BELGIUM, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC), FRANCE, UNITED KINGDOM, GHANA, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, SENEGAL, SPAIN

BEAUCHEMIN Cris, INED

MAFE Contextual Database

Study Documentation

August 29, 2014

Metadata Production

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MAFE Contextual Database (MAFE CDB)

Overview

Identification	MAFE-CDB.V1

Abstract

Despite increasing public and policy attention on migration from Sub-Saharan Africa to Europe, this phenomenon remains poorly understood and European polices may be ineffective. MAFE project aims at overcoming this lack of understanding by filling a gap in data availability on African international migration. The project collected data on the characteristics and behaviour of migrants from Senegal, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ghana, which together account for over a quarter of all African migration, to Europe (Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the UK). These data allow to study not only migration as a one-way flow from Africa to Europe, but also return migration, circulation and transnational practices. Four key subjects are explored: patterns of migration, determinants of migration, migration and development, migrations and families.

Because migration is not only determined by the individual and the family levels, the MAFE project also collected data on the national level. These data constitute the MAFE Contextual Database and are presented in this study. The database consists of about 100 indicators covering the 9 MAFE countries about domains such as demography, economics, unemployment, education, political context. These data was collected using international databases (e.g., Eurostat, World Bank, Demographic Health Surveys, OECD). They can be used to describe the socio-demographic, economic and political contexts of countries of origin and countries of destination. They could also be combined to MAFE survey datasets in statistical (multilevel) analyses.

Further information on the project and collected data can be found on the MAFE project webpage: http://www.mafeproject.com/.

Kind of Data	Aggregated data.

Scope & Coverage

Keywords	1. DEMOGRAPHY (Fertility - Marriage and Divorce - Migration and Asylum - Mortality), 2. ECONOMY (GDP Indicators - Financial Indicators - Unemployment), 3. SOCIAL ASPECTS, 4. EDUCATION, 5. POLITICAL CONTEXT (Migration policies - Political curruption & instability)
Time Period(s)	2014
Countries	BELGIUM, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC), FRANCE, UNITED KINGDOM, GHANA, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, SENEGAL, SPAIN

Geographic Coverage
National level.

Producers & Sponsors

Primary Investigator(s)	BEAUCHEMIN Cris, INED
Other Producer(s)	CASTALDO Adriana , University of Sussex, UNITED KINGDOM , First data collection and identification of relevant sources. CAPORALI Arianna , INED , Data collection, cross-check of different sources, choice of comparable data, preparation of metadata. ROSSI Daniele , INED , Data preparation and formatting.
Funding Agency/ies	European Community's Seventh Framework Programme Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (INED)

Data Collection	
Data Collection Dates	start 2014-02-16 end 2014-07-16
Time Period(s)	start 1950 end 2013
Data Collection Mode	Data collection procedure was aimed at identifying, for each indicator, comparative data over time and across countries for the greatest number of years possible. To this end, for each indicator, cross-checking of data from different sources was performed. Selected time series are the result of this cross-checking and may be the combination of different sources. Users are warned whenever comparative data are not available. USED DATA AND METADATA SOURCES (URLs last accessed on 20 August 2014): - Albert Kraler, David Reichel, Alexandra König, Martin Baldwin-Edwards and Müge Simsek (2014): Final Report - Feasibility Study on the Labour Market Trajectories of Regularised Immigrants within the European Union (REGANE I). Vienna: ICMPD This working paper provides estimates on regularisation granted through regularization programmes. http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/REGANE_Publication_Final.pdf - Center for Systemic Peace - Integrated Network for Societal Conflict Research - Political Instability Task Force (PITF), State Failure Problem Set This dataset contains annual data on cases of ethnic war, revolutionary war, adverse regime change, and genocide/politicide (also, consolidated cases of political instability), including annual indicators of numbers of rebels, area affected, and numbers of deaths. http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html - Centre d'étude de Gestion Démographique pour les Administrations Publiques (GéDAP) and the Berlin Institute for Comparative Social Research (BIVS) on behalf of the European Commission - Annual Statistical Report on Migration and Asylum in Europe 2003: EMN Synthesis Report, 01 January 2004 http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/Synthesis_Report_for_Annual_Report_on_Asylum_and_Migration_Statistics_2003.pdf - Database on irregular migration This database offers estimates on irregular migrants in Europe. It was developed in the framework of EU-funded research project CLANDESTINO (2007-2009). http://www.irregular-migration.net/ - Database on Irregular Migration - Main Methodological Reference http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/WP4_Kovacheva-Vogel_2009_EuropeEstimate_Dec09.pdf - European Migration Network (EMN) - Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics The EMN collects statistics from Member States across a range of migration and asylum themes. These statistics inform the Commission's Annual Reports on Immigration and Asylum. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/index_en.htm - European Migration Network (EMN) - Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2006, October 2009 http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/0._emn_synthesis_report_annual_report_on_asylum_and_migration_statistics_2006_en.pdf

- European Migration Network (EMN) - Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007, December 2010
http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/
MAFEcontextual/0_emn_synthesis_report_asylum_migration_statistics_2007_final_december_2010_en.pdf

- Eurostat - Statistics Database
It offers a whole range of statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. It covers European countries and, for selected mainly economic indicators, also other western countries.
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

- FAO Statistics Division
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations provides through its Statistics Division statistics on areas of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, land and water resources and use, climate, environment, population, gender, nutrition, poverty, rural development, education and health as well as many others.
http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/home/E

- ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)
This is a comprehensive database of country-level data on 18 key indicators of the labour market from 1980 to the latest available year.
http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang--en/index.htm

- Kraler, A. (2009). Regularisation: A misguided option or part and parcel of a comprehensive policy response to irregular migration?. IMISCOE Working Paper No. 24. February 2009
This working paper provides estimates on regularisation granted through regularization programmes.
http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/
Regularisation_Europe_IMISCOE_WP24_2009.pdf

- Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)
The MIPEX measures integration policies in all European Union Member States plus Norway, Switzerland, Canada and the USA. It is based on public laws, policies and research.
Jan Niessen et al. Migrant Integration Policy Index (2007) British Council and Migration Policy Group, Brussels
Thomas Huddleston et al. Migrant Integration Policy Index (2011) British Council and Migration Policy Group, Brussels
http://www.mipex.eu/

- OECD Family Database
It provides 70 cross-national indicators on family outcomes and family policies across the OECD countries, its enhanced engagement partners and EU member states.
http://www.oecd.org/social/soc/oecdfamilydatabase.htm

- OECD INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DATABASE
This database offers data provided by OECD network of correspondents, constituting the Continuous Reporting System on Migration (SOPEMI). It covers most OECD Member countries as well as the Baltic States, Bulgaria and Romania. Indicators concern the flows and stocks of the total immigrant population and immigrant labour force, together with data on acquisition of nationality. Data have not necessarily been harmonised at international level.
http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MIG

- OECD Population and Vital Statistics
The Population and Vital Statistics dataset presents components of change in the population during one year and mid-year population data for the 34 OECD member countries.

http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=ALFS_POP_VITAL

- OECD.Stat Extracts
It gathers data from OECD databases available via OECD iLibrary. Data and metadata for OECD countries and selected non-member economies.
http://stats.oecd.org/

- RAMON Eurostat's Metadata Server
It make available a large stock of past and present metadata in order to help users in the analysis of statistical data.
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/

- The Demographic and Health Surveys STAT compiler
It gives the possibility to make custom tables using data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) for about 70 countries in Africa, South America, Eastern Europe and Asia. These surveys are nationally-representative household surveys that provide data for a wide range of indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition.
http://www.statcompiler.com/

- The Human Fertility Database
This database provides free and user-friendly access to detailed and high-quality data on period and cohort fertility for about 30 countries. The data are based on official vital statistics. Warranty of data comparability across time and countries is sought through uniform methodology.
http://www.humanfertility.org/

- The Human Mortality Database
It contains open, international access to detailed population and mortality data for the 37 countries or areas.
http://www.mortality.org/

- The World Bank – World Development Indicators
This is World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized international sources. It is available through the The World Bank DataBank tool.
http://databank.worldbank.org/

- Transparency International
This is an independent organization collaborating with partners in government, business and civil society to put effective measures in place to tackle corruption. Among other things, this organization provides the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) which measures how corrupts are public sectors. The 2013 CPI covers 177 countries.
http://www.transparency.org/

- UNECE Statistical Database
This database provides free access to macroeconomic, gender, transport and forestry statistics. Maintained by the Statistical Division of the UNECE Secretariat, it covers all the UNECE countries.
http://w3.unece.org

- UNESCO Institute for Statistics
It contains indicators on domains such as education, literacy, science, technology and innovation, culture, communication and information, for most countries in the World.
http://data.uis.unesco.org/

- United Nations Development Program - Human Development Report
Published since 1990, the Human Development Report was set to be an intellectually independent, empirically grounded analysis of development issues, trends, progress and policies in the World. It provides data on following indexes: Gender Development Index (GDI), Human Development Index

(HDI), Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
http://hdr.undp.org/en

- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division - World Population Policies Database
It provides comprehensive data on evolution since 1976 of Government views and policies with respect to population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution, and internal and international migration within the context of demographic, social and economic change. The Database is updated biennially by conducting a detailed country-by-country study on multiple sources including the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.
http://esa.un.org/poppolicy

- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division - World Population Prospects
It provides global demographic estimates and projections undertaken by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. It includes main indicators about population trends, fertility, mortality and migration.
http://esa.un.org/wpp/

- UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
It provides harmonized estimates within the UN system on child mortality. It is led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). It also includes the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as full members.
http://www.childmortality.org/

Data Collector(s)	CAPORALI Arianna , INED ROSSI Daniele , INED CASTALDO Adriana , University of Sussex

Accessibility
Distributor(s)	Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques

Access Conditions
MAFE Contextual Database is available both in Excel format and STATA (version 12) format.

Citation Requirements
In any work emanating from research based on the MAFE Contextual Database, I will acknowledge the database.

A) If the time series downloaded from the MAFE Contextual Database comes from several sources, you might cite as follows:

Migrations between Africa and Europe - MAFE (2014). MAFE Contextual Database. Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (distributor).
Retrieved from: http://nesstar.ined.fr/webview/ on Day/Month/Year.

B) If the time series downloaded from the MAFE Contextual Database comes only from one source (e.g. Eurostat), you might cite as follows:

Original Source [e.g. Eurostat, © European Union, 1995-2010] (Data obtained through the MAFE Contextual Database. Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (distributor). Retrieved from: http://nesstar.ined.fr/webview/ on Day/Month/Year on Day/Month/Year).

Please check the original source for further information on the use of the data and proper citation.

Rights & Disclaimer

<u>Disclaimer</u>
The authors and producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the MAFE Contextual Database, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses.

Files Description

Dataset contains 1 file(s)

MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe	
# Cases	576
# Variable(s)	98

File Content

!! MERGING THE MAFE CONTEXTUAL DATABASE WITH MAFE SURVEYS !!

A key variable to merge MAFE Contextual Database with MAFE surveys is named "cdb_country - Country code". Before performing the merging, users should rename this variable after the name of the survey variable in which they are interested (e.g., "pmig_country: Country of residence of the current migrants", or "q22p_1: 1st country EGO wanted to go"). This will depend on whether they want to study the context of the countries of origin or the one of the countries of destination.

Variables Group(s)

Dataset contains 16 group(s)

Group ID Indicators

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	year	Year	continuous	numeric-12.0	576	0	-
2	cdb_country	Country code	continuous	numeric-12.0	576	0	-
3	cdb_countrylabel	Country label	discrete	character-27	576	0	-

Group 1. DEMOGRAPHY

Group 1.1. Fertility

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	TFR	Total fertility rate	continuous	numeric-12.2	503	73	-
2	age_bir	Average age of mothers at first childbirth	continuous	numeric-12.1	170	406	-

Group 1.2. Marriage and Divorce

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	age_marf	Average age at first marriage - females	continuous	numeric-12.1	136	440	-
2	age_marm	Average age at first marriage - males	continuous	numeric-12.1	128	448	-
3	mar_fem	Marital status of population (% married) - females	continuous	numeric-12.1	47	529	-
4	mar_mal	Marital status of population (% married) - males	continuous	numeric-12.1	45	531	-
5	div_fem	Marital status of population (% divorced) - females	continuous	numeric-12.1	47	529	-
6	div_mal	Marital status of population (% divorced) - males	continuous	numeric-12.1	45	531	-
7	dur_mar	Average Duration of Marriage	continuous	numeric-12.1	27	549	-
8	polygamy	Married men polygamously (%)	continuous	numeric-12.1	9	567	-

Group 1.3. Migration and Asylum

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	fbs_tot_eur	Foreign-born stock (total)_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	32	544	-
2	fbs_tot_oecd	Foreign-born stock (total)_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	65	511	-
3	fbs_afr_eur	Foreign-born stock from Africa_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	42	534	-

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
4	fbs_con_eur	Foreign-born stock from Congo_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	46	530	-
5	fbs_con_oecd	Foreign-born stock from Congo_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	36	540	-
6	fbs_gha_eur	Foreign-born stock from Ghana_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	51	525	-
7	fbs_gha_oecd	Foreign-born stock from Ghana_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	44	532	-
8	fbs_sen_eur	Foreign-born stock from Senegal_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	47	529	-
9	fbs_sen_oecd	Foreign-born stock from Senegal_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	36	540	-
10	fcs_tot_eur	Foreign citizens stock (total)_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	88	488	-
11	fcs_tot_oecd	Foreign citizens stock (total)_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	137	439	-
12	fcs_afr_eur	Foreign citizens stock - Africans_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	58	518	-
13	fcs_con_eur	Foreign citizens stock - Congoleses_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	61	515	-
14	fcs_con_oecd	Foreign citizens stock - Congoleses_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	86	490	-
15	fcs_gha_eur	Foreign citizens stock - Ghanaians_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	66	510	-
16	fcs_gha_oecd	Foreign citizens stock - Ghanaians_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	68	508	-
17	fcs_sen_eur	Foreign citizens stock - Senegaleses_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	60	516	-
18	fcs_sen_oecd	Foreign citizens stock - Senegaleses_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	67	509	-
19	irreg	Irregular population (stocks)	continuous	numeric-12.0	22	554	-
20	arr_tot_eur	Foreign migration inflows (total)_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	81	495	-
21	arr_tot_oecd	Foreign migration inflows (total)_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	162	414	-
22	arr_afr_eur	Foreign migration inflows from Africa_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	49	527	-
23	arr_con_eur	Foreign migration inflows from Congo_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	58	518	-
24	arr_con_oecd	Foreign migration inflows from Congo_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	59	517	-
25	arr_gha_eur	Foreign migration inflows from Ghana_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	58	518	-
26	arr_gha_oecd	Foreign migration inflows from Ghana_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	79	497	-
27	arr_sen_eur	Foreign migration inflows from Senegal_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.0	58	518	-
28	arr_sen_oecd	Foreign migration inflows from Senegal_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.0	61	515	-

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
29	cnmr_eur	Crude net migration rate (plus statistical adjustment)_Eurostat	continuous	numeric-12.1	318	258	-
30	cnmr_oecd	Crude net migration rate_OECD	continuous	numeric-12.1	317	259	-
31	nation_tot	Acquisitions of nationality (total)	continuous	numeric-12.0	136	440	-
32	nation_afr	Acquisitions of nationality - Africans	continuous	numeric-12.0	106	470	-
33	nation_con	Acquisitions of nationality - Congoleses	continuous	numeric-12.0	114	462	-
34	nation_gha	Acquisitions of nationality - Ghanaians	continuous	numeric-12.0	108	468	-
35	nation_sen	Acquisitions of nationality - Senegaleses	continuous	numeric-12.0	78	498	-
36	asy_req_tot	Asylum requests (total)	continuous	numeric-12.0	191	385	-
37	asy_req_con	Asylum requests - nationals from dr Congo	continuous	numeric-12.0	152	424	-
38	asy_req_gha	Asylum requests - nationals from Ghana	continuous	numeric-12.0	127	449	-
39	asy_req_sen	Asylum requests - nationals from Senegal	continuous	numeric-12.0	107	469	-
40	mot_empl	Immigration motive: employment	continuous	numeric-12.0	50	526	-
41	mot_reun	Immigration motive: family reunification	continuous	numeric-12.0	50	526	-
42	mot_stud	Immigration motive: study	continuous	numeric-12.0	50	526	-
43	mot_oth	Immigration motive: other reasons	continuous	numeric-12.0	50	526	-
44	mot_tot	Immigration by motive: total	continuous	numeric-12.0	54	522	-

Group 1.4. Mortality

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	infmort	Infant mortality	continuous	numeric-12.2	538	38	-
2	ex	Life expectancy at birth	continuous	numeric-12.2	557	19	-

Group 1.5. Population Indicators

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	pop_av	Average or mid-year population	continuous	numeric-12.0	507	69	-
2	pop_den	Population density (per km2)	continuous	numeric-12.1	317	259	-
3	pop_gr	Population growth (annual, %)	continuous	numeric-12.3	507	69	-
4	foster	Child fosterage (%)	continuous	numeric-12.1	8	568	-

Group 2. ECONOMY

Group 2.1. GDP Indicators

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	gdpcap	GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)	continuous	numeric-12.4	477	99	-
2	gdpgr	GDP growth rate (annual, %)	continuous	numeric-12.4	468	108	-
3	gdpcagr	GDP per capita growth rate (annual, %)	continuous	numeric-12.4	468	108	-

Group 2.2. Financial Indicators

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	inflate	Inflation, GDP deflator (annual, %)	continuous	numeric-12.4	468	108	-
2	interest	Real interest rate (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	247	329	-
3	exch	Official exchange rate (LCU per US$, period average)	continuous	numeric-12.4	407	169	-

Group 2.3. Unemployment

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	unemp	Unemployment rate	continuous	numeric-12.1	198	378	-

Group 3. SOCIAL ASPECTS

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	hdi	Human Development Index	continuous	numeric-12.3	72	504	-
2	calor	kcal/capita/day	continuous	numeric-12.0	402	174	-

Group 4. EDUCATION

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	enrol_pr_fe	Gross enrolment ratio, primary, females (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	353	223	-
2	enrol_pr_ma	Gross enrolment ratio, primary, males (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	353	223	-
3	enrol_se_fe	Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, females (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	333	243	-
4	enrol_se_ma	Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, males (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	333	243	-
5	enrol_te_fe	Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, females (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	269	307	-
6	enrol_te_ma	Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, males (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	269	307	-
7	compl_pr_fe	Gross graduation ratio from primary education, females (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	13	563	-
8	compl_pr_ma	Gross graduation ratio from primary education, males (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	13	563	-
9	compl_te_fe	Gross graduation ratio from first degrees (ISCED 5A) in	continuous	numeric-12.4	73	503	-

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
		tertiary education, females (%)					
10	compl_te_ma	Gross graduation ratio from first degrees (ISCED 5A) in tertiary education, males (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	73	503	-
11	females_se	Percentage of students in secondary education who are female (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	333	243	-
12	females_te	Percentage of students in tertiary education who are female (%)	continuous	numeric-12.4	269	307	-

Group 5. POLITICAL CONTEXT

Group 5.1. Migration policies

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	im_view	Government view on immigration	discrete	character-12	54	0	-
2	em_view	Government view on emigration	discrete	character-12	54	0	-
3	ali_ref	Refused aliens	continuous	numeric-12.0	101	475	-
4	ali_app	Apprehended aliens illegally resident	continuous	numeric-12.0	92	484	-
5	ali_rem	Removed aliens	continuous	numeric-12.0	102	474	-
6	reg_yn	Regularisations - years	continuous	numeric-12.0	35	541	-
7	regul_n	Regularisations - numbers	continuous	numeric-12.0	35	541	-
8	MIPEX	Migrant Integration Policy Index	continuous	numeric-12.0	12	564	-

Group 5.2. Political curruption & instability

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	CPI1	Corruption perceptions index 1995-2011, DATA NON COMPARABLE OVER TIME	continuous	numeric-12.2	138	438	-
2	CPI2	Corruption perceptions index 2012-2013, DATA COMPARABLE OVER TIME	continuous	numeric-12.0	18	558	-
3	adv_reg_ch	Adverse Regime Changes	continuous	numeric-12.1	23	553	-
4	eth_wars	Ethnic Wars	continuous	numeric-12.1	50	526	-
5	gen_pol	Genocides and Politicides	continuous	numeric-12.1	5	571	-
6	rev_wars	Revolutionary Wars	continuous	numeric-12.1	14	562	-

Variables Description

Dataset contains 98 variable(s)

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

year: Year

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1950-2013] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=576 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1981.5 /-] [StdDev=18.489 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1950	1950	9		1.6%
1951	1951	9		1.6%
1952	1952	9		1.6%
1953	1953	9		1.6%
1954	1954	9		1.6%
1955	1955	9		1.6%
1956	1956	9		1.6%
1957	1957	9		1.6%
1958	1958	9		1.6%
1959	1959	9		1.6%
1960	1960	9		1.6%
1961	1961	9		1.6%
1962	1962	9		1.6%
1963	1963	9		1.6%
1964	1964	9		1.6%
1965	1965	9		1.6%
1966	1966	9		1.6%
1967	1967	9		1.6%
1968	1968	9		1.6%
1969	1969	9		1.6%
1970	1970	9		1.6%
1971	1971	9		1.6%
1972	1972	9		1.6%
1973	1973	9		1.6%
1974	1974	9		1.6%
1975	1975	9		1.6%
1976	1976	9		1.6%
1977	1977	9		1.6%
1978	1978	9		1.6%
1979	1979	9		1.6%
1980	1980	9		1.6%
1981	1981	9		1.6%
1982	1982	9		1.6%
1983	1983	9		1.6%
1984	1984	9		1.6%
1985	1985	9		1.6%
1986	1986	9		1.6%
1987	1987	9		1.6%
1988	1988	9		1.6%
1989	1989	9		1.6%
1990	1990	9		1.6%

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

year: Year

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1991	1991	9		1.6%
1992	1992	9		1.6%
1993	1993	9		1.6%
1994	1994	9		1.6%
1995	1995	9		1.6%
1996	1996	9		1.6%
1997	1997	9		1.6%
1998	1998	9		1.6%
1999	1999	9		1.6%
2000	2000	9		1.6%
2001	2001	9		1.6%
2002	2002	9		1.6%
2003	2003	9		1.6%
2004	2004	9		1.6%
2005	2005	9		1.6%
2006	2006	9		1.6%
2007	2007	9		1.6%
2008	2008	9		1.6%
2009	2009	9		1.6%
2010	2010	9		1.6%
2011	2011	9		1.6%
2012	2012	9		1.6%
2013	2013	9		1.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

cdb_country: Country code

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 96000-99341] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=576 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=98849 /-] [StdDev=1012.124 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
96000	96000	64		11.1%
99127	99127	64		11.1%
99131	99131	64		11.1%
99132	99132	64		11.1%
99134	99134	64		11.1%
99135	99135	64		11.1%
99312	99312	64		11.1%
99329	99329	64		11.1%
99341	99341	64		11.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

cdb_countrylabel: Country label

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=576 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

cdb_countrylabel: Country label

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
BELGIUM		64		11.1%
CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)		64		11.1%
FRANCE		64		11.1%
GHANA		64		11.1%
ITALY		64		11.1%
NETHERLANDS		64		11.1%
SENEGAL		64		11.1%
SPAIN		64		11.1%
UNITED KINGDOM		64		11.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

TFR: Total fertility rate

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1.16-7.47] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=503 /-] [Invalid=73 /-] [Mean=3.575 /-] [StdDev=2.232 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. This rate is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility; in more highly developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be replacement level. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of births 1.3. DATA SOURCES - FRA: Human Fertility Database. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (Germany) and Vienna Institute of Demography (Austria). Available at www.humanfertility.org (data downloaded on 09 April 2014). - NLD, years 1950-2009: Human Fertility Database. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (Germany) and Vienna Institute of Demography (Austria). Available at www.humanfertility.org (data downloaded on 09 April 2014). - NLD, years 2010-2012: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. - BEL, ITA, ESP, GBR: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. - COD, GHA, SEN: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, DVD Edition. Retrieved from http://esa.un.org/wpp/. Date of retrieval: 20 February 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION Data were extracted between the end of February and the beginning of April 2014. 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1950 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://www.humanfertility.org - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ - http://esa.un.org/wpp/ 1.7. COMMENTS - COD, GHA, SEN, year 1950-2009: estimates according to the 2012 revision; for data sources and meta-information of the estimates please refer to the website of the UN World Population Prospects.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

TFR: Total fertility rate

	- COD, GHA, SEN, year 2010-2012: projections according to the 2012 revision medium variant; for methodological documentation about the probabilistic fertility projections please refer to the website of the UN World Population Prospects. - BEL, year 2011: break in series (methodological change). - FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments.

age_bir: Average age of mothers at first childbirth

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 18.9-30.8] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=170 /-] [Invalid=406 /-] [Mean=27.264 /-] [StdDev=2.506 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The mean age of women at first birth is the weighted average of different child-bearing ages, using as weights the age-specific fertility rates of first order births. Source of the definition: UNECE Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Mean age 1.3. DATA SOURCES - For BEL, years 1990-2011; FRA, years 1998-2006; ITA, years 1980-1997; NLD, years 1992-2012; ESP, years 1985-2012; GBR, years 1974-2012: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 - For BEL, ITA, NLD, ESP, year 1970; for FRA, years 1970, 1995 and 2009: OECD (2014), OECD Family Database, OECD, Paris (www.oecd.org/social/family/database). - For NLD, years 1980 and 1990; BEL and ESP, year 1980; ITA, years 2000-2010: UNECE Statistical Database (www.unece.org/stats/data/). - For COD, GHA, SEN: ICF International, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler-http://www.statcompiler.com - February 20 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION Data were extracted between the end of February and the beginning of April 2014. 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1970 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ - http://w3.unece.org/ - http://www.oecd.org/els/social/family/database - http://www.statcompiler.com/ 1.7. COMMENTS - NLD, years 1980 and 1990; BEL and ESP, year 1980; ITA, years 2000-2010 (i.e. data from UNECE Statistical Database): Data come from registers, unless otherwise specified; BEL: data are based on events; ITA: since 1-1-1999 data by birth order are estimated using resident population registers and sample surveys. - FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments. - SEN, year 1993: 1992-93 DHS - SEN, year 2010: 2010-11 DHS - COD, GHA, SEN: The mean age was calculated using the median age at first birth for women 15-49, according to current age. These data are available from the DHS by 5-year age groups. The mean was calculated assuming that for each age group the median was the real age at first childbirth of all mothers in that age group.

age_marf: Average age at first marriage - females

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 16.6-31.3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=136 /-] [Invalid=440 /-] [Mean=27.131 /-] [StdDev=3.071 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The mean age at first marriage is the weighted average of the different ages (limited at age 50), using as weights the age-specific marriage rates of first marriage only. Source of the definition: UNECE Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Mean age

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

age_marf: Average age at first marriage - females

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1.3. DATA SOURCES
- BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR, years 1980: UNECE Statistical Database (www.unece.org/stats/data/)
- BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, years 1990-2011: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014.
- GBR, years 1990-2009: UNECE Statistical Database (www.unece.org/stats/data/)
- COD, GHA, SEN: ICF International, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler-http://www.statcompiler.com - February 19 2014.

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
19 February 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1980
- Most recent data: 2011

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
All the nine MAFE countries are covered.

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/Statgloss
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/
- http://w3.unece.org/
- http://www.statcompiler.com/

1.7. COMMENTS
- BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR, year 1980: Data come from registers, unless otherwise specified.
- BEL, 1980: data are based on events.
- ESP, 1980: Data are limited to age 60.
- GBR, years 1990-2009: Data cover England and Wales only. Data come from registers.
- FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments.
- COD, GHA, SEN: Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 years.
- SEN, year 1993: 1992-93 DHS
- SEN, year 2010: 2010-11 DHS
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age_marm: Average age at first marriage - males

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 24.3-33.5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=128 /-] [Invalid=448 /-] [Mean=30.153 /-] [StdDev=2.037 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The mean age at first marriage is the weighted average of the different ages (limited at age 50), using as weights the age-specific marriage rates of first marriage only. Source of the definition: UNECE Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Mean age 1.3. DATA SOURCES - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR, years 1980: UNECE Statistical Database (www.unece.org/stats/data/) - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, years 1990-2011: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. - GBR, years 1990-2009: UNECE Statistical Database (www.unece.org/stats/data/) - COD, GHA, SEN: ICF International, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler-http://www.statcompiler.com - February 19 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 19 February 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1980 - Most recent data: 2011 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/Statgloss - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

age_marm: Average age at first marriage - males

- http://w3.unece.org/
- http://www.statcompiler.com/

1.7. COMMENTS
- BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR, year 1980: Data come from registers, unless otherwise specified.
- BEL, 1980: data are based on events.
- ESP, 1980: Data are limited to age 60.
- GBR, years 1990-2009: Data cover England and Wales only. Data come from registers.
- FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments.
- COD, GHA, SEN: Median age at first marriage among men age 25-54 years.
- SEN, year 1993: 1992-93 DHS
- SEN, year 2010: 2010-11 DHS

mar_fem: Marital status of population (% married) - females

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 45.4-75.9] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=47 /-] [Invalid=529 /-] [Mean=56.709 /-] [StdDev=5.69 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Marital status is defined as the legal conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country, i.e. Never married (Single), Married, Widowed and not remarried, Divorced and not remarried. In some countries the legal status of separated also exists and persons of this group are included here in the group of married. Source of the definition: UNECE Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of persons 1.3. DATA SOURCES - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: UNECE Statistical Database (www.unece.org/stats/data/) - COD, GHA, SEN: ICF International, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler-http://www.statcompiler.com - April 10 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 10 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1986 - Most recent data: 2010 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/Statgloss - http://w3.unece.org/ - http://www.statcompiler.com/ 1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: Percent of women aged 18 and plus who are married. Data refer to 1st January of each year. - FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments. - GBR: Data refer to mid-year population estimates. Data cover England and Wales. Data include England and Wales residents married abroad and overseas residents married in England and Wales. - COD, GHA, SEN: Percentage of women who are married. - SEN, year 1993: 1992-93 DHS - SEN, year 2010: 2010-11 DHS

mar_mal: Marital status of population (% married) - males

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 42-65.5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=45 /-] [Invalid=531 /-] [Mean=57.418 /-] [StdDev=5.903 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Marital status is defined as the legal conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country, i.e. Never married (Single), Married, Widowed and not remarried, Divorced and not remarried. In some countries the legal status of separated also exists and persons of this group are included here in the group of married. Source of the definition: UNECE Glossary of terms.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

mar_mal: Marital status of population (% married) - males

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1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of persons

1.3. DATA SOURCES
- BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: UNECE Statistical Database (www.unece.org/stats/data/)
- COD, GHA, SEN: ICF International, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler-http://www.statcompiler.com - April 10 2014.

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
10 April 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1992
- Most recent data: 2010

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
All the nine MAFE countries are covered.

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/Statgloss
- http://w3.unece.org/
- http://www.statcompiler.com/

1.7. COMMENTS
- BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: Percent of men aged 18 and plus who are married. Data refer to 1st January of each year.
- FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments.
- GBR: Data refer to mid-year population estimates. Data cover England and Wales. Data include England and Wales residents married abroad and overseas residents married in England and Wales.
- COD, GHA, SEN: Percentage of men who are married.
- SEN, year 1993: 1992-93 DHS
- SEN, year 2010: 2010-11 DHS

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</table>

div_fem: Marital status of population (% divorced) - females

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1.1-10.1] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=47 /-] [Invalid=529 /-] [Mean=5.94 /-] [StdDev=2.918 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Marital status is defined as the legal conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country, i.e. Never married (Single), Married, Widowed and not remarried, Divorced and not remarried. In some countries the legal status of separated also exists and persons of this group are included here in the group of married. Source of the definition: UNECE Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of persons 1.3. DATA SOURCES - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: UNECE Statistical Database (www.unece.org/stats/data/) - COD, GHA, SEN: ICF International, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler-http://www.statcompiler.com - April 10 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 10 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1986 - Most recent data: 2010 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/Statgloss - http://w3.unece.org/ - http://www.statcompiler.com/

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

div_fem: Marital status of population (% divorced) - females

1.7. COMMENTS
- BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: Percent of women aged 18 and plus who are divorced. Data refer to 1st January of each year.
- FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments.
- GBR: Data refer to mid-year population estimates. Data cover England and Wales. Data include England and Wales residents married abroad and overseas residents married in England and Wales.
- COD, GHA, SEN: Percentage of women who are divorced.
- SEN, year 1993: 1992-93 DHS
- SEN, year 2010: 2010-11 DHS

div_mal: Marital status of population (% divorced) - males

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.7-9.1] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=45 /-] [Invalid=531 /-] [Mean=4.72 /-] [StdDev=2.74 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Marital status is defined as the legal conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country, i.e. Never married (Single), Married, Widowed and not remarried, Divorced and not remarried. In some countries the legal status of separated also exists and persons of this group are included here in the group of married. Source of the definition: UNECE Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of persons 1.3. DATA SOURCES - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: UNECE Statistical Database (www.unece.org/stats/data/) - COD, GHA, SEN: ICF International, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler-http://www.statcompiler.com - April 10 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 10 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1992 - Most recent data: 2010 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/Statgloss - http://w3.unece.org/ - http://www.statcompiler.com/ 1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: Percent of men aged 18 and plus who are divorced. Data refer to 1st January of each year. - FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments. - GBR: Data refer to mid-year population estimates. Data cover England and Wales. Data include England and Wales residents married abroad and overseas residents married in England and Wales. - COD, GHA, SEN: Percentage of men who are divorced. - SEN, year 1993: 1992-93 DHS - SEN, year 2010: 2010-11 DHS

dur_mar: Average Duration of Marriage

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 8.3-19.2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=27 /-] [Invalid=549 /-] [Mean=13.856 /-] [StdDev=2.256 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The mean duration of marriage at divorce by calendar year is obtained by adding the series of divorce rates by duration of marriage for the year under consideration and by calculating the mean of this sum. Source of the definition: OECD (2014), OECD Family Database, OECD, Paris (www.oecd.org/social/family/database). 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Mean number of years 1.3. DATA SOURCES

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

dur_mar: Average Duration of Marriage

	OECD (2014), OECD Family Database, OECD, Paris (www.oecd.org/social/family/database). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 10 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1960 - Most recent data: 2010 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR; no data for COD, GHA, SEN 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.oecd.org/social/family/database 1.7. COMMENTS --

polygamy: Married men polygamously (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 9.8-37.6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=9 /-] [Invalid=567 /-] [Mean=20.167 /-] [StdDev=9.889 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Percentage of married men with more than one wife. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of men 1.3. DATA SOURCES ICF International, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler-http://www.statcompiler.com - April 10 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 10 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1992 - Most recent data: 2010 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE COD, GHA, SEN; no data for BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.statcompiler.com/ 1.7. COMMENTS - SEN, year 1993: 1992-93 DHS - SEN, year 2010: 2010-11 DHS - Calculated by summing the percentage of married men having two wives with the percentage of men having three or more wives. The data were taken from the DHS Program (table "Number of co-wifes").

fbs_tot_eur: Foreign-born stock (total)_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1443937-7828376] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=32 /-] [Invalid=544 /-] [Mean=5054427.938 /-] [StdDev=2407071.559 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total usually resident population born in foreign countries (including European Union Member States). Data are at first January of each year. "Country of birth" is the country of residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother at the time of the birth or, in default, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth took place. "Usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fbs_tot_eur: Foreign-born stock (total)_Eurostat

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
11 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 2007
- Most recent data: 2013

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

1.7. COMMENTS
A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading.
Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions:
- BEL: not available.
- ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE), main data source: Estimation methods (Population Now Cast) plus population register and census.
- FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), main data source: census.
- GBR: Office for National Statistics, main data source: Household surveys.
- ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), main data source: Population register.
- NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS), main data source: Population register.
For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series.
Country-specific flags:
- BEL, 2009 and 2010: provisional.
- BEL, 2011: break in time series.
- GBR, 2011: provisional.
For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

fbs_tot_oecd: Foreign-born stock (total)_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1058797-7430000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=65 /-] [Invalid=511 /-] [Mean=3464626.692 /-] [StdDev=2381875.54 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total usually resident population born in foreign countries (including European Union Member States). Data are at first January of each year. The foreign-born population of a country is all persons who have that country as the country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country. 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. Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fbs_tot_oecd: Foreign-born stock (total)_OECD

	1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1991 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS OECD data are in thousands and at 31st December of each year. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000 and expressed at 1st January of each year. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided. OECD uses following national sources and statistical populations: - BEL: Population register, National Statistical Office. Statistical population: Stock of foreign-born citizens recorded in the population register. Asylum seekers are recorded in a separate register. - ESP: National Statistical Institute (INE). Statistical population: Stock of foreign-born citizens recorded in the population register. - FRA: National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Statistical population considered: 1999 Census and 2005 (2004-2005 average from the continuous Labour force surveys). These data cover persons born abroad as foreigners. - GBR: Census, Office for National Statistics. Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics. Figures are rounded and not published if less than 10 000. - ITA: Census (reference date: 2001), Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). - NLD: Register of Population, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

fbs_afr_eur: Foreign-born stock from Africa_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 233921-3360930] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=42 /-] [Invalid=534 /-] [Mean=662896.833 /-] [StdDev=626424.288 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total usually resident population having African countries of birth. Data are at first January of each year. "Country of birth" is the country of residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother at the time of the birth or, in default, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth took place. "Usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 11 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ 1.7. COMMENTS A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fbs_afr_eur: Foreign-born stock from Africa_Eurostat

Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions:
- BEL: not available.
- ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE), main data source: Estimation methods (Population Now Cast) plus population register and census.
- FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), main data source: census.
- GBR: Office for National Statistics, main data source: Household surveys.
- ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), main data source: Population register.
- NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS), main data source: Population register.
For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series.
Country-specific flags:
- BEL, 2009 and 2010: provisional.
- BEL, 2011: break in time series.
- ESP, 2009: break in time series.
For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

fbs_con_eur: Foreign-born stock from Congo_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1239-84278] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=46 /-] [Invalid=530 /-] [Mean=16227.217 /-] [StdDev=26420.138 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

Total usually resident population having Democratic Republic of Congo as country of birth.
Data are at first January of each year.
"Country of birth" is the country of residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother at the time of the birth or, in default, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth took place.
"Usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence.
Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
11 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1998
- Most recent data: 2013

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

1.7. COMMENTS
A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading.
Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions:
- BEL: not available.
- ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE), main data source: Estimation methods (Population Now Cast) plus population register and census.
- FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), main data source: census.
- GBR: Office for National Statistics, main data source: Household surveys.
- ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), main data source: Population register.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fbs_con_eur: Foreign-born stock from Congo_Eurostat

- NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS), main data source: Population register.
For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series.
Country-specific flags:
- BEL, 2009 and 2010: provisional.
- BEL, 2011: break in time series.
- ESP, 2009: break in time series.
For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

fbs_con_oecd: Foreign-born stock from Congo_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 889-81291] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=36 /-] [Invalid=540 /-] [Mean=28511.75 /-] [StdDev=30282.659 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
Usually resident population born having Democratic Republic of Congo as a country of birth.
Data are at first January of each year.
The foreign-born population of a country is all persons who have that country as the country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country.
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.
Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of terms.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/).

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
12 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1998
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/
- http://stats.oecd.org/

1.7. COMMENTS
OECD data are in thousands and at 31st December of each year. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000 and expressed at 1st January of each year. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided.

OECD uses following national sources and statistical populations:
- BEL: Population register, National Statistical Office. Statistical population: Stock of foreign-born citizens recorded in the population register. Asylum seekers are recorded in a separate register.
- ESP: National Statistical Institute (INE). Statistical population: Stock of foreign-born citizens recorded in the population register.
- FRA: National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Statistical population considered: 1999 Census and 2005 (2004-2005 average from the continuous Labour force surveys). These data cover persons born abroad as foreigners.
- GBR: Census, Office for National Statistics. Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics. Figures are rounded and not published if less than 10 000.
- NLD: Register of Population, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). |

fbs_gha_eur: Foreign-born stock from Ghana_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 759-94430] [Missing=*]

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fbs_gha_eur: Foreign-born stock from Ghana_Eurostat

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=51 /-] [Invalid=525 /-] [Mean=19793.451 /-] [StdDev=22315.49 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

Notes content:

1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
Total usually resident population having Ghana as country of birth.
Data are at first January of each year.
"Country of birth" is the country of residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother at the time of the birth or, in default, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth took place.
"Usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence.
Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
11 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1998
- Most recent data: 2013

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

1.7. COMMENTS
A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading.
Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions:
- BEL: not available.
- ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE), main data source: Estimation methods (Population Now Cast) plus population register and census.
- FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), main data source: census.
- GBR: Office for National Statistics, main data source: Household surveys.
- ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), main data source: Population register.
- NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS), main data source: Population register.
For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series.
Country-specific flags:
- BEL, 2009 and 2010: provisional.
- BEL, 2011: break in time series.
- ESP, 2009: break in time series.
For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

fbs_gha_oecd: Foreign-born stock from Ghana_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 624-106000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=44 /-] [Invalid=532 /-] [Mean=22512.409 /-] [StdDev=30436.834 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

Notes content:

1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
Usually resident population born having Ghana as a country of birth.
Data are at first January of each year.
The foreign-born population of a country is all persons who have that country as the country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fbs_gha_oecd: Foreign-born stock from Ghana_OECD

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.
Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of terms.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/).

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
12 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1991
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/
- http://stats.oecd.org/

1.7. COMMENTS
OECD data are in thousands and at 31st December of each year. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000 and expressed at 1st January of each year. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided.

OECD uses following national sources and statistical populations:
- ESP: National Statistical Institute (INE). Statistical population: Stock of foreign-born citizens recorded in the population register.
- FRA: National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Statistical population considered: 1999 Census and 2005 (2004-2005 average from the continuous Labour force surveys). These data cover persons born abroad as foreigners.
- GBR: Census, Office for National Statistics. Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics. Figures are rounded and not published if less than 10 000.
- ITA: Census (reference date: 2001), Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT).
- NLD: Register of Population, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

fbs_sen_eur: Foreign-born stock from Senegal_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-99844] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=47 /-] [Invalid=529 /-] [Mean=22215.638 /-] [StdDev=28709.884 /-]
Notes	.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total usually resident population having Senegal as country of birth. Data are at first January of each year. "Country of birth" is the country of residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother at the time of the birth or, in default, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth took place. "Usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 11 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fbs_sen_eur: Foreign-born stock from Senegal_Eurostat

	BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ 1.7. COMMENTS A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions: - BEL: not available. - ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE), main data source: Estimation methods (Population Now Cast) plus population register and census. - FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), main data source: census. - GBR: Office for National Statistics, main data source: Household surveys. - ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), main data source: Population register. - NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS), main data source: Population register. For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage. Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series. Country-specific flags: - BEL, 2009 and 2010: provisional. - BEL, 2011: break in time series. - ESP, 2009: break in time series. For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage. For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

fbs_sen_oecd: Foreign-born stock from Senegal_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 574-112129] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=36 /-] [Invalid=540 /-] [Mean=29665.444 /-] [StdDev=35539.658 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Usually resident population born having Senegal as a country of birth. Data are at first January of each year. The foreign-born population of a country is all persons who have that country as the country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country. 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. Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fbs_sen_oecd: Foreign-born stock from Senegal_OECD

	OECD data are in thousands and at 31st December of each year. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000 and expressed at 1st January of each year. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided.
	OECD uses following national sources and statistical populations: - ESP: National Statistical Institute (INE). Statistical population: Stock of foreign-born citizens recorded in the population register. - FRA: National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Statistical population considered: 1999 Census and 2005 (2004-2005 average from the continuous Labour force surveys). These data cover persons born abroad as foreigners. - ITA: Census (reference date: 2001), Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). - NLD: Register of Population, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

fcs_tot_eur: Foreign citizens stock (total)_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 609813-5402578] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=88 /-] [Invalid=488 /-] [Mean=2419154.466 /-] [StdDev=1610807.155 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total usually resident population with a citizenship of a foreign country (including European Union Member States). Data are at first January of each year. "Citizenship" denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation. "Usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ 1.7. COMMENTS A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions: - BEL: Until 2008 Population register, then the information is not available. - ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE). Main data source: census based estimates for total annual population (Population Now Cast) and population register (PADRON) for distribution of population by citizenship (adjusted to now cast). - FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Main data source: census based estimates. - GBR: Office for National Statistics. Main data source: until 2008 census based estimates for total annual population and survey based estimates for data on citizenship of foreigners, then Household surveys. - ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Main data source: census based estimates and population register for distribution of population by citizenship. - NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Main data source: Population register. For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage. Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series. Country-specific flags:

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fcs_tot_eur: Foreign citizens stock (total)_Eurostat

	- BEL, 2006: estimated. - BEL, 2009 and 2010: provisional. - BEL, 2011: break in time series. - FRA, 2006-2008: estimated. - GBR, 2006-2008: estimated. - GBR, 2011: provisional. For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage. For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

fcs_tot_oecd: Foreign citizens stock (total)_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 403923-5751487] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=137 /-] [Invalid=439 /-] [Mean=1837036.737 /-] [StdDev=1433412.357 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total usually resident population having the citizenship of a foreign country (including European Union Member States). Data are at first January of each year. Citizenship is the legal nationality of the persons concerned (i.e. of live births, parents, descendants, brides, grooms, divorcees). 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. Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1976 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS OECD data are in thousands and at 31st December of each year. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000 and expressed at 1st January of each year. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided. OECD uses following national sources and statistical populations: - BEL: Population register, National Statistical Office. Statistical population: Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Asylum seekers are recorded in a separate register. - ESP: National Statistical Institute (INE). Statistical population: Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. - FRA: Census, National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Statistical population: foreigners with permanent residence in France. Includes permanent workers, trainees, students and their dependent families. Seasonal and cross-border workers are not included. - GBR: Labour Force Survey, Home Office. Foreign residents. Those with unknown nationality from the New Commonwealth are not included (around 10 000 to 15 000 persons). There is a break in the series as 2004 data are calculated using a new weighting system. Figures are rounded and not published if less than 10 000. - ITA: Ministry of the Interior, Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Statistical Population: Until 2003, data refer to holders of residence permits. Children under 18 who are registered on their parents' permit are not counted. Data include foreigners who were regularised following the 1987-1988, 1990, 1995-1996, 1998 and 2002 programmes. In 1999 and 2000, figures include 139 601 and 116 253 regularised persons respectively. Since 2004, data refer to resident foreigners (those who are registered with municipal registry offices).

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fcs_tot_oecd: Foreign citizens stock (total)_OECD

	- NLD: Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Figures include administrative corrections and asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres).

fcs_afr_eur: Foreign citizens stock - Africans_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 80061-1510460] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=58 /-] [Invalid=518 /-] [Mean=458222.034 /-] [StdDev=411125.147 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total usually resident population with a citizenship of an African country. Data are at first January of each year. "Citizenship" denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation. "Usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ 1.7. COMMENTS A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions: - BEL: Until 2008 Population register, then the information is not available. - ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE). Main data source: census based estimates for total annual population (Population Now Cast) and population register (PADRON) for distribution of population by citizenship (adjusted to now cast). - FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Main data source: census based estimates. - GBR: Office for National Statistics. Main data source: until 2008 census based estimates for total annual population and survey based estimates for data on citizenship of foreigners, then Household surveys. - ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Main data source: census based estimates and population register for distribution of population by citizenship. - NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Main data source: Population register. For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage. Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series. Country-specific flags: - BEL, 2009 and 2010: provisional. - BEL, 2011: break in time series. - ESP, 2009: break in time series. For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage. For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fcs_con_eur: Foreign citizens stock - Congoleses_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-35226] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=61 /-] [Invalid=515 /-] [Mean=4701.885 /-] [StdDev=7539.11 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Usually resident population having the citizenship of Democratic Republic of Congo. Data are at first January of each year. "Citizenship" denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation. "Usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ 1.7. COMMENTS A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions: - BEL: Until 2008 Population register, then the information is not available. - ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE). Main data source: census based estimates for total annual population (Population Now Cast) and population register (PADRON) for distribution of population by citizenship (adjusted to now cast). - FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Main data source: census based estimates. - GBR: Office for National Statistics. Main data source: until 2008 census based estimates for total annual population and survey based estimates for data on citizenship of foreigners, then Household surveys. - ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Main data source: census based estimates and population register for distribution of population by citizenship. - NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Main data source: Population register. For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage. Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series. Country-specific flags: - BEL, 2009 and 2010: provisional. - BEL, 2011: break in time series. - ESP, 2009: break in time series. For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage. For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

fcs_con_oecd: Foreign citizens stock - Congoleses_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-38418] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=86 /-] [Invalid=490 /-] [Mean=7456.965 /-] [StdDev=8707.13 /-]

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fcs_con_oecd: Foreign citizens stock - Congoleses_OECD

Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
	Usually resident population having the citizenship of Democratic Republic of Congo.
	Data are at first January of each year.
	Citizenship is the legal nationality of the persons concerned (i.e. of live births, parents, descendants, brides, grooms, divorcees).
	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.
	Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of terms.
	1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals.
	1.3. DATA SOURCES
	International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/).
	1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
	12 June 2014
	1.4. TIME COVERAGE
	- Oldest data: 1986
	- Most recent data: 2012
	1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
	BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD
	1.6. RELEVANT URLs
	- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/
	- http://stats.oecd.org/
	1.7. COMMENTS
	OECD data are in thousands and at 31st December of each year. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000 and expressed at 1st January of each year. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided.
	OECD uses following national sources and statistical populations:
	- BEL: Population register, National Statistical Office. Statistical population: Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Asylum seekers are recorded in a separate register.
	- ESP: National Statistical Institute (INE). Statistical population: Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register.
	- FRA: Census, National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Statistical population: foreigners with permanent residence in France. Includes permanent workers, trainees, students and their dependent families. Seasonal and cross-border workers are not included.
	- GBR: Labour Force Survey, Home Office. Foreign residents. Those with unknown nationality from the New Commonwealth are not included (around 10 000 to 15 000 persons). Figures are rounded and not published if less than 10 000.
	- ITA: Ministry of the Interior, Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT).
	Statistical Population: Until 2003, data refer to holders of residence permits. Children under 18 who are registered on their parents' permit are not counted. Data include foreigners who were regularised following the 1995-1996, 1998 and 2002 programmes. In 1999 and 2000, figures include 139 601 and 116 253 regularised persons respectively. Since 2004, data refer to resident foreigners (those who are registered with municipal registry offices).
	- NLD: Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Figures include administrative corrections and asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres).

fcs_gha_eur: Foreign citizens stock - Ghanaians_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 575-54194] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=66 /-] [Invalid=510 /-] [Mean=14062.621 /-] [StdDev=15222.442 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
	Usually resident population having the citizenship of Ghana.
	Data are at first January of each year.
	"Citizenship" denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation.
	"Usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence.
	Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fcs_gha_eur: Foreign citizens stock - Ghanaians_Eurostat

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1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
12 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1998
- Most recent data: 2013

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

1.7. COMMENTS
A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading.
Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions:
- BEL: Until 2008 Population register, then the information is not available.
- ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE). Main data source: census based estimates for total annual population (Population Now Cast) and population register (PADRON) for distribution of population by citizenship (adjusted to now cast).
- FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Main data source: census based estimates.
- GBR: Office for National Statistics. Main data source: until 2008 census based estimates for total annual population and survey based estimates for data on citizenship of foreigners, then Household surveys.
- ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Main data source: census based estimates and population register for distribution of population by citizenship.
- NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Main data source: Population register.
For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series.
Country-specific flags:
- BEL, 2009 and 2010: provisional.
- BEL, 2011: break in time series.
- ESP, 2009: break in time series.
For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

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fcs_gha_oecd: Foreign citizens stock - Ghanaians_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 636-66000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=68 /-] [Invalid=508 /-] [Mean=17678.662 /-] [StdDev=16668.374 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Usually resident population having the citizenship of Ghana. Data are at first January of each year. Citizenship is the legal nationality of the persons concerned (i.e. of live births, parents, descendants, brides, grooms, divorcees). 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. Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/).

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fcs_gha_oecd: Foreign citizens stock - Ghanaians_OECD

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
12 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1991
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/
- http://stats.oecd.org/

1.7. COMMENTS
OECD data are in thousands and at 31st December of each year. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000 and expressed at 1st January of each year. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided.

OECD uses following national sources and statistical populations:
- BEL: Population register, National Statistical Office. Statistical population: Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Asylum seekers are recorded in a separate register.
- ESP: National Statistical Institute (INE). Statistical population: Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register.
- FRA: Census, National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Statistical population: foreigners with permanent residence in France. Includes permanent workers, trainees, students and their dependent families. Seasonal and cross-border workers are not included.
- GBR: Labour Force Survey, Home Office. Foreign residents. Those with unknown nationality from the New Commonwealth are not included (around 10 000 to 15 000 persons). There is a break in the series as 2004 data are calculated using a new weighting system. Figures are rounded and not published if less than 10 000.
- ITA: Ministry of the Interior, Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT).
Statistical Population: Until 2003, data refer to holders of residence permits. Children under 18 who are registered on their parents' permit are not counted. Data include foreigners who were regularised following the 1995-1996, 1998 and 2002 programmes. In 1999 and 2000, figures include 139 601 and 116 253 regularised persons respectively. Since 2004, data refer to resident foreigners (those who are registered with municipal registry offices).
- NLD: Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Figures include administrative corrections and asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres).

fcs_sen_eur: Foreign citizens stock - Senegaleses_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-87285] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=60 /-] [Invalid=516 /-] [Mean=24051.583 /-] [StdDev=27190.872 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Usually resident population having the citizenship of Senegal. Data are at first January of each year. "Citizenship" denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation. "Usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fcs_sen_eur: Foreign citizens stock - Senegaleses_Eurostat

BEL, ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

1.7. COMMENTS
A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading.
Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions:
- BEL: Until 2008 Population register, then the information is not available.
- ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE). Main data source: census based estimates for total annual population (Population Now Cast) and population register (PADRON) for distribution of population by citizenship (adjusted to now cast).
- FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Main data source: census based estimates.
- ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Main data source: census based estimates and population register for distribution of population by citizenship.
- NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Main data source: Population register.
For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series.
Country-specific flags:
- BEL, 2009 and 2010: provisional.
- BEL, 2011: break in time series.
- ESP, 2009: break in time series.
For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "Population by citizenship and by country of birth (migr_stock)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

fcs_sen_oecd: Foreign citizens stock - Senegaleses_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 143-80989] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=67 /-] [Invalid=509 /-] [Mean=25612.612 /-] [StdDev=23721.386 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
Usually resident population having the citizenship of Senegal.
Data are at first January of each year.
Citizenship is the legal nationality of the persons concerned (i.e. of live births, parents, descendants, brides, grooms, divorcees).
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.
Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of terms.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/).

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
12 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1976
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/
- http://stats.oecd.org/

1.7. COMMENTS

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

fcs_sen_oecd: Foreign citizens stock - Senegaleses_OECD

	OECD data are in thousands and at 31st December of each year. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000 and expressed at 1st January of each year. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided. OECD uses following national sources and statistical populations: - BEL: Population register, National Statistical Office. Statistical population: Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Asylum seekers are recorded in a separate register. - ESP: National Statistical Institute (INE). Statistical population: Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. - FRA: Census, National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Statistical population: foreigners with permanent residence in France. Includes permanent workers, trainees, students and their dependent families. Seasonal and cross-border workers are not included. - ITA: Ministry of the Interior, Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Statistical Population: Until 2003, data refer to holders of residence permits. Children under 18 who are registered on their parents' permit are not counted. Data include foreigners who were regularised following the 1987-1988, 1990, 1995-1996, 1998 and 2002 programmes. In 1999 and 2000, figures include 139 601 and 116 253 regularised persons respectively. Since 2004, data refer to resident foreigners (those who are registered with municipal registry offices). - NLD: Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). Stock of foreign citizens recorded in the population register. Figures include administrative corrections and asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres).

irreg: Irregular population (stocks)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 77077-1203751] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=22 /-] [Invalid=554 /-] [Mean=487472.364 /-] [StdDev=313583.561 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Definitions of irregular migrants are problematic and complex. For the sake of approximate comparability among countries, two broad types of irregularity have been distinguished in the database: irregular foreign residents (IFR) and irregular foreign workers (IFW). - IFR are foreign nationals without any legal resident status in the country they are residing in, and persons violating the terms of their status so that their stay may be terminated. - IFW are foreign nationals working in the shadow economy, including those with a regular residence status who work without registration to avoid due taxes and regulations. There may be overlaps between the two groups. For further information, please refer to the methodology explanations and reports available on the Database on irregular migration. Source of the definition: Database on Irregular Migration www.irregular-migration.net http://www.irregular-migration.net, data of access: 13 June 2014. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Estimates of total stocks 1.1. DATA SOURCES Database on Irregular Migration, www.irregular-migration.net, data of access: 13 June 2014. Main scientific reference: Dita Vogel, Vesela Kovacheva and Hannah Prescott (2011); The size of the irregular migrant population in the European Union - Counting the uncountable? in: International Migration Vol. 49 (5), 78-96. Methodological information can be found in: Dita Vogel and Vesela Kovacheva (2009), The size of the irregular foreign resident population in the European Union in 2002, 2005 and 2008: a dynamic aggregate country estimate, Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWI), Database on Irregular Migration, Working paper No.4 http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/WP4_Kovacheva-Vogel_2009_EuropeEstimate_Dec09.pdf 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 2000 - Most recent data: 2009 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - www.irregular-migration.net 1.7. COMMENTS - ESP, 2001-2008: Maximum medium quality estimates of IFR, based on administrative data. CLANDESTINO country expert estimate based on residual method: municipal registrations minus persons with residence permits, persons with

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

irreg: Irregular population (stocks)

pending renewal of residence permit and students. Estimate are of medium quality due to not fully adequate underlying data: Apart from residents, an unknown number of people who no longer or have never lived in Spain are registered in the municipal files.
- ESP, 2009: Maximum medium quality estimates of IFR, based on multiple sources and the residual method. Medium quality due to not fully adequate data: minimum estimate for 2008 is taken over for 2009 without adjustment, as no new survey research was available.
- FRA: Maximum low quality estimate of IFR, based on enforcement data and support service data, and produced by the minister of the Interior. The minimum estimate (equal to 200 000) is derived from medical aid statistics, the maximum estimate is derived from ministerial considerations of border and internal flow data. These estimates are of low quality because there is no reliability assessment of minimum estimate and inadequate method of calculation for maximum assessment due to mixing of stock and flow data.
- GBR, 2001: Central medium quality estimate of IFR. This is a scientific study estimate: Residual method - Census data from 2001 for total foreign-born population minus number of regularly residing foreign-born population. Medium quality due to arguments concerning the participation rates of the census, failed subtraction of US armed forces, and rejected asylum seekers.
- GBR, 2008: Central medium quality estimate of IFR. Academic expert estimate based on multiple sources: comprehensive adjustment and updating of residual estimate of IFR 2 from 2001. Medium quality due to comprehensive effort to update the residual estimate of 2001. Data-based estimations were added about the number UK-born children of irregular residents, failed asylum seekers assumed to stay in the UK, and new net inflows of irregular entrants and overstayers. It was also estimated the legalisation effect of the EU enlargement. The estimate was made for the end of 2007, but it is inserted here as 2008 because as a rule as we aim at having estimates for the beginning of a year.
- ITA, 2002: Minimum medium quality estimate of IFR. CLANDESTINO country expert estimate based on data on applications in the frame of the amnesty programme in 2002. It is a careful minimum estimate because, as the amnesty was relatively broad, it can be assumed that a high proportion of irregular migrants applied.
- ITA, 2005-2008: Central high quality estimates of IFR aged 15+ years, including migrants from EU countries. Data are scientific study estimates: migrant survey based on "Centre Sampling Technique" with specific efforts to include irregular migrants, weighting answers according to inclusion likelihood.
- NLD: Central high quality estimates. Scientific study estimate with capture-recapture method based on police apprehension data. Estimates fulfilling usual academic standards; while the capture-recapture-method is not without shortcomings, these estimates were embedded in substantial fieldwork and adjusted to the extent possible.

For further information about the estimates and their quality assessment, please refer to the information, working papers, and country specific reports available from the website of the Database on Irregular Migration.

arr_tot_eur: Foreign migration inflows (total)_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 57195-920534] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=81 /-] [Invalid=495 /-] [Mean=257799.975 /-] [StdDev=194384.052 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of immigrants with a citizenship of a foreign country (including European Union Member States). "Immigration" denotes the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country. "Citizenship" denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means, according to national legislation. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of immigrants. 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

arr_tot_eur: Foreign migration inflows (total)_Eurostat

	1.7. COMMENTS A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions: - BEL: Until 2008 Population register, then the information is not available. - ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE). Main data source used: Population register (PADRON). - FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Main data source used: until 2008 register of foreigners or residence permits, then census. - GBR: Office for National Statistics. Main data source used: Border sample survey and since 2008 also Household surveys are used. - ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Main data source used: population register. - NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Main data source: Population register. For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "International migration flows (migr_flow)" available on the Eurostat webpage. Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series. Country-specific flags: - BEL, 2010: break in time series. - ESP, 2003 and 2008: break in time series. - FRA, 2006: break in time series. - ITA, 2008-2009: provisional. - NLD, 2009: break in time series. - GBR, 2008: break in time series. For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata International migration flows (migr_flow)" available on the Eurostat webpage. For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

arr_tot_oecd: Foreign migration inflows (total)_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 4334-920534] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=162 /-] [Invalid=414 /-] [Mean=156331.272 /-] [StdDev=167127.663 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of immigrants with a citizenship of a foreign country (including European Union Member States). OECD countries seldom have tools specifically designed to measure the inflows and outflows of the foreign population, and national estimates are generally based either on population registers or residence permit data. Citizenship is the legal nationality of the persons concerned (i.e. of live births, parents, descendants, brides, grooms, divorcees). Source of the definition: International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/), and OECD Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1984 - Most recent data: 2011 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS OECD data are in thousands. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

arr_tot_oecd: Foreign migration inflows (total)_OECD

	Following national sources and statistical populations are used: - BEL: Population Register, National Statistical Office. Criteria for registering foreigners: holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 3 months. Figures do not include asylum seekers who are recorded in a separate register. - ESP: Local register (Padron municipal de habitantes), National Statistical Institute (INE). Criteria for registering foreigners: Residing in the municipality. - FRA: ANAEM (Agence nationale de l'accueil des étrangers et des migrations). Flow data based on residence permits or other sources. Data consist of those entering as permanent workers plus those entering under family reunification. Persons entering as self-employed and persons entering under other permits relating to family reunification are also included. - GBR: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics. Flow data based on residence permits. - ITA: Ministry of the Interior. Flow data based on residence permits or other sources. Data include issues of residence permits, including short-term ones (excluding renewals) which are still valid at the end of the year. In principle, this excludes seasonal workers. - NLD: Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics. Criteria for registering foreigners: holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 4 of the next 6 months. Inflows include some asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres).

arr_afr_eur: Foreign migration inflows from Africa_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 4835-130795] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=49 /-] [Invalid=527 /-] [Mean=43403.959 /-] [StdDev=34562.617 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of immigrants with a citizenship of an African country. "Immigration" denotes the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country. "Citizenship" denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means, according to national legislation. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of immigrants. 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2011 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ 1.7. COMMENTS A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions: - BEL: Until 2008 Population register, then the information is not available. - ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE). Main data source used: Population register (PADRON). - FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Main data source used: until 2008 register of foreigners or residence permits, then census. - GBR: Office for National Statistics. Main data source used: Border sample survey and, since 2008, also Household surveys are used. - ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Main data source used: population register. - NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Main data source: Population register. For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "International migration flows (migr_flow)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

arr_afr_eur: Foreign migration inflows from Africa_Eurostat

	Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series. Country-specific flags: - BEL, 2010: break in time series. - ESP, 2003 and 2008: break in time series. - ITA, 2008-2009: provisional. - NLD, 2009: break in time series. For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata International migration flows (migr_flow)" available on the Eurostat webpage. For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

arr_con_eur: Foreign migration inflows from Congo_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-2660] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=58 /-] [Invalid=518 /-] [Mean=216.828 /-] [StdDev=546.132 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of immigrants with a citizenship of the Democratic Republic of Congo. "Immigration" denotes the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country. "Citizenship" denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means, according to national legislation. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of immigrants. 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ 1.7. COMMENTS A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions: - BEL: Until 2008 Population register, then the information is not available. - ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE). Main data source used: Population register (PADRON). - FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Main data source used: until 2008 register of foreigners or residence permits, then census. - GBR: Office for National Statistics. Main data source used: Border sample survey and since 2008 also Household surveys are used. - ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Main data source used: population register. - NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Main data source: Population register. For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "International migration flows (migr_flow)" available on the Eurostat webpage. Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series. Country-specific flags: - BEL, 2010: break in time series. - ESP, 2003 and 2008: break in time series. - ITA, 2008-2009: provisional.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

arr_con_eur: Foreign migration inflows from Congo_Eurostat

- NLD, 2009: break in time series.
For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata International migration flows (migr_flow)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

arr_con_oecd: Foreign migration inflows from Congo_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-4564] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=59 /-] [Invalid=517 /-] [Mean=1161.797 /-] [StdDev=1085.772 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
Total number of immigrants with a citizenship of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
OECD countries seldom have tools specifically designed to measure the inflows and outflows of the foreign population, and national estimates are generally based either on population registers or residence permit data.
Citizenship is the legal nationality of the persons concerned (i.e. of live births, parents, descendants, brides, grooms, divorcees).
Source of the definition: International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/), and OECD Glossary of terms.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/).

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
13 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1990
- Most recent data: 2011

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/
- http://stats.oecd.org/

1.7. COMMENTS
OECD data are in thousands. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided.

Following national sources and statistical populations are used:
- BEL: Population Register, National Statistical Office. Criteria for registering foreigners: holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 3 months. Figures do not include asylum seekers who are recorded in a separate register.
- ESP: Local register (Padron municipal de habitantes), National Statistical Institute (INE). Criteria for registering foreigners: Residing in the municipality.
- FRA: ANAEM (Agence nationale de l'accueil des étrangers et des migrations). Flow data based on residence permits or other sources. Data consist of those entering as permanent workers plus those entering under family reunification. Persons entering as self-employed and persons entering under other permits relating to family reunification are also included.
- ITA: Ministry of the Interior. Flow data based on residence permits or other sources. Data include issues of residence permits, including short-term ones (excluding renewals) which are still valid at the end of the year. In principle, this excludes seasonal workers.
- NLD: Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics. Criteria for registering foreigners: holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 4 of the next 6 months. Inflows include some asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres). |

arr_gha_eur: Foreign migration inflows from Ghana_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 28-5627] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=58 /-] [Invalid=518 /-] [Mean=1537.31 /-] [StdDev=1285.725 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
Total number of immigrants with a Ghanaian citizenship of Ghana.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

arr_gha_eur: Foreign migration inflows from Ghana_Eurostat

"Immigration" denotes the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country.
"Citizenship" denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means, according to national legislation.
Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of immigrants.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
12 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1998
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

1.7. COMMENTS
A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading.
Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions:
- BEL: Until 2008 Population register, then the information is not available.
- ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE). Main data source used: Population register (PADRON).
- FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Main data source used: until 2008 register of foreigners or residence permits, then census.
- GBR: Office for National Statistics. Main data source used: Border sample survey and since 2008 also Household surveys are used.
- ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Main data source used: population register.
- NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Main data source: Population register.
For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "International migration flows (migr_flow)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series.
Country-specific flags:
- BEL, 2010: break in time series.
- ESP, 2003 and 2008: break in time series.
- FRA, 2006: break in time series.
- ITA, 2008-2009: provisional.
- NLD, 2009: break in time series.
- GBR, 2008: break in time series.
For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata International migration flows (migr_flow)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

arr_gha_oecd: Foreign migration inflows from Ghana_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 16-7000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=79 /-] [Invalid=497 /-] [Mean=1298.848 /-] [StdDev=1245.427 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of immigrants with a Ghanaian citizenship. OECD countries seldom have tools specifically designed to measure the inflows and outflows of the foreign population, and national estimates are generally based either on population registers or residence permit data. Citizenship is the legal nationality of the persons concerned (i.e. of live births, parents, descendants, brides, grooms, divorcees).

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

arr_gha_oecd: Foreign migration inflows from Ghana_OECD

Source of the definition: International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/), and OECD Glossary of terms.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/).

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
13 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1985
- Most recent data: 2011

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/
- http://stats.oecd.org/

1.7. COMMENTS
OECD data are in thousands. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided.

Following national sources and statistical populations are used:
- BEL: Population Register, National Statistical Office. Criteria for registering foreigners: holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 3 months. Figures do not include asylum seekers who are recorded in a separate register.
- ESP: Local register (Padron municipal de habitantes), National Statistical Institute (INE). Criteria for registering foreigners: Residing in the municipality.
- FRA: ANAEM (Agence nationale de l'accueil des étrangers et des migrations). Flow data based on residence permits or other sources. Data consist of those entering as permanent workers plus those entering under family reunification. Persons entering as self-employed and persons entering under other permits relating to family reunification are also included.
- GBR: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics. Flow data based on residence permits.
- ITA: Ministry of the Interior. Flow data based on residence permits or other sources. Data include issues of residence permits, including short-term ones (excluding renewals) which are still valid at the end of the year. In principle, this excludes seasonal workers.
- NLD: Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics. Criteria for registering foreigners: holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 4 of the next 6 months. Inflows include some asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres).

arr_sen_eur: Foreign migration inflows from Senegal_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-11602] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=58 /-] [Invalid=518 /-] [Mean=2428.224 /-] [StdDev=3040.884 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of immigrants with a Senegalese citizenship. "Immigration" denotes the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country. "Citizenship" denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means, according to national legislation. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of immigrants. 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 12 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

arr_sen_eur: Foreign migration inflows from Senegal_Eurostat

- Oldest data: 1998
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

1.7. COMMENTS
A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading.
Eurostat receives and publishes data from the following national institutions:
- BEL: Until 2008 Population register, then the information is not available.
- ESP: National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE). Main data source used: Population register (PADRON).
- FRA: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). Main data source used: until 2008 register of foreigners or residence permits, then census.
- GBR: Office for National Statistics. Main data source used: Border sample survey and since 2008 also Household surveys are used.
- ITA: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). Main data source used: population register.
- NLD: Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Main data source: Population register.
For further information about data sources used by these national institutions, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata "International migration flows (migr_flow)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

Improvements and changes in the administrative systems and statistical methodology may cause breaks in the time-series.
Country-specific flags:
- BEL, 2010: break in time series.
- ESP, 2003 and 2008: break in time series.
- FRA, 2006: break in time series.
- ITA, 2008-2009: provisional.
- NLD, 2009: break in time series.
- GBR, 2008: break in time series.
For further information, please refer to the annexes of the reference metadata International migration flows (migr_flow)" available on the Eurostat webpage.

For this indicator, in the MAFE contextual database, data from OECD International Migration Database are also provided.

arr_sen_oecd: Foreign migration inflows from Senegal_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 24-12688] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=61 /-] [Invalid=515 /-] [Mean=2864.311 /-] [StdDev=2943.859 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of immigrants with a Senegalese citizenship. OECD countries seldom have tools specifically designed to measure the inflows and outflows of the foreign population, and national estimates are generally based either on population registers or residence permit data. Citizenship is the legal nationality of the persons concerned (i.e. of live births, parents, descendants, brides, grooms, divorcees). Source of the definition: International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/), and OECD Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1995 - Most recent data: 2011 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

arr_sen_oecd: Foreign migration inflows from Senegal_OECD

	BEL, ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD

BEL, ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/
- http://stats.oecd.org/

1.7. COMMENTS
OECD data are in thousands. In the MAFE Contextual Database, these data are multiplied per 1000. This was done to ease comparisons with Eurostat data for the same indicator, which are also provided.

Following national sources and statistical populations are used:
- BEL: Population Register, National Statistical Office. Criteria for registering foreigners: holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 3 months. Figures do not include asylum seekers who are recorded in a separate register.
- ESP: Local register (Padron municipal de habitantes), National Statistical Institute (INE). Criteria for registering foreigners: Residing in the municipality.
- FRA: ANAEM (Agence nationale de l'accueil des étrangers et des migrations). Flow data based on residence permits or other sources. Data consist of those entering as permanent workers plus those entering under family reunification. Persons entering as self-employed and persons entering under other permits relating to family reunification are also included.
- ITA: Ministry of the Interior. Flow data based on residence permits or other sources. Data include issues of residence permits, including short-term ones (excluding renewals) which are still valid at the end of the year. In principle, this excludes seasonal workers.
- NLD: Population register, Central Bureau of Statistics. Criteria for registering foreigners: holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for at least 4 of the next 6 months. Inflows include some asylum seekers (except those staying in reception centres).

cnmr_eur: Crude net migration rate (plus statistical adjustment)_Eurostat

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= -6.2-18.4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=318 /-] [Invalid=258 /-] [Mean=1.568 /-] [StdDev=3.213 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The ratio of the net migration including statistical adjustment during the year to the average population in that year. Net migration figures are produced by taking the difference between total population change and natural change; this concept is referred to as net migration plus statistical adjustment. Net migration is therefore considered as the part of population change not attributable to births and deaths It is calculated in this way because immigration or emigration flows are either unknown or the figures are not sufficiently precise. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database and reference metadata "Population (demo_pop)" available on Eurostat webpage. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Per 1000 inhabitants (of the average population). 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 9 July 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1960 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ 1.7. COMMENTS - FRA: Metropolitan France, including Corsica, excluding the overseas departments (DOM). - BEL: break in time series. Starting with 1.1.2011, Belgium population figures at national level refer to all registered persons including asylum seekers.

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

cnmr_oecd: Crude net migration rate_OECD

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= -5.6-18.3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=317 /-] [Invalid=259 /-] [Mean=1.448 /-] [StdDev=3.074 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Net migration is the difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year (it is therefore negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants). The crude rate is obtained as the ratio of net migration to mid-year population of the given year. Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Per 1000 inhabitants (of the average population). 1.3. DATA SOURCES Population and Vital Statistics, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1955 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, 1987 : break in series. - FRA, 1998 : break in seris. Data refer to metropolitan France. - ITA, 1984, 1989, 1992, 2001: break in series.

nation_tot: Acquisitions of nationality (total)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 349-203628] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=136 /-] [Invalid=440 /-] [Mean=60554.397 /-] [StdDev=49944.397 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of acquisitions of citizenship awarded to persons who were previously citizens of another country or stateless. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of acquisitions 1.3. DATA SOURCES - Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 - BEL, years 1997-1998, ESP and GBR, years 1988-1990: International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1988 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

nation_tot: Acquisitions of nationality (total)

	Countries differ in terms of the conditions that must be fulfilled to acquire a citizenship. A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. For country-specific information, please refer to the annexes of Eurostat reference metadata "Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn)", as well as to the metadata available from the OECD database.

nation_afr: Acquisitions of nationality - Africans

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 39-98588] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=106 /-] [Invalid=470 /-] [Mean=22008.66 /-] [StdDev=23389.103 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of acquisitions of citizenship awarded to persons who were previously citizens of an African country. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of acquisitions 1.3. DATA SOURCES Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1991 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ 1.7. COMMENTS Countries differ in terms of the conditions that must be fulfilled to acquire a citizenship. A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. For country-specific information, please refer to the annexes of Eurostat reference metadata "Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn)".

nation_con: Acquisitions of nationality - Congoleses

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-2993] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=114 /-] [Invalid=462 /-] [Mean=756.43 /-] [StdDev=923.94 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of acquisitions of citizenship awarded to persons who were previously Congolese citizens. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of acquisitions 1.3. DATA SOURCES - Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 - BEL, years 1994-2001, FRA, years 1996-2003: International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1991 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

nation_con: Acquisitions of nationality - Congoleses

	1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS Countries differ in terms of the conditions that must be fulfilled to acquire a citizenship. A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. For country-specific information, please refer to the annexes of Eurostat reference metadata "Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn)", as well as to the metadata available from the OECD database.

nation_gha: Acquisitions of nationality - Ghanaians

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-4740] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=108 /-] [Invalid=468 /-] [Mean=726.85 /-] [StdDev=1125.497 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of acquisitions of citizenship awarded to persons who were previously Ghanaian citizens. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of acquisitions 1.3. DATA SOURCES - Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 - FRA, years 1998-2003: International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1991 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS Countries differ in terms of the conditions that must be fulfilled to acquire a citizenship. A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. For country-specific information, please refer to the annexes of Eurostat reference metadata "Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn)", as well as to the metadata available from the OECD database.

nation_sen: Acquisitions of nationality - Senegaleses

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 10-3508] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=78 /-] [Invalid=498 /-] [Mean=573.134 /-] [StdDev=905.095 /-]
Notes	1.1.INDICATOR DEFINITION Total number of acquisitions of citizenship awarded to persons who were previously Senegalese citizens. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2.UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of acquisitions 1.3.DATA SOURCES - Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 - ESP, year 2001, FRA, years 1995-2003, GBR, years 1999-2002, NLD, years 1996-2001: International Migration Database, © OECD, 2014 (http://stats.oecd.org/). 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

nation_sen: Acquisitions of nationality - Senegaleses

	13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1995 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS Countries differ in terms of the conditions that must be fulfilled to acquire a citizenship. A number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. For country-specific information, please refer to the annexes of Eurostat reference metadata "Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn)", as well as to the metadata available from the OECD database.

asy_req_tot: Asylum requests (total)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 325-103110] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=191 /-] [Invalid=385 /-] [Mean=19066.675 /-] [StdDev=17628.378 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Data show inflows of asylum seekers from all nationalities. Asylum seekers are persons who file an application for asylum in a country other than their own. They remain in the status of asylum-seeker until their application is considered and adjudicated. Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of Statistical terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Units 1.3. DATA SOURCES International Migration Database, © OECD 2014, http://stats.oecd.org/. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 16 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1980 - Most recent data: 2011 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR; no data for COD, GHA, SEN 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS The statistics on asylum seekers published by OECD are based on data provided by Governments to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. (http://www.unhcr.org/). Data refer to initial applications (primary processing stage) and may not be comparable across countries. In some countries, asylum seekers are enumerated when the application is accepted. Consequently, they are shown in the statistics at that time rather than at the date when they arrived in the country. In other countries, the data do not include the applicants' family members, who are admitted under different provisions, while other countries count the entire family. Further information on these data, please refer to the UNHCR Statistical Yearbooks. - Prior to 2003 data for the United Kingdom refer to number of cases, and not persons. All figures are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5. - From 2003 on, data for France include unaccompanied minors.

asy_req_con: Asylum requests - nationals from dr Congo

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 2-7417] [Missing=*]

File : MAFE Contextual Database - Migration between Africa and Europe

asy_req_con: Asylum requests - nationals from dr Congo

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=152 /-] [Invalid=424 /-] [Mean=1146.072 /-] [StdDev=1425.938 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Data show inflows of asylum seekers who are nationals of Democratic Republic of the Congo. Asylum seekers are persons who file an application for asylum in a country other than their own. They remain in the status of asylum-seeker until their application is considered and adjudicated. Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of Statistical terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Units 1.3. DATA SOURCES International Migration Database, © OECD 2014, http://stats.oecd.org/. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 16 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1980 - Most recent data: 2011 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR; no data for COD, GHA, SEN 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS The statistics on asylum seekers published by OECD are based on data provided by Governments to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. (http://www.unhcr.org/). All data are based on annual submissions and include both initial applications and appeals. Data may not be comparable across countries. In some countries, asylum seekers are enumerated when the application is accepted. Consequently, they are shown in the statistics at that time rather than at the date when they arrived in the country. In other countries, the data do not include the applicants' family members, who are admitted under different provisions, while other countries count the entire family. Further information on these data, please refer to the UNHCR Statistical Yearbooks. - Prior to 2003 data for the United Kingdom refer to number of cases, and not persons. All figures are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5. - From 2003 on, data for France include unaccompanied minors.

asy_req_gha: Asylum requests - nationals from Ghana

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-3128] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=127 /-] [Invalid=449 /-] [Mean=340.071 /-] [StdDev=593.805 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
Data show inflows of asylum seekers who are Ghana nationals .
Asylum seekers are persons who file an application for asylum in a country other than their own. They remain in the status of asylum-seeker until their application is considered and adjudicated.
Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of Statistical terms.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Units

1.3. DATA SOURCES
International Migration Database, © OECD 2014, http://stats.oecd.org/.

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
16 April 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1980
- Most recent data: 2011

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR; no data for COD, GHA, SEN

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/
- http://stats.oecd.org/

1.7. COMMENTS
The statistics on asylum seekers published by OECD are based on data provided by Governments to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. (http://www.unhcr.org/).
All data are based on annual submissions and may not be comparable across countries. In some countries, asylum seekers are enumerated when the application is accepted. Consequently, they are shown in the statistics at that time rather than at the date when they arrived in the country. In other countries, the data do not include the applicants' family members, who are admitted under different provisions, while other countries count the entire family. Further information on these data, please refer to the UNHCR Statistical Yearbooks.
- Prior to 2003 data for the United Kingdom refer to number of cases, and not persons. All figures are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5.
- From 2003 on, data for France include unaccompanied minors.

asy_req_sen: Asylum requests - nationals from Senegal

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-959] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=107 /-] [Invalid=469 /-] [Mean=93.486 /-] [StdDev=169.549 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
Data show inflows of asylum seekers who are Senegal nationals .
Asylum seekers are persons who file an application for asylum in a country other than their own. They remain in the status of asylum-seeker until their application is considered and adjudicated.
Source of the definition: OECD Glossary of Statistical terms.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Units

1.3. DATA SOURCES
International Migration Database, © OECD 2014, http://stats.oecd.org/.

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
16 April 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1980
- Most recent data: 2011

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR; no data for COD, GHA, SEN

1.6. RELEVANT URLs

asy_req_sen: Asylum requests - nationals from Senegal

	- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/ - http://stats.oecd.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS The statistics on asylum seekers published by OECD are based on data provided by Governments to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. (http://www.unhcr.org/). All data are based on annual submissions and may not be comparable across countries. In some countries, asylum seekers are enumerated when the application is accepted. Consequently, they are shown in the statistics at that time rather than at the date when they arrived in the country. In other countries, the data do not include the applicants' family members, who are admitted under different provisions, while other countries count the entire family. Further information on these data, please refer to the UNHCR Statistical Yearbooks. - Prior to 2003 data for the United Kingdom refer to number of cases, and not persons. All figures are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5. - From 2003 on, data for France include unaccompanied minors.

mot_empl: Immigration motive: employment

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 4134-661770] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=50 /-] [Invalid=526 /-] [Mean=85718.8 /-] [StdDev=116385.647 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Data show first permits for remunerated activities reasons. First permits are defined as residence permit issued to a person for the first time. A residence permit is considered as a first permit also if the time gap between expiry of the old permit and the start of validity of the new permit issued for the same reason is at least 6 months, irrespective of the year of issuance of the permit. The convention of first permit relates to permits issued at all levels of administrative / judicial instances and by all national authorities. Thus, if at the first instance permission to reside was not granted but an appeal decision was positive at the second instance, the permission (resulting from appeal decision) shall be considered to be a first permit (if of course the time gap conditions are met). Residence permit is any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national to stay legally on its territory. According to Article 6.2 of the Council Regulation (CE) No 862/2007 of 11 July 2007, when national laws and administrative practices of a Member State allow for specific categories of long-term visa or immigration status to be granted instead of residence permits, such visas and grants of statuses are also included in these statistics. Third country nationals are any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17 (1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons (see Art. 2.1 (i) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007). Source of the definition: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. Reference metadata of "Residence permits (migr_res)". 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Persons 1.3. DATA SOURCES - 2004-2006: Table 5, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2006, October 2009". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/ MAFEcontextual/0._emn_synthesis_report_annual_report_on_asylum_and_migration_statistics_2006_en.pdf - 2007: Table 10, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007, December 2010". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/ MAFEcontextual/0_emn_synthesis_report_asylum_migration_statistics_2007_final_december_2010_en.pdf - 2008-2013: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 7 July 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 2004 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_res_esms.htm - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ - http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/migrationstatistics/ index_en.htm 1.7. COMMENTS

mot_empl: Immigration motive: employment

- ESP, 2004-2006: Data reflects all permits issued during the year: both first-time issued, as well as renewals.
- ESP, 2007: Data reflects initial permits issued during the year. "Employment" does not include the permits granted under the Contingent Procedure, that rose to 70 437 in 2007: 64 716 correspond to fix-term work permits and 5 721 to permits for stable employment.
- ITA, 2004-2006: Permit figures refer to persons (1 permit = 1 person). Minors under 14 are recorded in the same document than one of their parents. 2004 data is for other EU(-14) nationals whilst 2005 data is for other EU(-24) nationals.
- NLD, 2004-2007: Data for 2004 or earlier are not available, owing to a change in administration of these applications. Data relates to non-EU nationals only and to decisions (i.e. persons) not cases. Permits allowing long-term (5 years or more) or permanent residence are not included, nor are asylum related figures and visa short stay or visa long stay. No distinction between school pupils and students is made, likewise for Employment there is no distinction made between self-employed, employed and highly skilled persons.
- GBR, 2004-2007: Data are based on number of grants rather than number of persons. Figures are rounded to the nearest 1 000 and exclude EEA plus CH nationals. Figures also exclude EU-10 nationals from 1st May 2004 onwards. Since the United Kingdom does not publish information on residence permits, the information provided is mainly based on passengers given leave to enter, extension of leave to remain and settlement in the United Kingdom in selected categories. Data are provisional and due to be revised.
- Years 2008-2013: Due to the recent implementation of the Residence Permits Data Collection, some methodological and administrative differences still exist between the Member States. Similarly, the residence permit statistics should be compiled based on same methodology and the outputs should be comparable between years. However, due to ongoing methodological improvements Member States may still apply different rules for the same years. For further information on comparability over countries and time, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 of the Reference metadata "Residence permits (migr_res)", available from Eurostat website.

mot_reun: Immigration motive: family reunification

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 20320-180391] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=50 /-] [Invalid=526 /-] [Mean=88998.9 /-] [StdDev=45514.013 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
Data show first permits for family formation/reunification. First permits are defined as residence permit issued to a person for the first time. A residence permit is considered as a first permit also if the time gap between expiry of the old permit and the start of validity of the new permit issued for the same reason is at least 6 months, irrespective of the year of issuance of the permit. The convention of first permit relates to permits issued at all levels of administrative / judicial instances and by all national authorities. Thus, if at the first instance permission to reside was not granted but an appeal decision was positive at the second instance, the permission (resulting from appeal decision) shall be considered to be a first permit (if of course the time gap conditions are met).

Residence permit is any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national to stay legally on its territory. According to Article 6.2 of the Council Regulation (CE) No 862/2007 of 11 July 2007, when national laws and administrative practices of a Member State allow for specific categories of long-term visa or immigration status to be granted instead of residence permits, such visas and grants of statuses are also included in these statistics.
Third country nationals are any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17 (1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons (see Art. 2.1 (i) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007).
Source of the definition: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. Reference metadata of "Residence permits (migr_res)".

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Persons

1.3. DATA SOURCES
- 2004-2006: Table 5, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2006, October 2009". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/ MAFEcontextual/0._emn_synthesis_report_annual_report_on_asylum_and_migration_statistics_2006_en.pdf

- 2007: Table 10, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007, December 2010". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/ MAFEcontextual/0_emn_synthesis_report_asylum_migration_statistics_2007_final_december_2010_en.pdf

- 2008-2013: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
7 July 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 2004
- Most recent data: 2013

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD |

mot_reun: Immigration motive: family reunification

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_res_esms.htm
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/
- http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/migrationstatistics/
index_en.htm

1.7. COMMENTS
- ESP, 2004-2007: Data reflects all permits issued during the year: both first-time issued, as well as renewals.
- ITA, 2004-2006: Permit figures refer to persons (1 permit = 1 person). Minors under 14 are recorded in the same document than one of their parents. 2004 data is for other EU(-14) nationals whilst 2005 data is for other EU(-24) nationals.
- NLD, 2004-2007: Data for 2004 or earlier are not available, owing to a change in administration of these applications. Data relates to non-EU nationals only and to decisions (i.e. persons) not cases. Permits allowing long-term (5 years or more) or permanent residence are not included, nor are asylum related figures and visa short stay or visa long stay.
- GBR, 2004-2007: Data are based on number of grants rather than number of persons. Figures are rounded to the nearest 1 000 and exclude EEA plus CH nationals. Figures also exclude EU-10 nationals from 1st May 2004 onwards. Since the United Kingdom does not publish information on residence permits, the information provided is mainly based on passengers given leave to enter, extension of leave to remain and settlement in the United Kingdom in selected categories. Data are provisional and due to be revised.
- Years 2008-2013: Due to the recent implementation of the Residence Permits Data Collection, some methodological and administrative differences still exist between the Member States. Similarly, the residence permit statistics should be compiled based on same methodology and the outputs should be comparable between years. However, due to ongoing methodological improvements Member States may still apply different rules for the same years. For further information on comparability over countries and time, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 of the Reference metadata "Residence permits (migr_res)", available from Eurostat website (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_res_esms.htm).

mot_stud: Immigration motive: study

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 4035-343000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=50 /-] [Invalid=526 /-] [Mean=72246.7 /-] [StdDev=97212.242 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
Data show first permits for study. First permits are defined as residence permit issued to a person for the first time. A residence permit is considered as a first permit also if the time gap between expiry of the old permit and the start of validity of the new permit issued for the same reason is at least 6 months, irrespective of the year of issuance of the permit. The convention of first permit relates to permits issued at all levels of administrative / judicial instances and by all national authorities. Thus, if at the first instance permission to reside was not granted but an appeal decision was positive at the second instance, the permission (resulting from appeal decision) shall be considered to be a first permit (if of course the time gap conditions are met).

Residence permit is any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national to stay legally on its territory. According to Article 6.2 of the Council Regulation (CE) No 862/2007 of 11 July 2007, when national laws and administrative practices of a Member State allow for specific categories of long-term visa or immigration status to be granted instead of residence permits, such visas and grants of statuses are also included in these statistics.
Third country nationals are any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17 (1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons (see Art. 2.1 (i) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007).
Source of the definition: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. Reference metadata of "Residence permits (migr_res)".

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Persons

1.3. DATA SOURCES
- 2004-2006: Table 5, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2006, October 2009". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/0._emn_synthesis_report_annual_report_on_asylum_and_migration_statistics_2006_en.pdf

- 2007: Table 10, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007, December 2010". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/0_emn_synthesis_report_asylum_migration_statistics_2007_final_december_2010_en.pdf

- 2008-2013: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
7 July 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 2004

mot_stud: Immigration motive: study

	- Most recent data: 2013
	1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
	BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD
	1.6. RELEVANT URLs
	- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_res_esms.htm
	- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/
	- http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/migrationstatistics/index_en.htm
	1.7. COMMENTS
	- ESP, 2004-2007: Data reflects all permits issued during the year: both first-time issued, as well as renewals.
	- ITA, 2004-2006: Permit figures refer to persons (1 permit = 1 person). Minors under 14 are recorded in the same document than one of their parents. 2004 data is for other EU(-14) nationals whilst 2005 data is for other EU(-24) nationals.
	- NLD, 2004-2007: Data for 2004 or earlier are not available, owing to a change in administration of these applications. Data relates to non-EU nationals only and to decisions (i.e. persons) not cases. Permits allowing long-term (5 years or more) or permanent residence are not included, nor are asylum related figures and visa short stay or visa long stay. No distinction between school pupils and students is made, likewise for Employment there is no distinction made between self-employed, employed and highly skilled persons.
	- GBR, 2004-2007: Data are based on number of grants rather than number of persons. Figures are rounded to the nearest 1 000 and exclude EEA plus CH nationals. Figures also exclude EU-10 nationals from 1st May 2004 onwards. Since the United Kingdom does not publish information on residence permits, the information provided is mainly based on passengers given leave to enter, extension of leave to remain and settlement in the United Kingdom in selected categories. Data are provisional and due to be revised.
	- Years 2008-2013: Due to the recent implementation of the Residence Permits Data Collection, some methodological and administrative differences still exist between the Member States. Similarly, the residence permit statistics should be compiled based on same methodology and the outputs should be comparable between years. However, due to ongoing methodological improvements Member States may still apply different rules for the same years. For further information on comparability over countries and time, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 of the Reference metadata "Residence permits (migr_res)", available from Eurostat website (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_res_esms.htm).

mot_oth: Immigration motive: other reasons

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 8334-235991] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=50 /-] [Invalid=526 /-] [Mean=63268.06 /-] [StdDev=64479.958 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
	Data show first permits for other reasons (other than employment, family reunification and study). First permits are defined as residence permit issued to a person for the first time. A residence permit is considered as a first permit also if the time gap between expiry of the old permit and the start of validity of the new permit issued for the same reason is at least 6 months, irrespective of the year of issuance of the permit. The convention of first permit relates to permits issued at all levels of administrative / judicial instances and by all national authorities. Thus, if at the first instance permission to reside was not granted but an appeal decision was positive at the second instance, the permission (resulting from appeal decision) shall be considered to be a first permit (if of course the time gap conditions are met).
	Residence permit is any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national to stay legally on its territory. According to Article 6.2 of the Council Regulation (CE) No 862/2007 of 11 July 2007, when national laws and administrative practices of a Member State allow for specific categories of long-term visa or immigration status to be granted instead of residence permits, such visas and grants of statuses are also included in these statistics.
	Third country nationals are any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17 (1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons (see Art. 2.1 (i) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007).
	Source of the definition: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. Reference metadata of "Residence permits (migr_res)".
	1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Persons
	1.3. DATA SOURCES
	- 2004-2006: Table 5, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2006, October 2009". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/0._emn_synthesis_report_annual_report_on_asylum_and_migration_statistics_2006_en.pdf
	- 2007: Table 10, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007, December 2010". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/0_emn_synthesis_report_asylum_migration_statistics_2007_final_december_2010_en.pdf
	- 2008-2013: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014

mot_oth: Immigration motive: other reasons

| | 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
7 July 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 2004
- Most recent data: 2013

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_res_esms.htm
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/
- http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/migrationstatistics/index_en.htm

1.7. COMMENTS
- ESP, 2004-2006: Data reflects all permits issued during the year: both first-time issued, as well as renewals. Others comprises (in 2005) 3rd country nationals with residence permits only (259 095), 3rd country nationals with long-term (>5 years of residence) residence permit (87 717), Other EU-26 nationals and their 3rd country relatives (240 057) and others categories not determined (52 479).
- ESP, 2007: Data reflects initial permits issued during the year."Others" refers to third country nationals who have been issued a permit to reside in Spain but not to work, and the permits issued for humanitarian reasons and other exceptional circumstances.
- ITA, 2004-2006: Permit figures refer to persons (1 permit = 1 person). Minors under 14 are recorded in the same document than one of their parents. 2004 data is for other EU(-14) nationals whilst 2005 data is for other EU(-24) nationals.
- NLD, 2004-2007: Data for 2004 or earlier are not available, owing to a change in administration of these applications. Data relates to non-EU nationals only and to decisions (i.e. persons) not cases. Permits allowing long-term (5 years or more) or permanent residence are not included, nor are asylum related figures and visa short stay or visa long stay. No distinction between school pupils and students is made, likewise for Employment there is no distinction made between self-employed, employed and highly skilled persons.
- GBR, 2004-2007: Data are based on number of grants rather than number of persons. Figures are rounded to the nearest 1 000 and exclude EEA plus CH nationals. Figures also exclude EU-10 nationals from 1st May 2004 onwards. Since the United Kingdom does not publish information on residence permits, the information provided is mainly based on passengers given leave to enter, extension of leave to remain and settlement in the United Kingdom in selected categories. Data are provisional and due to be revised.
- Years 2008-2013: Due to the recent implementation of the Residence Permits Data Collection, some methodological and administrative differences still exist between the Member States. Similarly, the residence permit statistics should be compiled based on same methodology and the outputs should be comparable between years. However, due to ongoing methodological improvements Member States may still apply different rules for the same years. For further information on comparability over countries and time, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 of the Reference metadata "Residence permits (migr_res)", available from Eurostat website (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_res_esms.htm). |

mot_tot: Immigration by motive: total

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 42463-919575] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=54 /-] [Invalid=522 /-] [Mean=294593.611 /-] [StdDev=249204.929 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Data show total of first permits (all reasons included). First permits are defined as residence permit issued to a person for the first time. A residence permit is considered as a first permit also if the time gap between expiry of the old permit and the start of validity of the new permit issued for the same reason is at least 6 months, irrespective of the year of issuance of the permit. The convention of first permit relates to permits issued at all levels of administrative / judicial instances and by all national authorities. Thus, if at the first instance permission to reside was not granted but an appeal decision was positive at the second instance, the permission (resulting from appeal decision) shall be considered to be a first permit (if of course the time gap conditions are met). Residence permit is any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national to stay legally on its territory. According to Article 6.2 of the Council Regulation (CE) No 862/2007 of 11 July 2007, when national laws and administrative practices of a Member State allow for specific categories of long-term visa or immigration status to be granted instead of residence permits, such visas and grants of statuses are also included in these statistics. Third country nationals are any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17 (1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons (see Art. 2.1 (i) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007). Source of the definition: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. Reference metadata of "Residence permits (migr_res)".

mot_tot: Immigration by motive: total

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Persons

1.3. DATA SOURCES
- 2004-2006: Table 5, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum
and Migration Statistics 2006, October 2009". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/
MAFEcontextual/0._emn_synthesis_report_annual_report_on_asylum_and_migration_statistics_2006_en.pdf

- 2007: Table 10, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum
and Migration Statistics 2007, December 2010". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/
MAFEcontextual/0_emn_synthesis_report_asylum_migration_statistics_2007_final_december_2010_en.pdf

- 2008-2013: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
7 July 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 2004
- Most recent data: 2013

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_res_esms.htm
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/
- http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/migrationstatistics/
index_en.htm

1.7. COMMENTS
- BEL, 2004-2007: data corresponds to new residence permits issued to newly-arrived foreigners (both EU + third country
nationals). In 2007, figures on motives of migration for Belgium were based on the motives for delivering a long-term visa
abroad (figures from the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs). Motives of migration were not registered in the National
Register back then. This changed in the beginning of 2008: specific categories were introduced in the National Register so
that the municipalities could start register the reason (motive of migration) for delivering a first residence document.
- ESP, 2004-2006: Data reflects all permits issued during the year: both first-time issued, as well as renewals. Others
comprises (in 2005) 3rd country nationals with residence permits only (259 095), 3rd country nationals with long-term (>5
years of residence) residence permit (87 717), Other EU-26 nationals and their 3rd country relatives (240 057) and others
categories not determined (52 479).
- ESP, 2007: Data reflects initial permits issued during the year. "Employment" does not include the permits granted under
the Contingent Procedure, that rose to 70 437 in 2007: 64 716 correspond to fix-term work permits and 5 721 to permits for
stable employment. "Others" refers to third country nationals who have been issued a permit to reside in Spain but not to
work, and the permits issued for humanitarian reasons and other exceptional circumstances.
- ITA, 2004-2006: Permit figures refer to persons (1 permit = 1 person). Minors under 14 are recorded in the same document
than one of their parents. 2004 data is for other EU(-14) nationals whilst 2005 data is for other EU(-24) nationals.
- NLD, 2004-2007: Data for 2004 or earlier are not available, owing to a change in administration of these applications.
Data relates to non-EU nationals only and to decisions (i.e. persons) not cases. Permits allowing long-term (5 years or more)
or permanent residence are not included, nor are asylum related figures and visa short stay or visa long stay. No distinction
between school pupils and students is made, likewise for Employment there is no distinction made between self-employed,
employed and highly skilled persons.
- GBR, 2004-2007: Data are based on number of grants rather than number of persons. Figures are rounded to the nearest
1 000 and exclude EEA plus CH nationals. Figures also exclude EU-10 nationals from 1st May 2004 onwards. Since the
United Kingdom does not publish information on residence permits, the information provided is mainly based on passengers
given leave to enter, extension of leave to remain and settlement in the United Kingdom in selected categories. Data are
provisional and due to be revised.
- Years 2008-2013: Due to the recent implementation of the Residence Permits Data Collection, some methodological
and administrative differences still exist between the Member States. Similarly, the residence permit statistics should be
compiled based on same methodology and the outputs should be comparable between years. However, due to ongoing
methodological improvements Member States may still apply different rules for the same years. For further information
on comparability over countries and time, please refer to Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 3 of the Reference metadata
"Residence permits (migr_res)", available from Eurostat website (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/
migr_res_esms.htm).

infmort: Infant mortality

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 3.3-153.6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=538 /-] [Invalid=38 /-] [Mean=44.041 /-] [StdDev=44.294 /-]

infmort: Infant mortality

Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The ratio of the total number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Values are presented per 1000 live births. 1.3. DATA SOURCES - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: Human Mortality Database. University of California, Berkeley (USA), and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (Germany). Available at www.mortality.org or www.humanmortality.de (data downloaded on 9 April 2014). - COD, GHA, SEN: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division) at www.childmortality.org. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 9 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1950 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://www.childmortality.org/ - http://www.mortality.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS - COD, GHA, SEN: Data are estimates; for detailed explanations on the methods uses to calculate the estimates, please refer to the website of the original source (http://www.childmortality.org/). - FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments.

ex: Life expectancy at birth

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 34.51-81.83] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=557 /-] [Invalid=19 /-] [Mean=65.673 /-] [StdDev=13.336 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying). Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of years 1.3. DATA SOURCES - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: Human Mortality Database. University of California, Berkeley (USA), and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (Germany). Available at www.mortality.org or www.humanmortality.de (data downloaded on 29 April 2014). - COD, GHA, SEN : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, DVD Edition. Retrieved from http://esa.un.org/wpp/. Date of retrieval: 29 April 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 29 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1950 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://www.mortality.org/

ex: Life expectancy at birth

	- http://esa.un.org/wpp/ 1.7. COMMENTS - FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments. - COD, GHA, SEN, year 1950-2009: estimates according to the 2012 revision; for data sources and meta-information of the estimates please refer to the website of the UN World Population Prospects. - COD, GHA, SEN, year 2010-2012: projections according to the 2012 revision medium variant; for methodological documentation about the probabilistic mortality projections please refer to the website of the UN World Population Prospects.

pop_av: Average or mid-year population

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 2476638-65705093] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=507 /-] [Invalid=69 /-] [Mean=30457165.704 /-] [StdDev=20912204.031 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION - The average population during a calendar year is generally calculated as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January of two consecutive years (it is also referred to as the mean population). However, some countries calculate it differently, using the population based on registers or estimating it on a date close to 1 July (mid-year population). Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. - De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Source of the definition: World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Glossary of Demographic Terms. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of persons 1.3. DATA SOURCES - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. - COD, GHA, SEN : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, DVD Edition. Retrieved from http://esa.un.org/wpp/. Date of retrieval: 29 April 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 29 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1950 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://esa.un.org/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ - http://esa.un.org/wpp/ 1.7. COMMENTS - FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments. - BEL, year 2011: break in series, starting with 1.1.2011, population figures at national level refer to all registered persons including asylum seekers. - COD, GHA, SEN, year 1950-2009: estimates according to the 2012 revision; for data sources and meta-information of the estimates please refer to the website of the UN World Population Prospects. - COD, GHA, SEN, year 2010-2012: projections according to the 2012 revision medium variant; for methodological documentation about the probabilistic fertility projections please refer to the website of the UN World Population Prospects. - COD, GHA, SEN: Data from the original source, expressed in thousands, were multiplied by 1000.

pop_den: Population density (per km2)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 5.2-496.9] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=317 /-] [Invalid=259 /-] [Mean=120.369 /-] [StdDev=137.723 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION - The ratio of the (annual average) population of a region to the (land) area of the region; total area (including inland waters) is used when land area is not available. Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. - Population per square Kilometer, as of 1 July

pop_den: Population density (per km2)

| | Source of the definition: World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Glossary of Demographic Terms.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Inhabitants per square kilometer

1.3. DATA SOURCES
- BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014.
- COD, GHA, SEN : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, DVD Edition. Retrieved from http://esa.un.org/wpp/. Date of retrieval: 29 April 2014.

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
29 April 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1950
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
All the nine MAFE countries are covered.

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/
- http://esa.un.org/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/
- http://esa.un.org/wpp/

1.7. COMMENTS
- FRA: Data for France refer to 'metropolitan France' for the time period 1990-1997; starting with 1998 data refer to 'entire France' and include as well data for Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane and Réunion (overseas departments).
- BEL, year 2011: break in series, starting with 1.1.2011, population figures at national level refer to all registered persons including asylum seekers.
- COD, GHA, SEN, year 1950-2009: estimates according to the 2012 revision; for data sources and meta-information of the estimates please refer to the website of the UN World Population Prospects.
- COD, GHA, SEN, year 2010-2012: projections according to the 2012 revision medium variant; for methodological documentation about the probabilistic fertility projections please refer to the website of the UN World Population Prospects. |

pop_gr: Population growth (annual, %)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= -0.19-3.981] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=507 /-] [Invalid=69 /-] [Mean=1.346 /-] [StdDev=1.111 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
- The ratio of the total population change during the year to the average population of the area in question in that year. The total population change is the difference in the size of a population between the end and the beginning of a given time period (usually one year). Specifically, it is the difference in population size on 1 January of two consecutive years. A positive population change is also referred to as population growth. A negative population change is also referred to as population decline.
Source of the definition: Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database.
- Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is calculated as in (Pt/P0)/t where t is the length of the period. It is expressed as a percentage.
Source of the definition: World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision. Glossary of Demographic Terms.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of persons.

1.3. DATA SOURCES
- BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014.
- COD, GHA, SEN : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, DVD Edition. Retrieved from http://esa.un.org/wpp/. Date of retrieval: 29 April 2014.

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
29 April 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1950
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE |

pop_gr: Population growth (annual, %)

	All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/ - http://esa.un.org/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ - http://esa.un.org/wpp/ 1.7. COMMENTS - FRA: France métropolitaine, i.e. France without overseas departments. - BEL, year 2011: break in series, starting with 1.1.2011, population figures at national level refer to all registered persons including asylum seekers. - COD, GHA, SEN, year 1950-2009: estimates according to the 2012 revision; for data sources and meta-information of the estimates please refer to the website of the UN World Population Prospects. - COD, GHA, SEN, year 2010-2012: projections according to the 2012 revision medium variant; for methodological documentation about the probabilistic fertility projections please refer to the website of the UN World Population Prospects. - BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR : Data from the original source, expressed per 1 000 persons, were divided by 10.

foster: Child fosterage (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 15.3-32.1] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=8 /-] [Invalid=568 /-] [Mean=22.438 /-] [StdDev=7.752 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Percent distribution of households by whether household includes fostered children. Source of definition: ICF International, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler-http://www.statcompiler.com - April 10 2014 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of households 1.3. DATA SOURCES ICF International, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler-http://www.statcompiler.com - April 10 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 10 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1992 - Most recent data: 2010 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE COD, GHA, SEN; no data for BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.statcompiler.com/ 1.7. COMMENTS - SEN, year 1993: 1992-93 DHS - SEN, year 2010: 2010-11 DHS

gdpcap: GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 118.6-42467.3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=477 /-] [Invalid=99 /-] [Mean=15983.46 /-] [StdDev=12919.464 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Source of the definition: The World Bank: : World Development Indicators: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Euro per inhabitant 1.3. DATA SOURCES The World Bank : World Development Indicators: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

gdpcap: GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)

	1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 27 February 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1960 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.worldbank.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD: A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrevocable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 40.3399 Belgian franc. 1 euro = 6.55957 French franc. 1 euro = 1936.27 Italian lira. 1 euro = 2.20371 Netherlands guilder. 1 euro = 166.386 Spanish peseta. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for aggregation across countries. - COD: April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2000. - GHA: In 2010, the Ghana Statistical Service revised the base year for Ghana's national accounts series from 1993 to 2006. The new GDP data were about 60 percent higher than previously reported and incorporated improved data sources and methodology.

gdpgr: GDP growth rate (annual, %)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= -13.4690505390941-21.2006975139425] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=468 /-] [Invalid=108 /-] [Mean=2.725 /-] [StdDev=3.486 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Source of the definition: The World Bank: : World Development Indicators: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage 1.3. DATA SOURCES The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 27 February 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1961 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.worldbank.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD: A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrevocable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 40.3399 Belgian franc. 1 euro = 6.55957 French franc. 1 euro = 1936.27 Italian lira.

gdpgr: GDP growth rate (annual, %)

	1 euro = 2.20371 Netherlands guilder. 1 euro = 166.386 Spanish peseta. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for aggregation across countries. - COD: April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2000. - GHA: In 2010, the Ghana Statistical Service revised the base year for Ghana's national accounts series from 1993 to 2006. The new GDP data were about 60 percent higher than previously reported and incorporated improved data sources and methodology.

gdpcagr: GDP per capita growth rate (annual, %)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= -16.8332645462413-18.1517849282067] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=468 /-] [Invalid=108 /-] [Mean=1.429 /-] [StdDev=3.63 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Source of the definition: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage 1.3. DATA SOURCES The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 27 February 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1961 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.worldbank.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD: A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrevocable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 40.3399 Belgian franc. 1 euro = 6.55957 French franc. 1 euro = 1936.27 Italian lira. 1 euro = 2.20371 Netherlands guilder. 1 euro = 166.386 Spanish peseta. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for aggregation across countries. - COD: April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2000. - GHA: In 2010, the Ghana Statistical Service revised the base year for Ghana's national accounts series from 1993 to 2006. The new GDP data were about 60 percent higher than previously reported and incorporated improved data sources and methodology.

inflate: Inflation, GDP deflator (annual, %)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= -3.88450752318413-26762.0183303217] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=468 /-] [Invalid=108 /-] [Mean=90.223 /-] [StdDev=1257.182 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole. The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.

inflate: Inflation, GDP deflator (annual, %)

	Source of the definition: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.
	1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage
	1.3. DATA SOURCES The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.
	1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 6 March 2014
	1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1961 - Most recent data: 2012
	1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered.
	1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.worldbank.org/
	1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD: A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrevocable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 40.3399 Belgian franc. 1 euro = 6.55957 French franc. 1 euro = 1936.27 Italian lira. 1 euro = 2.20371 Netherlands guilder. 1 euro = 166.386 Spanish peseta. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for aggregation across countries. - COD: April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2000. - GHA: In 2010, the Ghana Statistical Service revised the base year for Ghana's national accounts series from 1993 to 2006. The new GDP data were about 60 percent higher than previously reported and incorporated improved data sources and methodology.

interest: Real interest rate (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= -46.6514131326249-28.1671115086034] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=247 /-] [Invalid=329 /-] [Mean=3.813 /-] [StdDev=7.404 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability. Source of the definition: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files using World Bank data on the GDP deflator. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage 1.3. DATA SOURCES The World Bank: World Development Indicators: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files using World Bank data on the GDP deflator. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 6 March 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1961 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.worldbank.org/

interest: Real interest rate (%)

	1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD: A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrevocable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 40.3399 Belgian franc. 1 euro = 6.55957 French franc. 1 euro = 1936.27 Italian lira. 1 euro = 2.20371 Netherlands guilder. 1 euro = 166.386 Spanish peseta. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for aggregation across countries. - COD: April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2000. - GHA: In 2010, the Ghana Statistical Service revised the base year for Ghana's national accounts series from 1993 to 2006. The new GDP data were about 60 percent higher than previously reported and incorporated improved data sources and methodology.

exch: Official exchange rate (LCU per US$, period average)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1.7e-13-1909.439166664] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=407 /-] [Invalid=169 /-] [Mean=180.039 /-] [StdDev=352.894 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Official exchange rate refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar). Source of the definition: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage 1.3. DATA SOURCES The World Bank: World Development Indicators: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 6 March 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1960 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.worldbank.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, ESP, FRA, ITA, NLD: A simple multiplier is used to convert the national currencies of EMU members to euros. The following irrevocable euro conversion rate was adopted by the EU Council on January 1, 1999: 1 euro = 40.3399 Belgian franc. 1 euro = 6.55957 French franc. 1 euro = 1936.27 Italian lira. 1 euro = 2.20371 Netherlands guilder. 1 euro = 166.386 Spanish peseta. Please note that historical data before 1999 are not actual euros and are not comparable or suitable for aggregation across countries. - COD: April 2013 database update: Based on IMF data, national accounts data were revised for 2000 onward; the base year changed to 2000. - GHA: In 2010, the Ghana Statistical Service revised the base year for Ghana's national accounts series from 1993 to 2006. The new GDP data were about 60 percent higher than previously reported and incorporated improved data sources and methodology.

unemp: Unemployment rate

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 2.1-25.2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=198 /-] [Invalid=378 /-] [Mean=8.776 /-] [StdDev=4.02 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

unemp: Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate indicates the proportion of the labour force that does not have a job and is actively looking and available for work. It should not be interpreted as a direct measurement of economic hardship, however, although a correlation often exists. The unemployment rates are harmonized to account for differences in national data collection and tabulation methodologies. The series includes both nationally reported and imputed data and only estimates that are national, meaning there are no geographic limitations in coverage.
Source of the definition: Copyright © International Labour Organization 2013.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage

1.3. DATA SOURCES
Copyright © International Labour Organization 2013

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
13 June 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1991
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
All the nine MAFE countries are covered.

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang--en/index.htm

1.7. COMMENTS
Data come from Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) KILM 8th edition, Table 9a.
Data are nationally reported for all European countries.
For the 3 African countries, data are ILO estimates, except for the following countries and years:
- Ghana, years 1992, 1999, 2000, 2006.
- Senegal, year 2006.

hdi: Human Development Index

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.234-0.921] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=72 /-] [Invalid=504 /-] [Mean=0.702 /-] [StdDev=0.228 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of key dimensions of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The HDI sets a minimum and a maximum for each dimension, called goalposts, and then shows where each country stands in relation to these goalposts, expressed as a value between 0 and 1.
The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices from each of the three dimensions. Source of the definition: United Nations Development Program (2013). Human Development Report 2013 Technical Notes. Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org/en>. Date of retrieval: 06 March 2014.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: NA

1.3. DATA SOURCES
United Nations Development Program (2013). Human Development Report 2013. Retrieved from http://hdr.undp.org/en. Date of retrieval: 06 March 2014.

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
06 March 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1980
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
All the nine MAFE countries are covered.

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://hdr.undp.org/en/

1.7. COMMENTS
The HDI provides a single statistic (a value between 0 and 1) which can be used as a frame of reference for both social and economic development.

hdi: Human Development Index

	For further information about the methodology for calculating the HDI, please refer to the Human Development Report 2013 Technical Notes.

calor: kcal/capita/day

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1476-3751] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=402 /-] [Invalid=174 /-] [Mean=2932.744 /-] [StdDev=564.831 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Food: total calories refers to the total amount of food available for human consumption expressed in kilocalories (kcal). Caloric content is derived by applying the appropriate food composition factors to the quantities of the commodities and shown in million units. Source of the definition: FAO Methods & Standards; glossary list. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: kilocalories/person/day 1.3. DATA SOURCES © FAO Statistics Division 2014. Food Balance Sheet, Food supply (kcal/capita/day), Grand Total. http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/home/E. Downloaded on 25/03/2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 25 March 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1961 - Most recent data: 2009 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.fao.org/home/en/ - http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/home/E - http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/mes/glossary/*/E 1.7. COMMENTS - Food Balance Sheets (FBS) are compiled every year by FAO, mainly with country-level data on the production and trade of food commodities. Using these data and the available information on seed rates, waste coefficients, stock changes and types of utilization (feed, food, processing and other utilization), a supply/utilization account is prepared for each commodity in weight terms. The food component of the commodity account, which is usually derived as a balancing item, refers to the total amount of the commodity available for human consumption during the year. Besides commodity-by-commodity information, the FAO FBS also provide total food availability estimates by aggregating the food component of all commodities including fishery products. From these values and the available population estimates, the per person dietary energy and protein and fat supplies are derived and expressed on a daily basis. In the FBS production data refer only to primary products while data for all other elements also include processed products derived there from, expressed in primary commodity equivalent. Source: FAO Methods & Standards; glossary list (http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/mes/glossary/*/E). - Data for the indicatior "Food supply (kcal/capita/day)" are calculated by FAO Statistics Division. - COD: data are taken from the old FAOSTAT, available here: http://faostat.fao.org/site/354/default.aspx (last accessed: 25/03/2014).

enrol_pr_fe: Gross enrolment ratio, primary, females (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 30.5023-119.38409] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=353 /-] [Invalid=223 /-] [Mean=92.544 /-] [StdDev=20.784 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Number of female pupils enrolled in primary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. The purpose of the indicator is to show the general level of participation in primary level of education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group. The indicator can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of the corresponding official school-age population 1.3. DATA SOURCES UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION

enrol_pr_fe: Gross enrolment ratio, primary, females (%)

	30 April 2014
	1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1971 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.uis.unesco.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS Original data sources are school register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by level of education; population census or estimates for school-age population.

enrol_pr_ma: Gross enrolment ratio, primary, males (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 46.07456-122.06117] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=353 /-] [Invalid=223 /-] [Mean=97.846 /-] [StdDev=15.912 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Number of male pupils enrolled in primary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. The purpose of the indicator is to show the general level of participation in primary level of education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group. The indicator can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of the corresponding official school-age population 1.3. DATA SOURCES UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 30 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1971 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.uis.unesco.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS Original data sources are school register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by level of education; population census or estimates for school-age population.

enrol_se_fe: Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, females (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 4.10427-166.90618] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=333 /-] [Invalid=243 /-] [Mean=78.346 /-] [StdDev=38.604 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Number of female pupils enrolled in secondary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. The purpose of the indicator is to show the general level of participation in secondary level of education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group. The indicator can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of the corresponding official school-age population 1.3. DATA SOURCES UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014.

enrol_se_fe: Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, females (%)

	1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 30 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1971 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.uis.unesco.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS Original data sources are school register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by level of education; population census or estimates for school-age population. - COD, 2008: National Estimation - GHA, 2002, 2003, 2005: UIS Estimation - SEN, 1972, 1978, 2006: UIS Estimation - SEN, 2011: National Estimation

enrol_se_ma: Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, males (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 13.22894-151.73008] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=333 /-] [Invalid=243 /-] [Mean=81.416 /-] [StdDev=32.93 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Number of male pupils enrolled in secondary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. The purpose of the indicator is to show the general level of participation in secondary level of education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group. The indicator can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of the corresponding official school-age population 1.3. DATA SOURCES UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 30 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1971 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.uis.unesco.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS Original data sources are school register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by level of education; population census or estimates for school-age population. - COD, 2008: National Estimation - GHA, 2002, 2003, 2005: UIS Estimation - SEN, 1972, 1978, 2006: UIS Estimation - SEN, 2011: National Estimation

enrol_te_fe: Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, females (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.07184-91.27317] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=269 /-] [Invalid=307 /-] [Mean=35.992 /-] [StdDev=24.448 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

enrol_te_fe: Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, females (%)

	Number of female pupils enrolled in tertiary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the 5-year age group starting from the official secondary school graduation age. The purpose of the indicator is to show the general level of participation in tertiary level of education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group. The indicator can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of the corresponding official school-age population 1.3. DATA SOURCES UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 30 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1971 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.uis.unesco.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS Original data sources are school register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by level of education; population census or estimates for school-age population. - COD, 2007: National Estimation - SEN, 1985: National Estimation - SEN, 2010: UIS Estimation

enrol_te_ma: Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, males (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1.14436-74.37386] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=269 /-] [Invalid=307 /-] [Mean=34.741 /-] [StdDev=17.278 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Number of male pupils enrolled in tertiary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the 5-year age group starting from the official secondary school graduation age. The purpose of the indicator is to show the general level of participation in tertiary level of education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group. The indicator can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of the corresponding official school-age population 1.3. DATA SOURCES UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 30 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1971 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.uis.unesco.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS Original data sources are school register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by level of education; population census or estimates for school-age population.

enrol_te_ma: Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, males (%)

	- COD, 2007: National Estimation - SEN, 1985: National Estimation - SEN, 2010: UIS Estimation

compl_pr_fe: Gross graduation ratio from primary education, females (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 18.02738-100.53139] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=13 /-] [Invalid=563 /-] [Mean=59.519 /-] [StdDev=34.992 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Number of female graduates regardless of age in primary education, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical graduation age for that level of education. Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of population at the theoretical corresponding graduation age 1.3. DATA SOURCES UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 30 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 2004 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE COD, ESP, GHA, SEN 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.uis.unesco.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS …

compl_pr_ma: Gross graduation ratio from primary education, males (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 25.42179-100.22508] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=13 /-] [Invalid=563 /-] [Mean=62.729 /-] [StdDev=34.054 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Number of male graduates regardless of age in primary education, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical graduation age for that level of education. Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of population at the theoretical corresponding graduation age 1.3. DATA SOURCES UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 30 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 2004 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE COD, ESP, GHA, SEN 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.uis.unesco.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS …

compl_te_fe: Gross graduation ratio from first degrees (ISCED 5A) in tertiary education, females (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 6.95588-56.69659] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=73 /-] [Invalid=503 /-] [Mean=41.001 /-] [StdDev=10.664 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION All female graduates in ISCED 5A programmes (first degree) expressed as a percentage of the population of the age where they theoretically finish the most common first degree programme in the given country. Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of population at the theoretical corresponding graduation age 1.3. DATA SOURCES UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 30 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, GHA, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.uis.unesco.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, 2000; GBR, 1998: UIS Estimation

compl_te_ma: Gross graduation ratio from first degrees (ISCED 5A) in tertiary education, males (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 10.50675-42.28968] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=73 /-] [Invalid=503 /-] [Mean=30.339 /-] [StdDev=7.049 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION All male graduates in ISCED 5A programmes (first degree) expressed as a percentage of the population of the age where they theoretically finish the most common first degree programme in the given country. Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of population at the theoretical corresponding graduation age 1.3. DATA SOURCES UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 30 April 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1998 - Most recent data: 2012 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, GHA, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.uis.unesco.org/ 1.7. COMMENTS - BEL, 2000; GBR, 1998: UIS Estimation

females_se: Percentage of students in secondary education who are female (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 21.48455-53.40551] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=333 /-] [Invalid=243 /-] [Mean=45.489 /-] [StdDev=6.613 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

females_se: Percentage of students in secondary education who are female (%)

The total number of female students in secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total number of students enrolled at that level of education.
Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of students enrolled at secondary education

1.3. DATA SOURCES
UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014.

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
30 April 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1971
- Most recent data: 2013

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
All the nine MAFE countries are covered.

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://www.uis.unesco.org/

1.7. COMMENTS
- The original data sources are school register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by level of education.
- The indicator shows the gender composition of the of the student body and should not be used as an indicator of the gender parity as regards secondary education. Gender parity is better measured by the gender parity index.
- COD, 2008: National Estimation
- GHA, 2002, 2003, 2005 : UIS Estimation
- SEN, 1972, 1978, 2006: UIS Estimation
- SEN, 2011: National Estimation

females_te: Percentage of students in tertiary education who are female (%)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 5.45984-57.68646] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=269 /-] [Invalid=307 /-] [Mean=44.227 /-] [StdDev=11.482 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION
The total number of female students in tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of the total number of students enrolled at that level of education.
Source of the definition: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Glossary.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of students enrolled at tertiary education

1.3. DATA SOURCES
UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), http://data.uis.unesco.org/, April 30 2014.

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
30 April 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1971
- Most recent data: 2012

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
All the nine MAFE countries are covered.

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://www.uis.unesco.org/

1.7. COMMENTS
- The original data sources are school register, school survey or census for data on enrolment by level of education.
- The indicator shows the gender composition of the of the student body and should not be used as an indicator of the gender parity as regards secondary education. Gender parity is better measured by the gender parity index.
- COD, 2007: National Estimation
- SEN, 1985: National Estimation
- SEN, 2010: UIS Estimation

im_view: Government view on immigration

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=54 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Indicates how the Government perceives the overall level of documented or regular immigration into the country. It includes immigration for permanent settlement, temporary work or family reunification. Government views towards asylum seekers, refugees and undocumented immigrants are not considered. Response categories: Too low - Satisfactory -Too high. Source of the definition: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Population Policies Database: 2013 Revision. Available from: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: NA 1.3. DATA SOURCES United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Policies Database: 2013 Revision. Available from: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 7 March 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1976 - Most recent data: 2011 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://esa.un.org/poppolicy 1.7. COMMENTS NA

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
satisfactory		32	59.3%
too high		22	40.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

em_view: Government view on emigration

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=54 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Indicates how the Government perceives the level of emigration from the country. Response categories: Too low - Satisfactory -Too high. Source of the definition: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Population Policies Database: 2013 Revision. Available from: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: NA 1.3. DATA SOURCES United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Policies Database: 2013 Revision. Available from: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 7 March 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1976 - Most recent data: 2011 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs

em_view: Government view on emigration

	- http://esa.un.org/poppolicy 1.7. COMMENTS NA		

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
satisfactory		41	75.9%
too high		12	22.2%
too low		1	1.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

ali_ref: Refused aliens

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 918-706081] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=101 /-] [Invalid=475 /-] [Mean=65425.792 /-] [StdDev=151828.663 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Third country nationals are any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17 (1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons (see Art. 2.1 (i) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007). Third country nationals formally refused permission to enter the territory of a Member State (see Art. 2.1 (q) and 5.1(a) of the Regulation). The external border is defined as in the Schengen Borders Code (Council Regulation (EC) No 562/2006, more details on Article 2.2). For countries which are not in the Schengen area, the external border is the same as the international border. The grounds for refusal refer to the Annex V part B of the Schengen Border Code, which is an administrative document in use in most of the Member States. Each person is counted only once within the reference period, irrespective of the number of refusals issued to the same person. Source of the definition: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. Reference metadata of "Enforcement of Immigration Legislation (migr_eil)". 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES - 1997-2003: Table 6.3., in Centre d'étude de Gestion Démographique pour les Administrations Publiques (GéDAP) and the Berlin Institute for Comparative Social Research (BIVS) on behalf of the European Commission, "Annual Statistical Report on Migration and Asylum in Europe 2003: EMN Synthesis Report", 01 January 2004. http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/ Synthesis_Report_for_Annual_Report_on_Asylum_and_Migration_Statistics_2003.pdf - 2004: Table 6, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2006, October 2009". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/ MAFEcontextual/0._emn_synthesis_report_annual_report_on_asylum_and_migration_statistics_2006_en.pdf - 2005-2007: Table 11, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007, December 2010". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/ MAFEcontextual/0_emn_synthesis_report_asylum_migration_statistics_2007_final_december_2010_en.pdf - 2008-2013: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1997 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_eil_esms.htm - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ 1.7. COMMENTS

ali_ref: Refused aliens

	Administrative data sources only. Data are compiled from the administrative records of the national authorities, mainly the Ministries of Interior or Immigration Agencies. - ESP, 2003: Since 2003 data on refusals of entry include refusals of entry without documented notice at Ceuta and Melilla. This explains the huge increase in refusals at the border. Excluding refusals of entry without documented notice the 2003 figure was 14,591. - ESP, 2004-2007: Data on Refusals includes refusals of entry at the two Spanish cities located on the African continent: Ceuta and Melilla. - GBR, 2003: Data for 2003 are taken from Home Office, "Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 2004", p. 77. - GBR, 2004-2007: Data are rounded to the nearest five. Prior to 2005, data are not directly comparable. - ITA, 2004: These data may undergo slight changes depending on the date on which the data are extracted from the archives. - NLD, 2004-2007: The data on Refusals only includes refused aliens at the Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam. Aliens refused at other airports or harbours are not included in the data as these airports and ports do not use centralised systems.

ali_app: Apprehended aliens illegally resident

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 2677-111690] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=92 /-] [Invalid=484 /-] [Mean=39538.446 /-] [StdDev=27354.306 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Third country nationals are any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17 (1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons (see Art. 2.1 (i) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007). Third country nationals who are detected by Member States' authorities and have been determined to be illegally present under national laws relating to immigration (see Art. 2.1 (r) and 5.1(b) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007). This category relates to persons who have been found to have entered illegally (for example by avoiding immigration controls or by employing a fraudulent document) and those who may have entered legitimately but have subsequently remained on an illegal basis (for example by overstaying their permission to remain or by taking unauthorised employment). Only persons who are apprehended or otherwise come to the attention of national immigration authorities are recorded in these statistics. These are not intended to be a measure of the total number of persons who are present in the country on an unauthorised basis. Each person is counted only once within the reference period. Source of the definition: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. Reference metadata of "Enforcement of Immigration Legislation (migr_eil)". 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES - 1997-2003: Table 6.3., in Centre d'étude de Gestion Démographique pour les Administrations Publiques (GéDAP) and the Berlin Institute for Comparative Social Research (BIVS) on behalf of the European Commission, "Annual Statistical Report on Migration and Asylum in Europe 2003: EMN Synthesis Report", 01 January 2004. http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/ Synthesis_Report_for_Annual_Report_on_Asylum_and_Migration_Statistics_2003.pdf - 2004: Table 6, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2006, October 2009". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/ MAFEcontextual/0._emn_synthesis_report_annual_report_on_asylum_and_migration_statistics_2006_en.pdf - 2005-2007: Table 11, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007, December 2010". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/ MAFEcontextual/0_emn_synthesis_report_asylum_migration_statistics_2007_final_december_2010_en.pdf - 2008-2013: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1997 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_eil_esms.htm - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

ali_app: Apprehended aliens illegally resident

	1.7. COMMENTS Administrative data sources only. Data are compiled from the administrative records of the national authorities, mainly the Ministries of Interior or Immigration Agencies. - BEL, 2004-2007: Apprehended data includes also EU-10 Nationals (particularly from Poland) who were mainly intercepted while working without the necessary labour and/or residence documents. - GBR, 1997-2002: UK Definition: Annual totals of persons against whom illegal entry action was initiated during the period 1997-2002. - GBR, 2003-2007: Data on Apprehensions are not recorded. - ITA, 2004: These data may undergo slight changes depending on the date on which the data are extracted from the archives. - ESP, 2004-2007: Data include: a) number of foreigners found to be illegally present on the territory, plus b) number of foreigners found whilst trying to cross illegally the external borders.

ali_rem: Removed aliens

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 3457-65460] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=102 /-] [Invalid=474 /-] [Mean=21857.353 /-] [StdDev=16363.529 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Third country nationals are any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17 (1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons (see Art. 2.1 (i) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007). Third country nationals found to be illegally present who are subject to an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is illegal and imposing an obligation to leave the territory of the Member State (see Art. 7.1 (a) of the Regulation). These statistics do not include persons who are transferred from one Member State to another under the mechanism established by the Dublin Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 and (EC) No 1560/2003, for these cases see related Dublin Statistics). Each person is counted only once within the reference period, irrespective of the number of notices issued to the same person. Source of the definition: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014. Reference metadata of "Enforcement of Immigration Legislation (migr_eil)". 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Individuals. 1.3. DATA SOURCES - 1997-2003: Table 6.3., in Centre d'étude de Gestion Démographique pour les Administrations Publiques (GéDAP) and the Berlin Institute for Comparative Social Research (BIVS) on behalf of the European Commission, "Annual Statistical Report on Migration and Asylum in Europe 2003: EMN Synthesis Report", 01 January 2004. http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/ Synthesis_Report_for_Annual_Report_on_Asylum_and_Migration_Statistics_2003.pdf - 2004: Table 6, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2006, October 2009". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/ MAFEcontextual/0._emn_synthesis_report_annual_report_on_asylum_and_migration_statistics_2006_en.pdf - 2005-2007: Table 11, in European Migration Network, "Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007, December 2010". http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/ MAFEcontextual/0_emn_synthesis_report_asylum_migration_statistics_2007_final_december_2010_en.pdf - 2008-2013: Eurostat. © European Union, 1995-2014 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 13 June 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1997 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/migr_eil_esms.htm - http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/

ali_rem: Removed aliens

	1.7. COMMENTS Administrative data sources only. Data are compiled from the administrative records of the national authorities, mainly the Ministries of Interior or Immigration Agencies. - BEL, 2004-2007: Removals data includes assisted voluntary departures (IOM). - ESP, 1997-2003: Data include only expulsions effected and returns effected, excluding expulsions by way of readmission agreements. - GBR, 1997-2003: Removal data exclude persons refused entry at port and subsequently removed, who are included up to 2002. - GBR, 2004-2007: Data are rounded to the nearest five. Prior to 2005, data are not directly comparable. - ITA, 2004: These data may undergo slight changes depending on the date on which the data are extracted from the archives. - NLD, 2004-2007: The definition used for Removals is as given in Council Regulation 862/2007 ("Migration Statistics Regulation").

reg_yn: Regularisations - years

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1973-2009] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=35 /-] [Invalid=541 /-] [Mean=1993.371 /-] [StdDev=11.441 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Starting years when a regularisation programme was implemented. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Years 1.3. DATA SOURCES - Annex 1: Regularisation Programmes in the EU-27, 1973-2008, in Kraler, A. (2009). Regularisation: A misguided option or part and parcel of a comprehensive policy response to irregular migration?. IMISCOE Working Paper No. 24. February 2009. http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/Regularisation_Europe_IMISCOE_WP24_2009.pdf - ITA, 1998, 2002, 2006; FRA, 1997 and 2006; BEL, 1999: Table 2 "Regularisation programmes in the EU (27), 1996-2008 on p. 37", in Martin Baldwin-Edwards & Albert Kraler (eds.) (2009) : REGINE. Regularisations in Europe. Amsterdam: Pallas Publications. - ITA, 2009; NLD 2007: Albert Kraler, David Reichel, Alexandra König, Martin Baldwin-Edwards and Müge Simsek (2014): Final Report - Feasibility Study on the Labour Market Trajectories of Regularised Immigrants within the European Union (REGANE I). Vienna: ICMPD. http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/REGANE_Publication_Final.pdf 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 16 July 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1973 - Most recent data: 2009 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE BE, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://research.icmpd.org/1184.html - http://research.icmpd.org/2335.html 1.7. COMMENTS - BEL: 1973 programme lasted until 1975; 1995 programme until 1999. - FRA: 1981 programme lasted until 1982. - ITA: 1986 programme lasted until 1988; 2002 programme until 2003. - GBR: 1974 programme lasted until 1978.

regul_n: Regularisations - numbers

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 180-650000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=35 /-] [Invalid=541 /-] [Mean=104391.2 /-] [StdDev=159189.129 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION

regul_n: Regularisations - numbers

Number of regularisation granted through regularization programmes. Data does not include regularisations granted through mechanisms.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: Number

1.3. DATA SOURCES
- Annex 1: Regularisation Programmes in the EU-27, 1973-2008, in Kraler, A. (2009). Regularisation: A misguided option or part and parcel of a comprehensive policy response to irregular migration?. IMISCOE Working Paper No. 24. February 2009.
http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/Regularisation_Europe_IMISCOE_WP24_2009.pdf

- ITA, 1998, 2002, 2006; FRA, 1997 and 2006; BEL, 1999: Table 2 "Regularisation programmes in the EU (27), 1996-2008 on p. 37", in Martin Baldwin-Edwards & Albert Kraler (eds.) (2009) : REGINE. Regularisations in Europe. Amsterdam: Pallas Publications.

- ITA, 2009; NLD 2007: Albert Kraler, David Reichel, Alexandra König, Martin Baldwin-Edwards and Müge Simsek (2014): Final Report - Feasibility Study on the Labour Market Trajectories of Regularised Immigrants within the European Union (REGANE I). Vienna: ICMPD.
http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/REGANE_Publication_Final.pdf

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
16 July 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1973
- Most recent data: 2009

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, ESP, FRA, GBR, ITA, NLD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://research.icmpd.org/1184.html
- http://research.icmpd.org/2335.html

1.7. COMMENTS
- The figures are estimates. For those programmes for which no data on applications were available, the number of regularisations granted was taken as the minimum estimate.
- BEL, 1973, target group: Undocumented migrants.
- BEL, 1995, target group: Long term asylum seekers, non-deportable, other humanitarian.
- BEL, 1999, target groups: (i) long term asylum seekers (ii) non-deportable aliens; (iii) severely ill persons; (iv) other humanitarian cases/ persons with substantial ties.
- ESP, all programmes, target group: Undocumented migrants (employment).
- FRA, 1973 and 1981, target group: Undocumented migrants (employment).
- FRA, 1991, target group: Long Term Asylum Seekers who entered before 1989.
- FRA, 1997, target group: (1) family members/ established families; (2) foreigners without dependants; (3) refused asylum seekers and de facto refugees (4) ill persons.
- FRA, 2006, target group: Families with one or more children at school.
- GBR, 1974 and 1977, target group: Commonwealth and Pakistani citizens.
- GBR, 1999 and 2000, target group: Long term asylum seekers (backlog criteria).
- GBR, 2004, 2005 and 2006, target group: Long term asylum seekers (families).
- ITA, all programmes, target group: Undocumented migrants (employment).
- ITA, year 1990: target group included also undocumented students.
- ITA, year 2006: this is a 'de facto programme' in which a large number of irregular migrants obtained a residence status formally through the quota system for labour recruitment. The figure in the table represents the total number of applications and grants under the quota system. A certain proportion of applications and status grants thus may be due to regular admissions from abroad.
- NLD, 1975, 1979, 1999, target group: Undocumented migrants (employment).
- NLD, 1978, target group: cases rejected under previous regularisation.
- NLD, 2004 and 2007, target group: long term asylum seekers.

MIPEX: Migrant Integration Policy Index

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 51-69] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=12 /-] [Invalid=564 /-] [Mean=62.25 /-] [StdDev=5.691 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) measures integration policies and their implementation, to reveal whether all residents are guaranteed equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities. It includes 148 indicators throughout 7 policy areas:

MIPEX: Migrant Integration Policy Index

labour market mobility, family reunion, education, political participation, long-term residence, access to nationality and anti-discrimination. Independent scholars and practitioners in migration law, education and anti-discrimination filled out the score for each indicator based on the country's publicly available documents.). All scores were anonymously peer-reviewed by a second expert. There are 3 options. The maximum of 3 points is awarded when policies meet the highest standards for equal treatment. A score of 2 is given when policies lie halfway to the highest standards, and a score of 1 is given when they are furthest from the highest standards. Within each of the 7 policy areas, the indicator scores are averaged together to give one of 4 dimension scores which examine the same aspect of policy. The 4 dimension scores are then averaged together to give the policy area score for each of the 7 policy areas per country which, averaged together one more time, lead to the overall scores for each country. In order to make rankings and comparisons, the initial 1-3 scale is converted into a 0-100 scale for dimensions and policy areas, where 100% is the top score.
Source of the definition: Thomas Huddleston et al. Migrant Integration Policy Index (2011) British Council and Migration Policy Group, Brussels.

1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: NA

1.3. DATA SOURCES
- Year 2007: Jan Niessen et al. Migrant Integration Policy Index (2007) British Council and Migration Policy Group, Brussels.
- Year 2011: Thomas Huddleston et al. Migrant Integration Policy Index (2011) British Council and Migration Policy Group, Brussels.

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
28 March 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 2007
- Most recent data: 2011

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
BEL, FRA, ITA, NLD, ESP, GBR; no data for COD, GHA, SEN

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://www.mipex.eu/

1.7. COMMENTS
Please refer to the sources for further information about the MIPEX methodology and the countries for which the index is available.

CPI1: Corruption perceptions index 1995-2011, DATA NON COMPARABLE OVER TIME

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1.9-9.03] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138 /-] [Invalid=438 /-] [Mean=5.966 /-] [StdDev=2.159 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country/territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 - 10, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and 10 means that a country is perceived as very clean. Source of the definition: © Transparency International. All rights reserved. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: NA 1.3. DATA SOURCES © Transparency International. All rights reserved. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 2 May 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1995 - Most recent data: 2011 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.transparency.org - http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/

CPI1: Corruption perceptions index 1995-2011, DATA NON COMPARABLE OVER TIME

	1.7. COMMENTS - CPI scores before 2012 are not comparable over time - See more at: http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/in_detail/. - Further information about the methodology and the sources used to calculate the CPI can be found on the Transparency International Webpage.

CPI2: Corruption perceptions index 2012-2013, DATA COMPARABLE OVER TIME

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 22-84] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=18 /-] [Invalid=558 /-] [Mean=57.444 /-] [StdDev=19.894 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country or territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 - 100, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and 100 means it is perceived as very clean. Source of the definition: © Transparency International. All rights reserved. 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: NA 1.3. DATA SOURCES © Transparency International. All rights reserved. 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 2 May 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 2012 - Most recent data: 2013 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE All the nine MAFE countries are covered. 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.transparency.org - http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/ 1.7. COMMENTS Further information about the methodology and the sources used to calculate the CPI can be found on the Transparency International Webpage.

adv_reg_ch: Adverse Regime Changes

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3.5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=23 /-] [Invalid=553 /-] [Mean=2.152 /-] [StdDev=0.681 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Adverse Regime Changes are defined by the Political Instability Task Force as major, adverse shifts in patterns of governance, including major and abrupt shifts away from more open, electoral systems to more closed, authoritarian systems; revolutionary changes in political elites and the mode of governance; contested dissolution of federated states or secession of a substantial area of a state by extrajudicial means; and or near-total collapse of central state authority and the ability to govern. Abrupt transitions from more authoritarian rule to more open, institutionalized governance systems, defined by the Political Instability Task Force as "democratic transitions," are not considered state failures in this sense and, thus, are not included. Data show the average of three magnitude scores (range 1-4.0; 9=missing). The three scores are: 1) Scaled failure of State authority (range 1-4; 9=missing), 2) Scaled collapse of democratic institutions (range 1-4; 9=missing), 3) Scaled violence associated with regime transition (range 1-4; 9=missing). For further information about this indicator (e.g., how adverse regime changes are coded), please refer to the codebook, available online (http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/PITFProbSetCodebook2013.pdf). Source of the definition: PITF - STATE FAILURE PROBLEM SET: Internal Wars and Failures of Governance, 1955-2013. DATASET AND CODING GUIDELINES. http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/PITFProbSetCodebook2013.pdf 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: NA 1.3. DATA SOURCES PITF - STATE FAILURE PROBLEM SET: Internal Wars and Failures of Governance, 1955-2013 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 03 July 2014

adv_reg_ch: Adverse Regime Changes

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1958
- Most recent data: 2003

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
FRA, COD, GHA, SEN

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://www.systemicpeace.org/
- http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/

1.7. COMMENTS
- FRA, 1958: A new Constitution establishes the (Gaulist) Fifth Republic with a very strong Presidential system. The President is elected a seven-year term by an Electoral College composed of Members of the National Assembly, General Councils of the overseas territories, and municipal councils. The President has the power to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister, dissolve the National Assembly, and invoke discretionary emergency powers.
- GHA, 1972: Reformist military regime permits multiparty elections. Inflation, corruption and ethnic tension trigger military coup and suspension of party politics.
- GHA, 1981: Limann's People's National Party (PNP) began the Third Republic with control of only seventy-one of the 140 legislative seats; the percentage of the electorate that voted had fallen to 40 percent. Unlike the country's previous elected leaders, Limann was a former diplomat and a non-charismatic figure with no personal following. As the country's economy continued to decline and widespread strikes threatened to shut down the government, Jerry John Rawlings led a successful coup on December 31, 1981, and established personalistic rule backed by the AFRC.
- SEN, 1962: 'Increasing tensions between President Senghor and his prime minister lead to a failed coup attempt by Prime Minister Dia. President Senghor arrests Dia, strengthens the constitutional powers of the presidency, and establishes one-party rule.
- COD, 1960: Independence is followed by intense political and tribal factionalism and emergence of secessionist movements. Failed attempt at democracy leads to establishment of military dictatorship under General Mobutu.
- COD, 1992: In reaction to the absolute power wielded by Mobutu's military-backed regime, opposition forces coalesce to oust government. Kabila seizes power in May 1997 but is unable to establish central authority due to serious challenges from re-formed ethnic militias and foreign interventions. A breakthrough in the deadlock came with a power-sharing agreement during the Inter-Congolese National Dialogue in April 2003. On July 1, 2003, President Kabila issued a decree forming a transitional government and on July 17 the new government was sworn in.

eth_wars: Ethnic Wars

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.5-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=50 /-] [Invalid=526 /-] [Mean=2.12 /-] [StdDev=1.123 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Ethnic wars are episodes of violent conflict between governments and national, ethnic, religious, or other communal minorities (ethnic challengers) in which the challengers seek major changes in their status. Most ethnic wars since 1955 have been guerrilla or civil wars in which the challengers have sought independence or regional autonomy. A few involve large-scale demonstrations and riots aimed at sweeping political reform that were violently suppressed by police and military. Rioting and warfare between rival communal groups is NOT coded as ethnic warfare unless it involves conflict over political power or government policy. There are the two minimum thresholds for including an ethnic war event in the state failure problem set: a mobilization threshold, wherein each party must mobilize 1000 or more people (armed agents, demonstrators, troops), and a conflict intensity threshold, whereby there must be at least 1000 direct conflict-related deaths over the full course of the armed conflict and at least one year when the annual conflict-related death toll exceeds 100 fatalities. The fatalities may result from armed conflict, terrorism, rioting, or government repression. The "full course" of the armed conflict is defined as a continual episode of armed conflict between agents of the state and agents of the opposition group during which there is no period greater than three years when annual conflict-related fatalities are fewer than 100 in each year. Note that if a government perpetrates political mass murder against unarmed members of a rebellious communal group, then two analytically-distinct events may be coded: an ethnic war and a genocide or politicide (the mass murder of members of a distinct ethnic group by agents of the state are usually considered genocide). Data show the average of three magnitude scores (range 0-4; 9=missing). The three scores are: 1) Scaled number of rebel combatants or activists (range 0-4; 9=missing), 2) Scaled annual number of fatalities related to fighting (range 0-4; 9=missing), 3) Scaled portion of country affected by fighting (range 0-4.0; 9=missing). As a general rule, scales are coded "9" (for no data) if no information is available. But if contextual information provides the basis for an informed guess, for example that there were very few fatalities in a year, or that fighting was confined to a limited area of the country, the informed guess is translated into a coding judgment. For further information about this indicator (e.g., how ethnic wars are coded), please refer to the codebook, available online (http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/PITFProbSetCodebook2013.pdf). Source of the definition: PITF - STATE FAILURE PROBLEM SET: Internal Wars and Failures of Governance, 1955-2013. DATASET AND CODING GUIDELINES. http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/PITFProbSetCodebook2013.pdf 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: NA

eth_wars: Ethnic Wars

1.3. DATA SOURCES
PITF - STATE FAILURE PROBLEM SET: Internal Wars and Failures of Governance, 1955-2013

1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION
03 July 2014

1.4. TIME COVERAGE
- Oldest data: 1958
- Most recent data: 2013

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
COD,GBR, SEN

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://www.systemicpeace.org/
- http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/

1.7. COMMENTS
- COD, 1960: Katanga and South Kasai secede from newly-independent Congo (1960) followed by secession of Orientale and Kivu (1961) and rebellions in Stanleyville and Kwilu (1964).
- COD, 1977: Independence movement of Lunda/Yeke (FNLA) invades Shaba (Katanga) province, their traditional homeland.
- COD, 1992: After Pres. Mobutu is pressured into appointing a new prime minister, communal violence erupts in Shaba (Katanga) between Luba-Kasai minority and the dominant Lunda. Communal rebellions subsequently erupt elsewhere in eastern Zaire. Laurent Kabila, aided by ethnic Tutsi, seizes control in May 1997. Regime is unable to solidify authority and new armed challenges erupt from the east.
- GBR, 1971: Conflict between Catholics and Protestants over the political status of Northern Ireland escalates with the formation of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army (PIRA) in late 1969 and the August 1971 policy of internment without trial. Violence begins to subside in the late 1970s as all sides search for alternatives to violence, eventually culminating in an October 1994 peace agreement.
- SEN, years 1992: An August 1992 split in the Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance (MDFC) over the issue of independence leads to an outbreak of armed attacks in September 1992. Violence continues until a newly elected government initiates a new peace agreement in December 1999.

gen_pol: Genocides and Politicides

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-2.5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=5 /-] [Invalid=571 /-] [Mean=1.2 /-] [StdDev=1.037 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Genocide and politicide events involve the promotion, execution, and/or implied consent of sustained policies by governing elites or their agents -- or in the case of civil war, either of the contending authorities -- that result in the deaths of a substantial portion of a communal group or politicized non-communal group. In genocides the victimized groups are defined primarily in terms of their communal (ethnolinguistic, religious) characteristics. In politicides, by contrast, groups are defined primarily in terms of their political opposition to the regime and dominant groups. Genocide and politicide are distinguished from state repression and terror. In cases of state terror authorities arrest, persecute or execute a few members of a group in ways designed to terrorize the majority of the group into passivity or acquiescence. In the case of genocide and politicide authorities physically exterminate enough (not necessarily all) members of a target group so that it can no longer pose any conceivable threat to their rule or interests. Data correspond to the variable "Scaled annual number of deaths (range 0-5.0)": - 0= less than 300 - 0.5= 300 - 1000 - 1.0=1000 - 2000 - 1.5= 2000 - 4000 - 2.0= 4000 - 8000 - 2.5= 8000 - 16,000 - 3.0= 16,000 - 32,000 - 3.5= 32,000 - 64,000 - 4.0= 64,000 - 128,000 - 4.5= 128,000 - 256,000 - 5.0= 256,000 + For further information about this indicator, please refer to the codebook, available online (http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/PITFProbSetCodebook2013.pdf). Source of the definition: PITF - STATE FAILURE PROBLEM SET: Internal Wars and Failures of Governance, 1955-2013. DATASET AND CODING GUIDELINES. http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/PITFProbSetCodebook2013.pdf 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: NA

gen_pol: Genocides and Politicides

	1.3. DATA SOURCES PITF - STATE FAILURE PROBLEM SET: Internal Wars and Failures of Governance, 1955-2013 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 03 July 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE - Oldest data: 1964 - Most recent data: 1979 1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE COD 1.6. RELEVANT URLs - http://www.systemicpeace.org/ - http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/ 1.7. COMMENTS - COD, 1964: To consolidate control, rebels massacre counter-revolutionaries, including educated Congolese, missionaries, and other Europeans. - COD, 1977: Episodic rebellions and agitation are countered by killings of political opponents, dissident tribesmen, and prisoners.

rev_wars: Revolutionary Wars

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 2-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=14 /-] [Invalid=562 /-] [Mean=3.179 /-] [StdDev=0.668 /-]
Notes	1.1. INDICATOR DEFINITION Revolutionary wars are episodes of violent conflict between governments and politically organized groups (political challengers) that seek to overthrow the central government, to replace its leaders, or to seize power in one region. Conflicts must include substantial use of violence by one or both parties to qualify as "wars." "Politically organized groups" may include revolutionary and reform movements, political parties, student and labor organizations, and elements of the armed forces and the regime itself. If the challenging group represents a national, ethnic, or other communal minority, the conflict is analyzed as an ethnic war. From the 1950s through the late 1980s most political wars were fought by guerrilla armies organized by clandestine political movements. Some, usually smaller in scale, relied wholly or in part on campaigns of terrorism. A few were mass movements that organized campaigns of demonstrations. The violence and fatalities in conflicts of this type were mainly the result of government repression. There are the two minimum thresholds for including a political conflict in the state failure problem set: a mobilization threshold, wherein each party must mobilize 1000 or more people (armed agents, demonstrators, troops), and a conflict intensity threshold, whereby there must be at least 1000 direct conflict-related deaths over the full course of the armed conflict and at least one year when the annual conflict-related death toll exceeds 100 fatalities. The fatalities may result from armed conflict, terrorism, rioting, or government repression. The "full course" of the armed conflict is defined as a continual episode of armed conflict between agents of the state and agents of the opposition group during which there is no period greater than three years when annual conflict-related fatalities are fewer than 100 in each year. Note that if a government perpetrates mass murder against unarmed civilians who are suspected of supporting a political movement, then two analytically distinct events may be coded: a political war and a genocide or politicide (mass murders of political opponents by agents of the state are usually considered politicides). Data show the average of three magnitude scores (range 0-4; 9=missing). The three scores are: 1) Scaled number of rebel combatants or activists (range 0-4; 9=missing), 2) Scaled annual number of fatalities related to fighting (range 0-4; 9=missing), 3) Scaled portion of country affected by fighting (range 0-4.0; 9=missing). As a general rule, scales are coded "9" (for no data) if no information is available. But if contextual information provides the basis for an informed guess, for example that there were very few fatalities in a year, or that fighting was confined to a limited area of the country, the informed guess is translated into a coding judgment. For further information about this indicator (e.g., how revolutionary wars are coded), please refer to the codebook, available online (http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/PITFProbSetCodebook2013.pdf). Source of the definition: PITF - STATE FAILURE PROBLEM SET: Internal Wars and Failures of Governance, 1955-2013. DATASET AND CODING GUIDELINES. http://nesstar.ined.fr/other_docs/MAFEcontextual/PITFProbSetCodebook2013.pdf 1.2. UNIT OF MEASURE: NA 1.3. DATA SOURCES PITF - STATE FAILURE PROBLEM SET: Internal Wars and Failures of Governance, 1955-2013 1.3.1. DATE OF EXTRACTION 03 July 2014 1.4. TIME COVERAGE

rev_wars: Revolutionary Wars

- Oldest data: 1960
- Most recent data: 2003

1.5. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
COD

1.6. RELEVANT URLs
- http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
- http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/

1.7. COMMENTS
- COD, 1960: Mutiny within ranks of military escalates into full-scale civil war. Rebels expel remnants of Belgian colonial apparatus.
- COD, 1996: Tutsis residing in eastern Zaire form the core of a rebel army which, with substantial help from Rwanda, defeat government troops, oust Mobutu's regime, and install Kabila in power. After taking power, Kabila cuts ties with Tutsi allies, who subsequently reignite armed challenges to the new regime. A breakthrough war came with a power-sharing agreement during the Inter-Congolese National Dialogue in April 2003; implementation of the power-sharing government on July 1, 2003, led to integration of key militias into the central army and ended coordination among hold-out, regional militias.