



**AD HOC QUERY ON 2020.49 Ad-Hoc Query on forecasting methods that inform policy making at EU and national level**

**Requested by Martin Stiller on 6 July 2020**

**Compilation produced on 30 September 2020**

**Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden plus Norway (24 in Total)**

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**1. Background information**

In September 2020 EMN Austria is organising their national conference on the topic of predicting global migration. We will discuss migration forecasting models as possible instruments for early detection of migration trends in order to enhance preparedness, improve migration management, and increase effective policy making at national as well as EU-level. To better tailor the conference to existing experience and specific needs of Member States, we invite you to answer the following Ad-Hoc Query. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us directly at [lhumer@iom.int](mailto:lhumer@iom.int).

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## **2. Questions**

**1. 1. Does your (Member) State make use of methods or models for predicting/analysing future migration trends and developments? [Y/N]**

*Available choices: Yes, No*

**2. 2. If you answered “yes” to question 1, please provide details on the forecasting models: (please indicate if it is forecasting, foresight, scenario building, risk analysis, etc.).**

**3. 3. If you answered “yes” to questions 1, can you provide information on: a) which data sources are used to inform these models (e.g. administrative data, survey data, expert interviews, etc.) and b) the time horizon of migration predictions (e.g. 2 years, 10 years, 30 years)?**

**4. If you answered “yes” to question 1, who conducts the analysis for these models (ministries, universities, research institutions, international organizations, etc.)?**

**5. 5. If you answered “yes” to question 1, which institutions (ministries, decentralized agencies, municipalities, etc.) makes use of the results of the analysis?**

**6. 6. If you answered “yes” to question 1, do the current models fulfil your Member State’s policy needs? [Y/N]. If your answer is “no” can you please indicate the reasons why they are not fulfilling them?**

We would very much appreciate your responses by **3 August 2020**.

## **3. Responses**


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<sup>1</sup> If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

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		Wider Dissemination <sup>2</sup>	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. Yes Yes Austria uses methods of forecasting, scenario building and risk analysis. In order to be able to take appropriate precautions or measures, the Federal Ministry of the Interior conducts analyses of the future trends regarding asylum and migration.---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. The Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior uses – among other - the CIRAM 2.0 model on risk analysis, which also includes scenario building. Since trends in migration figures and the number of asylum applications depend on a wide range of factors (political measures, trafficking opportunities, etc.), the Austrian MOI mostly engages in scenario building (base, best case, worst case) based on a number of assumptions. In the current “MiTrAs” research project (2019-2020), new innovative methods for monitoring, early recognition and trend analysis are being developed. The fusion of information from various sources will be used to estimate trends in dedicated application areas.</p> <p>--- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. a) The Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior uses a wide range of information sources, e.g. open source information as well as data from international and partner organizations. The current “MiTrAs” research project, for instance, is focusing on the potential for the usage of satellite images</p>

<sup>2</sup> A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."


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			<p>for object recognition, such as groups of people and vehicles. New technologies like high resolution radar satellites and the implementation of satellite video will be examined for the first time and evaluated regarding their suitability for the recognition of small objects. Furthermore, specific methods and tools are being developed for the analysis of data from Open Source resources and Social Media communication. The research findings will be demonstrated and evaluated by means of easy-to-use visualization.</p> <p>b)</p> <p>The Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior strives to extend the current short to medium term analyses (weeks &amp; months) to a long-term (years) horizon via the participation in Horizon 2020 projects dedicated to Migration Forecasting and Foresight.</p> <p>Administrative data (asylum applications from the procedural database) are used to create scenarios. Subsequently, the asylum applications are divided into subgroups (original asylum applications, multiple applicants, family reunification and newborns) and then extrapolated separately using the scenario assumptions and the observed trends. Due to the large number of influencing factors mentioned above, the time horizon of the scenario predictions currently only extends to a maximum of 1 year.</p> <p>The “MiTrAs” research project focuses on up to date event detection combined with the deduction of medium-term trend analysis.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4.</p> <p>The described analysis of the future development of the number of asylum applications is carried out by Unit V/8a, Controlling of Asylum and Migration Affairs, of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The Department Integrated Border Management (Dep. V/6) of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior uses the CIRAM 2.0 model on risk analysis. The Department for National and International Migration Strategy (Dep. V/5) of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior is tasked with the medium and long term analysis of political, social and economic developments in third countries as well as their effect on international migration trends in the future. “MiTrAs” is research project. It is not decided yet which components will be implemented where and by whom.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>5. Ministries and, in the case of Horizon 2020 (Point 3.2), research institutions and industry make use of the results of the analysis. All results of analysis are made available to the leading officials of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and serve as a basis for planning and decision-making. Concerning MiTras, feasible components could eventually be implemented also by other Ministries.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. Yes. In order to meet the difficult requirements, the existing analytical models are subject to an ongoing evaluation process. Due to this consequent optimization, it is possible to meet the current requirements. However, the medium to long term analysis of migration trends is currently still in the process of being developed and improved.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No There is no formal system to forecast migration trends. The Immigration Office conducts every semester a trend analysis (asylum and the interception of irregularly staying migrants). In this analysis the migration trends in Belgium are compared with EU data. A trend might have a predictive value. But we don't have models for predicting/analysing future migration trends and developments.</p> <p>2. NA</p> <p>3. NA</p>



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			<p>4. NA</p> <p>5. NA</p> <p>6. NA</p>
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. We use the following models: forecasting, risk analysis and tailored analysis.</p> <p>3.                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) We use a lot of administrative data, open sources and expert interviews;</li> <li>b) The time horizon of migration prediction is 2 years and less that gives us the opportunity to keep track of the migratory flows and the situation in the countries of origin.</li> </ul> </p> <p>4. The analysis is conducted by the Ministry of Interior and the Chief Directorate Border Police which are in charge of counteracting the illegal migration and cross-border crime.</p> <p>5. Chief Directorate Border Police delivers a lot of analytical products to the Ministry of Interior, Frontex Agency and other state bodies.</p> <p>6. Yes</p>



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	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. Ministry of the Interior, Border Police Directorate does not currently have developed mathematical algorithms for calculating migration movements, but we apply a qualitative approach to forecasting migration. The CIRAM 2.0 model is used in the risk analysis, which includes the creation of scenarios in addition to trend forecasts.</li> <li>3.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In addition to data collected through the information systems of the Ministry of the Interior (which include quantitative and qualitative data, as well as the situational picture obtained through border control by stationary and mobile border control systems) we also use data collected from neighboring countries, liaison officers, international organization and from open sources.</li> <li>2. The current predictions are for one year.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. The analysis is conducted by the Ministry of Interior, Border Police Directorate.</li> <li>5. Ministry of the Interior and other national authorities.</li> <li>6. Yes.</li> </ol>
	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No</li> <li>2. N/A</li> <li>3. N/A</li> </ol>

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			<p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. No The Czech Republic does not have any specific models. However, we are observing the situation and statistic data regarding the residence permits and international protection very closely (data are evaluated each month) and estimate the forthcoming development on ad-hoc basis depending on the actual need in connection with the implementation of new measures or drafting of legislation.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. No Ministry of the Interior and the Police and Border Guard Board do not have concrete models to predict/analyse future migration trends and which are used for policy making. The data used for policy</p>



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			<p>making process and for getting an overview of the migration situation is rather retrospective and does not distinctly deal with predicting/analysing future migration trends (e.g. monthly statistical overviews and risk assessments of the Police and Border Guard Board, annual reports of Estonian Internal Security Service, EASO's overviews of migration trends and other materials produced by the European Union). For example, the publications of the Police and Border Guard Board rather describe and analyse the past and try to assess the future. Prospective risk assessments regarding borders are given according to the CIRAM (Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model) model and the risks and dangers are assessed according to that model. Predictions for residence permits are mostly based on the analysis of the trends of the previous years and the legislative changes of the previous years. These predictions are rather used for planning procedural resources than predicting future migration trends.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Finland	No	
	EMN NCP France	Yes	1. Yes


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			<p>2. In France, the National Centre for Migration Analysis (Pôle national d'analyse migratoire - PONAM), established in 2016, contributes to the assessment of the migratory risk within the Schengen area and in France. This entity is attached to the Central Border Police Directorate (DCPAF) within the General Directorate of the National Police (DGPN) of the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>The PONAM also aims to develop expertise on irregular migration flows, in tactical or strategic goals. The analysis covers the migration flows upstream of the national territory, at the borders and covers the metropolitan and ultramarine national territory. The analyses carried out by the PONAM are specific or cross-cutting to migratory trends. The purpose of shared information is to coordinate and strengthen the operational effort in the fight against irregular immigration.</p> <p>The PONAM relies on a documentary base which is fed by various actors such as European and international agencies (Frontex, Europol, IOM, etc.), Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs and Justice.</p> <p>The PONAM relies on the methodology "CIRAM" 2.0 (Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model) and on a local and regional network named ANARISK for its migration risk analysis. This network was set up by the DCPAF in November 2019 and is therefore designed to develop more operational analyses close to the ground in order to obtain a better allocation of resources to deal with the risks identified. This methodology leads to the development of various scenarios, in order to consider multiple hypotheses ('what if' technique) of future migratory movements. In most cases, the PONAM produces risk analyses.</p> <p>3. The sources that serve as a basis for work are varied: official statistical data of the PAF, information from the liaison officers' network, external institutional partners and open sources (analysis of social, economic, demographic, climate, etc. factors). Predictions are rather established in the short term (weeks and months).</p> <p>4. See answer of Q. 2.2.</p> <p>5. At present, dissemination of the analyses to the Central Border Police Directorate, the Minister's Office and the territorial departments.</p>
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			6.
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. In cooperation with all relevant authorities, the Federal Ministry of the Interior for Building and Community regularly prepares situation and monitoring reports. Reports focus on migration routes and the current migration situation of all relevant countries of origin and transit countries. Reports also contain prognostic elements of future migration dynamics based on expert assessments.</p> <p>The German Federal Foreign Office is using and developing the early warning system "PREVIEW". PREVIEW is a comprehensive system for storing, harmonizing and visualizing tested openly available data for early warning mechanisms as well as for implementing the latest data-driven conflict prediction models. It aims at providing analysts with a reliable base for exploring and analyzing structural and event data (at this point there is no social media data included), enabling country desks and crisis teams to shorten and harmonize research efforts and to concentrate on evaluating data and taking action.</p> <p>3. PREVIEW uses openly available data. National experts evaluate the results.</p> <p>4. The analysis is conducted by the German Federal Foreign Office. It is shared and combined with other ministries, such as the Ministry of the Interior for Building and Community and the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>5. Ministries and the Joint Centre for Illegal Migration Analysis and Policy (GASIM, with its participating authorities such as Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Federal Foreign Office, Federal Police, Federal Criminal Police Office, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, Federal Intelligence Service).</p>


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			6. No. German ministries are currently in the process of developing and improving the existing analysis tools in order to get a better long term analysis.
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<p>1. No Forecasting is concentrate on nowcasting.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. Clarification for Question 1. Ireland does not in general use methods or models to forecast future migration trends and developments. The Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation is responsible for managing the employment permits system. This is a demand led system, Ireland links labour market intelligence to economic migration with a twice yearly evidenced based review of occupation (critical skilled and ineligible) lists for employment permit purposes to ensure that the regime is orientated to the skills/labour needs in the economy. The system is guided by research including the annual National Skills Bulletin and the</p>



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			<p>Vacancy Overview Report, and sector specific examinations to identify the skills and labour requirements of the labour market and the economy. In addition there is a public consultation process, and input from key stakeholders and relevant Government Departments. Research is undertaken by the Skills and Labour Market Unit, Solas and the Expert Grup of Future Skills Needs.</p> <p>Note: Immigration in Ireland is primarily the responsibility of the Department of Justice and Equality (covering international protection, residence permissions, border control, return). The Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation is responsible for managing the employment permits system.</p> <p>Question 2: N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. No Forecasting is not base on mathematical models, but on the indicators of previous years, taking into account the trends of the last two to three years.</p> <p>2. N/a</p> <p>3. N/a</p> <p>4. N/a</p>


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			<p>5. N/a</p> <p>6. N/a</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. No There is no formal/specific system to forecast migration trends to the best of our knowledge. The State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania collects data related to irregular migration flows from various sources (e. g. border checks, border surveillance, Eurosur, authorities of third countries, on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements, relevant European and international organizations, Frontex as well as from open sources), then analyses the data in order to identify main threats, vulnerability and impact, forecast possible migration trends, also monitors the flows of irregular migration in order to ensure the optimal allocation of resources for border checks and surveillance. Qualitative in combine with quantitative techniques, historical data analysis is used for forecasting.</p> <p>2. N/a</p> <p>3. N/a</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. N/a</p> <p>6. N/a</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	<p>1. No</p>



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	Luxembourg		<p>No. in Luxembourg, the major part of migration concerns the mobility from EU citizens from other EU member states. Moreover, as Luxembourg does not have external borders with the exception of the international airport it is almost impossible to develop a method or model for predicting/analyzing future migration trends and developments from third countries as the model will depend on external variables that cannot be controlled by the Luxembourgish authorities.</p> <p>2. N/A.</p> <p>3. N/A.</p> <p>4. N/A.</p> <p>5. N/A.</p> <p>6. N/A.</p>
	EMN NCP Malta	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p>

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	EMN NCP Netherlands	No	
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The models used by the Analysis Division of the Migration Policy and Analysis Department of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration include forecasting, scenario building and risk analysis. The Ministry of the Interior and Administration, as part of its current activities related to the coordination of Poland's migration policy, on its own and in cooperation with members of the interministerial Team for Migration, monitors the migration situation and trends emerging in this area, taking into account the anticipation of possible directions for the development of the situation. In addition, in 2020, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration established cooperation with the Center for Migration Research of the University of Warsaw. The cooperation concerns the development of an expert opinion / analysis by Migration Research of the University of Warsaw regarding changes in the migration situation in Poland under the influence of the COVID-19 epidemic and their possible consequences. The results of the expert opinion will be used to guide further work of the interministerial Team for Migration related to the development of Poland's migration policy. The Ministry of the Interior and Administration also coordinates the development of an analytical tool allowing for the assessment of migration risk in visa procedures, taking into account a number of quantitative and qualitative variables relating to the state's migration security. The aim of the tool is to ensure the objectivity of the migration risk assessment process of the countries of origin. This tool is to be used in making decisions in visa procedures and to strengthen the objectivity of these assessments.</p> <p>The Labor Market Department of the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Policy conducts labor market analyzes, monitors deficit and surplus occupations, and creates an Occupation Barometer (a study complementary to occupational monitoring).</p>



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			<p>Currently, work is underway on the creation of a forecasting system for the Polish labor market, commissioned by the Institute for Structural Research. More on <a href="https://ibs.org.pl/en/research/system-for-forecasting-the-polish-labour-market/">https://ibs.org.pl/en/research/system-for-forecasting-the-polish-labour-market/</a></p> <p>As for the Polish Border Guard analytical work, in order to analyze future trends and development of migration, the Border Guard uses, i.a. CIRAM 2.0 model. It allows to conduct a risk analysis in order to provide information enabling actions to be taken to reduce and minimize the risk, as well as to ensure adequate effectiveness of the actions taken through their appropriate targeting. In order to effectively conduct risk analysis by the Border Guard, in parallel with the implementation of CIRAM at the EU level, measures were taken to introduce specialized structures responsible for risk analysis in the Border Guard. They were established at all organizational levels of the formation, i.e. tactical, operational and strategic. A catalog of risk analysis products was developed, as well as a model for recruiting and selecting risk analysts. Another tool used by the Border Guard to predict threats related to illegal migration is EUROSUR - the European Border Protection System. It offers, among others n. functionalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- current cooperation of the National Coordination Centers of the EU MS in the exchange of information on events on the borders and on the territory of the EU MS (illegal migration, smuggling of people). This cooperation allows for the early identification of threats to the security of the state border and for taking adequate measures to protect it.</li><li>- the use of EUROSUR services (so-called common surveillance tools) to enhance border surveillance. Mainly satellite services are used</li></ul> <p>3.</p> <p>In the case of the works of the Ministry of Interior and Administration, the sources include administrative data, surveys and expert opinions. Time horizon (Center for Migration Research of the University of Warsaw): 2 years (forecast for the end of 2020 and end of 2022)</p> <p>As for the work of the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Policy, since 2015, monitoring of occupations is carried out on the basis of a changed methodology, enriched with research on online</p>
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			<p>job offers and a survey of enterprises.</p> <p>Until 2014, monitoring reports were prepared on a semi-annual and annual basis. The periodicity of monitoring has been changed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- twice a year at the national, voivodeship and poviats level, semi-annual reports are prepared and published on the website: <a href="http://mz.praca.gov.pl/Puls2/MZ/lista/wyswietl.do?id=MZ0040&amp;menuNazwa=mz_main&amp;menuId=170311">http://mz.praca.gov.pl/Puls2/MZ/lista/wyswietl.do?id=MZ0040&amp;menuNazwa=mz_main&amp;menuId=170311</a> (available only in Polish)</li><li>- once a year, an annual report is prepared at the country level and published on the website: <a href="https://psz.praca.gov.pl/rynek-pracy/statystyki-i-analizy/bezrobocie-rejestrowane">https://psz.praca.gov.pl/rynek-pracy/statystyki-i-analizy/bezrobocie-rejestrowane</a> and <a href="http://mz.praca.gov.pl/Puls2/MZ/metodologia_1.pdf">http://mz.praca.gov.pl/Puls2/MZ/metodologia_1.pdf</a> (available only in Polish) at the level of voivodships and poviats, published on the website <a href="http://mz.praca.gov.pl/Puls2/MZ/metodologia_1.pdf">http://mz.praca.gov.pl/Puls2/MZ/metodologia_1.pdf</a></li></ul> <p>In order to obtain a complete picture of migration trends that may affect the migration situation in Poland, the Border Guard collects data in its own systems, and also uses databases of other entities in the country and open sources of information. Analytical documents prepared by the Border Guard allow, inter alia, illustrate foreigners (third-country nationals) present on the territory of the Republic of Poland in individual migration areas along with the trends in these areas. These products have a significant impact on forecasting migration threats in the context of effective migration management.</p> <p>4. Center for Migration Research of the University of Warsaw analysis: University of Warsaw Risk analysis: Ministries (Ministry of the Interior and Administration in cooperation with other entities) Developing labor market analyzes, including monitoring deficit and surplus occupations, is one of the tasks of the voivodeship and poviats local-governments in the field of labor market policy. Monitoring of deficit and surplus occupations is carried out at the national, voivodeship and poviats level. The Occupation Barometer is a qualitative survey in which it is assessed by panelists (experts) whether a given group of occupations will be deficit, sustainable or surplus. Work on the development of the Polish labor market forecasting system was commissioned to the Institute for Structural Research.</p>
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			<p>5. Ministries, consulates, inter-ministerial Team for Migration, Voivodship offices, poviats labor offices, ministries and their subordinate units, non-governmental organizations. The analyzes prepared by the Border Guard are distributed both to internal recipients, within the formation itself, as well as to external entities such as other public administration bodies.</p> <p>6. Yes.</p>
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Every 3 years, Statistics Portugal (Instituto Nacional de Estatística) produces a document with population projections. The most recent document was released on 31 March 2020 and the population projections cover refer the 2018 - 2080 period. These projections include four scenarios of population growth/decrease, three of which include migration projections. In the projection of international immigration and emigration flows, coherent functional models of series were adopted for Portugal, following the method proposed by Hyndman et al. (2013) [Hyndman, R. J., Booth, H., &amp; Yasmeen, F. (2013). Coherent mortality forecasting: the product-ratio method with functional time series models. Demography, 50(1), 261-283], applied to immigration and emigration flows. The 4 hypotheses (central, high, low, without migration) focus on possible developments in international migratory flows, prepared independently for immigration and emigration. The projected migratory balance is obtained by the difference between the projected number of immigrants and the projected number of emigrants.</p>


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			<p>3. a) Statistics Portugal (Instituto Nacional de Estatística) uses administrative data for fertility and mortality in order to conceive scenarios for the future (high, medium and low) and annual estimations for in-migration and out-migration. The results are available for the NUTS 2 level for 2018 and 2080; b) The net migration was calculated for two years (2018 and 2080).</p> <p>4. Statistics Portugal (Instituto Nacional de Estatística) does the calculations and publishes the forecasts.</p> <p>5. The document is available online in English and can be used by researchers, public agencies and private institutions. These projections are often mentioned in the media and in academic works.</p> <p>6. These projections may not fulfil all Portugal's policy needs, at least directly. However, these projections are used to show the population ageing and the need of immigrants by the Portuguese labour market and Social Security system (sustainability).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. For our work, we use CIRAM 2.0. Certain type of the product depends upon specifics of the request; however, risk analyses are most frequently used.</p> <p>3. a) Administrative data from our common national information systems on legal and illegal migration, other (strategic or operative) data/intelligence from national authorities, open sources, pieces of information shared by European institutions, Member States and third countries.</p>



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			<p>b) Generally, the time horizon of migration predictions depends upon request. From our own initiative, we provide from time to time analytical products aimed for longer time horizons up to 20 years. Usually we work with predictions up to 1 year.</p> <p>4. Risk analysis and statistical unit of the Bureau of Border and Foreign Police of the Presidium of The Police Force.</p> <p>5. The Bureau of Border and Foreign Police, Presidium of The Police Force, the Ministry of Interior, FRONTEX, other Member States.</p> <p>6. For the purpose of decision-making needs of the Bureau of Border and Foreign Police (or for the Police Force as itself) in the field of migration current model is considered to be sufficient. However, it is not in our competence to asses this issue from the point of view of hierarchically higher parts of the Presidium of the Police Force or Ministry of Interior. Nevertheless, we do not dispose with any piece of information indicating that current model may not fulfil actual needs.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/a</p> <p>3. N/a</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. N/a</p> <p>6. N/a</p>


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	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. We analyse trends but it cannot be considered a predictive model, since many factors influence at a time, some predictable and some unpredictable. For example, seasonal trends (predictable) are superposed with political factors in the countries of origin and transit (often unpredictable), natural disasters (unpredictable), epidemics (mainly unpredictable), etc.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Swedish Migration Agency (SMA) applies a mainly qualitative approach for forecasting asylum influx and other migration with analysis of push and pull factors, country of origin information, policy changes, migration patterns and other developments effecting migration. The SMA also uses a quantitative approach with mathematical predictions that are used as a benchmark for the qualitative analysis. The quantitative approach is based on “time series analysis” of historical patterns of applications in Sweden.</p> <p>3. a) The administrative data of the Swedish Migration Agency, official EU and member state data, open sources. b) The forecast on asylum influx consist normally of three scenarios (high – plan – low) and focus mainly on two years, with hypothetical assumptions over four years due to the state budget process.</p>

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			<p>The Swedish Migration Agency also uses a simulation model to assess the impacts on the asylum process in Sweden over time (number of cases, outcome permit/rejection, appeal, reception/housing, settlement and return) given the forecast on asylum influx.</p> <p>4. The Swedish Migration Agency.</p> <p>5. Ministries, other state agencies, municipalities and civil society.</p> <p>6. Yes.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Norway</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Norway analyzes possible scenarios for numbers of asylum seekers on a quarterly basis as input to budgeting and planning. We make three scenarios: low, middle and high probability.</p> <p>Norway normally uses the current situation as a starting point. We then identify different factors that can affect the number of asylum seekers who might come to Norway in the future – as compared to the current levels. Each factor can have different outcomes, which we call events. We assess each of the possible events based on consequences and likelihood. We then consider the degree of certainty of our analysis for each factor.</p> <p>Each factor is then categorized into one of four groups according to relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very important (4)</li> <li>• Important (3)</li> <li>• May be of great importance, but it is unlikely to occur (2)</li> <li>• Has little significance (1)</li> </ul>

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			<p>Based on this analysis, three different scenarios are created. Under each scenario we describe the different events we believe must occur for the particular scenario to happen. This method is partly based on ISO 31000:2009 (<a href="https://www.iso.org/standard/43170.html">https://www.iso.org/standard/43170.html</a> ).</p> <p>Norway also analyzes other possible trends in relation to migration in connection with labour, education and family reunification to Norway, but this analysis is primarily based on recent trends in migration to Norway.</p> <p>In connection with the Covid-19 pandemic we have started working on different scenarios depending on different potential pandemic developments. So far this has mostly been based on qualitative data analysis.</p> <p>3.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Norway primarily uses quality data. Experts from the Directorate of Immigration, National Police Immigration Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Immigration Appeals Board and Ministry of Justice take part in the analysis.</li><li>1. Norway operates with a 2 year time horizon.</li><li>4. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) is responsible for the analysis and choice of methods.</li><li>5. The middle scenario – a relatively probable scenario - is distributed to relevant government ministries and agencies and used for planning and budget calculations.</li></ol>
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			6. Yes, for most events this model fulfills needs related to planning budget purposes and has proved reliable for Norway. However, when dramatic changes occur there is always need for more analysis and flexible models.
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