

Distr.  
GENERAL

CES/SEM.42/8 (Summary)  
28 February 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

STATISTICAL COMMISSION and  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (EUROSTAT)

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION  
FOR WESTERN ASIA (ESCWA)

Joint ECE-EUROSTAT-ESCWA work session  
on Migration Statistics\*  
(Geneva, 8-10 May 2000)

Topic 2

**Cohort analysis in the Asylum Procedure in the Netherlands**

**Summary**

Invited paper by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service, Netherlands<sup>1/</sup>

General outline of the paper and presentation

1. Short Preview on
  - Dutch Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)
  - IND Information- and Analysis Centre (INDIAC)
  - The Netherlands: asylum-influx, flow-charts and asylum-policy
  - Report to Parliament
2. Previous situation (until the year 2000)

The asylum registration system is INDIS (IND Information system).  
Asylum influx and production figures about First Instance, Review and Appeal are known, but there is no direct relation between these two numbers

---

1/ Prepared by Erik J. de Borst, Ton C.C. Quirijnen, Ben X.A. Spierings.

\* The documentation for this work session will be processed as for seminars.

### 3. Asylum Procedure Tracking System (APTS)

The project scope was tracking the progress of the procedures of the asylumseekers. The information was focused on the asylum and naturalization procedures. The output can be seen as a photograph of the situation at time x (time of update)

### 4. Cohort-system

The shortcoming of the APTS was that there was no difference in time between decisions in the three phases (first instance, review of application and appeal). Another shortcoming was that it couldn't give figures about the number of asylum seekers with a decision that went on in the next phase and what the decision of the review of application or the appeal was. The output of the cohort-system can be seen as a movie of the situation until time x. Variables in the cohort are: year of influx, month of influx, nationality, unaccompanied minor, dublin-claim, gender, age-group. Any combination of variables (and restrictions of it) can be chosen.

Example of matrix for chosen Cohort (figures are made up!)

No. of procedures is not the same as the no. of asylum seekers!

DECISION	PROCEDURES						
	First Instance		Review		Appeal		Total
	Abs.	Perc.	Abs.	Perc.	Abs.	Perc.	Abs.
No decision	250	8%	300	11%	150	18%	700
Refugee status	100	3%	50	2%	20	2%	170
Residence permit	200	7%	150	5%	100	12%	450
Provisional residence permit	300	10%	250	9%	100	12%	650
Manifestly ill-founded / Inadmissible	400	13%	350	13%	50	6%	800
Rejection	500	16%	450	16%	200	24%	1150
Others	600	20%	550	20%	100	12%	1250
Withdrawn	700	23%	650	24%	100	12%	1450
Total	3050	100%	2750	100%	820	100%	6620

There is an option to downdrill one level, i.e:

- from First Instance to Review
- from Review back to First Instance
- from Review to Appeal
- from Appeal back to Review

Provision of data to support / give answers to:

- Policy decisions
- Ad-hoc questions
- Change in proceed-behaviour of groups and/or in time
- Workload, also for external partners

- International comparison
- Unification in asylum procedures

4. European future of unification in the asylum procedure: points for discussion

- Start with a comparison of the asylum procedures
- Need for insight in the cohorts within the procedures
- General outcome and coordination on a European level

- - - - -