

**Documentation of statistics for
Asylum Applications and Residence Permits 2015**

1 Introduction

The statistics show the number of asylum seekers and the number of residence permits granted.

The statistics were first published in 1989. The information on asylum seekers and refugees goes back to 1984, but there is only information on residence permits (other than refugees) from 1988.

From 1997 there is information about residence permits on individual level for each immigrated person with citizenship outside Denmark and the Nordic countries.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics contain information on the number of asylum seekers, the citizenship of the asylum seekers and whether they are in Denmark or not. From 1. July 2002 it is only possible to apply for asylum when you are in Denmark.

The statistics also contain information on the number of residence permits granted, the background for the permit and the citizenship of the applicants.

2.1 Data description

The statistics contains information on the number of asylum seekers, the citizenship of the asylum seekers and whether they are in Denmark or not. From 1. July 2002 it is only possible to apply for asylum when you are in Denmark.

The statistics also contains information on the number of residence permits granted, the background for the permit and the citizenship of the applicants. From 1997 there is information about residence permits on individual level for each immigrated person with citizenship outside Denmark and the Nordic countries.

The statistics shows the development in the number of asylum seekers and residence permits granted in Denmark.

Statistics Denmark began publishing this information in 1989. The statistics concerning asylum seekers and refugees have data from 1984 and forward, but the statistics concerning other residence permits than permits granted to refugees only have data from 1988 and forward.

2.2 Classification system

Citizenship and country of origin can be grouped by continent or western/non-western countries.

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Asylum application: The number of asylum applications can be divided into the following definitions:

The gross application figure include all people who have applied for asylum in Denmark, regardless if their case is processed in Denmark or not, hence including people, who are returned to a safe third country, transferred or re-transferred to another EU Member State under the Dublin Regulation as well as disappearances and withdrawals, etc., during the preliminary asylum procedure.

The registration figure includes persons, whose asylum case is processed in Denmark.

Residence permit: People, who aren't Danish or Nordic citizens, must have a valid residence permit to stay in Denmark for more than 3 months.

Residence permits can be classified by those clauses in the Alien Consolidation Act, which is the background for the permit. The statistics are using the following groups:

Positive asylum decisions, which can be divided into refugee status and other reasons

Applications for family reunification, which can be divided into three main groups concerning partly spouses or cohabitants and partly minors

EU/EEA registration certificates

Study etc. (incl. au pair and interns)

Work

Other residence cases (incl. adoption)

2.5 Statistical unit

Asylum applications, residence permits and immigrations.

2.6 Statistical population

Asylum applications are a statistics concerning people, who apply for asylum in Denmark.

Residence permits are a statistics concerning people, who are granted a residence permit.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

- Numbers of asylum applicants: 1984-
- Numbers of residence permits: 1988-
- Numbers of residence permits on individual level: 1997-

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Asylum applications, residence permits and immigrations.

2.11 Reference period

01-01-2015 - 31-12-2015

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Information concerning asylum applications and residence permits is published quarterly.

Information concerning residence permits on individual level is published yearly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Act on Statistics Denmark (Lov om Danmarks Statistik), section 6

EU regulation no.862/2007 on statistics on migration and international protection concerning data for 2008 onwards.

2.14 Cost and burden

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.15 Comment

[Link to homepage concerning asylum applications and residence permits](#)

3 Statistical processing

Information from the Danish Immigration Service (Udlændingetjeneste). The Danish Immigration Service is the authority handling applications for asylum and other residence permits.

The number of asylum applications and residence permits are not checked for errors.

3.1 Source data

Information from the Danish Immigration Service (Udlændingetjeneste). The Danish Immigration Service is the authority handling applications for asylum and other residence permits.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Quarterly.

3.3 Data collection

Extract from the Danish Immigration Service's register.

3.4 Data validation

The number of asylum applications and residence permits are not checked for errors.

Immigrations without residence permits are imputed.

3.5 Data compilation

Immigrations of people with a citizenship outside Denmark and the Nordic countries are linked with their respective residence permit. For those immigrations which can't be linked with a residence permit due to missing CPR-number in the register on foreigners the residence permit is imputed.

The imputation consists of a method known as donor imputation. This means that all the immigrated within one calendar year are grouped by sex, age, marital status and citizenship. The distribution of residence permits which e.g. married men age 18-24 with a Pakistani citizenship will hereafter be applied to the same group which has not been linked to a residence permit.

3.6 Adjustment

There is no correction of data except what is mentioned under "Data validation" and "Data compilation".

4 Relevance

Ministries, political parties, the media and private individuals are using the statistics for public and private purposes and as input to the public debate.

4.1 User Needs

- Users: Ministries, organisations, political parties, the media, students and private individuals.
- Application: Public and private planning and public debate.

4.2 User Satisfaction

When delivering larger tasks a rating scheme is send to the customer. Generally the satisfaction with the deliveries is very high.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

It is judged that the quality of the information is high.

5.1 Overall accuracy

It is judged that the quality of the information is high.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

For those immigrations which can't be linked with a residence permit due to missing CPR-number in the register on foreigners the residence permit is imputed (see section 3.5 on data compilation). These residence permits will be connected with some uncertainty.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

It is judged that the quality of the information is high.

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

The quarterly figures are provisional. Yearly figures are final. Previously published data will be corrected in a the next publication. This happens when the Danish Immigration Service updates its register after the submission of information to Statistics Denmark. Such corrections are usually minor.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The time for publishing depends on data deliveries from the Danish Immigration Service.

The quarterly data are usually published within 90 days after the end of the quarter.

Immigrations with information about residence permits are published app. 6 months after the end of the year.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics concerning asylum applications and residence permits are published quarterly. It is usually published 1-2 weeks after the information is received from the Danish Immigration Service. The data are received very irregularly from the Danish Immigration Service.

The statistics concerning immigrations by residence permits are published yearly. it is usually published within 1 month after the information is received from the Danish Immigration Service. The data are received very irregularly from the Danish Immigration Service.

6.2 Punctuality

Punctuality can vary a bit.

7 Comparability

The statistics are comparable over time and can also be compared internationally.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The statistics are internationally comparable.

7.2 Comparability over time

The statistics on residence permits reflect the law, and changes in legislation and regulations can give rise to problems with comparability over time.

The possibility to ask for asylum from abroad disappeared from 1. July 2002.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Statistics Denmark does not publish other statistics on this subject.

Statistics on this subject are also published by the Danish Immigration Service and as the basic figures are the same as the data Statistics Denmark receive from the Immigration Service the figures are comparable.

7.4 Coherence - internal

There is a good internal coherence.

8 Accessibility and clarity

News from Statistics Denmark and the Statbank.

Yearly publications: *Statistical Yearbook*, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Immigrants in Denmark*

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.4 News release

[Link to homepage concerning asylum applications and residence permits](#)

8.5 Publications

[Link to homepage concerning asylum applications and residence permits](#)

8.6 On-line database

[Link to tables in the Statbank](#)

8.7 Micro-data access

Data on individual level are accessible via the division Research and Methods in Statistics Denmark.

8.8 Other

It is possible to buy special statistics - also combined with other areas of the statistics.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark](#)

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Documentation is accessible in TIMES.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics are in the division Population and Education. The people responsible are:

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