Draft manual on statistics of Asylum-seekers and refugees

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.   One of the main conclusions of three studies, concerning statistics on asylum-seekers and refugees in the EU, EFTA and selected Central European countries, and carried out by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) on behalf of Eurostat, is the strong need for international guidelines on asylum and refugee statistics in order to improve the availability, quality, and international comparability of those statistics.

2.   The background of the proposals for a manual with guidelines on statistics on asylum-seekers and refugees is the joint Eurostat/United Nations effort to review the current recommendations on statistics of international migration. Part of this work concerns statistics on asylum-seekers and refugees, in two different ways. First, which guidelines could be developed in the specific field of statistics on asylum and refugees? Second, to what extent should these statistics be included in the statistics of international migration?

3.   This document deals with the guidelines on statistics of asylum-seekers and refugees. The topic to what extent these statistics should be included in the statistics of international migration is dealt with in the revised UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration.

4.   The first step in the development of guidelines on statistics of asylum-seekers and refugees implied the compilation of a discussion paper. As a second step, various national and international organisations/bodies dealing with asylum and refugee matters, as well as national statistical institutes, have been requested to comment on this paper. Within this context the paper was discussed during the Meeting of the Joint Eurostat/ECE Working Party on Migration Statistics, held in Luxembourg, November 1994. At this occasion it was decided to organise an informal meeting on 'Refugee and Asylum Statistics in Europe and North America' in Geneva in May 1995. This technical meeting brought together government experts and international organisations (UNHCR, IGC [1]) involved in this area, in order to support the preparation of the underlying document. Finally, a revised discussion paper was presented and discussed at the joint UN/Eurostat Expert Group Meeting on International Migration Statistics in New York, July 1995.

5.   At the Expert Group Meeting in New York, the aspects in the paragraphs 6-9 below were addressed.

6.   First, statistical dimensions of the asylum process were discussed. It was proposed to collect and publish asylum statistics based on both calendar-year and application-year. A necessary variable for the latter is the date of application. Because linking registers and/or events to persons is difficult in most national systems, the approach presented in the paper was meant to serve as a benchmark for a standard or ideal situation. Therefore it was recognised that the calendar-year based approach is more feasible at present as well as being more policy relevant for many countries in the world.

7.   Second, approaches to measuring a cohort-based recognition rate or a period-based recognition percentage were presented. While this rate or percentage can be calculated in numerous ways, the current possibilities to use this indicator for international comparisons are very limited in practice. It was also mentioned that in the informal UNHCR/Eurostat Meeting on Asylum and Refugee Statistics there was little support for a cohort-based recognition rate. It was agreed at that meeting that for international comparability recognition percentages should be calculated based on total initial decisions in a period,

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[1]   Inter-Governmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia.

such as a year. It was suggested that, if possible, recognition percentages should also be calculated for final decisions including results of appeals.

8.   Third, issues concerning the tabulation of asylum flows as well as refuge stocks and flows were presented. Model tabulations on asylum-seekers and refugee statistics were illustrated using both a cohort and a period approach. The links between the outcomes of the asylum adjudication procedure and the international migration statistics were demonstrated and discussed.

9.   Finally, the Expert Group agreed that the proposals in the paper should be considered as suggestions and not as recommendations.

1.2 Conclusions from recent research

10.   The findings of the three concluded asylum studies yields a set of important conclusions.

11.   Although the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol are widely accepted, the interpretation is left to national legislations. These show significant differences on how asylum is to be requested, the possibilities for appeal, the length of the asylum procedure, the principle of manifestly unfounded claims, the principle of country of first asylum, the principle of safe country of origin, the existence of accelerated procedures, and so on.

12.   If asylum-seekers are not granted refugee status under the 1951 Convention, they are not necessarily expelled. Firstly, there are 'de facto' refugees or refugees recognised for humanitarian reasons (sometimes also called B-status or F-status). These refugees do not meet the criteria for Convention refugee, but have valid reasons not to return to the country of origin. Secondly, in some countries, there are possibilities to grant a deferral of the deportation of rejected asylum-seekers ('tolerated'). Although such a deferral is conceived of as temporary, it is in many cases indefinite. Finally, in connection with the increased number of 'non-Convention' refugees from former Yugoslavia, several countries have provided or are considering a provision for a special status ('temporary protection for special groups').

13.   It goes without saying that differences as described above are reflected in the national statistics. Therefore, one should be aware of those differences when comparing figures according to those different national definitions. Basically, in order to be able to compare asylum figures on the international level, there should be some kind of correction mechanism according to a chosen standard. However, the construction of such a mechanism requires information that is usually not available.

14.   Asylum and refugee statistics firstly serve policy purposes: they support the development and evaluation (monitoring) of interrelating policies. Scientific purposes are served as well: for example, by statistical analyses, the interdependency between asylum/refuge and various other societal phenomena (employment, education, integration, participation, etc.) can be studied. However, comprehensive and reliable statistics on asylum-seekers and refugees in Europe are difficult to collect. Some of the problems concerning the compilation of those statistics are methodological; others are influenced by how decisions are made and the overall view that compiling states wish to give.

15.   A distinction should be made between statistics and collected data. It has become clear that substantial parts of the collected data have not been published or made available in statistical terms. The reason for this might be twofold:
- political motives may prevent certain data from being published;
- only those statistics are compiled which are asked for.

16.   The reasons given in the last paragraph, combined with the circumstance that the compilation of asylum statistics is left to the responsible ministries or special agencies,

which do so for administrative rather than for statistical purposes, may explain the limited possibilities for describing the whole asylum process in statistical terms.

17.   Many rather basic statistics on asylum are missing in most countries. In addition to differences in the definition of an applicant for asylum, the information on decisions cannot usually be compared internationally, as this information is linked to different stages in the asylum process. Furthermore, only a few countries seem to offer possibilities for a longitudinal description of asylum procedures. The same is true of more demographic information (sex, age) on the asylum-seekers.

18.   Apart from some exceptions, none of the countries has seriously attempted to set up and maintain statistics on refugees. There are only few figures on the refugee stock, and as far as data like these are available, their credibility is limited. The lack of possibilities to trace refugees in the course of time in administrations or registers may be due to this.

19.   Because of the many diverging ways recognition rates or percentages are calculated, the nationally defined figures can hardly be compared. In an international context, these indicators may only be used adequately against the background of their contents. Ideally, a standard calculation method should be agreed upon internationally.

20.   For almost all countries, the statistics on international migration are not strongly linked to the statistics on asylum, particularly due to the fact that both sources do not really match. Certainly from the point of view of an adequate system of population accounting, improvements in the relation between those statistics should be pursued. A first step might be the inclusion of the compilation and the analysis of refugee and asylum statistics in the work programs of the national agencies (statistical institutes), dealing with the presentation and analysis of migration statistics. Specific studies on the relation between both statistics might result in recommendations for intensifying this relation. National experiences in this field could be internationally exchanged at the occasion of regular (Eurostat and United Nations) meetings of migration experts.

21.   The applicability of the available statistical information on asylum and refuge is primarily reserved for national purposes. Apart from the often limited availability of data and from relevant changes in registration methods, definitions, policies, and so on, these statistics may indeed properly describe national fluctuations in the number, the composition, and the degree of recognition of asylum-seekers in the course of time. In an international context, however, much work must be done regarding the harmonisation of definitions before an analogous conclusion may be drawn. In addition, agreements should be made on the choice of the variables to be included, the classifications to be used, the length of the time series, and the expected time span between collection and publication. Ideally, the set of variables to be included and the classifications to be used should also offer possibilities for a comprehensive (longitudinal) description of asylum processes in the various countries. In the meantime, making international statistical comparisons on asylum and refugees is a rather hazardous job, especially with regard to data on the degree of recognition and data on refugee stocks.

22.   In summarising these conclusions, it is obvious that guidelines for extending and improving the international comparability of asylum and refugee statistics are strongly needed.

23.   Because they have a different focus, these guidelines are to be distinguished in those pertaining to asylum statistics (focusing on 'the in- and output' of asylum procedures) and those pertaining to refugee statistics (focusing on refugee stocks and flows). Guidelines on asylum statistics (1.2) and on refugee statistics (1.3), should cover the following topics:
- a framework of concepts, definitions, and data flows;
- characteristics;
- proposed tabulations.

2. GUIDELINES ON ASYLUM STATISTICS

2.1 Introduction

24. Asylum statistics firstly serve policy purposes: they support the development and evaluation (monitoring) of the asylum policy, as well as of interrelating policies (e.g. in the field of migration, housing, social security, etc.) within both a national and an international context. Scientific purposes are served as well: for example, possible interdependencies between asylum flows and current or previous regular migration flows can be studied using statistical analyses. In theory, the task of statistics on asylum-seekers is to describe, as precisely as possible, the potential path of an asylum-seeker from the moment the border is crossed or of the submission of the application abroad, up to the definitive decision on the case (Lammer, 1991). Characteristics like nature of stay/residence permit, country of citizenship, country of birth, sex, date of birth, and household position should, if possible, be included. As it is highly probable that the final decision will not be taken in the calendar year in which the application was made, but sometimes several years later, the approach should be longitudinal as well. Next to compiling statistical overviews per calendar year, this means that cohorts of asylum-seekers, determined by year of application, should be followed over the years.

25. Various data flows can be distinguished within the asylum procedure. These flows have been summarised in Figures 1 and 2, and are indicated by letters of the alphabet. The dotted lines with grey arrows represent (bidirectional) net flows; the straight lines with black arrows represent, in principle, (one-way) gross flows. One should bear in mind that Figures 1 and 2 should be seen as a whole, and try to paint a general picture of the asylum procedure in any country. Because there are differences from country to country as regards the nature and contents of this procedure, the figures are no more than a proxy of the actual situation in the various countries.

26. The main functions of Figures 1 and 2 are the following:
- to name, define, and distinguish different data flows within the asylum procedure;
- to give insight into the conditional relations between the possible data flows within the asylum procedure, taking into account the definitions and the (non-)availability of descriptive variables per flow, such as date of application, date of decision, country of citizenship, age, and sex.

27. By means of these figures for each country, the actual situation may be pictured in terms of precisely defined available data flows as well as non-available data flows, including the indication of all kinds of uncertainties, as well as the presence of additional characteristics. Given certain priorities in the recommended improvements/extensions, countries may be stimulated to start/extend/change their asylum statistics.

2.2 Definitions of asylum flows

28. According to Figures 1 and 2, the following concepts/definitions need to be explained for statistical purposes:
- asylum-seeker (see 29-35);
- pre-screening procedure (see 36);
- temporary protection (see 37);
- permit to stay (see 38);
- residence permit (see 39);
- standard procedure (see 40);
- withdrawal (see 41);

- departure (see 42);
- deferred departure (see 43);
- appeal (see 44);
- Convention status (see 45);
- non-Convention status (see 46).

29.   Asylum-seeker is defined as everyone who applies for asylum at the airport, the land border, or from inside the country (after having entered the country legally, e.g. as a tourist, or illegally). Dependants/family members of the principal applicant (PA) should be individually counted as asylum-seekers.

30.   Entry requests at the border aimed at applying for asylum should be included.

31.   It is suggested for the time being, to limit exclusions to refusals on the basis of the 'safe third country' principle and the 'country of first asylum' principle. This implies that manifestly unfounded claims and claims refused on the basis of the 'safe country of origin' principle should be included in the number of asylum applications.

32.   Persons who are registered more than once, in the same or in another country, or persons who file a second or following request, should be counted only once i.e. the first request. In practice, however, this rule meets severe difficulties, amongst other things, due to the absence of a valid international system of identification data (fingerprints).

33.   It is proposed that people requesting asylum from abroad (embassies, consulates) be counted separately. The reason for this proposed exclusion from the 'normal' applications is the fact that this way of filing a request is not possible at all in some countries. Besides, in countries that offer this possibility, the nature of these requests seems rather different from the 'normal' applications, e.g. when looking at the degree of recognition.

34.   Resettled refugees, mostly invited by the government at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), do not apply for asylum and are therefore excluded. The same holds for dependants/family members who join the (former) asylum-seeker afterwards, according to the rules as regards family reunification.

35.   Finally, people who are not allowed to enter a plane (train or bus) in the country of origin or country of transit are excluded.

36.   Pre-screening procedure is defined as all official or unofficial short procedures ('pre-screening procedure', 'accelerated procedure', 'admission procedure', etc.) to determine whether a request deserves to be investigated in the standard ('normal', 'regular') asylum procedure.

37.   Temporary protected persons are defined as asylum-seekers (sometimes potential asylum-seekers) who are accorded temporary protection on a group basis outside (or, depending on the country, inside) the standard asylum procedure (like ex-Yugoslavs).

38.   Permit to stay is defined as a formal decision in the pre-screening procedure entitling asylum-seekers to remain temporarily in the host country.

39.   Residence permit is defined as a formal permission to asylum-seekers who are granted to stay, to reside in the host country temporarily or permanently. If possible, a distinction could be made between short-term (e.g. shorter than one year) and long-term residence permits.

40. Standard procedure is defined as the regular asylum procedure for asylum-seekers who passed the pre-screening procedure (directly or after appeal).

41.   Withdrawal is defined as asylum-seekers who withdraw their request before a decision has been taken; they may have left the country, they may have disappeared, or they may have received another status (e.g. through marriage). This category also includes persons who did not come for an interview ('no show') and persons who died before the decision has been taken.

Figure 1. Pre-screening procedure

gross flows

net flows

stage of procedure

decision

end of procedure
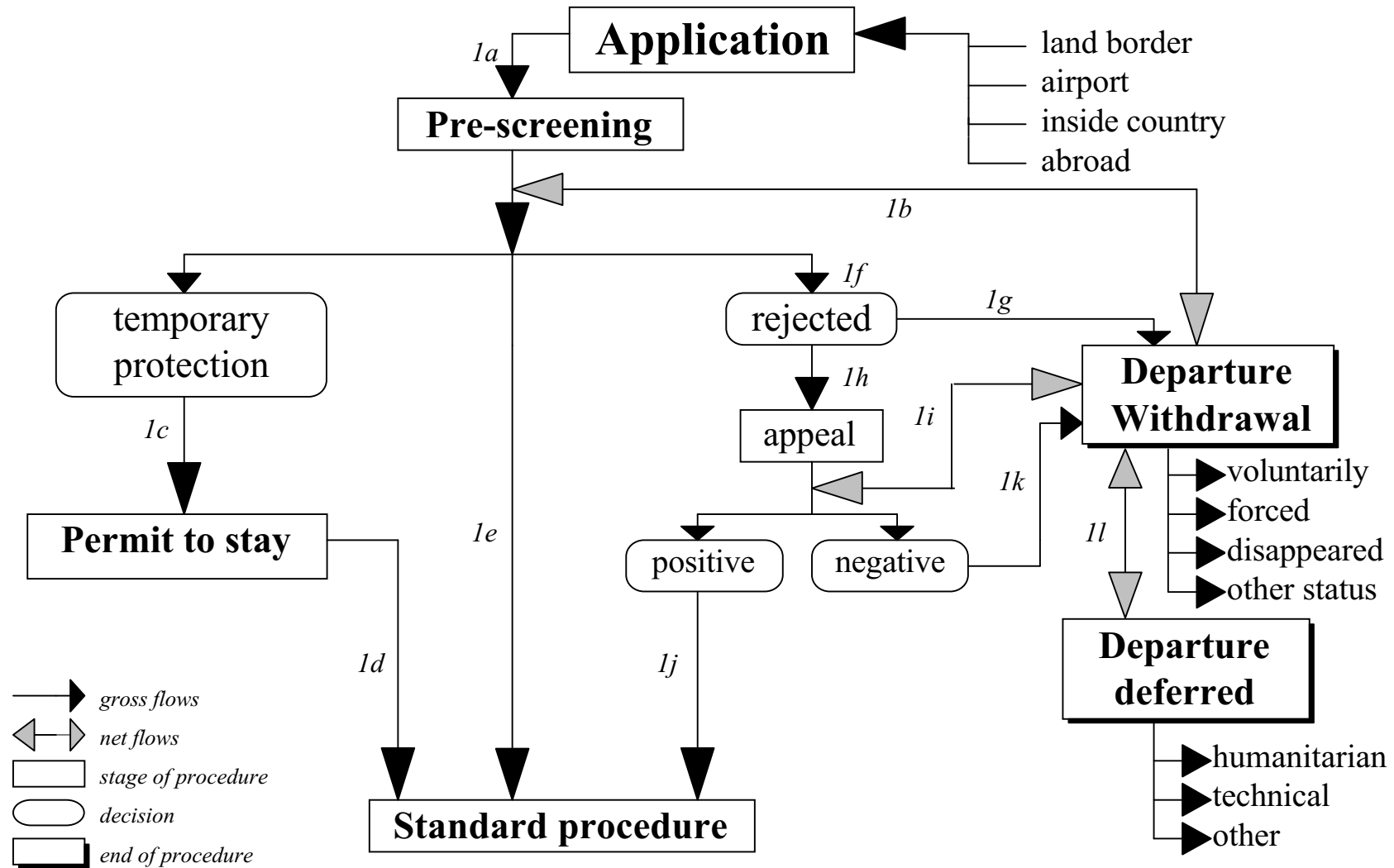
Figure 2. Standard procedure
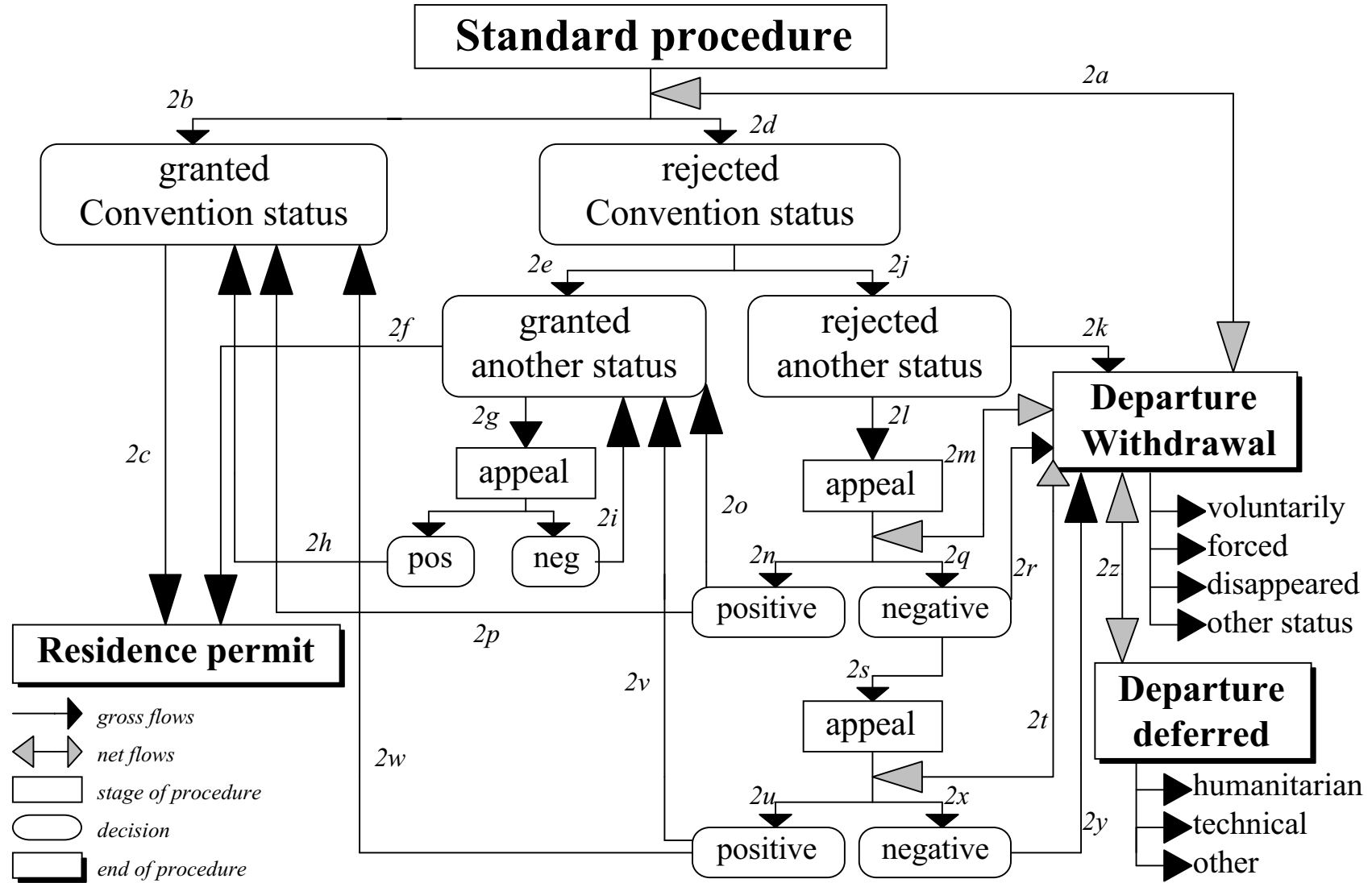
42. Departure is defined as asylum-seekers who leave the country either before a decision has been taken or after a (negative) decision. If, for example, an appeal against an negative decision has no suspensive effect, one has to depart in order to await the decision abroad. In this case, a return after a positive result is likely. Departure may be voluntarily (including notification of the departure) or forced (officially expelled). Asylum-seekers who disappeared are those whose place of residence has become unknown. Either they are still in the host country (often illegally) or they left the country without notification.

43. Deferred departure is defined as definitively rejected asylum-seekers who are (temporarily) tolerated by a special decision to remain in the host country for humanitarian or technical reasons.

44. Appeal is defined as a legal attempt to change any negative decision of the pre-screening procedure or standard asylum procedure (rejected Convention status or another status).

45. Convention status is defined as asylum-seekers granted refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention and the 1967 New York Protocol.

46. Non-Convention statuses are defined as asylum-seekers who do not meet the criteria for Convention refugees, but who have valid reasons not to be returned to their country of origin due to a 'refugee-like situation' ('de facto refugees', 'B-status', 'F-status') or due to humanitarian reasons.

47. After having defined the various concepts in Figures 1 and 2, data flows may be linked to each other. In formulating equations the availability of the key variable 'date of application' is crucial. Examples of equations are given in Chapter 7.

2.3 Measuring recognition rate

48. Special attention should be given to the 'recognition rate'. This is a generally accepted measure which relates the number of requests which are granted to the total number of requests. As is common practice with other demographic measures, it is necessary to relate a rate to a 'risk population'. The denominator of the recognition rate should therefore be the number of people who applied for asylum. Furthermore, given that procedures are not necessarily completed within the same year, correct calculation requires a longitudinal approach, meaning that a cohort of asylum-seekers has to be monitored over time. However, in practice, most countries simply divide the number of recognitions in a calendar year by the number of asylum-related decisions. This method is referred to hereafter as 'recognition percentage', so as to distinguish it from the recognition rate.

49. Theoretically, a recognition rate seems preferable to a recognition percentage. Apart from the aim of describing the asylum process in longitudinal terms as far as possible, a recognition percentage can be misleading if substantial numbers of procedures have not yet been completed. However, practically, recognition percentages are much more common.

50. In addition to making a distinction between the recognition rate and recognition percentage, it is important to use a precise definition of the numerator and denominator. In order to define the numerator, it is necessary to establish which types of status are 'recognised', and whether or not recognised status granted on appeal is included. In order to define the denominator, it is necessary to establish whether the number of asylum-seekers whose requests are rejected during the pre-screening procedure is included, and whether or not an adjustment is made for asylum requests which are withdrawn or which are invalid.

51. Examples of ways to calculate recognition rates/percentages are given in Chapter 7.

52. Focusing on recognition percentages, commonly used in practice, these should be calculated on total initial decisions in a period, such as a year. Three percentages should be

compiled: of those granted Convention status, those granted another status to remain, and those refused any status. If possible, these recognition percentages should also be calculated for final decisions, including the results of appeal.

2.4 Characteristics in asylum statistics

53.   From previous studies (Eurostat 1994a/b) it became clear that substantial parts of the collected data are not published or made available in statistical terms. Apart from political motives that may prevent certain data from being published, the reason for this might be that only those statistics are compiled which are asked for (for practical reasons), combined with the circumstance that the compilation of asylum statistics is generally left to the responsible ministries or special agencies, which do so for administrative rather than for statistical purposes. It is therefore strongly recommended that by means of a close(r) co-operation between the administrative unit (responsible ministry or special agency for asylum matters) and the national statistical institute, the potential possibilities for describing the asylum process in statistical terms will be exploited.

54.   The compilation of asylum statistics covers both the asylum-seeker and the asylum process. Because these topics are closely related, they should use the same set of data. This can be done by creating a database, for statistical purposes only, with individual but anonymous records of asylum-seekers. Evidently, this database has to be updated frequently, e.g. continuously or once a month. The combination of the date of application and a serial number could thereby serve as the key.

55.   The national statistical institute might set up, maintain, and manage such a database, whilst the administrative unit for asylum and refugee matters takes care of the input, if possible by means of an on-line connection with the database, or the country might use separate procedures for combining data on an individual basis at the national statistical institute with the individual data at the authority responsible for the asylum procedures. Obviously, close co-operation between the two units is a necessary condition for a successful operation.

56.   Each record in the database should preferably comprise the following fields.

57.   Data required for the identification and determination of the stage of the asylum process

1.   Date of application [2]
2.   Place of application [3]
3.   Date of entry into the country [4]
4.   Date of decision in pre-screening procedure [5]
5.   Result of decision in pre-screening procedure [5]
6.   Date of appeal against decision in pre-screening procedure [5]
7.   Date of decision on appeal in pre-screening procedure [5]
8.   Result of decision on appeal in pre-screening procedure [5]
9.   Date of first decision in regular procedure [5]
10. Result of first decision in regular procedure [5]
11. Date of first appeal against decision in regular procedure [5]
12. Date of decision on first appeal in regular procedure [5]
13. Result of decision on first appeal in regular procedure [5]
14. Date of second appeal against decision in regular procedure [5]
15. Date of decision on second appeal in regular procedure [5]

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[2]   If used as key variable, a serial number should be added.
[3]   Airport, land border, inside the country, and, if applicable, from abroad (embassies/consulates).
[4]   If different from date of application.
[5]   If applicable.

    16.   Result of decision on second appeal in regular procedure [5]
    17.   (Assumed) date of departure abroad [5]
    18.   Nature of departure abroad (voluntarily, forced) [5]
    19.   (Assumed) country of destination [6]
    20.   Date on which disappearance has been notified [5]
    21.   Date of death (before procedure has been finished) [5]

58.   Geographical and demographic characteristics [7]

    22.   Country of citizenship
    23.   Country of birth
    24.   Country of previous residence [8]
    25.   Date of birth
    26.   Sex
    27.   Marital status

59.   Household characteristics [9]

    28.   Nature of application (individual/family)
    29.   Household composition at moment of application
    30.   Position in household at moment of application

60.   Of course, it is easy to extend the above-mentioned list with other characteristics such as education, economic activity, mother language, and ethnic identification. It is recognised, however, that the likelihood of countries collecting, or intending to collect, such data is too small to include these data in the proposed list.

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[6]   An additional indication referring to country of first asylum or home 'safe' country, may be considered.
[7]   For definitions and specifications, see United Nations, 1980b, 1987, and 1990.
[8]   If possible, countries passed through after leaving the country of origin might be added separately.
[9]   For definitions and specifications, see United Nations, 1980b, 1987, and 1990.

3. GUIDELINES ON REFUGEE STATISTICS

3.1 Introduction

61.   Similar to asylum statistics, refugee statistics firstly serve policy purposes: they support the development and evaluation (monitoring) of various policies relating to the (dynamics of the) refugee stock. In addition, scientific purposes can be served: for example, using statistical analyses, the interdependencies can be studied between characteristics of the (dynamics of the) refugee stock and societal phenomena, such as employment, education, integration, and participation.

62.   The task of statistics on refugees is to describe the refugee population living in a country, distinguished by nature of stay/residence permit, country of citizenship, ethnic origin, country of birth, sex, date of birth, household position, date of entry into the country, and place in the country of residence. In addition to stock data, these statistics should include flow data as well. The flow data relate to changes in the stock, such as arrivals, departures, deaths, naturalisations, and changes in the nature of the stay/residence permit.

63.   Figure 3 summarises the in- and outflows of the stock of refugees, if applicable.
The main functions of this figure are:
- to name, define, and distinguish different stock and flow categories;
- to give insight into the conditional relations between the possible in- and outflows, taking into account the definitions and the (non-)availability of descriptive variables, such as date of application, date and kind of residence permit, country of citizenship, age, sex, and place of residence.

64.   It goes without saying that the definition of 'refugee stock' is of crucial importance in Figure 3. Is only a narrow definition used (Convention refugees) or are other kinds of permits to remain in the host country included too (humanitarian, de facto, tolerated, etc.)? Previous studies show that there are many discrepancies in this respect.

65.   At forehand, it is difficult to say if one definition is to be preferred to another definition. Hence, the choice depends on the wishes of the users of information on the refugee stock. However, given the heterogeneity of the group of users of these data, in theory, the most flexible solution is obtained by choosing a broad definition, including the distinction by kind of status.

66.   Updating the refugee stock can be done either by counting or estimating the refugee population periodically or by determining the in- and outflows, e.g. each year. The latter option is to be preferred while this method provides insight in the dynamics of the refugee stock. However, which inflows and outflows should be included then?

67.   There is little doubt on the inclusion of granted asylum-seekers (3a) and immigrating resettled (invited, quota) refugees (3b). But is the same true for other immigrants with some kind of refugee status obtained in another country (3c)? And if the answer is yes on theoretical grounds, is such an inclusion practically feasible? Other questionable inflows, both theoretically and practically, are reunified family members (3d) and births (3e).

68. Figure 3 shows five possible outflows. People may lose their refugee status because of improved circumstances in the country of origin, and may therefore be requested to return (3f). In addition, refugees can simply disappear (3g) or leave for another country with notification (3h). Naturalisation is another possibility for losing the refugee status (3i). Obviously, the same is true for death (3j).

69.   Finally, a sixth possible outflow (not in the figure) might be added: one relating to a time-limitation of the refugee title. For example, do Hungarian refugees, who immigrated in 1956, still form part of the refugee stock in the year 1994? The same holds e.g. for Chileans who came in Norway in 1972, have lived there since, and long have had permanent residence permits.

Figure 3. Refugee stock and flows

Asylum-seeker granted to stay	**Immigration**	**Birth**

Invited refugee	Other refugee	Family reunification

3a   *3b*   *3c*   *3d*   *3e*

Change of
- refugee status
- marital status
- citizenship
- place of residence

Refugee stock

3f   *3g*   *3h*   *3i*   *3j*

Cessation of status	**Disappearence**	**Emigration**	**Naturalization**	**Death**
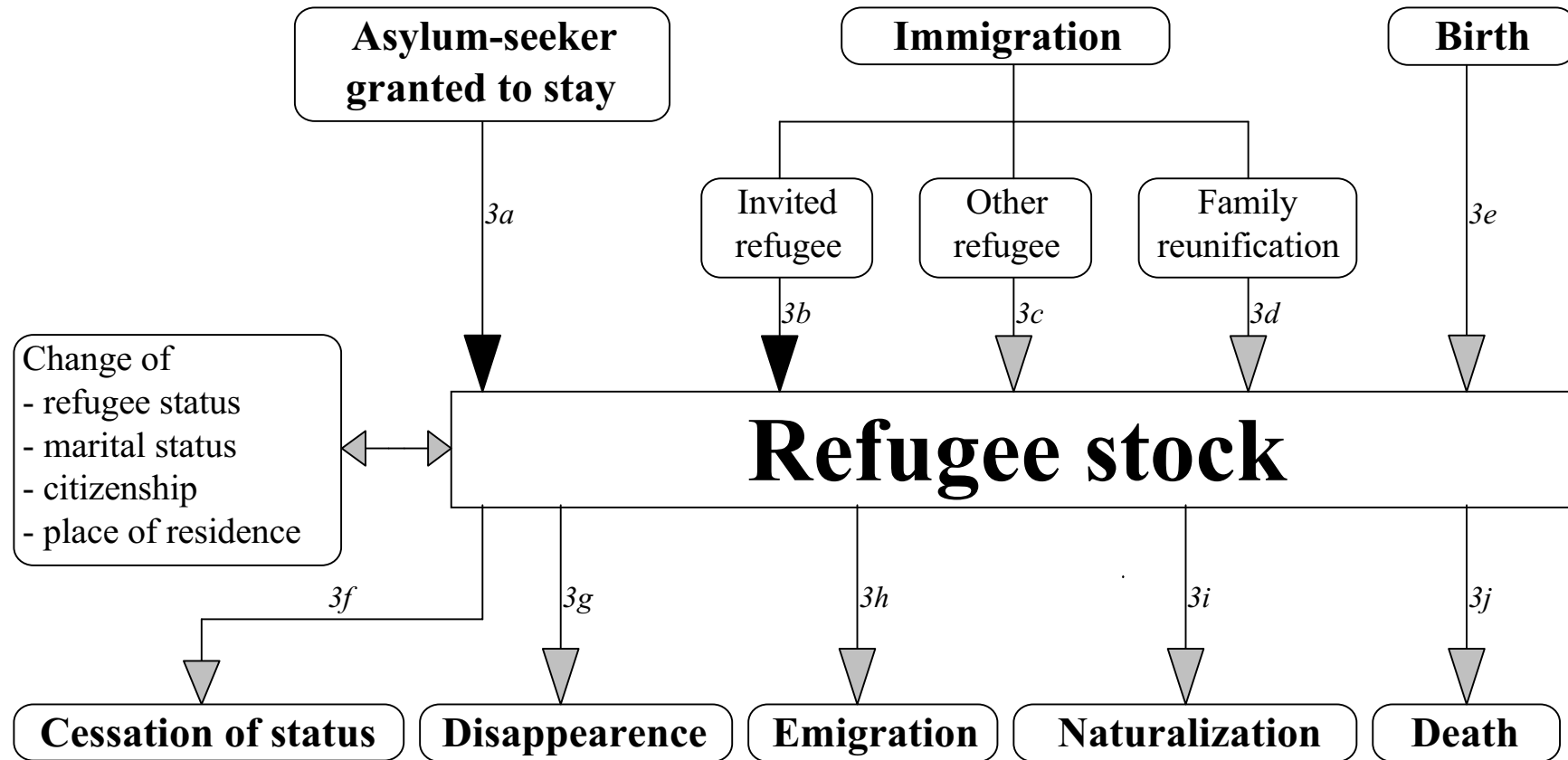
inflows determining the gross refugee stock

inflows and outflows possibly determining the gross/net refugee stock (if defined as such)

net flows determining the structure of the gross/net refugee stock

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70.   A necessary condition for the calculation of outflows, however, is the identification of people with some kind of (broad) refugee status. If this condition is not fulfilled, and this is common practice in most countries, it is hardly possible, without supplementary estimates, to calculate a 'net' refugee stock.

3.2 Definitions of refugee stocks

71.   Estimation of the 'gross' refugee stock could be made by adding for a number of calendar years (e.g. ten) flow data on resettled refugees and asylum-seekers granted asylum, including, at least, the characteristics year of entry, year of granting asylum respectively, and status (Convention/non-Convention).

72.   If it is feasible to make estimates on the missing parts of the inflows and, especially, the outflows, a 'net' refugee stock could be calculated.

73.   A simple model for maintaining refugee population statistics is the following.
   (a)   Increases in the refugee population should include:
      (i)   those who have spontaneously arrived in the country, or at a port of entry, and who have been granted Convention refugee status or another, non-Convention status, including their immediate family members;
      (ii)   resettled refugees, that is persons who have been granted Convention refugee status or another non-Convention status before arrival in the host country, including their immediate family members. They may either have been invited by the host government (often at the request of UNHCR) or they may have been immigrated on other terms;
      (iii)   where appropriate, family members of the two above groups who join the refugee at a later stage;
      (iv)   where appropriate, other increases, including children born to refugees.

   (b)   Decreases in the refugee population should include:
      (i)   those who have emigrated from the host country (either to the country of origin, to a resettlement country, or to another country);
      (ii)   those who have been granted the citizenship of the host country;
      (iii)   those who fall under a cessation clause;
      (iv)   where appropriate, other decreases, including deaths.

74.   The refugee stock should cover not only Convention refugees but also persons who are allowed to stay for refugee-like reasons. Where possible, a distinction should be made between the various grounds on which the person is allowed to stay, particularly Convention refugee status.

75.   In a number of situations, data to establish a credible refugee stock or refugee flow are only partially available. In such cases, it may be necessary to estimate one or more of the elements. For instance, it could be appropriate to establish a 'gross' refugee stock figure whereby the total number of refugee arrivals and/or admissions over the past ten years are added. Decreases in this stock (e.g. by naturalisations, departures, etc.) could also be estimated.

3.3 Characteristics in refugee statistics

76.   According to Figure 3, the characteristics of refugee statistics should cover both the stock and the flows that influence the size and the composition of the stock. In theory, these flows can be distinguished in inflows, outflows and flows within the stock. However, as

mentioned above, the possibilities to describe flows will often be limited in practice to granted asylum-seekers and immigrated invited refugees. Notwithstanding this observation, the following also encompasses the other flows as described in Figure 3.

77.   Contrary to the proposed guidelines for statistics on asylum, no database structure is needed here. The stock can be updated on an aggregate level by means of the common set of characteristics as described below.

78.   Data required for the identification and determination of total numbers

1.   Refugee status
2.   Date of application [10]
3.   Date of entry into the country [11]
4.   Date of birth [12]

79.   Geographical and demographic characteristics [13]

5.   Country of citizenship
6.   Country of birth
7.   Place (municipality) of residence
8.   Date of birth
9.   Sex
10.   Marital status
11.   Date of death [14]

80.   In updating the stock, the key variable is 'refugee status' (1), preferably combined with the other characteristics mentioned. A change in refugee status (or end, in case of cessation), or a change in any of the related variables (4, 5, 7, 10, and 11) influences the size/composition of the stock. Apart from the asylum statistics, this implicitly requires that all vital statistics under concern (birth, death, marriage, internal migration, external migration, change of citizenship) must at least include the variable 'refugee status' [15]! Except for the statistics on asylum, the statistics on external migration (resettled refugees) and the statistics relating to cessation of refugee status, it is far from likely that this condition can be fulfilled. This affirms the statement that for the time being only the 'gross' definition of refugee stock seems feasible.

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[10]   For granted asylum-seekers.
[11]   For granted asylum-seekers, immigrated refugees, and reunified family members.
[12]   For children born to refugees in the stock.
[13]   For definitions and specifications, see United Nations, 1980b, 1987, and 1990.
[14]   If applicable.
[15]   Birth statistics should include the variable 'refugee status' of the parents.

4. GUIDELINES FOR TABULATIONS

4.1 Asylum flows

81.   Proposed tabulations for asylum-seekers are shown in Table 4.1.1. Highest priority is given to the core characteristics country of current citizenship and place of application (airport, land border, inside the country, and if applicable, from abroad). Reference is made to flow 1a in Figure 1.

82.   In Table 4.1.2 proposed tabulations on persons granted asylum are given (flows 2c and 2f in Figure 2). The characteristics type of grant (Convention/non-Convention status) and country of current citizenship are considered most important.

83.   Tabulations on asylum-seekers whose requests have been definitively rejected (flows 1g and 1k in Figure 1, and 2k, 2r, and 2y in Figure 2) are shown in Table 4.1.3. The characteristics type of departure (voluntarily, forced, disappeared, other) and country of current citizenship are given highest priority.

84.   Statistics on the flows in Figures 1 and 2 should cover the same unit of measurement, either persons or cases. Preference is given to the measurement in persons. If this is not possible, for instance if decisions relate to cases, referred flows should be based on the same unit.

85.   Table 4.1.4 deals with proposed tabulations on asylum decisions. Where appropriate, a distinction should be made between decisions in the pre-screening procedure (or admission procedure, accelerated procedure) and decisions made in the standard (normal) procedure (see Figures 1 and 2). In order to describe the asylum procedure adequately, it is strongly advised to include the characteristic year of application in these tabulations. It is also suggested to distinguish between first and appeal decisions.

86.   Finally, in Table 4.1.5 tabulations for pending asylum decisions are proposed. These tabulations relate to the size at the beginning of a period (e.g. calendar year), the changes during that period, and the size at the end of the period. Similar to the tabulations on decisions (Table 4.1.4), where appropriate, a distinction should be made between pending cases in the pre-screening procedure (or admission procedure, accelerated procedure) and pending cases in the standard (normal) procedure (see Figures 1 and 2). Here too, it is strongly advised to include the characteristic year of application in the tabulations, and it is suggested to distinguish between pending first decisions and pending appeal decisions.

Table 4.1.1   Tabulations of *asylum-seekers* [1]

Core characteristics	One way classification	Two-way classification			Three-way classification
		With country of previous usual residence	With country of current citizenship	With country of birth	With sex and age
Sex	X	X	*	X	
Age	X	X	*	X	
Country of previous usual residence	X		X	X	X
Country of current citizenship	*	X		X	*
Country of birth	X	X	X		X
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X
Household composition	X	X	X	X	
Position in household	X	X	X	X	X
Place of application[2]	*	X	*	X	X

*   Recommended tabulation   [1]   Flow 1a

X   Supplementary tabulation   [2]   Excl. applications abroad (which should be shown separately)

Table 4.1.2   Tabulations of *granted asylum-seekers* [1]

Core characteristics	One way classification	Two-way classification			Three-way classification
		With type of grant	With country of current citizenship	With country of birth	With sex and age
Sex	X	*	*	X	
Age	X	*	*	X	
Country of previous usual residence	X	X	X	X	X
Country of current citizenship	*	*		X	X
Country of birth	X	X	X		X
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X
Type of grant[2]	*		*	X	X

* Recommended tabulation	[1] Flows 2c and 2f
X Supplementary tabulation	[2] Convention/non-Convention status

Table 4.1.3   Tabulations of *non-granted asylum-seekers* [1]

Core characteristics	One way classification	Two-way classification			Three-way classification
		With type of non-grant	With country of current citizenship	With country of birth	With sex and age
Sex	X	*	*	X	
Age	X	*	*	X	
Country of previous usual residence	X		X	X	X
Country of current citizenship	*	*		X	X
Country of birth	X	X	X		X
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X
Type of non-grant[2]	*		*	X	X
Type of departure[3]	X	X	X	X	X

* Recommended tabulation	[2] Definitively rejected, application withdrawn, received other status
X Supplementary tabulation	[3] Voluntarily, forced, disappeared, departure deferred, not (yet)
[1] Flows 1b, 1g ,1l, 1k, and 2a, 2k, 2m, 2r, 2t and 2y	departed

87.   The specifications/classifications of the characteristics mentioned should, wherever possible, follow those recommended for the statistics on international migration and from population censuses.

88.   Statistics on asylum flows should be tabulated and published regularly, if feasible on a monthly basis. Extended statistics should be published at least once each calendar year, including tabulations based on asylum cohorts (i.e. by year of application).

Table 4.1.4   Tabulations of *asylum decisions* (by result)

	One way classification	Two-way classification		Three-way classification
		With year of application	With country of current citizenship	With year of application and country of current citizenship
PS - first decisions[1]	*	*	X	X
PS - appeal decisions[2]	*	*	X	X
PS - total decisions[3]	*	*	X	X
PS - final decisions[4]	*	*	X	X
SP - first decisions[5]	*	*	X	X
SP - first appeal decisions[6]	*	*	X	X
SP - second appeal decisions[7]	*	*	X	X
SP - total decisions[8]	*	*	X	X
SP - final decisions[9]	*	*	X	X

* Recommended tabulation	PS Pre-screening procedure
X Supplementary tabulation	SP Standard procedure
[1] Result: flows 1c, 1e and 1f, separately	[6] Result: flows 2h, 2i, 2o, 2p and 2q, separately
[2] Result: flows 1j and 1k, separately	[7] Result: flows 2v, 2w and 2y, separately
[3] Sum of flows 1c, 1e, 1j and sum of flows 1f and 1k	[8] Sum of flows 2b, 2e, 2h, 2o, 2p, 2v, 2w and sum 2i, 2j, 2q, and 2y
[4] Sum of flows 1c, 1e, 1j and sum of flows 1g and 1k	[9] Sum of flows 2c, 2f and sum of flows 2k, 2r, and 2y
[5] Result: flows 2b, 2e, and 2j, separately	

Table 4.1.5   Tabulations of *pending asylum decisions* (size and changes)[1]

	One way classification	Two-way classification		Three-way classification
		With year of application	With country of current citizenship	With year of application and country of current citizenship
PS - pending first decisions[2]	*	*	X	X
PS - pending appeal decisions[3]	*	*	X	X
PS - total pending decisions[4]	*	*	X	X
SP - pending first decisions[5]	*	*	X	X
SP - pending first appeal decisions[6]	*	*	X	X
SP - pending second appeal decisions[7]	*	*	X	X
SP - total pending decisions[4]	*	*	X	X

* Recommended tabulation	PS Pre-screening procedure
X Supplementary tabulation	SP Standard procedure
[1] Size on 1/1, changes, and size on 31/12	[5] Flows 1d, 1e, and 1j minus 2a, 2b, 2e, and 2j
[2] Flow 1a minus flows 1b, 1c, 1e, and 1f	[6] Flow 2l minus flows 2m, 2n, and 2q
[3] Flow 1h minus 1i, 1j, and 1k	[7] Flow 2s minus flows 2t, 2u, and 2x
[4] Sum of pending first and pending appeal decisions	

4.2 Refugee stock and flows

89.   Proposed tabulations on the refugee population are shown in Table 4.2.1. Reference is made to Figure 3. The characteristics refugee status, place of residence (to be used for tabulations on the local/regional level), and country of current citizenship are considered most important.

90.   Suggested tabulations on the in- and outflows of the refugee population are given in Table 4.2.2 (flows 3a-3e in Figure 3) and in Table 4.2.3 (flows 3f-3j in Figure 3), respectively. Table 4.2.4 deals with possible tabulations on the net changes within the

refugee population. Here too, highest priority applies to the characteristics refugee status, place of residence, and country of current citizenship.

91.   The specifications/classifications of the characteristics mentioned should, wherever possible, follow those recommended for the statistics on international migration (including those on 'population with migration background'). and from population censuses.

92.   Tabulations on the size, composition, and changes of the refugee population should be compiled and published at least on the same regular basis as the national population census in order to facilitate comparability with the census results. If feasible, intercensal results should be published once each calendar year.

Table 4.2.1   Tabulations of *refugee population* [1]

Core characteristics	One way classification	Two-way classification			Three-way classification
		With refugee status	With country of current citizenship	With place of residence	With sex and age
Sex	X	X	*	*	
Age	X	X	*	X	
Country of previous usual residence	X	X	X	X	X
Country of current citizenship	*	*		X	*
Country of birth	X	X	X	X	X
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X
Refugee status	*		*	X	X
Year of arrival	X	X	X	X	X
Place of residence	*	X	X		X

*   Recommended tabulation   [1]   See Figure 3

X   Supplementary tabulation

Table 4.2.2   Tabulations of *inflows refugee population* [1]

Core characteristics	One way classification	Two-way classification			Three-way classification
		With refugee status	With country of current citizenship	With place of residence	With sex and age
Sex	X	X	*	*	
Age	X	X	*	X	
Country of previous usual residence	X	X	X	X	X
Country of current citizenship	*	*		X	*
Country of birth	X	X	X	X	X
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X
Refugee status	*		*	X	X
Year of arrival	X	X	X	X	X
Place of residence	*	X	X		X
Type of inflow	*	*	*	X	X

*   Recommended tabulation   [1]   Flows 3a-3e

X   Supplementary tabulation

Table 4.2.3   Tabulations of *outflows refugee population* [1]

Core characteristics	One way classification	Two-way classification			Three-way classification
		With refugee status	With country of current citizenship	With place of residence	With sex and age
Sex	X	X	*	*	
Age	X	X	*	X	
Country of previous usual residence	X	X	X	X	X
Country of current citizenship	*	*		X	*
Country of birth	X	X	X	X	X
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X
Refugee status	*		*	X	X
Year of arrival	X	X	X	X	X
Place of residence	*	X	X		X
Type of outflow	*	*	*	X	X

*   Recommended tabulation   [1]   Flows 3f-3j

X   Supplementary tabulation

Table 4.2.4   Tabulations of *net changes within refugee population* [1]

Core characteristics	One way classification	Two-way classification			Three-way classification
		With refugee status	With country of current citizenship	With place of residence	With sex and age
Sex		X	*	*	
Age		X	*	X	
Country of current citizenship	*	*		X	*
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X
Refugee status	*		*	X	X
Place of residence	*	X	X		X

*   Recommended tabulation   [1]   Net changes in refugee status, marital status, citizenship,

X   Supplementary tabulation   and place of residence

5. EXAMPLES OF RECOMMENDED TABULATIONS

93.   In this chapter examples are given of the two or three way classified recommended tabulations as indicated in the previous chapter. All tabulations are period (calendar year) based. Reference is made to the flows in the Figures 1-3. One way classified recommended tabulations as well as supplementary tabulations can be produced based on these examples.

5.1 Asylum-seekers

Table 5.1.1   Asylum-seekers by sex and country of current citizenship

	Males	Females	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

Table 5.1.2   Asylum-seekers by age and country of current citizenship

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.1.3   Asylum-seekers by age, sex, and country of current citizenship

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Males Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					
Females Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.1.4   Asylum-seekers by place of application and country of current citizenship

	Land border	Airport/harbour	Inside country	Total	Abroad
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

5.2 Granted asylum-seekers

Table 5.2.1   Granted asylum-seekers by sex and type of grant

	Males	Females	Total
Convention status Non-Convention status (all detail) Total			

Table 5.2.2   Granted asylum-seekers by sex and country of current citizenship

	Males	Females	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

Table 5.2.3   Granted asylum-seekers by age and type of grant

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Convention status Non-Convention status (all detail) Total					

Table 5.2.4   Granted asylum-seekers by age and country of current citizenship

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.2.5   Granted asylum-seekers by type of grant and country of current citizenship

	Convention status	Non-Convention status	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

5.3 Non-granted asylum-seekers

Table 5.3.1   Non-granted asylum-seekers by sex and type of non-grant

	Males	Females	Total
Application withdrawn Definitively rejected Received another status Total			

Table 5.3.2   Non-granted asylum-seekers by sex and country of current citizenship

	Males	Females	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

Table 5.3.3   Non-granted asylum-seekers by age and type of grant

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Application withdrawn Definitively rejected Received another status Total					

Table 5.3.4   Non-granted asylum-seekers by age and country of current citizenship

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.3.5   Non-granted asylum-seekers by type of non-grant and country of current citizenship

	Application withdrawn	Definitively rejected	Received other status (all detail)	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total				

5.4 Asylum decisions

Table 5.4.1   First decisions in the pre-screening procedure by year of application

	Admitted to standard procedure	Not admitted to standard procedure	Other (all detail; e.g. temporary protection)	Total
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.4.2   Appeal decisions in the pre-screening procedure by year of application

	Admitted to standard procedure	Not admitted to standard procedure	Other (all detail)	Total
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.4.3   Total decisions in the standard procedure by year of application [1]

	Admitted to standard procedure	Not admitted to standard procedure	Other (all detail)	Total
Year of application (all detail) Total				

[1]   Total decisions are the sum of first and appeal decisions.

Table 5.4.4   Final decisions in the pre-screening procedure by year of application [1]

	Admitted to standard procedure	Not admitted to standard procedure	Other (all detail)	Total
Year of application (all detail) Total				

[1]   In final decisions appeal decisions overrule former decisions; (pending) appealed decisions are excluded.

Table 5.4.5   First decisions in the standard procedure by year of application

	Convention status	Non-Convention status (all detail)	Rejected	Total
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.4.6   First appeal decisions in the standard procedure by year of application

	Convention status	Non-Convention status (all detail)	Rejected	Total
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.4.7   Second appeal decisions in the standard procedure by year of application

	Convention status	Non-Convention status (all detail)	Rejected	Total
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.4.8   Total decisions in the standard procedure by year of application [1]

	Convention status	Non-Convention status (all detail)	Rejected	Total
Year of application (all detail) Total				

[1]   Total decisions are the sum of first and appeal decisions.

Table 5.4.9   Final decisions in the standard procedure by year of application [1]

	Convention status	Non-Convention status (all detail)	Rejected	Total
Year of application (all detail) Total				

[1]   In final decisions appeal decisions overrule former decisions; (pending) appealed decisions are excluded.

5.5 Pending asylum decisions

Table 5.5.1   Pending first decisions in the pre-screening procedure by year of application

	Pending on 1/1	Decided	Withdrawn	Pending on 31/12
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.5.2   Pending appeal decisions in the pre-screening procedure by year of application

	Pending on 1/1	Decided	Withdrawn	Pending on 31/12
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.5.3   Total pending decisions in the pre-screening procedure by year of application

	Pending on 1/1	Decided	Withdrawn	Pending on 31/12
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.5.4   Pending first decisions in the standard procedure by year of application

	Pending on 1/1	Decided	Withdrawn	Pending on 31/12
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.5.5   Pending first appeal decisions in the standard procedure by year of application

	Pending on 1/1	Decided	Withdrawn	Pending on 31/12
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.5.6   Pending second appeal decisions in the standard procedure by year of application

	Pending on 1/1	Decided	Withdrawn	Pending on 31/12
Year of application (all detail) Total				

Table 5.5.7   Total pending decisions in the standard procedure by year of application

	Pending on 1/1	Decided	Withdrawn	Pending on 31/12
Year of application (all detail) Total				

5.6 Refugee population

Table 5.6.1   Refugee population by sex and country of current citizenship

	Males	Females	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

Table 5.6.2   Refugee population by sex and place of residence

	Males	Females	Total
Place of residence (all detail) Total			

Table 5.6.3   Refugee population by age and country of current citizenship

	Age				
	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.6.4   Refugee population by age, sex, and country of current citizenship

	Age				
	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Males Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					
Females Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.6.5   Refugee population by status and country of current citizenship

	Convention status	Non-Convention status	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

5.7 Inflows refugee population

Table 5.7.1   Inflow refugee population by sex and country of current citizenship

	Males	Females	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

Table 5.7.2   Inflow refugee population by sex and place of residence

	Males	Females	Total
Place of residence (all detail) Total			

Table 5.7.3   Inflow refugee population by age and country of current citizenship

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.7.4   Inflow refugee population by status and country of current citizenship

	Convention status	Non-Convention status	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

Table 5.7.5   Inflow refugee population by age, sex, and country of current citizenship

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Males Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					
Females Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.7.6   Inflow refugee population by status and type of inflow

	Convention status	Non-Convention status	Total
Asylum-seekers granted to stay Resettled refugees Family reunification Other immigrants Births Total			

Table 5.7.7   Inflow refugee population by type of inflow and country of current citizenship

	Asylum-seekers granted to stay	Resettled refugees	Family reunification	Other immigrants	Births	Total
Country of current citizenship (all country detail) Total						

5.8 Outflows refugee population

Table 5.8.1   Outflow refugee population by sex and country of current citizenship

	Males	Females	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

Table 5.8.2   Outflow refugee population by sex and place of residence

	Males	Females	Total
Place of residence (all detail) Total			

Table 5.8.3   Outflow refugee population by age and country of current citizenship

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.8.4   Outflow refugee population by status and country of current citizenship

	Convention status	Non-Convention status	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

Table 5.8.5   Outflow refugee population by age, sex, and country of current citizenship

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Males Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					
Females Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.8.6   Outflow refugee population by status and type of outflow

	Convention status	Non-Convention status (all detail)	Total
Cessation of status Disappeared Emigrated Naturalised Deaths Total			

Table 5.8.7   Outflow refugee population by type of outflow and country of current citizenship

	Cessation of status	Disappeared	Emigrated	Naturalised	Deaths	Total
Country of current citizenship (all country detail) Total						

5.9 Net changes within refugee population

Table 5.9.1   Net changes in refugee population by sex and country of current citizenship

	Males	Females	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

Table 5.9.2   Net changes in refugee population by sex and place of residence

	Males	Females	Total
Place of residence (all detail) Total			

Table 5.9.3   Net changes in refugee population by age and country of current citizenship

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.9.4   Net changes in refugee population by age, sex, and country of current citizenship

	0-4	5-9	10-14	...	Total
Males Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total Females Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total					

Table 5.9.5   Net changes in refugee population by status and country of current citizenship

	Convention status	Non-Convention status	Total
Country of current citizenship (all detail) Total			

6. REFERENCES

94.   References are made to the following documents.

Eurostat (1994a), *Asylum-seekers and refugees, a statistical report, Volume 1: EC Member States.* Luxembourg, Office for official publications of the European Communities.

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United Nations (1980a), UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration. New York.

United Nations (1980b), UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. New York.

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United Nations (1990), UN Supplementary Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. New York.

7. SOME EXAMPLES OF EQUATIONS IN FIGURES 1 AND 2

95.   The following examples serve to illustrate the use of the flows in Figures 1 and 2. They obviously show the relevance of the variable 'date of application'. In fact, the whole framework has been built upon this crucial variable. Without it, the equations hardly make sense. Hence, if only the date of the event (decision, appeal, departure) is available, the statistical meaning of such figures is limited. For example, the total number of positive and negative decisions in a certain year without the link to (pending) applications and departures/withdrawals of the same cohort is difficult to interpret properly.

I.   Input (by date of application) = Output plus pending cases

Input is simply represented by	1a
Output is to be divided in	
permits to stay (net)	1c-1d
residence permits	2c+2f
departures/disappearances	1b+1g+1i+1l-1k+2a+2k+2m+2r+2t+2y-2z
deferred departures	1l+2z

This means that the total
number of pending cases (1) =   1a-(1c-1d)-(2c+2f)-(1b+1g+1i+1k)
                                                    (2a+2k+2m+2r+2t+2y)

NB. If date of application is not known for every flow, this equation loses its practical meaning. If some of the flows are not known, it depends on the type of flow whether estimates are necessary/possible.

II.   Applications in the standard procedure = Total applications minus 'paused' and finished in pre-screening procedure, minus pending cases in pre-screening procedure

whereas:	
Applications standard procedure	1d+1e+1j
Total applications (input)	1a
Paused	1c-1d
Decided in pre-screening procedure	1g+1k
Depart/Withdr. before decision	1b+1i

This means that the number of
pending cases in the pre-screening
procedure (2) =   1a-(1d+1e+1j)-(1c-1d)-(1g+1k)-(1b+1i)

Relating equation (2) to (1)
results in the pending cases
in the standard procedure (3)   (1d+1e+1j)-(2c+2f)-(2a+2k+2m+2r+2t+2y)

III.   Decided appeals in pre-screening procedure = Positive plus negative decisions, plus (net) departures/withdrawals

In flows (4)	1j+1k+1i

NB. Assuming that further appeals are not possible, the number of appeals equals the number of persons appealing.

IV.   Decided appeals in standard procedure = First instance decisions plus (net) departures/withdrawals, plus second instance decisions plus (net) departures/-withdrawals

In flows (5) $(2h+2i)+(2o+2p+2m+2r)+2*(2v+2w+2t+2y)$

NB. Appeals in second instance count twice. If persons are the unit of measure, they only count once. Furthermore, to avoid more complexity, it is simply assumed that people who are granted another status upon appeal do not appeal for Convention status.

A recognition rate, based on year of application, may be defined in very different ways. If only Convention refugees are taken into account, a gross and a net Convention recognition rate can be calculated:

V.   Gross Convention recognition rate for a cohort of asylum-seekers (6)

$2c / [(1a-1c+1d) - \text{pending cases (1)}]$

VI.   Net Convention recognition rate for a cohort of asylum-seekers (7)

$2c / [(1a-1c+1d)-(1b+2a) - \text{pending cases (1)}]$

If other statuses resulting in stay permits are included, a gross and a net general recognition rate can be calculated:

VII. Gross general recognition rate for a cohort of asylum-seekers (8)

$(2c+2f) / [(1a-1c+1d) - \text{pending cases (1)}]$

VIII. Net general recognition rate for a cohort of asylum-seekers (9)

$(2c+2f) / [(1a-1c+1d)-(1b+2a) - \text{pending cases (1)}]$

NB1.The longitudinal nature of the calculation of the recognition rate may easily lead to different outcomes, depending on the moment of observation. For example, on January 1st 1994, the recognition rate for asylum cohort 1990 may be different (due to fewer pending cases) than this rate on January 1st 1993. Not until the number of pending cases is zero, differences may remain.

NB2. Asylum-seekers who are granted temporary protection and who are not yet entered in the standard asylum procedure (flow c minus flow d) are excluded from the calculation of the recognition rate. However, finally they should all be included, even if they will receive some kind of residence permit outside the standard asylum procedure.

NB3. Rejected asylum-seekers whose departures have been deferred are excluded from the numerator in the recognition rate. However, if this status is transformed to some kind of refugee status (not foreseen in Figure 2), they should be included.

NB4. Withdrawals/departures after appeal (flows 1i, 2m, and 2t) are neglected in the calculation of the recognition rate: they are just counted as rejected applications.

NB5. By adding the number of instance, the mentioned rates can be further detailed (e.g. first instance gross Convention recognition rate 2b/((1a-1c+1d) - pending cases)).

In case year of application of the decisions is not available, recognition percentages can be calculated as follows

IX.   Gross Convention recognition percentage for a calendar year (10)

2c / [(2c)+(1f-1j)+(2e-2h)+(2j-2p-2w)]

X.   General recognition percentage for a calendar year (11)

(2c+2f) / [(2c+2f)+(1f-1j)+(2j-2n-2u)]

NB1. Both definitions clearly demonstrate the risks of double counts!

NB2. There is no difference between gross and net percentages because withdrawals/-departures after appeal (flows 1i, 2m, and 2t) are considered as rejected applications.