

**United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Statistics Division, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch**

United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* review

National reporting of international migration data

Implications for international recommendations

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United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which Member States of the United Nations draw to review common problems and to take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

NOTE

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The term “country” as used in the text of this report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

This report has been issued without formal editing.

Preface

United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* review technical reports

The present report, on national reporting of international migration data, is one of a series of technical reports reviewing the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* system. The system is designed to collect, store and disseminate official national demographic and social statistics at the international level, and provides a selection of these data to a wide range of users through print publications, such as the annual *Demographic Yearbook*, CD Rom on special topics¹, and the Internet².

Earlier drafts of these technical reports served as input to the United Nations Expert Group Meeting to Review the *Demographic Yearbook* System³ which aimed to assess the continued relevance and responsiveness of the system to the emerging needs of a variety of users. Information on the Expert Group Meeting can be found on the website of the United Nations Statistics Division at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/workshop/EGM_dyb/index.htm. The reports review the instruments used by the *Demographic Yearbook* system to collect data from national statistical offices in terms of how well they adhere to relevant international guidelines in terms of concepts, definitions and classifications used.

Furthermore, the technical reports review the experience of countries with regard to reporting of the requested data to the *Demographic Yearbook* system for the period 1971 to 2000, and relate national practices with respect to classifications to relevant international recommendations for the topics being reported. The main international recommendations that are the focus of the assessment are, as appropriate, the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*⁴, the *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 2*⁵, and *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*⁶.

The reviews, as well as the discussion at the Expert Group Meeting, have highlighted a number of issues including the fact that the questionnaires for the *Demographic Yearbook* system need to be reviewed and revised to bring them in line with international guidelines in terms of concepts and classifications used as well as the content of the tables. Furthermore, the review of reported data based on the experience of

¹ Two CD-ROMs have so far been issued: the *Demographic Yearbook Historical Supplement*, which presents demographic statistics for the period 1948 to 1997, and the *Demographic Yearbook: Natality Statistics*, which contains a series of detailed tables dedicated to natality and covering the period 1980 to 1998.

² For example, data on capital cities and cities with population of 100,000 or more are available at <http://www.un.org/depts/unsd/demog/index.html>; and, data from the *Population and Vital Statistics Report* are available to subscribers at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/seriesa/index.asp>.

³ Held in November 2003, in New York.

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XVII.10.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14.

previous censuses has pointed to the need for a review and updating of international recommendations.

At its thirty-fifth session, the United Nations Statistical Commission⁷ recommended the formation of an Expert Group to consider critical issues related to planning the 2010 round of population and housing censuses, and to set plans for a world programme including use of common definitions, concepts, classifications, tabulations and dissemination mechanisms for population and housing censuses. This mandate requires a review and possible revision or supplementation of the current census recommendations which were developed for the 2000 census round. These technical reports contribute to that review. They also provide some indication of the capacity of countries and areas to report their national data to the *Demographic Yearbook* system.

⁷ *Report on the thirty-fifth session (2-5 March 2004)*. Economic and Social Council, Official Records 2004, Supplement No. 4. E/2004/24: E/CN.3/2004/33. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc04/report-submitted.pdf>; paragraph 2 (a).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of this report is to assess the effectiveness with which *Demographic Yearbook* data on international migration are collected, compiled and disseminated. It reviews some of the major issues concerned with the collection and dissemination of international migration statistics through the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. The report further assesses the level of reporting of international migration statistics from countries to the United Nations Statistics Division.

The report notes that during the last three decades there has been a general decline in the level of reporting of international migration data. For the data on flow of migrants in particular the low response levels are due to the fact that the collection of these data is usually more difficult, as no single source of data can produce all the information required to meet the needs of the users. To obtain a comprehensive view of the international migration processes, the combination of different data sources that refer to different types of data collection (border data, permits, registers, etc.) is needed.

The report shows that for countries that do provide international migration data, the framework presented in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire was not sufficiently flexible to accommodate the range of categories of national data. In addition, the current questionnaire on international migration statistics does not comply with the latest set of *Recommendations*⁸.

It is therefore recommended that the current questionnaire be reviewed with a view to facilitating its completion by countries and revised to reflect the framework and concepts proposed in the latest set of *Recommendations*.

⁸ *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migrations, Revision 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14

1. Introduction

1. The Demographic and Social Statistics Branch has the responsibility for the collection, processing and dissemination of demographic and social statistics for the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). UNSD collects most of its data from national statistical authorities through a series of questionnaires. It then disseminates these official statistics through the *Demographic Yearbook (DYB)*, *Population and Vital Statistics* and other publications such as *The World's Women* and the internet (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/default.htm>).

2. The *United Nations Demographic Yearbook (DYB)*, in particular, is a unique source of national population statistics, for over 230 countries or areas in the world. Published annually, since 1948, when the system was established, the *Demographic Yearbook* provides statistics on population size and composition, fertility, mortality, infant and foetal mortality, marriages, divorces and international migration.

3. The United Nations Statistics Division, and in particular Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, is the main international organisation responsible for the production of the *Demographic Yearbook*. This information, which is essential for demographic as well as social analysis, represents an area where UNSD plays an essential role as a provider of international statistics. For this reason it is important to ensure that the data on international migration collected through the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires are as relevant, accurate and timely as possible.

4. The objective of this report is to analyse the effectiveness with which *Demographic Yearbook* data on international migration are collected, compiled and disseminated. It reviews some of the major issues concerned with the collection and dissemination of international migration statistics through the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. In particular, it assesses the level of reporting of international migration statistics from countries to the Division. The first part of the report analyses the current questionnaires used for the collection of stock (a population stock is related to the situation of a population at a given time) and flows (a flow concerns all events recorded

for a given population during a specific period of observation) data on migration. It also summarises the frequency of reporting from national statistical offices to the United Nations Statistics Division. The second part looks at the current data collection and proposes ways to improve the level of reporting and also to make the questionnaires consistent with the current set of United Nations *Recommendations on International Migration Statistics*. The major shortcomings of the questionnaires along with the proposed changes are introduced.

2. Data collection on international migration through the *Demographic Yearbook*

5. The data on international migration for the *Demographic Yearbook* is collected through three *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires: 1) ‘International migration and travel statistics’, an annual questionnaire; 2) ‘Population census questionnaire’; and 3) ‘Population census-economic characteristics questionnaire’.

6. The first one is an annual questionnaire⁹ on international migration and travel statistics. It collects information on flows of international migrants, describing the inflows and outflows of people across international borders. The flows data are obtained from three tables:

- (1) Major categories of international departures and arrivals;
- (2) Long-term emigrants and immigrants by country of intended long-term residence or by country of last-long term residence, and
- (3) Long-term emigrants and immigrants by age and sex.

The sources for this type of yearly information are usually border collection registers or cards, and population registers.

7. The other two questionnaires— Population census questionnaire Population census-economic characteristics questionnaire—collect data on stocks of migrants, giving

⁹ This questionnaire was not sent to countries in 2002 as the international migration data collection procedures (including the questionnaire on “International Migration and Travel Statistics”) are currently under review.

a picture of the migrant population present in a country at a specified point in time. These questionnaires are dispatched when it is known that the country has conducted a census.

The questionnaires on population census supply data on:

- (1) Native and foreign born population by age and sex;
- (2) Foreign-born population by country of birth, age and sex;
- (3) Foreign-born population in the country for less than five years by country of birth, age and sex; and
- (4) Population by country of citizenship and sex.

8. The questionnaire on economic characteristics provides data on economically active foreign-born population by occupation.

2.1 Data on flows

Definitions

9. The following concepts of long and short-term migrants applied to data on flows that were collected until 2001 refer to the 1976 recommendations¹⁰. In particular the definitions reported here refer to:

- *Long-term emigrants*: Residents or persons who have left the country with the intention to remain abroad for a period of more than one year. In addition, all emigrants either must ever have been away from the country continuously for more than one year or, having been away from the country at least once continuously for more than one year, must have been in the country continuously for more than one year since the last absence of more than one year¹¹.
- *Short-term emigrant*: Persons (excluding border workers who regularly cross the border to work daily or slightly less frequently) who have left the country

¹⁰ The new definitions of these terms are presented later in this report and are now being incorporated into future *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires.

with the intention of remaining abroad for one year or less for the purpose of working at an occupation remunerated from a foreign country³.

- *Long-term immigrants*: Persons who have entered the country with the intention of remaining for more than one year. In addition they have been in the country continuously for more than one year or, having been in the country at least once continuously for more than one year, must have been away continuously for more than one year since the last stay of more than one year³.
- *Short-term immigrants*: Persons (excluding border workers who regularly cross the border to work daily or slightly less frequently) who have entered the country with the intention of remaining for one year or less for the purpose of working at an occupation remunerated from within the country and their dependants³.

2.1.1 Questionnaire 1: International migration and travel

10. The questionnaire on international migration and travel that was used until 2001 to collect information on flows of migration is composed of 3 tables.

Major categories of international departures and arrivals, Table 1

11. The first table of the questionnaire collects data on departures and arrivals from and to the country. This table is meant to represent a complete picture of the statistical situation of a country's migration. It highlights the type of movements by distinguishing between visitors (for business or tourism), short term migrants, long term migrants and movements due to asylum seeking.

¹¹ *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration* (sales No E.79.XVII.18) para 32.

12. The statistics included in this table represent a variety of information that is often gathered from different administrative sources. Statistics on border crossing, such as of visitors, are obtained primarily from border collection. Other information like the one on short or long-term migrants can be obtained, in some countries, from population registers.

13. The measurement of migration flows is particularly arduous because of the complexity of coordinating different data sources, and the difficulty of capturing actual movements of people rather than intentions declared at the arrival in a country. This latter problem derives from the way data are collected: when the data on flows come from border collection, it is often the case that the information refers to the *intention* of stay rather than the *actual* stay. The person might change his/her initial intention while in the country and it is very difficult to build up a system that can monitor changes of status from short-term migrant or visitor to long-term migrant or vice versa. Furthermore international comparability of migration data in general, and the one on flows in particular, is frequently made more complex by the diversity in the definitions used by countries.

14. In this context it is difficult to create an international data system that reflects the diversity of countries' definitions. It follows that the main criticism to the first table of the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on international migration and travel is, in fact, the broad categorisation of the flows: countries often have difficulties in fitting their data to this categorisation and consequently do not fill in the table. The variety of the sources makes compilation of these data extremely difficult, and also leads to diversity in the definitions across countries. The use of 12 months as the cut off date for defining of long-term migrant and of 3 to 12 months for short-term migrants can often be different from the one used by countries. This definition is still used to facilitate statistical comparison; however countries do not often collect data for short-term migrants or the time delimitation. Furthermore national policy often dictates the type of data that are collected and these might not fit with international requirements.

Long-term emigrants and immigrants by country of intended long-term residence or by country of last-long term residence, Table 2

15. This table collects information on long-term migrants following the 1976 definition¹², by country or area of last or intended long-term residence defined as a residence of at least one year duration. When known, the national definition of long-term migrant, is reported in one of the footnotes of the *Demographic Yearbook*. Furthermore it indicates the direction of the flows by reporting the country of origin and the country of arrival of the migrants.

Long-term emigrants and immigrants by age and sex, Table 3

16. The information collected through this table is relevant for demographic and socio-economic analysis of the demographic characteristics of migrants. Age is categorised into five year age groups except from the first age group that is less than 1, the second one is 1-4 and the last one is 65+. The main difficulty in collecting this type of data lies in the lack of availability of information for migrants by age and sex. Data availability is limited because the information taken from some data sources is often not tabulated by age and sex of the migrant. This is often the case for border cards where the information is used for legal purposes and the potential information that can be derived by it is not fully exploited.

2.2 Data on stocks

Definitions

17. The main definitions used for stock data are:

*The stock of international migrants present in a country is the set of persons who have ever changed their country of usual residence, that is to say, persons who have spent at least one year of their lives in a country other than the one in which they lived at the time the data are gathered*¹³.

¹² *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration* (sales No E.79.XVII.18) para. 32.

¹³ *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration* (sales No E.79.XVII.18) para. 36.

Foreign born is defined as persons born outside the country or area¹¹.

Citizenship is defined as the legal nationality of each person enumerated at the time of the census. A citizen is a legal national of the country or area of the census; an alien is a legal non-national of the country or area¹¹.

Foreigner is a person that has the country in which he or she lives as the country of usual residence and that is citizen of another country¹¹.

2.2.1 Questionnaire 2: Population census questionnaire

18. Four of the population census questionnaire tables collect information on migrant stock:

Native and foreign born population by age and sex, Table 1

19. The primary sources of stock information are censuses. Data may also be obtained from household or labour surveys when no census data are available. In addition, in some countries population registers are also used to estimate the stock of population at a point in time. Age is categorised into 5 years age groups except from the first age group that is less than 1, the second one is 1-4 and the last one is 65+.

Foreign-born by country of birth, age and sex, Table 2

20. This table collects information on foreign-born by country of birth, where the country or area of birth is based on the national boundaries that existed at the time of the census. The variable place of birth is important when trying to highlight the migrant population as it is associated with the individual for life.

Foreign-born in the country for less than five years by country of birth, age and sex, Table 3

21. One of the challenges when considering the stock of migrants is to obtain information on the time of entry to the country in order to separate recent migration from migrants who have settled in the country and might have obtained the citizenship of the country where they reside. The foreign-born population in a country for less than five years by age and sex is defined as persons born outside the country or area in which they were enumerated at the time of the census who reported that they resided in another country or area at a date five years preceding the census. Age is categorised into 5 years age groups except from the first age group that is less than 1, the second one is 1-4 and the last one is 65+. This table aims at capturing those migrants that moved to the country in the last five years. It relies on a question often asked on census questionnaires that refers to the residence 5 years prior to the census date.

Population by country of citizenship and sex, Table 4

22. Several countries, in particular in Europe, use the variable citizenship to identify the migrant population. The main difference when using place of birth rather than citizenship to define the stock migrant population is that the former is a characteristic that remains unchanged for life whereas the latter has the advantage to be easier to prove through documents and it has a stronger legal value. Place of birth does not change like citizenship but at the same time it might not adequately describe the foreign population as the child of a foreign-born might still be considered, depending on the country's legislation, foreigner even if born in the country. Furthermore the variable 'place of birth' is not often used to classify the migrant population in continuous registration systems that collect data on flows.

23. As mentioned before, citizenship status has the advantage of being legally proved by the passport, however persons with dual citizenship can create measurements problems, as they are usually classified (if appropriate) as citizens of the country where they were enumerated with the alien citizenship being ignored. In addition, as for the

place of birth, there may be a problem to ascertain the citizenship, when borders have changed. Furthermore citizenship is not as permanent as is the place of birth. In order to effectively capture the movements of people from one country to another there is a need to obtain information about citizenship at birth along with information on current citizenship.

2.2.2 Questionnaire 3: Population census-economic characteristics

Economically active foreign-born population by occupation, Table 1

24. This table defines ‘economically active’ as all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during the time-reference period chosen for investigation¹⁴. In brief, it comprises all persons engaged in, or actively seeking, productive work in some branch of the economy during a specified period of time. Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the time-reference period established for data on economic characteristics by the person employed (or performed previously by the unemployed) irrespective of the industry or the status in employment in which the person should be classified¹⁵.

25. Occupation is classified in eight ‘major groups’ of the 1968 edition or nine ‘major groups’ of the 1988 edition of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)¹⁶ with a ninth or tenth group, as the case may be, for the ‘members of the armed forces’. According to this classification, unemployed persons with previous work experience are to be distributed according to their previous occupation.

¹⁴ *Supplementary Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (United Nations publication Sales No. E90.XVII.3).

¹⁵ *United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration* (United Nations publication Sales No E.79.XVII.18). para 2.198.

¹⁶ *International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised edition, 1968* (International Labour Office, Geneva 1969) and *International Standard Classification of Occupation: ISCO-88* (International Labour Office, Geneva 1990).

26. This table describes one of the socio-economic characteristics of the foreign-born population. In order to obtain more complete information on the characteristics of the migrant population, consideration should be given to additional tables reporting primarily their level of education and if possible marital status.

3. Data dissemination

27. The United Nations Statistics Division regularly publishes statistics of international migration. Information on international migration statistics have been published as a special issue of the *Demographic Yearbook*.

28. Detailed statistics on international migration flows and stocks of migrant population have been published by the United Nations Statistics Division in the *Demographic Yearbook* as reported in table 1 and table 2.

29. Some of the tables have been published with different titles throughout the last fifty years but the information they contain has remained more or less the same.

Table 1. Issues of the *Demographic Yearbook* in which topics on stock of migrant population are published

| | 1948-49 | 1950-59 | 1960-69 | 1970-79 | 1980-89 | 1990-99 |
|--|---------|---------|------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Population by country or area of birth and sex | | 1956 | 1963, 1964 | 1971, 1973 | | |
| Population by country or area of birth and sex and age | | | | | 1983, 1989 | |
| Population by citizenship | | 1956 | 1963, 1964 | 1971, 1973 | | |
| Population by citizenship and age | | | | 1977 | 1983, 1989 | |
| Foreign-born by occupation, age and sex | | | | | 1984, 1989 | 1994 |
| Foreign-born by occupation and sex | | | | 1977 | | |

Table 2. Issues of the *Demographic Yearbook* in which topics on flows of migrant population are published

| | 1948-49 | 1950-59 | 1960-69 | 1970-79 | 1980-89 | 1990-99 |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------|
| Arrivals | | | | 1970, 1972 1974, 1976 1977 | 1985, 1989 | |
| Arrivals by major categories, departures by major categories | 1949/50, | 1951, 1952, 1954, 1957, 1959 | 1962, 1966 1968 | 1977 | 1985, 1989 | |
| Arrivals continental and intercontinental | 1948 | | | 1977 | | |
| Departures | | | | 1970, 1972 1974, 1976 1977 | 1985, 1989 | |
| Long term emigrants/immigrants by age and sex | 1948 1949/50 | 1951, 1952 1954, 1957 1959 | 1962, 1966 | 1970, 1977 | 1989 | |
| Long term emigrants/immigrants by country or area of next/last residence | 1948 1949/50 | 1951, 1952 1954, 1957 1959 | | 1977 | 1989 | |

4. Reporting over the 1970, 1980 and 1990 decades

4.1 Questionnaire on international migration statistics

30. For the international migration questionnaire the level of reporting is assessed on the basis of the number of countries and areas that have reported any information about long term immigrants and emigrants at least once during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s (table 3). The total number of countries and areas has varied throughout the decades and is presented in the tables that follow. Overall, the coverage by countries of information on the movement of people across borders by countries through the *Demographic Yearbook* inquiries is quite low. For the three decades under review, however, Europe as a region has had a much higher response rate than the other regions. In contrast, Africa shows the lowest number of countries reporting any information on long-term migrants (see table 3).

Table 3: Countries and areas that provided statistics on long-term emigrants and immigrants at least once in the three decades 1971-2000

| Regions | 1971-1980 | | | 1981-1990 | | | 1991-2000 | | |
|----------------|---|------------|---------------------------|---|------------|---------------------------|---|------------|---------------------------|
| | Number of countries and areas reporting | | Total countries and areas | Number of countries and areas reporting | | Total countries and areas | Number of countries and areas reporting | | Total countries and areas |
| | Emigrants | Immigrants | | Emigrants | Immigrants | | Emigrants | Immigrants | |
| Africa | 7 | 7 | 58 | 3 | 4 | 56 | 6 | 4 | 56 |
| America, North | 6 | 7 | 37 | 3 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 7 | 37 |
| America, South | 2 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 14 |
| Asia | 3 | 5 | 45 | 3 | 3 | 43 | 8 | 9 | 50 |
| Europe | 20 | 21 | 38 | 23 | 23 | 38 | 27 | 28 | 48 |
| Oceania | 3 | 5 | 29 | 3 | 4 | 28 | 2 | 3 | 25 |
| Total | 41 | 52 | 222 | 36 | 41 | 216 | 52 | 56 | 230 |

31. A total of 76 countries and areas have ever reported any information about emigration and 89 countries and areas on immigration out of over 200¹⁷ that were sent the questionnaire during the last three decades. All but four countries¹⁸ reported the information disaggregated by sex. Each country reported information by age; however, 10 countries used broader age groups than those requested in the questionnaire such as 0-15, 15-45, 45-65 and 65+¹⁹. An examination of the reporting shows that only a handful of countries²⁰ consistently provided information on a yearly basis. For those who did not report any information on long-term migrants in the last three decades, there are countries such as Turkey that reported arrivals and departures only and did not report any information about long-term migrants. Other countries such as Brazil, France or the United States of America (USA) reported the number of immigrants and not the number of emigrants. The USA in particular has not reported any information on long-term emigrants since 1957 due to the fact that they do not compile data on emigration. For the latest year of reporting by country see table A.1 of the Annex

32. The main problems associated with available international migration data are the incompleteness of the information on time series and age reporting and variations in definitions and sources among countries. Deviations from the standard definition (para 8)

¹⁷ The number of countries in the world varied in the past three decades.

¹⁸ Egypt, Ethiopia, Mexico and Republic of Moldova.

¹⁹ Hungary, Philippines, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, Fiji, Samoa, Columbia, Seychelles, Zimbabwe.

are generally reported in the *Demographic Yearbook* as footnotes. As an example of the differences in the sources, the United Kingdom obtains the information about migrants through an estimate of a sample survey of traffic of travellers at air and seaports taken throughout the year.²¹ This survey excludes the traffic of travellers from the Republic of Ireland and Scandinavia.

4.2 Foreign born and citizenship in the population census questionnaire

33. The level of reporting for the census questionnaire is generally higher. The number of countries and areas that have ever reported any information on native and foreign-born population is 138 out of 230, a much higher proportion than for the flows data. The reason for a higher level of reporting depends on the fact that census information is usually easier to collect and compile than data from other sources needed to estimate the flows of migrants.

34. There has been a general decline in the level of reporting of native and foreign-born population over the three decades as described in Table 4. In particular the percentage of reporting countries decreased from 43 per cent in the first decade to 31 per cent in the second decade and 18 per cent in the third decade. The low proportion of reporting countries in the third decade is possibly associated with the fact that some countries have not yet reported on the 2000 census round. The American continent has the highest level of reporting whereas for the flows Europe reported the highest level. In particular, the South American continent shows the highest level of reporting despite the decline from 73 per cent of the countries reporting in the first decade to 42 per cent reporting in the last decade. Consistent with the data for long-term migrants the African continent reports the lowest level of responses. The detailed level of reporting at national level can be found in table A.2 of the Annex.

²⁰ Poland, Sweden, Canada and Japan.

Table 4. Countries and areas that provided statistics on foreign-born to the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* at least once, 1971-2000

| Decades | 1971-1980 | | 1981-1990 | | 1991-2000 | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Regions | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries |
| Africa | 15 | 58 | 7 | 56 | 7 | 56 |
| America, North | 24 | 37 | 15 | 37 | 6 | 37 |
| America, South | 11 | 15 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 14 |
| Asia | 17 | 45 | 13 | 43 | 7 | 50 |
| Europe | 11 | 38 | 14 | 38 | 12 | 48 |
| Oceania | 18 | 29 | 12 | 28 | 3 | 25 |
| TOTAL | 96 | 222 | 68 | 216 | 41 | 230 |

35. A similar trend in the level of reporting is shown in the response level of the table on population by citizenship, with the exception of the second decade where the number of countries responding increased compared with the table on the foreign born population by place of birth where the number declines. In general, countries that collect information by place of birth do not gather information on the place of citizenship. The United States, for example, includes in its census questionnaire a question on the place of birth but does not collect information on citizenship by country as most European countries do. Citizenship is often collected by the registers of working permits (that record the permits issued to foreigners to work in the country) or registers of residence (that record the place of residence for each individual including changes of residence from one place to another one) that are more common in Europe. The African continent shows a higher level of reporting on citizenship compared with place of birth in the last two decades. In particular for the second decade (1981-1990) only 12 per cent of the countries reported any information on the foreign born population compared to 34 per cent that reported any information on citizenship. The detailed level of reporting at national level can be found in table A.3 of the Annex

²¹ United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* 1989, United Nations publications Sales No. E/F.90.XIII.1.

Table 5. Countries and areas that provided statistics on country of citizenship and sex to the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* at least once, 1971-2000

| Decades | 1971-1980 | | 1981-1990 | | 1991-2000 | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries |
| Africa | 16 | 58 | 19 | 56 | 10 | 56 |
| America, North | 16 | 37 | 23 | 37 | 10 | 37 |
| America, South | 9 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 14 |
| Asia | 15 | 45 | 18 | 43 | 5 | 50 |
| Europe | 10 | 38 | 18 | 38 | 13 | 48 |
| Oceania | 14 | 29 | 14 | 28 | 3 | 25 |
| TOTAL | 80 | 222 | 102 | 216 | 46 | 230 |

36. Table 6 shows that less than 16 per cent of the countries report the place of birth for the foreign born against the 35 per cent of those that report the place of citizenship of foreigners. Europe and the South American continent in particular show a particularly low number of countries reporting in the first two decades. The detailed level of reporting at national level can be found in table A.4 of the Annex.

37. Several approaches have been used when classifying country of birth such as a simple dichotomy between foreign-born and native population; or it is possible to have details only for particular countries of interest such as neighbouring countries or members of economic, political or regional grouping such as the British Commonwealth; or the classification could be only by continent making international comparisons difficult. Another problem with the table on population by country of citizenship arises from the changing boundaries of countries where persons have been born and the difficulties of designating the exact 'country of birth'. Furthermore not all countries or areas classify country of birth according to national boundaries as at the time of the census²².

²² *United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration* (United Nations Sales No E.79.XVII.18). para 2.30-2.32

Table 6. Countries and areas that provided statistics on Foreign-born population by country of birth, age and sex to the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* at least once, 1971-2000

| Decades | 1971-1980 | | 1981-1990 | | 1991-2000 | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Regions | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries |
| Africa | 5 | 58 | 10 | 56 | 3 | 56 |
| America, North | 8 | 37 | 7 | 37 | 9 | 37 |
| America, South | 4 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 14 |
| Asia | 10 | 45 | 4 | 43 | 10 | 50 |
| Europe | 1 | 38 | 8 | 38 | 11 | 48 |
| Oceania | 7 | 29 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 25 |
| TOTAL | 35 | 222 | 33 | 216 | 42 | 230 |

38. The level of responses to the table on “Foreign-born population in the country for less than five years” of birth has also been particularly low. This table was introduced into the questionnaire only in the last decade and the analysis covers only the 1990s. Despite its importance in identifying the foreign born population that has moved into the country during a relatively short period, only 8 per cent of the countries have ever reported any information pertaining to this table. The detailed level of reporting at national level can be found in table A.5 of the Annex.

39. This information is usually collected in the population census through a question on the residence place 5 years previous to the census date. However these data are often affected by underreporting and memory lapses. A future revision of the census questionnaire will have to take into consideration the low response level of this table and will have to consider whether to remove the table and substitute it with another one that takes in consideration a variable that would be easier for countries to provide information on. One table that could be considered as a substitution is the cross tabulation of the foreign born population by place of citizenship.

Table 7. Number of countries and areas that provided statistics on ‘foreign-born population in the country for less than five years by country of birth, age and sex’, 1991-2000

| Regions | 1991-2000 | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries |
| Africa | 1 | 56 |
| America, North | 5 | 37 |
| America, South | 2 | 14 |
| Asia | 3 | 50 |
| Europe | 4 | 48 |
| Oceania | 3 | 25 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 230 |

4.3 Population census questionnaire- economic characteristics

40. As with tables 6 and 7, table 8 also shows that as the level of detail requested increases the level of reporting declines. However there has been an increase of the availability of data on the economic characteristics of migrants over the decades. This is probably due to the increasing importance that countries are giving to the data for migrant workers and also to the increase in data availability. South America shows, along with Africa, a particularly low level of reporting. North America and Europe have the highest level of reporting with 19 per cent and 21 per cent of their countries respectively reporting some information on this table. The detailed level of reporting at national level can be found in table A.6 of the Annex.

Table 8. Number of countries that provided statistics on ‘Economically active foreign-born population by occupation’, 1981-2000

| REGIONS | 1971-1980 | | 1981-1990 | | 1991-2000 | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries | Countries and areas reporting | Total number of countries |
| Africa | 1 | 58 | 4 | 56 | 2 | 56 |
| America, North | 1 | 37 | 7 | 37 | 7 | 37 |
| America, South | 1 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 14 |
| Asia | 2 | 45 | 5 | 43 | 7 | 50 |
| Europe | 6 | 38 | 5 | 38 | 10 | 48 |
| Oceania | 0 | 29 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 25 |
| TOTAL | 11 | 222 | 27 | 216 | 34 | 230 |

5. Recommendations on statistics of international migration

41. The publication of the *Recommendations on International Migration Statistics* set standards for national data collection. In addition it sets the standards for the collection and compilation of data through the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire. We are here reporting an outline of the latest version of the recommendations in order to highlight the main changes proposed for the *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on international migration statistics.

42. The *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migrations, Revision 1*²³, which were adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1997, are a result of collaborative work between the United Nations Statistics Division and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), in cooperation with the United Nations Population Division, the regional commissions, and other interested organisations. These recommendations were developed in response to the growing importance of international migration and the concerns it raises, and the need to improve the coverage and international comparability of statistics. These statistics are needed to identify migration flows and measure the stock of migrants, to monitor change and to provide Governments with a strong basis for the formulation and implementation of policy.

43. The aim of the *Recommendations* is to improve the availability, quality and comparability of statistics on international migration through a common framework as well as common concepts and definitions. The *Recommendations* provide a basis for defining an international migrant and distinguishing short-term travellers and/or migrants from long-term migrants. They provide a taxonomy of international inflows and outflows that includes a listing of categories and their definitions of both citizens and foreigners.

44. The *Recommendations* seek ways to enhance international comparability overcoming differences in national definitions. The main instrument utilised to achieve

²³ *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migrations, Revision 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14

this goal is the framework for the compilation of statistics of flows. The definition of long and short term, as mentioned in para 14 does not always fit the countries length of time. It is for this reason that the framework considers different duration of stay and allows for the compilation of data with an undecided length of time. There is the introduction of new categories to facilitate the task of countries in conforming their data to the suggested tabulations.

45. The concept of citizenship plays a central role in the *Recommendations*, in the taxonomy of international migrants and also in the framework for the compilation of international migration statistics to distinguish between different categories of migration flows. Both inflows and outflows are categorised by citizenship, i.e., whether citizens or foreigners.

46. The *Recommendations* review the different sources of information on international migration, including the potential and shortcomings of these sources, and draw particular attention to the importance of administrative recording systems for the management of international migration. They also provide a framework for the compilation of statistics on defined categories of international migrants, both citizens and foreigners included in the taxonomy on international migrant inflows and outflows.

47. The *Recommendations* also provide recommended information to be collected on international migrants, such as, age, sex, educational attainment, marital status, country of citizenship, date of arrival, intended duration of stay, country of birth, and on economic characteristics such as on occupation in previous country, etc. There is also a section on recommended tabulations on inflows and outflows of international migrants.

48. There is a new section (not included in the 1976 *Recommendations*) devoted to recommendations on the collection of data on asylum seekers because of its growing importance for developing countries and also on tabulations for presenting the information necessary to compare the data on this specific type of international migrants.

49. In addition to the information on inflows and outflows, the *Recommendations* also contain a section on information of stock data relevant to the study of international migration. The section looks at definitions and data-collection issues related to the foreign population and also to the foreign-born population. The publication also discusses sources of data on these population groups, which are used to estimate the stock of immigrants in a country mainly through population censuses, and presents a list of recommended tabulations related to the foreign and foreign-born population, such as on place of birth and on citizenship.

5.1 Differences between current questionnaire and recommendations

50. In order to comply with the latest recommendations an analysis of the major differences between the old questionnaire on international migration statistics and the *Recommendations* are highlighted. The main changes refer to the questionnaire on international migration statistics and travel.

Definitions

-Main differences between current questionnaire and the revised *Recommendations*

51. Data on long-term migration was until 2002 collected following the definitions presented in paragraph 8.

52. The latest revision of the *Recommendations* uses the concept of *place of usual residence* in the definition of an international migrant, with no conditions on continuous residence as it was in the 1976 *Recommendations*. There is therefore the need to update the definitions currently used in the questionnaire to the following ones:

- *Place of usual residence* is defined as the place in which a person lives, that is to say, the country in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the period of daily rest²⁴.
- *Long-term migration* is defined as change of country of usual residence of 12 months or more¹⁴.
- *Short-term migrant* is defined as a change of country of usual residence between three and 12 months¹⁴.

Tabulations

53. The current data collection for departures and arrivals is insufficient in capturing the amount of information that is needed in order to capture a complete pictures of the movements of people. The *Recommendations* suggest that separate tables be considered for migrants and non-migrants. The table should also include information for citizens and for foreigners and a new categorisation of the inflows and outflows should be considered on the basis of the framework for the compilation of data on flows reported in the *Recommendations*. The *Recommendations* also suggest collecting information on changes of status from non-migrant to migrant and vice versa.

54. The following changes to the tables are recommended:

- The variable sex be included in all the tabulations in both the census questionnaire and the international migration one.
- The table on inflows of the questionnaire should include a new variable on duration of stay in the country.
- The information on long-term migrants should be cross-classified by citizenship.
- Where possible information for long-term migrants on the place of birth should be collected.

²⁴ *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migrations, Revision I*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14 Box 1

- Data for foreign-born by citizenship should be collected in order to get a clearer picture of the migrant stock present in the country.

55. In addition the information on the inflows and outflows by duration should be completed with a question in which countries are asked to report the way they estimated the duration of stay in the country as follows:

1. Intended duration of stay declared by migrant
2. Length of validity visa or permit
3. Actual duration of stay
4. Renting or buying a dwelling
5. Establishing residence
6. For Short-term migrants the duration is between __ months and __ months
7. Other, specify

6. Follow up activities

56. The low response levels for data on flows is due to the fact that the collection of these data is usually more difficult, as no single source of data can produce all the information required for the needs of the users. To obtain a comprehensive view of the international migration processes, the combination of different data sources that refer to different types of data collection (border data, permits, registers, etc.) is needed. A review of the data collected by the Statistics Division, reveals that for countries that do provide international migration data, the framework presented in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire was not sufficiently flexible to accommodate the range of categories of national data.

57. A trial International Travel and Migration Statistics questionnaire for the *Demographic Yearbook* system has been developed and a first testing has been conducted during the above-mentioned ‘Workshop on Improving the Compilation of International Migration Statistics’. A technical report presenting the results of the testing and status of migration statistics in selected countries will be issued and will be posted on the website <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/default.htm>.

58. In addition to the review the United Nations Statistics Division recognises the difficulty in collecting comparable data on international migration, and is currently exploring the reasons of the non-response to the *Demographic Yearbook* data requests from countries so as to improve the reporting.

59. Furthermore, a proposal of a methodological handbook as a practical guide on the application of *Recommendations* has been put forward. The guide would in addition to addressing gaps in the recommendation, reflect different countries' experiences with respect to, among others, policy concerns, concepts and definitions, sources of data, methods of data collection and minimum statistics requirements. The Handbook should present concrete examples of how actual statistics are being compiled, to address specific problems that countries face when collecting and compiling international migration statistics; and provide guidance on how countries might combine different data sources in order to get better estimates. The handbook will initially be issued as a technical report to elicit comments and suggestions prior to it being finalised for publication.

ANNEX

A.1 Countries ever-reporting to UNSD emigrants and immigrants by region and most recent year reported (DYB)

a) Countries reporting emigrants

Africa

| | |
|--------------|------|
| Angola | 1973 |
| Botswana | 1991 |
| Burkina Faso | 1991 |
| Egypt | 1995 |
| Ethiopia | 1996 |
| Mauritius | 1991 |
| Nigeria | 1971 |
| Seychelles | 1990 |
| South Africa | 1996 |
| Zimbabwe | 1996 |

America

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Aruba | 1997 |
| Bermuda | 1997 |
| Canada | 1998 |
| Chile | 2000 |
| Colombia | 1987 |
| Costa Rica | 1971 |
| Cuba | 1995 |
| Dominican Republic | 1973 |
| Ecuador | 1997 |
| El Salvador | 1996 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 1991 |
| Guyana | 1976 |
| Mexico | 1972 |
| Peru | 1994 |
| Saint Kitts-Nevis | 1971 |

Asia

| | |
|------------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 2000 |
| Cyprus | 2000 |
| Israel | 1996 |
| Japan | 1997 |
| Kazakhstan | 1998 |

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Kyrgyzstan | 1997 |
| China: Macao SAR | 1997 |
| Philippines | 1992 |
| Ukraine | 1997 |
| Uzbekistan | 1997 |

Europe

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Belgium | 1990 |
| Bulgaria | 1978 |
| Belarus | 1997 |
| Croatia | 1997 |
| Former Czechoslovakia | 1988 |
| Czech Republic | 2000 |
| Denmark | 2000 |
| Estonia | 1996 |
| Faeroe Islands | 1991 |
| Finland | 2000 |
| Germany | 2000 |
| Germany: Former German Dem. Rep. | 1989 |
| Germany: Federal Rep. of | |
| Germany | 1986 |
| Greece | 1986 |
| Greenland | 1997 |
| Hungary | 2000 |
| Iceland | 1995 |
| Ireland | 1997 |
| Italy | 1987 |
| Latvia | 1997 |
| Lithuania | 1997 |
| Luxembourg | 1982 |
| Malta | 1994 |
| Monaco | 1972 |
| Republic of Moldova | 2000 |
| Netherlands | 2000 |
| Norway | 2000 |
| Poland | 1997 |
| Portugal | 1988 |
| Romania | 1997 |
| Russian Federation | 1997 |
| San Marino | 1991 |
| Slovakia | 2000 |
| Slovenia | 2000 |
| Spain | 1987 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Sweden | 2000 |
| Switzerland | 2000 |
| The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia | 2000 |
| United Kingdom | 2000 |

Oceania

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Australia | 1996 |
| Fiji | 1977 |
| New Caledonia | 1989 |
| New Zealand | 1997 |
| Niue | 1972 |

b) Countries reporting immigrants

Africa

| | |
|--------------|------|
| Angola | 1973 |
| Botswana | 1972 |
| Burkina Faso | 1991 |
| Cape Verde | 1990 |
| Mali | 1976 |
| Mauritius | 1991 |
| Namibia | 1993 |
| Nigeria | 1971 |
| Seychelles | 1990 |
| South Africa | 1997 |
| Zambia | 1974 |
| Zimbabwe | 1997 |

America

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Argentina | 1972 |
| Aruba | 1997 |
| Bermuda | 1997 |
| Brazil | 1979 |
| Canada | 1998 |
| Cayman Islands | 1979 |
| Colombia | 1987 |
| Costa Rica | 1971 |
| Cuba | 1995 |
| Dominican Republic | 1973 |
| Ecuador | 1997 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| El Salvador | 1996 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 1992 |
| Guyana | 1976 |
| Mexico | 1977 |
| Nicaragua | 1948 |
| Panama | 1996 |
| Peru | 1994 |
| Saint Kitts-Nevis | 1971 |
| United States | 1993 |
| Uruguay | 1971 |

Asia

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| Azerbaijan | 2000 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 1987 |
| Cyprus | 2000 |
| Israel | 1997 |
| Japan | 1997 |
| Kazakhstan | 1998 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1996 |
| China: Macao SAR | 1997 |
| Philippines | 1976 |
| Singapore | 1976 |
| Ukraine | 1997 |
| Uzbekistan | 1997 |

Europe

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Belgium | 1990 |
| Bulgaria | 1990 |
| Belarus | 1997 |
| Former Czechoslovakia | 1988 |
| Czech Republic | 2000 |
| Denmark | 1996 |
| Estonia | 1996 |
| Faeroe Islands | 1991 |
| Finland | 2000 |
| France | 1989 |
| Germany | 2000 |
| Germany: Former German Dem. Rep. | 1989 |
| Germany: Federal Republic of | |
| Germany | 1989 |
| Greece | 1976 |
| Greenland | 1997 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Hungary | 1997 |
| Iceland | 1996 |
| Ireland | 1997 |
| Italy | 1988 |
| Latvia | 2000 |
| Lithuania | 2000 |
| Luxembourg | 1993 |
| Malta | 2000 |
| Republic of Moldova | 2000 |
| Monaco | 1972 |
| Netherlands | 2000 |
| Norway | 1996 |
| Poland | 1997 |
| Portugal | 1996 |
| Romania | 1997 |
| Russian Federation | 1994 |
| San Marino | 1994 |
| Slovakia | 2000 |
| Slovenia | 2000 |
| Spain | 1993 |
| Sweden | 2000 |
| Switzerland | 2000 |
| The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia | 2000 |
| United Kingdom | 2000 |
| Former Yugoslavia | 1990 |

Oceania

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Australia | 1998 |
| Fiji | 1975 |
| New Caledonia | 1992 |
| New Zealand | 1997 |
| Niue | 1971 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1988 |
| Samoa | 1976 |
| Tonga | 1996 |

A.2 Countries and areas ever-reporting to UNSD native and foreign born by region and by decade

| <i>Region</i> | COUNTRY_ | 1971-80 | 1981-90 | 1991-00 |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Africa</i> | Botswana | | x | x |
| | Cameroon | x | x | |
| | Comoros | x | x | |
| | Democratic Republic of the Congo | | x | |
| | Egypt | x | x | |
| | Gabon | | | x |
| | Gambia | x | x | x |
| | Ghana | | | x |
| | Guinea-Bissau | x | x | |
| | Kenya | x | x | |
| | Liberia | x | x | |
| | Malawi | x | x | |
| | Mali | x | x | |
| | Mauritius | x | x | |
| | Morocco | | | x |
| | Namibia | | | x |
| | Rwanda | x | x | |
| | Sao Tome and Principe | x | x | |
| | Senegal | | x | |
| | Seychelles | x | x | x |
| | South Africa | x | x | x |
| | Swaziland | x | x | |
| | Uganda | | | x |
| | Zambia | x | x | |
| | Zimbabwe | | | x |
| <i>Africa Total</i> | | 16 | 19 | 10 |
| <i>America, North</i> | Anguilla | | x | x |
| | Aruba | | x | |
| | Bahamas | x | x | |
| | Barbados | x | x | |
| | Belize | x | x | x |
| | Bermuda | x | x | |
| | Canada | | x | x |
| | Costa Rica | x | x | x |
| | Dominica | | x | |
| | Dominican Republic | | | |
| | El Salvador | x | x | x |
| | Greenland | x | x | |
| | Grenada | | x | |
| | Guadeloupe | x | x | |
| | Guatemala | | x | |
| | Haiti | x | x | |
| | Jamaica | | x | x |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|----|
| | Martinique | x | x | |
| | Mexico | x | x | x |
| | Netherlands Antilles | x | x | x |
| | Panama | x | x | |
| | Saint Lucia | x | x | x |
| | Trinidad and Tobago | x | x | |
| | United States | x | x | x |
| <i>America, North Total</i> | | 16 | 23 | 10 |
| <i>America, South</i> | Argentina | x | x | x |
| | Bolivia | | | x |
| | Brazil | x | x | |
| | Chile | | x | x |
| | Colombia | x | x | |
| | Ecuador | x | x | |
| | Guyana | x | x | |
| | Paraguay | x | x | x |
| | Peru | x | x | |
| | Uruguay | x | x | x |
| | Venezuela | x | x | |
| <i>America, South Total</i> | | 9 | 10 | 5 |
| <i>Asia</i> | Bahrain | x | x | x |
| | Bangladesh | x | x | |
| | Brunei Darussalam | x | x | x |
| | Cyprus | | | x |
| | India | x | x | |
| | Indonesia | x | x | |
| | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | x | x | |
| | Israel | x | x | |
| | Jordan | x | x | |
| | Kazakhstan | | x | |
| | Kuwait | x | x | |
| | Malaysia | | | x |
| | Nepal | x | x | x |
| | Philippines | x | x | |
| | Singapore | x | x | |
| | Sri Lanka | | x | |
| | Tajikistan | | x | |
| | Thailand | x | x | |
| | Turkey | x | x | |
| | United Arab Emirates | x | x | |
| <i>Asia Total</i> | | 15 | 18 | 5 |
| <i>Europe</i> | Austria | x | x | |
| | Belarus | | | x |
| | Belgium | | x | |
| | Croatia | | | x |
| | Czech Republic | | | x |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----|----|----|
| | Denmark | | x | x |
| | Faeroe Islands | x | x | |
| | Finland | x | x | x |
| | France | x | x | |
| | Gibraltar | | x | |
| | Iceland | x | x | |
| | Ireland | x | x | x |
| | Italy | | x | |
| | Latvia | | | x |
| | Luxembourg | | x | |
| | Monaco | x | x | |
| | Norway | | x | |
| | Portugal | | x | x |
| | Republic of Moldova | | x | |
| | Romania | | | x |
| | San Marino | x | x | |
| | Slovenia | | | x |
| | Spain | | | x |
| | Sweden | x | x | |
| | Switzerland | x | x | |
| | United Kingdom | | | x |
| | Yugoslavia | | | x |
| <i>Europe Total</i> | | 10 | 18 | 13 |
| <i>Oceania</i> | American Samoa | x | x | |
| | Australia | x | x | |
| | Cook Islands | x | x | |
| | Fiji | x | x | |
| | Guam | x | x | |
| | Kiribati | x | x | |
| | Nauru | x | x | |
| | New Caledonia | x | x | |
| | New Zealand | x | x | x |
| | Norfolk Island | x | x | |
| | Papua New Guinea | x | x | |
| | Tokelau | x | x | |
| | Tonga | x | x | x |
| <i>Oceania Total</i> | | 13 | 14 | 3 |

A.3 Countries and areas ever-reporting to UNSD the population by place of citizenship, by region and by decade

| <i>Region</i> | COUNTRY_ | 1971-80 | 1981-90 | 1991-00 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Africa</i> | Botswana | x | x | x |
| | Burundi | | x | |
| | Cameroon | x | x | |
| | Comoros | x | x | |
| | Congo | x | x | |
| | Egypt | x | x | |
| | Gabon | | | x |
| | Gambia | x | x | |
| | Guinea-Bissau | x | x | |
| | Lesotho | x | x | |
| | Malawi | | | x |
| | Mali | x | x | |
| | Mauritania | x | x | |
| | MAURITIUS | x | x | |
| | Morocco | x | x | |
| | Namibia | | | x |
| | Niger | x | x | |
| | Nigeria | | | x |
| | Rwanda | x | x | x |
| | Sao Tome and Principe | | | x |
| | Senegal | x | x | |
| | Seychelles | x | x | x |
| | South Africa | | x | x |
| | Swaziland | | x | |
| | Tunisia | | x | x |
| | Uganda | | | x |
| | Zambia | x | x | |
| | Zimbabwe | | | x |
| <i>Africa Total</i> | | 9 | 20 | 7 |
| <i>America, North</i> | Anguilla | | x | |
| | Bahamas | x | x | |
| | Belize | | | x |
| | Bermuda | | | x |
| | Canada | | x | x |
| | Costa Rica | x | x | |
| | El Salvador | x | x | x |
| | Guadeloupe | | x | |
| | Haiti | x | x | |
| | Martinique | | x | |
| 1 | Netherlands Antilles | | x | x |
| | Panama | x | x | |
| | United States | | x | x |
| <i>America, North Total</i> | | 5 | 11 | 6 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----|----|
| <i>America, South</i> | Bolivia | | | x |
| | Paraguay | | x | |
| | Peru | | x | x |
| | Venezuela | x | x | |
| <i>America, South Total</i> | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Asia</i> | Bahrain | x | x | x |
| | Bangladesh | x | x | |
| | Brunei Darussalam | | x | x |
| | Cyprus | | x | x |
| | India | | x | |
| | Indonesia | x | x | |
| | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | | x |
| | Japan | x | x | x |
| | Kazakhstan | | x | |
| | Kuwait | x | x | x |
| | Malaysia | | | x |
| | Nepal | X | x | x |
| | Philippines | X | x | |
| | Singapore | X | x | x |
| | Sri Lanka | | x | |
| | Syrian Arab Republic | | x | x |
| | Tajikistan | | x | |
| | Turkey | x | x | |
| <i>Asia Total</i> | | 9 | 18 | 10 |
| <i>Europe</i> | Austria | x | x | x |
| | Belarus | | | x |
| | Belgium | | x | |
| | Czech Republic | | | x |
| | Denmark | x | x | x |
| | Finland | x | x | |
| | Former Czechoslovakia | x | x | |
| | France | x | x | |
| | Greece | x | x | x |
| | Iceland | x | x | |
| | Ireland | | | x |
| | Italy | | x | |
| | Luxembourg | | x | |
| | Monaco | x | x | |
| | Norway | x | x | |
| | Portugal | | x | x |
| | Republic of Moldova | | x | |
| | Romania | | | x |
| | San Marino | x | x | |
| | Slovenia | | | x |
| | Spain | | | x |
| | Sweden | x | x | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----|----|----|
| | Switzerland | x | x | |
| | United Kingdom | | | x |
| <i>Europe Total</i> | | 12 | 17 | 11 |
| <i>Oceania</i> | Australia | x | x | x |
| | New Caledonia | x | x | |
| | Norfolk Island | x | x | |
| | Papua New Guinea | x | x | |
| | Tuvalu | x | | x |
| <i>Oceania Total</i> | | 5 | 4 | 2 |

A.4 Countries and areas ever-reporting to UNSD foreign born by place of birth by region and by decade

| <i>Region</i> | COUNTRY | 1971-80 | 1981-90 | 1991-00 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Africa</i> | Botswana | | x | |
| | Burkina Faso | | x | |
| | Burundi | | x | |
| | Comoros | x | | |
| | Egypt | | x | |
| | Gabon | | | x |
| | Liberia | | x | |
| | Sao Tome and Principe | x | | |
| | Seychelles | x | | |
| | Sierra Leone | | x | |
| | South Africa | x | x | x |
| | Sudan | | x | |
| | Swaziland | | x | |
| | Uganda | | | x |
| | Zambia | x | x | |
| <i>Africa Total</i> | | 5 | 10 | 3 |
| <i>America, North</i> | Anguilla | | x | |
| | Aruba | | x | x |
| | Bahamas | x | x | |
| | Belize | x | | x |
| | Bermuda | | | x |
| | Canada | | | x |
| | Costa Rica | x | | |
| | Dominica | | x | |
| | El Salvador | x | | x |
| | Grenada | | x | |
| | Jamaica | | | x |
| | Mexico | x | | x |
| | Netherlands Antilles | | | x |
| | Panama | x | x | |
| | Saint Lucia | x | | |
| | United States | x | x | x |
| <i>America, North Total</i> | | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| <i>America, South</i> | Argentina | x | | |
| | Bolivia | | | x |
| | Brazil | x | | |
| | Chile | | | x |
| | Colombia | | | x |
| | Guyana | x | | |
| | Paraguay | | | x |
| | Peru | | | x |
| | Uruguay | | | x |
| | Venezuela | x | x | |
| <i>America, South Total</i> | | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| <i>Asia</i> | Bahrain | x | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----|---|----|
| | Brunei Darussalam | x | | |
| | Cyprus | | | x |
| | India | | | |
| | Indonesia | x | | |
| | Israel | x | | |
| | Kazakhstan | | x | |
| | Malaysia | | | x |
| | Nepal | x | | x |
| | Turkey | | x | |
| <i>Asia Total</i> | | 10 | 4 | 10 |
| <i>Europe</i> | Belarus | | | x |
| | Belgium | | | |
| | Croatia | | | x |
| | Denmark | | | x |
| | Finland | | x | x |
| | France | | x | |
| | Ireland | x | x | x |
| | Latvia | | x | x |
| | Luxembourg | | | |
| | Malta | | x | |
| | Portugal | | | x |
| | Republic of Moldova | | x | |
| | Romania | | | x |
| | Slovenia | | | x |
| | Sweden | | x | |
| | Switzerland | | x | |
| | United Kingdom | | | x |
| | Yugoslavia | | | x |
| <i>Europe Total</i> | | 1 | 8 | 11 |
| <i>Oceania</i> | American Samoa | x | x | |
| | Australia | x | | x |
| | Guam | x | | |
| | Kiribati | x | | |
| | New Caledonia | | | |
| | New Zealand | | x | x |
| | Norfolk Island | x | x | |
| | Papua New Guinea | x | | |
| | Tokelau | x | | |
| | Tonga | | | x |
| <i>Oceania Total</i> | | 7 | 3 | 3 |

A.5 Countries and areas ever-reporting to UNSD foreign born by place of birth who have moved in the country in the five years previous to the census date by region

| <i>Region</i> | COUNTRY |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Africa</i> | Burundi |
| <i>America, North</i> | Aruba |
| | Bermuda |
| | Canada |
| | Mexico |
| | United States |
| <i>America, South</i> | Argentina |
| | Bolivia |
| <i>Asia</i> | Brunei Darussalam |
| | Kuwait |
| | Nepal |
| <i>Europe</i> | Portugal |
| | Romania |
| | Sweden |
| | Switzerland |
| <i>Oceania</i> | Australia |
| | Guam |
| | New Zealand |

A.6 Countries and areas ever-reporting to UNSD the economically active foreign born population by occupation age and sex by region for the last two decades

| <i>Region</i> | COUNTRY | 1981-90 | 1991-00 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Africa</i> | Botswana | x | |
| | Congo | x | |
| | Egypt | x | |
| | Zambia | | x |
| <i>Africa Total</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>America, North</i> | Bahamas | x | |
| | Belize | | x |
| | Bermuda | x | x |
| | Canada | x | x |
| | Cayman Islands | | x |
| | Guatemala | x | |
| | Haiti | x | |
| | Panama | x | x |
| | United States | | x |
| <i>America, North Total</i> | | 7 | 7 |
| <i>America, South</i> | Bolivia | | x |
| | Uruguay | | x |
| <i>America, South Total</i> | | | 2 |
| <i>Asia</i> | Bahrain | x | x |
| | China: Hong Kong SAR | | x |
| | China: Macao SAR | | x |
| | Cyprus | | x |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Israel | x | |
| | Kuwait | x | |
| | Malaysia | | x |
| | Nepal | | x |
| | Singapore | x | |
| <i>Asia Total</i> | | 6 | 6 |
| <i>Europe</i> | Belgium | x | |
| | Channel Islands: Guernsey | | x |
| | Finland | x | |
| | France | | x |
| | Ireland | | x |
| | Luxembourg | | x |
| | Norway | | x |
| | Portugal | | x |
| | Slovenia | | x |
| | Sweden | x | x |
| | Switzerland | | x |
| | United Kingdom: Northern Ireland | x | |
| <i>Europe Total</i> | | 3 | 6 |
| <i>Oceania</i> | Australia | x | |
| | Cook Islands | | x |
| | Guam | | x |
| | New Zealand | x | x |
| | Papua New Guinea | x | |
| | Tonga | x | x |
| | Vanuatu | x | |
| <i>Oceania Total</i> | | 6 | 4 |