

STATISTICAL PAPERS

Series **M** No. **58**



**RECOMMENDATIONS
ON STATISTICS
OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

UNITED NATIONS

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

*
* *

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/58

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

Sales No. E.79.XVII.18

Price : \$U.S. 6.00
(or equivalent in other currencies)

PREFACE

The present publication contains the latest United Nations recommendations on international migration statistics, which were adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session, held in November 1976.¹ These new recommendations replace the earlier United Nations recommendations on this subject that were published in 1953 under the title *International Migration Statistics*.²

The new recommendations have been developed on the basis of the comments of the Statistical Commission at its eighteenth and earlier sessions, the conclusions of the first session of the Meeting on Migration Statistics of the Conference of European Statisticians, held in September 1973,³ and the results of a study of national practices on the definition, collection and compilation of statistics of international migration carried out by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat. The recommendations take into account changes in the phenomenon of international migration, as well as conceptual and methodological developments during the past two decades.

The publication consists of five chapters, in addition to an introduction that considers the need for statistics of international migration and the experience encountered in using the previous United Nations recommendations. Chapters I-IV are concerned, respectively, with the definitions of categories of international migrants and of the immigrant stock, the sources of data on migrants and on the immigrant stock, the characteristics of migrants and of the immigrant stock to be investigated, and the recommended tabulations. Each of the four chapters begins with a discussion of the factors taken into account in arriving at the recommendations and concludes with the relevant recommendations themselves. The final chapter is devoted to a discussion of the uses of the recommended tabulations. In addition, definitions and specifications of selected characteristics of migrants and the immigrant stock, extracted from the new draft population and housing census recommendations, are given in an annex.

¹*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), chap. III, sect. B, para. 60.*

²*Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 20 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1953.XVII.10).*

³Economic Commission for Europe, "Meeting on migration statistics: report of meeting held in Geneva, 17-21 September 1973" (CES/AC.42/2), paras. 8-52.

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION	1-19	1
A. The need for statistics of international migration	1-6	1
B. Previous United Nations recommendations and the need for their revision	7-19	1
<i>Chapter</i>		
I. DEFINITIONS OF MIGRANTS AND OF IMMIGRANT STOCK	20-36	4
A. Discussion	20-30	4
B. Recommendations	31-36	5
1. Recommended definitions for the measurement of migrant flow	32-35	5
2. Recommended definitions for the measurement of immigrant stock	36	8
II. SOURCES OF DATA	37-73	9
A. Discussion	37-64	9
1. Sources of information on migrant flow	42-58	9
2. Sources of information on immigrant stock	59-64	11
B. Recommendations	65-73	12
III. CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANT STOCK TO BE INVESTIGATED	74-88	13
A. Discussion	74-80	13
1. Migrant flow	74-79	13
2. Immigrant stock	80	14
B. Recommendations	81-88	14
IV. TABULATIONS OF MIGRANT FLOW AND IMMIGRANT STOCK TO BE PUBLISHED	89-105	17
A. Discussion	89-94	17
1. Migrant flow	89-92	17
2. Immigrant stock	93-94	17
B. Recommendations	95-99	17
1. List of tabulations of migrant flow and immigrant stock	95-97	17
2. Compilation and publication of tabulations	98-99	19
C. Specifications and illustration for each tabulation	100-105	19
1. Arriving migrants		20
2. Departing migrants		38
3. Immigrant stock		54
V. USE OF THE TABULATIONS	106-170	63
A. Migrant flow tabulations	109-159	63
1. General	109-111	63
2. Long-term immigrants and long-term emigrants	112-140	63
3. Short-term immigrants and short-term emigrants	141-152	66
4. Short-term emigrants returning and short-term immigrants departing	153-156	67
5. Nomads entering and nomads departing	157-159	68
B. Immigrant stock tabulations	160-170	68
1. Demographic and social characteristics	160-165	68
2. Educational characteristics	166-167	68
3. Economic characteristics	168-169	69
4. Fertility characteristics	170	69

ANNEX

Page

DEFINITIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND OF THE
IMMIGRANT STOCK TO BE INVESTIGATED

70

INTRODUCTION

A. THE NEED FOR STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

1. Of the three demographic variables—fertility, mortality and migration—it is with migration that procedures for the collection and tabulation of data are the least developed and standardized; as a result, there is a paucity of information on population movements between countries (international migration) and within the same country (internal migration) and a lack of international comparability in the national data. Because of the numbers involved and, more particularly, because the sex and age structure of migrants often differs substantially from that of the rest of the population, migration can have pronounced effects on population composition, the rate of natural increase and the supply of human resources. It can also give rise to certain social and economic problems. Immigration can relieve manpower shortages, stimulate the economy and introduce desirable social changes but it is frequently also a cause of sizable problems of assimilation, housing and health, with related impacts on social and educational services. It can result in an immediate surplus of manpower for which there is no suitable economic opportunity. Emigration, though capable of easing population and employment problems, has on occasion resulted in the reduction of needed manpower. This is particularly important in the developing countries, especially as it reduces already scarce supplies of highly trained personnel. Furthermore, emigration has sometimes resulted in markedly distorted sex and age structures.

2. Information on the number, sex and ages of persons entering or leaving a defined area during a given period of time, together with data on the number of persons enumerated in that area at the beginning of the time interval and the births and deaths occurring during the interval, are important for the estimation of the size and structure of the population at the end of the interval and also for the preparation of population projections.

3. Data on migration thus form an integral part of the totality of a country's demographic statistics, the remainder of which relate to vital events and to the size and composition of the national population itself.

4. All the above considerations apply broadly both to migration within the borders of a given country (internal migration) and to migration across a national border (international migration). The types and sources of data on these two kinds of migration and the techniques of analysis and estimation required for their study differ considerably, however, and any attempts to improve the statistics on them will call for quite separate approaches. The recommendations in this publication are confined to statistics of international migration.¹

¹For a consideration of the improvement of statistics of internal migration, see *Statistics of Internal Migration: A Technical Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.13).

5. As in the case of population census statistics and vital statistics, international migration statistics were originally generated by collection mechanisms intended strictly for administrative use. The identification of migrants started as part of a process of identifying and controlling all persons entering a country from abroad, or at least designated groups of such persons. Awareness of other uses for the statistics thus generated developed over a period. It is now widely recognized that statistics on international migration are needed in order to ascertain both the amount of immigration and emigration that has taken place during a given period and the characteristics of the migrants. Such statistics are necessary for appraising the nature and magnitude of any problems involved in these movements and for designing programmes to cope with the problems. They are also needed for the scientific analysis of the nature and causes of international migration and of its demographic, social and economic consequences. For the calculation of crude rates of population increase, it is enough to know the net difference between the numbers moving into a territory and the numbers moving out of it. When migrants are a major part of a population, the absolute numbers may have significance in and of themselves but because they show nothing of the personal characteristics of the migrant population, they are of limited use for population forecasting. Absolute numbers alone are also not enough to forecast the demand for schooling, for various kinds of housing and for employment and social security, to assess the influence of foreign human resources on the labour market or the influence of the withdrawal of human resources, and to understand the nature and magnitude of any problems in the social and cultural assimilation of immigrants or in the readjustments of non-migrants to changes caused by the loss of certain segments of the population.

6. The kinds of information needed for all these purposes require investigation not only into the characteristics of migrants at the time of migration (or shortly thereafter) but also into the characteristics of former immigrants after they have resided in the country for some time. Only in this way is it possible to determine the effect of their migration on their characteristics, on the growth of the population of their country of immigration and on the social and economic life of the country. Data are required, therefore, not only on migrant flow but also on immigrant stock.

B. PREVIOUS UNITED NATIONS RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE NEED FOR THEIR REVISION

7. The previous United Nations recommendations pertaining to statistics of international migration² were issued in 1953. They dealt with methods of collecting

²*International Migration Statistics* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 53.XVII.10), chap. II.

statistics, the delineation of major categories of arrivals and departures of civilian travellers crossing national frontiers and of subcategories of migrants and visitors, the statistics to be collected relating to "permanent" immigrants and emigrants and to "temporary" immigrants at the occasion of border crossing, and tabulations and classifications of the statistics.

8. The 1953 recommendations and their accompanying explanatory and descriptive material were based on the assumption that information on the numbers and characteristics of international migrants would be collected almost exclusively through national frontier control at the time that a border crossing actually took place or at an airport.³ In the intervening years, however, it has become apparent that this approach is not sufficient.

9. In the first place, many statistically advanced countries with well controlled border crossings have become increasingly interested in the reduction of entry and exit formalities in order to facilitate the flow of traffic and have turned to other sources of information on arrivals and departures, including arrivals and departures of migrants. Other countries, with fewer advantages in respect of border control and/or with less well defined land borders, are not able to observe all the persons crossing their borders and so cannot collect the data even if they wish to. Some small countries with limited access by land or sea collect information on all arrivals and departures but have apparently found the flow into and out of their countries too great for the collection of detailed information. There is, therefore, a growing interest in other mechanisms for collecting data that would supplement or replace border control.

10. Secondly, there have been some marked changes during the 25 years since 1953 in the numbers and categories of persons crossing international borders. Of particular interest in connexion with migration statistics is the increase that has recently taken place in the number of so-called "seasonal workers", many of whom in fact remain in the country in which they are working for the major part of each year, in effect returning to their country of legal residence only for an annual vacation. These persons, and members of their households accompanying them, were excluded from consideration in migration statistics in the 1953 recommendations. The number of persons travelling for recreation or on business has also increased greatly, adding to the volume of border crossings and the increasing difficulty of collecting data on migrants.

11. In addition, the 1953 recommendations, because they assumed data collection at the moment of entry into, or departure from, a country, in effect relied upon a declaration of intent to distinguish migrants from other arrivals and departures. Other sources of information, at least on entries, may now be able to provide some information based on factual characteristics rather than on intent.

12. A general assessment of the impact of the 1953 recommendations, in terms of the availability and comparability of national statistics on international

³In the remainder of this publication, "border crossing" should be understood to include arrivals and departures at airports.

migration, can be derived from the experience with the migration data available for publication in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, from the results of an analysis of reported migration flows among member countries of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and from a United Nations study of national practices in the collection, tabulation and publication of international migration statistics (ST/ESA/STAT/80/Rev.1).

13. Beginning with its 1949/50 issue, the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* presented, at irregular intervals, national data on (a) international arrivals and departures classified by the major categories differentiated in the 1953 recommendations; (b) long-term immigrants and emigrants by sex and age; and (c) long-term immigrants by country or area of last residence and long-term emigrants by country or area of intended residence. After the 1959 issue of the *Yearbook*, it became increasingly obvious that the statistics on last and intended residence were of limited value, principally because of the lack of internal consistency in the data. Migration statistics presented in subsequent issues were therefore reduced to those described under (a) and (b) above. Between the 1959 and the 1970 issues, explanations required in the attempt to make comprehensible to the reader the lack of comparability resulting from national deviations from the recommended categories of arrivals and departures became so numerous and complicated that the only major categories distinguished in the 1970 issue were long-term immigrants and emigrants. Between the 1971 and 1976 issues, only total international arrivals and international departures were shown. Because of the importance of the subject and the possible usefulness of the data, despite their deficiencies, the 1977 issue of the *Yearbook* featured international migration statistics as its special topic for the first time in its history. There has been, however, little or no evidence that the quality and comparability of the statistics have improved significantly.

14. Another indication of the lack of comparability of available national statistics on international migration in the first part of the 1970 decade is provided by a comparison of the data on migration flows among the countries of the ECE region in 1972.⁴ An examination of the data on 342 flows between pairs of countries for which figures were reported by the country of immigration and the country of emigration revealed that the total reported number of immigrants was 57 per cent greater than that of emigrants. The discrepancy was ascribed to a variety of causes, including, *inter alia*, the fact that some ECE countries with a net immigration balance used a broader definition of an immigrant than the definition of an emigrant used by some ECE countries with a net emigration balance, lags between the recording of departures of emigrants and the recording of their arrival in the country of immigration, response and other errors, and the fact that coverage of immigration is generally better than that of emigration.

15. The United Nations study of national practices

⁴Economic Commission for Europe, "Statistics of migration among ECE countries" (CES/AC.42/4), paras. 37-38.

in the collection, tabulation and publication of international migration statistics was conducted by sending a questionnaire on national practices to each national statistical office. Information made available in the completed questionnaires was summarized for each country in provisional tables that were circulated to national statistical offices during 1975-1976 for corrections and/or additions. The final information, generally reflecting national practices at approximately the middle of the 1970s, was given in four tables published in May 1977.⁵ Most of this information was also included in a special article, "Statistics of international migration", published in the 1977 issue of the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*.⁶

16. The results of the study of national practices revealed wide variations in the degree of adherence to the 1953 recommendations on migrants in regard to the definitions of immigrants and emigrants, the sources of the data on migrants and the types of information collected. Further, they showed that, not only in the countries of the ECE region (see para. 14 above) but in the world as a whole, immigration statistics were collected more frequently than those of emigration and immigrants were often more broadly defined than were emigrants.

17. It would appear, then, that in practice the 1953 recommendations have not been followed in any great substance, and the collection of migration data has been marked by a multiplicity of definitions and practices. This may, in varying degrees, reflect a lack of

⁵"National practices in the definition, collection and compilation of statistics of international migration" (ST/ESA/STAT/80/Rev.1).

⁶*Demographic Yearbook 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.78.XIII.1), p. 3.

awareness of the 1953 recommendations, financial or operative difficulties in implementation, the desire of many countries to simplify the formalities of border crossings, the reluctance of administrative agencies to collect items of information needed for statistical rather than administrative purposes or a failure to perceive any national need for the statistics that would be obtained. Whatever the causes, however, the result has been a paucity of data in a great many instances and a noticeable lack of international comparability in the data available.

18. The fact that immigration statistics are collected more frequently and on a more comprehensive basis than emigration statistics is usually explained by the ease with which statistics of arrivals are collected compared with statistics of departures; it may also, to some extent, be attributed to the selective development of international migration statistics, which in many cases is greater in countries that are more affected by arrivals than departures. The emphasis has tended to be on arrivals, thus serving the statistical needs of the receiving countries.

19. The object of the present recommendations is thus to encourage Governments to collect, tabulate and disseminate appropriate statistics on international migrants that will be of use for national purposes and will be as comparable as possible internationally. International comparability would also enhance the usefulness of the statistics to all Governments, because, for the time being, many countries of heavy emigration will probably have to rely on the immigration statistics of other countries for information about their emigrants.

Chapter I

DEFINITIONS OF MIGRANTS AND OF IMMIGRANT STOCK

A. DISCUSSION

20. Because migrants constitute only a part of all international arrivals and departures, the way in which they are defined can affect not only the number of migrants reported but also the number of individuals in all other categories of persons reported as having crossed international frontiers. Hence, it is important to consider all of the categories into which travellers from one national territory to another may fall. This means that all major categories of arrivals and departures will have to be examined to determine which categories constitute international migration and how best to distinguish these categories from all other arrivals and departures in a consistent manner.

21. An important complicating factor in developing a satisfactory definition of a migrant for statistical purposes is the close relationship between this term and the concept of residence in a country. For example, an immigrant must not currently be a resident of the country he or she has entered and an emigrant must have been a resident of the country from which he or she is departing. The concept of residence, however, is a legal concept on which there is as yet no consensus among countries even in regard to the minimum period of presence in a country needed to determine residence. Most of the national definitions of immigrants and of emigrants supplied in response to the study of national practices regarding international migration statistics (see para. 15 above) did not, in fact, specify any minimum period of presence in the country, or absence from it. Moreover, less than 10 countries included a direct indication of what constituted a resident in their definition of an emigrant or of what constituted a non-resident in their definition of an immigrant. The possibility of securing internationally comparable migration statistics based on any definition of a migrant expressed in terms of residents or non-residents appears, therefore, to be remote at best.

22. In order to counteract the lack of comparability arising from the use of undefined terms or of varying criteria of residence by different countries, the present recommendations define migrants, for statistical purposes, in terms of actual and intended periods of presence in, or absence from, a country, and do not use the terms "residents" and "non-residents". It should be emphasized that the definitions given in this chapter are intended to facilitate the collection and compilation by countries of statistics of international migration on an internationally comparable basis. These definitions are not intended to replace national definitions of these or similar terms provided in the laws and administrative regulations of individual countries. Indeed, countries are encouraged to compile needed statistics using the recommended statistical definitions classified by

status of legal residence, citizenship or other relevant categories in accordance with national legal or administrative requirements (see, for example, chap. IV below, recommended tabulation 3).

23. The use of uniform periods of actual or intended presence or absence in the definitions also helps to simplify the statistical distinction between migrants and tourists. As will be seen in paragraph 30 below, the key period is one full year. This is consistent with the period envisaged in the definition of a tourist given in the publication *Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism*.⁷

24. In order that countries may gain an unambiguous understanding of the conceptual basis of the present recommendations (including the source of the distinctions contained in them and, in many cases, the origins of the precise terms used in the recommendations), a comprehensive taxonomy of arrivals and departures is presented in table 1 and paragraphs 26-29 below and the identification procedure required to distinguish between various categories of persons of relevance to the study of international migration is presented in tables 2 and 3 and paragraphs 30-32 below. This identification procedure is admittedly complex but the complexity is essential, at least at the conceptual level, if a consistent distinction is to be made between the various categories.

25. It is not expected that the entire identification procedure specified in tables 2 and 3 below will be used in all countries in the near future. It is assumed, rather, that countries will give primary attention initially to those categories and distinctions that are most relevant to their own needs and circumstances as well as to the needs of countries to which they are linked through sizable migration streams, bearing in mind the opportunities for international co-operation thereby provided. Nevertheless, a thorough grasp of the full identification procedure will enable countries to proceed as soundly as possible in implementing the recommendations in whole or in part, as well as to indicate how the definitions they use differ, if at all, from those recommended.

26. Table 1 shows the corresponding categories of arrivals and departures in a simplified dichotomy that is intended solely for comparative purposes. It is not intended to imply that any given departure in a particular category must in fact fall into the corresponding category of arrival in the first country the person enters, or in any subsequent country.

27. Among the various categories of arrivals and departures specified in table 1, the present recommendations are concerned with long-term immigrants

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.6.

TABLE 1. MAJOR CATEGORIES OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Category	Arrivals	Category	Departures
	<i>Non-residents</i>		<i>Residents</i>
1.	Long-term immigrants	1.	Long-term emigrants
2.	Short-term immigrants	2.	Short-term emigrants
3.	Visitors from abroad ^a	3.	Persons visiting abroad ^a
4.	Nomads ^b	4.	Nomads ^b
5.	Border workers entering to work	5.	Border workers departing for work
6.	Persons in transit ^c	6.	(Not relevant)
7.	Refugees	7.	Refugees
8.	Diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of a foreign country coming to their duty station abroad	8.	Diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of the country departing to their duty station abroad
	<i>Residents</i>		<i>Non-residents</i>
9.	Short-term emigrants returning	9.	Short-term immigrants departing
10.	Persons returning from visits abroad	10.	Foreign visitors departing
11.	Nomads ^b	11.	Nomads ^b
12.	Border workers returning after work	12.	Border workers departing after work
13.	(Not relevant)	13.	Persons in transit ^c
14.	(Not relevant)	14.	Refugees
15.	Diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of the country returning from their duty station abroad	15.	Diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of a foreign country departing from their duty station abroad

^a An illustrative classification of visitors from abroad and of persons visiting abroad by purpose of the visit is presented in annex I of *Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.6).

^b Nomads have been included as both residents and non-residents among arrivals and departures because their resident status is sometimes in question and they may be considered as residents by more than one country.

^c Persons who have arrived on national territory but have not formally entered the country through passport control, e.g., air transit passengers who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal or ship passengers who are not permitted to disembark.

and emigrants, short-term immigrants and emigrants, nomads and short-term emigrants returning and short-term immigrants departing, that is, categories 1, 2, 4 (or 11) and 9. These categories will need to be defined in a manner that will distinguish them from each other and from the total of all other categories of arrival or departure. Each of the definitions must take into account two kinds of information. For categories 1, 2 and 9 of both arrivals and departures, the first kind of information relates to the duration of previous periods of presence in, or absence from, the country of arrival or departure, respectively. For arrivals, the second kind of information covers variously the circumstances of the arrival, that is, the intended duration of stay and/or the purpose of the entry, and the purpose of the last departure, if any. For departures, the second kind covers variously the intended duration of absence, the purpose of the departure and/or the purpose of the last arrival, if any.

28. The inclusion of nomads (categories 4 and 11), who constitute a substantial part of the persons crossing some national borders, should be noted. In a way, arrivals and departures of nomads can be likened to those of short-term migrants and border workers, with some entering and departing at fairly fixed intervals

during the year and remaining in the country for substantial periods of time, while others, because of their proximity to a border, cross and recross with great frequency for short periods of time. For purposes of international migration statistics, the major difference between nomads, on the one hand, and short-term migrants and border workers, on the other, probably is an economic difference, with nomads constituting part of the subsistence economy and hence not being "remunerated" in the sense in which the term is applied to short-term migrants. The difference may tend to fade with the passage of time as nomads begin to enter more into the market economy, even if only on a part-time basis. For the present, however, the distinction should be maintained because of this difference and because it provides the opportunity of obtaining indications of changes in the migratory and economic habits of nomads. It would be extremely unrealistic, however, to recommend the collection of statistics of nomads who enter frequently during the course of a year.

29. The present recommendations, therefore, deal only with those nomads whose arrivals may be at roughly the same rate as those of short-term migrants. Moreover, the identification of the nomads cannot be standardized at this time because of the variations in migratory patterns, so that the definitions of nomads arriving or departing given in paragraph 32 below are necessarily very general. They are subject to refinement by the countries concerned on the basis of their knowledge of the migratory patterns of the nomads.

30. Table 2 shows the necessary components of the definitions of categories 1, 2 and 9 of arrivals, arranged in the sequence in which the information is required, with a residual category of "Other" that includes all of the remaining categories of arrivals except for categories 8 and 15. These are excluded in the recommendations themselves (see para. 32 below). The corresponding scheme for departures is shown in table 3. Together, the tables constitute a frame for the delineation of all arrivals and departures, with great precision for migrants. With the addition of appropriate precision for non-migrants, the frame could be useful to the harmonization of statistics of all international arrivals.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

31. The recommended statistical definitions of the various categories of migrants and of the immigrant stock given in the present section have been arrived at by the reasoning set forth in section A of this chapter.

(1) Recommended definitions for the measurement of migrant flow

32. For the purpose of statistics of the flow of international migration, it is desirable that the following categories of arrivals and departures be identified, regardless of whether they are nationals or aliens:

(a) Arrivals

- (i) *Long-term immigrants*, defined as persons who have entered the country with the intention of remaining for more than

TABLE 2. COMPONENTS OF DEFINITIONS OF ARRIVING MIGRANTS

Components of definition	Category
A. Never in country of arrival continuously for more than one year:	
1. Intended duration of stay in country of arrival more than one year	Long-term immigrant
2. Intended duration of stay in country of arrival one year or less:	
(a) Entering to work at an occupation remunerated from within the country (but not as a border worker) or to accompany or join such a person as a dependant or domestic employee	Short-term immigrant
(b) Entering for any other purpose	Other
B. At least once in country of arrival continuously for more than one year:	
1. Away from country of arrival continuously for more than one year since the most recent continuous stay of more than one year:	
(a) Intended duration of stay in country of arrival more than one year	Long-term immigrant
(b) Intended duration of stay in country of arrival one year or less:	
(i) Entering to work at an occupation remunerated from within the country (but not as a border worker) or to accompany or join such a person as a dependant or domestic employee	Short-term immigrant
(ii) Entering for any other purpose	Other
2. Not away from country of arrival continuously for more than one year since most recent continuous stay of more than one year:	
(a) Last departure from country of arrival was to work abroad at an occupation remunerated from a foreign country (but not as a border worker) or to accompany or join such a person as a dependant or domestic employee	Short-term emigrant returning
(b) Last departure from country of arrival was for any other purpose	Other

TABLE 3. COMPONENTS OF DEFINITIONS OF DEPARTING MIGRANTS

Components of definition	Category
A. Never away from country of departure continuously for more than one year:	
1. Intended duration of absence from country of departure more than one year	Long-term emigrant
2. Intended duration of absence from country of departure one year or less:	
(a) Departing to work at an occupation remunerated from outside the country (but not as a border worker) or to accompany or join such a person as a dependant or domestic employee	Short-term emigrant
(b) Departing for any other purpose	Other
B. At least once away from country of departure continuously for more than one year:	
1. In country of departure continuously for more than one year since the most recent continuous absence of more than one year:	
(a) Intended duration of absence from country of departure more than one year	Long-term emigrant
(b) Intended duration of absence from country of departure one year or less:	
(i) Departing to work at an occupation remunerated from outside the country (but not as a border worker) or to accompany or join such a person as a dependant or domestic employee	Short-term emigrant
(ii) Departing for any other purpose	Other
2. Not in country of departure continuously for more than one year since the most recent absence of more than one year:	
(a) Last arrival into country of departure was to work at an occupation remunerated from within the country (but not as a border worker) or to accompany or join such a person as a dependant or domestic employee	Short-term immigrant departing
(b) Last arrival into country of departure was for any other purpose	Other

one year and who meet one of the two additional qualifications below

- (ii) *Short-term immigrants*, defined as persons (excluding border workers who regularly cross the border to work daily or slightly less frequently) who have entered the country with the intention of remaining for one year or less for the purpose of working at an occupation remunerated from within the country and their dependants and domestic employees who have accompanied them or come to join them, each of whom must meet one of the two additional qualifications below

Whenever possible, this category should be subdivided to distinguish persons intending to work from their dependants and domestic employees.

Additional qualifications for all immigrants

In addition to the above qualifications, all immigrants either must never have been in the country continuously for more than one year or, having been in the country at least once continuously for more than one year, must have been away continuously for more than one year since the last stay of more than one year.

- (iii) *Short-term emigrants returning*, defined as persons (excluding border workers) who have entered the country, who had previously been in the country at least once continuously for more than one year and not away continuously for more than one year since the last stay of more than one year, and whose last departure was to work abroad at an occupation remunerated from a foreign country or to accompany or join such a person as a dependant or a domestic employee
- (iv) *Nomads* who have entered the country with the intention of remaining for a fairly fixed portion of one year (excluding those who enter and depart frequently with no fixed pattern)

Exceptions

Even though they would otherwise meet the requirements of categories (i) and (ii) above, diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of the country and of foreign countries should not be classified as immigrants. Persons accompanying or coming to join them as dependants or domestic employees should also not be classified as immigrants.

(b) *Departures*

- (i) *Long-term emigrants*, defined as persons who have left the country with the intention of remaining abroad for more than one year and who meet one of the two additional qualifications described below
- (ii) *Short-term emigrants*, defined as persons (excluding border workers who regularly cross the border to work daily or slightly

less frequently) who have left the country with the intention of remaining abroad for one year or less for the purpose of working at an occupation remunerated from a foreign country and their dependants and domestic employees who have accompanied them or left to join them, each of whom must meet one of the two additional qualifications described below

Whenever possible, this category should be subdivided to distinguish persons entering to work from their dependants and domestic employees.

Additional qualifications for all emigrants

In addition to the above qualifications, all emigrants either must never have been away from the country continuously for more than one year or, having been away from the country at least once continuously for more than one year, must have been in the country continuously for more than one year since the last absence of more than one year.

- (iii) *Short-term immigrants departing*, defined as persons (excluding border workers) who have left the country, who had previously been away from the country at least once continuously for more than one year and not in the country continuously for more than one year since the last absence of more than one year, and whose last arrival was to work at an occupation remunerated from within the country or to accompany or join such a person as a dependant or a domestic employee
- (iv) *Nomads* who have departed after spending a fairly fixed portion of one year in the country (excluding those who enter and depart frequently with no fixed pattern)

Exceptions

Even though they would otherwise meet the requirements of category (i) and (ii) above, diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of the country and of foreign countries should not be classified as emigrants. Persons accompanying or departing to join them as dependants or domestic employees should also not be classified as emigrants.

33. Identification of the above categories of arrivals and departures in accordance with the recommended definitions is essential for the compilation of comprehensive and unambiguous national statistics of immigration and emigration. Such statistics are required if a country is to have a clear picture of the changes in the total population caused by additions and deletions that result from international migration. They are also basic to the provision of consistent figures on migratory flow among different countries.

34. For both arrivals and departures, category (i) provides information needed for evaluating long-term changes in the resident population, while information on categories (ii) and (iii) contributes to the measurement of short-term changes caused by the arrivals and

departures of persons who, although they are residents of one country, spend substantial parts of a year in the economically active population of another. In view of the multiplicity of existing national definitions of international immigrants and emigrants, it is not reasonable to expect that the categories and their definitions will immediately suit all national purposes or that, even where they are recognized as desirable, the collection of the relevant data can easily be implemented. If, therefore, the categories do not correspond to the categories currently identified for national purposes, Governments are urged to consider the feasibility of adopting the recommended categories in place of those currently used. If they cannot make the change, they should try to provide data on the categories required for international purposes in addition to the grouping according to the definitions required for their own national purposes. For the many countries that do not at present use any definitions, the recommended criteria should be adopted as and when they can be implemented. In the process of implementation, as stated in paragraph 25 above, it is expected that in the first place attention will be given to the categories that are of most significance for national purposes, with due regard to international needs.

35. In any event, Governments should avoid the practice, revealed in the study of national practices

mentioned in paragraph 15 above, of defining migrants simply in terms of the arrivals and/or departures on which statistics are collected. For both administrative and analytical purposes, it is more useful to indicate clearly for which groups data are available than to label them indiscriminately as "immigrants" or "emigrants". When the groups do not correspond to the recommended categories, published statistics should be accompanied by an explanation of the differences.

(2) *Recommended definitions for the measurement of immigrant stock*

36. The immigrant stock of a country consists of all foreign-born persons present in the country for more than one year. Hence, they are the survivors within the country, at a given time, of all long-term immigrants who entered the country more than a year before the given time, whether or not they were considered to be immigrants when they arrived. This group will probably include a very small number of persons born outside the country whose mothers were residents of the country although not present in it at the time the birth took place. Such persons should probably not be considered as part of the immigrant stock and many of them may legally be treated as residents since birth, but their numbers are usually insignificant and can be ignored for the purpose of these recommendations.

Chapter II

SOURCES OF DATA

A. DISCUSSION

37. Migration statistics are obtainable from border collection, from registration and from field inquiries.

38. Border collection encompasses the collection of information at points of entry into a country and at points of departure, regardless of whether they are actually situated at the border or are airports or other sites at which persons formally enter or leave the national territory. The information can be collected by using documents completed for administrative purposes or *ad hoc* statistical forms.

39. Registration encompasses the collection of information through the medium of permanent population registers, employment registers and other administrative records aside from those completed at border collection.

40. Field inquiry encompasses the collection of information through population censuses and sample surveys. The latter may range from surveys that include a question on place of birth or residence at a prior date to specialized surveys designed for the study of migration.

41. Among the countries that supplied information on the source of their international migration statistics in response to the United Nations inquiry into national practices (see para. 15 above), border collection was the source most frequently indicated by the countries of Africa, Asia, North America and Oceania. Registration was the source most often indicated by European countries and was the source reported by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A significant fact is that almost one third of the total reporting countries stated that they used two and sometimes all three types of sources, but most frequently a combination of border control and registration or of border control and field inquiry.

(1) Sources of information on migrant flow

42. Each of the three methods of obtaining information has particular advantages and disadvantages in respect of statistics on migrant flow.

(a) Border collection

43. Border collection is well suited to the gathering of data on a continuous basis and on a seasonal basis. It records definitely observed moves with a high degree of accuracy as to time, place and mode of travel and it can theoretically include the collection of any pertinent information. The method lends itself to sampling: an adequate sample can readily be assured (since the population consists entirely of persons observed to be entering or departing), supervision is easy and non-response is minimal.

44. In practice, however, the method has been

demonstrated to have certain shortcomings for the collection of information on arrivals and departures. It is manifestly unsuitable where there is little or no border surveillance and where borders are not clearly demarcated. In the industrialized countries of the world, where these drawbacks are less likely to be serious, the magnitude of border crossings is often so great as to make the collection of detailed information on a 100 per cent basis impossible. This is particularly true at road border crossings that carry heavy amounts of motor-vehicle traffic. Mass transportation, such as aeroplanes, ships and trains, offers the opportunity for arrivals, at least, to complete administrative and/or statistical forms immediately prior to entry but these forms must usually be kept rather simple because they must apply to all of the different categories of arrivals.

45. Sampling, although more feasible, means an additional chore for border-control personnel, which the authorities may be reluctant to undertake on a regular basis. Also, since there is usually a larger proportion of non-migrants than of migrants, the sample may be insufficient for an adequate representation of migrants.

46. An additional drawback of border collection for identifying migrants is that it depends to a considerable extent on declarations of intent, some of which may be more in the nature of hopes than of reasonable expectations or may for example reflect "... the natural wish of the emigrating worker to protect his social security and other benefits in his home country by conveying to the authorities an expectation of early return; at the same time he may seek to enhance his status in the country of destination by indicating the likelihood of a lengthy or permanent stay".⁸

47. Despite these drawbacks, border collection offers a wide range of possibilities for the collection of useful data, particularly on immigrants. It is employed effectively by a number of countries alone or in conjunction with registration and field inquiries. In the latter cases, results from the two or three collection mechanisms can be periodically compared in order to evaluate their comprehensiveness and accuracy. It may represent the only feasible method when registers are not sufficiently developed or accurate to provide information on migrant flow and field inquiries cannot be conducted frequently enough. Further, it can be implemented in successive stages, beginning with the crossing points that offer the best opportunity for data collection.

⁸ Edith Adams, "International migration trends affecting Europe in the 1960s", *International Population Conference, London 1969* (Liège, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1971), vol. IV, p. 2540.

(b) *Registration*

48. The identification of migrants and of some of their characteristics can be made from entries in permanent population registers, social insurance registers, labour or employment registers or any other set of administrative records maintained on a regular basis. Some of these sources may have been specifically designed for use in connexion with the control of migration, for example, registers of aliens or passport and visa records. Others, such as permanent population registers and social insurance registers, have usually been designed primarily for other purposes but are often adaptable in varying degree to the extraction of information on migrants.

49. An important consideration is the completeness and speed with which entries are made. This, in turn, depends on the administrative requirements for registration, that is, the particular categories of persons who must be registered, the time interval between their arrival and compulsory registration, the method by which the authorities are notified of departures and the time interval for recording departures. In some countries, permanent population registers are able to furnish data on immigrants with a negligible time-lag, so that they serve in much the same way as border collection for providing information on a continuous basis.

50. An advantage of registration data is that they are in some respects more likely to be based on fact than are border-collection data. Registration is often not accomplished until particular requirements that are useful in distinguishing among categories of arrivals have been met. Labour or employment registration, for example, is more specific than a declaration of intent to work. Fulfilment of the minimum period of presence in the country required before entry into a permanent population register or into the social insurance scheme is more specific than a declaration of intent to remain for a particular period. Similarly, removal from the register after an absence of specified duration is more specific than a declaration of intent to remain abroad for a particular period. If the register also provides information on the date of entry into, or departure from, the country, this is an added advantage. Information on household composition may be more readily available from a register than from border collection when various members of the household arrive at different times.

51. There are several disadvantages in reliance on registers. Because most registers and other administrative records have not been designed specifically to obtain information on migrants, they may not collect all of the desired information. Even those that have been designed for migration control may contain only the facts needed for administrative purposes. But these may be considered minor drawbacks. Far more serious in regard to permanent population registers is the likelihood that residents leaving the country for less than a specified period of time may not have to inform the registry officials of this fact or of their return. Hence, the departure and return of short-term emigrants may be completely unrecorded. If the responsibility for reporting intent to depart rests with the in-

dividual concerned or another household member and there is no apparent advantage in reporting, even longer-term emigration may not be recorded until long after the departure, if ever. Equally serious is the possibility that reliance may be placed on poorly maintained registers of an unknown level of accuracy. Well-maintained registers of a high level of accuracy, checked periodically against other sources of data, are providing useful information on migrant flow in a number of countries but the maintenance of reliable registers is not a simple matter and reliability cannot be taken for granted.⁹

(c) *Field inquiry*

52. Field inquiry can be used by itself or as a supplement to border collection and registration for the investigation of international migration during a given time interval. It offers the opportunity of obtaining extensive detail that is not ordinarily available in registers and cannot be investigated at border crossings.

53. The simplest application of this method of collection depends only on establishing in what country each person included in the inquiry was living on a particular date or dates before the inquiry (for example, one or five years earlier) in order to identify persons who were living in another country at the earlier date and who had therefore arrived in the country in the interval. This information can be collected by the use of a single question on the place of residence on one or more dates in the past. Such a question also serves to obtain information on internal migration during the same interval. To the extent that population censuses and relevant household sample surveys are already being regularly undertaken, limited information of this kind can be collected using the administrative apparatus already in existence. If the topic is already being investigated in connexion with internal migration, very little additional time or money is required to extend the scope of the question to identify the foreign country in which the person has resided in the past.

54. The information thus collected makes it possible to calculate net arrivals from various countries during the period under consideration but the calculation of net immigration requires further information in order to be able to eliminate visitors, particularly if the inquiry is taken on a completely *de facto* basis. Further questioning would also be required to distinguish precisely between short-term and long-term immigrants. The information needed includes the country of usual residence, intended duration of stay and/or purpose of arrival. These items are, however, inappropriate for investigation in a complete population census because they are time-consuming and relevant to only a small part of the population.

55. Whatever subset of arrivals is identified in a census or sample survey, however, either type of field inquiry has the advantage of enabling comparisons to be made between the group and the remainder of the population with respect to all the individual characteristics that are ordinarily investigated in the inquiry, the number and variety of these characteristics being

⁹ See *Methodology and Evaluation of Population Registers and Similar Systems* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.15).

limited only by the scope of the inquiry. Where both birthplace and residence at some prior date are obtained, it is also possible to obtain some indication of the return migration of earlier emigrants.

56. Among countries that employ essentially the same definitions for length of time, personal characteristics etc., and also conduct their inquiries on more or less the same date, it is possible with the field inquiry method to obtain approximate information on the number and characteristics of those emigrating if information on immigrants into a country from another given country can be made available to the country of emigration. The widespread application of United Nations recommendations on population censuses and sample surveys would, of course, greatly facilitate this more extensive use of migration data acquired by means of field inquiries, as would, also, the enactment of agreements on the coverage and timing of data collection on the part of countries between which migration is extensive.

57. The advantages to be gained from the use of complete population censuses and sample surveys for the collection of data on international migration vary somewhat. In any given situation, the trade-offs between the geographical and subject-matter detail required, expected sampling and non-sampling errors and expected costs have to be carefully assessed. For example, the census may be more efficient in providing the small-area statistics needed if the internal settlement patterns of immigrants are of interest but, as mentioned in paragraph 54 above, it is not suitable for distinguishing precisely between long-term immigrants and short-term immigrants. It is also not appropriate as part of a census to inquire into causes of migration, occupation in the country of origin or similar topics that require time-consuming questioning. Sample surveys, particularly those designed specifically for the investigation of migration alone or in conjunction with only a few other topics, offer a more suitable vehicle for questioning on such topics and are also useful for the collection of migration histories.

58. One of the drawbacks of a field inquiry of either type is that, even at best, it does not permit an assessment of the flow of migration on a continuous basis. This is because immigration coverage is restricted solely to net residual immigrants in the population at the time of the inquiry and information on emigrants collected in the country of emigration is dependent on proxy response, which is often inadequate for household members who have emigrated abroad and even more so when an entire household has emigrated. Field inquiries also have to contend with memory lapses and the other types of response errors associated with any retrospective inquiry into a "flow" phenomenon. In addition, since censuses are usually held decennially or, at the most, quinquennially, they are not able to provide information at frequent intervals. Frequently repeated household sample surveys can provide more up-to-date information, but since they require relatively large samples if they are to include an adequate representation of international immigrants, they may become prohibitively costly unless a very efficient sample can be designed. Another feasible procedure might be to use samples of immigrants,

identified from censuses or registers, for surveys to gather additional information on their characteristics. A variation of this procedure could be particularly appropriate for collecting data on special groups of immigrants, who may constitute very small portions of the total population but about whom there is a particular interest. For example, information on the immigration of trained personnel could be collected through special surveys on the basis of persons reported in censuses as immigrants with a high level of educational attainment and/or with particular occupations or on the basis of registers of personnel in particular occupations.¹⁰

(2) *Sources of information on immigrant stock*

59. Of the three possible sources of information on migrant flow during a specified period, only registration and field inquiries can also provide data on the stock of immigrants within a country. Border collection, because it measures only arrivals and departures, cannot be used to discern the number and characteristics of persons who form part of the population residing in the country but who were born abroad.

(a) *Registration*

60. Permanent population registers can be a most useful source of information on the numbers and many of the characteristics of the immigrant stock of a country. The prime requisites, aside from the requirements of completeness and reliability, are inclusion in the register of indications of country of birth and of date of arrival in the country of those born abroad and a suitable means of extracting the relevant information from the register. Register information on migrant flow usually comes from records of entries and deletions but information on immigrant stock often involves extraction from long-standing records. If register information is compiled and published regularly for statistical purposes, the separation of the data on immigrant stock from data on the remainder of the population can probably be accomplished easily with the usual tabulation procedures. If, however, the register is not ordinarily used for statistical purposes, procedures must be carefully planned. Since the value of the data on immigrant stock depends on comparison with data on native stock, the register information should be tabulated separately for each.

61. Information on stock extracted from special registers and other administrative sources is not likely to be as useful as that taken from permanent population registers, because its coverage will be restricted to particular groups and there may be a certain amount of overlapping, so that some persons will appear in more than one register. On the other hand, the use of special registers to identify particular components of the immigrant stock, such as highly trained persons engaged in specified occupations, could be more advantageous.

(b) *Field inquiry*

62. Population censuses and household sample surveys offer better opportunities for collecting information on immigrant stock than they do on migrant flow because they are designed for obtaining data on

¹⁰See "The improvement of statistics on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries: report of the Secretary-General" (E/CN.3/485), which will eventually be issued as a United Nations publication.

the composition of the population at a given moment. The questions used for identifying arrivals during a fixed period preceding the inquiry, that is, place of birth and place of residence at a particular time prior to the inquiry date, can also identify the immigrant stock. The characteristics of the immigrant stock and of the native population can be obtained as part of the regular census processing.

63. If information on the place of residence at a particular time in the past is not collected, the foreign-born population may be used as an approximation for the immigrant stock. It must, however, be remembered that the foreign-born population will include short-term immigrants and visitors if the inquiry is taken on a completely *de facto* basis.

64. The advantages of using household sample surveys for stock data are the same as they are for flow data in regard to the collection of detailed information. Regarding the representation of immigrant stock in the sample the disadvantages are likely to be less marked than in the case of immigrant flow, particularly in countries that have received a significant amount of long-term immigrants over recent years, because the stock of long-term immigrants will be much greater than the annual flow. The frequency with which sample surveys can be held, compared with censuses, is less of an advantage in investigating stock than it is in investigating flow because the immediacy of the information is not as critical a factor.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

65. There is no single source of information on international migration that can be used effectively by all countries at this time. Each of the three possible sources (border collection, registration and field inquiry) offers advantages and disadvantages in regard to the types of information it can provide and the requirements for its effective use. An integrated system of collection would employ all three sources for complementary purposes and would use the results from each in evaluating the accuracy of the others.

66. For the assessment of the flow of migration on a continuous basis, border collection and registration are the most appropriate sources and they are usually the only sources of information on short-term migration. Registration and field inquiries can provide data on the characteristics of some migrants that may not be collectable at border crossings and, at any rate, will be based more on fact than on expectation. Field inquiries, particularly sample surveys, are most appropriate for the collection of detailed information on immigrants.

67. For the assessment of the immigrant stock of a country, registration and field inquiries are the appropriate sources because border collection is relevant only to the moment of migration.

68. In fact, of course, no country has complete freedom of choice in the sources it can use and must operate within the limits of feasibility.

69. The source that is probably most feasible for the greatest number of countries is the population census. The almost universal recognition of the importance of population censuses taken at regular intervals as the primary source of basic national population data required for administrative purposes and for many aspects of economic and social research and planning seems to promise that more and more countries will embark on programmes of decennial censuses and associated sample surveys. Advantage should be taken of the opportunity annual sample surveys can provide to investigate net immigration during the year preceding the inquiry and the size and characteristics of the immigrant stock. If the decennial census or a quinquennial survey is the only feasible source of migration statistics, an investigation of net immigration or at least of net arrivals during the interval between successive investigations should also be undertaken.

70. Countries with established permanent population registers of proven reliability that are being used as sources of international migration data should continue to use them for this purpose. Countries contemplating the establishment of such registers should take into account their usefulness for this and other purposes when planning the types of information to be registered. This recommendation should not, however, be construed as urging the establishment of permanent population registers for statistical purposes. Their establishment and maintenance are not simple procedures and should be undertaken only under the right conditions. Available registers of all types that are already in existence and other administrative records not being used as sources of migration data should be examined for their possible utility in providing direct information or as frames for sample surveys of immigrants.

71. Existing border collection systems should be maintained at least at the level at which they are functioning unless they can be replaced by a system of registration that will provide flow data of the same or better quantity and quality. In the absence of adequate registers efforts should be made to introduce, improve and extend border collection as the circumstances warrant. In introducing or extending the system, consideration should be given to beginning with a simple procedure by which only the information required to identify the numbers of persons in each category listed in paragraph 32 above is collected, in order to keep border formalities to a minimum, while information on the characteristics of long-term immigrants is collected through field inquiries.

72. If none of the three major sources of data exists, or if the sources are very limited, the effectiveness and cost of each source within an integrated programme of data collection should be taken into account in deciding which one to concentrate on.

73. Regular evaluation of the reliability of any of the sources is important and is enhanced by the comparison of results from more than one source.

Chapter III

CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANT STOCK TO BE INVESTIGATED

A. DISCUSSION

(1) *Migrant flow*

74. Two kinds of information are collected on migrants. First there is the information needed for identifying migrants by category, which is related variously to the circumstances of the current arrival or departure (that is, intended duration and/or purpose), the duration of certain previous periods (if any) of presence in the country or absence from it, and the purpose of the last arrival or departure. The second kind of information required for measuring the demographic, economic and social consequences of migration relates to the geographical, personal and economic characteristics of the migrants. In the present recommendations, therefore, the topics include those necessary for the identification and determination of total numbers as well as those required for determining the other characteristics of migrants on which information is most urgently needed.

75. The identification topics are derived from the items of information set forth in tables 2 and 3 above. The other topics cover the countries from which immigrants "come" or to which emigrants "are going", the country in which returning short-term emigrants last worked, the country of birth and/or country of citizenship, sex, age, marital status, educational attainment and/or educational qualifications, the country in which education at the third level was received, and occupation.

76. Most of the topics in the second group were also included in the United Nations recommendations for the 1970 round of population censuses¹¹ and in the new draft United Nations recommendations for population censuses.¹² In addition, the majority are included in the characteristics of migrants most frequently investigated by the countries that have reported on types of data collected in response to the United Nations questionnaire on national practices (see para. 15 above).

77. The four topics not included in either the 1970 census recommendations or the new draft census recommendations but included in the present recommendations are "Country of intended stay", "Country in which last worked", "Country in which education at the third level was received" and "Country of last stay

¹¹ *Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.67.XVII.3), part V, para. 175.

¹² "Draft principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses", Part Two, "Topics and tabulations for population censuses: report of the Secretary-General" (E/CN/3/515/Add.2), chap. I, sect. B, para. 17.

of more than one year". The first two cannot be investigated in a population census because they are relevant only to emigrants and returning short-term emigrants respectively, and neither of these categories can be identified in a census. The last two can, at least theoretically, be investigated in a census. They have not been included in the census recommendations, however, because the global United Nations census recommendations deal with topics of general national importance and the investigation of these two topics is relevant primarily to countries that have experienced heavy immigration. Moreover, the investigation of the country in which immigrants and the immigrant stock received education at the third level is not appropriate for a census because it is usually applicable to only a small proportion of the population and may often require intensive questioning. It is, however, appropriate for a sample survey, particularly one focusing on immigrants.

78. Topics associated with information needed primarily to satisfy national legal and administrative requirements are not specifically covered by the present recommendations. Such topics may involve either identification information or information on the characteristics of the migrant. In some cases, they may be identical with those included in the recommendations because they are considered very useful for statistical purposes. If such is the case they are listed in table 4, but no others are included because of the wide variation among countries in their legal and administrative requirements.

79. It should be noted that not all of the topics recommended in this chapter for investigation are applicable to or needed for all the categories of migrants. Moreover, in considering the data to be collected for the different categories of migrants, it is useful to bear in mind the limitations of the various possible collection mechanisms in respect of the information required for identification of each category of migrant and in respect of the information on the characteristics of migrants. Border collection is suitable for obtaining both kinds of information. The feasibility of registers varies widely according to their population coverage and the information registered. Both of these sources have the additional advantage of potential coverage of both immigrants and emigrants. Field inquiries are rarely suitable for collecting information on departures. In respect of arrivals, censuses can be used readily for collecting information on geographical, personal and economic characteristics but they are not appropriate for collection of the detailed information needed for an exact identification of long-term and short-term immigrants. Sample surveys are appropriate for obtaining

both kinds of information for long-term and short-term immigrants and for nomad arrivals. Neither censuses nor sample surveys are suitable for the collection of any data on short-term emigrants returning because they cannot provide even an approximation of the persons in this category. Rather than simply itemizing the topics to be investigated for each category, therefore, the recommendations summarized in table 4 below also indicate the possible sources of data on each topic.

(2) *Immigrant stock*

80. The identification of the immigrant stock of a country only requires enough information to distinguish all persons born outside the country who have lived in the country for over a year at the time of the inquiry. The data required on their geographical, personal and economic characteristics closely parallel those for long-term immigrants but there are two significant additions, that is, the number of children born alive and the number of children living, which provide

information on fertility and, to some extent, mortality among the immigrant stock.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

81. Table 4 below lists first the items of information required for identifying persons in each of the categories of arrivals and departures that constitute migrants within the scope of the present recommendations and also for identifying immigrant stock. As indicated in the table, some of the items are also useful as characteristics for tabulation and, in fact, appear in the recommended tabulations set forth in chapter IV below.

82. The geographical, demographic, social, educational and economic characteristics of migrants and the immigrant stock and also the fertility characteristics of the immigrant stock for which it is desirable to have information for tabulation purposes are listed in the second part of table 4. The table shows the categories of migrants for which each topic should be investigated and the appropriate source(s) of the data.

TABLE 4. CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND OF THE IMMIGRANT STOCK TO BE INVESTIGATED AND POSSIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Topic	Category of arrivals				Category of departures			Nomads B	Immigrant stock B C S
	Long-term immigrants B R C ^a S	Short-term immigrants B R C ^a S	Short-term emigrants returning B R	Nomads B S	Long-term emigrants B R	Short-term emigrants B R	Short-term immigrants departing B R		
I. Information required for the identification and determination of total numbers									
1. Date of arrival	X X - X	X X - X	X X	X X	.	.	.	.	X ^b -X ^b
2. Year or period of arrival	X X X X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X ^c X ^c X ^c
3. Date of departure	.	.	.	.	X X	X X	X X	X	.
4. Intended duration of stay ^d	X X - X	X ^c X ^c - X ^c	.	X ^c X ^c	.	.	.	.	.
5. Intended duration of absence ^d	.	.	.	.	X X	X ^c X ^c	.	X ^c	.
6. Actual duration of stay	.	.	.	.	.	.	X ^c X ^c	X ^c	.
7. Actual duration of absence	.	.	X ^c X ^c	X ^c X ^c	.	.	.	.	.
8. (a) Presence in country continuously for more than one year at any time	X X - X	X X - X	X X	.	.	.	.	.	.
(b) If present continuously for more than one year at any time, absence continuously for more than one year since most recent continuous stay of more than one year	X X - X	X X - X	X X	.	.	.	.	.	.
9. (a) Absence from country continuously for more than one year at any time	.	.	.	.	X X	X X	X X	.	.
(b) If absent continuously for more than one year at any time, presence continuously for more than one year since most recent continuous absence of more than one year	.	.	.	.	X X	X X	X X	.	.
10. Purpose of current arrival	.	X X - X	.	.	X X	X X	X X	.	.
11. Purpose of current departure	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12. Purpose of last arrival	.	.	.	.	.	X X	.	.	.
13. Purpose of last departure	.	.	X X	.	.	.	X X	.	.
II. Geographical, demographic, social, educational and economic characteristics									
14. Country of last stay of more than one year	X X - X	X X - X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15. Country of intended stay	.	.	.	.	X X	X X	.	.	.
16. Country in which subject last worked	.	.	X X	.	.	.	.	.	.
17. Country of birth and/or country of citizenship	X X X X	.	.	.	X X	.	.	.	X X X

TABLE 4 (continued)

Topic	Category of arrivals				Category of departures				Immigrant stock B C S
	Long-term immigrants B R C ^a S	Short-term immigrants B R C ^a S	Short-term emigrants returning B R	Nomads B S	Long-term emigrants B R	Short-term emigrants B R	Short-term immigrants departing B R	Nomads B	
II. Geographical, demographic, social, educational and economic characteristics (cont.)									
18. Sex	x x x x	x x x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x x x
19. Age	x x x x	x x x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x x x
20. Marital status	x x x x	x x x x	x x	.	x x	x x	x x	.	x x x
21. Educational attainment and/or educational qualifications	x-x x	.	.	.	x-	.	.	.	- x x
22. Country in which education at the third level was received ^e ..	x--x	.	.	.	x-	.	.	.	--x
23. Economic activity status:									
(a) In country of last stay of more than one year ^f	x--x	.	x-	.	x-	x-	.	.	- x x
(b) In country of last stay of one year or less .....	.	.	x-	.	.	.	.	.	.
24. Occupation:									
(a) In country of last stay of more than one year ^f	x--x	x--x	(g)-	.	x-	x-	.	.	- x x
(b) In country in which subject last worked .....	.	.	x-	.	.	.	x.	.	.
(c) Actual or expected in country of arrival	x-x x	x x x x	x-	.	.	.	.	.	.
(d) Expected in country of intended stay .....	.	.	.	.	.	x-	.	.	.
25. Children born alive .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	- x x
26. Children living .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	- x x

Note: B = border collection; R = registration; C = census; S = sample survey; "X" indicates that the topic is recommended and the source is appropriate; "-" that the topic is recommended but the source is not appropriate; "." that the topic is not recommended for that particular category.

^a Long-term and short-term immigrants can be only approximately identified in censuses but an investigation of the topics listed in the table is recommended for the approximate categories identified.

^b Only for arrivals during the calendar year preceding the year of the investigation.

^c Also recommended as a characteristic for tabulation.

^d Distinguishing between intended stay or absence of "one year or less" and of "more than one year". The period of one year or less should be further divided into "under 1 month", "1 to under 3 months", "3 to under 6 months" and "6 to 12 months".

^e Some countries may also wish to investigate the country in which education at the second level was received.

^f For emigrants, the country of last stay of more than one year is, by definition, the country of departure; for returning short-term emigrants, it is the country of arrival; for immigrant stock, it is the country of which they constitute the stock.

^g See item 24(c).

83. Not all countries are likely to find it necessary or possible to investigate all of the recommended topics in the immediate future. As stated in paragraphs 25 and 34 above, countries will most probably first give attention to identifying and collecting information on the characteristics of the categories of migrants that are most relevant to their own needs and circumstances as well as those of countries to which they are linked by sizable migration streams.

84. If the recommended definitions of the various categories (see chap. I above) are generally applied, there should be a considerable degree of correspondence on the world level between the numbers in any given category of emigrants and the corresponding category of immigrants. It is recognized, however, that the likelihood of collecting data for emigrants is considerably less than it is for immigrants and that countries of emigration may have to rely to a great extent on the data made available by countries of immigration. Countries with a high rate of immigration should therefore make every possible effort to collect and make available the data on "country of last stay of more than one year" of their immigrants, thus providing at least approximate information that is often not

otherwise available to countries of emigration on the numbers of their emigrants in each category and the countries to which they go.

85. Countries of emigration should not, however, simply rely on the data provided by countries of immigration. Rather, they should make their own efforts to collect as much information as possible themselves. For example, much useful information that countries find it difficult to collect from short-term emigrants when they are departing can be collected upon their return to the country.

86. For assessing the demographic, economic and social effects of migration, it is very important that the statistics on the characteristics of migrants and of the immigrant stock should be comparable with the corresponding statistics of the remainder of the population of the country. Hence, it is recommended that the topics listed in the second part of table 4 that are also population census topics should be defined for the collection of data on migrants exactly as they are for the collection of data on the total population in national population censuses. The data should be collected in such a way as to make possible comparable attribute classifications.

87. The most recent United Nations definitions for census purposes available at the time the present recommendations were prepared are those in the "Draft principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses".¹³ For convenience, the substance of the relevant definitions and specifications therein is given in the annex to the present publication. The topics covered are country of birth, country of citizenship, sex, age, marital status, educational attainment, educational qualifications, economic activity status, occupation, children born alive and children living.

88. The attribute classifications in the recom-

mended tabulations in chapter IV below have been designed to provide comparability with those in the draft census recommendations. If, for any reason, the definitions or the attribute classifications used in the national census deviate from those recommended by the United Nations, it is advisable to adhere to the national census practice so that comparability is maintained within the national system of statistics. Experience has demonstrated, however, that most countries have found it possible to use the United Nations definitions and classifications with only minimal modifications for particular national circumstances. Application of these definitions and classifications to the characteristics of migrants should not, therefore, present serious problems.

¹³ *Ibid.*, sect. A.

Chapter IV

TABULATIONS OF MIGRANT FLOW AND IMMIGRANT STOCK TO BE PUBLISHED

A. DISCUSSION

(1) *Migrant flow*

89. The tabulations recommended below provide the subject-matter elements that are most useful for the examination of the extent and nature of international migration and of its effects. It is recognized that the tabulations can be made only to the extent that countries find it possible to identify the categories of migrants to which they relate and to collect the data of which they are composed. Nevertheless, the tabulations as a whole provide the model for a unified and interrelated body of statistics for countries of immigration and countries of emigration to use.

90. While it is to be expected that, for some time to come, there will be a greater dearth of statistics on emigrants than on immigrants because information can be collected more easily on the latter than on the former, the recommendations give equal emphasis to tabulations related to emigration and those related to immigration. Hence, with one exception, the recommended tabulations for departures balance those for arrivals. The exception is for short-term immigrants departing and short-term emigrants returning. The recommended tabulations for the latter category have been somewhat expanded compared with those for the former category. This is because countries with high rates of short-term emigration, which are known to face great difficulties in collecting information on their short-term emigrants as they depart, should find it much easier to collect the information on persons in this category as they return.

91. It may also be noted that the tabulations for long-term and short-term immigrants provide some information of interest to the countries of emigration. The immigration tabulations should not, however, be considered as substitutes for those on emigration. They are designed for their usefulness in respect of immigration even though they may, in the short run, assist the countries of emigration. For example, the tabulation of data for immigrants on their country of last stay of more than one year, while useful to the countries of emigration, is needed by the countries of immigration if they are to know where their immigrants come from. Even the tabulation of long-term immigrants by country in which education at the third level was received, originally suggested as an aid to countries of emigration, is a useful indicator to the countries of immigration of the cultural background of their immigrants.

92. Even the fullest compliance with the recommended tabulations is not expected to provide perfectly balanced migration statistics. In the first place, a balance of the various categories of immigrants and of

emigrants, or even of the total number of immigrants and emigrants, can never be achieved so long as the data must depend to a great extent on statements of intent rather than of fact and so long as self-interest leads to a certain amount of misrepresentation of both intent and of fact. Secondly, the time element involved may result in the counting of an individual in several categories in the course of even a single year. For example, a long-term emigrant may be recorded as a short-term immigrant or as a visitor in several countries before eventually entering another country as a long-term immigrant. The tabulations would therefore include several departures and arrivals of the same person between the time of emigration and the time of immigration. Indeed, the same person might return to the country of emigration without ever having entered another country as a long-term immigrant. Each departure and arrival would, however, be of significance to the country concerned.

(2) *Immigrant stock*

93. The components of the tabulations of immigrant stock recommended below are for the most part derived from those proposed for the total population in the "Draft principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses" (E/CN.3/515/Add.2). The two components not included in the draft census recommendations are "Period of arrival" and "Country in which education at the third level was received". As explained in paragraph 77 above, the draft census recommendations deal with topics of general census importance and could not, therefore, include topics that are relevant primarily to countries that have experienced heavy immigration and that pertain to a relatively small proportion of the population of such countries.

94. In addition, the concept of immigrant stock itself does not appear in the draft census recommendations and there are no tabulations pertaining to such stock. Nevertheless, the identification of immigrant stock in the enumerated population, as explained in paragraph 62 above, is relatively straightforward. If the identification cannot be made, the foreign-born population can be used as an approximation, as explained in paragraph 63 above. The draft census recommendations do, in fact, include a tabulation of the foreign-born population by five-year age groups and sex and a tabulation of the foreign-born population by country of birth by ten-year age groups and sex.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) *List of tabulations of migrant flow and immigrant stock*

95. A list of the recommended tabulations of mi-

grant flow and immigrant stock is given below. The list is divided into three sections. The first section shows the recommended tabulations for arriving migrants (tabulations 1-18), the second those recommended for departing migrants (tabulations 19-34) and the third those recommended for immigrant stock (tabulations 35-44). For some of the tabulations listed, additional useful cross-classifications are indicated in parentheses. Countries may wish to consider incorporating the additional cross-classifications when feasible but they should not be used as substitutes for any topics in the principal titles.

96. In addition to these supplementary cross-classifications, some countries may also find it necessary to

produce a limited number of other tabulations to meet specialized data needs, particularly those associated with specific national legal or administrative requirements relating to international migration. To ensure that these additional tabulations are as useful as possible, every effort should be made to plan them as additional cross-classifications of the recommended tabulations rather than as an unrelated set of tabulations.

97. Specifications for each of the tabulations recommended below are presented in section C of this chapter, together with an illustrative outline of one possible format that could be used to achieve each recommended tabulation. The use of each of the tabulations is discussed in chapter V below.

MIGRANT FLOW AND IMMIGRANT STOCK: RECOMMENDED TABULATIONS

<i>Tabulation number</i>	I. Arriving migrants	<i>Tabulation number</i>	
	GENERAL		SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS RETURNING
1.	Arriving migrants, by category, age and sex	14.	Short-term emigrants returning, by marital status, age and sex, distinguishing between (a) those who worked abroad and (b) their dependants and domestic employees
	LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS	15.	Short-term emigrants returning after working abroad, by country in which last worked, age and sex
2.	Long-term immigrants, by marital status, age and sex	16.	Short-term emigrants returning after working abroad, by duration of absence, occupation abroad and sex (cross-classification by age also useful)
3.	Long-term immigrants, by country of last stay of more than one year, age and sex (cross-classifications based on the legal or administrative status of the immigrant, e.g., citizenship or alien status, also useful)	17.	Short-term emigrants returning after working abroad, by occupation abroad, occupation in country to which returning and sex
4(A).	Long-term immigrants, by country of birth and sex (cross-classification by country of last stay of more than one year also useful)		NOMADS ENTERING
4(B).	Long-term immigrants, by country of citizenship and sex (cross-classification by country of last stay of more than one year also useful)	18.	Nomads entering, by duration of absence, intended duration of stay, age and sex
5.	Long-term immigrants . . . years of age and over, by educational attainment, age and sex		II. Departing migrants
6.	Long-term immigrants who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education, by educational qualifications, age and sex		GENERAL
7.	Long-term immigrants who have attended school at the third level, by country in which education at the third level was received, age and sex ¹⁴	19.	Departing migrants, by category, age and sex
8.	Long-term immigrants . . . years of age and over, by economic activity status in country of last stay of more than one year, age and sex		LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS
9.	Economically active long-term immigrants . . . years of age and over, by country of last stay of more than one year, occupation in that country and sex (cross-classification by intended or actual occupation in country of immigration and by age also useful)	20.	Long-term emigrants, by marital status, age and sex
	SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS	21.	Long-term emigrants, by country of intended stay, age and sex (cross-classifications based on the legal or administrative status of the emigrant, e.g., citizenship or alien status, also useful)
10.	Short-term immigrants, by marital status, age and sex, distinguishing between (a) those entering to work and (b) their dependants and domestic employees	22(A).	Long-term emigrants, by country of birth and sex (cross-classification by country of intended stay also useful)
11.	Short-term immigrants, by country of last stay of more than one year, age and sex, distinguishing between (a) those entering to work and (b) their dependants and domestic employees	22(B).	Long-term emigrants, by country of citizenship and sex (cross-classification by country of intended stay also useful)
12.	Short-term immigrants entering to work, by intended duration of stay, intended or actual occupation in country of immigration and sex (cross-classification by age also useful)	23.	Long-term emigrants . . . years of age and over, by educational attainment, age and sex
13.	Short-term immigrants entering to work, by occupation in country of last stay of more than one year, intended or actual occupation in country of immigration and sex	24.	Long-term emigrants who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education, by educational qualifications, age and sex
		25.	Long-term emigrants who have attended school at the third level, by country in which education at the third level was received, age and sex ¹⁴

¹⁴ Some countries may also wish to tabulate analogous information for long-term immigrants, long-term emigrants and the immigrant stock who have attended school at the second level.

Tabulation
number

26. Long-term emigrants . . . years of age and over, by economic activity status in country of emigration, age and sex
27. Economically active long-term emigrants . . . years of age and over, by country of emigration, occupation in that country and sex (cross-classification by age also useful)

SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS

28. Short-term emigrants, by marital status, age and sex, distinguishing between (a) those departing to work and (b) their dependants and domestic employees
29. Short-term emigrants, by country of intended stay, age and sex, distinguishing between (a) those departing to work and (b) their dependants and domestic employees
30. Short-term emigrants departing to work, by intended duration of absence, intended occupation abroad and sex (cross-classification by age also useful)
31. Short-term emigrants departing to work, by occupation in country of emigration, intended occupation abroad and sex

SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS DEPARTING

32. Short-term immigrants departing by marital status, age and sex, distinguishing between (a) those who worked in the country and (b) their dependants and domestic employees
33. Short-term immigrants departing after working in the country, by occupation in the country, duration of stay and sex (cross-classification by age also useful)

(2) *Compilation and publication of tabulations*

98. It is recommended that statistics of migrant flow should be tabulated and published regularly, if feasible on a quarterly basis. If this is not feasible, quarterly statistics should be published at least once each calendar year. In the event that information cannot be collected throughout the year, so that quarterly tabulations cannot be prepared, the published statistics should clearly indicate the months of the year that are covered.

99. Tabulations of the immigrant stock should be compiled and published at least on the same regular decennial basis as the national population census in order to facilitate comparability with the census results. Information tabulated as part of the national population census should be included in the regular census publications but may usefully be reproduced in an *ad hoc* publication together with additional data on the immigrant stock from other sources. The results of national or subnational intercensal sample surveys should be published as soon as practicable, notwithstanding the regular decennial publication programme.

C. SPECIFICATIONS AND ILLUSTRATION FOR EACH TABULATION

100. Each of the tabulations listed in section B of this chapter is described below. The population to be included and the attribute classifications are specified in each case. Accompanying each set of specifications is an illustrative sketch outline of the tabulation, show-

Tabulation
number

NOMADS DEPARTING

34. Nomads departing, by duration of stay, intended duration of absence, age and sex

III. Immigrant stock

35. Immigrant stock, by period of arrival, country of birth, age and sex
36. Immigrant stock, by period of arrival, country of birth, citizenship status and sex (cross-classification by age also useful)
37. Immigrant stock, by marital status, age and sex (cross-classification by country of birth also useful)
38. Immigrant stock . . . years of age and over, by educational attainment, age and sex
39. Immigrant stock who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education, by educational qualifications, age and sex
40. Immigrant stock who have attended school at the third level, by country in which education at the third level was received, age and sex¹⁴ (cross-classification by country of birth also useful)
41. Immigrant stock . . . years of age and over, by economic activity status, age and sex
42. Economically active immigrant stock . . . years of age and over, by period of arrival, occupation and sex (cross-classification by country of birth also useful)
43. Female immigrant stock 15 years of age and over, by age, country of birth and number of children born alive
44. Female immigrant stock 15 years of age and over, by age, country of birth and number of children living

ing one way of providing for the required attribute classifications. The sketches are illustrations only; they are not intended as models of completed tables. The purpose here is to present a view of the subject-matter elements desired as end products. In the national presentation of the data, various elements may be combined as parts of a single table, according to the needs of each country, so long as the indicated categories and cross-classifications are made available.

101. It should be noted that the possible additional cross-classifications for certain tabulations indicated in section B (see para. 95 above) have not been incorporated into the specifications and sketch outlines.

102. A matter of importance to the tabulations of the immigrant stock but not to the tabulations of migrant flow is the geographical classification, i.e., the types of civil division of each country for which the information provided by each tabulation is generally needed.

103. The geographical classification is not pertinent to flow data because such data treat movements across all of the national border as a whole. It may be noted, however, that some countries have found it useful for national purposes to collect and tabulate information on the geographical divisions of the country where immigrants intend to settle or on the divisions where emigrants lived before their departure.

104. The types of civil division for which the tabulations of the immigrant stock are prepared are, however, of considerable importance. Knowledge of the geographical distribution of the immigrant stock is

essential for the planning of any survey investigation of the other characteristics of the persons concerned. Regardless of the source of the data, tabulations for appropriate civil divisions are needed in order to be able to compare the numbers and characteristics of the stock with those of the remainder of the population in the same divisions. In general, therefore, countries should prepare the tabulations of immigrant stock for the same types of geographical division for which corresponding tabulations of the total population are prepared in the population census but they should take into account the possibility that the migrant stock in some or many individual civil divisions may be too

small to warrant separate tabulations. Furthermore, if a sample survey of the immigrant stock is confined to one or more areas (which may range from a single locality to several major civil divisions) where the stock is concentrated, the geographical classification needed will be determined by the area(s) covered.

105. Because of the circumstances noted above, the tabulation descriptions do not include a geographical classification. Countries are advised to consult the "Draft principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses" (E/CN.3/515/Add.2) for the geographical classifications recommended for population census tabulations.

MIGRANT FLOW AND IMMIGRANT STOCK: SPECIFICATIONS FOR TABULATIONS

I. Arriving migrants

1. ARRIVING MIGRANTS, BY CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all arriving migrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Migrant category* (see para. 32): long-term immigrants; short-term immigrants entering to work; dependants and domestic employees of short-term immigrants entering to work; short-term emigrants returning after working abroad;

dependants and domestic employees of short-term emigrants returning after working abroad; nomads; category not stated.

- (b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 5 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years (with subtotals for under 15 years, 15-44 years and 45-64 years); 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.
Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 109-111).

ILLUSTRATION 1. ARRIVING MIGRANTS, BY CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Sex and age (in years)	Total	Immigrants			Returning short-term emigrants		Nomads	Category not stated
		Long-term	Short-term		Returning after working abroad	Dependants and domestic employees of persons returning after working abroad		
			Entering to work	Dependants and domestic employees of persons entering to work				
<i>Both sexes</i>								
ALL AGES								
Under 5								
5-9								
10-14								
Under 15								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
15-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
45-64								
65 and over								
Age not stated								
<i>Male</i>								
<i>(as for Both sexes)</i>								
<i>Female</i>								
<i>(as for Both sexes)</i>								

2. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Population included: All long-term immigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Marital status* (see annex, paras. 18-23): single; married; widowed, divorced and separated; not stated.

(b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 112-115).

ILLUSTRATION 2. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX

<i>Sex and age (in years)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Marital status</i>			
		<i>Single</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed, divorced and separated</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
<i>Both sexes</i>					
ALL AGES					
Under 15					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
45-49					
50-54					
55-59					
60-64					
65 and over					
Age not stated					
<i>Male</i>					
<i>(as for Both sexes)</i>					
<i>Female</i>					
<i>(as for Both sexes)</i>					

3. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF LAST STAY OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all long-term immigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) Country of last stay of more than one year (see annex, para. 7): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the country of last stay of more than one year for a

significant number of immigrants; all other countries combined in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (b) Age (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 and over; age not stated.

- (c) Sex (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 112 and 116-118).

Note (see para. 118): cross-classifications based on the legal or administrative status of the migrant (e.g., citizenship or alien status) are also useful.

ILLUSTRATION 3. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF LAST STAY OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR, AGE AND SEX

Sex and country of last stay of more than one year	All ages	Age (in years)							Not stated
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	
<i>Both sexes</i>									
TOTAL									
Africa									
Country A ^a									
Country B ^a									
.....									
.....									
Country Z ^a									
All other countries									
Country not stated									
America, North									
(as for Africa)									
America, South									
(as for Africa)									
Asia									
(as for Africa)									
Europe									
(as for Africa)									
Oceania									
(as for Africa)									
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics									
Continent not stated									
<i>Male</i>									
(as for Both sexes)									
<i>Female</i>									
(as for Both sexes)									

^a Name of country.

4(A). LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND SEX

Population included: all long-term immigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Country of birth* (see annex, paras. 4-6): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the birthplace of a significant number of immigrants; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

(b) *Sex* (see annex, para 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 112, 119 and 121).

Note (see para. 119): cross-classification by country of last stay of more than one year is also useful.

Alternate tabulation: see tabulation 4(B)—“Long-term immigrants, by country of citizenship and sex”.

ILLUSTRATION 4(A). LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND SEX

Country of birth	Both sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL			
Africa			
Country A ^a			
Country B ^a			
...			
...			
Country Z ^a			
All other countries			
Country not stated			
America, North			
(as for Africa)			
America, South			
(as for Africa)			
Asia			
(as for Africa)			
Europe			
(as for Africa)			
Oceania			
(as for Africa)			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
Continent not stated			

^a Name of country.

4(B). LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND SEX

Population included: all long-term immigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Country of citizenship* (see annex, paras. 7-11): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the birthplace of a significant number of immigrants; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

(b) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 112, 120 and 121).

Note (see para. 120): cross-classification by country of last stay of more than one year is also useful.

Alternate tabulation: see tabulation 4(A)—“Long-term immigrants, by country of birth and sex”.

ILLUSTRATION 4(B). LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND SEX

Country of citizenship	Both sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL			
Africa			
Country A ^a			
Country B ^a			
...			
...			
Country Z ^a			
All other countries			
Country not stated			
America, North			
(as for Africa)			
America, South			
(as for Africa)			
Asia			
(as for Africa)			
Europe			
(as for Africa)			
Oceania			
(as for Africa)			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
Continent not stated			

^a Name of country.

5. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS . . . YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all long-term immigrants at or above the usual age for entrance into school (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Educational attainment* (see annex, paras. 24-32): no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; not stated; second level started but not completed; second level completed; not stated; third level: first stage United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), *International Standard Classification of Education*

(ISCED),¹⁵ categories 5 and 6 started but not completed; first stage completed regardless of any education at the second stage of the third level (ISCED, category 7); not stated; level not stated.

- (b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): . . .-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male, female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 122-126)

¹⁵See COM/ST/ISCED, issued by UNESCO in March 1976. An abridged edition, with the same title (ED/BIE/CONFINTED.35/REF.8) was issued in July 1975.

ILLUSTRATION 5. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS . . .^a YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Sex and educational attainment	Long-term immigrants . . . ^a years of age and over	Age (in years)								
		... ^a -9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>										
TOTAL										
No schooling										
First level of education: ^a										
Not completed										
Completed										
Not stated										
Second level of education: ^a										
Not completed										
Completed										
Not stated										
Third level of education:										
First stage not completed										
First stage completed ^b										
Not stated										
Level not stated										
Male										
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)										
Female										
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)										

^a The lower age limit should be the usual age for entrance into school.

^b Regardless of any education at the third level, second stage (ISCED, category 7).

6. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A COURSE OF STUDY AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION, BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, AGE AND SEX

33-38): highest degree, diploma, certificate, etc. acquired and field of study (e.g., teacher training, social and behavioural sciences, law and jurisprudence, medical sciences, engineering etc.).

Population included: all long-term immigrants who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education (see paras. 30 and 32).

(b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 20 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

Classifications:

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

(a) *Educational qualifications* (see annex, paras.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 126 and 127).

ILLUSTRATION 6. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A COURSE OF STUDY AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION, BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, AGE AND SEX

Sex and educational qualifications	Long-term immigrants who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education	Age (in years)						
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>								
ALL FIELDS OF STUDY (classification of degrees, diplomas, certificates etc. adopted by the country)								
General (as for All fields of study)								
Teacher training (as for All fields of study)								
Education, science and teacher training (as for All fields of study)								
Fine and applied arts (as for All fields of study)								
Humanities (as for All fields of study)								
Religion and theology (as for All fields of study)								
Social and behavioural sciences (as for All fields of study)								
Commercial and business administration (as for All fields of study)								
Business administration and related programmes (as for All fields of study)								
Law and jurisprudence (as for All fields of study)								
Natural sciences (as for All fields of study)								
Mathematical and computer science (as for All fields of study)								
Medical diagnosis and treatment (as for All fields of study)								
Medical science (as for All fields of study)								
Trade, craft and industry (as for All fields of study)								
Engineering (as for All fields of study)								
Architecture and town planning (as for All fields of study)								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (as for All fields of study)								
Home economics (domestic science) (as for All fields of study)								
Transport and communication (as for All fields of study)								
Service trades (as for All fields of study)								
Mass communication and documentation (as for All fields of study)								
Other fields (as for All fields of study)								
Not stated (as for All fields of study)								
<i>Male</i> (as for Both sexes)								
<i>Female</i> (as for Both sexes)								

7. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL AT THE THIRD LEVEL, BY COUNTRY IN WHICH EDUCATION AT THE THIRD LEVEL WAS RECEIVED, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all long-term immigrants who have completed at least the second level of education and attended school at the third level (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Country of education at the third level* (see annex, paras. 4-6 and 24-32): each continent

(Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent in which education at the third level was received by a significant number of immigrants; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 20 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male, female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 128-131).

ILLUSTRATION 7. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL AT THE THIRD LEVEL, BY COUNTRY IN WHICH EDUCATION AT THE THIRD LEVEL WAS RECEIVED, AGE AND SEX

Sex and country in which education at the third level was received	Long-term immigrants who have attended school at the third level	Age (in years)						
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>								
TOTAL								
Africa								
Country A ^a								
Country B ^a								
...								
...								
Country Z ^a								
All other countries								
Country not stated								
America, North								
(as for Africa)								
America, South								
(as for Africa)								
Asia								
(as for Africa)								
Europe								
(as for Africa)								
Oceania								
(as for Africa)								
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics								
Continent not stated								
<i>Male</i>								
(as for Both sexes)								
<i>Female</i>								
(as for Both sexes)								

^a Name of country.

8. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS . . . YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS IN COUNTRY OF LAST STAY OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all long-term immigrants at or above the minimum age adopted for investigating the economically active population (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Activity status* (see annex, paras. 39-44):

economically active—employed, unemployed (distinguishing persons seeking work for the first time); not economically active; not stated.

(b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 122, 132 and 133).

ILLUSTRATION 8. LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS . . .^a YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS IN COUNTRY OF LAST STAY OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR, AGE AND SEX

<i>Sex and age (in years)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Activity status</i>				
		<i>Employed</i>	<i>Economically active</i>		<i>Not economically active</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
			<i>Unemployed</i>			
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Seeking work for the first time</i>		
<i>Both sexes</i>						
ALL AGES						
Under 15 ^b						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65 and over						
Age not stated						
<i>Male</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						
<i>Female</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						

^a Minimum age adopted by the country for investigation of the activity status of migrants.

^b All ages between the minimum age adopted by the country for investigation of the activity status of migrants and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

9. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS . . . YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY COUNTRY OF LAST STAY OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR, OCCUPATION IN THAT COUNTRY AND SEX

Population included: economically active long-term immigrants at or above the minimum age adopted for investigating the economically active population (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Country of last stay of more than one year* (see annex, para. 7): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent in which occupation was held by a significant number of immigrants; all other countries

(combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (b) *Occupation* (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 122 and 135-140).

Note (see para. 136: cross-classification by intended or actual occupation in country of immigration and by age is also useful.

*The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.

ILLUSTRATION 9. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE LONG-TERM IMMIGRANTS . . . ^a YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY COUNTRY OF LAST STAY OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR, OCCUPATION IN THAT COUNTRY AND SEX

Sex and country of last stay of more than one year	Economically active immigrants . . . ^a years of age and over	Occupation in country of last stay of more than one year									
		Major group 0/1			Major group 2		Major group X			Armed forces	
		Minor group			Minor group		Minor group				
		0-1	0-2/ 0-3	(etc.)	2-0	2-1	...	X-1	X-2		X-3
<i>Both sexes</i>											
TOTAL											
Africa											
Country A ^b											
Country B ^b											
.											
.											
Country Z ^b											
All other countries											
Country not stated											
America, North											
(as for Africa)											
America, South											
(as for Africa)											
Asia											
(as for Africa)											
Europe											
(as for Africa)											
Oceania											
(as for Africa)											
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics											
Continent not stated											
<i>Male</i>											
(as for Both sexes)											
<i>Female</i>											
(as for Both sexes)											

^a Minimum age adopted by the country for investigation of the economically active migrants.
^b Name of country.

10. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE ENTERING TO WORK AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Population included: all short-term immigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Migrant category* (see para. 32): short-term immigrants entering to work; dependants and domestic employees of short-term immigrants entering to work.

(b) *Marital status* (see annex, paras. 18-23): single; married; widowed, divorced and separated; not stated.

(c) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(d) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141-143).

ILLUSTRATION 10. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE ENTERING TO WORK AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Sex and age (in years)	Total	Entering to work				Dependants and domestic employees of persons entering to work			
		Marital status				Marital status			
		Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated	Not stated	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>									
ALL AGES									
Under 15									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29									
30-34									
35-39									
40-44									
45-49									
50-54									
55-59									
60-64									
65 and over									
Age not stated									
<i>Male</i>									
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)									
<i>Female</i>									
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)									

11. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF LAST STAY OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR, AGE AND SEX, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE ENTERING TO WORK AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Population included: all short-term immigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Migrant category* (see para. 32): short-term immigrants entering to work; dependants and domestic employees of short-term immigrants entering to work.
- (b) *Country of last stay of more than one year* (see

annex, para. 7): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the country of last stay of a significant number of immigrants; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (c) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (d) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141, 142 and 144-146).

ILLUSTRATION 11. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF LAST STAY OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR, AGE AND SEX, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE ENTERING TO WORK AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Country of last stay of more than one year and age (in years)	Total	Entering to work			Dependants and domestic employees of persons entering to work		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
ALL COUNTRIES							
Africa							
Country A ^a							
All ages							
Under 15							
15-19							
20-24							
25-34							
35-44							
45-64							
65 and over							
Age not stated							
Country B ^a							
(as above)							
... ..							
... ..							
... ..							
Country Z ^a							
(as above)							
All other countries							
Country not stated							
America, North							
(as for Africa)							
America, South							
(as for Africa)							
Asia							
(as for Africa)							
Europe							
(as for Africa)							
Oceania							
(as for Africa)							
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics							
(as for Country A)							
Continent not stated							
(as for Country A)							

^a Name of country.

12. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS ENTERING TO WORK, BY INTENDED DURATION OF STAY, INTENDED OR ACTUAL OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX

Population included: all short-term immigrants entering to work (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Intended duration of stay* (see annex, para. 48): under 1 month; from 1 to under 3 months; from 3 to under 6 months; 6-12 months; not stated.
- (b) *Intended or actual occupation* (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to,

the latest revision of the International Labour Organisation's *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141, 142 and 147-149).

Note (see para. 149): cross-classification by age is also useful.

*The illustration uses the minor group of the 1968 revision.

ILLUSTRATION 12. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS ENTERING TO WORK, BY INTENDED DURATION OF STAY, INTENDED OR ACTUAL OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX

Sex and intended or actual occupation in country of immigration	Total	Intended duration of stay				
		Under 1 month	1 to under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6-12 months	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>						
ALL OCCUPATIONS						
Major group 0/1						
Minor group 0-1						
Minor group 0-2/0-3 (etc.)						
Major group 2						
Minor group 2-0						
Minor group 2-1						
...						
...						
Major group X						
Minor group X-1						
Minor group X-2						
Minor group X-3						
<i>Male</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						
<i>Female</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						

13. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS ENTERING TO WORK, BY OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY OF LAST STAY OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR, INTENDED OR ACTUAL OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX

Population included: all short-term immigrants entering to work (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation in country of last stay of more than one year (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the ILO International Standard Classification of

Occupations (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups;* not economically active.

- (b) Intended or actual occupation in country of immigration (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest ISCO revision, at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

- (c) Sex (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141, 142 and 150-152).

* The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.

ILLUSTRATION 13. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS ENTERING TO WORK, BY OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY OF LAST STAY OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR, INTENDED OR ACTUAL OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX

Sex and intended or actual occupation in country of immigration	Total	Occupation in country of last stay of more than one year										Armed forces	Not economically active ^a in country of last stay of more than one year
		Major group 0/1			Major group 2		Major group X			...			
		Minor group			Minor group		Minor group						
		0-1	0-2/0-3	(etc.)	2-0	2-1	X-1	X-2	X-3				
<i>Both sexes</i>													
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
Major group 0/1													
Minor group 0-1													
Minor group 0-2/0-3 (etc.)													
Major group 2													
Minor group 2-0													
Minor group 2-1													
...													
...													
Major group X													
Minor group X-1													
Minor group X-2													
Minor group X-3													
Male													
(as for Both sexes)													
Female													
(as for Both sexes)													

^a Including persons whose activity status is unknown.

14. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS RETURNING, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE WHO WORKED ABROAD AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Population included: all short-term emigrants returning (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Migrant category* (see para. 32): short-term emigrants returning after working abroad; dependants and domestic employees of short-term emigrants returning after working abroad.

(b) *Marital status* (see annex, paras. 18-23): single; married; widowed, divorced and separated; not stated.

(c) *Age* (see annex, paras 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(d) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141 and 153-156).

ILLUSTRATION 14. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS RETURNING, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE WHO WORKED ABROAD AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Sex and age (in years)	Total short-term emigrants	Returning after working abroad				Returning dependants and domestic employees			
		Marital status				Marital status			
		Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated	Not stated	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>									
ALL AGES									
Under 15									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29									
30-34									
35-39									
40-44									
45-49									
50-54									
55-59									
60-64									
65 and over									
Age not stated									
<i>Male</i>									
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)									
<i>Female</i>									
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)									

15. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS RETURNING AFTER WORKING ABROAD, BY COUNTRY IN WHICH LAST WORKED, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all short-term emigrants returning after working abroad (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Country in which emigrants last worked* (see annex, para. 7): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics); each country within the continents in which a significant number of returning emigrants last worked; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141 and 153-156).

ILLUSTRATION 15. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS RETURNING AFTER WORKING ABROAD, BY COUNTRY IN WHICH LAST WORKED, AGE AND SEX

Country in which emigrants last worked	Total	Age (in years)							
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>									
ALL COUNTRIES									
Africa									
Country A ^a									
Country B ^a									
.....									
.....									
Country Z ^a									
All other countries									
Country not stated									
America, North									
(as for Africa)									
America, South									
(as for Africa)									
Asia									
(as for Africa)									
Europe									
(as for Africa)									
Oceania									
(as for Africa)									
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics									
Continent not stated									
<i>Male</i>									
(as for Both sexes)									
<i>Female</i>									
(as for Both sexes)									

^a Name of country.

16. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS RETURNING AFTER WORKING ABROAD, BY DURATION OF ABSENCE, OCCUPATION ABROAD AND SEX

Population included: all short-term emigrants returning after working abroad (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Duration of absence* (see annex, para. 48): under 1 month; from 1 to under 3 months; from 3 to under 6 months; 6-12 months; not stated.
- (b) *Occupation abroad* (see annex, paras. 45-47):

according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the ILO *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141, 154 and 155).

Note (see para. 154: cross-classification by age is also useful).

*The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.

ILLUSTRATION 16. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS RETURNING AFTER WORKING ABROAD, BY DURATION OF ABSENCE, OCCUPATION ABROAD AND SEX

<i>Sex and occupation abroad</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Duration of absence</i>				
		<i>Under 1 month</i>	<i>1 to under 3 months</i>	<i>3 to under 6 months</i>	<i>6-12 months</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
<i>Both sexes</i>						
ALL OCCUPATIONS						
Major group 0/1						
Minor group 0-1						
Minor group 0-2/0-3 (etc.)						
Major group 2						
Minor group 2-0						
Minor group 2-1						
...						
...						
...						
Major group X						
Minor group X-1						
Minor group X-2						
Minor group X-3						
<i>Male</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						
<i>Female</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						

17. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS RETURNING AFTER WORKING ABROAD, BY OCCUPATION ABROAD, OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY TO WHICH RETURNING AND SEX

Population included: all short-term emigrants returning after working abroad (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Occupation abroad* (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the ILO *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)*, at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

- (b) *Occupation in country to which returning* (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest ISCO revision, at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141 and 153-156).

* The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.

ILLUSTRATION 17. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS RETURNING AFTER WORKING ABROAD, BY OCCUPATION ABROAD, OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY TO WHICH RETURNING AND SEX

Sex and occupation in country to which returning	All occupations	Occupation abroad								
		Minor group			Major group 2		Major group X			
		0-1	0-2/0-3 (etc.)	...	Minor group		...	Minor group		
					2-0	2-1		X-1	X-2	X-3
<i>Both sexes</i>										
TOTAL										
Major group 0/1										
Minor group 0-1										
Minor group 0-2/0-3 (etc.)										
Major group 2										
Minor group 2-0										
Minor group 2-1										
...										
Major group X										
Minor group X-1										
Minor group X-2										
Minor group X-3										
Armed forces										
Not economically active ^a										
Male										
(as for Both sexes)										
Female										
(as for Both sexes)										

^a Including persons whose activity status is unknown.

18. NOMADS ENTERING, BY DURATION OF ABSENCE, INTENDED DURATION OF STAY, AGE AND SEX

Population included: nomads who have entered the country after an absence of at least one month and who intend to remain in the country for at least one month but not more than 12 months (see paras. 28, 29 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Duration of absence* (see annex, para. 48): from

1 to under 3 months; from 3 to under 6 months; 6-12 months; not stated.

(b) *Intended duration of stay* (see annex, para. 48): from 1 to under 3 months; from 3 to under 6 months; 6-12 months; not stated.

(c) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(d) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 157-159)

ILLUSTRATION 18. NOMADS ENTERING,^a BY DURATION OF ABSENCE, INTENDED DURATION OF STAY, AGE AND SEX

Sex, duration of absence, and age (in years)	Total	Intended duration of stay			
		1 to under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6-12 months	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>					
ALL DURATIONS OF ABSENCE					
1 to under 3 months					
All ages					
Under 15					
15-44					
45-64					
65 and over					
Age not stated					
3 to under 6 months					
(as above)					
6-12 months					
(as above)					
Duration of absence not stated					
(as above)					
<i>Male</i>					
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)					
<i>Female</i>					
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)					

^a Tabulation is limited to nomads whose absence from the country (or intended duration of stay in the country) is for a period of from 1 to 12 months (see para. 29).

II. Departing migrants

19. DEPARTING MIGRANTS, BY CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all departing migrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Migrant category* (see para. 32): long-term emigrants; short-term emigrants departing to work; dependants and domestic employees of short-term emigrants departing to work; short-term immigrants departing after working in the country; dependants and domestic employees

of short-term immigrants departing after working in the country; nomads; category not stated.

- (b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 5 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years (with sub-totals for under 15 years, 15-44 years and 45-64 years); 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 109-111).

ILLUSTRATION 19. DEPARTING MIGRANTS, BY CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX

Sex and age (in years)	Total	Emigrants			Departing short-term immigrants		Nomads	Category not stated
		Long-term	Short-term		Departing after working in the country	Dependants and domestic employees of persons departing after working in the country		
			Departing to work	Dependants and domestic employees of persons departing to work				
<i>Both sexes</i>								
ALL AGES								
Under 5								
5-9								
10-14								
Under 15								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
15-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60-64								
45-64								
65 and over								
Age not stated								
<i>Male</i>								
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)								
<i>Female</i>								
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)								

20. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all long-term emigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Marital status* (see annex, paras. 18-23): single; married; widowed, divorced and separated; not stated.

(b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 112-115).

ILLUSTRATION 20. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX

<i>Sex and age (in years)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Marital status</i>			
		<i>Single</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed, divorced and separated</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
<i>Both sexes</i>					
ALL AGES					
Under 15					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
45-49					
50-54					
55-59					
60-64					
65 and over					
Age not stated					
<i>Male</i>					
<i>(as for Both sexes)</i>					
<i>Female</i>					
<i>(as for Both sexes)</i>					

21. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all long-term emigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) Country of intended stay (see annex, para. 7): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the country of intended stay for a significant number of emi-

grants; all other countries combined in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (b) Age (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (c) Sex (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 112 and 116-118).

Note (see para. 118): cross-classifications based on the legal or administrative status of the migrant (e.g., citizenship or alien status) are also useful.

ILLUSTRATION 21. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY, AGE AND SEX

Sex and country of intended stay	All ages	Age (in years)							
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>									
TOTAL									
Africa									
Country A ^a									
Country B ^a									
...									
...									
Country Z ^a									
All other countries									
Country not stated									
America, North									
(as for Africa)									
America, South									
(as for Africa)									
Asia									
(as for Africa)									
Europe									
(as for Africa)									
Oceania									
(as for Africa)									
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics									
Continent not stated									
<i>Male</i>									
(as for Both sexes)									
<i>Female</i>									
(as for Both sexes)									

^a Name of country.

22(A). LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND SEX

Population included: all long-term emigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Country of birth* (see annex, paras. 4-6): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the birthplace of a significant number of emigrants; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

(b) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 112, 119 and 121).

Note (see para. 119): cross-classification by country of intended stay is also useful.

Alternate tabulation: see tabulation 22(B)—“Long-term emigrants, by country of citizenship and sex”.

22(B). LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND SEX

Population included: all long-term emigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Country of citizenship* (see annex, paras. 7-11): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the birthplace of a significant number of emigrants; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

(b) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 112, 120 and 121).

Note (see para. 120): cross-classification by country of intended stay is also useful.

Alternate tabulation: see tabulation 22(A)—“Long-term emigrants by country of birth and sex”.

ILLUSTRATION 22 (A). LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND SEX

Country of birth	Both sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL			
Africa			
Country A ^a			
Country B ^a			
...			
...			
Country Z ^a			
All other countries			
Country not stated			
America, North			
(as for Africa)			
America, South			
(as for Africa)			
Asia			
(as for Africa)			
Europe			
(as for Africa)			
Oceania			
(as for Africa)			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
Continent not stated			

^a Name of country.

ILLUSTRATION 22 (B). LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND SEX

Country of citizenship	Both sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL			
Africa			
Country A ^a			
Country B ^a			
...			
...			
Country Z ^a			
All other countries			
Country not stated			
America, North			
(as for Africa)			
America, South			
(as for Africa)			
Asia			
(as for Africa)			
Europe			
(as for Africa)			
Oceania			
(as for Africa)			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			
Continent not stated			

^a Name of country.

23. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS . . . YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all long-term emigrants at or above the usual age for entrance into school (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Educational attainment* (see annex, paras. 24-32): no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; not stated; second level started but not completed; second level completed; not stated; third level: first

stage (UNESCO, *International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)*,¹⁵ categories 5 and 6) started but not completed; first stage completed regardless of any education at the second stage of the third level (ISCED, category 7); not stated; level not stated.

- (b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): . . .-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 122-126 and 139).

ILLUSTRATION 23. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS . . .^a YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Sex and educational attainment	Long-term emigrants . . . ^a years of age and over	Age (in years)								
		... ^a -9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>										
TOTAL										
No schooling										
First level of education: ^a										
Not completed										
Completed										
Not stated										
Second level of education: ^a										
Not completed										
Completed										
Not stated										
Third level of education:										
First stage not completed										
First stage completed ^b										
Not stated										
Level not stated										
<i>Male</i>										
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)										
<i>Female</i>										
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)										

^a The lower age limit should be the usual age for entrance into school.

^b Regardless of any education at the third level, second stage (ISCED, category 7).

24. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS WHO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A COURSE OF STUDY AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION, BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all long-term emigrants who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Educational qualifications* (see annex, paras. 33-38): highest degree, diploma, certificate etc.

acquired and field of study (e.g., teacher training, social and behavioural sciences, law and jurisprudence, medical sciences, engineering etc.).

(b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 20 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 122, 126, 127 and 139).

ILLUSTRATION 24. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS WHO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A COURSE OF STUDY AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION, BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, AGE AND SEX

Sex and educational qualifications	Long-term emigrants who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education	Age (in years)						Not stated
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	
<i>Both sexes</i>								
ALL FIELDS OF STUDY								
(Classification of degrees, diplomas, certificates etc. adopted by the country)								
General								
(as for All fields of study)								
Teacher training								
(as for All fields of study)								
Education, science and teacher training								
(as for All fields of study)								
Fine and applied arts								
(as for All fields of study)								
Humanities								
(as for All fields of study)								
Religion and theology								
(as for All fields of study)								
Social and behavioural sciences								
(as for All fields of study)								
Commercial and business administration								
(as for All fields of study)								
Business administration and related programmes								
(as for All fields of study)								
Law and jurisprudence								
(as for All fields of study)								
Natural sciences								
(as for All fields of study)								
Mathematical and computer science								
(as for All fields of study)								
Medical diagnosis and treatment								
(as for All fields of study)								
Medical science								
(as for All fields of study)								
Trade, craft and industry								
(as for All fields of study)								
Engineering								
(as for All fields of study)								
Architecture and town planning								
(as for All fields of study)								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing								
(as for All fields of study)								
Home economics (domestic science)								
(as for All fields of study)								
Transport and communication								
(as for All fields of study)								
Service trades								
(as for All fields of study)								
Mass communication and documentation								
(as for All fields of study)								
Other fields								
(as for All fields of study)								
Not stated								
(as for All fields of study)								
<i>Male</i>								
(as for Both sexes)								
<i>Female</i>								
(as for Both sexes)								

25. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL AT THE THIRD LEVEL, BY COUNTRY IN WHICH EDUCATION AT THE THIRD LEVEL WAS RECEIVED, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all long-term emigrants who have completed at least the second level of education and attended school at the third level (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Country of education at the third level* (see annex, paras. 4-6): each continent (Africa; Amer-

ica, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent in which education at the third level was received by a significant number of emigrants; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

(b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 20 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 128-131).

ILLUSTRATION 25. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL AT THE THIRD LEVEL, BY COUNTRY IN WHICH EDUCATION AT THE THIRD LEVEL WAS RECEIVED, AGE AND SEX

Sex and country in which education at the third level was received	Long-term emigrants who have attended school at the third level	Age (in years)						
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>								
TOTAL								
Africa								
Country A ^a								
Country B ^a								
...								
...								
Country Z ^a								
All other countries								
Country not stated								
America, North								
(as for Africa)								
America, South								
(as for Africa)								
Asia								
(as for Africa)								
Europe								
(as for Africa)								
Oceania								
(as for Africa)								
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics								
Continent not stated								
<i>Male</i>								
(as for Both sexes)								
<i>Female</i>								
(as for Both sexes)								

^a Name of country.

26. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS . . . YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS IN COUNTRY OF EMIGRATION, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all long-term emigrants at or above the minimum age adopted for investigating the economically active population (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Activity status* (see annex, paras. 39-44): economically active—employed; unemployed (dis-

tinguishing persons seeking work for the first time); not economically active; not stated.

(b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 122, 132 and 133).

ILLUSTRATION 26. LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS . . .^a YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS IN COUNTRY OF EMIGRATION, AGE AND SEX

Sex and age (in years)	Total	Activity status				Not economically active	Not stated
		Employed	Economically active				
			Total	Seeking work for the first time			
<i>Both sexes</i>							
ALL AGES							
Under 15 ^b							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
50-54							
55-59							
60-64							
65 and over							
Age not stated							
<i>Male</i>							
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)							
<i>Female</i>							
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)							

^a Minimum age adopted by the country for investigation of the activity status of migrants.
^b All ages between the minimum age adopted by the country for investigation of the activity status of migrants and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

27. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS . . .
YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY COUNTRY OF EMIGRATION,
OCCUPATION IN THAT COUNTRY AND SEX

Population included: economically active long-term emigrants at or above the minimum age adopted for investigating the economically active population (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Country of emigration* (see annex, para. 7): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent in which occupation was held by a significant number of emigrants; all

other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

(b) *Occupation* (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the ILO *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 122 and 135-140).

Note (see para. 136): cross-classification by age is also useful.

*The illustration uses the minor group of the 1968 revision.

ILLUSTRATION 27. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS . . .^a YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY COUNTRY OF EMIGRATION, OCCUPATION IN THAT COUNTRY AND SEX

Sex and country of emigration	Economically active emigrants . . . ^a years of age and over	Occupation in country of emigration									
		Major group 011			Major group 2		...	Major group X			Armed forces
		Minor group			Minor group			Minor group			
		0-1	0-2/ 0-3	(etc.)	2-0	2-1		X-1	X-2	X-3	
<i>Both sexes</i>											
TOTAL											
Africa											
Country A ^b											
Country B ^b											
.											
.											
Country Z ^b											
All other countries											
Country not stated											
America, North											
(as for Africa)											
America, South											
(as for Africa)											
Asia											
(as for Africa)											
Europe											
(as for Africa)											
Oceania											
(as for Africa)											
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics											
Continent not stated											
<i>Male</i>											
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)											
<i>Female</i>											
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)											

^a Minimum age adopted by the country for investigation of the economically active migrants.
^b Name of country.

28. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE DEPARTING TO WORK AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Population included: all short-term emigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) Migrant category (see para. 32): short-term emigrants departing to work; dependants and domestic employees of short-term emigrants departing to work.

(b) Marital status (see annex, paras. 18-23): single; married; widowed, divorced and separated; not stated.

(c) Age (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(d) Sex (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141-143).

ILLUSTRATION 28. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE DEPARTING TO WORK AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Sex and age (in years)	Total	Departing to work				Dependants and domestic employees of persons departing to work			
		Marital status				Marital status			
		Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated	Not stated	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>									
ALL AGES									
Under 15									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29									
30-34									
35-39									
40-44									
45-49									
50-54									
55-59									
60-64									
65 and over									
Age not stated									
<i>Male</i>									
(as for Both sexes)									
<i>Female</i>									
(as for Both sexes)									

29. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY, AGE AND SEX, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE DEPARTING TO WORK AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Population included: all short-term emigrants (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Migrant category* (see para. 32): short-term emigrants departing to work; dependants and domestic employees of short-term emigrants departing to work.
- (b) *Country of intended stay* (see annex, para. 7): each continent (Africa; America, North; Amer-

ica, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the country of intended stay of a significant number of emigrants; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (c) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (d) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141, 142 and 144-146).

ILLUSTRATION 29. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS, BY COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY, AGE AND SEX, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE DEPARTING TO WORK AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Country of intended stay and age (in years)	Total	Departing to work			Dependants and domestic employees of persons departing to work		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
ALL COUNTRIES							
Africa							
Country A ^a							
All ages							
Under 15							
15-19							
20-24							
25-34							
35-44							
45-64							
65 and over							
Age not stated							
Country B ^a							
(as above)							
... ..							
... ..							
... ..							
Country Z ^a							
(as above)							
All other countries							
Country not stated							
America, North							
(as for Africa)							
America, South							
(as for Africa)							
Asia							
(as for Africa)							
Europe							
(as for Africa)							
Oceania							
(as for Africa)							
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics							
(as for Country A)							
Continent not stated							
(as for Country A)							

^a Name of country.

30. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS DEPARTING TO WORK, BY INTENDED DURATION OF ABSENCE, INTENDED OCCUPATION ABROAD AND SEX

Population included: all short-term emigrants departing to work (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Intended duration of absence* (see para. 48 in annex): under 1 month; from 1 to under 3 months; from 3 to under 6 months; 6-12 months; not stated.

- (b) *Intended occupation abroad* (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the ILO *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)*, at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141, 142 and 147-149).

Note (see para. 149): cross-classification by age is also useful.

* The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 version.

ILLUSTRATION 30. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS DEPARTING TO WORK, BY INTENDED DURATION OF ABSENCE, INTENDED OCCUPATION ABROAD AND SEX

Sex and intended occupation abroad	Total	Intended duration of absence				
		Under 1 month	1 to under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6-12 months	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>						
ALL OCCUPATIONS						
Major group 0/1						
Minor group 0-1						
Minor group 0-2/0-3 (etc.)						
Major group 2						
Minor group 2-0						
Minor group 2-1						
...						
...						
...						
Major group X						
Minor group X-1						
Minor group X-2						
Minor group X-3						
<i>Male</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						
<i>Female</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						

31. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS DEPARTING TO WORK, BY OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY OF EMIGRATION, INTENDED OCCUPATION ABROAD AND SEX

Population included: all short-term emigrants departing to work (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Occupation in country of emigration* (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the ILO *International Standard Classification of Occupations*

(ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups;* not economically active.

- (b) *Intended occupation abroad* (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest ISCO revision, at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141, 142 and 150-152).

*The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.

ILLUSTRATION 31. SHORT-TERM EMIGRANTS DEPARTING TO WORK, BY OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY OF EMIGRATION, INTENDED OCCUPATION ABROAD AND SEX

Sex and intended occupation abroad	Total	Occupation in country of emigration											Not economically active ^a in country of emigration
		Major group 0/1			Major group 2		Major group X				Armed forces		
		Minor group			Minor group		Minor group						
		0-1	0-2/ 0-3	(etc.)	2-0	2-1	...	X-1	X-2	X-3			
<i>Both sexes</i>													
ALL OCCUPATIONS													
Major group 0/1													
Minor group 0-1													
Minor group 0-2/0-3 (etc.)													
Major group 2													
Minor group 2-0													
Minor group 2-1													
...													
...													
Major group X													
Minor group X-1													
Minor group X-2													
Minor group X-3													
<i>Male</i>													
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)													
<i>Female</i>													
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)													

^a Including persons whose activity status is unknown.

32. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS DEPARTING, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE WHO WORKED IN THE COUNTRY AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Population included: all short-term immigrants departing (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Migrant category* (see para. 32): short-term immigrants departing after working in the country; dependants and domestic employees of short-term immigrants departing after working in the country.

- (b) *Marital status* (see annex, paras. 18-23): single; married; widowed, divorced and separated; not stated.

- (c) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (d) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141 and 153-156).

ILLUSTRATION 32. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS DEPARTING, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN (a) THOSE WHO WORKED IN THE COUNTRY AND (b) THEIR DEPENDANTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES

Sex and age (in years)	Total short-term immigrants	Departing after working in the country				Departing dependants and domestic employees			
		Marital status				Marital status			
		Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated	Not stated	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>									
ALL AGES									
Under 15									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29									
30-34									
35-39									
40-44									
45-49									
50-54									
55-59									
60-64									
65 and over									
Age not stated									
<i>Male</i>									
(as for Both sexes)									
<i>Female</i>									
(as for Both sexes)									

33. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS DEPARTING AFTER WORKING IN THE COUNTRY, BY OCCUPATION IN THE COUNTRY, DURATION OF STAY AND SEX

Population included: all short-term immigrants departing after working in the country (see paras. 30 and 32).

Classifications:

- (a) *Duration of stay* (see annex, para. 48): under 1 month; from 1 to under 3 months; from 3 to under 6 months; 6-12 months; not stated.

- (b) *Occupation in the country* (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the ILO *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 141 and 153-156).

Note (see para. 154): cross-classification by age is also useful.

*The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.

ILLUSTRATION 33. SHORT-TERM IMMIGRANTS DEPARTING AFTER WORKING IN THE COUNTRY, BY OCCUPATION IN THE COUNTRY, DURATION OF STAY AND SEX

Sex and occupation in the country	Total	Duration of stay				
		Under 1 month	1 to under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6-12 months	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>						
ALL OCCUPATIONS						
Major group 0/1						
Minor group 0-1						
Minor group 0-2/0-3 (etc.)						
Major group 2						
Minor group 2-0						
Minor group 2-1						
.....						
.....						
.....						
Major group X						
Minor group X-1						
Minor group X-2						
Minor group X-3						
<i>Male</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						
<i>Female</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						

34. NOMADS DEPARTING, BY DURATION OF STAY, INTENDED DURATION OF ABSENCE, AGE AND SEX

Population included: nomads who have departed from the country after a stay of at least one month and who intend to be absent from the country for at least one month but not more than 12 months (see paras. 28, 29 and 32).

Classifications:

(a) *Duration of stay* (see annex, para. 48): from 1

to under 3 months; from 3 to under 6 months; 6-12 months; not stated.

(b) *Intended duration of absence* (see annex, para. 48): from 1 to under 3 months; from 3 to under 6 months; 6-12 months; not stated.

(c) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(d) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 157-159).

ILLUSTRATION 34. NOMADS DEPARTING,^a BY DURATION OF STAY, INTENDED DURATION OF ABSENCE, AGE AND SEX

Sex, duration of stay, and age (in years)	Total	Intended duration of absence			
		1 to under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6-12 months	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>					
ALL DURATIONS OF STAY					
From 1 to under 3 months					
All ages					
Under 15					
15-44					
45-64					
65 and over					
Age not stated					
From 3 to under 6 months					
(as above)					
6-12 months					
(as above)					
Duration of stay not stated					
(as above)					
<i>Male</i>					
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)					
<i>Female</i>					
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)					

^a Tabulation is limited to nomads whose stay in the country (or intended duration of absence from the country) is for a period of from 1 to 12 months (see para. 29 above).

III. Immigrant stock

35. IMMIGRANT STOCK, BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, COUNTRY OF BIRTH, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year (see para. 36).

Classifications:

- (a) *Period of arrival* (see paras. 49-51 in annex): 1-4 years prior to the date of inquiry; 5-9 years; 10 years or more; not stated.
- (b) *Country of birth* (see annex, paras. 4-6): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the

continent which is the birthplace of a significant number of foreign-born persons; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (c) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): 1-4 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years (with subtotals for 1-14 years; 15-44 years; and 45-64 years); 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (d) *Sex* (see para. 12 in annex): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 160-163).

ILLUSTRATION 35. IMMIGRANT STOCK, BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, COUNTRY OF BIRTH, AGE AND SEX

Sex, country of birth and age (in years)	Period of arrival prior to date of inquiry ^a				
	All periods	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>					
ALL COUNTRIES					
Africa					
Country A ^b					
Total 1 year and over					
1-4					
5-9					
10-14					
1-14					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
15-44					
45-49					
50-54					
55-59					
60-64					
45-64					
65 and over					
Age not stated					
Country B ^b (as for Country A)					
.....					
.....					
Country Z ^b (as for Country A)					
All other countries (as for Country A)					
Country not stated (as for Country A)					
America, North (as for Africa)					
America, South (as for Africa)					
Asia (as for Africa)					
Europe (as for Africa)					
Oceania (as for Africa)					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (as for Country A)					
Continent not stated (as for Country A)					
Male (as for Both sexes)					
Female (as for Both sexes)					

^a In actual published tables, the period of arrival may be shown in calendar years.

^b Name of country.

36. IMMIGRANT STOCK, BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND SEX

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year (see para. 36).

Classifications:

- (a) *Period of arrival* (see annex, paras. 49-51): 1-4 years prior to the date of inquiry; 5-9 years; 10 years or more; not stated.
- (b) *Country of birth* (see annex, paras. 4-6): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the birthplace of a significant number of foreign-born persons; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (c) *Citizenship status* (see annex, paras. 7-11): citizen; alien; not stated.

- (d) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 160 and 164).

Note (see para. 164): cross-classification by age is also useful.

ILLUSTRATION 36. IMMIGRANT STOCK, BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND SEX

Sex, country of birth and citizenship status	All periods	Period of arrival prior to date of inquiry ^a			
		1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>					
ALL COUNTRIES					
Africa					
Citizen					
Alien					
Not stated					
Country A ^b					
Citizen					
Alien					
Not stated					
Country B ^b					
(as for Country A)					
...					
...					
Country Z ^b					
(as for Country A)					
All other countries					
(as for Country A)					
Country not stated					
(as for Country A)					
America, North					
(as for Africa)					
America, South					
(as for Africa)					
Asia					
(as for Africa)					
Europe					
(as for Africa)					
Oceania					
(as for Africa)					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
(as for Country A)					
Continent not stated					
(as for Africa)					
Male					
(as for Both sexes)					
Female					
(as for Both sexes)					

^a In actual published tables, the period of arrival may be shown in calendar years.

^b Name of country.

37. IMMIGRANT STOCK, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year (see para. 36).

Classifications:

- (a) *Marital status* (see annex, paras. 18-23): single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated.

- (b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 160, 162 and 165).

Note (see para. 162): cross-classification by country of birth is also useful.

ILLUSTRATION 37. IMMIGRANT STOCK, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Sex and marital status	All ages	Age (in years)							
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	...	60-64	65 and over	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>									
TOTAL									
Single									
Married									
Widowed									
Divorced									
Separated									
Not stated									
<i>Male</i>									
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)									
<i>Female</i>									
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)									

38. IMMIGRANT STOCK . . . YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year and at or above the usual age of entrance into school (see para. 36).

Classifications:

- (a) *Educational attainment* (see paras. 24-32 in annex): no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; not stated; second level started but not completed; second level completed; not stated; third level; first stage (UNESCO, *International Standard Clas-*

sification of Education (ISCED),¹⁵ categories 5 and 6) started but not completed; first stage completed regardless of any education at the second stage of the third level (ISCED, category 7); not stated; level not stated.

- (b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): . . .-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 166 and 167).

ILLUSTRATION 38. IMMIGRANT STOCK . . .^a YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND SEX

Sex and educational attainment	Immigrant stock . . . ^a years of age and over	Age (in years)								
		... ^a -9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>										
TOTAL										
No schooling										
First level of education:										
Not completed										
Completed										
Not stated										
Second level of education:										
Not completed										
Completed										
Not stated										
Third level of education:										
First stage not completed										
First stage completed ^b										
Not stated										
Level not stated										
<i>Male</i>										
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)										
<i>Female</i>										
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)										

^a The lower age limit should be the usual age for entrance into school.

^b Regardless of any education at the third level: second stage (ISCED, category 7).

39. IMMIGRANT STOCK WHO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A COURSE OF STUDY AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION, BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education (see para. 36).

Classifications:

(a) *Educational qualifications* (see annex, paras. 33-38): highest degree, diploma, certificate etc.

acquired and field of study (e.g., teacher training, social and behavioural sciences, law and jurisprudence, medical sciences, engineering etc.).

(b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 20 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-54 years; 55-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 166 and 167).

ILLUSTRATION 39. IMMIGRANT STOCK WHO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A COURSE OF STUDY AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION, BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, AGE AND SEX

Sex and educational qualifications	Immigrant stock who have successfully completed a course of study at the third level of education	Age (in years)							Not stated
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
<i>Both sexes</i>									
ALL FIELDS OF STUDY									
(Classification of degrees, diplomas, certificates etc. adopted by the country)									
General									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Teacher training									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Education, science and teacher training									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Fine and applied arts									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Humanities									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Religion and theology									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Social and behavioural sciences									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Commercial and business administration									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Business administration and related programmes									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Law and jurisprudence									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Natural sciences									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Mathematical and computer science									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Medical diagnosis and treatment									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Medical science									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Trade, craft and industry									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Engineering									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Architecture and town planning									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Home economics (domestic science)									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Transport and communication									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Service trades									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Mass communication and documentation									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Other fields									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Not stated									
(as for <i>All fields of study</i>)									
Male									
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)									
Female									
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)									

40. IMMIGRANT STOCK WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL AT THE THIRD LEVEL, BY COUNTRY IN WHICH EDUCATION AT THE THIRD LEVEL WAS RECEIVED, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year who have completed at least the second level of education and attended the school at the third level (see para. 36).

Classifications:

(a) *Country of education at the third level* (see annex, paras. 24-32): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent

in which education at the third level was received by a significant number of foreign-born persons; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

(b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 20 years; 20-24 years; 25-34 years; 35-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 166-167).

Note (see para. 167): cross-classification by country of birth is also useful.

ILLUSTRATION 40. IMMIGRANT STOCK WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL AT THE THIRD LEVEL, BY COUNTRY IN WHICH EDUCATION AT THE THIRD LEVEL WAS RECEIVED, AGE AND SEX

Sex and country in which education at the third level was received	Immigrant stock who have attended school at the third level	Age (in years)						
		Under 20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>								
TOTAL								
Africa								
Country A ^a								
Country B ^a								
...								
...								
Country Z ^a								
All other countries								
Country not stated								
America, North								
(as for Africa)								
America, South								
(as for Africa)								
Asia								
(as for Africa)								
Europe								
(as for Africa)								
Oceania								
(as for Africa)								
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics								
Continent not stated								
<i>Male</i>								
(as for Both sexes)								
<i>Female</i>								
(as for Both sexes)								

^a Name of country.

41. IMMIGRANT STOCK . . . YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Population included: all foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year who are at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population (see para. 36).

Classifications:

(a) *Activity status* (see annex, paras. 39-44): economically active—employed, unemployed (dis-

tinguishing persons seeking work for the first time); not economically active; not stated.

(b) *Age* (see annex, paras. 13-17): under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.

Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 168 and 169).

ILLUSTRATION 41. IMMIGRANT STOCK . . .^a YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS, AGE AND SEX

Sex and age	Immigrant stock ... ^a years of age and over	Activity status				
		Economically active			Not economically active	Not stated
		Employed	Unemployed			
			Total	Seeking work for the first time		
<i>Both sexes</i>						
ALL AGES						
Under 15 ^b						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65 and over						
Age not stated						
<i>Male</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						
<i>Female</i>						
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)						

^a The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

^b All ages between the minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

42. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IMMIGRANT STOCK . . .
YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, OC-
CUPATION AND SEX

Population included: economically active foreign-born persons in the country for more than one year who are at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population (see para. 36).

Classifications:

- (a) *Period of arrival* (see annex, paras. 49-51): 1-4 years prior to the date of inquiry; 5-9 years; 10 years or more; not stated.

(b) *Occupation* (see annex, paras. 45-47): according to, or convertible to, the latest revision of the ILO *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO), at least to the minor (two-digit) groups.*

(c) *Sex* (see annex, para. 12): male; female.
Use of the tabulation: (see paras. 168 and 169).

Note (see para. 169): cross-classification by country of birth is also useful.

* The illustration uses the minor groups of the 1968 revision.

ILLUSTRATION 42. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE^a IMMIGRANT STOCK . . .^b YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, OCCUPATION AND SEX

Sex and occupation	Period of arrival prior to date of inquiry ^c				
	All periods	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Not stated
<i>Both sexes</i>					
TOTAL ACTIVE					
Major group 0/1					
Minor group 0-1					
Minor group 0-2/0-3 (etc.)					
Major group 2					
Minor group 2-0					
Minor group 2-1					
.					
.					
Major group X					
Minor group X-1					
Minor group X-2					
Minor group X-3					
Armed forces					
<i>Male</i>					
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)					
<i>Female</i>					
(as for <i>Both sexes</i>)					

^a The treatment of unemployed immigrants (including those seeking work for the first time) should be clearly stated.

^b The minimum age adopted by the country for enumerating the economically active population.

^c In actual published tables, the period of arrival can be shown in calendar years.

43. FEMALE IMMIGRANT STOCK 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE

Population included: foreign-born females 15 years of age and over in the country for more than one year (see para. 36).

Classifications:

- (a) Age (see paras. 13-17 in annex): 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.
- (b) Country of birth (see paras. 4-6 in annex): each

continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the birthplace of a significant number of foreign-born persons; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (c) Number of children born alive (see paras. 52-54 in annex): 0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10 or more; not stated; and, separately, the aggregate number of children born alive to women in each category.

Use of the tabulation: (see para. 170).

ILLUSTRATION 43. FEMALE^a IMMIGRANT STOCK 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE

Country of birth and age (in years)	Female immigrant stock	Female immigrants with indicated number of children born alive											Aggregate number of children born alive		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more		Not stated	
ALL COUNTRIES															
Africa															
Country A ^b															
Total 15 and over															
15-19															
20-24															
25-29															
30-34															
35-39															
40-44															
45-49															
50-54															
55-59															
60-64															
65 and over															
Age not stated															
Country B ^b															
(as for Country A)															
.....															
.....															
.....															
Country Z ^b															
(as for Country A)															
All other countries															
(as for Country A)															
Country not stated															
(as for Country A)															
America, North															
(as for Africa)															
America, South															
(as for Africa)															
Asia															
(as for Africa)															
Europe															
(as for Africa)															
Oceania															
(as for Africa)															
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics															
(as for Country A)															
Continent not stated															
(as for Country A)															

^a If the tabulation is restricted to "ever-married" females, this fact should clearly be stated.

^b Name of country.

44. FEMALE IMMIGRANT STOCK 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING

Population included: foreign-born females 15 years of age and over in the country for more than one year (see para. 36).

Classifications:

- (a) Age (see annex, paras. 13-17): 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65 years and over; age not stated.

- (b) Country of birth (see annex, paras. 4-6): each continent (Africa; America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; Oceania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); each country within the continent which is the birthplace of a significant number of foreign-born persons; all other countries (combined) in each continent; country not stated; continent not stated.

- (c) Number of children living (see annex, paras. 55-57): 0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10 or more; not stated; and, separately, the aggregate number of children living of the total number born alive to women in each category.

Use of the tabulation: (see para. 170).

ILLUSTRATION 44. FEMALE^a IMMIGRANT STOCK 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING

Country of birth and age (in years)	Female immigrant stock	Female immigrants with indicated number of children living												Aggregate number of children living	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	Not stated		
ALL COUNTRIES															
Africa															
Country A ^b															
Total 15 and over															
15-19															
20-24															
25-29															
30-34															
35-39															
40-44															
45-49															
50-54															
55-59															
60-64															
65 and over															
Age not stated															
Country B ^b															
(as for Country A)															
...															
...															
...															
Country Z ^b															
(as for Country A)															
All other countries															
(as for Country A)															
Country not stated															
(as for Country A)															
America, North															
(as for Africa)															
America, South															
(as for Africa)															
Asia															
(as for Africa)															
Europe															
(as for Africa)															
Oceania															
(as for Africa)															
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics															
(as for Country A)															
Continent not stated															
(as for Country A)															

^a If the tabulation is restricted to "ever-married" females, this fact should clearly be stated.

^b Name of country.

Chapter V

USE OF THE TABULATIONS

106. Some of the main uses for the recommended tabulations of migrant flow are described in section A of this chapter.¹⁶ Section B provides similar material for the recommended tabulations of immigrant stock.

107. The uses for the recommended tabulations of departing migrants balance those for tabulations of arriving migrants (except for the category of short-term emigrants returning, for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 90 above); the uses for the corresponding tabulations of the two categories are therefore discussed together under common headings that give the identifying numbers of the tabulations. The use of the tabulations of immigrant stock is discussed in the order in which the tabulations appear in paragraph 97 above, with appropriate grouping by common subject matter.

108. In considering ways of using the tabulations, it should be borne in mind that, except for tabulations 43 and 44 (which are concerned with aspects of fertility), each tabulation specifies a cross-classification by sex. The importance of the sex classification is common to all of the tabulations in which it appears and hence is not particularly stressed in the discussion of the individual tabulations or groups of tabulations which follow. It should be noted that this cross-classification reveals sex-based differentials in the flow and characteristics of migrants and hence provides important information that is useful for measuring the social and economic status of female migrants and any improvements in their status over a period time.

A. MIGRANT FLOW TABULATIONS

(1) *General* (Tabulations 1 and 19)

109. These two tabulations present a general picture of migration in terms of its volume and composition by age and sex for each category of migrant.

110. When used together, the two tabulations show any imbalance between the numbers of arriving and departing migrants in comparable categories (e.g., between long-term immigrants and long-term emigrants, between short-term immigrants and short-term immigrants departing, and between short-term emigrants and short-term emigrants returning) as well as the composition of each category by age and sex. Consistent disparities over time between the numbers of

long-term immigrants and those of long-term emigrants are direct evidence of either excess immigration or excess emigration, depending upon the direction the disparity takes. A consistent excess of short-term immigrants over short-term immigrants departing may indicate disguised long-term immigration, while a consistent excess of short-term emigrants over short-term emigrants returning may indicate disguised long-term emigration.

111. Even without information on their other characteristics, the distribution of migrants by age and sex can provide indications of the probable effects of international migration on a country's educational needs, fertility rates, labour force as a whole and dependency ratios, as well as on the transfer of lifetime savings and retirement income in or out of the country. Tabulations covering a series of years provide the minimum data required for determining migration trends and projecting future patterns of migration. The projection of long-term migration contributes, in turn, to projections of the total population.¹⁷

(2) *Long-term immigrants and long-term emigrants* (Tabulations 2-9 and 20-27)

112. These tabulations provide the detail needed for an in-depth examination of long-term international migration and its demographic, social and economic effects. They furnish information on a broad range of characteristics of the migrants and on the directions of the migrant flow. Hence, they are useful in determining migration policy and in making provisions for dealing with the effects of migration.

Tabulations 2 and 20

113. Cross-classification of long-term migrants by marital status, age and sex indicates, in the first place, whether the migration is primary by individuals or by families. Approximately equal numbers of married men and married women, especially if there are also significant numbers of children, are an indicator of family migration, which may have different effects from these of migration by individuals. For example the addition of families to the population of the country or the loss of families from the country is likely to have a much greater immediate effect on demands for housing and other durable goods and on the educational needs of the population, than additions or losses of individuals. Moreover, family migration may be relatively more permanent in duration than that of persons

¹⁶ See also *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends: New Summary of Findings on Interaction of Demographic, Economic and Social Factors* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.XIII.5), vol. I, chap. VII.

¹⁷ For a detailed description of the uses of migration statistics in population projections, see *Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population*, Manual III, *Methods for Population Projections by Sex and Age* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.56.XIII.3).

(whether married or single) who migrate by themselves and may thus have longer-term effects.

114. The migration of young married couples is likely to have an almost immediate effect on the number of births in a country. The migration of young single persons on a relatively permanent basis may have a somewhat delayed impact on the number of births but the effect on the number of marriages is likely to be more immediate.

115. These tabulations are needed, therefore, both for planning for the immediate results of migration and for the preparation of more refined population projections than can be prepared on the basis of the age and sex distributions only.

Tabulations 3 and 21

116. Data on the country of last stay of more than one year of immigrants and on the country of intended stay of emigrants reveal the sources and directions of migration during the period covered by the tabulations. This information, together with that from tabulations 4 and 22, also indicates which countries are linked by substantial long-term migration that may lead to the development of inter-country trade, cultural relationships, additional communication and transportation facilities and tourism among the migrants and their relatives and friends.

117. The cross-classification by age and sex makes it possible to examine differentials by age and sex in the distance of the moves and the related implications for the countries involved.

118. If additional cross-classifications based on the legal or administrative status of the migrant (for example, citizenship or alien status) are introduced, these tabulations will provide information on migration flows, as defined for statistical purposes, in terms of the categories called for in the relevant laws and regulations. This information can then be used to study the potential scope and some of the likely effects of any changes in these laws and regulations. The information is also useful in assessing how closely specific categories or groups of categories as defined in the laws and regulations of the country correspond to the concepts and classifications used for statistical purposes. Tabulations 3 and 21 can in this way be used as a bridge between statistics on migration presented in terms of national legal and administrative categories, which rarely correspond to those used by other countries, and the statistics produced in terms of the internationally recommended concepts, classifications and tabulations described in this publication.

Tabulations 4 and 22

119. These two tabulations serve a variety of purposes. Particularly when based on country of birth, they provide information on the ultimate origin of migrants, thus supplementing the information on migration links among countries that is provided by tabulations 3 and 21. Information on the country of birth is especially useful, because some migrants engage in progressive international migration, that is, they successively move from country to country, which reduces the likelihood that the country of last stay of

more than one year is the migrant's country of birth. If the additional cross-classification by country of last stay of more than one year or by country of intended stay is added to the tabulation by country of birth, some, at least, of these multiple-move migrants can be identified, along with two of their moves.

120. The use of country of citizenship in this tabulation rather than country of birth makes the identification of the ultimate origin of migrants much less precise, because a person's country of birth and a person's citizenship are not necessarily synonymous even at the time of birth. Information on the country of citizenship is nevertheless considered by a number of countries to be more important than information on country of birth as an indicator of the national allegiance of their migrants.

121. To varying extents, data on the country of birth and on country of citizenship can be proxy indicators of ethnic affiliation, language and other social characteristics of immigrants that may have to be taken into account in making provision for their acculturation and welfare.

Tabulations 5, 6, 23 and 24

122. These tabulations provide a profile of the educational status of long-term migrants that is equally important to countries of immigration and countries of emigration. Tabulations 5 and 6, when used together with tabulations 8 and 9, present the basic information needed for assessing the capacity of immigrants to contribute to the economic development of the country of immigration. Tabulations 23 and 24, when used together with tabulations 26 and 27, are useful for assessing the potential economic loss to the country of emigration.

123. The data are particularly needed for the projection of labour force resources for national economic development, but the four tabulations considered here can also be indicators of the social resources of the migrants, as evidenced by their formal education.

124. The recommended age distribution for tabulation 5 and 23 makes it possible in the first instance to separate younger persons, who may still be attending school, from adults, who may be assumed to have completed their education. For the school-age population, the data are not definitive but are indicative of comparatively low educational attainment at specific ages. For the adult population, the data are for the most part definitive, although certain assumptions may have to be made about young adults who have attained, but not yet completed, the third level of education.

125. The age classification also provides a long-term perspective on the gains to or losses from the existing work force. For countries of emigration, this information is particularly useful in the formulation of specialized labour force development programmes to meet the future requirements of the country.

126. Tabulation 5 and 23 provide a first indication of the flow of highly trained personnel into or out of the country. Tabulations 6 and 24 provide the needed detailed information on the degrees received and the fields of specialization for these highly trained person-

nel. The usefulness of this information to countries of emigration can hardly be overstressed because of the vacuum that can be created by a consistent "brain drain" and because of its implications for the ability of the country to provide attractive occupations commensurate with the specialized knowledge received in university training.

127. It is recognized that many countries will find it difficult, at least at present, to collect the information required for tabulations 6 and 24. Moreover, many countries of emigration may also find it difficult to produce tabulation 23 on a comprehensive basis. Countries of immigration might, therefore, give consideration to preparing tabulation 5 and, if possible, tabulation 6 separately for each country from which the bulk of their immigrants come.

Tabulations 7 and 25

128. These two tabulations provide additional information for assessing the cost to the countries of emigration of the long-term loss of highly trained personnel. Emigrants who received their third-level education in the countries that they are leaving represent a loss of return on the direct public or private investment in their education made by the country of emigration. The cost of the education of nationals in foreign countries depends on how the education was financed. Whatever proportion of the cost was met from within the country of emigration represents a loss of foreign exchange resources expended for this purpose. Although the tabulations do not show what this proportion was, it may be roughly estimated on the basis of other information on financing of education abroad.

129. As is true of tabulations 23 and 24, many countries of emigration will find it very difficult to collect the information needed to produce tabulation 25. Tabulation 7, however, can provide proxy information needed by countries of emigration because the country in which the education was received is an essential component of the tabulation.

130. It should be noted, however, that tabulation 7 is also directly useful to the countries of immigration in two ways. It provides information on the cultural background of their highly trained immigrants, which may be needed in establishing programmes of orientation to professional practices in the country of immigration. It also furnishes information on how many of the highly trained immigrants have actually received their training in the country into which they are immigrating.

131. Extension of the tabulation to include information on the country in which education at the second level was received, or the preparation of a separate tabulation on this topic, would provide additional information that would be useful in estimating the real cost of the loss of such persons to countries of emigration. In considering such a tabulation, however, countries should take into account the cost of collecting the additional information required in relation to the probable percentage of migrants who received their secondary education abroad.

Tabulations 8, 9, 26 and 27

132. These four tabulations provide essential data

on the economic activity status of long-term migrants, which are needed for the assessment of economic gains and losses that may result from migration. They also show the actual occupational patterns or skills of migrants, thus complementing the information provided in tabulations 5, 6, 23 and 24 on the potential economic contribution of migrants as indicated by their education.

133. Tabulations 8 and 26 are needed to make more reliable and more detailed estimates of the immediate effect of the migration on labour force participation rates and on dependency ratios than is possible from the limited data provided by tabulations 1 and 19. By providing data on whether long-term migrants are economically active or inactive cross-classified by age and sex, tabulations 8 and 26 are also more useful than tabulations 1 and 19 for making labour force projections. Moreover, the information on older migrants who are not economically active provided by tabulation 8 and 26 facilitates estimation of the possibility of transfers of lifetime savings and retirement income. The information on the activity status of young migrants provides an indication of the numbers in these groups who may be assumed to have left school and are therefore not likely to increase their formal educational attachment.

134. The data provided by tabulation 9 on the occupation of those migrants who were economically active in their country of last stay of more than one year are needed by countries of immigration when they study the prospective numbers of immigrants likely to become attached to particular occupations. To the extent that occupation is one of the determining factors in the granting of permission to economically active persons to enter a country as long-term immigrants, tabulation 9 is also useful for studies of the kinds of occupations for which there is a demand for workers in different countries of the world.

135. The cross-classification by the country of last stay of more than one year of economically active long-term immigrants provided in tabulation 9 is useful to the countries of immigration as an indicator of the occupational skills that are likely to be found among immigrants coming from particular countries. However, tabulation 9 is even more important to the countries of emigration that are not able to produce tabulation 27 because they cannot collect information on occupation from substantial numbers of their long-term emigrants.

136. If the cross-classification by intended or actual occupation in the country of immigration is added to tabulation 9, migrants' occupations in the country of last stay of more than one year can be compared with their intended or actual occupation in the country of immigration. Such a comparison can give indications of the attractiveness of migration as an opportunity to change occupation or of the willingness of immigrants to accept occupations which might otherwise seem unattractive. The validity of the conclusions drawn from such comparisons depends in large part on the ability or willingness of migrants to provide correct information about their intended occupations.

137. The addition to tabulation 9 of the cross-classification by age is useful for long-term projections

of persons available for particular groups of occupations and for planning for the retraining of younger immigrants for different occupations.

138. Information on the occupation of long-term emigrants is provided directly by tabulation 27. Alternatively, this information may be obtained from the tabulation 9 produced by each country of immigration with which the country of emigration is linked by a sizable stream of long-term migration. Regardless of how the information is obtained, it is needed by the countries of emigration to determine whether their economically active emigrants represent surplus occupational groups or whether they belong to occupational categories that are currently in short supply or for which it is expected there will be a need in the future.

139. A comparison of tabulation 27 with tabulations 23 and 24 can provide some indication of the extent to which persons may be migrating because they cannot find an occupation in the country of emigration that is commensurate with their education.

140. If the additional cross-classification by age is added to tabulation 27, the results will be useful for long-term projections of persons available for specific groups of occupations and for manpower planning, particularly of the occupational groups from which emigration may seriously deplete the supply of workers.

(3) *Short-term immigrants and short-term emigrants*
(Tabulations 10-13 and 28-31)

141. Short-term migration may differ substantially from long-term migration in its volume, pattern and direction, as well as in its causes and consequences. The phenomenon therefore requires independent investigation and an accurate distinction between long-term and short-term migrants. Tabulations 10-13 and 28-31 provide some of the detail needed for an examination of the nature and implications of short-term migration. For maximum utility, they should be used together with tabulations 14-17, 32 and 33, which supplement them and may to some extent serve as substitutes (see para. 90 above).

142. By definition, short-term migration basically requires that at least some (and usually the great majority) of the migrants move from one country to another in order to enter the labour force of the country of immigration temporarily. Most, if not all, of the persons migrating for this reason would have constituted a part of the economically active population of the country of emigration if they had not migrated. The impact of short-term migration is therefore immediate and it primarily affects the labour market of the two countries involved. There are also, of course, effects on short-term demands for housing, medical care, schooling and other consumer goods and services. The size and nature of these effects will be largely determined by the number and age distribution of both the workers and those who accompany them (primarily wives and dependent children and domestic employees). It is important, therefore, to distinguish in the tabulations between the working migrants and those who accompany them (accompanying dependants

and domestic employees) in order to reveal more clearly the implications of short-term migration.

Tabulations 10 and 28

143. The data supplied by these tabulations are useful in investigating the selectivity of short-term migration by marital status, age and sex. In addition, the probability of workers migrating by themselves or together with dependants and domestic employees can be roughly estimated by comparing the number of married workers in each age and sex group with the number of dependants in the appropriate age and sex groups.

Tabulations 11 and 29

144. Information on the country of last stay of more than one year of immigrants and on the country of intended stay of emigrants reveals the sources and directions of short-term migration during the period covered by the tabulations. The information on the sources of short-term immigrants is useful to the countries of immigration in planning for future short-term immigration and also in making suitable arrangements for accommodating the migrants in accordance with their cultural backgrounds. For the countries of emigration, the information on the country of intended stay of their emigrants is useful for the encouragement (if considered advisable) of future short-term emigration and also for aiding the emigrants in their preparations for departure, when such aid can be provided.

145. The linkage of countries by substantial short-term migration often involves the transfer of funds by the migrants to the country of emigration. It may also result in the transfer by the migrants of the skills and knowledge of their country of emigration to that of the country of immigration. Conversely, the migrants may bring back with them, when they return to their country of emigration, newly acquired skills and knowledge. The information in tabulations 11 and 29 is needed in order to take advantage of all of the foregoing possibilities.

146. The cross-classification by age and sex makes it possible to examine differentials by age and sex in short-term migration between any two countries. The distinction between workers and their dependants and domestic employees is needed in order to determine what part of the intercountry migration directly affects the labour force.

Tabulations 12 and 30

147. Tabulations 12 and 30 provide much-needed basic data on the occupations to be undertaken by short-term migrant workers, together with the length of time they expect to be working at these occupations. Tabulation 12 reflects the occupations available for short-term immigrants in the country of immigration and the extent to which the occupations are truly seasonal (i.e., of only a few months duration) or relatively longer lasting (i.e., for all or most of a year). Comparison of the tabulations for a number of years will show the extent to which the country must rely on short-term immigrants to perform particular kinds of occupations at all times. For example, consistent im-

migration for most or all of the year for the same occupational categories can be taken as an indication that the national labour force cannot provide the labour resources for what are essentially full-time jobs.

148. Tabulation 30 is less useful than tabulation 12 because the occupations that short-term emigrants are actually prepared to undertake abroad may not necessarily be the same as those that they perform, or state they would perform, in the country of emigration. The data are therefore only an approximate indication of the occupations for which there is a surplus work-force in the country of emigration. Moreover, the expected duration of absence from the country may be as much a reflection of restrictions on the duration of short-term immigration in the country of intended stay as it is of the nature of the job. Finally, it should be borne in mind that some short-term emigrants who go abroad to work, particularly from economically developed countries, may not be in the labour force of the country of emigration at all but are prepared to work abroad for reasons which may not necessarily be economic. In spite of its limitations, however, the tabulation is useful as an indicator of the occupations that attract short-term emigrants abroad by the length of periods for which they migrate.

149. If the additional cross-classification by age is added to tabulations 12 and 30, the results will be useful in analysing the differentials by age and sex in occupations for which short-term migrants are available.

Tabulations 13 and 31

150. The data in tabulations 13 and 31 on occupations of short-term migrants are useful in themselves as indicators of the occupational categories from which migrants are drawn. Based on these tabulations, which show the occupation of short-term migrants in their country of emigration, it is possible to infer some at least of the occupational groups among which there is considerable unemployment or underemployment in the countries of emigration. Caution must be used in interpreting the data for this purpose, however, because some short-term emigration may be motivated by a desire to gain additional work experience or additional skills through working in another country rather than entirely by lack of work.

151. The cross-classification in tabulation 13 by occupation in the country of immigration provides the countries of immigration with information needed for the manpower-training of immigrants taking up an occupation different from that performed in the country of emigration. The same cross-classification in tabulation 13 provides the countries of emigration with some indication of the ability of their emigrants to perform occupations different from those performed in their own country.

152. Tabulation 13 also provides some indication of changes of occupation during short-term migration. This information can be useful for developing regular bilateral programmes for the short-term transfer of workers at different levels of skill to expose them to new occupations for which they will be available, with little or no further training, upon their return to the country of emigration. Programmes of exchange be-

tween developing countries may assist in the transfer of the different types of technological knowledge that each country has acquired.

(4) *Short-term emigrants returning and short-term immigrants departing* (Tabulations 14-17, 32 and 33)

153. These tabulations refer to short-term migrants as they return to the country of emigration or as they depart from the country of immigration, that is, at the last stages of the short-term migration. Each of the tabulations is a counterpart to one of the recommended tabulations of short-term immigrants or of short-term emigrants discussed in paragraphs 141-152 above. Thus, tabulations 14-17 are counterparts to tabulations 28-31, and tabulations 32 and 33 are counterparts to tabulations 10 and 12. The reason for the lack of counterparts to tabulations 11 and 13 has been explained earlier (see paragraph 90).

154. As counterparts, tabulations 14, 16, 32 and 33 serve two purposes. First, these tabulations complete the migration accounts by showing the number of short-term emigrants returning and the number of short-term immigrants departing and information on the most important characteristics of these migrants. As mentioned in paragraph 110 above, consistent excesses of short-term immigrants over short-term immigrants departing or consistent excesses of short-term emigrants over short-term emigrants returning may indicate disguised long-term migration. Moreover, these tabulations provide information that is useful in determining which age, sex, marital status and occupational groups most often contribute to disguised long-term migration.

155. Secondly, these tabulations may be used to check the reliability of some of the data in the tabulations of short-term immigrants and emigrants, especially in respect of occupation in the country of immigration and duration of stay or absence. Statements of occupation and of duration of stay or absence after the fact can be expected to be more reliable, on the whole, than statements of intent or anticipation, especially if the latter are made at the time of emigration.

156. The most important use for tabulations 15 and 17, for some time to come, is to provide substitutes that are as close as possible to the data specified for counterpart tabulations 29 and 31. Countries with high rates of short-term emigration should find it much easier to collect information on persons in this category when they return than when they depart. (For the same reason, no equivalent tabulations are recommended for short-term immigrants departing because countries with high rates of short-term immigration are likely to find it easier to collect information on their short-term immigrants as they enter than as they depart.) Tabulations 15 and 17 can therefore also be used by countries that are able to collect the information for tabulations 29 and 31 adequately at departure to check the reliability of some of the data in those tabulations. This use alone, however, will seldom provide sufficient justification for the production of tabulations 15 and 17 by countries able to collect adequate information at departure.

(5) *Nomads entering and nomads departing*
(Tabulations 18 and 34)

157. Tabulations 18 and 34 supply the minimum data needed for studying the patterns of inter-country nomad movements that may affect the economic and social life of countries in which nomads stay for periods of between one month and 12 months at a time and to which, when they leave, they are not expected to return for at least a month.

158. These two tabulations, if produced quarterly, can provide information on the seasonality of the arrivals and departures. A series of tabulations for a number of years makes it possible to discern any changes in the duration of stays or absences that may indicate a shift of nomadic or semi-nomadic populations to a more sedentary life pattern. Consistent changes over a period of time in the distribution by age and sex of nomads entering or departing may indicate fundamental changes in the nomadic population and hence in the way nomads interact with the settled population of all the countries through which they move.

159. As discussed in Chapter I, paragraphs 28 and 29, there is a considerable variation around the world in the frequency and duration of the movement of nomads across international frontiers. The exclusion from these tabulations of all intercountry moves by nomads involving stays of less than one month is designed to achieve a coverage of nomadic movements that occur at roughly the same rate as movements of short-term migrants. The cut-off point of one month used in tabulations 18 and 34 is necessarily an arbitrary one. Based on a specific knowledge of the migration patterns of nomads, individual countries may wish to use an alternative cut-off when preparing these tabulations so as to come closer to achieving the intended coverage.

B. IMMIGRANT STOCK TABULATIONS

(1) *Demographic and social characteristics*
(Tabulations 35-37)

160. Tabulations 35, 36 and 37 provide the data needed in order to assess the cumulative effect of annual flows of migration and in particular, the proportion of the total population that is of foreign origin and its demographic characteristics.

161. Specifically, tabulation 35 provides information on the sources of immigration and their relative contributions over the years. It also makes it possible to estimate net immigration, by country of birth, during the interval between any two censuses or surveys in which the size and characteristics of the immigrant stock were investigated. This information is useful, if migration-flow statistics are not available, as a first approximation of the average annual net flow during the interval between the two inquiries. The use of information of this type for population estimates and projections, among other things, is described in paragraphs 110-111 above.

162. Data on the country of birth are also useful for

identifying ethnic groups among the immigrant stock, even though there is no one-to-one correspondence between ethnic origin and country of birth. Cross-classification by period of arrival provides information on the changes in the relative size of ethnic groups and their compositions by age and sex over recent years. These data are the basis for projecting population by ethnic groups and projecting the total population in countries where immigration plays a large role. Some indication of return migration can also be obtained using this tabulation from successive censuses.

163. If similar tabulations are prepared for principal localities and major geographical divisions, they will show the spread or concentration of immigrants born in specific countries or groups of countries. This information is useful for assessing the possible impact of these groups on subnational population growth and on social and economic development. Hence, these tabulations are useful both for social and economic planning and for counselling future immigrants on matters relating to their intended destination within the country.

164. The most important use of tabulation 36 is in connexion with the study of the rate of assimilation of the immigrant stock, as evidenced by citizenship status, taking into account both country of birth and length of stay in the country of immigration. The cross-classification by age shows any differences by age in the adoption of citizenship. Alien status by period of arrival may also serve as an indicator of potential return immigration among the immigrant stock.

165. Tabulation 37 is the basis for assessing and projecting the effect of the immigrant stock on the distribution of the total population by age and sex. The data can be used to infer the extent of family and household formation among the immigrant stock and, therefore, the effect of immigration on housing requirements and the demand for various household goods and services.

(2) *Educational characteristics*
(Tabulations 38-40)

166. Tabulations 38 and 39 provide the information needed to assess the capacity of the immigrant stock to contribute to the economic and social development of the nation. They provide material for the comparison of the present educational attainment of the immigrant stock with that of the total adult population of the country. Such comparisons often play a part in determining immigration policy, taking into account the requirements for educated manpower to undertake various types of economic activity. The educational profile by age provided by tabulation 38 is helpful in assessing differences in the educational attainment of younger and older immigrants, which may provide some indication of time-trends in the educational attainment of the immigrant population. The same profile is also needed when planning educational programmes for the immigrant population. Tabulation 39 provides additional and more detailed information on educational qualifications, including the field of specialization, for those among the immigrant stock who have completed a course of study at the third level of education.

167. Tabulation 40 provides some of the information needed for roughly estimating what share of the investment in the education of migrants who have completed at least the second level of education may be attributable to their country of birth (or any subsequent country) and what share may be attributable to the country of immigration, as well as any net loss of internally trained manpower suffered by specific countries of emigration. Hence, the data may be of more importance to countries of emigration than to the country providing the information. Nevertheless, the tabulation is also useful to countries of immigration (or birth) for the reasons given in paragraph 130 above.

(3) *Economic characteristics*
(Tabulations 41 and 42)

168. Tabulations 41 and 42 provide basic information on the actual contributions of the immigrant stock to the total manpower resources of the receiving country. The labour force participation rates specific for each age and sex group that can be derived from tabulation 41 are particularly useful for making labour force projections in countries where immigration is occurring on a large scale. The usefulness of this tabulation is further enhanced if a similar tabulation containing the labour force profile of the native population is available. By comparing two such tabulations, it is possible to identify important differences that should be taken into account in the implementation of immigration policy. Moreover, because changes in labour market conditions may pose special problems of adjustment for the immigrant population, comparing unemployment rates for the immigrant and native populations may help to identify these problems and assist in the establishment of requisite manpower training programmes and social assistance schemes.

169. Information on the occupations of the immigrant stock is contained in tabulation 42. This information is needed for various analytical studies of immigrant workers, particularly studies concerning their economic integration and mobility in the country of immigration. Together with a similar tabulation for the native population, the data constitute the basis for an in-depth analysis of occupational patterns and for occupational forecasts for the economy. Tabulation 42 is also useful for the study of the impact of the "brain drain" on the country of immigration (or of birth). From the cross-classification by period of arrival one can observe the pattern of inflow of professional and scientific manpower during the past 10 years or more.

(4) *Fertility characteristics*
(Tabulations 43 and 44)

170. Birth registration statistics are not generally available separately for the immigrant population. Tabulations 43 and 44 are therefore valuable in that they provide the information needed to estimate the total fertility rates and age-specific fertility patterns among the immigrants by country of birth. Estimates of fertility rates and completed family size by age for different immigrant groups will be particularly useful in preparing population projections and in the administration of various social and health programmes, including the family planning services. Furthermore, family size can be an important factor in the quality of life of immigrants and in their decision to settle permanently in the country of immigration. These two tabulations are also useful in studies of the extent to which any differences in the labour force participation rates between immigrant women and native women can be explained by differences in family size.

Annex

DEFINITIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND OF THE IMMIGRANT STOCK TO BE INVESTIGATED

1. Presented below is the substance of the definitions and specifications of those topics that appear in Part Two of the "Draft principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses" (E/CN.3/515 and Add.2) and are also included in the present publication among the characteristics of migrants and of the immigrant stock to be investigated (see table 4).

2. The draft principles and recommendations are, as far as possible, quoted directly, but some slight changes in wording or in the order of presentation, as well as slight additions, have had to be made to insure that the intention of the original will be understood out of context. There are also a few additions identified as relevant only to migration statistics. The unavoidable use of such words as "census" and "enumerator", which appear from time to time, should not be taken to mean that the definitions and specifications are applicable only to a census. Rather, the definitions and specifications given in this annex are considered to be valid for all the possible sources of data on migrant flow and the migrant stock.

3. The topics are often discussed in greater detail in Part Two of the draft principles and recommendations than they are here. Because the greater detail is specific to population census investigation, the draft principles and recommendations should be consulted in all cases where the data are to be collected in a census.

Country of birth

4. The place of birth is, in the first instance, the country in which the person was born. It should be noted that the country of birth is not necessarily related to citizenship, which is a separate topic.

5. The collection of information distinguishing between persons born in the country where the census is taken (natives) and those born elsewhere (foreign born) is necessary where any inquiry on place of birth is made. Even countries in which the proportion of foreign-born population is insignificant, and which therefore wish to compile information only on the place of birth of the native population, must first separate the native from the foreign-born population. It is therefore recommended that all persons should be asked to indicate their place of birth. For respondents who cannot name their country of birth, at least the continent should be ascertained. Although enumeration is somewhat simpler if the question is only in terms of native or foreign birth, collecting information on the country of birth ensures more accurate returns although with some additional processing costs. It also provides information on the origin of the immigrant stock of the country.

6. For the purpose of international comparability, as well as for internal use, it is preferable for information on the country of birth to be available according to the national boundaries existing at the time of the census. In order to ensure such comparability, however, it may be necessary to obtain information not only on the country of birth but also on the major territorial division or even the specific locality, so that the reported place of birth can be correctly allocated to countries according to present boundaries. The necessity of such detailed reporting should be carefully weighed considering (a) the probable number of foreign-born persons from countries that have lost or gained territory and (b) the cost of coding a large number of specific foreign locations.

Country of last stay or intended stay

7. The country of last stay refers to the country of continuous presence just before the present move. Likewise, the country of intended stay denotes the country of planned stay immediately after the present move. To ensure comparability, the procedures and list of countries used to tabulate information on country of birth should preferably be used here as well.

Citizenship

8. Citizenship is the legal nationality of each person. A citizen is a legal national of the country of the census; an alien is a non-national of the country. It should be noted that citizenship is not necessarily related to country of birth, which is a separate topic.

9. Data on citizenship should be collected so as to permit the classification of the population into (a) citizens, including all citizens by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means, and (b) aliens. Information on the country of citizenship of aliens should be collected if aliens are believed to constitute a significant proportion of the total population.

10. Enumeration and processing instructions should indicate the disposition that should be made of stateless persons, persons with dual nationality, persons in the process of naturalization and any other ambiguous citizenship groups. The treatment of these groups should be described in the census reports.

11. The reliability of reported citizenship may be doubtful in the case of persons whose citizenship has recently changed as a result of territorial changes, or among the populations of some newly independent countries where the concept of citizenship has only recently become important. As an aid to the analysis of the results, tabulations based on citizenship should be accompanied by notations indicative of the likelihood of these or similar causes of misstatement.

Sex

12. The sex (male or female) of every individual should be recorded.

Age

13. Age is the interval of time between the date of birth and the date of the census, expressed in completed solar years. Every effort should be made to ascertain the precise age of each person, particularly of children under 15 years of age.

14. Information on age may be secured either by obtaining the date (year, month and day) of birth or by asking directly what age the person was on his or her last birthday.

15. The first method yields more precise information and should be used whenever circumstances permit. If the exact day and even month of birth are not known, an indication of the season of the year can be substituted. The question on date of birth is appropriate wherever people know their birth dates, whether in accordance with the solar calendar or a lunar calendar and whether years are numbered or are identified in traditional folk-culture by names in a regular cycle. It is extremely important, however, that there should be a clear understanding between the enumerator and the respondent about which calendar system the date of birth is based on. If there is a possibility that some respondents will reply with reference to a different calendar system from that used by other respondents, provision must be made for noting on the questionnaire the calendar system that has been used. It is not advisable for the enumerator to attempt to convert the date from one system to another. The needed conversion can best be carried out as part of the computer editing work.

16. The direct question on age is likely to yield less accurate responses for a number of reasons. Even if all responses are based on the same method of reckoning age, there is a possibility of misunderstanding on the part of the respondent as to whether the age wanted pertains to the last birthday, the next birthday or the nearest birthday. In addition, respondents may quite easily round their answers to the nearest age ending in zero or five, fail to identify estimates as such or make deliberate misstatements. Difficulties may arise in the reporting or recording of information for children under one year of

age, which may be given erroneously as "one year of age" rather than "0 years of age". These difficulties may be mitigated by collecting information on the date of birth of all children reported as "one year of age", using only the direct age question for the remainder of the population. Another possible approach is to obtain the age in completed months for children under one year. This method, however, can give rise to another type of recording error, that is, the substitution of "years" for "months", so that, for example, a three-month-old child is entered on the questionnaire as being three years of age.

17. In spite of its drawbacks, the direct question on age is the only one to use when people cannot even give a birth year. For persons for whom information on age is not available or appears to be unreliable, an estimated age may have to be entered. This may occur with isolated cases in societies where knowledge of age is widespread or it may occur in general in cultures where there is little awareness of individual age and no interest in it. In the latter case, criteria for making estimates should be provided in the instructions for enumerators.

Marital status

18. Marital status is the personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country. At least the following categories of marital status are to be identified: (a) single, i.e., never married; (b) married; (c) widowed and not remarried; (d) divorced and not remarried; and (e) married but separated.

19. In some countries, category (b) may require a subcategory of persons who are contractually married but not yet living as man and wife. In all countries, category (e) should cover both legal and *de facto* separation, which may be shown as two separate subcategories if desired. Regardless of the fact that couples who are separated may still be considered to be married (because they are not free to remarry), neither of the subcategories of (e) should be included in category (b).

20. In some countries it will be necessary to take into account customary unions (which are legal and binding under customary law) and extra-legal unions, the latter often known as *de facto* (consensual) unions.

21. The treatment of persons whose only or latest marriage has been annulled is dependent upon the relative size of this group in the country. Where the group is substantial in size, it should comprise an additional category; if its size is insignificant, the individuals should be classified according to their marital status before the annulled marriage took place.

22. Some countries have experienced difficulties in distinguishing (a) between formal marriages and *de facto* unions and (b) between persons legally separated and those legally divorced. If either of these circumstances necessitates a departure from the recommended classification of marital status, the composition of each category shown in the tabulations should be clearly stated.

23. If it is desired to have complete information on marital status, this information should be collected and tabulated for persons of all ages, irrespective of the national minimum legal age, or the customary age, for marriage because the population may include persons who have been married in other countries with different minimum marriage ages; in most countries, also, there are likely to be persons who have been permitted to marry below the legal minimum age because of special circumstances. In order to permit international comparisons of data on marital status, however, any tabulations of marital status not cross-classified by detailed age should at least distinguish between persons under 15 years of age and those 15 years of age and over.

Educational attainment

24. "Educational attainment" refers primarily to the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received but it should also take into account any adult education measurable in levels and grades, or their equivalent, even if it was provided outside of the regular school and university system. For international purposes, a "grade" is a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year. For migration statistics, information on the highest grade completed is needed only for the determination of whether or not any particular level has been completed. Tabulation by grade completed is not called for.

25. The recommendations on educational attainment and educational qualifications make use of categories of the *International Standard Classification of Education* (ISCED) issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).^a

26. As explained by UNESCO, it is not expected "that those countries now using a comprehensive national classification of education will replace it with ISCED for national compilations. On the contrary, the special requirements of countries for nationally based classifications are understood and the value of national classifications will be enhanced when, being designed to achieve comparability with ISCED, they can be used to provide internationally comparable data in addition to statistics reflecting particular national patterns of education. Many countries, however, have not yet developed comprehensive national classifications of education and they may choose to adopt ISCED as it stands or modified to suit national conditions."^b

27. The information should allow the following levels of education to be identified, in accordance with ISCED:

(a) *Education at the first level* (ISCED category 1), which usually begins between ages 5 and 7 and lasts for about 5 years;

(b) *Education at the second level, first stage* (ISCED category 2), which begins at about age 10-12 and lasts for about 3 years;

(c) *Education at the second level, second stage* (ISCED category 3), which begins at about age 13-15 and lasts for about 4 years;

(d) *Education at the third level* (ISCED categories 5, 6 and 7), which begins at about age 17-19 and lasts for at least 3 or 4 years or longer, depending upon the stage. In classifying the country in which education at the third level was received, it is preferable to follow the same procedures and list of countries used in tabulating information on the country of birth. If the third level of education is received in more than one country, provision must be made for uniform treatment of the response.

Persons with no schooling should also be identified.

28. Within the third level, a distinction is required between:

(a) *Education at the third level, first stage*, regardless of whether or not it is of the type that leads to a first university degree or equivalent (ISCED categories 5 and 6); and

(b) *Education at the third level, second stage, of the type that leads to a postgraduate university degree or equivalent* (ISCED category 7).

For migration statistics, information on educational attainment at the third level is required only in respect of the first stage.

29. ISCED is essentially a dictionary of educational programmes. Each programme has a code number, a short title and a definition. Definitions are provided to assist users of the ISCED system in interpreting the titles, which are inevitably somewhat cryptic. The code number for each programme of study consists of five digits. The first digit indicates the level of the programme, the second and third digits indicate the field of study and the fourth and fifth digits distinguish specific programmes within each field.

30. Because ISCED embraces education both within and outside the regular school and university system, its descriptions of education at each level cannot be summarized easily. The UNESCO publication should therefore be consulted, particularly with regard to adult education at the first level and at the first stage of the second level.

31. Necessary deviations from the international definitions and classifications that result from particular characteristics of the national educational system should be explained in connexion with the tabulations. If, for national purposes, it is necessary to publish the results entirely in terms of the designations used for the schools within a country, it is recommended that, in order to facilitate international comparison, the published data should be accompanied by a general description of the educational system of the country.

32. Countries in which the educational system is undergoing important structural changes at the time of the census or has recently been changed may find it more suitable to collect information on the number of years of schooling completed, rather than on the level and

^aSee COM/ST/ISCED, issued by UNESCO in March 1976. An abridged edition, with the same title, was issued in July 1975 (ED/BIE/CONFINTED.35/Ref.8).

^bUnited Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *International Standard Classification of Education* (Paris, 1975), para. 1.

grade of school completed, because the former information provides more comparable data for the entire population.

Educational qualifications

33. Educational qualifications are the qualifications (i.e. degrees, diplomas, certificates etc.) that an individual has acquired, whether by full-time study, part-time study or private study; whether conferred in the home country or abroad; and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies. The acquisition of an educational qualification, therefore, implies the successful completion of a course of study.

34. Information on qualifications received should be collected primarily for persons having completed a course of study at the third level of education (ISCED categories 5, 6 or 7), regardless of the age of the person. Such information should include the title of the highest degree, diploma or certificate received, with an indication of the field of study if the title does not make this clear.

35. Because of the diversity in degrees and the like among different countries, it has so far not been possible to recommend a single classification of qualifications for world-wide use. If, however, an international classification is adopted by UNESCO, it should be used by each country investigating the topic.

36. In order to facilitate international comparison of the data, the national classification of fields of study should accord with the classification of broad subject fields at each stage of the third level of education (three-digit code) in ISCED. Use of the three-digit ISCED code will provide not only the information on the field of study but also on the stage of the third level of education at the completion of which the degree, diploma or certificate was awarded. The broad subject fields and their ISCED codes are:

- General (601)
- Teacher training (514)
- Education science and teacher training (614, 714)
- Fine and applied arts (518, 618, 718)
- Humanities (522, 622, 722)
- Religion and theology (526, 626, 726)
- Social and behavioural sciences (530, 630, 730)
- Commercial and business administration (534)
- Business administration and related programmes (634, 734)
- Law and jurisprudence (538, 638, 738)
- Natural sciences (542, 642, 742)
- Mathematical and computer science (546, 646, 746)
- Medical diagnosis and treatment (550, 650)
- Medical science (750)
- Trade, craft and industry (552)
- Engineering (554, 654, 754)
- Architecture and town planning (558, 658, 758)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (562, 662, 762)
- Home economics (domestic science) (566, 666, 766)
- Transport and communication (570)
- Service trades (578)
- Mass communication and documentation (584, 684, 784)
- Other fields (589, 689, 789)

37. The programmes constituting each of the levels listed above can be found in the classification of "levels, fields and programmes" in ISCED.

38. In connexion with the tabulation of the data, each country should explain the significance of qualifications which might not be readily apparent to the users of the data and should also explain the treatment of persons qualified at the same rank in more than one field.

Economic activity status

39. Activity status is the relationship of each person to economic activity during a specified period. Information should be collected for each person at or above the minimum age for which economic characteristics are to be tabulated, whether or not the person is economically active.

(a) *Economically active population*

40. The economically active population comprises all persons of

either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services. It includes both persons in the civilian labour force and those serving in the armed forces. In compilations of the data, a separate category of "members of the armed forces" may be maintained so that the category can be deducted from the total labour force whenever desirable. The civilian labour force comprises both persons employed and those unemployed during the time-reference period. These two groups should be distinguished in accordance with the following criteria:

(i) *Employed*

41. The employed comprise all persons, including unpaid family workers, who are working or who have a job in which they have already worked but from which they are temporarily absent because of illness or injury, industrial dispute, vacation or other leave of absence, absence without leave or disorganization of work for reasons such as bad weather or mechanical breakdown.

(ii) *Unemployed*

42. The unemployed consist of all persons who are not working but who are seeking work for pay or profit, including those who have never worked before. Also included are persons who are not seeking work because of temporary illness, because they have made arrangements to start a new job subsequent to the reference period or because they are on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay.^c Where employment opportunities are very limited, the unemployed should also include persons who are not working and are available for work, but are not actively seeking it because they believe that no jobs are open. The recorded data on the unemployed should distinguish between persons who have never worked before, i.e., those seeking work for the first time. Particular care should be taken not to overlook women seeking work for the first time.

43. In classifying the population by activity status, participation in an economic activity should always take precedence over participation in a non-economic activity; hence employed and unemployed persons should be excluded from the not economically active population, even though they may also be, for example, students or home-makers.

(b) *Not economically active population*

44. The "not economically active" population comprises the following functional categories:

Home-makers: persons of either sex, not economically active, who are engaged in household duties in their own home; for example, housewives and other relatives responsible for the care of the home and children (domestic employees working for pay, however, are classified as economically active);

Students: persons of either sex, not economically active, who attend any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education;

Income recipients: persons of either sex, not economically active, who receive income from property or other investment, royalties or pensions from former activities;

Others: persons of either sex, not economically active, who are receiving public aid or private support, and all other persons not falling into any of the above categories, such as children not attending school.

Occupation

45. Occupation refers to the kind of work done by the person employed (or the kind of work done previously, if the person is unemployed).

46. For purposes of international comparisons, it is recommended that countries compile their data in accordance with the latest revision available at the time of the inquiry of the *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO), issued by the International Labour Office. At the time the present recommendations were prepared, the latest revision of ISCO had been made in 1968.^d If it is not possible to compile the data exactly in accordance with ISCO, provision should be made for the categories of the classification employed to be convertible to ISCO, or at least to

^c See *The International Standardisation of Labour Statistics* (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1959), pp. 44-45.

^d *International Labour Office, International Standard Classification of Occupations*, rev. ed., 1968 (Geneva, 1969).

its minor (two-digit) groups. If the national data are not classified in accordance with ISCO, an explanation of the differences should accompany the published data.

47. For the purpose of statistics on migrants, the term "intended or actual occupation" is sometimes used in connexion with occupation in the country of arrival. The term is used because the information is sometimes based on statements of intention and sometimes on fact. It is important for the users of the data to be aware of the two possibilities.

Intended duration of stay or absence

48. The intended duration of stay is the length of time that a person plans to stay in the country of arrival. The intended duration of absence is the length of time that a person plans to be absent from the country of departure. Information on the intended duration of stay or absence may be expressed in completed months and it is important to adopt uniform intervals for purposes of collection and tabulation in order to ensure comparability and exchange of data with other countries.

Period of arrival

49. "Period of arrival" refers to the number of completed years between the time of arrival and the time of inquiry, usually the census date. Data on the period of arrival for the immigrant stock is useful in measuring long-term or cumulative migration flows. Information used in calculating the period of arrival can be collected by recording the calendar year and month of arrival of immigrants. Information on the month and year of arrival provides great flexibility in tabulating the period of arrival in terms of any specified period, that is, one, three, five, 10 years and so on. It is also recommended that the period of arrival should be shown in terms of the actual year of arrival in any tabulations in which this variable appears.

50. Information concerning the period of arrival for those persons who have arrived within the 12-month period preceding the date of a census is used to estimate migration flow on the basis of the census as well as to derive an estimate of the immigrant stock in accordance with the recommended definition of long-term immigrants.

51. Information on the period of arrival can also be collected directly by asking how many years have elapsed since the time of arrival instead of asking in what calendar year the person arrived. However, the direct question, will probably yield less accurate information. No matter what form the question takes, special instructions must be given for the treatment of children not yet born at the time the parents arrived in the country.

Fertility

(a) Children born alive

52. Information on the number of children born alive (lifetime fertility) should include all children born alive (i.e., excluding foetal

deaths) during the lifetime of the woman concerned up to the census date. The number recorded should comprise all live-born children, whether born in or out of marriage, whether born of the present or prior marriages or *de facto* unions and regardless of whether they are living or dead at the time of the census or where they may be living.

53. Data on the total number of live-born children should preferably be collected for all women 15 years of age and over, regardless of marital status. If it is not feasible to obtain the information for single women, it should be collected at least for all women 15 years of age and over who are or have been married (including those consensually married). The group should therefore also include all widowed, divorced and separated women. In either case, the group of women for whom the data have been collected should be clearly described in the census report so as to avoid ambiguity in the analysis of the results.

54. For the most complete reporting, it is sometimes desirable to obtain the data in connexion with the collection of information on "children living" and to derive the information on both topics by asking separate questions on (a) children born alive and living in the household, (b) children born alive and living elsewhere and (c) children born alive but now dead. If resources permit, the three questions are sometimes asked separately for children of each sex in order to improve the reliability of the data reported and their suitability for subsequent analysis. However, there is some variation among countries in the gains in quality achieved in such detailed investigation. In deciding on the degree of detail to be recorded, therefore, countries should be guided by their own prior census or survey experience, their current data priorities and the resources available for the census.

(b) Children living

55. Information on the number of children living should include all the children born to the woman concerned (whether they were born in or out of marriage or *de facto* unions or whether born of the present or prior marriages), who are still living at the census date, regardless of their age. The number recorded should comprise those children living with the woman concerned and those living elsewhere, no matter where the latter may reside.

56. Data on the total number of living children should be collected for the same group of women for whom data on total number of live-born children are secured. Preferably, therefore, the group should consist of all women 15 years of age and over, regardless of marital status. If it is not feasible to obtain the information for single women, it should be collected at least for all women 15 years of age and over who are or have ever been married (including those consensually married). The group should therefore also include all widowed, divorced and separated women.

57. If the information on live-born children is collected for only a sample of women, the data on children living should be obtained for the same sample. Possible methods for assuring the most complete reporting of the data are described in paragraph 54 above.