

POPULATION STUDIES, No. 5

PROBLEMS OF MIGRATION STATISTICS



UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Lake Success, New York
November 1949

ST/SOA/Series A/5

List of reports in this series to date:

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- No. 5. Problems of Migration Statistics

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

Sales No.: 1950 • XIII • 1

FOREWORD

This is the first of a series of reports on the demographic aspects of migration, which are to be issued by the Department of Social Affairs in its series of Population Studies.

The reports in this series are being prepared in furtherance of a programme of studies relative to the demographic aspects of international population movements, which was initiated by the Population Commission at its third session, in May 1948. The Commission recommended that priority in the execution of the programme be given to the improvement of international migration statistics, the imperfections of which greatly impede serious studies in this field. In this connexion the Commission urged that "consideration should be given to the provision of statistics most relevant to the study of demographic trends and their relation to economic and social factors, including statistics on the age, sex, marital condition, family size, occupation and wages of migrants".

The need for improving these statistics was recognized also by the Statistical and Social Commissions at their third sessions (both in April 1948). The Economic and Social Council received the reports of these two Commissions, as well as that of the Population Commission, at its seventh session, and in its resolution 156 B (VII) of 10 August 1948 expressed the wish that "international arrangements in matters of migration include as soon as possible means for the improve-

ment of statistics on international migration so as to increase their adequacy and comparability".

As a first step in carrying out this wish of the Council, the Population Commission at its fourth session, in April and May 1949, drew up a set of draft recommendations for the improvement of migration statistics, which were subsequently sent to Governments and to the specialized agencies of the United Nations for critical review.

A preliminary version of the present report was presented to the Commission as an aid to its consideration of these draft recommendations. The Population Commission at that time requested that the report be made available in published form.

The migration statistics published by sixty-nine countries (including many Non-Self-Governing Territories) were surveyed for the purpose of this report. The report includes a description of the methods of collecting the data in the various countries and of the tabulations provided. In addition, it presents an analysis of the major difficulties involved in collecting these data and in attaining comparable statistics for different countries.

The report was prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Social Affairs after consultation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Valuable suggestions were received from the Chief Statistician of the International Labour Office.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Activities directed to the improvement of migration statistics¹

The inadequacy and lack of comparability of migration statistics have been realized for a long time. Possible means of improving these statistics have formed the subject of a number of serious studies in the past and have been discussed at various international meetings.

The International Statistical Institute discussed migration statistics at its congresses of Vienna (1891), Budapest (1901) and Berlin (1903). Resolutions on migration statistics were adopted by the International Conference on Emigration and Immigration at Rome in 1924; by the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1927; and again by the International Statistical Institute at Rome in 1926, at Warsaw in 1929, and at Madrid in 1931.

Ever since its creation in 1919, the International Labour Organisation has devoted attention to migration problems including migration statistics, as a consequence of the relationship of these questions to those of manpower. The first session of the International Labour Conference, in 1919, created an International Emigration Commission. Acting upon the proposals of that Commission, the fourth session of the International Labour Conference, in 1922, recommended that each member of the International Labour Organisation should communicate to the International Labour Office quarterly information on migration, if possible, and annual totals of emigrants and immigrants classified by sex, age, occupation, nationality, and countries of proposed and last residence. The Conference also recommended, *inter alia*, that agreements should be reached on a uniform definition of the term "emigrant" and on a uniform method of recording information regarding emigration and immigration, and passed a resolution instructing the International Labour Office to

facilitate the international co-ordination of migration statistics.² Thus the responsibility for statistics of migration was shared by national Governments, which were to collect and publish the data for each country, and the International Labour Office, which was to publish international compilations. International compilations of migration statistics are now published also by the United Nations in its *Demographic Yearbook*.³

Acting under this directive, the International Labour Office has taken a series of measures to improve migration statistics, which in 1922 were almost non-existent so far as international compilations were concerned. Beginning in 1924 the Office published quarterly compilations of migration statistics in its *International Labour Review*, and from 1936 onward gave annual tables in its *Year Book of Labour Statistics*. In 1929 there appeared a monumental work by Imre Ferenczi, undertaken on behalf of the International Labour Office, which contained a valuable compilation of migration data and an analysis of the methodological problems involved in improving them. During the years 1925 to 1929 the Office published a series of reports on "Migration Movements", presenting figures for the period 1920 to 1927 carefully analysed and grouped into international tables after sifting from the point of view of comparability and in some cases after adjustment of the crude data. In 1932, the International Labour Organisation sponsored an International Conference of Migration Statisticians, which adopted important resolutions for the improvement of migration statistics.⁴

In spite of these efforts much remains to be done in the improvement of international migration statistics. The need for further improvement was emphasized by the International Labour Organisation in its first report to the United Nations:⁵ "Migration statistics are still very imperfect and incapable of serving as a basis of international comparisons."

¹ This study relates only to statistics of *international* travellers and migrants. The adjective "international" may be assumed wherever not explicitly stated. For a discussion of the meaning of "international" in this connexion see part D of this chapter and part C of chapter IV. Population changes resulting from changes in international boundaries, not involving any movement of population, are excluded from the study.

² See chapter V.

³ A list of publications containing international compilations of migration statistics is given in the bibliography.

⁴ See chapter V.

⁵ International Labour Office, *First Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations*, volume I, "Report" chapter XI, (Geneva, 1947).

The United Nations, in view of the interest in population questions which was made evident by its creation of a Population Commission, could not ignore the problem of defective migration statistics. The Population Commission in the report of its third session (May 1948) noted:⁶

"The imperfections and lack of comparability of migration statistics greatly impede studies in the field of migration. The Population Commission endorses the recommendation of the Statistical Commission (document E/CN.3/50) that the Secretariat should, in consultation with the International Labour Office, look further into the question of improving existing migration statistics and should present a report on this question at the next session. In particular, the Population Commission urges that the Secretariat examine the possibility of producing meaningful and internationally acceptable definitions in this field. Further, in connexion with any development of the present system of international migration statistics, consideration should be given to the provision of statistics most relevant to the study of demographic trends and their relation to economic and social factors, including statistics on the age, sex, marital condition, family size, occupation and wages of migrants."

A few months later the Economic and Social Council drew attention to the need for improving the adequacy and comparability of statistics on international migration.⁷ The Population Commission at its fourth session (April 1949) again gave consideration to this matter. On the basis of proposals submitted by the Secretariat of the United Nations in agreement with the International Labour Office, the Commission drew up a series of draft recommendations for the improvement of migration statistics and instructed the Secretariat to communicate them to Governments for comment.⁸ It should also be noted that statistics of migration and movements of international travellers were among the topics recommended by the Commission for inclusion in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*.⁹

⁶ *Report of the Population Commission, third session*, United Nations document E/805, 26 May 1948, para. 12 (i).

⁷ *Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its seventh session*, resolution 156 B (VII) of 10 August 1948.

⁸ *Report of the Population Commission, fourth session*, United Nations document E/1313, 21 April 1949, para. 22-27 and annex 3. The text of the draft recommendations is given in chapter V below.

⁹ *Report of the Population Commission, second session*, United Nations document E/571, 29 August 1947, annex I, para. 16-18; *Report of the Population Commission, fourth session (op. cit.)*, para. 6 (c); *Demographic Yearbook, 1948*, United Nations, 1949.

B. Migration statistics and demography

The fact that until recently migration statistics have been considered mostly from the manpower point of view has not been without consequence in the collection and presentation of the statistics. However, the manpower point of view is not the only possible one. Migration is also of great demographic importance.

Information on the size and nature of migratory movements is needed for demographic analyses relating to both emigration and immigration countries. International population movements and the natural increase or decrease due to the balance of births and deaths are the two components of change in the population of any country. Statistics of the movements of people across frontiers, and of migration in particular, are therefore necessary for analysing population trends and estimating population totals. Migration also affects the structure of the population in the countries of emigration and immigration; for example, it influences the distribution of population by sex, age and marital status, and the size and characteristics of the economically active population. It is related to various other characteristics of the populations concerned, such as fertility, nationality, language, and religion; and to such factors as urbanization and industrialization, investment, employment conditions, and housing.

Reciprocally, general population data such as census and vital statistics, statistics of aliens¹⁰ and of foreign-born residents are often valuable as indirect sources of information on international migration. *Estimation* of the volume of migration from general population data is a field of research where statistical methods may perhaps indirectly give results comparable in value to direct counting, at a smaller cost and with less loss of time through formalities. It is significant that in an important demographic study, issued not long ago by the League of Nations,¹¹ it was found more convenient to make rough estimates of migration than to depend on the very incomplete and imperfect migration statistics which were available. By comparison with figures derived from migration records, estimates based on population enumeration and vital statistics have the disadvantage that they cannot be made currently, but only for the periods between population enumerations. On the other hand such estimates, being made *ex post*,

¹⁰ International Labour Office, *World Statistics of Aliens, A Comparative Study of Census Returns, 1910-1920-1930*, Studies and Reports, Series O (Migration), No. 6, Geneva, 1936.

¹¹ Dudley Kirk, *Europe's Population in the Inter-war Years*, Geneva, 1946.

have the important advantage of avoiding a fundamental difficulty of definition which is inherent in statistics collected at the time of movement, that is, the difficulty of distinguishing between migrants and other international travellers.

C. Definition of migration for statistical purposes

The definitions used for the compilation of statistics hardly ever coincide exactly with the definitions that are sometimes found and are often implicit in conventions or administrative regulations governing migration. This may in a measure be inevitable in view of the complexity and diversity of the regulations on migration and aliens.¹² This study relates only to *statistical* definitions. Very few countries explicitly state the definitions used in compiling their migration statistics, but it is nearly equivalent to describe in detail how the statistics are collected. As information is available on the methods of collection, this approach will be followed here.

Migrants are a category of persons moving across international boundaries or, in other words, of international travellers. Whether or not good statistics of migrants can be obtained depends then, in the first instance, on the possibility of observing certain characteristics that are suitable for distinguishing migrants from all other persons moving across frontiers.

The International Conference on Emigration and Immigration, held in Rome in 1924, tried to distinguish between migrants and other international travellers by means of the criterion, whether or not the object of the journey was to exercise an occupation. It realized, however, that the statistics should also cover dependants who migrate simultaneously with the workers or subsequently. The conference thus defined an "emigrant" as "a person who leaves his country in search of employment, or to accompany or join his consort, parents or children, brothers or sisters, uncles or aunts, nephews or nieces, or their consorts, who have already emigrated for the same purpose, or one who returns in the same conditions to the country which he has already entered as an immigrant on a previous occasion". The conference also gave the following definitions: "An immigrant shall be deemed to be an alien who arrives in a country in search of employment there and intends to settle there permanently. Any alien who arrives in a country for the sole purpose

of working there temporarily shall be deemed to be an ordinary traveller."¹³

Once the statistics are extended to include not only workers who change their residence permanently in order to carry on their occupation in a new country, but also the members of their families, it becomes necessary to identify in the statistics all persons who move from one country to another for a considerable length of time. This is well in accord with the present common meaning of the word "migrant" and with the needs of demographic studies. The International Conference of Migration Statisticians held in Geneva in 1932 expressed this idea in the following terms: "In principle, every act of removal from one country to another for a certain length of time should be included in the statistics of migration, with the exception of tourist traffic." An attempt was also made to distinguish between permanent and temporary migration on the basis of the duration of the removal: "When the removal is for one year or more the migration should be regarded as permanent migration" and "when the removal is for less than a year the migration should be regarded as temporary, frontier traffic being excluded. . . . When the distinction cannot be made on the basis of definite information it should be made by presumption".¹⁴

These definitions constituted a long step forward in the clarification of concepts, but they passed over certain points which are worth considering in more detail. The 1932 conference chose the presumed length of stay as the primary criterion, specifying that every removal "for a certain length of time", except "tourist traffic" and "frontier traffic",¹⁵ was to be represented in the migration statistics; and that "permanent" movements were to be distinguished from "temporary" ones on the basis of the duration of the removal. However, "tourist traffic" was not defined; no criteria for distinguishing between this and "temporary migration" were suggested. It is doubtful that these two groups can successfully be distinguished solely on the basis of the length of stay. Seasonal migrants may remain in the country of immigration for shorter periods than some tourists or business visitors. The purpose of the movement, as well as its duration, must be considered. "Temporary migrants" can be defined, for example, as persons who enter a country for the purpose of finding temporary employment

¹² International Labour Office, *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications, Studies and Reports*, Series N (Statistics), No. 18, Geneva, 1932, p. 22.

¹³ See chapter V.

¹⁴ "Frontier traffic" is the movement of persons who reside in frontier areas and cross the border frequently, often using simplified travel documents (frontier cards).

¹⁵ International Labour Office, *Migration Laws and Treaties*, Studies and Reports, Series O (Migration), No. 3, 3 vols., second edition, Geneva, 1928 and 1929.

(or temporarily exercising an independent occupation), and their dependants. This definition seems to be in accordance with the usual meaning of the term, and is fairly satisfactory for many uses of the statistics.

The 1932 conference did not suggest any systematic classification of international travellers into various migrant and non-migrant categories. It might be argued that this is not the purpose of migration statistics. But it is hardly possible to obtain reliable statistics for certain categories of travellers without recording all travellers and classifying them into the relevant categories. The interpretation of the figures for a given country becomes clearer when figures for different categories of travellers can be compared over a number of years. Estimates for groups of persons not classified uniformly in the different countries may become possible and thus a certain degree of international comparability may be attained at a minimum cost. Utilization of the statistics in conjunction with other demographic data (census and vital statistics) is also much facilitated. The problem is well stated in the report prepared by the International Labour Office for the 1932 conference: "The international migrant should in particular be defined in contrast to the international traveller, who is, after all, the genus of which he is a species."¹⁶

Even under normal circumstances there are categories other than tourist and frontier traffic which need to be distinguished from migration. These include the movements of businessmen and students, and of passengers in transit. In addition there are categories of population movements which under certain circumstances may assume great numerical importance and which differ in their characteristics from normal migration. These are the movements of refugees or deportees and transfers of populations. The effects of these movements are of comparable duration to those of normal migration. On the other hand their immediate causes are not the same as those of migration and they do not follow a similar course of variations over time.¹⁷

¹⁶ *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), p. 23.

¹⁷ Among the differentiating characteristics are the following. Movements of refugees or deportees or of transferred populations are not based upon the decisions of individuals. Transfers generally are collective movements organized by Governments. The movement of refugees is characterized by some of the following elements: strong pressure upon the individual to leave, strong discriminatory action, fear of persecution, or physical catastrophes such as earthquakes, floods or military action. Often refugees have not the proper documentation to enter other countries. This external criterion may be the only one on which statistics can be based.

It may be noted in this connexion that the Economic and Social Council, in allocating functions among different organs in the field of migration, noted "that the problem of refugees and displaced persons must be distinguished from the general question of migration as a special question . . ."¹⁸ Special characteristics of these travellers and the particular importance of their movements from the international point of view make it necessary to obtain separate statistics but do not impose any particular statistical nomenclature. Refugees, deportees and transferred populations may be distinguished as classes of migrants or as special categories of travellers. The latter alternative was adopted by the Population Commission in the draft recommendations drawn up at its fourth session. These draft recommendations call for the following classification of international travellers.¹⁹

<i>Departures to other countries</i>	<i>Arrivals from other countries</i>
1. Visitors departing	1. Visitors
2. Residents departing for less than one year ²⁰	2. Residents returning after less than one year ²⁰
3. Temporary immigrants departing	3. Temporary immigrants
4. Emigrants (permanent): (a) All emigrants except persons deported or transferred populations (b) Persons deported	4. Permanent immigrants (except refugees or transferred populations)
5. Refugees (non-resident in country from which they are departing)	5. Refugees: (a) Temporary (b) Permanent (intending permanent residence)
6. Transferred populations	6. Transferred populations

The commission recommended in addition that the volume of frontier movements of workers should be estimated, if possible, for each month.

¹⁸ *Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its seventh session*, resolution 156 A (VII) of 10 August 1948.

¹⁹ See chapter V.

²⁰ The Commission supported the recommendation of the 1932 conference, that removals for one year or more should be regarded as permanent migration.

D. Terminology

The purpose of the following paragraphs is merely to define the vocabulary that will be used in this study, and not to propose standards for use elsewhere.

International migration statistics are records of current movements, between different countries, of those travellers who are considered to be migrants. They comprise statistics of emigrants, transmigrants,²¹ and immigrants.²² The term "emigrants" as used here applies to all residents leaving the country either permanently or temporarily, including both nationals and aliens. "Immigrants" will be understood to mean persons moving either temporarily as "temporary immigrants" or permanently as "permanent immigrants", into a country where they are not residents at the time of movement. This includes aliens, nationals having previously emigrated who now return to their country of nationality, persons born abroad who were nationals at birth, and persons having acquired abroad the nationality of the country of immigration. Thus "immigrants", as used here, includes groups that have been designated elsewhere as "re-immigrants", "returning nationals", "repatriates", "returning migrants", etc. It should be noted that the definitions of "immigrants" and "emigrants" employed here are not the same as those used in the national statistics of many countries.

There remains a question as to the meaning of the term "international" as applied to migrants.²³ This question arises in connexion with movements between a country and its dependencies, or between different dependencies; e.g., migration between the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and British colonies, and migration between France and parts of the French Union. Some parts of the French Union (e.g. Algeria) have the same status as administrative subdivisions (*départements*) of Metropolitan France, between which movements are free. Though such movements may not be considered international from a legal standpoint, they are of great interest in connexion with

the demographic analysis of international migration. It is clear that whether or not statistics of such movements are obtained depends on a variety of factors, including the general development of statistical collection in both the home country and the dependency, the extent and nature of migration between them and the status of the dependency. Statistics on migration between a State and its dependency cannot be expected if the two are in the same continent, and in close proximity to each other. Examples are migration between the United States and Alaska, and between the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. Migration between a country and its dependencies in another continent, however, is generally of greater interest and more easily recorded. Migration between different dependencies of the same State is also of great interest. However, when two of these dependencies are in the same continent (e.g., Hong Kong and Singapore), it is less likely that statistics will be collected than in the case of migration between dependencies in different continents (e.g., Angola and Portuguese Timor, or Réunion and Indochina). Migration between dependencies of different States is clearly international. An allied question is that of movements between parts of a country which is located in two different continents, e.g., Turkey. Although it has been held²⁴ that such movements should be included in international migration statistics, the movements themselves are not international. No continuing series of such statistics, in fact, exists and it is not considered likely that any will be produced. This point is further discussed in chapter IV, in connexion with the comparability of international migration statistics.²⁵

E. Sources of material for the study

In preparing this report, extensive use has been made of the publications of the International Labour Office relating to migration. The following especially may be cited: *Methods of Compiling Emigration and Immigration Statistics* (Geneva, 1922); *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (Geneva, 1932); *Year Book of Labour Statistics* (latest edition, 1947-1948, Geneva, 1949.)

In addition, the Secretariat made a survey of all available recent publications of national migration statistics. Sixty-nine countries (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) were covered by that survey. It is not certain, however, that the

²¹ The term "transmigrants" as employed here applies to migrants in transit; it should be distinguished from the term "travellers in transit", without prejudice as to whether the distinction is or is not a useful one to make in the statistics. Cf. *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (*op. cit.*), p. 27.

²² The terms "in-migrants" and "out-migrants" are not used here because they are generally applied to persons moving into, or out of, a city or region within a country, whether or not they are coming from, or going to, another country.

²³ *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (*op. cit.*), pp. 101 ff.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 102 and 107.

²⁵ See also, in chapter V, the resolutions of the International Conference of Migration Statisticians of 1932.

most recent or the most detailed compilations existing for any of the countries covered were available to the Secretariat. To ascertain this was not feasible in the time available for the preparation of the report. The information obtained from the survey has been utilized mainly in the description of current practices concerning the classifica-

tion and tabulation of migration statistics, given in chapter III. It is very improbable that the salient features of that description would be altered as a result of additions to the coverage of the survey.

A detailed bibliography is given at the end of the volume.

II. COLLECTION OF MIGRATION STATISTICS

A. Conditions affecting the collection of migration statistics

The statistics of migration are generally a by-product of administrative operations such as police or sanitary control over movements of persons across national boundaries. What is actually measured does not as a rule conform to any definition chosen for its significance from the point of view of the general administration of the country or the analysis of its population trends. If the collection is made consistently and efficiently, the data represent the numbers of persons travelling under certain conditions, such as means of transport, port or place of entry, type of travel document or of visa used, etc. This information is of limited scope, hardly comparable between different countries and not adequate for demographic analysis. The data may constitute an index of international migrations, whatever reasonable definition might be given to these words, but an index of unknown and varying reliability.

As the degree of control exercised over movements of persons across frontiers varies enormously between different countries and different times, the methods of collecting migration statistics show a great diversity. The varying geographic situations and the relative importance of different modes of transport are additional causes of non-comparability. The last mentioned point is discussed in chapter IV.

B. Sources of statistics

The International Labour Office in its *Year Book of Labour Statistics* distinguishes six major types or sources of migration statistics and a miscellaneous category of "other sources." The same usage has been followed in the first edition of the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. The six major types of statistics are: Port statistics, statistics of land frontier control, statistics of coupons detached from certain documents, statistics of transport contracts, passport statistics, and statistics from population registers.

Table 1 (page 8) indicates the type or types of statistics collected in each of the forty-five countries or territories for which migration statis-

tics were published in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook, 1948*. The table also gives the number of countries collecting each type of data. It shows a remarkable fact: outside Europe, migration statistics are collected almost exclusively at ports and frontiers; it is only within Europe that the sources are very diverse.

More specific information on the methods of collection used in the different countries can be found in the international compilations of migration statistics and in the national statistical publications mentioned in the bibliography. These methods have also been analysed at length in the publications of the International Labour Office,¹ where some twelve different methods or types, including the six specified in table 1, have been considered. The survey of the methods and analysis of their adequacy presented below are based mainly on these sources.

The International Conference of Migration Statisticians in 1932² noted that none of the types of statistics was entirely satisfactory. It did not recommend one type rather than another, but mentioned as clearly inadequate the statistics of information offices for migrants, of passport visas, of steamship passenger contracts, of recruitment and placement of workers, and, to a lesser degree, passport statistics. The conference made recommendations for the further improvement of four other types of statistics considered, *obiter dicta*, as better: statistics of ports, of frontier control, of declarations of residence, and of detachable coupons from certain documents. These recommendations will be analysed below after the description of each of the methods to which they refer.

Collection of statistics at the occasion of frontier control was the method suggested in the draft recommendations for the improvement of

¹ International Labour Office, *Methods of Compiling Emigration and Immigration Statistics*, Geneva, 1922; *Migration Laws and Treaties*, Studies and Reports, Series O (Migration), No. 3, second edition, Geneva, 1929, vol. 1, "Emigration Laws and Regulations," pp. 27-31; vol. 2, "Immigration Laws and Regulations," pp. 21-23; and particularly *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications*, Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 18, Geneva, 1932, pp. 30-95.

² See chapter V.

Table 1. Sources of migration statistics in different countries, 1936-1947

(The sources indicated for each country relate to the statistics presented in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook, 1948*. "X" indicates that statistics from the given source were presented; "-" that they were not; and "." that the source of the statistics presented is not known.)

Country	Port statistics	Frontier control statistics	Statistics of detached registration coupons	Statistics of transport contracts	Passport statistics	Statistics from population registers	Other sources
AFRICA							
Union of South Africa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>							
Mauritius (U.K.)	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AMERICA, NORTH							
Canada	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>							
Jamaica (U.K.)	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMERICA, SOUTH							
Argentina	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA							
Ceylon	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
India ^a	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>							
Indochina (Fr.)
Indonesia (Netherlands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Federation of Malaya (U.K.) ^b	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Former Mandated Territory (U.K.)</i>							
Palestine	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
EUROPE							
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Bulgaria	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Finland	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
Hungary	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Italy	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
Norway	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Portugal	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Spain	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
United Kingdom	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>							
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
OCEANIA							
Australia	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>							
New Caledonia (Fr.)	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Guinea (Aust. Adm.)	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Total frequency ^c	19	12	5	2	2	6	2

^a Former British India.

^b Former British Malaya.

^c Sources are indicated in the table for 45 countries. Two sources each are presented for 2 countries and three sources for 1 country, not necessarily for the same year. In addition, in the case of 1 country the source is unknown.

international migration statistics, drawn up by the United Nations Population Commission at its fourth session (April 1949). The Commission proposed that simple counts of major categories of arrivals and departures be made in the process of frontier control, and that more detailed statistics be obtained from individual statistical slips to be filled out by persons in certain of these categories.³ The United Nations Statistical Commission took note of these draft recommendations at its fourth session (April and May 1949).

Statistics relating to migrants travelling singly or to groups of migrants travelling together, can be collected at the different stages of the journey, or it may be attempted to obtain the data by following the migrants through their whole journey. The different methods of collection correspond to these possibilities. They can be grouped in the following categories: methods applicable only to the collection of emigration statistics; methods applicable to the collection of statistics of emigration, immigration or transmigration; and methods applicable only to the collection of immigration statistics.

C. Methods applicable only to the collection of emigration statistics

1. STATISTICS OF INFORMATION OFFICES FOR EMIGRANTS

The imperfections of data from this source are obvious; emigration information offices do not exist everywhere; all emigrants do not use their services; all persons who ask information do not actually emigrate. While this method cannot be considered valid for obtaining migration statistics, the data so obtained may be useful as checks upon statistics obtained by other methods.

2. STATISTICS OF PASSPORTS AND OF APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS

These constitute two of the oldest methods of measuring emigration. The collection of statistics at the stage of the application for passports is now infrequent; it clearly involves errors even where passports are required for every journey abroad, for not all applications are approved and not all those approved are followed by movement of the applicants. The collection of statistics on the basis of passports issued also tends to become less frequent. The value of the statistics varies greatly with the regulations of the country con-

cerned as to whether all travellers,⁴ or only "emigrants"⁵ are required to have a passport when leaving for any foreign country, or for certain countries only, for a voyage of any duration, or for voyages of a certain duration only. It varies also with the regulations governing the validity of passports (duration; countries); and with the efficiency of frontier control. Two examples may be given to illustrate the unreliability of passport statistics for the measurement of the volume of emigration. In the period 1910 through 1913, 315,498 passports were issued in Hungary, where they were compulsory for emigrants and where passport statistics are regarded as excellent; but European port statistics showed 433,230 Hungarian emigrants during the same period.⁶ For the years 1916 to 1920, Italian passport statistics indicated 632,000 emigrants to the United States; but the statistics of that country showed only 171,000 Italian immigrants.

3. STATISTICS OF EXIT VISAS

The requirement of an exit visa is exceptional in times of peace; this source of information has therefore a limited scope, and no detailed examination of it is necessary. In general, the data so obtained are subject to many of the defects of passport statistics.

4. STATISTICS OF SEA TRANSPORT CONTRACTS

In many countries shipping companies must forward to the administrative authorities copies of the transport contracts, or lists of passengers, or sometimes statistical returns made up according to certain specifications. These sources of statistics of emigration have the advantage of corresponding to actual movements; but they do not measure accurately even overseas emigration. The distinction of migrants among the passengers is often difficult; emigrants do not necessarily embark in their country of origin nor conclude a transport contract there; travellers in transit through the country for the purpose of embarkation are not always distinguished from residents of the country; the descriptions of the countries of last residence and of intended residence are often inadequate and impossible to check; the country of disembarkation may be only a place of transit.

⁴ This is at present the case in many countries.

⁵ This was the case before 1914 in a number of the countries where passports were at all required.

⁶ *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications (op. cit.)*, p. 34.

³ See chapter V.

D. Methods applicable to the collection of emigration, immigration, and transmigration statistics

1. STATISTICS OF LAND TRANSPORT TRAFFIC

The utilization of these data to derive statistics of migration is possible only under special circumstances; migrants cannot, as a rule, be distinguished in the statistics of railway or motorcar passenger traffic. However, there are exceptions. For instance, until 1928 the important movements of frontier workers between Belgium and France could hardly be measured except on the basis of statistics of railway season tickets. In 1928, special identity cards were issued to the persons concerned and used by the Belgian authorities for the collection of statistics.

2. PORT STATISTICS

The returns that shipping companies or ships' masters have to submit to maritime authorities are one of the most frequently utilized sources of data on migration. Sometimes in the case of departures of emigrants, and generally in the case of arrivals, the shipping documents are checked when the frontier authorities exercise their control and examine the identity papers produced by the traveller. In such cases the lists are accurate as far as they go. But, for measuring migration, this source of information suffers in a varying degree in each country from many of the defects indicated in the case of sea transport contracts. Furthermore, in several countries port statistics are or have been limited to passengers leaving in certain types of ships called "emigrant ships".

One of the greatest difficulties attending the use of this, as well as of other methods, is the distinction between migrants and other passengers. At Hamburg⁷ for instance, up to 1924, the distinction was based on a purely external criterion: all steerage passengers and passengers on emigrant ships were considered as emigrants, and practically those only. After 1924, the basis of the classification became more complex and refined: passengers, in whatever class, bound for the United States and possessing American immigration papers were classified as emigrants, with the exception of returning German residents of the United States; passengers bound for other countries were considered as emigrants only if they declared their intention of staying abroad for more than one year; passengers bound for foreign

⁷ The rules were different at Bremen. See: Walter F. Willcox, editor, *International Migrations*, vol. 1, *Statistics*, by Imre Ferenczi, International Labour Office and National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1929, pp. 686-689.

European ports, but intending to proceed overseas from there within three months, were classified according to the same rules.⁸ With the rules adopted after 1924, German and United States statistics on migration were in fair agreement; but German and Latin-American data remained divergent. For the years 1925 through 1927 German statistics gave a total of 20,564 emigrants leaving for Argentina and Brazil; the statistics of these countries gave a total of 34,935 German immigrants. The difference is probably due to the fact that in Brazil and Argentina immigrants are defined on the basis of the class of travel accommodations.⁹ In 1928, when Mexico introduced restrictions on immigration, the number of emigrants leaving German ports for that country fell heavily; but the number of other passengers bound for Mexico showed a sudden increase.¹⁰

The International Conference of Migration Statisticians of 1932 recommended¹¹ that passenger lists of seagoing vessels should mention the reason why each passenger makes the journey and whether or not he is a migrant; that copies of the lists should be supplied to statistical authorities and that lists of immigrants be prepared by the master before landing, in the form prescribed by the countries of immigration.

3. LAND FRONTIER CONTROL STATISTICS

The collection of statistics at land frontiers is much more difficult than at ports. Traffic is generally heavier and control operations must be rapid. It is not usual to require travellers to hand to the authorities declaration forms that could be used as statistical documents and as a basis for the distinction of migrants among the travellers. In France no statistics of movements across land borders are available. In countries where attempts are made to obtain migration statistics from this source the figures often appear to be very incomplete, especially for emigration. The movements between the United States and Mexico are a case in point. For the years 1920-1925, Mexican statistics indicated 489,748 nationals returning from the United States, but the United States figure for Mexicans returning to their home country was only 38,740.¹²

⁸ *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (*op. cit.*) pp. 53 ff.; and Germany, Statistisches Reichsamts, *Statistik des deutschen Reichs*, vol. 336 and 393.

⁹ *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (*op. cit.*) p. 58.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 56.

¹¹ See chapter V.

¹² *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (*op. cit.*), p. 67; and M. R. Davie, *World Migration with Special Reference to the United States*, New York, 1947, pp. 212-215.

4. STATISTICS OF DETACHABLE COUPONS FROM SPECIAL DOCUMENTS

In certain countries (Italy after 1920, Czechoslovakia after 1922, Poland after 1923, Romania after 1927, Bulgaria after 1930)¹³ migrants are identified by travel documents containing detachable coupons.¹⁴ The coupons are detached at the frontier on leaving or entering; thus a migrant may be identified and to a certain extent followed during his whole migratory process. The collection of statistics of migration by this method combines, at the cost of some complication in administration, the advantages of passport statistics and statistics of port or land frontier control. It suffers also from some of the disadvantages common to these methods. For various reasons, such as the desire to avoid special formalities or fees, not all migrants declare their real intentions when applying for passports, so that not all receive coupons. The distinction between permanent and temporary migration remains difficult. Special arrangements have to be made for consular authorities abroad to issue coupons to former emigrants returning home, if such persons are to be taken into account in the statistics. The coupons are generally not used in the countries of immigration, which have their own forms and questionnaires.

If the method of using travel documents with detachable coupons were to be used generally, great care would have to be taken in order to avoid running against international recommendations for the simplification of travel formalities.¹⁵ If the coupons contain many details desirable for statistical purposes, it is to be expected that evidence will be required for each indication given on the coupons, simply because it is part of an identity document. It is also difficult to reconcile the general use of this method with the extension of the facility to travel between certain countries with a simple identity card or proof of citizenship replacing an ordinary passport. If the document with coupons were to be used only by migrants, there would be a problem of avoiding discrimination, real or apparent, on the basis of social or economic status, or on any other ground.

The International Conference of Migration Statisticians of 1932 recommended that in countries where nationals must present special docu-

¹³ *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), pp. 72-83.

¹⁴ In fact, the practice of issuing special passports to migrants (often considered more or less openly as indigents) was being rapidly abandoned before the Second World War; migrant coupons were then issued in conjunction with ordinary passports in which entry was made accordingly.

¹⁵ *Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its seventh session*, resolution 147 G (VII) of 28 August 1948.

ments when crossing the frontier, these should be issued free of charge to all migrants and contain coupons to be filled up and detached when entering or leaving the country. Residents in foreign countries should be able to obtain the documents from consular authorities. Permanent and temporary migration should be distinguished either at the time of issue of the coupons or when they are detached.¹⁶

Proposals have been made from time to time for the introduction of an *internationally uniform type of special identity document for migrants*, generally visualized as containing detachable coupons.¹⁷ The uniformity of the documents and coupons would be favourable to international comparability of the resulting statistics. However, uniformity is not perhaps so desirable as equivalence of the information recorded on the documents, taking into account different connotations of the same words in the different countries, and different types of questions that may be required to elicit the same information under different conditions. With a view to attaining a still greater degree of comparability, the idea has been considered of having uniform documents *collected by an international agency* that would be made responsible for the tabulation and publication of the statistics.¹⁸ Most of the difficulties attaching to the use of national documents with detachable coupons, described above, would not be solved by merely making the document internationally uniform.

The International Conference of Migration Statisticians of 1932 recommended that "all countries should employ the same system based on the issue of an identical individual document". But, in view of the serious difficulties involved in the realization of this recommendation, the conference noted that such a system could not be put immediately into effect and recommended further study by the International Labour Office in consultation with the International Statistical Institute.¹⁹

5. STATISTICS OF DECLARATIONS OF RESIDENCE AND POPULATION REGISTERS

In a number of countries, declarations of changes of residence, including arrivals in the country and departures from it, must be made to local authorities. Often these formalities are part of the regulations for keeping population registers. Changes of residence, including those to and from abroad, are generally exempted from

¹⁶ See chapter V.

¹⁷ *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), pp. 83-92.

¹⁸ See *Migration Statistics*: United Nations document E/CN.3/C.2/3, 23 March 1948.

¹⁹ See chapter V.

declaration if their duration is short: less than a few days or months, according to the country. These sources of migration statistics have obvious advantages. In principle, no migratory movement remains unrecorded, and the characteristics of the movement and of the persons concerned can be recorded by local authorities generally well qualified, by personal knowledge of the declarants, to ensure their accuracy. Yet, in spite of these advantages, the migration statistics obtained by this method are often not much more accurate than those collected from the best of other sources. The entries in the registers do not always make possible a distinction between travel abroad and migration, particularly temporary migration. This is true principally because the duration of the removal is known only through a declaration of intention. There is also the possibility that the declarations may not always be made, particularly in the case of persons leaving the country. When local registers are not co-ordinated in a central population register, or controlled by other means, the incompletely reported changes of residence (persons leaving their residence without declaring their move or making it known where they go) will include an indeterminate proportion of cases of undeclared emigration.

The International Conference of Migration Statisticians of 1932 recognized the possibility of obtaining statistics of migration, particularly of permanent migration, from declarations of residence and recommended that measures be taken to make a distinction under this system between temporary and permanent migration.²⁰

The draft recommendations of the Population Commission provide that the collection of migration statistics through entries in population registers should be considered as a possible alternative to their collection at frontiers, in countries where registers are in existence.²¹

E. Methods applicable only to the collection of immigration statistics in the country of intended residence

1. STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION VISAS AND APPLICATIONS FOR THESE VISAS

The obligation to obtain an entry visa is by no

²⁰ See chapter V.

²¹ *Ibid.*

means general, and not all countries have a special category of immigration visa. This source of migration statistics can therefore be used only in special cases. It may be noted that the number of applications for immigration visas, published for instance in the United States, is a valuable index of the volume of pent-up emigration in the countries concerned.

2. STATISTICS OF RECRUITMENT AND PLACEMENT OF ALIEN WORKERS, AND STATISTICS OF IMMIGRANT HOSTELS

In certain countries special administrative organizations have been created for the recruitment and placement of foreign workers. The statistics collected from these sources are not complete, as the recruiting offices function only in certain countries.²² The same remark applies to statistics based on the number of persons passing through the immigrant hostels created in a few countries, e.g., Paraguay and Uruguay.²³

3. STATISTICS OF ALIENS' WORK PERMITS AND IDENTITY CARDS

In most European countries foreign workers have the obligation of securing a work permit, often valid only in certain occupations or industries. The permits are granted and renewed according to the condition of the labour market; sometimes the rights acquired by prolonged residence are also taken into consideration. The statistics of immigration collected from the authorities entrusted with the control of work permits suffer from the fact that the machinery for renewing permits is ill-adapted to the recording of movements. The use of that source of immigration statistics had to be discontinued in Germany after an unsuccessful trial.²⁴ The statistics of aliens' identity cards, where the obligation to secure such cards exists, have a similar defect. It would be necessary to take great precautions in the collection and tabulation of the data in order to obtain any useful results.²⁵

²² *Migration Laws and Treaties (op. cit.)*, vol. 2, p. 23.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications (op. cit.)*, p. 70.

²⁵ On statistics of aliens, see: *World Statistics of Aliens (op. cit.)*.

III. TABULATIONS OF MIGRATION STATISTICS

A. Tabulations of major categories of arrivals and departures

The first step in a systematic approach to the problem of tabulating migration statistics, as shown in chapter I, is to classify all persons entering and leaving the country into certain major categories. Some of these categories, representing migrants as opposed to other international travellers, can then be taken for more detailed tabulations relating to their characteristics. This is the approach suggested by the Population Commission in its draft recommendations, which were circulated among Governments, for comment, in 1949.¹ The present deficiencies of international migration statistics would be largely mended if such a method were followed in all countries, even though the specific categories identified and their definitions were not identical in the various countries.

At present there are only a few countries where systematic classifications of arrivals and departures into such categories are attempted; and even in those countries, the major categories of arrivals and departures tabulated are diverse. In some other countries, the statistics are limited to certain categories. As already indicated, these categories are often determined chiefly by administrative considerations; however, in some cases they correspond more or less approximately to the definitions of "permanent" migrants, "temporary" migrants, etc., recommended by the 1932 International Conference of Migration Statisticians and to some of the major categories mentioned by the Population Commission. In still other countries, the published tabulations refer to all arrivals and departures without distinction, or to segments of arrivals and departures that cannot be considered as major categories in the sense of the present discussion, such as persons travelling by certain routes or means of transportation. Some examples will show how variations of procedure in this basic point of tabulation method aggravate the problems of international comparability that result from differences in the methods of collecting the data.

¹ See chapter V.

1. CATEGORIES RELEVANT TO THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANT TRAVELLERS

The number of countries giving adequate data on the major categories of movements appears small in view of the importance of this classification. The likely explanation is that the authorities controlling frontiers are often not directly interested in the collection of statistics and have consequently not developed consistent sets of definitions of permanent and temporary migrants, visitors for business or holiday, etc.,² nor practical procedures for collecting the corresponding data.

In some countries classifications of arrivals and departures into major categories are based wholly or partly on the criterion of intended length of absence from, or sojourn in, the country. Such classifications are found in the statistics of, *inter alia*, Australia (arrivals of persons intending a residence of more or less than one year), Brazil (permanent and temporary arrivals and departures, each subdivided into certain categories), New Zealand (arrivals and departures classified by purpose of the movement and its intended duration), and the Union of South Africa (migrants distinguished from temporary visitors, with the latter subdivided by reasons for their movement).

Examples of other classifications which bear some resemblance to the major categories proposed by international bodies are found in the statistics of Argentina and the Dominican Republic (tourists distinguished from migrants), Greece (migrants and tourists classified by reasons for moving), Palestine (arrivals classified as immigrants, returning residents, or other travellers), the Philippines (immigrant and non-immigrant arrivals, emigrant and non-emigrant departures), Spain (transit or entry permits classified by ten reasons for entry), Switzerland (permits issued to foreigners for extended residence, seasonal workers, and frontier traffic), and the United States (immigrant and emigrant aliens; passengers arriving and departing).

In addition, there are some countries where

² *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (*op. cit.*), pp. 16-18, 24-27, and 54.

classifications are presented that have only a remote relation to the types of categories proposed by international bodies. Examples are Czechoslovakia (special tabulations of seasonal migrants to Austria and Germany) and Yugoslavia (emigrants leaving the country under certain circumstances such as the sale of their property).

The countries for which arrivals and departures are tabulated without distinction as to the duration of the removal, the reasons for moving, etc., include Angola, Costa Rica, Ireland, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Peru, Puerto Rico, Réunion, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Other countries for which distinctions between the major categories of movements are difficult are found among those where migration statistics are obtained from population registers. The reasons for the moves and their expected duration are not always recorded on the registers and moves of short duration are often neglected entirely.

As several countries publish only statistics of total arrivals and departures, it is of practical interest to examine whether, in a given country, excess of arrivals over departures can be expected, or not, to be approximately equal to the net balance of migratory movements of longer duration for the period considered. This is in general not the case as will be seen in the Note presented at the end of the volume. The statistics of countries which publish both the totals of departures and arrivals and the numbers of permanent emigrants and immigrants make it possible to give numerical examples of the relationship between net migration and excess of arrivals over departures. In the Union of South Africa, during the period 1936 to 1940 and for Europeans, the excess of arrivals over departures (excluding transit) was 51,425 and the net balance of immigration was 29,070; for a longer period, 1932 to 1945, the absolute discrepancy between the two balances is greater, the respective figures being 70,398 and 40,853³. In the case of New Zealand, the difference between arrivals and departures, for the years 1936 to 1940, was 11,910, while net immigration was 10,532. For the period 1934-1948 the figures, being respectively 20,151 and 14,470, agree much

³For this calculation, immigration was measured as the sum of "immigrants intending permanent residence" and "residents returning"; and emigration as the sum of "residents departing permanently" and those departing "temporarily". This was done because of the possibility that some residents recorded as departing "temporarily" would actually remain abroad permanently, and that some of the "residents returning" had been long absent and had been recorded upon departure as leaving "permanently."

less well.⁴ For the United States during the period 1931 to 1935, the excess of departures of aliens over arrivals was 238,694 and the net balance of emigration was 103,654. Detailed figures will be found in a Note placed at the end of the volume.

2. REFUGEES AND TRANSFERRED POPULATIONS

These two groups, listed as separate categories under arrivals and departures in the draft recommendations of the Population Commission, have a special importance which obviously justifies their separate tabulation in migration statistics. In most countries and under normal conditions these categories are non-existent or numerically insignificant, but in some areas during the last ten years, their movements have been by far the most important population shifts. As the Population Commission pointed out, ". . . population transfers and refugees movements are different in character from the normal movement to which migration statistics have generally related. In view of the importance of such categories, their distinctive character, and their relevance to demographic studies, the draft recommendations provide that refugees and transferred populations should be treated as special categories apart from normal migration and that separate statistics should be provided for them".⁵

No special difficulty attaches to the definition of population transfers. They can be described as exceptional movements executed under an agreement between Governments. The definition of refugees and the problem of identifying them under any chosen definition are more difficult. The Population Commission did not attempt to define refugees, but gave as an example of the types of persons to be designated as such, "persons seeking entry without having the papers normally required for admission".⁶

3. TRANSMIGRATION

Statistics of transmigration are useful as checks on other statistics showing the routes followed by migrants and possibly the direction of their movements. Transmigration figures should not be added to the number of immigrants or emigrants when it is desired to measure the volume of migration. The International Conference

⁴The measures of immigration and emigration used in this calculation for New Zealand were the same as those described above for the Union of South Africa. In the case of New Zealand, the figures used for total arrivals and departures did not include crews of vessels, "through passengers", or tourists on cruising liners.

⁵*Report of the Population Commission, fourth session*, United Nations document E/1313, 21 April 1949, annex 3, para. 9.

⁶*Ibid.*, para. 16, footnote 12.

of Migration Statisticians of 1932 recommended that separate statistics of transmigrants be compiled in countries of transit.⁷

B. Time reference of tabulations

Migration statistics are generally compiled for the calendar year. Some countries, however, use a fiscal year instead. The 1932 Conference of Migration Statisticians recommended that migration statistics should be established not less than once a year and for the calendar year.⁸

C. Classifications by characteristics of migrants or of their movements

Where major categories of arrivals and departures such as those proposed by the international agencies are tabulated, the more detailed tabulations by characteristics of the persons moving or of their moves would be limited to the categories that are of greatest interest, that is, principally the categories designated as "migrants", and especially permanent migrants. Thus the Population Commission proposed, in its draft recommendations, that only total counts of the major categories be made, but that classifications by certain characteristics be tabulated for the categories of permanent immigrants, permanent emigrants, refugees, and transferred populations. A few classifications were also suggested as useful for temporary immigrants. The specific classifications proposed by the Commission as well as those recommended by the 1932 Conference of Migration Statisticians, are mentioned below in connexion with the discussion of national practices in tabulations on various characteristics.

1. COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OR INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE

The 1932 Conference recommended that, for the purpose of distinguishing continental from inter-continental migration, emigrants and immigrants be classified "as completely as possible" according to country of destination and country of origin, respectively.⁹ This classification is distinct from the classification according to legal nationality,¹⁰ which is discussed in section 3, below.

The Population Commission listed the classi-

⁷ See chapter V.

⁸ See the bibliography for references to monthly statistics, and chapter V for further details.

⁹ See chapter V.

¹⁰ See *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications (op. cit.)*, p. 99.

fication of immigrants by country of last permanent residence, and of emigrants by country of intended permanent residence, among the tabulations which it proposed be carried out by every country for permanent immigrants, permanent emigrants, refugees, and transferred populations.¹¹

Classification by country of origin or destination is one of the more common types of tabulations of migration statistics, but it is by no means always available even in an elementary form. Table 2 (page 25), showing the numbers of countries or territories for which various tabulations of migration statistics were presented in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook, 1948*, indicates that a classification of emigrants by country of intended future residence or destination was given for sixteen of the forty-five countries covered by the tables of migration statistics, while a classification of immigration by country of last residence or origin was given for seventeen countries. Table 3 (page 26) gives specific information regarding the types of tabulations on this subject which are presented in the statistical publications of various countries.

The degree of refinement in classifying countries of origin and destination varies enormously. For instance, the statistics for Greece show seventy-seven countries of origin and seventy-seven countries of destination; the immigration statistics for Canada distinguish only between the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries for country of origin (though the legal nationalities of migrants are tabulated in much greater detail).

Even in the statistics of a particular country, differences are found between the lists of countries used for immigration and emigration statistics, or for tabulations relating to national and alien migrants. Countries where two or more different lists of countries of previous or intended residence are used in the tabulations include: Austria (where a more detailed list is used for emigration than for immigration), Czechoslovakia (where thirteen countries of intended residence are listed for emigrants, but countries of previous residence are tabulated for European immigrants only), Germany (where different lists of countries of previous residence are used for arrivals via Hamburg and via Bremen); Mexico (where forty-six countries of "final destination" are shown for emigrants and fifty-nine countries of origin for immigrants); Palestine (where only regions of previous residence are tabulated for immigrants, but thirty-four countries of intended

¹¹ See chapter V.

residence are given for emigrants); Portugal and Switzerland (where the country classification in statistics of returning nationals is less detailed than in emigration statistics for nationals); Yugoslavia (where more countries are listed for intended residence of emigrants than for previous residence of returning nationals).

In other countries the statistics show immigrants by countries of previous residence or emigrants by country of intended residence, but not both. Countries of previous residence only have been found in statistics of Canada, Korea, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia. Countries of intended residence only have been tabulated in India and Japan.

The statistics of some countries provide tabulations by previous residence or intended residence for alien migrants only, or utilize different lists of countries for nationals and aliens.

For each country presenting tabulations on this subject, table 4 (page 28) indicates, so far as possible, whether the classification is by country of origin or of last permanent residence in the case of immigrants, and whether by country of destination or future permanent residence in the case of emigrants. The difference between these two types of classification is not always clear. The table merely reproduces the designations found in the statistics of the various countries. "Country of origin" may mean country of embarkation, country of last permanent residence, or country of legal nationality, and similar considerations apply to "country of destination". In the Austrian statistics of immigration for example, there is, in addition to the list of countries of "origin", the category "stateless". For Jamaica and Nicaragua the countries listed are mostly American, and particularly Central American; it is possible that these are not the countries of previous residence or intended residence, but the countries of embarkation or disembarkation. In the Argentine statistics of migration by land, only Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay are listed as countries of origin and destination; it may be inferred that some of the migrants pass only in transit through these four countries.

In some cases it is stated that the countries listed are countries of embarkation and disembarkation (Australia before 1947; India for selected destinations; Spain). It is very likely that in countries where the migration statistics refer to all passenger entries and departures, the countries tabulated are usually those of embarkation or disembarkation, or of transit.

The details found in classifications by countries of last or intended residence, or related classifications, reflect national interests in certain areas

or in the direction of certain movements only. It is this variety in the selection of countries to be listed which renders international comparisons so difficult. The examples of Canada and Greece have already been given; many others can be added. The tabulations for Angola distinguish movements to and from Portugal, other Portuguese colonies, and foreign countries; those for Bulgaria give eleven regions, six of which are countries in South-East Europe; those for Ireland distinguish only between Great Britain, Northern Ireland and other countries; the list for Jamaica shows eleven American countries, the British Isles, and other countries; for the Netherlands only three overseas possessions and the five continents are given; the tabulations for Nicaragua list eight American countries only; those for Puerto Rico only the United States mainland, the Virgin Islands, and other countries; for Sweden sixteen regions are listed, of which eight are North and Central European countries; the statistics for the United Kingdom distinguish British North America, Australia, New Zealand, British South Africa, India and Pakistan, other British countries, the United States, Central and South America and other foreign countries. In short, hardly any two countries give even similar lists of countries of origin and destination.

2. CONTINENTAL AND INTERCONTINENTAL MIGRATION

The distinction between continental and intercontinental migration can be based only upon an accurate recording of countries of origin and destination.

Consistent use of the continental-intercontinental dichotomy would at least make it possible to follow the main directions of migratory movements, even though the variations in the classifications by specific countries make more detailed analysis impracticable. In some countries this dichotomy is either tabulated or can be derived from the published data. Among these are Bulgaria (seven European countries, remainder of Europe, other continents), Czechoslovakia (ten European, three overseas countries), Finland (America, Oceania, Asia and Africa, Sweden, Russia, remainder of Europe), Italy (continental, overseas). The International Labour Office publishes statistics of continental and intercontinental migration in its *Year Book of Labour Statistics*; and such statistics are presented in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook, 1948*. However, as shown in table 2 (page 25), these data are published for only a minority of the countries covered.

Uniform practice does not exist with respect to the definitions of continents for statistical purposes. In the United Nations *Nomenclature of Geographic Areas for Statistical Purposes*¹² seven areas are treated as continents: Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Oceania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The definitions of these continents are indicated by the list of countries included in each, as presented in the *Nomenclature*. The use of this nomenclature as a standard for national tabulations of migration and other statistics would improve international comparability.

3. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The classifications by country of birth, legal nationality, ethnic origin or race, and mother tongue are in a measure alternative means to study national characteristics of the migrants and problems of community relationships.¹³ Country of birth and legal nationality have the important advantage of being more objective and easily definable than the other two characteristics. Both classifications can be simplified to the limit of a two-fold classification: natives of the country and foreign born in one instance, nationals and aliens in the other. The relative importance of classifications by country of birth and by legal nationality varies even in the census statistics of the different countries of the world. It is therefore not surprising that a great diversity of practices on this point should be encountered in the case of migration statistics.

The International Conference of Migration Statisticians of 1932 recommended that migrants be divided into nationals and aliens (one member asked that naturalized persons should be distinguished from other nationals). As additional or subsidiary classifications, the conference suggested tabulations by language, ethnic origin, or country of birth of the migrant.¹⁴

The Population Commission proposed in its draft recommendations that the tabulations of permanent immigrants, permanent emigrants, refugees, and transferred populations for every country include a distinction between nationals and aliens, based on legal nationality, and a classification by either country of legal nationality

¹² United Nations, Statistical Office, *Statistical Papers*, Series M, No. 1, 1949.

¹³ See, however, *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), p. 99. The following example is quoted: "the number of German immigrants to Canada in 1927 was: according to nationality (nationals of Germany) 2,354, according to place of birth (Germany) 2,200, and according to racial origin 11,984".

¹⁴ See chapter V.

or country of birth, whichever is the more extensively used in the tabulations of the most recent population census of the country concerned.¹⁵

Table 5 (page 30) shows what classifications relating to nationality, country of birth, race or ethnic origin, etc., are presented in the migration statistics of different countries. The information regarding the type of classification used in each country, as presented in this table, depends wholly on the explanation given in the national statistical reports. These do not always indicate clearly whether the classification refers to birthplace, legal nationality, ethnic origin, or some other characteristic.

The tabulations for very many countries contain such miscellaneous groups of birthplace or nationality as "remainder of Europe" or "other Far Eastern countries" and the composition of these residual groups differs considerably. Comparability suffers greatly in consequence.

Data on countries of birth or nationality of migrants are more extensive than those on countries of last residence; but it would not be warranted to consider the former as valid indicators of the latter. At the present time, when displacements of peoples which have occurred during the last fifteen years still affect migration, no close correlation between birthplace, legal nationality, or ethnic origin and country of last residence can be expected.

A few countries, including Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, give classifications of immigrants both by legal nationality and by birthplace. The statistics of Canada subdivide migrant nationals into Canadian-born, British-born and other naturalized Canadians, while the Union of South Africa distinguishes South African-born, British-born and naturalized British.

4. LEGAL NATIONALITY

The classification of migrants by legal nationality is subsidiary to the major distinction, for each country, between nationals and aliens.¹⁶ In many compilations of migration statistics, however, nationality is not clearly defined as legal nationality and is sometimes not distinguishable from race, linguistic origin, birthplace, etc. The nationality of citizens of Non-Self-Governing Territories and of countries acknowledging a common nationality often cuts across geographical divisions and complicates international com-

¹⁵ See chapter V.

¹⁶ *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), pp. 98-106.

parisons. The classification of "stateless" persons and of persons whose countries of birth or nationality have been affected by boundary changes poses distinct problems. Persons in the former group may be designated as "stateless" or allocated to the country of previous nationality.¹⁷ Special provisions may be made for persons in the latter group.

Elementary classifications by legal nationality are used in: Indochina (Chinese, British Indian, other Asiatic nationals), Jamaica (residents of Jamaica, other British, and foreign nationals), Mexico (nationals, aliens), the Netherlands (nationals, colonial citizens, aliens and stateless), Réunion (French, aliens), the United Kingdom (British subjects, aliens).

More extensive lists of nationalities are provided in: France (foreign workers of thirteen nationalities), Netherlands East Indies (ten nationalities), New Caledonia (Indochinese, Indians, Javanese, New Hebrides, Wallis), Thailand (twelve nationalities).

Countries where very detailed and perhaps complete lists of nationalities are tabulated include: Angola (about thirty nationalities), Argentina (thirty-three nationalities), Bolivia (about fifty nationalities), Brazil (twenty-two nationalities), Canada (forty-five nationalities), Colombia (twenty-four nationalities), Dominican Republic (twenty-seven nationalities), Greece (sixty-five nationalities), Iraq (seventeen nationalities), Lebanon (twenty-four nationalities), Mexico (thirty-seven nationalities), Mozambique (thirty-four nationalities), New Zealand (twenty-two nationalities), Nicaragua (twenty-four nationalities), Paraguay (twenty-five nationalities), Peru (fifty nationalities), Poland (twenty-five nationalities), Portugal (forty-seven nationalities), Romania (twenty-six nationalities), Spain (forty nationalities), Tunisia (forty-six nationalities), Union of South Africa (thirty-two nationalities), United States (forty-three nationalities and races), Uruguay (thirty-two nationalities). Not all of these countries give the same details for both immigration and emigration.

5. ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE

Classifications of migrants by race or "ethnic nationality" pose even greater problems than classifications by birthplace or legal nationality,

¹⁷ The statistical treatment of persons in this category is a problem which is governed in part by the question of the data required for dealing with the various aspects of the protection of stateless persons, the importance of which as an international problem has been stressed by the Economic and Social Council (see, *A Study of Statelessness*, United Nations, 1949).

particularly from the viewpoint of international comparability. In the following exposition, the words used are those found in the statistics of the countries concerned, or their translation.

Generally, the national statistics specify in great detail a small number of "races" or ethnic groups which are of particular interest in the countries where the statistics are compiled, and cover the remainder under broad categories. New Zealand, for instance, gives detailed groups for non-European "races", but gives far less detail for Europeans.

Countries indicating the "race" of migrants include: Australia (sixteen European, twelve non-European racial origins), Bulgaria (Bulgarians, Jews, Turks, others), Canada (forty-nine racial origins), Kenya (Europeans; Indians, Goans and Arabs; Africans and others), New Zealand (sixteen non-European "races", and ten categories of "mixed blood"), Northern Rhodesia (Europeans: British, other; Asiatics; mixed), Palestine (Jews, Arabs, others), Southern Rhodesia (Europeans, Asiatics, mixed), South West Africa (Europeans, non-Europeans), Tanganyika (Europeans, Indians and Goans, others), Uganda (Europeans, Indians, Goans and Arabs, Africans, and others), the Union of South Africa (Europeans, Asiatics, and coloured).

6. MOTHER TONGUE

This characteristic is given in the migration statistics for Finland (Finnish, Swedish, other) and Hungary (six mother tongues).

7. SEX AND AGE

This important classification has been the object of international recommendations ever since 1922, when the International Labour Conference recommended the classification of migrants of each sex into the following age groups: under 15 years; 15 to 25 years; 25 to 55 years; above 55 years.¹⁸ The International Conference of 1932 recommended five-year class intervals: under 5 years, 5 to under 10 years, etc. The Population Commission supported the recommendation of the 1932 conference, and proposed that if abridged age groupings were used they should at least be compatible with the five-year groups.¹⁹

Table 6 (page 32) indicates countries for which tabulations by sex only, by age only, and by age for each sex have been found.²⁰ There is still a sub-

¹⁸ See chapter V.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Cf. also *Sex and Age Distribution of Recorded International Migrants since the End of the First World War*, United Nations document E/CN.9/C.3/1, 16 February 1949.

stantial number of countries which do not have any tabulation of the type considered here. Where such tabulations are given, the detail varies greatly. In some countries only men, women and children are distinguished. The age limit defining the category "children" can hardly be uniform.²¹ Statistics of this kind are found for Indochina, Northern Rhodesia and the Philippine Islands. For Indochina, the category "children" is defined as persons under 15 years old; for Northern Rhodesia, under 16; for the Philippines, the age limit is not stated. For these countries, no valid assumption regarding the sex distribution of children can be made.²²

For some countries, the tabulation found was by sex only. Where both sex and age tabulations were available, they were not always cross-classified. The following are among the countries where sex only, or sex and age separately are tabulated: Dominican Republic, Indochina, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Tanganyika, Uganda and Venezuela (sex only); Angola, Austria, Brazil, El Salvador, Hungary, Palestine and Romania (age and sex separately).

In certain countries where tabulations of migrants by age are published the age groups are very broad. Examples are: Angola (under 14, 14 and over), Austria (under 15, 15-21, 22-54, 55 and over), Brazil (0-6, 7-11, 12-17, 18-59, 60 and over), Japan (under 5, under 20, under 30, under 50, 50 and over), Mexico (0-14, 15-50, 51 and over), Mozambique (under 14, 14 and over), Portugal (under 14, 14 and over), Romania (under 15, 15-20, 21-54, 55 and over), Southern Rhodesia (under 16, 16 and over), Spain (under 15, 15 and over), Uruguay (under 14, 14 and over), Yugoslavia (under 18, 18-29, 30-49, 50 and over).

Countries where more extensive age classifications are given by sex include: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia; that is, twenty-two countries. The age groups are, however, not always comparable. Italy and Sweden give ages in single years. Some countries give five-year groups over most of the range of ages; these include Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, New Zealand, Switzerland and

the Union of South Africa. Other countries give ten-year groups over most of the range of ages; these include Argentina, Canada, Finland, Germany, Nicaragua, and Thailand. There is frequently a deviation from the five- or ten-year groups for the lower ages (Argentina, Canada, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Thailand, and the Union of South Africa). The highest age group also varies (50 and over, 60 and over, 65 and over, etc.).

International comparisons are possible wherever the age groups used nationally are compatible with some common classification. A distribution such as: 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60 and over, could be derived from the tabulations of at least eleven of the twenty-two countries for which detailed tabulations of migrants by age have been found.

8. MARITAL STATUS AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

The International Conference of Migration Statisticians of 1932 recommended that the following marital status classes be distinguished among migrants of each sex: married; widowed or divorced; unmarried. It also recommended the separate tabulation of persons migrating alone and persons migrating with their families. The Population Commission, in its draft recommendations, listed as a useful tabulation, in addition to the ones proposed to be "carried out in every country", a classification by marital status (single; married; widowed or divorced; unknown) and by number of dependent children accompanying or not.

The tabulation of migrants by marital status should be combined with classifications by sex and age in order to be of real value. A classification by age, however rudimentary, is essential in order to eliminate children from the figures for single persons. Classifications by sex and age are required for many analytical purposes, particularly in order to study the demographic effects of the migration upon the population of both emigration and immigration countries. Sixteen countries were found to give tabulations on marital status. For nine countries, however, the tabulation was not combined with an age classification, and for five countries no combination with sex was given.

The categories of marital status tabulated are not the same in all the countries. For Argentina, Australia (1940), Brazil, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, the Union of South Africa and Uruguay the categories indicated by the 1932 conference are

²¹ See *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), pp. 113-118.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 115, where an apparent tendency for boys to predominate numerically among migrant children is discussed.

given. For Austria and Switzerland, only married and unmarried are distinguished.

Instead of a classification by marital status, Romanian statistics give the numbers of migrants holding a passport (in this case, heads of migrant family groups or migrants travelling singly) classified by sex, and the number of accompanying wives and of children. This classification is interesting for migration studies. The classification by marital status alone does not give an actual indication of the composition of the migrating family group since married persons may often migrate alone to the country of intended residence.

Austria, Brazil, Germany, Italy and Portugal are countries for which statistics of migrant families have been found. Austria gives only the number of families; Brazil, Germany and Italy give also the number of family members, as distinguished from the number of persons migrating alone. Portuguese statistics show the numbers of adults and minor children in the families of migrants. The study of the composition of the families of migrants is very interesting from the demographic as well as the social viewpoints;²³ but the number of countries providing data is very limited.

More information on the composition of migrants' families can sometimes be obtained from those statistics on the economic characteristics of migrants which show how many migrants are economically dependent on other family members.

9. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

This section deals with the occupation and related characteristics of the individual, and not with such matters as the possession of employment contracts, the payment of travel expenses, etc., which are considered later.

The International Conference of Migration Statisticians of 1932 recommended that "migrants should be classified according to industrial or occupational groups", suggesting a classification into nine groups: "Agriculture; Mines and quarries; Manufacturing industries; Transport and communications; Other industries; Commerce and finance; Domestic and personal service; Liberal professions; Persons without occupation or of unknown occupation". It was further recommended "that migrants should also be classified according to their industrial or social status". Four categories were suggested: "independent

²³ See *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), p. 124.

persons", "employed persons", "others", "members of the migrant's family without occupation". This classification referred therefore not only to "industrial or social status", but also, in a measure, to dependence on the economic activity of another family member. A classification of migrants by "industrial or social status" combined with industrial or occupational groups was also recommended by the 1932 conference.²⁴

The Population Commission included in its draft recommendations regarding tabulations to be carried out in every country, "a classification for each sex separately by usual occupation". Among the useful additional classifications to which the Commission drew attention was "a classification by industrial or social status".²⁵

The requirement that "usual occupation" or any similar classification be made by sex arises from the very great usefulness which such a classification has for a proper evaluation of the occupational data obtained, and also from the fact that for the majority of countries for which tabulations by economic activities of migrants are made, sex is not given. The cross-classification with sex is particularly useful when dependants are classified by the economic activity of the breadwinner.

A number of steps towards greater precision and international uniformity in the nomenclatures for the analysis of economic activities have been taken since the International Conference of Migration Statisticians was held in 1932. An international standard industrial classification was recommended by the Economic and Social Council in 1948.²⁶ Its nine major divisions are: Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing; Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Construction; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; Commerce; Transport, storage and communications; Services; Activities not adequately described. This classification is not incompatible with the one recommended by the 1932 Conference. An international standard for the major groups in classifications of occupations was adopted by the Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1949.

Progress has also been made in the standardization of classification by occupational status (sometimes called industrial status, social status,

²⁴ See chapter V.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*, United Nations document E/795/Add.1, 26 May 1948. This classification replaces the one recommended in 1938 by the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations.

personal status, class of worker, etc.).²⁷ For this classification four major groups have been recommended: employees; employers; workers on own account; unpaid family workers. These groups refer to economically active persons and differ substantially from those recommended in 1932 for migration statistics.

It should be noted also that none of the classifications by industry (branch of economic activity), occupation or occupational status in employment is alone sufficient and that it is necessary to collect information on all these characteristics in order to classify and tabulate the data by any one of them with a reasonable degree of accuracy. However, if this is to be done in detail, the number of sub-categories becomes considerable and quite excessive in relation to the yearly number of migrants entering or leaving almost any country. In other words, the systems of classification that are being evolved for the analysis of census statistics on economic activities cannot be applied without modification to migration statistics.

The interpretation of tabulations of migrants according to economic activities is seriously complicated also by a number of special difficulties which are not encountered in the interpretation of statistics on the economically active population of a given country. The following examples are cited without claim to exhaustiveness. The unreliability of the declarations made by the migrants on their occupation, industry, and occupational status is well known and psychologically understandable. The weakness of statistics of "intended employment" of immigrants has been pointed out;²⁸ yet statistics on the industrial groups to which immigrants usually belonged before migration do not necessarily indicate the groups to which they will belong in the country of immigration, particularly if its economic structure differs greatly from that of the country of origin. Migration itself brings about changes in the activities of the migrants. This difficulty is, in part, avoided when migrants are classified by occupations; however, the degree of skill—a most important characteristic of a migrant—is very difficult to classify uniformly in two different countries which may not have reached the same degree of industrial development. This brief and incomplete analysis shows how very imperfect are the data which serve as the basis for decisions inspired by economic motives concerning migra-

tion. Further study of this problem of statistical methodology would clearly be desirable, in view of its practical importance at the present time.

A brief survey will now be given of the classifications published by different Governments with reference to economic activities of migrants. Table 7 (page 34) indicates for which countries tabulations by occupation or industry have been found in recent compilations. Table 8 (page 36) gives similar information on tabulations by occupation or industry combined with sex or age. For twenty-two countries classifications of migrants by occupation or industry for 1940 or more recent years were found; in addition such data for earlier years were found for fourteen other countries.

The classifications presented in the statistics of many of these countries are such that it is virtually impossible to determine whether they are primarily occupational or industrial; that is, whether they refer primarily to the type of work done by the individual (occupation) or to the branch of economic activity of the establishment where he works (industry). In some cases the classifications are apparently based partly on the occupational and partly on the industrial criterion; in others, the titles of the groups appear to be primarily industrial, but it is probable that they actually represent, at least in part, classifications of occupations by the industries in which they are most commonly found. Examples are the classifications used in Brazil for the period 1932-1939 (agriculture, rural labourers, other occupations), Canada (agriculture, mining, female domestics, labouring, mechanics, trading and clerical, other), and Colombia (various industries, employees and workers, various occupations). In the statistics of Austria, what appears to be chiefly a list of industries includes the categories unskilled and day labourers and apprentices. Those for France divide foreign workers admitted into agricultural and other workers. In the statistics of Indonesia, occupational subgroups are shown within major categories that appear to belong to an industrial classification but may only be subtotals of the occupational grouping; factory employees and fishermen are shown under "Production of raw materials", while barbers and architects appear under "Industry". The German classification also contains occupational divisions within major categories that appear to be industrial. Portugal only lists "Agriculture", "Commerce", "Construction", "Domestic service", "Other occupations", and "No occupation". Thailand includes "General labour" in its classification.

For thirteen countries a nomenclature of ap-

²⁷ *Population Census Methods*, Population Studies, No. 4, United Nations, 1950, chapter XI. Also: *Proposals for Standardizing Definitions and Methods of Enumerating Industrial or Social Status Groups in Population Censuses*, United Nations document E/CN.9/C.2/3/Rev.2.

²⁸ See, in particular: *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), pp. 118-119.

parently industrial categories is given in such form as to provide *prima facie* comparability, at least in approximate terms, for broad groups. These countries are Bulgaria, Germany, Greece (emigrants only), Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco (French), Northern Rhodesia (immigrants only), Norway (overseas emigrants only), Palestine (immigrants only), Poland (emigrants only), Spain, and the Union of South Africa (European males only). However, it should not be assumed, because the titles of many of the groups listed in the statistics of these countries appear to be the same or compatible, that the resulting classifications are actually comparable. To ascertain this would require fairly detailed knowledge of the specific composition of the various groups, and of the extent to which occupational rather than strictly industrial criteria were used in assigning migrants to the various groups.

Because of these complexities, no attempt has been made in table 7 (page 34) to distinguish between occupational and industrial groupings.

The classifications of migrants by occupational status in employment or by economic dependency are not frequent. In some countries a distinction is made, among the migrants, between the economically active persons and their dependants. In German statistics this distinction is made for each industrial group separately. In other cases, dependants are included in categories such as "without occupation"; this is, however, not often stated specifically. The Argentine tabulations show a category "without specific occupation", with the note "these are mostly women and children". The tabulations for Palestine show financial resources available. In Finland persons with agricultural occupations are classified in detail not only according to their own occupational status but also according to that of their fathers.

10. OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT

In the Italian statistics a distinction was introduced in 1930 between worker migrants and non-worker migrants, in many tabulations. This is based on the main declared purpose of the migrants, irrespective of the duration of their intended stay in the country of immigration. The latter characteristic is covered in a sub-category entitled: "of which presumably permanent". In so far as these classifications are reliable, they have the advantage of giving a clear division of the movements, both by purpose and by duration. In Portugal and Yugoslavia the statistics indicate whether or not the migrant's employment in the

country of destination has been assured. This type of information is related to the distinction made in Italian statistics between worker migrants and non-worker migrants. The tabulation by assured future employment is one of the very rare classifications definitely referring to the migrant's future. The classification is naturally not applicable to migrants who are not seeking employment in the country of destination and who intend to live on independent means.

In the Population Commission's draft recommendations, the list of tabulations mentioned as useful in addition to those proposed for every country include "a classification as to whether with a contract of employment or without it".²⁹

11. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Population Commission also listed "a classification based on literacy or degree of formal education" among the tabulations suggested as useful, in addition to those proposed for every country.³⁰ In spite of the obvious importance of information on the educational characteristics of migrants, classifications of this type are not commonly found in the national migration statistics. So far as literacy of immigrants is concerned, the classification is not applicable to the statistics of countries where the immigration laws exclude illiterates. Classifications by literacy have been found in the statistics of Brazil for immigrants and in those of Portugal for emigrants and for passengers arriving from the Portuguese colonies.³¹

12. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Population Commission further suggested, as an additional, useful classification, one "distinguishing persons travelling at their own expense or with private financial assistance from those receiving financial assistance from a government or public authority".³² Such a classification is not usual in national migration statistics.

13. MODE OF TRANSPORT

Tabulations of migratory movements by mode of transport are sometimes the only available indications of the direction of the movements, though they are never a sound substitute for classifications by country of previous or intended residence. The usefulness of tabulations by mode

²⁹ See chapter V.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications (op. cit.)*, pp. 127, 130.

³² See chapter V.

of transport, in indicating the direction of migratory movements, depends, of course, largely on the geographical position of the countries concerned and is affected, in any case, by the increasing use of air transport, which ordinarily allows no conclusion as to the direction of the movement.³³

Among the countries where data on mode of transport are tabulated are: Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, South West Africa, the Union of South Africa, the United States and Uruguay. Countries where data are tabulated by the ports at which statistics of movements by sea are collected include: Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, Venezuela.

14. MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS

(a) *Persons migrating for the first time.* In Italian and Portuguese statistics persons migrating for the first time are distinguished from those having migrated before. In Australian statistics "permanent new arrivals" are counted separately. These indications are valuable as elements of the distinction between permanent and temporary seasonal migration and also between migration and short-term movements of persons who leave the country of immigration, where they have established their residence, for holiday or business visits abroad. In New Zealand and the Union of South Africa a distinction is made between residents returning and permanent immigrants.

(b) *Class travelled.* Information on the class in which migrants travelled to reach their destination has been found in statistics of Argentina, Germany and Uruguay. Before the introduction of cheap cabin accommodations, the class travelled was taken in a number of countries as an indication as to whether the travellers were migrants or temporary visitors. The assumption was that the number of temporary visitors travelling third class or steerage and the number of migrants travelling in deck cabins would both be small. This is, however, no longer true since the general improvement of passenger accommodations aboard ships. The classification was never intended to be used for migration by land, and certainly cannot be applied to travel by air.

(c) *Religion.* Information on this subject is given in the statistics of Brazil (immigrants, five religions specified). Palestine (immigrants and emigrants, three religions specified), Hungary

(immigrants, eight religions specified), and Poland (emigrants, five religions specified).

(d) *Capital possessed by immigrants.* In Palestine and Southern Rhodesia data are presented on immigrants having less or more than specified amounts of capital. This classification would be very difficult to use in international comparisons.

D. Multiple classifications

Tables giving cross-classifications of several characteristics of migrants are useful for many purposes, and in fact necessary for a full understanding of some of the implications of migration, but such tables may easily assume considerable size. For example, a multiple classification of emigrants or immigrants by sex, age (eight classes), country of last or intended residence (forty classes) and major occupational groups (nine classes) would have 5,760 sub-divisions. If it is considered that sub-divisions should on the average not relate to less than 100 persons, only countries having more than half a million emigrants or immigrants recorded annually would be justified in making this multiple classification. This difficulty and the great expense of making classifications by many characteristics limit severely their use in the field of migration statistics. The total numbers of yearly migrants for most countries are not large enough to make it practicable or even desirable to divide them into a large number of categories. The number of multiple classifications of migrants shown in the national statistics is in fact small. The diversity of the classifications of migration data by single variables was shown in the previous sections of this chapter; the variety of possible choices in multiple classifications is immensely greater. It is therefore to be expected that very few of the multiple classifications of migration statistics should be alike, not to say comparable, in the different countries.

Nevertheless, in tabulations relating to certain characteristics of migrants, cross-classifications with other characteristics are necessary in order to give a minimum of meaningful information. The importance of a cross-classification by sex in tabulations relating to age, marital status, family relationships, and economic activities of migrants has already been discussed; and it has been mentioned that at least a minimum cross-classification by age, as well as sex, is practically essential for the interpretation of marital status statistics. There are also certain other multiple classifications which may give very valuable information without involving a prohibitive number of subdivisions. Some of these are discussed below.

³³ In regard to the possible usefulness of this tabulation for other purposes, see *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), pp. 109-112.

1. CROSS-CLASSIFICATIONS OF SEX AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in table 8 (page 36) it is fairly common to find classifications by sex, not only in the tabulations by age, marital status, family relationships, and economic activities of migrants, but also in those by country of previous or intended residence, country of birth, nationality, race or ethnic origin, etc. The classification by sex, giving a minimum indication of the role which the migrant may have in the country of future residence, provides some basis for an understanding of the social, economic and demographic significance of the movements to and from particular countries, or the movements of certain national or ethnic groups.

2. CROSS-CLASSIFICATIONS OF AGE, OR SEX AND AGE, WITH OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

Age also gives an indication of the social and economic role of the migrant; the indication is most precise if the age classification is made for each sex. Cross-classifications of migration statistics by age are ordinarily presented by sex also, but in some cases this is not done. In the German statistics, for example, data are given on country of last residence of immigrants by age, but not by sex. The tabulations for Argentina show the distinction between nationals and aliens by sex and by age, but not by age for each sex (see table 8, page 36).

Cross-tabulations of sex and age by marital status have been discussed above. Age-sex classifications in relation to major categories of movement such as permanent and temporary migration have been found in the statistics of three countries: Italy, Mexico and New Zealand. Tabulations of immigrants by sex, by age, by country of birth or nationality were found for six countries: Germany, Indochina, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Spain and Thailand. Similar classifications for emigrants were given in the tabula-

tions for Indochina, New Zealand, Nicaragua and Spain. All such tabulations are useful for analysing migration as a demographic factor influencing the growth and composition of population in areas of immigration and emigration.

3. OTHER CROSS-CLASSIFICATIONS

The national tabulations of migration statistics contain a variety of other multiple classifications, which cannot be discussed in detail here. These are listed below:

Category of movement, or reasons for entering or leaving the country:

- By nationality (Brazil, Union of South Africa);
- By country of birth (New Zealand, Union of South Africa);
- By religion (Palestine);
- By mode of transport (Union of South Africa).

Country of previous or intended residence:

- By category of movement or reason for entering or leaving the country (Greece, Italy, Switzerland);
- By nationality or race (Argentina, Germany, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Southern Rhodesia, United States);
- By industry or occupation (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia);
- By mode of transport (Ireland).

Occupation or industry:

- By category of movement (Mexico);
- By nationality (Brazil, French Morocco, Indonesia, Paraguay);
- By religion and mother tongue (Hungary);
- By size of family (Brazil);

Mode of transport: By nationality or race (Argentina, South West Africa).

Table 2. Tabulations of migration statistics for different countries

(The figures indicate the number of countries or territories for which each tabulation is presented in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook 1948*. In the case of countries for which different tabulations are presented for various years, only the latest tabulation is included in the count.)

EMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION
Countries giving any data..... 41	Countries giving any data..... 42
<i>Total numbers of emigrants</i>	<i>Total numbers of immigrants</i>
Countries giving data for:	Countries giving data for:
(i) Nationals and aliens without distinction .. 29	(i) Nationals and aliens without distinction .. 27
(ii) Nationals and aliens separately 1	(ii) Nationals and aliens separately 1
(iii) Nationals only 7	(iii) Nationals only 6
(iv) Aliens only 4	(iv) Aliens only 8
Countries giving data for:	Countries giving data for:
(v) Continental and intercontinental emigration without distinction 25	(v) Continental and intercontinental immigration without distinction 22
(vi) Continental and intercontinental emigration separately 10	(vi) Continental and intercontinental immigration separately 16
(vii) Continental emigration only 2	(vii) Continental immigration only 2
(viii) Intercontinental emigration only 4	(viii) Intercontinental immigration only 2
<i>Classifications</i> <i>by country of intended future residence, or destination</i>	<i>Classifications</i> <i>by country of last residence or origin</i>
Countries giving any data by this classification.. 16	Countries giving any data by this classification.. 17
Countries giving the classification for:	Countries giving the classification for:
(ix) Nationals and aliens without distinction .. 11	(ix) Nationals and aliens without distinction .. 9
(x) Nationals and aliens separately —	(x) Nationals and aliens separately —
(xi) Nationals only 4	(xi) Nationals only 4
(xii) Aliens only 1	(xii) Aliens only 4
<i>Classifications by sex and age</i>	<i>Classifications by sex and age</i>
Countries giving any data by this classification.. 12	Countries giving any data by this classification.. 13
Countries giving the classification for:	Countries giving the classification for:
(xiii) Nationals and aliens without distinction .. 9	(xiii) Nationals and aliens without distinction .. 8
(xiv) Nationals and aliens separately —	(xiv) Nationals and aliens separately —
(xv) Nationals only 2	(xv) Nationals only 2
(xvi) Aliens only 1	(xvi) Aliens only 3

Table 3. Coverage of tabulations of migration statistics

(The year indicated for each country is the last for which migration statistics were found. "—" indicates that no data were found for emigration or immigration. The remarks on coverage and qualifications of the data are those which apply to the totals of emigrants and immigrants and to the tabulations listed in tables 4 through 8.)

Country	Last year found	Coverage and qualifications of data
AFRICA		
Union of South Africa.....	1948	Bantu excluded.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>		
Algeria (Fr.)	1948	
Angola (Port.)	1947	
French West Africa	1937	Departures and arrivals.
Kenya (U.K.)	1948	
Madagascar (Fr.)	1937	Departures and arrivals of Europeans only.
Morocco (Fr.)	1939	Persons "aged over 15 years."
Mozambique (Port.)	1947	
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.):		
Emigration	—	
Immigration	1948	
Réunion (Fr.)	1941	Passengers disembarking and embarking.
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.):		
Emigration	—	
Immigration	1946	Non-African immigrants only.
Tanganyika (U.K. Admin.):		
Emigration	—	
Immigration	1947	
Togo (Fr. Admin.)	1937	Departures and arrivals.
Tunisia (Fr.)	1938	Departures and arrivals of aliens only.
Uganda (U.K.)	1948	Emigration and immigration through the port of Mombasa.
<i>Former Mandated Territory (Union of South Africa)</i>		
South West Africa	1944	["Europeans only"]
AMERICA, NORTH		
Canada:		
Emigration	—	
Immigration	1947	
Costa Rica	1943	Departures and arrivals.
Dominican Republic	1943	
El Salvador	1945	Departures and arrivals through authorized channels (<i>por las vías autorizadas</i>).
Mexico	1946	
Nicaragua	1947	
United States of America	1948	Data for fiscal years ending 30 June.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>		
Jamaica (U.K.)		
Puerto Rico (U. S.)	1947	Departures and arrivals.
AMERICA, SOUTH		
Argentina	1947	
Bolivia	1940	Aliens only.
Brazil	1945	Emigration: departures of aliens only. Immigration: aliens only.
Colombia	1946	Departures and arrivals.
Ecuador	1945	Departures and arrivals.
Paraguay:		
Emigration	—	
Immigration	1941	
Peru	1946	Departures and arrivals.
Uruguay	1942	Departures and arrivals.
Venezuela	1946	Departures and arrivals.
ASIA		
India ^a	1937	Nationals only.
Iraq	1946	

^a Former British India.

Table 3 (continued)

Country	Last year found	Coverage and qualifications of data
Japan:		
Emigration	1937	Returning nationals only.
Immigration	1932	Emigration: aliens only.
Korea (South)	1948	Departures and arrivals.
Lebanon	1946	Emigration: nationals emigrating to Territory of Hawaii only.
Philippines	1946	Immigration: nationals returning from Territory of Hawaii only.
Thailand	1939	Departures and arrivals of aliens only. Years ending 31 March.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>		
Indochina (Fr.)	1946	Emigration: "controlled" migration of alien Asiatics from Cochinchina only.
		Immigration: "controlled" migration of alien Asiatics to Cochinchina only.
Indonesia (Neth.)	1939	
<i>Former Mandated Territory (U.K.)</i>		
Palestine	1947	
EUROPE		
Austria:		
Emigration	1935	Nationals only.
Immigration	1931	Aliens permitted residence.
Belgium	1947	
Bulgaria	1941	
Czechoslovakia:		
Emigration	1936	Data are based on passport statistics and sea transport contract figures. Emigration to some countries only is covered.
Immigration	1927	Continental immigrants only.
Denmark	1947	
Finland:		
Emigration	1946	
Immigration	—	
France	1940	Emigration and immigration of alien workers only.
Germany	1937	
Greece	1938	
Hungary	1947	Emigration: nationals only.
		Immigration: nationals and aliens.
Ireland	1947	Immigration: passenger movements.
Italy	1947	Nationals only.
Netherlands	1947	
Norway:		
Emigration	1940	Overseas emigration only.
Immigration	—	
Poland	1947	Emigration: return of aliens of certain nationalities to their home countries.
		Immigration: returning nationals only.
Portugal	1947	
Romania	1947	
Spain:		
Emigration	1945	Aliens in possession of permits to enter.
Immigration	1947	
Sweden	1947	
Switzerland	1948	Immigration: nationals and aliens.
United Kingdom	1948	Movements by sea only.
Yugoslavia	1937	Emigration: nationals only.
		Immigration: returning nationals only.
OCEANIA		
Australia	1947	
New Zealand	1948	Data for fiscal years ending 31 March.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>		
New Caledonia (Fr.):		
Emigration	—	
Immigration	1936	Regulated immigration.

Table 4. Tabulations of emigrants by country of intended future residence and of immigrants by country of previous residence

"D" indicates a tabulation of emigrants by country of destination.

"O" indicates a tabulation of immigrants by country of origin.

"P" indicates a tabulation of emigrants by country of intended permanent residence, or of immigrants by country of last permanent residence.

"X" indicates a tabulation of emigrants, not specifying whether by country of destination or of intended permanent residence; or of immigrants, not specifying whether by country of origin or of last permanent residence.

"—" indicates that no relevant tabulations were found.

Country	Emigrants		Immigrants		Remarks (see table 3)
	Last year found	Type of tabulation	Last year found	Type of tabulation	
AFRICA					
Union of South Africa	1946	P	1946	P	Data refer to "Europeans" only.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Algeria (Fr.)	1948	D	1948	O	Emigrants: data refer to departures by sea from Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, and by rail to Morocco and Tunisia. Immigrants: data refer to arrivals by sea at Algiers, Oran and Constantine, and by rail from Morocco and Tunisia.
Angola (Port.)	1942	D	1942	O	Data refer to passengers departing and arriving.
French West Africa	—	—	—	—	
Kenya (U.K.)	—	—	—	—	
Madagascar (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Morocco (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Mozambique (Port.)	—	—	—	—	
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	—	—	1948	P	
Réunion (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	—	—	1946	P	Data refer to non-African immigrants only.
Tanganyika (U.K. Admin.)	—	—	—	—	
Togo (Fr. Admin.)	—	—	—	—	
Tunisia (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Uganda (U.K.)	—	—	—	—	
<i>Former Mandated Territory (Union of South Africa)</i>					
South West Africa	—	—	—	—	
AMERICA, NORTH					
Canada	—	—	1946	O	
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	
El Salvador	—	—	—	—	
Mexico	1946	P	1946	O	Emigrants: nationals and aliens; countries of "final destination" are shown. Immigrants: aliens granted residence permits.
Nicaragua	1945	D	1945	O	
United States	1948	P	1948	P	Data refer to aliens only. Countries of destination and origin are shown for passenger movements.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Jamaica (U.K.)	1947	D	1947	O	Emigrants: data refer to countries for which passengers embark. Immigrants: data refer to countries in which passengers embarked.
Puerto Rico (U. S.)	1947	D	1947	O	
AMERICA, SOUTH					
Argentina	1947	D	1947	O	Data refer to passenger movements by land.
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	
Brazil	—	—	—	—	
Colombia	—	—	—	—	

Table 4 (continued)

Country	Emigrants		Immigrants		Remarks (see, table 3)
	Last year found	Type of tabulation	Last year found	Type of tabulation	
AMERICA, SOUTH (continued)					
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	
Peru	1942	D	1942	O	
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	
ASIA					
India ^a	1937	X	—	—	
Iraq	—	—	—	—	
Japan	1937	X	1932	X	
Korea (South)	—	—	1948	X	
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	
Philippines	—	—	—	—	
Thailand	—	—	—	—	
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Indochina (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Indonesia (Neth.)	—	—	—	—	
<i>Former Mandated Territory (U.K.)</i>					
Palestine	1945	D	1947	P	
EUROPE					
Austria	1934	D	1931	O	Emigrants: nationals only. Immigrants: aliens permitted residence.
Belgium	1927	X	1927	X	
Bulgaria	1941	X	1941	X	
Czechoslovakia	1936	X	1927	P	
Denmark	1947	X	1947	X	
Finland	1946	D	—	—	
France	—	—	—	—	
Germany	1937	D	1937	O	
Greece	1938	D	1938	O	
Hungary	1947	D	1947	O	Data refer to nationals only.
Ireland	1947	D	1947	O	Data refer to passenger movements.
Italy	1947	D	1940	X	Emigrants: data refer to nationals only who are classified as "workers." Immigrants: Data refer to nationals only.
Netherlands	1947	X	1947	X	
Norway	1940	D	—	—	
Poland	1947	X	1947	X	
Portugal	1946	D	1947	P	Data refer to nationals only.
Romania	1942	X	1942	X	
Spain	1945	D	1945	O	Emigrants: data refer to ports of disembarkation. Immigrants: data refer to ports of embarkation.
Sweden	1947	D	1947	O	Emigrants: data refer to overseas emigration of nationals and aliens.
Switzerland	1946	D	1946	O	Immigrants: data refer to nationals only.
United Kingdom	1948	P	1948	P	Data refer to intercontinental ^b migration of nationals only.
Yugoslavia	1937	X	1937	X	
OCEANIA					
Australia	1947	P	1947	P	
New Zealand	1948	D	1948	P	Immigrants: data refer to countries of "ultimate destination."
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
New Caledonia (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	

^a Former British India.

^b To and from countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean area.

Table 5. Tabulations of migrants by country of birth, nationality, and ethnic origin, or race

"CB" indicates a tabulation by country of birth.

"LN" indicates a tabulation by legal nationality.

"AN" indicates the dichotomy of aliens and nationals.

"ER" indicates a tabulation by ethnic origin or race.

"N" indicates a tabulation by "nationality," not specifying whether legal nationality or ethnic origin.

"—" indicates that no relevant tabulations were found.

Country	Emigrants		Immigrants		Remarks (see table 3)
	Last year found	Type of tabulation	Last year found	Type of tabulation	
AFRICA					
Union of South Africa.....	1945	CB; LN	1945	CB; LN	More detail is given in the classifications for European than for non-European migrants.
	1948	ER	1948	ER	
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Algeria (Fr.)	1937	N	1937	N	Data refer to aliens only.
Angola (Port.)	1943	N	1943	N	
French West Africa	1937	N	1937	N	
Kenya (U.K.)	1948	ER	1948	ER	
Madagascar (Fr.)	1937	N	1937	N	
Morocco (Fr.)	1939	N	1939	N	
Mozambique (Port.)	1945	ER; N	1945	ER; N	
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	—	—	1948	ER; N	
Réunion (Fr.)	1941	AN	1941	AN	
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	—	—	1946	AN; ER	
Tanganyika (U.K. Admin.)	—	—	1947	ER	
Togo (Fr. Admin.)	1937	N	1937	N	
Tunisia (Fr.)	1938	N	1938	N	
Uganda (U.K.)	1948	ER	1948	ER	
<i>Former Mandated Territory (Union of South Africa)</i>					
South West Africa	1944	ER	1944	ER	
AMERICA, NORTH					
Canada	—	—	1946	LN; ER	Emigrants: aliens only. Immigrants: aliens only; the country of birth is given only for immigrants under quota status. The dichotomy: aliens and nationals, is given for passenger movements.
Costa Rica	1943	N	1943	N	
Dominican Republic	1943	N	1943	N	
El Salvador	1945	N	1945	N	
Mexico	1944	AN	1944	AN	
Nicaragua	1945	N	1945	N	
United States	1948	N	1948	CB; N	
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Jamaica (U.K.)	1948	AN	1948	AN	
Puerto Rico (U. S.)	1947	AN	1947	AN	
AMERICA, SOUTH					
Argentina	1943	AN; N	1943	AN; N	
Bolivia	1940	N	1940	N	
Brazil	1945	N	1945	N	
Colombia	1946	N	1946	N	
Ecuador	1933	N	1933	N	
Paraguay	—	—	1941	N	
Peru	—	—	1943	LN	
Uruguay	1942	LN	1942	LN	
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	

Table 5 (continued)

Country	Emigrants		Immigrants		Remarks (see table 3)
	Last year found	Type of tabulation	Last year found	Type of tabulation	
ASIA					
India ^a	—	—	—	—	
Iraq	1946	AN; N	1946	AN; N	
Japan	—	—	—	—	
Korea (South)	1948	N	1948	AN	
Lebanon	1946	N	1946	N	
Philippines	—	—	—	—	
Thailand	1939	N	1939	N	
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Indochina (Fr.)	1946	N	1946	N	
Indonesia (Neth.)	—	—	1937	N	
<i>Former Mandated Territory (U.K.)</i>					
Palestine	1947	ER	1947	ER	
EUROPE					
Austria	—	—	—	—	
Belgium	—	—	—	—	
Bulgaria	1941	N	—	—	
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	
Denmark	—	—	—	—	
Finland	—	—	—	—	
France	1940	N	1940	N	
Germany	1937	AN	1937	AN	
Greece	1938	AN; N	1938	AN; N	Data refer to passenger movements.
Hungary	—	—	—	—	
Ireland	—	—	—	—	
Italy	—	—	—	—	
Netherlands	1947	AN	1947	AN	
Norway	—	—	—	—	
Poland	1947	N	—	—	
Portugal	1947	N	1947	N	
Romania	1942	AN	1942	AN	
Spain	1945	AN	1947	N	
Sweden	—	—	—	—	
Switzerland	1948	AN	1948	AN	
United Kingdom	1948	AN	1948	AN	Data refer to intercontinental ^b passenger movements by sea via United Kingdom ports.
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	
OCEANIA					
Australia	1947	ER	1947	ER	
New Zealand	1946	CB; LN; ER	1946	CB; LN; ER	
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
New Caledonia (Fr.)	—	—	1936	N	

^a Former British India.

^b To and from countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean area.

Table 6. Tabulations of migrants by sex, age, and marital status

"S" indicates a tabulation by sex.

"A" indicates a tabulation by age.

"S; A" indicates a tabulation by both sex and age, but not in combination.

"AS" indicates a tabulation by age for each sex.

"MS" indicates a tabulation by marital status for each sex.

"MAS" indicates a tabulation by marital status in combination with age, for each sex.

"M" indicates a tabulation by marital status alone.

"—" indicates that no relevant tabulations were found.

Country	Emigrants		Immigrants		Remarks (see table 3)
	Last year found	Type of tabulation	Last year found	Type of tabulation	
AFRICA					
Union of South Africa	1945 1946	MAS AS	1945 1946	MAS AS	Data refer to "Europeans" only. For "Asiatics" and "Coloured" a tabulation by sex only is given.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Algeria (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Angola (Port.)	1943	S; A	1943	S; A	Age groups: under 14, 14 and over.
French West Africa	—	—	—	—	
Kenya (U.K.)	1948	S	1948	S	
Madagascar (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Morocco (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Mozambique (Port.)	1945	AS	1945	AS	Age groups: under 14, 14 and over.
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	—	—	1948	AS	Tabulation of: men, women, children under 16.
Réunion (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	—	—	1946	AS; M	Age groups: "over 16 years", "under 16 years".
Tanganyika (U.K. Admin.)	—	—	1947	S	
Togo (Fr. Admin.)	—	—	—	—	
Tunisia (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Uganda (U.K.)	1948	S	1948	S	
<i>Former Mandated Territory (Union of South Africa)</i>					
South West Africa	—	—	—	—	
AMERICA, NORTH					
Canada	—	—	1946	MAS	
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	
Dominican Republic	1943	S	1943	S	
El Salvador	1945	S; A	1945	S; A	
Mexico	1946	AS	1946	AS	
Nicaragua	1945	AS	1945	AS	
United States	1948	AS	1948	AS	Data refer to aliens only.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Jamaica (U.K.)	1947	S	1947	S	
Puerto Rico (U. S.)	—	—	—	—	
AMERICA, SOUTH					
Argentina	1943	AS; MS	1943	AS; MS	Data refer to overseas migration only.
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	
Brazil	—	—	1945	S; A; M	Data are given for the five-year period 1941-1945.
Colombia	1946	AS; M	1946	AS; M	Age groups: for males: under 14, 14 and over; for females: under 12, 12 and over. The tabulation by marital status excludes males under 14 and females under 12.
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	
Paraguay	—	—	1939	MS	Minors of unspecified age are excluded from the tabulation, by marital status.
Peru	—	—	—	—	
Uruguay	1942	S; A; M	1942	S; A; M	Age groups: under 14, 14 and over.
Venezuela	1946	S	1946	S	

Table 6 (continued)

Country	Emigrants		Immigrants		Remarks (see table 3)
	Last year found	Type of tabulation	Last year found	Type of tabulation	
ASIA					
India ^a	1937	S	—	—	
Iraq	—	—	—	—	
Japan	1937	AS	1932	A	
Korea	—	—	—	—	
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	
Philippines	1938	S	1938	S	
Thailand	1939	S	1939	AS	Emigrants: nationals and aliens. Immigrants: aliens only; a classification for nationals and aliens gives sex only.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Indochina (Fr.)	1946	S	1946	S	The classification gives men, women and children of unspecified age.
Indonesia (Neth.)	—	—	1939	S	
<i>Former Mandated Territory (U.K.)</i>					
Palestine	—	—	1945	S; A	
	—	—	1947	S	
EUROPE					
Austria	1926	S; A; M	1931	S	Emigrants: overseas emigration only.
Belgium	—	—	—	—	
Bulgaria	1941	AS	1941	AS	
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	
Denmark	1947	AS	1947	AS	
Finland	1946	AS; MS	—	—	
France	—	—	—	—	
Germany	1935	AS	1937	AS	Emigrants: data refer to nationals only.
Greece	1938	AS	1938	AS	Data refer to nationals only.
Hungary	1947	S; A	1947	S; A	Data refer to heads of family only and migrants traveling singly.
Ireland	1947	AS	—	—	Data refer to persons, 16 years and over, "receiving new travel permits to go to employment".
Italy	1940	MAS	1940	MAS	
Netherlands	1947	AS	1947	AS	
Norway	1940	S	—	—	
Poland	1929	S	—	—	
Portugal	1946	AS; MS	1947	S	Data refer to nationals only. Age groups "under 14," "over 14". The tabulation by marital status excludes children under 14.
	1947	MAS	1947	MAS	This tabulation covers only passenger movements between Portugal and its colonies.
Romania	1942	S; A	1942	S; A	
Spain	1945	AS	1945	AS	1945: data refer to nationals and aliens. Age groups: under 15, 15 and over.
			1947	S	
Sweden	1945	MAS	1945	MAS	
	1947	AS	1947	AS	
Switzerland	1946	AS	1946	AS	Emigrants: data refer to overseas migration of nationals and aliens. Immigrants: data refer to nationals only.
United Kingdom	—	—	1948	S	Data refer to aliens only.
	1947	AS	1947	AS	Data refer to intercontinental ^b migration of nationals.
Yugoslavia	1937	AS	1937	AS	Emigrants: data refer to overseas migration only.
OCEANIA					
Australia	1946	MS	1946	MS	
	1947	AS	1947	AS	
New Zealand	1946	MAS	1946	MAS	
	1947	AS	1947	AS	
	1948	A	1948	A	
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
New Caledonia (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	

^a Former British India.

^b To and from countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean area.

Table 7. Tabulations of migrants by industry and occupation

"X" indicates that a tabulation by industry, occupation, or a mixture of both industry and occupation, was presented.
 "—" indicates that no relevant tabulation was found.

Country	Emigrants		Immigrants		Remarks (see table 3)
	Last year found	Industry or occupation	Last year found	Industry or occupation	
AFRICA					
Union of South Africa.....	1945	X	1945	X	"European" males only.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Algeria (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Angola (Port.)	—	—	—	—	
French West Africa	—	—	—	—	
Kenya (U.K.)	—	—	—	—	
Madagascar (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Morocco (Fr.)	1939	X	1939	X	Persons "over 15 years of age".
Mozambique (Port.)	—	—	—	—	
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	—	—	1948	X	
Réunion (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	—	—	1946	X	
Tanganyika (U.K. Admin.)	—	—	—	—	
Togo (Fr. Admin.)	—	—	—	—	
Tunisia (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Uganda (U.K.)	—	—	—	—	
<i>Former Mandated Territory (Union of South Africa)</i>					
South West Africa	—	—	—	—	
AMERICA, NORTH					
Canada	—	—	1939	X	
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	
El Salvador	1945	X	1945	X	
Mexico	1941	X	1941	X	
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	
United States	1948	X	1948	X	Aliens only.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Jamaica (U.K.)	—	—	—	—	
Puerto Rico (U. S.)	—	—	—	—	
AMERICA, SOUTH					
Argentina	1943	X	1943	X	Data refer to overseas migration only.
Bolivia	—	—	1940	X	
Brazil	—	—	1945	X	Aliens only.
Colombia	1946	X	1946	X	
Ecuador	—	—	1933	X	
Paraguay	—	—	1941	X	
Peru	—	—	—	—	
Uruguay	1942	X	1942	X	
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	
ASIA					
India ^a	—	—	—	—	
Iraq	—	—	—	—	
Japan	1937	X	1932	X	
Korea (South)	—	—	—	—	
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	
Philippines	—	—	—	—	
Thailand	—	—	1939	X	Male aliens only.
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
Indochina (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	
Indonesia (Neth.)	—	—	1938	X	Persons granted permission to enter.

^a Former British India.

Table 7 (continued)

Country	Emigrants		Immigrants		Remarks (see table 3)
	Last year found	Industry or occupation	Last year found	Industry or occupation	
ASIA (continued)					
<i>Former Mandated Territory (U.K.)</i>					
Palestine	—	—	1945	×	
EUROPE					
Austria	1931	×	1931	×	Emigrants: overseas emigration only. Immigrants: aliens permitted residence.
Belgium	1927	×	1927	×	
Bulgaria	1941	×	1941	×	
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	
Denmark	—	—	—	—	
Finland	1945	×	—	—	
France	1939	×	1939	×	Division into agriculture and non-agricultural industries only.
Germany	1935	×	1934	×	Data refer to nationals only.
Greece	1938	×	—	—	Nationals, 15 years of age and over, only.
Hungary	1938	×	1938	×	
Ireland	1939	×	1939	×	Data refer to intercontinental migrants of Irish and British nationality travelling through Irish and United Kingdom ports.
Italy	1940	×	1940	×	
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	
Norway	1940	×	—	—	
Poland	1929	×	—	—	
Portugal	1946	×	—	—	National emigrants "over 14 years of age" only.
Romania	1942	×	1942	×	
Russia	1927	×	1947	×	Emigrants: passengers departing.
Sweden	—	—	—	—	
Switzerland	1948	×	1948	×	Emigrants: 2 different classifications, one for overseas emigrants, nationals and aliens, the other for nationals subject to military control.
United Kingdom	1947	×	1947	×	Immigrants: nationals and aliens. British subjects 18 years of age and over; intercontinental ^b migration only.
Yugoslavia	1937	×	1937	×	Emigrants: overseas only. Immigrants: returning nationals only.
OCEANIA					
Australia	1945	×	1945	×	Males only.
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>					
New Caledonia (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	

^b To and from countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean area.

Table 8. Tabulations of migrants by sex or age in combination with other characteristics

"S" indicates a tabulation of the given characteristic by sex, but not by age.

"A" indicates a tabulation of the given characteristic by age, but not by sex.

"S; A" indicates tabulation of the given characteristic by both sex and age, but not in combination.

"AS" indicates a tabulation of the given characteristic by age for each sex separately.

"—" indicates that no tabulations of the given characteristic by sex or age were found.

This table is limited to countries for which tabulations of migrants by sex or age were found as indicated in table 6.

Country	Type of data	Last year found	Characteristics tabulated by sex or age			Remarks (see table 3)	
			Country of birth, nationality, ethnic origin or race	Country of previous or future residence	Industry or occupation		
AFRICA							
Union of South Africa	Emigrants	1945	S	—	—	} Tabulations refer to "Europeans" only. A tabulation by industry or occupation is given of males only.	
	Immigrants	1945	S	—	—		
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>							
Angola (Port.)	Emigrants	1943	S; A	—	—	} Age groups: under 14, 14 and over.	
	Immigrants	1943	S; A	—	—		
Kenya (U.K.)	Emigrants	1948	S	—	—		
	Immigrants	1948	S	—	—		
Mozambique (Port.)	Emigrants	1945	AS	—	—		
	Immigrants	1945	AS	—	—		
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	Immigrants	—	—	—	—		
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	Immigrants	—	—	—	—		
Tanganyika (U.K. Admin.)	Immigrants	1947	S	—	—		
Uganda (U.K.)	Emigrants	—	—	—	—		
	Immigrants	1948	S	—	—		
AMERICA, NORTH							
Canada	Immigrants	—	—	—	—	} Data refers to overseas migration only. Data are given for the five-year period 1941-1945.	
Dominican Republic	Emigrants	—	—	—	—		
	Immigrants	—	—	—	—		
El Salvador	Emigrants	1945	—	—	A		
	Immigrants	1945	—	—	A		
Mexico	Emigrants	1941	S; A	—	—		
	Immigrants	1941	S; A	—	—		
Nicaragua	Emigrants	1945	AS	S	—		
	Immigrants	1945	AS	S	—		
United States	Emigrants	—	—	—	—		
	Immigrants	—	—	—	—		
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>							
Jamaica (U.K.)	Emigrants	—	—	—	—		
	Immigrants	—	—	—	—		
AMERICA, SOUTH							
Argentina	Emigrants	1943	S; A	—	—		} Data refers to overseas migration only.
	Immigrants	1943	S; A	—	—		
Brazil	Immigrants	1945	S; A	—	—	} Data are given for the five-year period 1941-1945.	
Colombia	Emigrants	1942	S	—	—		
	Immigrants	1942	S	—	—		
Paraguay	Immigrants	1939	S	—	—		
Uruguay	Emigrants	—	—	—	—		
	Immigrants	—	—	—	—		
Venezuela	Emigrants	—	—	—	—		
	Immigrants	—	—	—	—		
ASIA							
India ^a	Emigrants	—	—	—	—		} The tabulation covers aliens only. A tabulation by occupation is given for male aliens only.
Japan	Emigrants	1937	—	S	S		
	Immigrants	1932	—	A	A		
Philippines	Emigrants	—	—	—	—		
	Immigrants	—	—	—	—		
Thailand	Emigrants	—	—	—	—		
	Immigrants	1939	AS	—	—		

^a Former British India.

Table 8 (continued)

Country	Type of data	Last year found	Characteristics tabulated by sex or age			Remarks (see table 3)
			Country of birth, nationality, ethnic origin or race	Country of previous or future residence	Industry or occupation	
ASIA (continued)						
<i>Non-Self-Governing Territories and dependencies</i>						
Indochina (Fr.)	Emigrants	1946	AS	—	—	The classification gives men, women and children of unspecified age.
	Immigrants	1946	AS	—	—	
Indonesia	Immigrants	1939	S	—	—	
<i>Former Mandated Territory (U.K.)</i>						
Palestine	Emigrants	—	—	—	—	
	Immigrants	1945 1947	S; A S	—	—	
EUROPE						
Austria	Emigrants	—	—	—	—	Data refer to aliens permitted residence.
	Immigrants	1931	—	S	S	
Bulgaria	Emigrants	1941	S	AS	S	
	Immigrants	1941	—	AS	S	
Denmark	Emigrants	1947	—	S	—	
	Immigrants	1947	—	S	—	
Finland	Emigrants	1945	—	—	S	
	Immigrants	—	—	—	—	
Germany	Emigrants	1934	—	—	S	Data refer to nationals only.
	Immigrants	1934	—	—	S	
Greece	Emigrants	1938	—	—	S	Data refer to national emigrants 15 years of age and over.
	Immigrants	—	—	—	—	
Hungary	Emigrants	1940	—	—	—	
	Immigrants	1941	—	A	—	Data refer to nationals only.
Italy	Emigrants	1940	—	S	S	Nationals only.
	Immigrants	1940	—	S	S	
Netherlands	Emigrants	1946	—	AS	—	
	Immigrants	1946	—	AS	—	
Norway	Emigrants	—	—	—	—	
Poland	Emigrants	1929	—	S	—	
	Immigrants	—	—	—	—	
Portugal	Emigrants	1946	—	S	—	Immigrants: the classification of countries of nationality refers to aliens only; the classification of country of origin refers to nationals only.
	Immigrants	1947	S	S	—	
Romania	Emigrants	1942	S; A	—	—	
	Immigrants	1942	S; A	—	—	
Spain	Emigrants	1945	AS	—	—	Emigrants: data refer to nationals and aliens.
	Immigrants	1947	S	—	S	
Sweden	Emigrants	1945	—	AS	—	Age groups: under 15, 15 and over.
	Immigrants	1945	—	AS	—	
Switzerland	Emigrants	1946	—	—	S	Data refer to overseas emigration of nationals and aliens.
	Immigrants	1946	—	—	S	
United Kingdom	Emigrants	1947	—	AS	S	Data refer to aliens only. Data refer to intercontinental ^b migration of nationals only. The tabulation by industry or occupation is given for migrants aged 18 years of age and over only.
	Immigrants	1947	—	AS	S	
Yugoslavia	Emigrants	1937	—	—	S	Data refer to overseas migration only.
	Immigrants	1937	—	AS	S	
OCEANIA						
Australia	Emigrants	1946	S	S	—	A tabulation by industry or occupation is given for males only.
	Immigrants	1946	S	S	—	
New Zealand	Emigrants	1946	AS	S	—	
	Immigrants	1946	AS	S	—	

^b To and from countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean area.

IV. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEMS OF ACHIEVING COMPARABILITY IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS

A. General considerations

The preceding chapters have shown that there is very great diversity in the methods of collecting and tabulating migration statistics in different countries. The degree of control of international population movements has varied enormously from time to time under changing political and economic conditions; hence the great variety of methods by which migration statistics are collected. There are instances where the results obtained, even in the same country, by different methods of collection, show considerable variation. The application of the same method in different countries would not necessarily lead to results having the same degree of accuracy or even the same meaning, nor do the results obtained in different countries by different methods necessarily lack comparability. The comparability of classifications of migrants by characteristics is affected not only by the usual difficulties attending international comparisons of population statistics¹ but also by special additional difficulties. Migration itself may bring about changes in certain characteristics of the migrants. Furthermore, there is a noticeable tendency in the national statistics of migration to limit the tabulations to certain categories of emigrants or immigrants, such as nationals or aliens, varying from country to country.

International comparability of migration statistics is essential if a quantitative approach to the study of international migration is to be possible. This uniformity can only be brought about if there is agreement upon the subject matter of these statistics, i.e., agreement upon a concept of international migration. This agreement would ensure that the methods of collecting migration statistics in the various countries were in fact equivalent in the sense that the same phenomena were treated in a similar manner and that the results were basically comparable.

Migration starts in the country of last permanent residence of the migrant; the movement may extend over the frontiers of one or more coun-

tries of transit until the country of immigration is reached. Neither the statistics of the country of emigration nor those of the country of immigration separately can give a full picture of the movements of international migrants. This requires statistics from several countries and these statistics must be comparable, at least to a certain point, if the desired result is to be achieved. It is intended in this chapter to present a systematic summary of the problems of comparability which have been encountered at the different stages of this study. The consistency of international migration statistics of any one country will be considered first. Problems of establishing comparability in the statistics of different countries will then be treated successively for the total numbers of emigrants or immigrants, for the numbers of emigrants or immigrants classified according to given characteristics, and finally for the statistics relating to the same migratory movement given by the countries of immigration and emigration.

B. Consistency of the migration statistics of a given country

The migration statistics of some countries present the peculiarity that the totals in different tables, showing emigrants or immigrants classified by different characteristics, do not agree, although they apparently refer to the same group of persons. The explanation may be found at the stage of the collection of the statistics or at the stage of their tabulation.

In certain countries several authorities deal with the compilation of migration statistics and each applies different principles in the collection and publication of the data.² Examples are the United Kingdom, where migration statistics are compiled by the Board of Trade and statistics of alien passengers by the Home Office;³ Switzerland, where migration statistics are obtained from residence permits for aliens and through the military authorities for persons liable to Swiss mili-

¹ *Population Census Methods*, Population Studies, No. 4, United Nations, 1950.

² See *Methods of Compiling Emigration and Immigration Statistics* (*op. cit.*), pp. 7-40 *passim*.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20.

tary service; Italy, where both passport statistics and a combination of port statistics with statistics of detached coupons from special identity documents are collected, and where both the Central Statistical Office and the General Emigration Office have had responsibility for migration statistics.⁴ As can be expected, the different series of statistics do not agree because what they record are actually declarations regarding movements of migrants or travellers made at different moments. The declared intentions of both migrants and other types of travellers may change after they have applied for a passport, or *en route*, or after a certain length of stay in the country of destination. Also, travellers or migrants may not wish to state the true length of their intended stay in the country of destination, or their real purpose in leaving or entering a country.

Even in countries where migration data are collected from a single source, it sometimes happens that different tables do not relate to the same groups of persons, and the differences are not always satisfactorily explained. Certain classifications may be given, for instance, only for nationals, others only for immigrants arriving by sea, etc. In certain tables migrants may be tabulated with persons on short holiday or business visits, while other tables relate only to more permanent migrants. Most damaging of all is the common failure to explain in the publications precisely how the various categories such as "permanent migrants" are defined.

C. International comparability of total numbers of emigrants or immigrants

1. EFFECTS OF DIFFERENCES IN METHODS OF COLLECTION

Collecting migration statistics involves the distinction between migrants and other travellers crossing national borders. The methods of collection used in various countries have not as a rule been designed specifically for that or any other statistical purpose but have been developed as by-products of the supervision of migratory movements, a process which differs enormously from country to country. The result is that the same method applied in different countries produces results with varying degrees of statistical imperfection. Complete uniformity in the meth-

⁴ See *Methods of Compiling Emigration and Immigration Statistics* (*op. cit.*), p. 23. Also, *Movimento della popolazione e cause di morte nell'anno 1940*, p. 320, comparing for each of the years 1931-1940 the numbers of continental and overseas migrants obtained from passport statistics and from the combined port and coupon statistics.

ods of collection would improve the comparability of the resulting statistics; but it would not entirely solve the problem. It would be more desirable and also more easily achieved to have methods which though not identical would give equivalent results. That is, the various methods should represent efficient ways of applying an identical definition of migration under different conditions. For example, in an island-country, port statistics may be compared with the statistics of land frontier control in a country having only land borders, provided that the same definitions are used. These types of statistics may conceivably be comparable with migration statistics obtained from population registers.

The present study leaves little doubt as to the lack of comparability of migration statistics which results from the lack of equivalence in the methods used for collecting them. Figures presented as migration statistics are generally no more than numbers of persons moving under certain conditions which are more or less frequently associated with migration. Such conditions include the means of transportation, the travel documents used, the port or place of entry, the type of visa issued, etc. Very often the figures from these sources include travellers other than migrants or exclude migrants travelling under conditions that differ from those regarded as typical of migration.

2. EFFECTS OF DIFFERENCES IN DEFINITIONS AND IN THE SCOPE OF THE DATA

There is no uniformity in the definitions of emigrants or immigrants. The concepts used in different countries to describe various types of population movements are not equivalent. The resulting figures cannot be compared without making a large number of adjustments. The initial difficulty is that of isolating migrants in the stream of international travellers. In a number of countries complete statistics of entries and departures are collected and classified into major categories. This helps considerably to clarify the meaning of the figures for any one category of movement, such as migration. But the categories used in those countries are not comparable.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that in some countries only the migration of nationals is recorded; in others only that of aliens; while in some the movements of both nationals and aliens are recorded. It is obviously impossible to compare these different figures without adjustments and there is commonly no adequate basis for even rough adjustments. There are in addition innumerable qualifications to the categories used.

For example, the United Kingdom statistics of emigration and immigration cover both aliens and nationals except in the case of continental immigrants. For the latter the figures represent alien passengers of European nationality holding Ministry of Labour permits, including their dependants, arriving from the continent of Europe or from any Mediterranean port. The immigration and emigration statistics of Spain do not include migration through foreign ports. Other limitations of the scope of the statistics, restricting comparability, can be cited; for example, the restriction of the data to intercontinental or continental migration only, the exclusion of air travellers, of persons of certain nationalities or races, of persons travelling in a certain class, of dependants, etc.

Another problem is created by movements between countries with common nationality, especially between Non-Self-Governing Territories and the governing countries. Very often the countries concerned are situated in different continents. This problem has been mentioned in the first chapter; a few examples will be given here. The majority of European countries do not treat as emigrants those nationals (among which are many officials, soldiers and their families) who go to their colonies, and do not consider them as immigrants on their return. The United Kingdom, however, compiles statistics of emigration to the Dominions and to the British colonies in the same form as statistics of emigration to foreign countries. When the movements are considered from the point of view of the overseas territories, no more uniformity of practice is found. Dominions and British colonies generally include in their statistics immigrants from other parts of the Commonwealth. In French West Africa and Indochina, officials, soldiers and their families are not included in the migration figures; other French territories include them in distinct categories.⁵

It should be emphasized that the problems of definition and collection are intimately related. "A good definition of migrants, if not accompanied by adequate methods of obtaining statistical returns, is as unsatisfactory as a bad definition accompanied by good methods of collection. The method of compiling migration statistics consists in an application of the definition of migrants, that is to say, in obtaining returns of all international travellers and distinguishing the migrants among them."⁶

⁵ See *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), pp. 98-106.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

D. International comparability of numbers of emigrants or immigrants classified according to certain characteristics

Almost all the difficulties encountered in international comparisons of the total number of migrants also appear in comparisons of subdivisions of these totals. There are also many problems related to the comparability of the classifications, which are not special to migration data. The most important of these have been the object of special studies in connexion with censuses of population;⁷ they are described briefly in chapter III with the tabulations and classifications of migration statistics. The obstacles are very serious when one attempts to compare numbers of migrants classified according to one or more characteristics.

1. MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS OR INTENDED RESIDENCE

Some countries classify migrants according to whether their movements take place within the same continent or between two continents. This classification is valuable, but not as useful as a classification according to a detailed list of countries of intended or previous residence. Some countries give classifications by countries of transit, embarkation and disembarkation; others by countries of previous and intended residence. The two methods yield data which are not comparable. The definition of previous residence or "last permanent residence"—a term used in some countries—is generally not explicitly given, yet without it, comparisons of figures from different countries lack a firm foundation.

2. MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE

Apart from the common differences in definition, collection and tabulation already mentioned, it is found that even between countries with relatively good migration statistics that are approximately comparable as far as totals are concerned, comparisons by age and sex are impossible. Sex or age classifications may not be made for both emigrants and immigrants. Frequently the classification of age by sex is lacking. The categories used in certain countries are not compatible with those used elsewhere. Some countries use a classification giving only, for each sex, the number of children and of adults. Finally, the age categories used in the various countries are often not compatible among themselves or with the five-year age groups recommended by the 1932 Conference of Migration Statisticians

⁷ *Population Census Methods* (op. cit.).

and more recently by the United Nations Population Commission.

3. MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY, COUNTRY OF BIRTH, ETC.

The most important difficulty encountered in this connexion is perhaps the lack of a clear distinction in the statistical publications of many countries between legal nationality and country of birth, ethnic origin, or race. Another difficulty is that commonly only those countries of birth or nationality which are of particular interest to a particular country are listed, all others being grouped together in such a way that the resulting statistics may be very difficult to compare with those of a different country. At the same time, it would be unnecessarily costly for every country to classify migrants according to a complete list of countries. Some grouping is inevitable. The resulting inconvenience is much reduced when the countries not specified are grouped by continents and systematically chosen as those for which the number of migrants in the year considered is small.

4. MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

It was pointed out in chapter III that a major difficulty arises from the lack of uniformity among the classifications by industry, occupation, and occupational status, or the mixed classifications which are used in the various countries. Although a particular classification of migrants may be well suited to some of the needs of a given country, it may be altogether incompatible with the classification used in another country. The study of economic characteristics of migrants between two such countries can only be made by considering separately the statistics of each country. A complication arises from the fact that it is desirable to make the classifications by economic activity used in migration statistics compatible with those used for the most detailed tabulations of population census statistics in each country. International uniformity and even compatibility are therefore extremely difficult to achieve.

Changes in the economic characteristics of migrants at the occasion of migration also must be allowed for. Industry affords a good example of a characteristic which often changes during or shortly after the migratory movement. In most cases the classification refers to the industry group to which the migrant usually or last belonged. This may or may not coincide with the group to which he will belong after migration. Furthermore, the information so collected for im-

migrants on their arrival at the country of destination will not necessarily coincide with the information they gave on leaving the country of last residence.

E. International comparability of corresponding numbers of emigrants and of immigrants

The international nature of migration manifests itself in the peculiarity that statistics of migratory movements recorded in different countries should have certain arithmetical relations. For a given period of time, the number of emigrants recorded in country *E* as leaving to establish themselves in country *I* should be nearly equal to the number of immigrants recorded during the same period in country *I* as having had their last residence in country *E*. The equality can only be approximate because not all emigrants leaving country *E* for country *I* reach there during the same period of time (the same year, for example). Some persons will change their minds *en route*; some will die; births will occur in migrating families. Adjustments may be made to allow for these small discrepancies. In fact, however, the figures published in different countries do not agree even approximately.⁸ This circumstance, well known to specialists, is often a subject of surprise to other users of the statistics and sometimes leads them to discard the data entirely.

The conditions to be fulfilled, so that the corresponding numbers of emigrants and immigrants recorded by the countries of emigration and immigration will be equal, include equivalence of the methods of collection and identity of the time reference of the data. In addition, other conditions must also be fulfilled: equivalence of the definition of emigrant used in country *E* and of immigrant used in country *I*; comparability in the classifications by country of intended or previous residence used in the two countries; and adjustment of the data of either country for voyages whose duration extends over more than one time period, for changes of destination, and for deaths and births *en route*.⁹

If the numbers of emigrants recorded in any one country are to agree with the statistics of immigrants in all the various countries of destination, all the conditions just stated must be met for all countries. This means that migration sta-

⁸ Examples can be found in chapter II, and in the Introduction to the *Demographic Yearbook, 1948*, (*op. cit.*), p. 33.

⁹ The latter conditions would in a measure be met if data were collected in country *I* on the basis of questions referring to the date of departure from country *E*.

tistics would have to be generally comparable at least as far as totals and tabulations by countries of last and intended residence are concerned.

There is no need to emphasize that the conditions enumerated above are very far from being fulfilled by the present system of migration statistics. However, many useful purposes may be served by statistics which do not meet these

conditions, purposes for which only a more restricted form of comparability is necessary. Data should not be entirely neglected simply because they do not satisfy the arithmetical test discussed here. This point is of practical importance for the improvement of the data. Statistics which are not utilized are hardly likely to be improved.

V. INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON MIGRATION STATISTICS

Since the end of the First World War, a number of recommendations on the subject of migration statistics have been made by international organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental. In order to save space, only the texts of recommendations or resolutions of the International Labour Conference of 1922, those of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, and the draft recommendations of the Population Commission¹ are reproduced here. However, analytical summaries of all the recommendations that have been made since 1922 by international organizations on the most important subjects connected with migration are also given.

A. Texts of recommendations

1. RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE (1922)²

Recommendations

I. The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organisation should communicate to the International Labour Office all information available concerning emigration, immigration, repatriation, transit of emigrants on outward and return journeys and the measures taken or contemplated in connexion with these questions.

This information should be communicated so far as possible every three months and within three months of the end of the period to which it refers.

II. The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organisation should make every effort to communicate to the International Labour Office, within six months of the end of the year to which they refer, and so far as information is available, the total figures of emigrants and immigrants,

showing separately nationals and aliens and specifying particularly, for nationals, and as far as possible, for aliens:

- (1) sex;
- (2) age;
- (3) occupation;
- (4) nationality;
- (5) country of last residence;
- (6) country of proposed residence.

III. The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organisation should, if possible, make agreements with other Members providing for:

- (a) the adoption of a uniform definition of the term "emigrant;"
- (b) the determination of uniform particulars to be entered on the identity papers issued to emigrants and immigrants by the competent authorities of Members who are parties to such agreements;
- (c) the use of a uniform method of recording statistical information regarding emigration and immigration.

Resolutions

The International Labour Conference instructs the International Labour Office to make every effort to facilitate the international co-ordination of migrant statistics.

It draws the particular attention of the International Labour Office to the importance of adopting the following age classification: (i) under fifteen years; (ii) from fifteen to twenty-five years; (iii) from twenty-five to fifty-five years; (iv) above fifty-five years.

2. RESOLUTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MIGRATION STATISTICIANS (1932)³

I

(464) The Conference considers that in view of the fact that migration statistics in general

¹ These draft recommendations were presented to the fourth session of the Statistical Commission. See *Report of the Statistical Commission, fourth session*, United Nations document E/1312, 20 May 1949, para. 117-118.

² International Labour Office, *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications*, Studies and Reports Series N (Statistics), No. 18, Geneva, 1932, pp. 2-3.

³ International Labour Office, *The International Standardization of Labour Statistics*, Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 25, Montreal, 1943, pp. 143-148. The numbers within parentheses, preceding each paragraph, are serial numbers used in the above-mentioned publication.

are, from the international point of view, still in a very imperfect state, efforts should be made in the various countries to arrive gradually at the following desiderata :

(465) 1. In principle, every act of removal from one country to another for a certain length of time should be included in the statistics of migration, with the exception of tourist traffic.

(466) 2. When the removal is for one year or more the migration should be regarded as permanent migration.

(467) 3. When the removal is for less than a year the migration should be regarded as temporary, frontier traffic being excluded.

(468) 4. It is desirable to distinguish statistics of permanent migration from those of temporary migration. When the distinction cannot be made on the basis of definite information it should be made by presumption.

(469) 5. When it is possible to distinguish between temporary migration according to its duration it is desirable that this should be done.

(470) 6. Seasonal migration should be included in the statistics of temporary migration. It is desirable that it should also be shown in separate tables.

(471) 7. It is desirable that each country should compile statistics of emigration and statistics of immigration. Both should, if possible, include nationals as well as aliens.

(472) 8. It is desirable that countries of transit should, if possible, draw up separate statistics of transmigrants.

(473) 9. Although migration movements between territories situated in different continents but coming under the same sovereignty are from the legal point of view of an internal character, it is nevertheless desirable that they should be given in the statistics, by way of addition, side by side with international migration movements.

(474) 10. It is desirable that each country should state as precisely as possible the definitions on which its statistics are based, so that the International Labour Office may be able to indicate to what extent its definitions differ from those recommended by the Conference.

(475) 11. In cases where national methods are not such as to make it possible to realize the desiderata stated above, certain omissions might be remedied by collaboration between the statistical services of two or more different countries.

II

(476) The methods by which migration statistics are compiled in different countries depend on the regulations to which migrants are subject. These methods accordingly vary very considerably from one country to another.

(477) The Conference notes that none of the methods are entirely satisfactory or make it possible to observe the phenomenon of migration completely in all its aspects. The Conference does not think it desirable to make a choice between these various methods and to recommend one rather than another. Some, however, are clearly inadequate and should only be regarded as substitutes to which recourse is had in the absence of anything better. These include the statistics of information offices for emigrants, statistics of passport visas, statistics of steamship passenger contracts, statistics of the recruiting and placing of migrant workers, and statistics of employment permits issued to foreign workers. The same applies in a lesser degree to passport statistics, which were of a certain importance some years ago but which are now not so much used.

(478) The Conference gave its attention in particular to port statistics, statistics of declarations of residence, statistics of frontier control, and statistics of coupons detached from certain documents, and makes the following observations on these classes of statistics.

A. Port statistics

(479) 1. In order to make it possible to collect migration statistics, it is necessary that the passenger lists of seagoing vessels should mention the reason why each passenger makes the journey or whether or not he is a migrant.

(480) 2. Shipping companies or the master of the ship should be required to supply the competent statistical authorities with a copy of the passenger lists.

(481) 3. Before landing the master should prepare lists of immigrants in the forms prescribed by the countries of immigration.

B. Statistics of declarations of residence

(482) 1. In countries which record the changes of residence of their inhabitants, the declarations which are required to be made on this subject and which are recorded by the local authorities make it possible to establish statistics of migration, particularly of permanent migration.

(483) 2. It would be desirable that measures should be taken if possible to make a distinction under this system between temporary and permanent migration.

C. Statistics of frontier control

(484) In those countries where a developed system for the control and supervision of passenger traffic by ports or across frontiers is in existence, migration statistics may be based on the returns obtained from the authorities responsible for this supervision.

(485) It is desirable that in the case of migrants individual questionnaires stating the reason for the journey should be filled up.

D. Statistics of coupons detachable from certain documents

(486) 1. In the case of countries whose nationals are required to present special documents when crossing the frontier, such documents may serve as a basis for migration statistics.

(487) 2. Such documents should be issued to all migrants, if possible free of charge, and contain detachable coupons. The coupons, duly filled up, should be detached when the migrants leave or enter the country. Nationals of the the country of emigration residing in a foreign country should be able to obtain such documents from the consular authorities.

(488) 3. A distinction should be made between permanent and temporary migration either when the documents are issued or when the coupons are detached.

III

(489) The Conference also discussed the possibility of establishing a uniform international system. It makes the following observations on this point.

(490) 1. With a view to obtaining complete and uniform statistics of international migration, it would be desirable that all countries should employ the same system based on the issue of an identical individual document.

(491) 2. The realization of such a system would obviously involve serious difficulties and could not be effected immediately. Further study appears necessary and the Conference suggests scientific collaboration between the competent departments of the International Labour Office and those of the International Statistical Institute, which has made proposals on this subject.

IV

(492) With a view to the classification of the statistical data, it is desirable that as far as possible information should be supplied by the various countries in such a way that the international tables can include the following subdivisions:

(493) 1. Distinction between continental and

intercontinental migration. For this purpose it is desirable that emigrants should be classified as completely as possible according to the country of destination and immigrants according to the country from which they originally started. This distinction might be based in principle on the geographical list of countries adopted by the *Statistical Year-Book* of the League of Nations in the table "Area and population".

(494) 2. Distinction between nationals and aliens.⁴

(495) 3. As an additional or subsidiary distinction to that given above, a distinction may be made according to language, ethnic origin or the country of birth of the migrant.

(496) 4. Distinction according to sex and by quinquennial age groups (under five, five to under ten, etc.).

(497) 5. It is also desirable that migrants should be classified according to industrial and occupational groups.

(498) It is suggested that this classification should be made only in the case of migrants of over fifteen years of age and that the following groups should be adopted, a distinction being made between the sexes:

- I. Agriculture.
- II. Mines and quarries.
- III. Manufacturing industries.
- IV. Transport and communications.
- V. Other industries.
- VI. Commerce and finance.
- VII. Domestic and personal service.
- VIII. Liberal professions.
- IX. Persons without occupation or of unknown occupation.

(499) It might also be desirable to include children under fifteen in this classification under a separate heading, especially in those cases where such information cannot be derived from the classification mentioned in point 4.

(500) 6. It is desirable that migrants should also be classified according to their industrial or social status:

(a) Independent persons (employers and persons working on their own account).

- (b) Employed persons.
 - (1) Directors, managers, etc.
 - (2) Manual workers.
 - (3) Salaried employees.

(c) Others.

(d) Members of the migrant's family without occupation.

⁴ One member of the Conference asked that naturalized persons should be distinguished from other nationals.

(501) It is also desirable that this classification should be combined with the classification mentioned under 5, in order to show as far as possible the status of migrants in the various occupational groups.

(502) 7. It would be desirable that an attempt should be made to distinguish the following classes among migrants, a distinction being also made according to sex:

(a) Married, widowed or divorced, unmarried.

(b) Persons emigrating alone, persons emigrating with their families.

(503) The following distinctions might also be made for certain countries specially concerned:

(504) (c) Persons travelling at their own expense, persons travelling with financial assistance of private individuals, persons travelling with financial assistance of public authorities or private institutions.

(505) (d) Persons possessing or not possessing a contract of employment.

(506) (e) Persons able or unable to write (it being understood that any language may be used and that the distinction should only apply to migrants aged ten years or more).

(507) 8. In the case of internal migration between territories coming under the same sovereignty but situated in different continents, it is desirable to make a distinction according to the continent of origin of the migrant.

(508) 9. The statistics should be established periodically, not less than once a year, and, if possible, for the calendar year. In countries where some other period is used, it would be desirable from the international point of view also to follow the calendar year, or some shorter period which makes it possible to arrive at the calendar year, and to make the geographical distribution mentioned above (point 1).

3. DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION (1949)⁵

(14) *Major categories of arrivals and departures.* It is recommended that statistics be obtained on all arrivals and, if possible, all departures of international travellers (with the exception of frontier traffic⁶ classified in such a way as to show which are migrants.

⁵ *Report of the Population Commission, fourth session, United Nations document E/1313, 21 April 1949, annex 3.* The numbers within parentheses, preceding each paragraph, are serial numbers used in the above mentioned publication.

⁶ Frontier traffic is the movement of persons residing in the frontier areas, moving frequently across the border and often authorized to use simplified travel documents (frontier cards).

(15) *Collection.* It is recommended that the totals of the various categories of arrivals and departures be obtained, at the occasion of frontier control, on the basis of a simple count. Documents or other evidence are not necessary for the purpose of this count.

(16) *Classification and tabulation.* It is recommended that statistics be tabulated for each calendar year according to the categories listed below. Since these categories are mutually exclusive, no persons should be counted in more than one of them. The categories preceded by (S) are those for which it is recommended that more detailed information be obtained on the basis of an individual statistical slip:

Arrivals from other countries

1. *Visitors.* Certain countries may find it useful to divide this category according to the purpose of the visit, thus: (i) transit; (ii) holiday; (iii) education; (iv) business; and (v) other purposes.

2. *Residents (nationals and aliens) returning after less than one year abroad:*

(S)3. *Temporary⁷ immigrants:* i.e., persons intending to exercise temporarily⁷ an occupation, and their dependants (but not refugees).

(S)4. *Permanent⁷ immigrants* (excluding refugees or transferred populations).

(S)5. *Refugees:*⁸ (a) temporary: i.e., not intending permanent⁷ residence (at times and places where applicable); (b) permanent: i.e., intending permanent⁷ residence (at times and places where applicable).

(S)6. *Transferred populations:*⁹ (at times and places where applicable).

Departures to other countries

1. *Visitors departing on completion of visit.* Certain countries may find it useful to divide this category according to the purpose of the completed visit, thus: (i) transit; (ii) holiday; (iii) education; (iv) business; and (v) other purposes.

2. *Residents (nationals and aliens) departing for less than one year:*

(S)3. *Temporary⁷ immigrants departing:*¹⁰

⁷ The resolutions of 1932 read: "When the removal is for one year or more the migration should be regarded as permanent migration." This criterion should be maintained.

⁸ For example, persons seeking entry without having the papers normally required for admission.

⁹ A transfer of population usually has two characteristics: it is a collective movement and it takes place under an agreement between Governments.

¹⁰ This category corresponds to departures of persons who were entered in category 3 of arrivals.

..., persons departing after temporary⁷ exercise of an occupation and their dependants.

(S)4. *Emigrants*, i.e., residents (nationals and aliens) departing for one year or more:⁷ (a) emigrants, excluding persons deported or transferred populations; (b) persons deported (at times and places where applicable).

(S)5. *Refugees*,⁸ departing from countries in which they have been residing temporarily—i.e., non-resident (at times and places where applicable).

(S)6. Transferred populations.⁹

(17) It is recommended that the volume of frontier movements of workers be estimated separately and given, if possible, for each month.

Recommended detailed statistics

(18) It is recommended that detailed statistics as provided below be collected on persons in categories 3, 4, 5 and 6 of arrivals and departures preferably at the occasion of *frontier control* or alternatively through entries in *population registers* in countries where they have been established.

(19) It is recommended that these detailed statistics be based on an individual statistical slip completed for every person in categories 3 to 6 of arrivals and departures crossing the frontier. In the case of families travelling together, provision should be made (e.g., by listing the names of the head and members of each family on their respective statistical slips and listing the members of the family on the slip of the head of the family) whereby the composition and characteristics of such families can be analysed.

(20) The slips may be made part of forms having to be completed under existing regulations (such as landing and embarking cards; forms for the notification of change of residence to population register office, etc.). In the case of emigration, these forms should be collected at the frontier. Where travel documents with detachable coupons are used, these coupons may be adapted to serve the purpose of the slips.

(21) It is recommended that no document or other evidence be required for the sole purpose

⁷ The resolutions of 1932 read: "When the removal is for one year or more the migration should be regarded as permanent migration." This criterion should be maintained.

⁸ For example, persons seeking entry without having the papers normally required for admission.

⁹ Transfer of population usually has two characteristics: it is a collective movement and it takes place under an agreement between Governments.

of supporting the declaration made on the statistical slips.

(22) It is not considered practicable that the statistical slips should be identical in all countries. But it is recommended that *the slips used in all countries should contain at least the questions indicated on the model given in paragraph 30*. Since the aim is to attain comparability of the results rather than uniformity in the wording of the questions which may conceal differences in their interpretation, the exact formulation of each question should be left to the country concerned.

(23) It is recommended that the questions be drafted in simple language and in such a way that they can be answered *objectively*. It is also recommended that a specimen of the statistical slips be published from time to time with the statistics.

(24) In the countries where migration statistics are compiled by authorities other than those responsible for general population statistics (census, births and deaths), it may be desirable that one of the latter authorities should receive a duplicate of the individual statistical slips.

(25) *Classification and tabulations*. Attention is called to the special desirability that every country should give accurate figures for the total numbers of *permanent¹¹ immigrants and emigrants*, including nationals and aliens, as well as for the relevant categories of refugees and for transferred populations (i.e., categories 4, 5(b) and 6 of arrivals and 4 and 6 of departures given above).

(26) It is recommended that the following classifications and tabulations be made by every country separately for permanent immigrants, permanent emigrants (including in both cases nationals and aliens), for the relevant categories of refugees, and for transferred populations:

(i) A classification for each sex by age, preferably in the quinquennial groups recommended in 1932. If abridged groups are used they should at least be compatible with the quinquennial groups. The classification should be based on the age in completed years at the last birthday at the time of emigration or immigration,

(ii) A distinction between nationals and aliens, based on citizenship (i.e., legal nationality), and

(iii) A classification by country of citizenship (i.e., legal nationality) or by country of birth, whichever is the more extensively used in the

¹¹ The resolutions of 1932 read: "When the removal is for one year or more the migration should be regarded as permanent migration." This criterion should be maintained.

tabulation of results of the latest population census in the country concerned.¹²

(iv) A classification of immigrants by country of last permanent residence and emigrants by country of intended permanent residence. The specifications regarding the classification of countries recommended in the preceding paragraph (footnote 12) are also applicable here.

(v) A classification for each sex separately by usual occupation.¹³

(27) Attention is drawn to the usefulness of the following additional tabulations for permanent migrants (including nationals and aliens) for the relevant categories of refugees, and for transferred populations:¹⁴

(a) A classification by marital status (single; married; widowed or divorced; unknown) and by number of dependent children accompanying or not.

(b) A classification based on literacy or degree of formal education.

¹² The classification by country of birth should be according to current national boundaries (cf. "Recommendations for Censuses of Population to be taken in or around 1950" in *Report of the Population Commission, third session*, E/805, annex A, part II, paragraph 5). The totals of the figures relating to countries of citizenship or birth not shown separately should be given by continents. The number of persons for whom no information is reported should be given in a distinct group. The classification by continents and countries should be based on the *Nomenclature of Geographic Areas for Statistical Purposes* (United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 1, Lake Success, 1949). Cf. *Report of the Population Commission, fourth session*, (E/1313), annex 2, paragraphs 14 and 19.

¹³ An international classification of occupations is to be considered by the Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1949 (see E/CN.3/C.1/12).

¹⁴ It is highly desirable that each of these tabulations be consistent with the practice followed, in each country, for the tabulation of results from population censuses. See annex 2 to the *Report of the Population Commission, fourth session*, (E/1313).

(c) A classification by industrial or social status.¹⁵

(d) A classification distinguishing persons travelling at their own expense or with private financial assistance from those receiving financial assistance from a government or public authority.

(e) A classification as to whether with a contract of employment or without it.

(28) Attention is also drawn to the usefulness of tabulations of temporary immigrants and of the comparable category of refugees of each sex separately, by usual occupation, and also to the usefulness of distinguishing persons intending to exercise temporarily an occupation in other countries among residents departing for less than one year (category 2 of departures).

Estimates of migration from other population data

(29) Attention is drawn by the Population Commission to the advantage of supplementing migration statistics by estimates of the volume of migration derived from other population data and in particular from tabulations of the foreign born or of aliens enumerated in population censuses. Tabulations by sex and age are of particular value in this connexion.¹⁶

Information to be obtained on the statistical slip

(30) The individual statistical slip referred to in paragraph 22 above should provide the following information on persons in categories 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the classification of arrivals and departures given in paragraph 16:

¹⁵ See *Report of the Population Commission, fourth session*, (E/1313), annex 2, paragraph 38.

¹⁶ See *Report of the Population Commission, fourth session*, (E/1313), annex 2, paragraphs 12 and 17.

FOR ARRIVALS FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY

Date:

Country of present citizenship (i.e., legal nationality):

Place of birth: (a) Locality:

(b) *Country (according to current national boundaries):*

Sex:

Age at last birthday or month and year of birth:

Usual occupation:

Intended duration of stay:

If a temporary immigrant, *country of permanent residence:*

If a permanent immigrant, *country of last permanent residence:*

Remarks: Indicate if a refugee, or person in transferred population, etc.

In the case of families travelling together, provision should be made (e.g., by listing the names of the head and members of each family on their respective individual slips and listing the members of the family on the slip of the head of the family) whereby the composition and characteristics of such families can be analysed.

FOR DEPARTURES TO ANOTHER COUNTRY

Date:

Country of present citizenship (i.e., legal nationality):

Place of birth: (a) Locality:

(b) *Country (according to current national boundaries):*

Sex:

Age at last birthday or month and year of birth:

Usual occupation:

If a temporary immigrant departing { *Date when arrived:*
Country of permanent residence:

If a permanent emigrant, *country of intended permanent residence:*

Remarks: Indicate if a refugee (non-resident), deportee or person in transferred population, etc.

In the case of families travelling together, provision should be made (e.g., by listing the names of the head and members of each family on their respective individual slips and listing the members of the family on the slip of the head of the family) whereby the composition and characteristics of such families can be analysed.

B. Analytical summaries of recommendations

In the following summaries, references are made not only to the three sets of recommendations quoted above, but also to the resolutions of the International Conference of Emigration and Immigration, 1924; the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, 1927; and the International Statistical Institute, 1929 and 1931.¹⁷

1. RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO METHODS OF COLLECTING THE DATA

<i>International body and date</i>	<i>Methods recommended or considered desirable</i>
International Conference of Emigration and Immigration, 1924	Uniform identity book for emigrants.
International Statistical Institute, 1929	(a) Uniform identity cards. (b) Uniform questionnaire to be completed at "registration offices".
International Conference of Migration Statisticians, 1932	(a) Individual questionnaires to be filled at frontier control. (b) Uniform individual documents. (c) The following sources of statistics to be considered inadequate: information offices for emigrants, passport visas, steamship passenger contracts, recruitment and placement of migrant workers, employment permits, passports.
United Nations Population Commission, 1949 (draft recommendations)	(a) Major categories of arrivals and departures to be counted at frontier control. (b) Detailed data for certain categories to be recorded on individual slips of standard content, and collected preferably at frontier control or alternatively through population registers.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS ON TYPES OF MOVEMENT TO BE COVERED BY THE STATISTICS

<i>International body and date</i>	<i>Type of movement to be covered</i>
International Labour Conference, 1922 (recommendations)	Emigration, immigration, repatriation, and transmigration.
International Conference of Emigration and Immigration, 1924	Emigration, immigration, repatriation, and transmigration.
International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, 1927	Emigration and immigration.
International Statistical Institute, 1929	Permanent immigration and permanent emigration only.
International Conference of Migration Statisticians, 1932	(a) Temporary and permanent immigration and emigration, excluding tourist traffic and frontier traffic. (b) Seasonal migration, and transmigration (to be given separately).
United Nations Population Commission, 1949 (draft recommendations)	All arrivals and departures except frontier traffic, classified into six major categories for arrivals and six for departures; frontier traffic separately.

¹⁷ All these resolutions are quoted in *Statistics of Migration: Definitions, Methods, Classifications* (op. cit.), pp. 3-4, 84.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS ON CLASSIFICATIONS BY SEX AND AGE

<i>International body and date</i>	<i>Classifications recommended</i>
International Labour Conference, 1922 (recommendations and resolutions)	(a) Sex and age separately. (b) Age groups: under 15, 15-24, 25-55, over 55.
International Conference of Emigration and Immigration, 1924	(a) Sex and age separately. (b) Sex of nationals and aliens separately. (c) Age groups: under 15, 15-55, over 55.
International Conference of Labour Sta- tisticians, 1932	(a) Sex by age. (b) Quinquennial age groups: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.
United Nations Population Commission, 1949 (draft recommendations)	(a) Sex by age. (b) Quinquennial age groups: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS ON CLASSIFICATIONS BY NATIONALITY, PLACE OF BIRTH, LANGUAGE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

<i>International body and date</i>	<i>Classifications recommended</i>
International Labour Conference, 1922 (recommendations)	Distinction between nationals and aliens, also, "as far as possible", nationality.
International Conference of Emigration and Immigration, 1924	Distinction between nationals and aliens, also nationality.
International Conference of Migration Statisticians, 1932	Distinction between nationals and aliens. Additional or subsidiary classifications by language, ethnic origin, or country of birth.
United Nations Population Commission, 1949 (draft recommendations)	Distinction between nationals and aliens based on legal nationality; also either country of birth or country of legal nationality.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS ON CLASSIFICATIONS RELATING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

<i>International body and date</i>	<i>Classifications recommended</i>
International Labour Conference, 1924 (recommendations)	Occupation.
International Conference of Emigration and Immigration, 1924	Occupation, with the following categories: agriculturalists, industrial workers; commercial occupation and private employment; liberal professions; miscellaneous; without fixed occupation; without occupation.
International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, 1927	Categories of intellectual workers.
International Conference of Migration Statisticians, 1932	Cross-classification of migrants of each sex over 15 years of age by: (a) Industry or occupation with the following categories: Agriculture; Mines and quarries; Manufacturing industries; Transport and communications; Other industries; Commerce and finance; Domestic and personal service; Liberal professions; Persons without, or of unknown occupation. (b) "Industrial status": independent persons (own account and employers); employed persons; others; members of migrant's family without occupation.
United Nations Population Commission, 1949 (draft recommendations)	Usual occupation by sex. Also mentioned as useful: occupational status.

VI. CONCLUSION

The note dominating this survey is the lack of uniformity which still exists as regards definitions, methods of collection, classifications and tabulations in spite of series of recommendations aimed at perfecting migration statistics. This is a very negative conclusion; but it is not without practical importance. It makes clear that whatever attempt may be made to improve the statistics, the process is likely to be long and gradual. The situation of migration statistics remains substantially the same today as in 1932, when it was reviewed by the International Labour Office. Of course, in many countries the war affected adversely the collection, tabulation, and publication of migration statistics and interrupted whatever progress was taking place in the intervening years. This appears, however, to have been only a temporary setback.

It has been shown that there is some measure of uniformity in the methods of collection that have been used in countries outside Europe.¹

It seems altogether possible to make some progress towards uniformity of classifications and tabulations relating to the characteristics of migrants, at least as far as some of the nomenclatures are concerned. There seems, for instance, to be very little reason why uniform nomenclatures of countries could not be used for classifications of migrants by country of previous or intended residence, by nationality, and by country of birth. This would of course in itself constitute only a small step in the direction of better migration statistics.

The very great difficulties still in the way of complete international comparability of migration statistics are summarized in chapter IV. As pointed out there, comparability is a matter of degree, and the lack of complete comparability does not prevent the utilization of migration statistics for a number of useful purposes.

The essential weakness of the present system of migration statistics affects totals of emigrants or immigrants and *a fortiori* the more elaborate classifications. It is a consequence of the imperfections of the methods of collection of the data. As shown in chapters II and IV, the problem of

collection is intimately related to that of definitions.

It is remarkable that in spite of the numerous and often detailed recommendations formulated by international bodies on the subject of migration statistics, so little should have been done to devise practical and yet systematic means of distinguishing migrants from other travellers. The different countries have recourse to various expedients to meet the difficulty, in the absence of a generally acceptable and practical definition of migrants. Such expedients have often been based on what appeared most convenient in the short run and on what met, in a way, the most urgent administrative needs.

Many of the more serious imperfections of the present system of migration statistics derive from the application, under changed circumstances, of methods which were formerly practical and economical but which have since become outmoded. Migration statistics were formerly very often compiled with a view to furnishing certain details on persons whose identification as a group was taken more or less for granted. This practice originated at a time when most migrants could be easily distinguished from other travellers by some external and therefore easily recognizable circumstance such as their inferior economic or social status, the poor accommodation on ships with which they had to be content, or the special travel documents which they were required to carry. These conditions still exist to some extent; but they have fortunately ceased to be general enough to form the basis of any useful statistical definition of migrants. These facts explain easily the unreliability of basic migration figures such as the total numbers of immigrants or emigrants recorded. They also explain the innumerable qualifications to these basic figures in the statistics of many countries. It has been seen, for example, that some countries give figures for their nationals only, some for aliens only, or for aliens coming from or nationals going to certain countries only, etc.

It is shown in chapters I and V that the Population Commission, in its draft recommendations formulated in 1949 and circulated among Governments for their comments, has tentatively estab-

¹ See table 1, page 8.

lished a systematic nomenclature of major categories of departures and arrivals. This nomenclature, if generally adopted, would do much to solve the fundamental difficulty of migration statistics. On these broad lines it would be possible for an administrative authority to separate immigrants and emigrants among travellers. Of course, in any case a minimum of information about all travellers will have to be collected in order to separate the migrants, for whom more detailed data may be collected as required. This will have to be done, as the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission both emphasized, in such a manner as not to create additional travel formalities or to further complicate the existing ones. This does not appear impossible; but it will require a cer-

tain co-ordination of the controls exercised by various authorities over movements of international travellers, so that the existing operations may provide clearer and more useful statistics. Sampling methods may prove useful in this connexion.² Comparability of the statistics will require not only agreement on a nomenclature of broad categories of travellers, but also on a number of important details such as the time limit defining permanent migration, and the age groups used in classifying migrants.

² *Report of the Statistical Commission, fifth session, United Nations document E/1696, 19 May 1950, para. 105* and *Report of the Population Commission, fifth session, United Nations document E/1711, 6 June 1950, para. 34(f).*

NOTE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES AND NET MIGRATION

If in the course of a year, the number of short-term visitors arriving equalled the number of short-term visitors departing, the difference between total arrivals and total departures would coincide with the net balance of migration. The equality will hold for a number of successive years if the yearly number of short-term visitors arriving and the duration of their stay remain constant, and when these two conditions are satisfied, the numbers of visitors departing will also be constant. The equality will not hold during a period of substantial increase or decrease

in the volume of visitors' movements, or in the length of their visits; and it should approximately hold at times when the volume of visitors' movements and the length of their visits do not vary much. Actually, error of enumeration and inconsistencies in the definitions applied at the arrival and at the departure of both visitors and migrants are further causes of discrepancies between excess of arrivals over departures and the net balance of migration. Detailed numerical examples are given in the following tables:

Table 9. Union of South Africa. Excess of arrivals over departures and net migration, Europeans, 1925-1945^a

Year	Transit			Total movements except transit			Migration ^b		
	Arrivals	Departures	Balance	Arrivals	Departures	Balance	Immigrants	Emigrants	Balance
1925	6,044	5,608	436	27,641	26,072	1,569	20,593	20,265	328
1926	7,778	6,791	987	30,431	28,178	2,253	22,255	20,973	1,282
1927	8,398	7,604	794	30,438	29,739	699	21,767	21,370	397
1928	8,604	8,119	485	33,852	32,001	1,851	24,151	22,421	1,730
1929	9,007	8,104	909	35,463	31,415	4,048	25,730	21,842	3,888
1930	7,549	7,106	443	32,923	31,776	1,147	23,301	22,140	1,161
1931	4,781	4,729	52	28,581	26,625	1,956	19,899	18,118	1,781
1932	3,428	3,334	94	23,956	24,864	-908	17,148	17,199	-51
1933	3,699	3,221	478	26,944	25,264	1,680	18,843	18,241	602
1934	4,050	3,107	949	35,024	29,508	5,516	24,660	21,229	3,431
1935	4,871	3,843	1,028	47,106	36,099	11,007	29,706	24,291	5,415
1936	7,670	6,758	912	77,033	60,873	16,160	41,762	32,011	9,751
1937	8,102	8,235	-133	84,284	77,282	7,002	49,988	44,527	5,461
1938	8,830	8,439	391	101,276	92,190	9,086	60,692	56,273	4,419
1939	7,639	7,349	290	85,188	78,005	7,183	50,522	43,895	6,627
1940	3,266	2,637	629	56,074	44,080	11,994	18,255	15,443	2,812
1941	1,803	1,620	183	62,747	53,955	8,792	17,757	16,622	1,135
1942	3,346	2,459	887	56,034	50,655	5,379	12,794	11,215	1,579
1943	2,500	2,378	122	48,895	49,641	-746	11,551	11,222	329
1944	2,134	1,811	323	50,123	54,878	-4,755	15,128	14,775	353
1945	4,096	3,495	601	55,219	62,211	-6,992	23,313	24,323	-1,010

^a Source: *Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa*, No. 13, 1930-31; No. 17, 1934-35; No. 22, 1941. Preprint from the *Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa*, No. 23, 1946, Ch. XXV.

^b The figures given for immigrants are the total of the categories "immigrants intending permanent residence" and "residents returning"; the figures for emigrants are the

sum of "residents departing permanently" and "residents departing temporarily". This eliminates biases due to the possibility that some residents recorded as departing "temporarily" would actually remain abroad permanently and that some of the "residents returning", having been long absent, had been recorded upon departure as leaving "permanently".

Table 10. New Zealand. Excess of arrivals over departures and net migration, 1934-1948^a

Year ^b	Total movements ^c			Migration ^d		
	Arrivals	Departures	Balance	Immigrants	Emigrants	Balance
1934	19,687	22,022	-2,335	9,848	12,491	-2,643
1935	24,901	28,051	-3,150	13,670	17,167	-3,497
1936	26,936	28,050	-1,114	14,109	16,004	-1,895
1937	31,670	32,023	-353	16,834	18,169	-1,335
1938	38,738	36,352	2,386	22,013	20,438	1,575
1939	42,648	37,685	4,963	25,752	21,470	4,282
1940	31,432	25,404	6,028	21,408	13,503	7,905
1941	13,814	13,100	714	7,158	6,623	535
1942	7,102	6,893	209	3,779	3,391	388
1943	3,133	2,592	541	1,748	1,256	492
1944	3,747	3,640	107	1,919	2,253	-334
1945	7,207	6,189	1,018	3,567	3,660	-93
1946	13,309	10,966	2,343	8,049	7,238	811
1947	25,358	22,320	3,038	16,053	12,916	3,137
1948	33,144	27,388	5,756	21,636	16,494	5,142

^a Source: *New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1939* and *1942. Monthly Abstract of Statistics, November 1948.*

^b Year ended 31 March.

^c Excluding "through passengers", "tourists on cruising liners" and crews of vessels; the first two of these categories are self-balancing in the New Zealand statistics.

^d The figures for immigrants are the sum of the categories "immigrants intending permanent residence" and "New Zealand residents returning"; the figures for emi-

grants are the sum of "residents departing permanently", "residents departing temporarily" and "residents departing for period not specified". This eliminates biases due to the possibility that some residents recorded as departing "temporarily" would actually remain abroad permanently and that some of the "residents returning", having been long absent, had been recorded upon departure as leaving "permanently".

Table 11. United States of America. Excess of arrivals over departures and net migration, aliens, 1911-1948^a

Period	Total movements			Migration		
	Arrivals	Departures	Balance	Immigrants	Emigrants	Balance
30 June:						
1911 - 1915, total	5,312,007	2,763,410	2,548,597	4,459,831	1,444,530	3,015,301
1916 - 1920, total	1,800,075	1,224,747	575,328	1,275,980	702,464	573,516
1921 - 1925, total	3,421,811	1,414,236	2,007,575	2,638,913	697,397	1,941,516
1926 - 1930, total	2,460,279	1,280,542	1,179,737	1,468,296	347,679	1,120,617
1931 - 1935, total	949,903	1,188,597	-238,694	220,209	323,863	-103,654
1936 - 1940, total	1,152,599	1,008,053	144,546	308,222	135,875	172,347
1941	151,784	88,477	63,307	51,776	17,115	34,661
1942	111,238	74,552	36,686	28,781	7,363	21,418
1943	104,842	58,722	46,120	23,725	5,107	18,618
1944	142,192	84,409	57,783	28,551	5,669	22,882
1945	202,366	93,362	109,004	38,119	7,442	30,677
1946	312,190	204,353	107,837	108,721	18,143	90,578
1947	513,597	323,422	190,175	147,292	22,501	124,791
1948	646,576	448,218	198,358	170,570	20,875	149,695

^a Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1949.*

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