

## Newly issued residence permits

### 1. Contact

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1.2 Contact organisation unit	Development
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### 2. Metadata update

2.3 Metadata last update	23 January 2024
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### 3. Statistical presentation

3.1 Data description	Number of Individuals that received their first residence permits. First permits are defined as permits that are valid for three months or longer. First permits include permits either granted to an individual for the first time or at least six months after the expiry of a previous permit. The source data was received from The Directorate of Immigration. Statistics Iceland receives data from The Directory of Immigration and subsequently submits the results to Eurostat annually.
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## Metadata

### 3.2 Classification system

#### **Citizenship**

Countries of citizenship are grouped together based on continent. The classification is based on the ISO-3166 which is an international standard for country codes.

#### **Reason for first residence permit**

Reasons for first residence permit is divided into four groups based on a classification system used by Eurostat. For simplification, reasons are divided into four groups: Family, employment, education and other reasons. A fuller description can be found in section 3.4 in this form.

### 3.3 Sector coverage

All first residence permits granted in Iceland. Persons benefitting from temporary protection or affected by the withdrawal of the UK from the European Union are not included. The data covers the whole population.

## 3.4 Statistical concepts and definition

In this news release, Eurostat's definition of new residence permits is used. New RESPERs are defined as RESPERs granted to foreign citizens who have either never been granted a RESPER before or if more than six months have passed since their previous permit expired. Only permits that are valid for three months or more are included in the data. Furthermore, permits are only granted to non-EU or non-EEA citizens.

Persons enjoying temporary protections and individuals granted RESPERs due to UK's withdrawal from the EU are not included in the data.

The data is broken down by reason of first permit, citizenship, sex and age.

### Reason (4):

**Family reunification:** Residence permits that are granted for family reasons. These permits are granted based on familial relation between the applicant and an Icelandic citizen or a foreign citizen residing in Iceland.

**Education:** Residence permits granted for education purposes. These permits are issued to students, exchange students, interns, au pairs, **due to** any work for religious organisations or other educational reasons.

**Employment:** Permits issued for remunerated activities including paid employment, research-based studies or for professional athletes.

**Other:** Any other reasons for residence permit. Other reasons can include individuals that are granted permits based on refugee status, subsidiary protection, humanitarian reasons, their status as an unaccompanied child or a victim of human trafficking. Other reasons may also include other reasons that do not fall into any of the other groups.

### Citizenships (7):

Europe, Africa, Asia, America, Oceania, Stateless and Unknown. Countries of citizenships are grouped together as continents. This variable, therefore, describes the person's continent of origin. The unknown class indicates that country of citizenship is unknown or cases where the country in question is currently non-existent.

### Sex (2):

Males and females. Here, sex is registered independent of age.

### Age (10):

The age variable is divided into ten-year age brackets: 0–9, 10–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70–79, 80 and older and unknown if birthdate is not known. Age is calculated based on registered birthday.

## 3.5 Statistical unit

Number of individuals that receive first residence permits. The data is broken down by the variables listed in section 3.4 of this form.

# Metadata

<b>3.6 Statistical population</b>	Non-EU/EEA citizens that are granted new residence permits each year. The data excludes permits granted for temporary protection.
<b>3.7 Reference area</b>	Iceland
<b>3.8 Time coverage</b>	2008-2022
<b>3.9 Base period</b>	NA
<b>4. Unit of measure</b>	
<b>4. Unit of measure</b>	Number of individuals.
<b>5. Reference period</b>	
<b>5. Reference period</b>	The calendar year.
<b>6. Institutional mandate</b>	
<b>6.1 Legal acts and other agreements</b>	Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 Laws no. 163/2007 on Statistics Iceland and official statistics.
<b>7. Confidentiality</b>	
<b>7.1 Confidentiality - policy</b>	See <a href="#">rules for handling confidential data.</a>
<b>7.2 Confidentiality – data treatment</b>	Act No 163/2007 on Statistics Iceland and official statistics and (EU) 2019/1700.
<b>8. Release policy</b>	

<b>8.1 Release calendar</b>	Data on first residence permits are scheduled to be released every year. Publications will be announced and scheduled in Statistics Iceland's advance release calendar eight days before planned date of publication in accordance with the institution's rules of publication.
<b>8.2 Release calendar access</b>	The release calendar can be found here: <a href="https://statice.is">Advanced release calendar - Statistics Iceland (statice.is)</a>
<b>8.3 User access</b>	All data will be accessible to all users on Statistics Iceland's website.
<b>9. Frequency of dissemination</b>	
<b>9. Frequency of dissemination</b>	Data on first residence permits as well as a news release are published yearly.
<b>10. Accessibility and clarity</b>	
<b>10.1 News release</b>	News will be released on Statistics Iceland's website in parallel with annual statistical releases.
<b>10.2 Publication</b>	An annual news release and statistical updates are planned.
<b>10.3 On-line database</b>	Statistics will be updated yearly on Statistics Iceland's website.
<b>10.4 Micro-data access</b>	Statistics Iceland only grants access to confidential data for certified scientific research purposes or for collaboration with international institutions within the European Statistical System (ESS). Strict conditions have been put into place for access to confidential data in both cases. Before access is authorised, direct identities are removed from the data and indirect identities are either removed or concealed as is possible while maintaining the utmost data security. It is possible to apply for access to Statistics Iceland's micro-data online: <a href="https://statice.is">Data for scientific research - Statistics Iceland (statice.is)</a> .
<b>10.5 Other</b>	
<b>10.6 Documentation on methodology</b>	No documentation on methodology is available.

<b>10.7 Quality documentation</b>	No data quality documentation is available.
<b>11. Quality management</b>	
<b>11.1 Quality assurance</b>	See code of practice for official statistics.
<b>11.2 Quality assessment</b>	<p>Statistics Iceland uses a quality assurance system that is based on ESS's code of practice (see here: <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/quality/european-quality-standards/european-statistics-code-of-practice">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/quality/european-quality-standards/european-statistics-code-of-practice</a>) on one hand and UNECE's general statistical business process model for official statistics on the other hand.</p> <p>Generally, the data fulfils the quality standards required by principles 11-15 in the ESS's code of practice. The statistics on the number of first residency permits are meant to fulfil the needs of the user (principle 11).</p> <p>The data is highly accurate with close to no uncertainty (Principle 12). The Directorate of immigration keeps complete records so there is no sampling involved in the data analysis and, as a result, there is no bias. This enables drawing conclusions from the statistics with high level of confidence, even when the conclusions are based on small groups.</p> <p>The timeliness of the data has hitherto been poor (principle 13) but Statistics Iceland is working hard at improving the timeliness and punctuality as is required by Eurostat.</p> <p>The data is highly coherent and comparable since it is in accordance with international standards and definition (principle 14) where the aim is to generate data with high comparability across time and the countries within the ESS.</p> <p>The data will be presented clearly and be publicly and freely available on Statistics Iceland's website which fulfils principle 15 in ESS's code of practice.</p>
<b>12. Relevance</b>	
<b>12.1 User needs</b>	Those who need information on the number of first residence permits.
<b>12.2 User satisfaction</b>	No information is available on user satisfactions.
<b>12.3 Completeness</b>	All first residence permits that are valid for more than three months are counted.
<b>13. Accuracy and reliability</b>	

<b>13.1 Overall accuracy</b>	Accuracy is dependent on the accuracy of records from The Directory of Immigration.
<b>13.2 Sampling errors</b>	Sampling is not used as this data is based on complete records on first residence permits.
<b>13.3 Non-sampling errors</b>	Errors in recording are unavoidable. The Directory of Immigration has initiated work with the aim of improving in-house processes for data recording intended to decrease the rate of errors.
<b>14. Timeliness and punctuality</b>	
<b>14.1 Timeliness</b>	Data will be updated yearly within six months of submission to Eurostat. That is, before 1 July 2024.
<b>14.2 Punctuality</b>	Results will be published in accordance with Statistics Iceland's advance release calendar.
<b>15. Coherence and comparability</b>	
<b>15.1 Comparability – geographical</b>	Comparability across countries within the ESS is ensured. The data is processed according to Eurostat's guidelines which are followed by all countries within ESS.
<b>15.2 Comparability – over time</b>	Comparability across time is presumed as no changes in data processing that would influence the comparability have been made over the years.
<b>15.3 Coherence – cross domain</b>	There is full coherence between the statistics broken down by reason of permit and by age.
<b>15.4 Coherence – internal</b>	There is a full coherence between the different variables in the residence permit data.
<b>16. Cost and burden</b>	
<b>16. Cost and burden</b>	Processing is based on data from The Directory of Immigration.
<b>17. Data revision</b>	



# Metadata

<b>17.1 Data revision - policy</b>	Revision is not planned for first residence permit data. If errors are found in the raw data, or subsequent processing and analysis, the data will be corrected.
<b>17.2 Data revision -practice</b>	If errors are found within the source data, it will be corrected in collaboration with The Directory of Immigration. If errors are found in the data processing the resulting data will be corrected. If errors are found within any published material, numbers available online will be corrected and an announcement published on Statistics Iceland's website.
<b>18. Statistical processing</b>	
<b>18.1 Source data</b>	Source data comes from The Directory of Immigration.
<b>18.2 Frequency of data collection</b>	The Directory of Immigration sends residency permit data annually.
<b>18.3 Data collection</b>	The source data is collected by The Directory of Immigration.
<b>18.4 Data validation</b>	Special care is made to ensure data consistency and to count individuals only once. The data is also validated by an automatic process available as part of Eurostat's data submission portal (EDAMIS).
<b>18.5 Data compilation</b>	Data is processed and analysis is done using the statistical program R.
<b>18.6 Adjustment</b>	Data compilation is adjusted according to any changes in Eurostat's code of practice.
<b>19. Comment</b>	
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