels introduced common rules of population registration ensuring that a given person should be registered in one and only one local administration. Therefore strict rules for recording the change of place of registration were

introduced and exchanging information between municipalities. All this population registration system was based on the concept of place of registration without the existence of a centralised database. This is still the situation in Germany and in Italy. Starting in the '60 in the Nordic countries, computerised centralised database were built and electronic exchange of information between local and central administrations was organised. Nowadays most of the 25 EU countries have a centralised population registration system. However up to now there is no system developed at EU level ensuring that a given person will be registered in one and only one EU member state. According information gathered in the THESIM project, it is clear that double counting and undercounting is a reality at EU level. This is also confirmed by a recent UNECE survey on the implementation of the 2000 round census UN recommendations that showed that more than half of the 57 UNECE countries were facing this type of problems when enumerating their population (UNECE 2004).

III. The recommended definition of usual place of residence and the administrative place of residence

6. The broad concept of population registration system is based on the definition of place of registration, which is not necessarily the place of usual residence as defined by the UN census recommendations. However these recommendations may be understood differently in the original UN recommendations published by UN Statistical Division in New York and the UNECE recommendations published in Geneva. In the original UN recommendation the place of usual residence is defined as “... *the geographical place where the enumerated person usually resides. This may be the same as, or different from, the place where he or she was present at the time of the census or his or her legal residence*” (UN 2000 round census recommendations, 1997, par. 2.20) while in the UNECE recommendations it is “...*the geographic place where the enumerated person usually resides; this may be the same as, or different from, the place where he/she actually is at the time of the Census; or it may be his/her legal residence. A person's usual residence should be that at which he/she spends most of his/her daily night+rest*” (UNECE census recommendations, 1998, par. 30). We consider that the differences between both texts are significative : a point in UN recommendations has been replaced by a point-virgule in the UNECE ones in order to emphasize the link between the two following sentences and moreover an additional sentence has been introduced in the UNECE recommendations. Because of this small difference in the wordings, the same definition may be interpreted in such a way that the administrative place of residence (legal place of residence in the above definition) may be broadly accepted as the place of usual residence in the ECE region and that was the wish of most European Statistical Offices.

7. Following these UNECE recommendations, countries are allowed to use their administrative place of residence as place of usual residence. However by comparing the various registration systems existing in most of the EU countries different definitions or concept of administrative place of residence are used in order to define the place where a person should be registered on an administrative point of view :

- ***Place of registration***: this is the broader concept where a person is linked to a given local administrative unit for all duties and rights managed at local level. Therefore he or she has to be registered and may decide to change this place of registration. To do so the prove of real occupation of a specific dwelling with a precise address is not needed neither the prove of usual residence in that dwelling.

- ***Place of legal residence or domicil*** : this concept is used in juridical matters and is related to the civil code. This place may be different from the place of administrative registration as well as from the place of usual residence. This concept is not used in the EU member states in the population registration system even if sometimes, the term of domicile may be used for place of residence like in Finland and Luxembourg.
- ***Place of (unique) residence***: where only a unique place of residence may be registered in the population registration system, this place is called place of residence and depending the country different type of investigations and rules have to be followed in order to ensure that this unique place of residence is the usual place of residence of the concerned person.
- ***Place of principal residence and place of secondary residence***: when multiple places of residence are considered in the population registration system, the concerned person has to specify which is the principal place of residence according rules considering the duration of stay in each different places of residence or in some cases the size of the population in the different concerned local administrations. However the choice is often based on self-declaration without any control and in this context the differences in taxation and other concrete local advantages are often predominant.
- ***Place of permanent residence and place of temporary residence***: when somebody change his or her place of residence for a short period of time (e.g. between three and twelve months) and keep the possibility to live in the previous place of residence, the latter is named permanent place of residence by opposition to the new one considered as a temporary place of residence. Both places of residence are registered in the population registration system and links exist with both local administrations while all changes of residence, both permanent and temporary have to be declared.

8. The registration of the place of residence does not imply that the exact address of the concerned person is effectively recorded in the local population registration system, just the local administration where the person is registered is needed. The registration of the exact address requests the possibility to identify and record all addresses of dwellings data base and request the obligation to declare all changes of address not only between different municipalities but also within the same local administration territory. Only in that case, the identification and exact location of a given person is ensured and the basic elements are met in order to name this population registration system a ***population register***¹.

9. Therefore all population registration systems that register all changes of administrative place of residence including all changes of address within the same local territory may be

¹ In the multilingual demographic dictionary published by IUSSP (1982), the population register is broadly defined as a system of continuous registration where all information are continuously updated through information on births, deaths, marriages and divorces transferred from the civil registration system and change of residence. The place of residence is defined as the place where a person lives while the term domicile is presented as a technical legal term for legal residence and denotes the place where a person is legally deemed to reside which may differ from his or her actual place of residence. Therefore the basic difference between a civil registration system and a population registration system is the continuous registration and updating of the place of residence. However this place of residence is effectively the administrative place of residence and not the usual place of residence as defined for statistical purposes by the UN recommendations. Therefore all population registration systems that ensure a continuous updating of the administrative place of residence of all included persons may be considered as a population register sensu stricto.

considered as a population register not depending the definition of the administrative place of residence, which is used. For sure there exists a large difference between the strict UN recommended definition of the place of usual residence and the various definitions of the administrative place of residence we have enumerated. Depending the national rules and legislation, the administrative place of residence used for the population registration system may be just a place of administrative registration or a concept much closer to the UN definition of place of usual residence where the person effectively *spends most of his/her daily night-rest*.

10. The compatibility of the population stock figures obtained through census enumeration based on the usual place of residence with population stock data issued from the population register will depend of possible differences between the two used definitions of the place of residence. However we note that more and more country are processing their census enumeration based on the population registered in the population register so that both figures for the population stock are similar and the so-called “census enumeration” no more exists at this is done on the base of the administrative place of residence as recorded in the population register.

IV. From local population registers to central population registration systems

11. Finally, the population register may be organised and updated at local level on an independent base with electronic transfer of information between local administrations when somebody changes the place of residence or centralised in a unique database often named Central Population Register, National Register or more broadly Central Population Registration System. At international level an electronic exchange of information has been recently organised between the central population registration systems of the Nordic countries as far as inter-Nordic migrants are concerned. Other countries are interested to join this initiative originated in the Inter-Nordic migration agreement, which started in the '80s.

12. The following comparative table will facilitate the comparison of the way the population is registered in all 25 EU countries and which population registration systems exist (table 1).

Table 1. How the population is registered in 25 European countries and responsible authorities.

Code	Country	Name of the population registration system	Translation	Type of system	Responsible authority
BE	Belgium	Registre National des Personnes Physiques	National Population Register	CPR	Ministry of Interior
CZ	Czech Republic	Centralni registr obyvatelstva	Central Population Register	CPR	Ministry of Interior
DK	Denmark	Det Centrale Person Register	The Central Population Register	CPR	Ministry of Interior
DE	Germany	Melderegister	Local register of registration	LPR	Local municipalities and Ministry of Interior affairs

EE	Estonia	Rahvastikuregister	Population Register	CPR	Ministry of Internal Affairs
EL	Greece	Civil Register	Registre civil		-
ES	Spain	Fichero de Coordinación de los Padrones municipales	Coordination File of Local (municipality) population registers	CPR	Economy Ministry and Civil Service Ministry
FR	France	Répertoire des personnes physiques	-	CIVIL	-
IE	Ireland	-	-		-
IT	Italy	Anagrafe della popolazione residente	Population register		Ministry of the Interior
CY	Cyprus	Civil Register	Registre Civil		-
LV	Latvia	Latvijas Republikas Iedzīvotāju reģistrs	The Population Register of Latvia	CPR	Ministry of the Interior
LT	Lituania	Gyventojų registro tarnyba prie Vidaus reikalų ministerijos	The Resident's Register Service	CPR	Ministry of the Interior
LU	Luxembourg	Répertoire général des personnes physiques	Central Population Register	CPR	Centre Informatique de l'Etat
HU	Hungary	Népeségnyilvántartás	Population register	CPR	Ministry of the Interior
MT	Malta	-	-		-
NL	Netherlands	Gemeentelijke Basis Administratie persoonsgegevens	Municipal basic registration of population data	CPR	Local municipalities and Ministry of Interior affairs
AT	Austria	Zentrales Melderegister (ZMR)	Central Register of Inhabitants	CPR	Federal Ministry of Interior
PL	Poland	CBD PESEL (Powszechny Elektroniczny System Ewidencji Ludności)	National Electronic Population Register System	CPR	Voivodes and Ministry of Interior and Administration
PT	Portugal	-	-		-
SI	Slovenia	Centralni register prebivalstva	Central Population Register	CPR	Ministry of the Interior
SK	Slovak Republic	Register obyvateľ'ov Slovenskej republiky	Register of citizens of the Slovak Republic	CPR	Ministry of Interior
FI	Finland	Väestötietojärjestelmä	Population Register	CPR	Ministry of Interior Affairs

SE	Sweden	Registret över totalbefolkningen	Total Population Register	CPR	National Tax Board
UK	United Kingdom				

V. How to define the usual country of residence for international migrants according UN recommendations ?

13. When dealing with international migrants, both citizens living temporarily abroad or foreigners immigrating to live usually in the country, the main problem is to define the **usual country of residence**. There are three different sets of recommendations dealing with the problem of defining the usual place of residence and more specifically the usual country of residence when international migrants are concerned.

- 1) As explained earlier, the definition of place of usual residence is one of the most important and critical issues in the framework of the **census recommendations**, if not THE most important according UNECE (2004), *since this definition, and the way it is applied during the census, influences directly the census results in terms of the total usually resident population, at the national level but also at the lower territorial levels.* The UNECE 2000 round census recommendations also include a reference to the recommendations on international migration statistics, in particular to the distinction between (UNECE 1998):
 - Long-term migrants, who move to another country for a period of at least one year, and should be counted in the country of destination (which becomes their new country of usual residence)
 - Short-term migrant, who move to another country for a period of at least three months but less than one year, and should be counted in the country of origin (which remains their country of usual residence) (paras. 31-35).

It should be clear that all emigrants, those having declared their intention to stay abroad less than one year or those living abroad at the time of enumeration since less than one year and intending to return within the one year time limit have not to be excluded from the population having their usual place of residence in the concerned country. At the opposite all persons entering the country with the intention to live within the country one year or more should be considered within the population with usual residence in the country. However most foreigners do not have the right to live in the country more than three months without authorisation. Therefore the concept of intention is not enough to define the country of usual residence and the definition should consider that :

- all foreigners for whom a residence permit is not needed in order to live in the country (EEA citizens and, in some countries, Nordic citizens) should be treated as are the Citizens and be considered as immigrants if their intention to live in the country for at least one year ;
- all foreigners for whom a residence permit is requested should be considered as immigrants if they have been granted a valid residence permit for at least one year and have the intention to live effectively in the country at least one year ;
- all foreigners without residence permit but seeking for asylum should be considered also as immigrants after one year of effective residence in the country ;

- all other undocumented foreigners, clandestines, rejected asylum seekers or foreigners with no more valid residence permits, should be considered as immigrants after one year of effective residence in the country.

2) ***The UN recommendations on international migration statistics propose the following definition for the country of usual residence and the long-term and short-term migrants (UN International migration recommendations 1998) :***

- *The country of usual residence is the country in which a person lives, that is to say, the country in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not change a person's country of usual residence.*
- *A long term migrant is defined as a person who move to a country other than this of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.*
- *A short-term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than this of his or her usual residence for a period of at least three months but less than a year (12 months) except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. For purpose of international migration statistics, the country of usual residence of short-term migrants is considered to be the country of destination during the period they spend in it.*

3) ***The UN recommendations on international tourism statistics.*** The concept of country of usual residence is also used to determine who is a visitor for purpose of international tourism statistics. According to the Recommendations on Tourism Statistics (UN and World Tourism Organization 1994), *a person is considered to be a resident in a country if the person: (a) has lived for most of the past year (12 month) in that country or (b) has lived in that country for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country” (para. 24).* An international visitor is defined later as *any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited (para 29).*

14. However when confronted the text of these recommendations are somehow unclear as accordingly the short-term migrants will still be counted as part of the usual resident population figure in the country of departure while they will be part of the short-term immigration flows in the country of destination. That implies that short-term migration flows have to be disregarded when linking flows and stock figures and only long-term migrants should be considered. As a conclusion, short-term migrants have definitively to be considered as a different category of migrants. It is better to consider these as seasonal workers as they are travelling in relation with the labour market while tourists are other international travellers that have no relation with the labour market. Both groups have to be counted separately from usual population and international migration statistics and a clear distinction should be done between the two data collection in order to avoid any risk of misunderstanding when linking population stocks and migration flows.

15. Finally, in the UN recommendations on International migration, the definition of a long-term migration implicitly refers to a minimum period of 12 months after migration and this is therefore an estimated duration of stay in the country. In the implementation instructions three

methods to estimate this duration of stay are proposed, the intended duration of stay when somebody is observed at border crossing or when the person is registered in the immigration country and only if that person has the right to live in the country at least one year. In case when this right is not granted, the intended duration of stay is caduque and we should switch to the ex post actual duration of stay. This is the case for asylum seekers and other foreigners not having been granted a residence permit for at least one year the actual duration of stay in the country may only be observed one year after immigration using population registers, aliens registers or asylum registers. Concretely when somebody enters the country and has the right to stay for at least one year but there exist no possibility to capture the intended duration of stay at border or no question asked at the time of registration, the actual duration of stay will be checked one year after immigration in order to identify long-term migrants. There is also the possibility to apply the same investigation to those who are already considered as long-term immigrants because their intended duration of stay at arrival was at least one year and they have to right to live in the country for that minimal period of time. Doing so consolidated statistics will only be available for the year t in the first semester of the year $t+2$ and international statistical bodies do often not accept this delay as policy-makers always request the freshest data. Therefore provisional figures based on ratio observed in previous years should be provided and final figures should be released one year later. Accordingly all databases should include firstly provisional figures and thereafter replace these by final figures so that historical time series will only include final figures.

VI. The implementation of the UN recommendations in the EU countries

16. In order to enumerate the population with usual residence in a given country, the EU member states may be divided into four main groups as follows :

- 1) The countries where the enumeration will be based exclusively on administrative registers and where the concept of administrative place of residence is used, the latter being more or less close to the concept of usual place of residence. In these countries the census is register-based and involved no revision of the usual population based on field enumeration (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Hungary, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Luxemburg). Annual data are available including all basic demographic variables included in the administrative register.
- 2) The countries where the *de jure* population is based on the census enumeration and where the concept of place of usual residence is used except for specific cases like emigrated citizens, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants. Annual updates of the population figures are calculated using register-based information on vital events and migration flows. These annual estimations may sometimes include all basic variables and are usually revised when the data of the next census is available (Italy, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Spain).
- 3) The countries where the population figure is estimated only at census time and updated figures are produced in the intercensal period based on vital events and estimates of migration flows based on survey data (Portugal, France, UK, Malta, Cyprus).
- 4) The countries where the population figure is estimated only at census time without producing updated figures in the intercensal period (Greece).

17. The table 2 summarize the information collected in the THESIM project on each EU country as far as the definition of the country of usual residence is concerned.

Table 2. The definition of the de jure population in administrative registers as base for the definition of the usual place of residence

Code	Administrative place of residence	Useful information gathered through the THESIM research project
BE	Unique place of residence	Belgian citizens leaving for abroad but keeping a part of the family staying in the same dwelling may not be deregistered even if the duration of absence will be a year or more. The registration in a consulate abroad will automatically give way to the deregistration in Belgium. Most foreigners leave the country without reporting and there exist an ex officio deregistration procedure with police investigation but all municipalities are not interested to follow strictly the rule in order not to loose inhabitants. Both registration of immigrants and emigrants are not related to time constraints.
CZ	Permanent and temporary residence	Most Czech citizens and foreigners with permanent residence keep their permanent address when leaving the country even for an absence of one year or more as the deregistration procedure is too heavy and bring only disadvantages. Foreigners with temporary residence permit do not have to report when leaving the country as they are considered as having emigrated at the end of the validity of the permit.
DK	Unique place of residence	Danish citizens and foreigners leaving for abroad for more than six months should be deregistered and no more counted as part of the de jure population. Both advantages and disadvantages have to be considered to explain why some few emigrants may still be considered as resident in Denmark if they keep family members or a dwelling there.
DE	Unique place of residence	Not all German citizens leaving for abroad are registered as such, strict rules do exist but the penalty is difficult to apply as the persons are abroad and the fine is really limited. This is particularly the case when the rest of the family go on living in the previous dwelling. Most of the foreigners leaving the country may not be registered as they reached the end of validity of their permit or they want to keep the possibility to remigration as their permit is still valid.
EE	Place of registration	Most Estonian citizens leaving for abroad will not declare their emigration and therefore will not be deregistered in the Central Population Register. They may be interested to inform their consulate abroad of their emigration from Estonia but no transfer of information is systematically done to the CPR. A foreigner with residence permit leaving the country for more than 3 months has to fill a special form facilitating the remigration but no transfer of this information to CPR is ensured.
EL	Place of registration	There is no obligation to declare any change of place of residence as only the place of registration is considered. Many Greek citizens leave for abroad and return when staying registered in the civil register during their absence. For foreigners, only information on valid residence permit holders is available, no

		information on international migrations. The census uses the UN concept of usual residence.
ES	Unique place of residence	The registration in the <i>Padrón</i> is compulsory. This means the registration of all foreigners is independent of their legal residence status in Spain. So, everybody who resides in Spain is obliged to register in a municipal register in which he/she habitually resides (including illegal migrants and asylum seekers). Finally, the <i>Padrón</i> represents the <i>de jure</i> population and the census enumeration is based on the <i>Padrón</i> . To be allowed to register, foreigners should have a proof of their residence in the municipality and their residence permit is not reported in the <i>Padrón</i> . The reality of the residence can be confirmed by the local police when the applicant cannot prove the residence by others means. There is no time constraint for registering both immigration and emigration.
FR	No data on residence	Only census allows identifying the population having usual residence in the country according UN definition. There is no registration of both international immigrations and emigrations. The alien's register will provide information on valid residence permit holders and this is the only possibility to estimate immigration figures for foreigners with a non-EU citizenship.
IE	No data on residence	Only census allows identifying the population having usual residence in the country according UN definition. The alien's register will provide information on valid residence permit holders while the Labour Force Survey is used for estimating the foreign population between two successive censuses.
IT	Unique place of residence	All Italian citizens leaving for abroad for one year or more has to register near the consulate abroad and will be thereafter deregister in the municipal anagrafe. However not all emigrants are following these rules for different reasons including financial ones. A foreigner with usual residence in the country may not be registered in the anagrafe as no IDcard is needed and a residence permit or a foreign IDcard is enough to prove your identity. The emigration of foreigners who are registered in the anagrafe is often not declared and the foreigner will therefore still be registered in the <i>de jure</i> population of the country.
CY	Place of registration	There is no obligation to declare any change of place of residence as only the place of registration is considered. Many Cypriot citizens leave for abroad and return when staying registered in the civil register during their absence. Only international migration of foreign with residence permit may be theoretically followed through the validity of the permit and the border crossing controls. Moreover an International Passenger survey is also helpful to estimate migration flows. The census uses the UN concept of usual residence.
LV	Permanent and temporary places of residence	A Latvian citizen leaving for abroad for at least 6 months is obliged to deregister but in fact this is based on self-declaration and concretely there are a lot of interest to stay registered in the country. So in practise the deregistration of these citizens is not complete at all and most are still considered in the <i>c</i> population of

		the country. The situation is even worse for foreigners leaving the country and no investigation is developed in order to deregister ex officio those who leave without reporting.
LT	Permanent and temporary places of residence	A Lithuanian citizen leaving for abroad for at least 6 months is obliged to deregister but in fact this is based on self-declaration and concretely there are only few interest to be deregister. So in practise the deregistration of these citizens is not complete at all and most are still considered in the <i>de jure</i> population of the country. All foreigners receiving a residence permit will be registered in the CPR and considered in the <i>de jure</i> population but only those granted with a residence permit for one year or more will be considered within immigration figures. If emigration of foreigner is not declared the person will be deregistered one year after the end of validity of the permit while these persons will be counted in emigration statistics directly at the end of validity of the permit.
LU	Unique place of residence	All foreigners should be registered in the <i>Répertoire</i> including asylum seekers but this is not systematically applied in all communes. Parallels the self-declaration of emigration is not fully effective mainly for foreigners and no systematic investigation is done in order to act an ex officio deregistration. Both registration of immigrants and emigrants are not related to time constraints.
HU	Permanent and temporary places of residence	All Hungarian citizens leaving for abroad for more than 90 days have to declare their change of permanent or temporary residence. However a large part does not report and those who report a temporary residence abroad are still considered as part of the <i>de jure</i> population and not as emigrants. For foreigner the same rules are applied but they are deregistered systematically at the end of validity of the permit and this information is transferred to the CPR.
MT	Place of registration	Only census allows identifying the population having usual residence in the country according UN definition. The registration of Citizens and Foreigners in the Public Register or IDcard database is not complete as it is not compulsory. For both there is no obligation to report when leaving the country and only a special data collection organised by the Statistical Office in co-operation with the Custom Department gives some details on immigration figure.
NL	Unique place of residence	Immigrants, both citizens and foreigners, are those who enter the country and intend to live there four of the forthcoming six months. These are part of the <i>de jure</i> population of the country. The same for asylum seekers when they receive a residence permit or after six months of stay in the country. Emigration is always based on self-declaration of the intention to live abroad at least eight of the forthcoming twelve months. Non-reported emigrants will be deregistered after investigation and decision at local level. Deregistration takes also place in the case the residence permit is no more valid or withdrawn.
AT	Principal and secondary	Austrian citizens leaving for abroad are not systematically deregistered and there is no minimum duration of absence in order

	residence	to be deregistered. However if the whole household leave the dwelling for abroad and the latter is free for new occupation, this household should be deregistered. A centralised population register has been introduced recently and the data collection will be progressively exclusively based on this new administrative data source.
PL	Permanent and temporary places of residence	All Polish citizen leaving for abroad have three possibilities : to be deregistered on declaration as permanent resident, to declared a temporary absence for abroad (for more than 2 months but without an upper time limit) or to do nothing as there are no advantages at all to be deregistered or to be considered as temporary absent. The same situation exists for foreigners. The census have been based on PESEL list for enumeration using the definition of usual residence with two months time limit but the PESEL has not been corrected even if 700.000 Polish citizenship were found in the PESEL and were living abroad for more than two months.
PT	No data on residence	Foreigners living in Portugal for at least one year are included in the census as well as Portuguese citizens living abroad on a temporary base (up to one year). For producing statistics, the Emigration Survey is used while first applications for residence permits extracted from Database of the Statistical Institute and of the Aliens and Border Service are used for estimating immigrations of foreigners. INE produces alsoan estimate of the net migration for national purpose only. In this estimate, immigration of Portuguese citizens is considered through the Labour Force Survey.
SI	Permanent and temporary places of residence	Slovenian citizens leaving for abroad may register a temporary address abroad in the Permanent Population Register and are counted neither as emigrants nor as immigrants when they return. Foreigners with valid residence permits are included in the PPR and are systematically deactivated when reaching the end of validity without renewal and therefore counted as emigrants.
SK	Permanent and temporary places of residence	All citizens leaving the country on a temporary base (more than 90 days up to 5 years, extendable) have to report their leave to the municipality. However this absence is not considered and the person is still considered as part of the de jure population except if the permanent residence is given up which constitutes an exceptional case. Foreigners with a permanent residence status, when changing their permanent place of residence towards another country, are obliged by law to report the termination of their permanent stay in the Slovak Republic. Foreigners with temporary residence permits are not obliged to report their departure and they are excluded from the register in the case of expiry or cancellation of their permits
FI	Unique place of residence	Emigrated citizens who keep strong link with Finland will keep their domicile in Finland and still be counted as part of the de jure population while their usual place of residence should be abroad if the duration of absence is one year or more. However they have the possibility to declare a temporary absence abroad but no check

		seems to be done when the intended duration of absence is over passed.
SE	Unique place of residence	The criterion of one seventh of time is applicable when a person moves from abroad or leaves the country that means that the country of usual residence may be defined as the country where he or she spends at least one seventh of his or her time. Immigration and emigration are identified through the self-declaration in the Population Registration System. Persons with more than one potential usual country of residence must register in Sweden if they are keeping their strongest ties with Sweden. Except for Inter-Nordic moves, the one-year criterion is applied in order to identify international migrations.
UK	No data on residence	There is no administrative register that allows identifying immigrants and emigrants for both the British citizens and foreigners. The census is a traditional one using the UN recommendations except that a six month period of residence is needed in order not to be considered. The Office of National Statistics develops its own International Passenger Survey in order to estimate these migration flows. However several other data sources are required, because estimates of international migrations derived from the International Passenger Survey alone do not cover all types of international migrations.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. As most EU countries are using administrative registers to define the usual place of residence in register-based censuses, all efforts should be done in order to use the UN recommended concept of usual residence within all administrative registers. If this is not possible the differences between the used concept and the UN recommended concept of usual residence should be clearly identified on a qualitative and quantitative base.

How to ensure a correct registration of emigrants ?

- ii. For emigrants, the deregistration procedure should be facilitated in terms of administrative procedure and both the concerned persons and administrations should not be interested to hide the emigration.
- iii. For citizens, immatriculation or registration in the consulates abroad should be encouraged through concrete advantages and the information should be systematically transferred to the central population registration system to proceed to the deregistration in the previous place of residence.
- iv. On external borders of the EU where border crossings controls are organised, foreigners with temporary or permanent residence permit should be systematically checked when leaving the country. If the permit is still valid, the possibility for remigration should be granted and the emigration registered with indication of the intention of return and or intended duration of absence. If the permit is no more valid the information should be transferred to both the Aliens Register and the Central Population Registration System for deregistration purpose and the registration of emigration.
- v. Within EU where systematic border crossing controls are not organised, the holder of valid temporary or permanent residence permit should be granted the right of remigration in a given EU country only if the emigration is declared. At the same time the new EU country of destination and intended duration of absence should be recorded.
- vi. The information on the end of validity for residence permit should be systematically transferred to the population registration system and used as a starting point for investigation and a possible deregistration.
- vii. Similarly with Nordic countries, exchange of information on individuals moving within the EU should be organised based on bilateral agreement between pairs or within larger groups of interested countries.

About asylum seekers and undocumented migrants

- viii. All asylum seekers should be considered as usual resident after one year of official residence in the country as it works in the Netherlands (in this country, after six months of official residence) regardless if they have received a positive decision or not.
- ix. If the population figure is obtained through a population registration system where asylum seekers are not allowed to be registered, the alien's register will be used to enumerate the asylum seekers with one year of residence in the country and this figure

should be added to the resident population figure obtained from the population registration system.

- x. The initiative of Spain to consider all immigrants including those without residence permit (undocumented migrants) as usual resident in the Padron has to be considered for deeper investigation and may be a possible example to follow in other EU countries.
