International Migration Statistics in the Mediterranean Countries
Mission report:
Cyprus, Malta, Egypt

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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

MISSION REPORT*

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David Pearce, Barry Little

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MED-MIGR Project on Migration Statistics

MISSION REPORT

CYPRUS
29 SEPTEMBER – 2 OCTOBER 1998
DAVID PEARCE
1. **Executive Summary**

Cyprus is a Mediterranean island state. There are two airports, Larnaca and Paphos, and two seaports, Limassol and the smaller Larnaca. The population of the Government controlled area was estimated at 657,900 at the end of 1997. Because the island is small, population policy is very important. The size and composition of the labour force is of particular interest.

The driving needs of Cyprus' population policy are:

- to increase the immigration/re-immigration of persons of Cypriot origin, particularly those with skills
- to reduce the increasing dependence on foreign workers, currently estimated at 20,000, many of whom are from very different cultures
- to meet the requirements of Cyprus' application to join the European Union (EU). Estimates of international migration have become less accurate over the last decade, a major source being the census of population which is carried out at 10-yearly intervals and only provides information on inflows. There is a need to develop administrative sources and enhance potential new statistical sources to improve the reliability of the migration element of annual population change, and hence the population estimates

The prime purpose of the mission to Cyprus was to examine the actual and potential sources of stocks and flows statistics; the secondary purpose was to look at how well the International Passenger Survey was operating since its introduction in 1997.

Thoughtful use is made by Cyprus of existing administrative sources. Nevertheless, there is a major problem in that the Passenger Survey only provides information on arrivals. Information is needed on both directions. Also, whilst there are data sources providing migration information on foreigners, e.g. the computerised Aliens Register, there is not a lot of migration information on Cypriot nationals. There would need to be a special border survey on arrivals and departures of all categories of citizens, to obtain information on citizen inflows and outflows. There is no such administrative procedure currently. Detailed information on Cypriots immigrating back to Cyprus is sparse other than from the Census. The new Passenger Survey may provide an overall figure. The planned Labour Force Survey, to be introduced in 1999 as part of the EU application, is also a potential source.

The mission recommends that a formal report is produced by the Department of Statistics and Research giving an assessment of the Passenger Survey; that a pilot exercise be undertaken to obtain information on outflows: this could be by either enhancing the Passenger Survey or by including a migration filter in the current pilot departure survey on tourist expenditure; that support is given to the planned initiative to combine the computerised Aliens Register and the Social Insurance Register to provide a migrant workers database; and that the Labour Force Survey, being introduced as a pilot in 1999, is evaluated to see whether it can be enhanced as a more comprehensive method of measuring inflows of all immigrants and stocks, and in the longer term for measuring emigration patterns, subject to experience in other countries.

**Priorities.** The need to meet EU requirements has a higher importance in Cyprus than developing migration statistics, e.g. a migration follow-up survey to the next Census is probably not going to be feasible until the middle of the next decade unless its purpose is to achieve part of the EU needs. Thus, with the EU application in progress, the priority of the Department of Statistics and Research is to harmonise the production of population statistics; and to produce what is necessary to assess how far Cyprus has met the programme of action from the international conference on Population and development, held in Cairo in 1994, for the planned follow-up meeting in New York in 1999. Producing migration statistics will only have a priority if the need falls within EU directives, such as information required on foreign workers.

2. **Preamble**

The Ministry of Finance Department of Statistics and Research in Nicosia was visited and all meetings with other agencies and Government Departments were held there. Thanks are due to Mrs Ioanna Chappa, National Co-ordinator of Med-Migr and Head of the Demographic and Social Statistics Division, for the time and help she gave to the mission.
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4. **Background and purpose of the mission**

It is essential that there is harmonisation in methodologies and definitions for collecting and disseminating migration statistics around the twelve Med-Migr countries.

The main purpose of the mission to Cyprus was to establish whether administrative data sources, e.g. the Aliens Register, the Social Insurance Register and the proposed centralised Population Register, could be exploited for stocks and flows statistics on international migration; to delve into the Cyprus international Passenger Survey and assess how it has worked operationally since its introduction in 1997; to assess how Cyprus' application for membership of the EU might, as a result of EU legislation, impact upon what migration statistics are produced of value to the Med-Migr project.

Cyprus has a policy of encouraging population growth. The ideal is to maximise the immigration/return migration of persons of Cypriot origin, especially those with specific skills needed on the island, and to reduce any dependency on foreign workers. (The policy is explained in more detail in Annex 8.1.) Up to 1989, there was no major problem of dependency upon foreign workers. The problem has emerged over the last ten years. As a consequence, there has been a major initiative to develop and exploit a database of foreigners (The Aliens Register). The current estimate is that there are approximately 20,000 foreign workers in Cyprus with permissions to stay of up to 4 years.

Note: Med Migr questionnaire, Table 2A, shows arrivals of short-term immigrants and not the number of foreign workers.

5. **Organisation of the mission**

The mission lasted from 29 September to 2 October 1998. It was led by David Pearce (Expert), with support from Barry Little (ONS – UK). The Mission was met at Larnaca airport on 28 September by an International Passenger Survey interviewee. This gave the mission the opportunity to see the passenger survey in operation and to obtain background information.

The first formal meeting of the mission was held at the Department of Statistics and Research in Nicosia on 29 September with the National Co-ordinator, Mrs Ioanna Chappa, and Ms Dora Kyriakides, Statistics Officer A'. The items which needed to be addressed in the Terms of Reference were tackled systematically.
On 30 September a series of meetings were held with the National Co-ordinator and representatives of other Government Departments:

Cyprus Planning Bureau: Ms Maria Phillipou (Senior Planning Officer)
Information Technology Services Department: Mr Sotiria Christforou (Information Technology Officer A' attached to the Ministry of Social Insurance)
Ministry of Interior, Migration Department: Mr Costas Papamichael (Administrative Officer)
Ministry of Justice and Public Order Police: Mr George Panayiotou (Superintendent)
Headquarters: Department of Research and Development: Mr Costas Zantis (Statistics Officer)

A separate meeting on the Labour Force Survey was held with the National Co-ordinator and Mr Alecos Agathangelou, Senior Statistics Officer.

On the final day, a final meeting was held with the National Co-ordinator.

Annex 8.1 gives the conclusions from the meeting with the Planning Bureau representative; Annex 8.6 the information supplied on the Aliens Register. Outcomes of the other meetings are included in the main body of the report.

6. Output of the mission

There were approximately 2.5 million arrivals in 1996, about 85% at the two main airports, Larnaca and Paphos, about 15% at the main seaport of Limassol, and a small residue, approximately 4,000 persons, at the seaport of Larnaca.

Sources of Immigration and Emigration statistics

Upto mid 1991 the source of statistics on flows of international migration was the arrival and departure cards (see Annex 8.2) filled in by all travellers at the points of passport control at the ports and airports of Cyprus. Since then the cards have been largely abolished. Nowadays only certain non-EU nationalities fill in these cards on arrival/departure. The information goes to the Research and Development department of the Police Headquarters. Coverage is about 15% of total movement. The Department of Statistics and Research gets the manifests of the arrivals/departures but no longer has access to the information of the arrival and departure cards as these do not represent the total movement.

From mid-1991 onwards, the statements prepared by airline and shipping companies became the main source of data for inflow statistics. These statements provided information only on the total number of passengers on each flight/route. Thus, from the second half of 1991 onwards, the numbers of migration flows were based on estimates.

In June 1997, a Passenger Survey was introduced at the airports and ports of entry to Cyprus, permitting estimation of arrivals of short-term immigrants and arrivals of long-term immigrants by age, sex, nationality and country of usual residence (see "Passenger Survey" form at Annex 8.3). The survey is run by the Department of Statistics and Research. The
survey is primarily for tourism purposes, estimating the volume of tourists. It does not collect information on departures.

Currently, survey interviewers are recruited for no more than six months. They are not permanent staff. There is a continual rotation of personnel.

For air travel, the interviewer questions persons arriving from all the flights, and as many persons on each flight as possible. The sample is approximately 15% dependent upon the month. The sample is grossed up with the passenger movement from the country of origin of the flight, supplied by the Civil Aviation and Ports Survey.

Initial analysis indicates that the Passenger Survey has operated reasonably well. The estimate of 10,000 long-term immigrants (intending to stay for more than a year) in 1997 is reasonably close to the information obtained from the 1992 Census migration flow question: place of usual residence one year prior to the census date. The estimate of 21,000 short-term immigrants (intending to stay more than three months but less than a year) is less than previous method of estimates (55,000 in 1996). Statistics for seven months of 1997 obtained from the Passenger Survey can be found in Annex 8.4.

Sources for Stock Statistics

The 1992 Census is the other source of immigration statistics and for stocks. Questions included to measure migration were:

- country of birth
- citizenship
- place of usual residence one year prior to census date

A copy of the Census questionnaire has been obtained.

The Census of 1992 showed that previous population estimates (for the period 1989-1992) were not correct because of underestimation of the migration component. On the basis of the Census results of 1992, population estimates for the period 1989-1992 have been revised. The migration flow consisted of Cypriot returning migrants as well as foreign workers coming to Cyprus for temporary employment for a duration of more than one year.

Other potential sources

Several potential sources of international migration statistics were identified:

- pilot departure survey on the expenditure of tourists
- Aliens Registers
- Social Insurance Register
- Migrant Workers Register (combination of the above two Registers)
- Population Register
- Electoral Register
- Labour Force Survey
- Census and statistical surveys
Pilot departure survey on the expenditure of tourists

A small pilot survey at departure points has been initiated with the main objective of getting information on the expenditure of tourists (see Annex 8.5 Tourist Pilot Survey) Such a survey could be developed as a source of measuring emigration but there are two main problems. The first is financial. The second is methodological. The pilot survey does not provide a large enough sample of migrants. It is not distributed across all the flights. Some are given more weight than others. There needs to be a methodological study to examine whether a migration filter can be introduced; and to determine whether such a filter would complicate the survey, and add to the cost.

Aliens Register

A register of aliens has been computerised, by the Police Research and Development (R&D) Department of the Ministry of Justice. Day-to-day operations are the responsibility of the R&D Department. The database can be accessed, and updated if necessary, on-line at all the local Immigration Offices in every district. In addition in the near future the Migration department of the Ministry of Interior and the major ports of entry/department will have access to the database. The register consists of all foreigners with a duration of stay of more than three months (For fuller information – see Annex 8.6).

The Police Department has been producing statistics from the Aliens Register since 1996. There is increasing awareness of how it can be used. Liaison will be needed with the Department of Statistics and Research to meet any migration requirements. Opportunities are there to select on categories, to distinguish stays of less/more than one year, to compare entrances/departures with earlier entrances/departures, to match one version of the database with a later version in order to deduce flow information.

The Expert recommends that the Aliens Register is prototyped for provision of stock and flow information.

Social Insurance Register

The Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance has developed the Social Insurance Register, which is a computerised register of all those employed in Cyprus. It includes foreigners with an Alien Register Certificate (Employers have to make social security payments for their foreign workers). The register provides information about the type and nature of employment. Information available for an individual includes:

- Surname and Forename
- Sex
- Date of birth
- Alien Register Certificate (ARC) number and/or Passport Number
- Type of work carried out by employer (ISIC 1990 Rev.3 4-digit Classification)
- Start/End date of employment (also enables those not working to be identified)
Migrant Workers Register

The Department of Statistics and Research is intending next year to combine a subset of data from the Social Insurance Register database and the Aliens Register database to form a Migrant Workers Register. Its IT department will manage the work.

A secondary purpose is to use the combined information for initial planning and administrative checks on the coverage of foreign workers at the next census. The prime purpose is to provide a short-term mechanism for meeting EU requirements. Already the Department of Statistics and Research is being asked by the EU to produce statistics on foreign migrant workers. The Social Insurance Register database has been used for some time to analyse foreigners by activity. But no breakdown by nationality has been possible. This is now feasible with the link to the Aliens Register via ARC number.

The combining of data from the Aliens Register and the Social Insurance Register will additionally act as a quality assurance measure on the completeness and accuracy of common data on the two databases.

The Expert recommends that the combined database is explored for potential use as an explicit measure of stocks on temporary workers, and as a measure of flows of persons immigrating. With combined data, it should be possible to do analyses on such as intention to depart and actual departure. Only the first arrival date is kept in the Aliens Register database. The R & D Department is currently working on a procedure to keep all the arrival/departure dates for all the registered aliens.

Population Register

The Ministry of Interior proposes to computerise the Cypriot identity card system and produce a computerised population register of Cypriots citizens. It is not likely to be fully operational until four or five year's time.

An identity card is needed in Cyprus for all persons 12 and over. Applications for such as a driving licence, a passport and social insurance require an identity card. Computerisation will include new-born children so a full population register will be developed.

The population register is considered of limited application for measuring the population, e.g.:

- The address on the register would be that when the individual applied for an identity card e.g. on attaining age 12 or when changing name on marriage.
- Owners of identity cards include Cypriots living abroad. There is no legislative requirement for citizens leaving the country to notify the authorities.
- Although the dead are flagged in the system, only 68% of deaths in Cyprus are registered. (Note: Registration of Births and Deaths is governed by law 85/73. The new law of 1979...
has not been put into effect.). The gap is only partially filled by returns from priests in cemeteries providing date of death and name and address of the deceased.

**Electoral register**

There is a computerised Electoral Register in Cyprus. It is mandatory for everyone of age 18 and above to vote. The plan is to ultimately put the electoral register information on the Population Register. This should provide more up-to-date addresses, but not necessarily all correct. However, the Electoral Register is not currently perceived as a source of information on international migration. For instance, if someone leaves the country they remain on the electoral register. The intention is to use the register as part of the planning for the next Census, checking the coverage.

**Labour Force Survey**

It is intended to introduce a Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 1999. It has not yet been piloted. It will conform with the EU model. Migration questions to be asked will be:

- Nationality
- Number of years of residence in Cyprus
- Country of birth
- Country of residence one year ago

Incorporation of the EU immigration module is not compulsory and is currently under review. It asks questions on members of the household who have stayed abroad at any time in the past for at least a year and for what purpose. It asks questions on household members currently living abroad. The problems of the identification through contacts of wholly moving households, and the potential for the double counting of individuals, are significant. Greece has recently used the emigration module and the results of their experience needs to be examined. The ad hoc modules covering years 1999 to 2001 as stipulated in Regulation 1571 of 1998 do not include migration.

It is intended to pilot the LFS for one quarter only (the Spring quarter) in 1999. A review will be held. Thereafter an annual LFS will be carried out, with possibly an increase to two quarters per year.

Approximately 3,600 households out of 200,000 will be sampled. All members of a sampled household aged 15 and above will be included. Assuming 1.5 workers per household, the total number of workers will be approximately 5,000, of which using recent estimates, approximately 300 will be foreign workers. It is considered that initially such a sample size would be of limited value for providing detailed information on foreign workers. The proposed Migrant Workers Register, combining the Aliens Register and the Social Insurance Register, will provide more comprehensive information to meet requirements on foreign workers.
However, it will be of value after the first quarter to see whether the LFS is useful for migration flows information for all immigrants. LFS data should be compared with Passenger Survey data.

Census and statistical surveys

The Census is a major source of immigrant and stock information. 'Place of usual address one year ago' "country of birth" and "country of citizenship" questions will be included in the 2001 Census.

The Department of Statistics and Research feel that a follow-up survey on migration would be useful e.g. to look at qualification aspects: why a student qualified abroad but has not returned. But such a survey could not be contemplated until the middle of the next decade, unless there was EU funding for it. The priority is to effect the statistical development that is needed for EU membership. A follow-up census migration survey would have lower priority than work on other statistical sources.

7. General remarks and conclusions

Definition of international migrant

In Cyprus, for statistical purposes, the definition of an international migrant is a person who changes their country of usual residence: a long-term migrant for 12 months or more; a short-term migrant for less than 12 months, but more than 3 months.

United Nations Revised Taxonomy of International Inflows and Outflows

Table A at Annex 8.9 shows for each category what information is currently obtained from the Passenger Survey at the points of entry.

Table B at Annex 8.9 shows for each category what information could be obtained if the Passenger Survey was carried out with a revised questionnaire at the points of entry and was extended to also cover the points of departure.

Legislation

A copy of the updated Aliens and Migration Law, incorporating all amendments up to and including law 197/89, and law 100(1)96, has been received. It is in Greek only. It has been forwarded to Med-Migr's Legal Adviser.

Provision for establishment of the Aliens Register is made in the Regulations of 22/12/1972. The categories of aliens registered are those appearing in the Regulations and can be differentiated in the Register by their "residence status" and "employment class". It is thought that the categorisation is good enough to meet several of the statistical requirements of the EU.

Statistical law in Cyprus is in the process of being revised. It currently only covers survey law enabling certain surveys to be carried out. It is under review as part of harmonisation for the EU. It will enable Cyprus to use administrative sources more explicitly. The final version will need to be examined to see whether there are any implications for Med-Migr.
Receiving countries' statistics

The number of annual emigrants of 200 is a guestimate. Receiving countries statistics are not used. The United Kingdom's International Passenger Survey, for example, is not considered of use because of grossing up. But there is scope for using foreign census data to give snapshots and an indication of the magnitude of problems e.g. the United Kingdom census gives country of birth for stocks and address one year ago for migration. Citizenship information is available from the United Kingdom LFS.

Statistical Yearbooks

The net migration figure for Cyprus is published in the annual Demographic Report. There is a separate annual volume on Tourism, Migration and Travel Statistics, plus a monthly Tourism and Travel statistics report.

The 1997 annual publications will include information from the introduction of the Passenger Survey.

Recommendations of the mission

It is recommended that consideration is given to the following and the results assessed:

Cypriots

A fuller assessment is needed of the Passenger Survey which has been in operation for a year. There has been no formal report. The Survey does not provide information on outflows. Currently lack of finance prevents further development. The survey is a candidate for EU funding to prototype a revised questionnaire to cover the points of departure.

The pilot survey on tourist expenditure at departure should be evaluated as a potential source of measuring emigration. Methodological work would be needed to produce a migration filter. This is a potential prototype for EU funding. The EU could commission a sample design for a migration filter.

Non-Cypriots

The Aliens Register and the Social Insurance Register should be assessed for measuring stock and flows. There should be no difficulty in providing statistics but their reliability and coverage has to be evaluated. Work is in process to determine this by combining elements of both databases into a Migrant Workers register. This pilot work has potential for EU funding (The Migrant Workers database is already planned as mechanism for checking the coverage of foreigners at the next census. It is also a potential mechanism for meeting EU requirements for information on migrant workers, e.g. by nationality.)

The proposed computerised Population Register should not initially be considered as a source of measuring stocks and flows as there are several limitations to its application, e.g. citizens leaving the country are retained on it. So are a number of dead people.

Similarly, the Electoral Register should not be used as source of stocks and flows as it also contains people who have left the country.

The Labour Force Survey which will be piloted in 1999, and will include migration questions, should be evaluated to see whether it can be used as a measure of inflows of all
immigrants and stocks. LFS data needs to be compared with Passenger Survey data. There is an optional LFS module on emigration that tries to establish the emigration patterns of families who have left. The module was used in 1997 in Greece, and whether it was of value should be determined.

Planning for any other household-based surveys should take into consideration the potential need for incorporation of migration questions.

The above recommendations address the major gaps:

- lack of statistics on outflows
- need for fuller migration information on Cypriot nationals
- need to analyse migrant workers data to meet EU requirements.

8. Annexes

*A list of annexes can be obtained at Eurostat’s migration secretariat by demand at the following e-mail address: secretariat.migration@eurostat.cedefop.*

Planning policy: Return migration of Cypriots (Note of meeting)

Arrival and Departure cards

Passenger Survey (Questionnaire)

Passenger Survey Statistics June-December 1997

Tourist Pilot Survey (Questionnaire)

Aliens Register (Note of meeting)

Aliens Registration Application for the grant of a Visa (Document)

Aliens Registration data entry (Document)

Revised Taxonomy of International Inflows and Outflows:

- Table A Current Passenger Survey at the point of entry
- Table B If a new Passenger Survey were introduced at both entry and exit points

8.1 Annex 8.1 – Planning Policy: Return migration of Cypriots

There have been several major emigration waves of Cypriots to the United Kingdom: after the Second World War; in the early 1960s following Cyprus’ independence but before the 1962 United Kingdom Immigration Act; following the invasion in 1974; and subsequently.

Cypriot government policy is to encourage the return of expatriate Cypriots from the United Kingdom and other countries, and to reduce the dependency on foreign workers in Cyprus. There is a linked policy of population growth.

A special department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been set up to deal with expatriates. These include Cypriots who have taken up foreign citizenship, and their children.
There are incentives for repatriation which cover taxation, education and military service. The policy is not selective but graduates and those with specialist skills are targeted. The 1986/87 Graduate Survey identified that 25% of Cypriots who qualify abroad, remain and do not return. In the early 1990s, there was a strong influx of return migrants, but it is less marked now. The Ministry of Labour runs special campaigns in those countries where there are large numbers of Cypriots, to meet particular types of skill shortage.

The complimentary planning policy is to reduce the ever-growing dependence on foreign workers with its cultural, social and economic consequences. In addition to the number of foreign workers there is a number of illegal foreign workers: visitors who have overstayed; workers who have entered the country clandestinely; workers who have stayed longer than their work permit allows.

8.2 Annex 8.6 - Aliens Register

The register consists of all foreigners with a duration of stay in Cyprus of more than three months:

- T.R.E: temporary residents for employment reasons, with permission of stay from 6 months to a maximum of 4 years depending in the category. (N.B not allowed to stay in Cyprus after the expiry of 4 years)
- T.R.S. temporary resident students
- T.R.V. temporary resident visitors, tourists who extend their stay beyond 3 months
- P.R. permanent residents (foreigners retired in Cyprus and foreigners married to Cypriots but who have not acquired the Cypriot citizenship)
- NAT natives (Cypriots through naturalisation)

Migrant worker/student

Prior to the prospective worker's or student's arrival in Cyprus, his/her prospective employer or owner of school/college has to obtain a visa from the Migration Department of the Ministry of Interior. The programs have been written to put information required for the visa onto the Aliens Register database, but due to lack of staff such data has not been entered yet. (See 'Aliens Registration Application for the Grant of a Visa' document at Annex 8.7). The visa giving permission for up to 3 months stay is sent to the airport/seaport. On arrival in Cyprus, the prospective worker/student has his/her passport updated with the visa entry. Within seven days, the worker/student has to obtain from the Immigration Department of the Ministry of Justice an Alien Register Certificate (ARC), effectively an Identity Card cum Work Permit, which includes:

- Surname and Forename,
- ARC number,
- Type of employment and classification,
- Passport Number,
- Place of birth,
- Nationality,
- Permanent address,
- Address in Cyprus,
• Period of employment in Cyprus.

This information is also held on the computerised database (see Alien Registration Data Entry document at Annex 8.8). The worker/student has to reapply for an extension to stay. The maximum period of stay is four years for certain categories.

On leaving Cyprus, the worker/student, depending on the nationality, has to complete a departure card at the airport/seaport of departure.

Visitors

Visitors must register with the police after 3 months. Their passport is updated. They are given an ARC certificate, and their details entered in the Aliens Register database.
1. Executive Summary

Malta is a small Mediterranean island state (population 376,000) with a very high population density (1191 persons per square kilometre).

Maltese migration statistics are published in the annual “Demographic Review of the Maltese islands”. They are based on Maltese nationals only. Likewise population estimates relate to Maltese nationals only: a balance is assumed on inflows and outflows of non-national migrants. This leaves a gap in the totality of migration, all residents irrespective of nationality, as defined by the United Nations.

The prime purpose of the mission to Malta was to establish whether or not administrative sources so far underutilised could be exploited to fill the gap; to see whether in the context of the relative priority of migration to other issues in Malta, the whole area of measuring stocks and flows could be developed.

The mission recommends that the Maltese residence and work permit systems, administered by the Department of Expatriates, be developed in partnership with the Central Office of Statistics, as a source of inflows and stocks; and that the proposed International Migration Survey, and Labour Force Survey under discussion, are enhanced with migration questions. The development of the work permit system is a candidate for a pilot exercise.

The Director of Statistics in Malta agreed on the mission that migration statistics are underdeveloped. He is content that the Med-Migr project could be the starting point for this development. However, the Director stated that compared with other issues, migration is not a priority issue in Malta. The basic need currently is for information on demographic indicators not migration; the number of demands from other Government Departments for figures on migration within Malta has been virtually nil. The main use within Malta for migration statistics is primarily for population estimates. (For population projections, zero migration growth is assumed for future years.)

The little interest that there is in Malta in international migration relates solely to immigration. 399 persons (Maltese nationals) immigrated in 1996. The main issue of concern, however, is the separate inflow of refugees and illegal immigrants to such a densely-populated country. Emigration is not an issue. There is little emigration pressure nowadays compared with previous decades. Only 94 persons emigrated in 1996. This is because Malta has gone through a major demographic transition over the last fifty years. The interaction between high population growth and the availability of economic resources after the war led to a Government-encouraged policy of emigration, primarily to Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom. The peak years were 1948 to 1973. Progressively the birth rate has declined. It is now slightly below replacement level. Emigration is negligible.

It should be noted that the application by Malta for membership of the European Union (EU), reactivated by the new Government which came to power in September 1998, will impinge on all the statistical systems and activities in Malta, including migration e.g., embarkation and landing cards are likely to be abolished for EU citizens. A Labour Force Survey will need to be introduced.

A common database of personal information held in the public domain is being developed. This could lead to a central population register but currently it would not be suitable for measuring migration.
2. Preamble

The Central Office of Statistics in Valetta was visited and all meetings with other agencies and Government Departments were held there.

Thanks are due to the Director of the Central Office of Statistics, Mr Alfred Camilleri, for his time and for putting his office at the disposal of the mission.

Thanks are also due to the ex-Director, now Adviser, Mr Reno Camilleri, and the National Co-ordinator, Mr Anthony Briffa, for their attention and kind hospitality.
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4. Background and purpose of the mission

It is essential that there is harmonisation in methodologies and definitions for collecting and disseminating migration statistics across the twelve Med-Migr countries.

The main purpose of the mission to Malta was to examine the potential for further exploitation of administrative sources to achieve this harmonisation. Section 6 of this report (Output of the mission) analyses the potential for exploitation of each of the administrative sources examined.

However, it is important to recognise that the 12 countries are not part of one homogenous group. There are similarities between certain countries but there are also cultural and major historical differences. Malta is a small country. The magnitude of migration flows is minor in comparison with the other countries. So, although Malta needs to improve and exploit its international migration data and sources, the pace and track on which it operates as part of the Med-Migr initiative is likely to be different from other countries.

Migration per se is not a high priority issue in Malta. Malta was a traditional emigration country up to the mid-1970s. Between 1931 and 1980 no less than 155,000 persons, amounting to just under a half of the present Maltese population, left Malta to settle abroad. The peak year was 1955 with 11,400 emigrating. Since then, emigration has been low, about 100 per year currently. There are now more inflows than outflows. A heavy net inflow was observed during the period 1975/77 when immigrants returning averaged 1,200 per year. (See annex 8.1: Extract from ‘A Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of Ageing in Malta’ by Reno Camilleri.) There are now about 400 immigrants each year. These are Maltese-born returning. The existing system is driven by the need to measure them.

The migration issue which is progressively becoming of concern to the Maltese authorities is the use of the island as an illegal transit point for illegal immigrants to Europe. The problem is small in EU terms but somewhat large in Maltese terms. Although the problem of refugees is well managed (via the Emigrant Commission – see Annex 8.2), the Central Statistical Office does not have comprehensive statistics on illegal immigrants.

The migration priority for Malta is thus to address the issue of immigrant statistics. There is a rich potential of sources to be tapped. A coherent and exhaustive approach to compilation and dissemination needs to be developed. The recommendations of the Med-Migr project should be a spur for this. But it should be noted that the issue of migration statistics has to be addressed in the context of other priorities, e.g. balance of payments, national accounts systems which Malta’s EU application will generate.

5. Organisation of the mission

The mission lasted from 22-24 September 1998. It was led by David Pearce (Expert), with support from Barry Little (ONS-UK). Before the mission started an informal meeting was held with Mr Reno Camilleri, the ex-Director of the Central Office of Statistics of Malta, at which a number of issues were discussed. The first formal meeting was held on 22 September with the Director, Mr Alfred Camilleri, the ex-Director, and the National Co-ordinator, Mr
Anthony Briffa. The items which needed to be addressed in the Terms of Reference were tackled systematically. On 23 September a series of meetings were held with the National Co-ordinator and representatives of external agencies and other Government Departments:

Department of Expatriates: Mr Joseph Treeby-Ward (Director)
Mr Joseph Mizzi

Emigrants Commission: Mgr. Phillip Calleja (Director)

Police: Mr Andrew Seychell
(Asst Commissioner)

Common Database: Mr Joseph Ebejer (Director)
(Department of Home Affairs)

On the final day, there was a phone discussion between the Expert and the Director.

Annexes 8.2 and 8.3 give the conclusions from the meetings on the Emigrants Commission and illegal immigrants (Police). Outcomes of the other meetings are included in the main body of the report.

6. Output of the mission

The main administrative sources currently used for migration data are the High Commissions in Malta of receiving countries for information on emigrants, the Department of Expatriates for information on expatriates returning, the 1995 Census for information on immigrants and stocks. One of the main purposes of the mission was to see whether potential administrative sources particularly the work permit system, which covers non-nationals, could be exploited.

6.1 Sources for Emigration statistics

The main information available on emigration statistics is supplied by the embassies in Malta of the major countries of emigration, Australia and the United Kingdom (checks on figures produced by the statistical offices of these receiving countries are good). Up to the end of 1994, the Department of Emigration produced statistics from emigration forms. The statistics were considered very accurate. Individuals intending to emigrate had to complete a form available at the Department. There were official agreements between Malta and the governments of receiving countries so that if, for instance, there was no local agreement for an emigration application, then the receiving country did not give a work permit. With emigration becoming less of an issue, the Department of Emigration was dispersed in 1995 and the last figures from the old system were produced in January 1995. Since then the emigration statistics have been considered not so good.

6.2 Sources for Immigration statistics

The main source of information on immigration statistics is derived from a certificate from the Comptroller of Customs, which has to be completed by persons settling in Malta. (A copy of the Certificate ‘Persons Settling in Malta’ is attached at Annex 8.4). The certificate is used to obtain statistics on returning Maltese nationals only. The system was introduced in 1987. On the basis that a returned migrant brings in personal effects, then the certificate has to be completed for customs in order to get goods released free of duty. The Central Office of Statistics extracts only those entries with a nationality stated as Maltese. Therefore, immigration statistics published in the annual Demographic Review are for returning Maltese only.
6.3 Sources for Stock Statistics

The 1995 Census is the other source for immigration statistics and for stocks. Questions included to measure migration were:

- country of birth
- citizenship
- usual place of residence
- returned migrant or not
- year of return
- country from which returned
- usual address one year ago, five years ago

A copy of the Census questionnaire has been obtained.

6.4 Other potential sources

Several potential sources of international migration statistics were identified:

- Dis/embarkation cards
- International Passenger Survey
- Common database
- Permanent Residence Scheme
- Residence permits
- Work permits
- Census and other statistical surveys
- Temporary residents system

6.4.1 Dis/embarkation cards

Dis/embarkation cards (see annex 8.5), which non-Maltese complete on arriving in and departing from Malta, could be developed to include migration questions e.g., duration of stay. These cards are used for tourist statistics and are processed by the Central Office of Statistics. Statistics are published in the Central Office of Statistics’ annual publication ‘Shipping and Aviation Statistics’. With the unfreezing of Malta’s application to join the EU, and with a proposed International Passenger Survey (see below), the border cards are likely to be phased out over the next five years. There is thus limited scope for pursuing this source for enhanced migration statistics.

6.4.2 International Passenger Survey

An International Passenger Survey (Pilot Survey on inbound visitors at Exit points) is being developed. A survey questionnaire (see Annex 8.6), and associated computer software, has been developed. It will be piloted in 1999. Currently, it is considered by the Central Office of Statistics as a source for measuring tourism. It does not include migratory flow questions. Such a survey, however, is a potential source for measuring short-term and long-term immigration, as is being done in Cyprus. The Expert recommends that Malta should liaise with Cyprus to see how successful their Passenger Survey has been since its introduction in 1997.
6.4.3 Common Database

A Common Database, developed by the Department of Home Affairs, has been in operation in Malta for the last two and a half years. It is mainly used for administrative purposes by a number of government departments within Malta but has long-term potential for migration statistics. It brings together personal non-confidential information, held in the public domain, from several computerised databases which government departments have to maintain either through legislation or for administrative processes e.g.

- births (from 1901), deaths (from 1994) and marriages (from 1994) data from the Public Registry database (The Public Registry staff are progressively keying into their database pre-1994 deaths and marriages)
- address and national identification number from the Electoral Office’s database (96% of eligible voters, in Malta, vote). Information currently held on the Common Database for an individual includes:
  - Name and surname
  - Date of birth
  - Place of birth
  - Father’s name and surname
  - National Identification Number
  - Date of marriage
  - Address
  - Date of Death

Currently, the Common Database, because it is an administrative register not designed for statistics, has a number of limitations for measuring migration flows:

- It only contains Maltese citizens or births, marriages and deaths registered in Malta. (The long-term aim is to enhance it with foreigners with work permits, and with expatriates.)
- There is no incentive for emigrants to de-register from the Electoral Register.
- Not everyone gets onto the database in the year of immigration, e.g. details are entered on marriage but the individual could have been working in Malta several years prior to marriage.

In the longer term, however, the Common Database has potential. It could be developed into a central Population Register, and thus a major source of migration flows and stocks.

6.4.4 Permanent Residence Scheme

The Department of Expatriates is a potential source for migration statistics via its Permanent Residence Scheme which deals with individuals born in Malta who have left Malta and changed citizenship but now wish to return permanently. Most of these are pensioners with capital. Since 1989 statistics have been collected on these returned migrants. Amendments in that year to the Maltese Citizenship Act allowed Maltese emigrants to hold dual citizenship and thus a constitutional right to reside in Malta. (A copy of the legislative provisions covering Maltese nationality, with 1989 amendments, has been forwarded to Med-Migr’s
Legal Adviser.) The Department of Expatriates ensures that the conditions of the Permanent Residence Scheme are satisfied, registers the returnee and his/her family. Statistics kept by the Department of Expatriates on these immigrants include:

- born in Malta
- spouse of a citizen of Malta
- children of the above

Examples of information available are found in Annex 8.7.

N.B. There are some potential overlaps between the above statistics and those obtained by Customs from the ‘Persons Settling in Malta’ certificate (see above). For example, a returnee might declare themselves on the customs certificate as a Maltese citizen but under the Permanent Residence Scheme they might register as, say, an Australian.

Nevertheless, the Department of Expatriates’ statistics on inflow arising from the constitutional right of resettlement for Maltese emigrants is a potential source for exploitation. It needs to be brought together with the Customs source for returning Maltese nationals.

6.4.5 Residence Permit

It is possible for foreign nationals of non-Maltese origin to be granted a residence permit, e.g. British and Italian nationals wishing to retire to Malta. These are granted by the Department of Expatriates. Again, another source of information to be exploited.

6.4.6 Work Permit

Work permit information available is a potential source for statistics on inflow and stocks of foreign workers, filling in the gap on non-nationals immigrating. The system is operated by the Department of Expatriates. Work permits are normally issued for “senior” managers in companies with high investment in Malta or for individuals with certain skills lacking in the island. Work permits are either obtained prior to arrival in Malta, or after arrival, provided an introductory letter from the prospective employer is produced. A (computerised?) list of individuals with a work permit is held at individual identification level (see attached summary information at annex 8.8). It is updated every month. It forms a potential snapshot for stock purposes. Foreign workers are not included in the Maltese population estimates.

6.4.7 Census and Statistical Surveys

Census and statistical surveys. A ‘usual address one year ago’ question will be included in the 2005 census. At this juncture, a follow-up survey on migration is not seen as of major value. Malta’s application to join the EU will be a spur to the introduction of a Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is under discussion. With migration questions LFS could be a statistical source of inflows and stocks, e.g. it would supply information on foreign workers.

No other specialised surveys are planned.

6.4.8 Temporary Residents

A computerised police system of temporary residents exists where extensions of duration of stay have to be notified. At this stage such an administrative system is not suitable for measuring migration. But it is a potential source for measuring illegal migration when taken along with the fact that Malta is a small island, able with local neighbourhood intelligence to have a clear picture on the scale of the problem.
6.5 Refugees and asylum seekers
Refugees and asylum seekers. A note on the mechanism for dealing with these is in Annex 8.2. The Emigrant Commission, responsible for refugees, compiles statistics. Although Malta is a "transit camp" for refugees, there are a number of 'disappeared' in Malta which appear in the statistics.

6.6 Illegal immigrants/temporary residents
Illegal immigrants/temporary residents. A note on these and the police computer system is in Annex 8.3. The problem of illegal immigrants is of concern in Malta. The computerised temporary residents system has the potential to give time trends and indicators over time on illegal migration.

7. General remarks and conclusions

7.1 United Nations (UN)
In Malta, for statistical purposes, the definition of an emigrant, is someone who changes their residence to settle in another country permanently; an immigrant is someone who comes to stay in Malta permanently. There is no distinction between a long-term and a short-term immigrant.

In the UN Revised Taxonomy of International Inflows and Outflows, the only categories for which some form of statistics is recorded by the Central Office of Statistics or another department are Nos 2, 3, 4 and 11.

Maltese migration statistics and population estimates are based on Maltese nationals only. This leaves a gap in the totality of migration, all residents irrespective of nationality, as defined by the UN.

7.2 Link between administrative data sources and legislation
No outstanding items were raised other than the legislative provisions concerning Maltese nationality (see permanent Residence Scheme at 6.4.4 above).

7.3 Receiving countries statistics
These are not used. Checks on emigrant figures with those of Australia and the United Kingdom have proved satisfactory.

7.4 Recommendations of the mission
It is recommended that consideration be given to the following and the results assessed:

- enhancing the proposed International Migration Survey to measure migration. Liaison to be effected with Cyprus who have recently introduced such a survey for short and long-term immigration
- reviewing the residence permit system, and the system of returns from Customs, for consistency as a common source of immigration data
- pilot the work permit system as a potential source of stock information, filling the gap in information which exists on non-nationals. (The pilot to be funded by Med-Migr.)
- enhance the LFS, which is being discussed, with migration questions
The above recommendations are mindful of the fact that Malta currently has a low need for migration statistics but a high need for information on illegal immigrants.

8. **Annexes**

(A list of annexes can be obtained at Eurostat's migration secretariat by demand at the following e-mail address: secretariat.migration@eurostat.cec.be)

8.1 Extract from "A Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of Ageing in Malta" by Reno Camilleri

8.2 Emigrant Commission – Refugees and asylum seekers. (Note of meeting). – Appendix: Statistics

8.3 Police – temporary residents database: illegal immigrants/temporary residents (Note of meeting)

8.4 Persons settling in Malta (Customs certificate)

8.5 Dis/embarkation card

8.6 Pilot Survey on Inbound Visitors at Exit Points. (Questionnaire)

8.7 Permanent Residence Scheme statistics

8.8 Work Permit Statistics

9. **Annex 8.2**

Emigrants commission: refugees and asylum seekers

(Note of meeting)

The Emigrant Commission is a non-government church agency in Malta which assists migrants from Malta socially. (During the 50s and 60s the outflow of emigrants from Malta was considerable and there was close co-operation between Government and church on the organisational and social and religious problems of emigrants. The commission had centres in Australia which received Maltese emigrants until they had settled down).

Nowadays the Emigrant Commission plays a major role in dealing with refugees in Malta. It is recognised by the UNHCR office in Rome. When Malta became independent in 1964, it was agreed, under the international conventions signed, that Malta, as a major sending country, would have no quota for refugees. There would be no legal right for permanent residence for refugees in Malta. Malta would solely provide temporary assistance, acting as a transit area, but there would be no permanent assistance.

The Emigrant Commission carries out these arrangements dealing with refugees with both visas and no visas. After a refugee has applied for refugee status, the Emigrant Commission informs the police. Those accepted as refugees by the UNHCR are given assistance which is reduced by 50% every six months. These are mainly non-Europeans. (Because the Maltese have historically emigrated to North Africa, there is an obligation to reciprocate.) The Emigrant Commission arranges onward passage for all refugees. The UNHCR assisted
refugees are given settlement elsewhere. Statistics provided by the Emigrant Commission can be found in the Appendix to this Annex. The statistics are by nationality. These show, for instance, that in recent years, Iraqis have used Malta as a conduit.
The concern in Malta is that the number of refugees will increase in the future. Temporary refugees can become long-term refugees or disappear. The statistics supplied include those who have disappeared. Theoretically, the disappeared should be added to the count of immigrants. Currently they are not.

One legal way of a temporary refugee becoming a long-term immigrant is through a marriage with a Maltese partner. Statistics are kept on these mixed marriages.

10. Annex 8.3
Police – temporary residents database: illegal immigrants/temporary residents
(Note of meeting)

The problem of illegal immigrants, although relatively small in numbers, is a serious problem in Malta because of the country’s population relative to size. In the early 1990s, the phenomenon was first felt heavily with approximately 800 illegals arraigned in court in 1992. Since then, with more strict controls, the numbers have declined to approximately 360 in 1998. There is a tight control nowadays on air and sea arrivals. The majority of illegal immigrants arrive by boat. (Incidentally, there is a daily boat service from Libya.) Many would-be illegals are sent back at point of entry. Arrivals without a work permit but with, say, a letter of introduction from a prospective employer are given a temporary residence permit for three months. If the temporary resident decides to stay on at the end of the period (e.g. they are actively seeking a work permit), they have to apply to the police for an extension. The police maintain a computerised system of these temporary residents and whether an extension of stay has been granted. The system includes tourists who wish to stay on, with details from the point at which they apply for an extension to their permitted three month stay.

Individuals abusing the system and staying beyond their allocation or just disappearing, are more easily identified in Malta than in other countries because it is a small island. Anonymous tip-offs from the public are a key source of information to the police. Illegal immigrants can be deported either by a Removal Order granted by the Courts or a Deportation Order signed by the Prime Minister. One legal way of staying on, however, is for an immigrant to marry a Maltese partner. Mixed marriage statistics are available using the nationality of the spouses shown on the marriage certificate which is recorded at the Public Registry.

Refugees and asylum seekers are co-ordinated with the UNHCR through the Emigrant Commission.

The temporary residents system is not set up to produce statistics. If it were, then currently there would be flaws, e.g. an individual given an extension could leave Malta on the next day; there is likely to be some overlap with the work permit system. But, nevertheless, the temporary residents’ system has the potential to give time trends and indicators over time on illegal migration.
MED-MIGR Project on Migration Statistics

MISSION REPORT

EGYPT
10-15 November 1998
David Pearce
1. Executive Summary

1.1 Egypt is a North African country of more than one million square kilometres. It is the 17th most populous country in the world. The preliminary results of the 1996 Census indicate that the population living in Egypt was 59.3 million persons. There were 2.2 million Egyptians temporarily working abroad. Over 97% of Egyptians are crowded into the Nile Valley and the Delta, about 4% of the total area of the country. In Cairo, the density has reached 31,697 persons per square kilometre. The Government of Egypt believes that the current rate of population growth is too high and that it impedes development efforts and frustrates improvements in the quality of life for every inhabitant.

1.2 Immigration into Egypt is negligible. It is a country of emigration; a ‘push’ country, not a ‘pull’ one. Egyptians migrate from rural areas to the cities and to abroad. There is permanent emigration, the ‘brain drain’, which started in the 1960s, to the European Union (EU), Canada, the United States and Australia. (It is estimated that nearly a million Egyptians have emigrated permanently, half to the EU and half to Canada and the United States). There is temporary migration, mainly to the other Arab countries and the Gulf States, to provide labour on the many modernisation projects in these countries. (There are over two million Egyptians working abroad on these short term contracts).

1.3 The Egyptian Government has firm population aims (although Egypt’s National Population Council is not currently active):
   • to reduce maternal and childhood mortality;
   • to improve health care and education, particularly of women, for example bringing them more into the workforce;
   • to implement a fertility programme, especially in rural areas, covering family planning and contraception;
   • to create new settlements, e.g. by constructing new valleys through the desert from the Nile to the Mediterranean.

1.4 The need for migration statistics is not a key factor in achieving these population aims. But Egypt has several major migration related interests:
   • forging links with highly-qualified and distinguished Egyptians who have permanently emigrated abroad. This is to improve technological, social and economic development in Egypt.
   • for temporary migrants: obtaining a statistical picture of the host countries; building projections and a strategy for the workers, as a contingency for their possible return to Egypt if there were political changes or instability in the host countries.

1.5 The prime purpose of the mission to Egypt was to get a fuller understanding of the work being done on distinguished Egyptians abroad; to determine whether the use of administrative sources and methods could be improved; to determine whether Egypt was a possible venue for training/seminar/conference activities; and to determine why with so many administrative sources available there were relatively few migration statistics supplied in the response to the Med-Migr questionnaire.

1.6 It was established that Egypt’s migration priorities are:
   • Training and support in migration concepts, definitions, measurements, etc, both at the basic level and at the expert level
   • Support for its work: in registering and forging links with distinguished Egyptians abroad; in building up profiles of temporary Egyptian migrants abroad; in creating profiles of the host countries, e.g. of the labour market
   • To obtain support in developing and evaluating sources and methods.

1.7 The mission recommends that Egypt be considered as a venue for a methodological seminar for the region; that alongwith the other Med-Migr countries in the region Egypt should participate in piloting an enhanced arrival/departure card to cover ‘expected duration of stay’; that the methodological model used by Egypt for estimating annual migration flows from the various sources should be evaluated; that the emigration module used in the national Census should be evaluated; that a study be made of the potential use of the Population Register for obtaining migration information; that an evaluation be made of greater
use of receiving countries' statistics; that the migration flow question, (place of usual residence one year prior to census date), should be included in the 2006 Census of Population.

1.8 The mission noted that the distinguished emigrants list produced by the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) as a source of identifying potential input into Egypt's technological, economic and social development, through partnership, is in the spirit of the Barcelona declaration. Such an initiative might have wider application in the region, and it could be considered more generally, outside the Med-Migr project.

2. **Preamble**

2.1 The Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) in Cairo was visited and all meetings were held there. Thanks are due to Dr Hasan Shoukry, National Co-ordinator of Med-Migr and Under Secretary of Mobilisation Planning, for the time and help he gave to the mission. Thanks are also due to Mrs Sanaa Mohamed Obada, and her husband, for their kind hospitality.
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4. Background and Purpose of the Mission

4.1 It is essential that there is harmonisation in methodologies and definitions for collecting and disseminating migration statistics around the twelve Med-Migr countries.

4.2 The main purpose of the mission to Egypt was to determine why with such a rich supply of administrative sources available there were so few migration statistics supplied in the completed Med-Migr questionnaire; to get a better understanding of the work being done on compiling information on distinguished Egyptians abroad; to examine potential areas of improvement in the use of the administrative sources and methods; and to determine whether Egypt was a possible venue for training activities.

4.3 Egypt's main problem is population growth. Egypt's population nearly doubled from 9.7 million to over 18 million persons in the 50 years from 1897 to 1947. The next doubling took less than 30 years (from 1947 to 1976). The third “doubling” was between 1976 and 1998. Annex 8.1 shows Egyptian Growth rates in Intercensal Years. (Table No 1-3 from the Statistical Year Book 1992 - 1997 Arab Republic of Egypt). Annex 8.2 shows TFRs (Total Fertility Rates) for 1990-1992 for urban and rural regions of Egypt. (Table No 1-21 from the same Year Book). The Total TFR was 3.93. The TFR for Rural Upper Egypt was 5.97.

4.4 In order to manage its population policy, the production of migration statistics is not Egypt's highest priority. The main user interests are health, educational, social and economic development through:

(i) reducing population growth: by tackling fertility and mortality determinants; by better health care; getting women into the labour force; improved education; implementing family planning programmes; and establishing new settlements in fertile valleys in the desert

(ii) developing the work being done on the CAPMAS project to document the approximately 824,000 distinguished Egyptians who have emigrated abroad permanently, in order to achieve political and economic co-operation through shared knowledge and experiences. (Egypt would welcome any support, intellectual or financial, on this project)

(iii) developing a statistical analysis of the approximately 2,180,000 Egyptians working temporarily in other countries, plus developing a profile of the labour market in these countries, and then projecting and developing a strategy as a contingency if the emigrants were to suddenly return. Egypt has traditionally been a push country. If there were, for instance, instability in the Arab world, or political changes in the EU, and the outcome was a flood of returnees, then contingency provisions would need to be in place to cater for such an inflow.

Further information on the Register of Distinguished Egyptians abroad can be found in Annex 8.3.
5. Organisation of the Mission

5.1 The mission lasted from 10-15 November 1998. It was led by David Pearce (Expert), with support from Barry Little (ONS-UK). A preliminary meeting was held at the mission's hotel on 10 November between David Pearce and the National Co-ordinator, Dr Hasan Shoukry, Under Secretary for Mobilisation Planning at the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS), and the Head of the Migration Department, Mrs Sanaa Mohamed Obada. The purpose of the initial meeting was to enable Egypt's priorities for Med-Migr to be stated.

5.2 Subsequent meetings with Dr Hasan Shoukry and Mrs Sanaa Mohamed Obada were held at CAPMAS in Cairo. Mrs Galela Badr, Dr Shoukry's secretary, was in attendance. The items which needed to be addressed in the Terms of Reference were tackled systematically.

On 12 November a meeting was held with the Minister and President of CAPMAS, General Ehab Mostafa Elwy (A note of the meeting is at Annex 8.4).

On 14 November meetings were held with:

- Ministry of Manpower and Emigration:
  Mr Mohamed Abdelfattah Add El Hamid
  (Undersecretary of Information)

- Minister's Office:
  Major Ahmed Wosfy
  (Director of Minister's Office)

Outcomes of these meetings are included in the main body of the report.

On 15 November there was a final meeting with the National Co-ordinator. A tour of the new conference and training suites was also made.

6. Output of the Mission

6.1 A number of queries on the Egyptian migration questionnaire completed for Med-Migr were clarified. Several tables had not been completed by CAPMAS when first received because of lack of time.

6.1.1 Table 4 Long-term emigration shows a total figure of 824,000. This is a stock figure of legal permanent residents abroad and an estimate of illegals. Legal long-term emigrants are those who complete a Long-term emigration form which goes to the Ministry of Interior (See paragraph 6.3.4 below). It is possible to provide information by country of emigration for Table 4, for legal emigrants, using these Long-term emigration forms.
6.1.2 Table 6 Short-term emigration shows a total figure of 2,100,000. This is a stock figure of estimated legal and illegal short-term residents abroad. Legal short-term emigrants are those who are granted work permits from the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration (see paragraph 6.3.5 below). Information at country of emigration level, for legal emigrants, can be provided for Table 6 using this work permit information.

6.1.3 Information on stocks by country of birth for Table 7 and by citizenship for Table 10 is available from the 1996 Census of Population.

6.1.4 The matrix question in Table 1 of the Questionnaire 2 was completed incorrectly. The Egyptian Census is used for stock information; the Labour Force Survey, the Population Register, the Register of Foreigners, and the health and social security systems are not used for flow (or stock) information.

6.1.5 Table 2 of Questionnaire 2 indicates that Migration flow questions were included in the last 3 Censuses and are planned for the next Census. This is not so. The Census in Egypt is not used for immigration statistics.

6.2 CAPMAS is responsible for addressing migration issues in Egypt and co-ordinating data but several other departments are responsible for the sources. One of the main purposes of the mission was to see why, with such a rich variety of administrative sources available, there were so few migration statistics supplied. The existing administrative sources used are:

- Arrival cards
- Departure cards

Long-term emigrants:
- Long-term emigration forms
- Embassy abroad forms

Short-term emigrants (and students):
- Work permits
- Extension of work permits
- Re-registration on return

Short-term immigrants (skilled workers)
- Work permits

Census of Population

6.3 Sources for Immigration and Emigration Statistics

6.3.1 The main information available on immigration statistics is from the Arrival Cards (See Annex 8.5: Non Egyptians Arrival). These are completed by persons arriving in Egypt. For non-Egyptians they are used to measure tourism. The Ministry of Interior
collects the Arrival Cards daily and keys in the data. An annual paper file of the statistics, showing country of origin, occupation, etc, is sent to CAPMAS which publishes tourism statistics in the annual “Statistical Year Book of the Arab Republic of Egypt”. The cards could be developed to measure long-term and short-term immigration by inserting the question ‘Expected duration of stay in Egypt’. The question ‘Purpose of Visit’ is already asked. It is recommended that such a change could be piloted along with the other Med-Migr countries in the region.

6.3.2 **Departure Cards** (see Annex 8.6: Non Egyptians Departure) provide information on outflows from Egypt. Again these are captured and processed by the Ministry of Interior. Likewise the departure cards could be developed to measure long-term and short-term emigration by inserting the question ‘Expected duration of stay outside Egypt’.

6.3.3 The information supplied to CAPMAS for both flows and outflows enables a count of passengers into Egypt and passengers out of Egypt to be made. This is total movement. Net migration can be calculated but it is a crude estimate.

6.3.4 For those Egyptian nationals intending to emigrate permanently, an arrangement has to be made with the embassy of the country of destination. A **Long-term emigration form** is completed (see ‘Long-term’ emigration form at Annex 8.7). Forms go initially to the Ministry of Interior and then to CAPMAS where an analysis is done. When the emigrant arrives in the country of destination a form has to be completed at the Egyptian Embassy there (See ‘Embassy abroad’ form at Annex 8.8), effectively declaring a change of citizenship. This form goes to the Ministry of Interior, and then to CAPMAS for analysis. The above forms only provide information on legal emigrants who intend to leave Egypt permanently.

6.3.5 For those Egyptian nationals intending to emigrate on a short-term basis, a **work permit** has to be obtained from the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration. The Ministry effectively acts as a labour exchange for receiving countries. There are 26 Regional Offices in Egypt. The Ministry obtains data about each worker, from the work permit application. The workers will need to **re-register** with the Ministry of Interior on return in order to rejoin the Egyptian labour force. This re-registration information is collected. Statistics are available on paper from the Ministry of Manpower. They are published.

6.3.6 **Students.** Egyptians wishing to study abroad also need to obtain a permit from the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration, and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and to re-register on return. The Ministry holds data on these students. Information is obtainable back to 1898.

6.3.7 For non-Egyptians wishing to work in Egypt on a short-term basis, in most instances because they are needed as experts, than a **work permit** is required to enter the country. For public sector jobs, CAPMAS gives the authorisation; for private sector jobs, the Ministry of Manpower and Emigration. Joint CAPMAS/Ministry of Manpower statistics are published annually by country of origin, field of work, occupation etc.
6.4 Sources of Stock Statistics

6.4.1 The 1996 Census is the prime source of stocks. A country of birth question and a citizenship question were included. There was no migration flow question to obtain immigration statistics, i.e. no question on place of usual residence one year prior to Census date. This is because Egypt is primarily a country of emigration; a question addressing immigration is not of major use. Egypt would be prepared, however, to include such a question in the next Census in 2006 for general Med-Migr project purposes.

6.4.2 CAPMAS would be interested in a follow-up survey to the next Census of Population covering migrants/migrant households and non-migrants, addressing qualitative aspects, e.g. reasons for emigrating or not, remittances etc.

6.4.3 A significant component of the 1996 questionnaire was an emigration module to identify trends in migration, the host countries and the remittances involved. One is planned for the 2006 Census. Questions asked in the module included details of family members outside of the household: whether they were on holiday; working abroad on a short-term basis; working abroad on a long-term basis. An estimate of wholly-moving households was made by enquiring of relatives and neighbours. It is recommended that Egypt’s experience of using the emigration module be evaluated.

6.4.4 Stock of short-term emigrants. Egyptian workers on short-term contracts abroad who wish to continue to work abroad after a year has elapsed, need to get a work permit extension from the Egyptian embassy in the host country. This information is passed to the Ministry of Manpower.

6.5 Other potential sources

6.5.1 A Labour Force Survey is held annually on 2% (24,000) of all households. No migration questions are asked.

6.5.2 In conjunction with the International Labour Organisation, international migration surveys have been held in Egypt, one in 1987 and one in 1990. The sample was 3,000 households. The information is now out of date. There was an ‘Egyptians’ movement through the borders’ survey of 1995, with a sample size of 23,455. A questionnaire is available but it is in arabic. No further information was obtainable.

6.5.3 Health Service and Social Security data is not used for migration formation.

6.5.4 A Register of Foreigners in Egypt exists. This is a paper record compiled from the work permits of foreign experts authorised by CAPMAS and the Ministry of Manpower.

6.5.5 A computerised Population register exists for all Egyptians nationals. It consists of records of births occurring in Egypt updated by deaths occurring in Egypt. The Ministry of Health supplies the births and deaths data. The register is updated if an
Egyptian leaves the country legally: for short-term work abroad or for permanent emigration. It is also updated when a short-term emigrant returns. The register is maintained by the Ministry of Interior. The Register is not used to estimate net migration. It is recommended that a study of its value for migration statistics should be made.

6.6 Migration model

6.6.1 The major administrative sources of data are:

- Arrival/Departure cards
- Legal emigration: Long-term emigration forms and Embassy abroad forms
- Short-term emigrants:
  Work permits
  Permissions to extend work permits
- Re-registrations on return
- Students: departure and return
- Work permits for skilled foreigners to enter Egypt

6.6.2 The information is received by CAPMAS on paper and the data is fed into a methodological model, held on a Personal Computer, to estimate the net annual flow of international migration. The annual estimate is checked against the residual net migration figure obtained from census to census population change, after taking off the net of births and deaths.

6.6.3 CAPMAS use the migration figures for population estimates, projections and planning, and to determine the gain or loss of highly skilled and/or qualified people. No international migration statistics are published. The annual Statistical Year Book of the Arab Republic of Egypt, produced by CAPMAS, includes population and tourism statistics but not migration stocks or flows.

6.6.4 It is recommended that the methodological model used by CAPMAS is evaluated.
7. General remarks and conclusions

7.1 Definition of international migrants

In Egypt, for statistical purposes, an international migrant is defined more by purpose for leaving rather than period of time abroad.

A long-term emigrant is a person who goes outside Egypt, and outside of the Arab region, for more than a year (usually to the EU, Canada, United States or Australia) and does not intend to return. Such an emigrant completes a ‘Long-term’ emigration form. A short-term emigrant is a person who goes outside Egypt, usually to work in the Arab region, for less than a year and is expected to return. Such an emigrant applies for a work permit. If the worker when abroad wishes to continue working outside Egypt for more than a year, then a permission to extend the work period needs to be obtained from the Egyptian embassy. The worker is still classified as a short-term emigrant.

All other categories are non-migrants.

7.2 United Nations Revised Taxonomy of International Inflows and Outflows

CAPMAS has identified those categories for which some form of statistics can or cannot be obtained. See Annex 8.9.

7.3 Legislation

No items were raised during the mission.

7.4 Receiving countries’ statistics

Population statistics are more important to Egypt than migration statistics. Receiving countries’ statistics are not used for migration analysis. For stocks, the emigration module in the Census is considered by Egypt to be of greater use. It is recommended, however, that Egypt expands its use of receiving countries statistics. This is particularly important when Egypt is striving to paint a picture of the main receiving countries abroad and of Egyptians in those countries. The United Kingdom Census, for instance, contains a wealth of information.

7.5 Training

7.5.1 Egypt supports a basic training course on concepts, definitions, measurements, sources etc with a proposed venue outside of Egypt. Egypt considers that the techniques to be employed and the teachers will be important. The course should be 10 days to a fortnight; a week is considered an inadequate time to adjust to a new environment and to gain familiarisation with the language being used by the trainer. Egypt feels that training is needed at both a basic level, e.g. the detail of tabulation, measuring sources, etc, and at a higher level, e.g. experts exchanging information, the
discussion of new techniques, the development of strategies for working as a team, the establishment of projects, the preparation of initial and final reports etc.

7.5.2 Egypt proposes a seminar on methodology to be attended by the other countries in the region to share common experiences and interests in using the sources available for migration stocks and flows. The Minister supported Egypt as a host country. The mission looked at the extensive training suite which has just been built at CAPMAS. It is excellent.

7.6 Recommendations of the mission

It is recommended that consideration be given to the following and the results assessed:

- **Training:**

  Training at both the basic and higher level (see paragraph 7.5.1 above). Egypt should be considered as a venue for a methodological seminar for the region (see paragraph 7.5.2 above).

- **Methodological:**

  - Along with the other Med-Migr countries in the region, Egypt should participate in piloting an enhanced arrival/departure card to cover "expected duration of stay"
  - The multi-source model used to estimate annual migration flows should be evaluated
  - The emigration module used in the National Census should be evaluated to see how good the figures are
  - An evaluation should be made of greater use of receiving countries' statistics
  - A study should be made of the potential use of the Population Register for migration information
  - Egypt should include the UN recommended migration flow question (place of usual residence one year prior to Census date) in the next Census of Population. It is accepted that immigration is not a major issue in Egypt but including such a question would address a major Med-Migr project concern across the 12 project countries.

- **Distinguished persons abroad and emigration profiles in receiving countries**

  - The initiative and effort that has gone into this work might have wider application in the region, and could be considered more generally, outside the Med-Migr project.
8. **Annexes**

A list of annexes can be obtained at Eurostat's migration secretariat by demand at the following e-mail address: secretariat.migration@eurostat.cec.be

8.1 Table No. 1-3 Growth rates in intercensal years

8.2 Table No. 1-21 Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates (1990-1992)

8.3 Register of Distinguished Egyptians abroad

8.4 Notes of meeting with the Minister and President of CAPMAS, General Elwy

8.5 Arrival card: Non Egyptians Arrival

8.6 Departure card: Non Egyptians Departure

8.7 Long-term emigration form

8.8 Embassy abroad form

8.9 Revised Taxonomy of International Inflows and Outflows
### TABLE NO. 1-3 GROWTH RATES IN INTERCENSAL YEARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Average Growth Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1897 – 1907</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907 – 1917</td>
<td>1.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917 – 1927</td>
<td>1.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927 – 1937</td>
<td>1.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937 – 1947</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947 – 1960</td>
<td>2.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960 – 1966</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 – 1976</td>
<td>1.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976 – 1986</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986 – 1996</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX 8.2

### TABLE NO. 1-21 AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY MOTHER'S AGE GROUPS, REGIONS OF RESIDENCE, AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (TFR) (1990-1992)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1. Mother's Age Groups</th>
<th>Urban Governorates</th>
<th>Urban Lower Egypt</th>
<th>Urban Upper Egypt</th>
<th>Rural Lower Egypt</th>
<th>Rural Upper Egypt</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 – 19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 – 24</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>208</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 – 29</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>222</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 – 34</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 – 39</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 – 44</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>45 – 49</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFR (15-49) years</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>5.97</td>
<td>3.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 8.3

Register of Distinguished Egyptians abroad

There are approximately 824,000 distinguished Egyptians (scientists, businessmen, teachers, doctors etc) working abroad permanently, half in the EU and Australia, the rest in Canada and the United States.

Dr Hason Shoukry of CAPMAS is in charge of a major project on this "brain drain". It is one of CAPMAS's main priorities. He has produced paper registers listing the distinguished Egyptians who are living and working abroad permanently. Information has been obtained on each individual's name, qualifications, job, industry, membership of clubs and societies, hobbies, address, telephone number etc. Using this information individual registers have been compiled for each major country of emigration, e.g. the United States, Canada and Australia. Information has also been collated by several of the major specialisms, e.g. the nuclear industry, multinational businesses.

Information is obtained by questionnaire. Under the aegis of Egyptian embassies and consulates and cultural offices and distinguished societies in the major receiving countries, questionnaires are sent to known Egyptians living abroad. A 'chain letter' approach is then adopted to disseminate further questionnaires within the Egyptian community.

The information collected is currently held on paper. There is a major problem in keeping the information regularly up to date. There is a pilot project with the ICL computer company to put a number of Egyptian databases onto Intranet and ultimately Internet. Electronic registers would be much easier to monitor.

The information which has been collected is primarily used to build a bridge between distinguished Egyptians abroad and the Egyptian government. This is to foster co-operation with Egyptian technological, social and economic development projects.

CAPMAS feel that a lot of the information they have compiled would be of interest to the EU countries as well as Egypt. The information collected paints a broader picture of Egyptians living in the EU than just statistics: Egypt would welcome any support whether intellectual or financial.
Annex 8.4

Meeting on 12.11.98 with the Minister and President of CAPMAS, General Elwy

1. The background to the project was outlined, with special emphasis being placed on helping countries to develop their international migration statistics, ideally generating some harmonised statistics across the region (for example from the Census of Population using the United Nations recommendations). The need for pilots covering several countries was stressed.

2. The Minister stressed that a major area of concern was the information on 'highly qualified' and/or 'key/personnel' from Egypt living and working abroad, and the need to maintain the database. Other issues the Minister highlighted included:-

   a. The problems of harmonising definitions and measurements to give comparability between countries. He took as an example poverty and the question of what criteria to use

   b. The plans in Egypt to deal with the year 2000 problem

   c. The plans to make the various CAPMAS data bases available electronically. The help of a major computer company (ICL) had been enlisted, and intranet (within Egypt) will be introduced in 1999, as a 'pilot' for a wider internet scheme. The databases, would then be accessible outside Egypt.

3. The Minister supported the idea that Egypt could be considered as the host country for a seminar on methods, for estimating migration etc, as the facilities in Cairo are excellent.
TABLE 1. REVISED TAXONOMY OF INTERNATIONAL INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS

ACCORDING TO ENTRY STATUS ESTABLISHED BY RECEIVING STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITIZENS</th>
<th>FOREIGNERS</th>
<th>CITIZENS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTFLOWS</td>
<td>INFLOWS</td>
<td>OUTFLOWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Border workers departing daily or weekly to work in a neighbouring country</td>
<td>Foreign border workers entering daily or weekly to work</td>
<td>Foreign border workers departing daily or weekly to go home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot</td>
<td>Cannot</td>
<td>Cannot</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Departing citizens in transit</td>
<td>Arriving foreigners in transit</td>
<td>Departing foreigners in transit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Can</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>Can</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Departing excursionists</td>
<td>Arriving foreign excursionists</td>
<td>Departing foreign excursionists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cannot</td>
<td>Cannot</td>
<td>Cannot</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Departing tourists</td>
<td>Arriving foreign tourists</td>
<td>Departing foreign tourists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Can</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>Can</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Departing business travellers</td>
<td>Arriving foreign business travellers</td>
<td>Departing foreign business travellers</td>
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<td>Can</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>Can</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Departing diplomatic and consular personnel (plus their dependants and household employees)</td>
<td>Arriving foreign diplomatic and consular personnel (plus their dependants and household employees)</td>
<td>Departing foreign diplomatic and consular personnel (plus their dependants and household employees)</td>
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<tr>
<th>7. Departing military personnel (plus their dependants)</th>
<th>Arriving foreign military personnel (plus their dependants)</th>
<th>Departing foreign military personnel (plus their dependants)</th>
<th>Returning military personnel (plus their dependants)</th>
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<th>8. Nomads</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. Citizens departing to study abroad (plus their dependants)</th>
<th>Arriving foreigners admitted as students (plus their dependants)</th>
<th>Departing foreign students (plus their dependants)</th>
<th>Citizens returning from studying abroad (plus their dependants)</th>
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<td>Can</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>Can</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. Citizens departing to be trained abroad (plus their dependants)</th>
<th>Arriving foreigners admitted as trainees (plus their dependants, if allowed)</th>
<th>Departing foreign trainees (plus their dependants)</th>
<th>Citizens returning from being trained abroad (plus their dependants)</th>
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<td>Can</td>
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<td>CITIZENS</td>
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<td><strong>OUTFLOWS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Citizens departing to work abroad (plus their dependants)</td>
<td>Arriving foreigners admitted as migrant workers (plus their dependants, if allowed)</td>
<td>Departing foreign migrant workers (plus their dependants)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Can</td>
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<td>13. Citizens departing to work in an international organization abroad (plus their dependants and employees)</td>
<td>Arriving foreigners admitted as international civil servants (plus their dependants and employees)</td>
<td>Departing foreign international civil servants (plus their dependants and employees)</td>
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<td>Can</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Citizens departing to establish themselves in a country where they have the right to free establishment</td>
<td>Arriving foreigners having the right to free establishment</td>
<td>Foreigners departing after having exercised their right to free establishment</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Cannot</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Citizens departing to settle abroad</td>
<td>Arriving foreigners admitted for settlement without limits on duration of stay</td>
<td>Foreign settlement departing</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Can</td>
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<td>16. Citizens departing to form a family or join their immediate relatives abroad</td>
<td>Arriving foreigners admitted for family formation or reunification</td>
<td>Departing foreigners originally admitted for family formation or reunification</td>
<td>Citizens returning after having migrated for family formation or reunification</td>
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<td>17. Citizens departing to seek asylum</td>
<td>Foreigners admitted as refugees</td>
<td>Departing refugees</td>
<td>Repatriating refugees</td>
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<td>18. Citizens departing to seek asylum</td>
<td>Foreigners seeking asylum</td>
<td>Departing former asylum-seekers (not granted refugee status)</td>
<td>Returning former asylum-seekers</td>
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<td>19. Citizens departing without the necessary admission permits</td>
<td>Foreigners whose entry is not sanctioned</td>
<td>Deported foreigners</td>
<td>Citizens being deported from abroad</td>
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<td>Can</td>
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<table>
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<th>Paper No.</th>
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<th>Institute(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>E4/1997-1</td>
<td>Comparing data sources for measuring international migration in Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>Michel Poulain - Université Catholique de Louvain</td>
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<td>E4/1997-2</td>
<td>La mesure des courants de migration internationale entre la Belgique, d’une part, le Danemark et la Suède, d’autre part</td>
<td>Ingvar Johannesson, Statistics Sweden, Örebro</td>
<td>Anita Lange, Danmarks Statistics, Copenhagen</td>
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<td>E4/1997-5</td>
<td>Long-term internal migration scenarios for the countries of the European Union</td>
<td>Nicole Van Der Gaag, Evert Van Imhoff, Leo VanWissen, Netherlands</td>
<td>Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute</td>
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<td>E4/1997-6</td>
<td>Long-term international migration scenarios for the European Economic Area</td>
<td>Andries De Jong, Harry Visser, Statistics Netherlands</td>
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<td>Now-casts of live births and deaths for 15 countries of the European Economic Area</td>
<td>J. De Beer, K. Koldijk</td>
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<td>3/1998/E/n°1</td>
<td>Indicators of migration between the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom</td>
<td>Central Statistics Office, Ireland</td>
<td>Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom</td>
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Stock de migrants et population d’origine étrangère – Comparaison des concepts dans les pays de l’UE
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