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SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS: INTERNATIONAL  
MIGRATION STATISTICS

Strategy for implementation of recommendations on  
international migration statistics

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

At its nineteenth session (1976), the Statistical Commission, in adopting recommendations on international migration statistics, considered that many of them would be difficult to implement and that it would be desirable for countries to develop programmes towards meeting the long-term objectives embodied in the recommendations. Against this background, the present document proposes a strategy to implement gradually the recommendations on statistics of international migration and discusses technical issues and priorities for further work. Points for discussion by the Commission are included (para. 40).

\* E/CN.3/535.

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ANNEX

MIGRANT FLOW AND IMMIGRANT STOCK: RECOMMENDED TABULATIONS

## INTRODUCTION

1. At its nineteenth session (1976), the Statistical Commission considered the related topics of international migration, the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries, international tourism and internal migration. 1/ With regard to international migration, the Commission adopted the draft recommendations contained in document E/CN.3/483, modified to reflect its views, and requested the Secretary-General to print and circulate the recommendations for the use of Member States and others. 2/ The recommendations were published as Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration 3/ and have already been widely distributed to both producers and users of international migration statistics. Publications pertaining to the related topics were also issued. 4/
2. In adopting the recommendations on international migration statistics, the Commission acknowledged that many of the recommendations would be difficult to implement and "several members considered that it would be desirable for countries to develop specific and step-by-step programmes that would contribute to the long-term objectives embodied in the recommendations". 5/ The Commission requested the Secretary-General "to prepare, with the assistance of a consultant, draft guidelines on consolidated statistics of all arrivals and departures, and to convene an expert group to consider that /the consultant's report/ and other aspects of a programme aimed at providing countries with further technical guidance in that field of /international migration/ statistics". 6/
3. Against this background, the present report proposes a strategy for implementation of the recommendations on international migration statistics. First, the strategy emphasizes a phased national programme for the collection, tabulation and publication of international migration statistics. For countries with existing data sources, it emphasizes special studies and tabulations for the purpose of compiling migrant flow statistics or of deriving estimates of migrants. Secondly, taking advantage of the 1980 World Population and Housing Census Programme, the strategy includes a co-operative programme for the collection and dissemination of

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1/ For details of discussion and actions taken by the Statistical Commission, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), paras. 56-74.

2/ Ibid., para. 60.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.18.

4/ Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.6); Statistics of Internal Migration: A Technical Report (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.13); and Improvement of Statistics on the Outflow of Trained Personnel from Developing to Developed Countries: A Technical Report (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 30) (in press).

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), para. 58.

6/ Ibid., para. 60 (c).

immigrant stock data. Finally, as a part of the implementation of the recommendations, the present report discusses certain practical issues in data collection and classifications concerning international migration and international travel, including tourism.

#### I. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON MIGRANT FLOW STATISTICS

4. Sound national migration policies and programmes depend upon reliable and timely flow data on immigrants and emigrants. Recognizing this fact, several countries that receive large numbers of immigrants each year collect and regularly publish annual immigration statistics. However, few countries, with the exception of those maintaining population registers, directly collect information on the current outflow of people (i.e., emigration). Information on emigration is often indirectly obtained from the immigration statistics of receiving countries or estimated on the basis of demographic analytical techniques. 7/ When emigration figures are based on immigration statistics of different countries, a serious problem is the lack of international comparability owing to the differences in the definitions of immigrant followed by these countries. 8/

5. Additionally, in cases where emigration flow data are available, comparisons of annual flows of immigrants and emigrants for pairs of countries affected by migration between them often show great disparity in the volume of recorded statistics pertaining to the same stream of migrants. Such a lack of correspondence between the results of measuring the same migratory stream by two countries - first, by the country of departure in its emigration statistics, and secondly, by the country of arrival in its immigration statistics - is largely due to differences in the definition of immigrants, on the one hand, and of emigrants, on the other hand, by each pair of countries. 9/

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7/ For example, see Statistics Canada, International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1961-1962 to 1975-1976 (Ottawa, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce, 1977).

8/ For actual definitions and their differences among countries, see "National practices in the definition, collection and compilation of statistics on international migration" (ST/ESA/STAT/80), 14 July 1975. This world-wide migration inquiry into national practices was carried out in 1972 by the Statistical Office in connexion with the preparation of Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration (see foot-note 3).

9/ For selected comparison of immigration and emigration flow statistics, see Labour Supply and Migration in Europe: Demographic Dimensions 1950-1975 and Prospects (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.E.20), pp. 54-55; Trends and Characteristics of International Migration since 1950 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XIII.5), pp. 6-7; and Demographic Yearbook, 1977 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.78.XIII.1), table C.

6. As regards the indirect estimates of migration, generally based on the "balancing equation" technique, 10/ it is important to note, in the first place, that the prerequisites for this technique are the results of two population censuses known to be complete (or at least quite accurate estimates of underenumeration by age are known for both censuses) and complete registration of births and deaths during the intercensal period. In the second place, the results of these techniques provide only estimates of "net" migration for the intercensal period. In practice, the underenumeration in two censuses is often so different or there is so much uncertainty about the actual extent of underenumeration that, today, direct information on migration is in part sought by countries for the purpose of assessing more precisely the extent of underenumeration in the population census.

7. Towards a further improvement of the statistics on migrant flow, three lines of action are proposed: first, a phased national programme of international migration statistics; secondly, special studies and tabulations for the improvement of data in accordance with the recommendations, and thirdly, a proposed set of common tabulations that countries can, under the proposed strategy, attempt to compile in the next five or more years. These three components of the present strategy are described below.

A. A phased national programme for the collection, tabulation and publication of international migration statistics

8. As requested by the Commission at its nineteenth session, 11/ the Statistical Office, with the assistance of a consultant, has initiated work on developing a phased national programme for the collection, tabulation and publication of statistics on international migration. 12/ The programme is intended to serve as an illustrative model for countries on how they can implement the recommendations on international migration statistics in a co-ordinated and phased manner. Technical reports describing the programme would provide guidance on the adoption of the recommendations and the improvement of the quality as well as the international comparability of migration statistics on a step-by-step basis. It should be noted, however, that the different phases identified by this programme are solely illustrative, since there are several ways in which countries may decide to proceed, depending on their national circumstances and data needs.

9. Such a phased national programme and the related technical documentation would cover all categories of international migrants, namely, long-term migrants, short-term migrants and return migrants, as specified in Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration. Such a programme would also provide guidance on the

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10/ Labour Supply and Migration ..., pp. 56-59; Trends and Characteristics ..., pp. 10-11.

11/ See foot-note 5.

12/ See "Considerations for the development of a phased national programme for the collection, tabulation and publication of statistics of international migration", draft report prepared by J. J. Kelly, consultant to the United Nations Statistical Office, January 1980.

over-all organization of the national collection and compilation activities in this field, topics to be collected, sources of data, procedures and forms to be used, tabulations and methods of evaluation, analysis and dissemination at each stage of the phased programme, in line with Recommendations.

B. Special studies for improving migrant flow statistics from existing sources

10. A number of efforts 13/ can be made by countries that already collect migrant flow statistics on the basis of different national definitions as part of an effort to move towards internationally comparable definitions, as stressed in the recommendations. These efforts in some cases may call for methodological studies and, in others, for special tabulations of information from existing administrative files or for the collection of additional information on an ad hoc basis. In the present section, three examples are presented of the kinds of efforts that countries may undertake, depending on the nature and scope of the existing migration and related data base, with a view to improving flow statistics on immigrants and emigrants.

11. First, an exploratory study was carried out by Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in an attempt to generate internationally comparable data on the volume of migration between them. 14/ The study was related to the comparison of relevant migration flows between the two countries, i.e., Canada's data on immigration and the United Kingdom's data on emigration. The immigration data of Canada denote the number of "landed immigrants" admitted to the country and are thus based on an administrative or legal definition of immigrant. They do not correspond to the present internationally recommended definition of "long-term immigrant". In the case of the United Kingdom, the present source of emigration figures is the International Passenger Survey (IPS), a continuous multipurpose sample survey designed to meet the needs of United Kingdom government departments and other public bodies for information on international travel. In IPS, an emigrant is defined as "a person who has resided in the United Kingdom for a year or more and who, on leaving, declares the intention to reside abroad for a year or more", 15/ i.e., the United Nations definition of an emigrant.

12. For purposes of making the required adjustments to Canada's data on immigration from the United Kingdom, two supplementary data sources were utilized in order to arrive at the number of long-term immigrants according to the internationally recommended definitions. The supplementary sources were: data from customs forms submitted by the former residents (Canadian citizens and landed immigrants)

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13/ See Conference of European Statisticians, "Meeting on Migration Statistics: report of the meeting held at Geneva, 15-19 January 1979" (CES/AC.42/10), paras. 7-14.

14/ Conference of European Statisticians, Meeting on Migration Statistics. "Migration between Canada and the United Kingdom - a comparison of 'unadjusted' and 'adjusted' data" (CES/AC.42/8).

15/ Ibid., para. 7.

returning to Canada after having resided outside the country for one year or more; and data from special visas (other than the landed immigrant visas) that permit non-citizens to stay for different lengths of time in the country. The results of the study have been very useful, and similar studies may be considered by other national statistical offices in order to help obtain internationally comparable migration statistics by adjusting the migration data currently compiled according to national definitions.

13. A second type of study can focus on the improvement of emigration figures in countries whose statistics are based on population registers. Generally, population registers are a valuable source of flow statistics on immigration and emigration. In regard to emigration, however, such registers are considered to be incomplete. Efforts to evaluate and improve their coverage through co-operative studies and the exchange of information among countries maintaining population registers may be useful.

14. Thirdly, efforts may be made by countries that do not have comprehensive statistics to take advantage of large-scale household surveys to obtain migration flow statistics. For example, Ireland recently used its biennial labour force sample survey to collect data on immigration. <sup>16/</sup> In general, the use of a household survey for this purpose is only practicable where the proportion of recent migrants in the population is substantial.

C. Proposed common set of tabulations for priority compilation by countries

15. It may be noted that Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration included a list of 34 recommended tabulations on migrant flow statistics covering all categories of arriving and departing migrants and 10 tabulations on immigrant stock data. The complete list of recommended tabulations is reproduced in the annex to the present document. However, these recommended tabulations, as stressed by the Commission, <sup>17/</sup> provide long-term goals towards which national efforts should be directed. In further work in this area it would be useful to identify a common set of tabulations that are most needed for national policies and programmes, bilateral uses of countries that are linked by major migration streams and international uses, including regional population and economic projections. Taking into account the report of the Meeting on Migration Statistics of the Conference of European Statisticians, held in January 1979, as well as the consultant's report mentioned in paragraph 8 above, 10 tabulations are proposed for inclusion in a common list of tabulations that each country can, under the proposed strategy, attempt to compile during the next five or more years.

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<sup>16/</sup> Conference of European Statisticians, "Meeting on Migration Statistics: report of meeting held at Geneva, 15-19 January 1979" (CES/AC.42/10), para. 14.

<sup>17/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), para. 58.

16. The tabulations which are proposed as a common set are the following:

List 1. Proposed common set of tabulations on migrant flow a/  
for priority compilation by countries

I. Arriving migrants

1. Arriving migrants by category, b/ age and sex
2. Long-term immigrants by marital status, age and sex
3. Long-term immigrants by country of last stay of more than one year, age and sex (cross-classification based on legal or administrative status of the immigrant, e.g., citizenship or alien status also useful)
4. Long-term immigrants by country of birth and sex
- 5A. 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
- 5B. Economically active long-term immigrants ... years of age and over, by economic activity status in country of last stay of more than one year, occupation in that country and sex (cross-classification by age also useful)

II. Departing migrants

6. Departing migrants by category, b/ age and sex
7. Long-term emigrants by marital status, age and sex
8. Long-term emigrants by country of intended stay, age and sex (cross-classification based on legal or administrative status of the emigrant, e.g., citizenship or alien status also useful)
9. Long-term emigrants by country of birth and sex
- 10A. Long-term emigrants ... years of age and over by economic activity status in country of emigration, age and sex
- 10B. 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)

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a/ For a complete list of recommended tabulations on migrant flows, see the annex to the present report. Specifications for each of the tabulations, together with an illustrative format, are given in Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.18), chaps. III and IV.

b/ The categories are long-term immigrants or emigrants, short-term immigrants or emigrants, short-term emigrants returning or immigrants departing and their dependants, and nomads. For definitions, see Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, chap. I.

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17. In identifying the above tabulations for priority compilation, it is not the intention that countries restrict their tabulations of immigration and emigration statistics to the proposed common set shown in list 1 (para. 16 above). Indeed, it is anticipated that countries with substantial statistical capability will also continue to produce the traditional tabulations that they have prepared annually for specific national purposes.

## II. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMMIGRANT STOCK DATA

18. Information on migrant flow is at present collected by relatively few countries and, as may be inferred from chapter I above, the development of new sources for such information will take a long time. In contrast, statistics on immigrant stock are already being collected in varying detail by a number of countries in their population censuses. The importance of data on immigrant stock for policy and other purposes was described in detail in chapter V of Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration as well as in the publication Improvement of Statistics on the Outflow of Trained Personnel from Developing to Developed Countries: A Technical Report, and will not be repeated here. Of course, the concepts and classifications used in collecting and compiling these data differ among countries, though to a lesser degree than for migrant flow statistics. Such a favourable situation is principally owing to the continued efforts of the Commission in elaborating principles and recommendations concerning population censuses and to their implementation by countries.

19. Based on the data being collected in national population censuses during the period 1975-1984, it should be possible to obtain extensive information on the numbers and characteristics of the immigrant stock as recommended in Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration. Further, if comparable data from two consecutive censuses are available for several countries, a number of methodological studies can be attempted with a view to estimating migration flow during the intercensal periods. Therefore, considerable emphasis is placed in the present document on improved and wider utilization of immigrant stock data from the 1980 round of population censuses, and an international co-operative programme on the collection and exchange of immigrant stock data has been initiated on a pilot basis by the Statistical Office. The objectives of this programme are twofold: the collection and compilation of immigrant stock data from the 1980 round of population censuses for as many countries as possible, but particularly the major receiving countries; and the dissemination and exchange of compiled data on immigrant stock among countries, the regional commissions and other users.

20. Interest in the co-operative programme has been strongly expressed by, among others, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). The Union has established a Working Group on the Methodology for the Study of International Migration and invited the United Nations Statistical Office to participate in its work. At its second meeting, 18/ the Working Group discussed the

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18/ See International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, "Report of the Second Meeting of the IUSSP Working Group on the Methodology for the Study of International Migration", Liège, 30 January-1 February 1980.

importance of an international compilation of statistics on the foreign-born population obtained from national censuses and placed special emphasis on the need for these statistics to be compiled uniformly and exchanged between countries that are linked by substantial streams of migration. The Working Group urged the Statistical Office to take the initiative in this regard and compile international statistics on immigrant stock by country of birth for purposes of migration studies and for exchange of data between two or more interested countries.

A. A co-operative programme for immigrant stock data

1. Scope of the programme

21. The scope of the co-operative programme on immigrant stock data is international, although the emphasis in the initial stages is on the inclusion of the major receiving countries. Further, in order that it be useful to both immigration and emigration countries, a common set of tabulations on immigrant stock are proposed. List 2 presents a common set of tabulations for compilation by all countries from their recent censuses. Tabulations 1, 2 and 3 were also accorded priority by the Meeting on Migration Statistics of the Conference of European Statisticians for preparation by ECE countries as part of the efforts directed towards the implementation of the recommendations on international migration statistics.

22. The common set of tabulations proposed for immigrant stock data are:

List 2. Proposed common set of tabulations on immigrant stock a/  
for priority compilation by countries

1. Immigrant stock by period of arrival, country of birth, age and sex
2. Immigrant stock by marital status, age and sex (cross-classification by country of birth also useful)
3. Immigrant stock ... years of age and over by economic activity status, age and sex
4. Economically active immigrant stock ... years of age and over by period of arrival, occupation, sex (cross-classification by country of birth also useful)

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a/ For a complete list of recommended tabulations on immigrant stock, see the annex to the present report. Specifications for each of the tabulations, together with an illustrative format, are given in Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.18), chaps. III and IV.

23. In compiling the common tabulations in list 2 (para. 22 above), several technical issues are foreseen in regard to the application of standard definitions and classifications in view of the information collected and tabulated in national censuses. These issues are discussed in paragraphs 24-26 below.

## 2. Coverage

24. According to the recommendations, the immigrant stock of a country is defined as "all foreign-born persons present in the country for more than one year". <sup>19/</sup> The criterion of presence in the country for one year or more is included for consistency with the definition of long-term immigrant or emigrant. In many cases, for lack of an additional census question on "period of arrival" or "date of immigration", it is not possible to measure the immigrant stock exactly. The census concepts used, whether de facto or de jure, will also affect the coverage. Nevertheless, it is proposed for present purposes that the foreign-born population be treated as a close approximation to the immigrant stock, and accordingly, that the common tabulations shown in list 2 be compiled.

## 3. Classifications

25. Generally, the approach that would be followed by the Statistical Office's programme would make maximum use of national census classification schemes. It is essential, however - particularly for countries with substantial numbers of foreign born - that the coding of information on the country of birth be done in sufficient detail to allow for the individual identification of all countries of birth that are represented in the population of a country. Unless this is done, the great benefits that many of the developing countries and regions expect to obtain from this effort may not materialize. An additional problem will arise because the immigrant stock is compiled in terms of a country-of-birth classification in some national censuses and in terms of a country-of-citizenship classification in others. Where countries collect information on country of birth in their censuses but do not provide for a tabulation on this basis, it would be of great benefit if the countries would prepare a tabulation based on country of birth to contribute to the exchange of immigrant stock data envisaged under this programme. If no information is collected in the census on country of birth, the alien population may be used as a proxy for the foreign-born population in compiling the tabulations on the immigrant stock.

26. In regard to other characteristics such as age, sex and marital status, no major problems are foreseen. If national occupational classifications were used in censuses, information on the occupational status of the foreign-born population would present a variety of problems. It is proposed that countries use the latest International Standard Classification of Occupations (two-digit level) adopted by the International Labour Organisation.

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<sup>19/</sup> Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, para. 36.

4. International collection and compilation

27. The first of the tabulations included on list 2, "Immigrant stock by period of arrival, country of birth, age and sex", has been included in Demographic Yearbook "Population census questionnaire", which is scheduled to be sent in 1980 to those countries known to have taken a population census, but not yet to have submitted the results. The procedure will also be followed in subsequent years. The plan is to collect information relating to the other tabulations on list 2 by sending a questionnaire to each country some time in 1981. Advance notice of this effort has been given to the major receiving countries. One way of facilitating the production of these or other tabulations needed by users of migration data within each country is the production by national census offices of a special computer-tape file consisting of the individual records for each foreign-born person and, where appropriate, the corresponding household records as well.

28. Such a tape would facilitate the production of recommended tabulations and of any special tabulations needed for the study of international migration in all its aspects. Such a tape file would be used internally by the national office for producing the tabulations requested by users. This approach would allow detailed information to be stored, and, at the time of producing any requested tables, the national office could suppress any identifiable information according to the national policies and regulations relating to confidentiality.

29. The national responses to the questionnaires referred to in paragraph 27 above will be compiled in the Statistical Office. The data on immigrant stock will be stored in such a manner that it will be possible to compile the total population born in a given country but living abroad and recorded as foreign-born in the census of another country. This compilation can be used to produce a set of summary tables (i.e., an immigrant stock matrix by country of birth and country of presence) for regions and countries and by selected characteristics.

B. Dissemination and exchange of data

30. The main significance of the co-operative programme on immigrant stock data lies in the dissemination and exchange of data among countries, regions and other users that would provide some indirect statistics on emigrants of a given country or group of countries. Several forms of dissemination are proposed. The data may be put on microfiche, following, if feasible, the practice of the Statistical Office with regard to international trade statistics. It may be considered useful to publish a compendium containing summary data and selected data from the national censuses pertaining to immigrant stock. Such a publication would bring under one cover important series on immigrant stock and derived series on emigrants and meet, for the first time, the growing demand for these data.

31. In any case, requests for detailed information would be provided on an ad hoc basis, using a computer-based immigrant stock matrix. This would reduce the burden of compilation and publication costs as well. To facilitate the use of the matrix, notification of the available information would need to be given to interested users, i.e., international agencies, national statistical offices, research institutions, universities and other bodies.

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### III. PRIORITIES FOR FURTHER WORK

32. The activities discussed in chapters I and II above deserve high priority in future work. Further, in the implementation of the recommendations, several issues have arisen (see paras. 5 and 11 above), and others may come to light in the course of further work. It is important that these issues be suitably resolved after necessary methodological studies and technical discussions. In order to consider important technical issues, an expert group meeting is planned for 1981. The group will need to discuss, inter alia, (a) further work on consolidated statistics of all international arrivals and departures, (b) possible technical reports on a phased national programme for the collection, tabulation and publication of international migration statistics, and (c) proposals for further compilation and dissemination activities in this field by the Statistical Office.

#### A. Consolidated statistics of all international arrivals and departures

33. A number of technical issues arise in the implementation of the recommendations concerning the treatment and classification of several special groups. Whether these special groups should be included in or excluded from international migration statistics will need to be considered in conjunction with Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism, for the purpose of adopting a uniform and consistent practice in regard to these groups.

34. The groups in question are, inter alia, students and certain types of short-term international travellers. The Meeting on Migration Statistics has also drawn attention to the difficulties involved in the treatment of several groups - for example, persons who work in a foreign country during the week and return to their own country for the weekend and whose families remain in the home country. <sup>20/</sup> Other special groups may also be found in implementing the guidelines on tourism statistics and the recommendations on international migration statistics; these groups will have to be uniformly treated in both sets of statistics. The treatment of special groups is difficult to resolve on a uniform basis unless a set of standard practices is set forth. Without such a set of standard practices, it is difficult to avoid double-counting and to attain international comparability, considering the bilateral and multilateral uses of data.

35. Recognizing the many practical issues that touch upon both international travel (including tourism) and international migration, the development of guidelines on consolidated statistics of all arrivals and departures assumes considerable importance. Issues relating to the treatment of special groups and ways of co-ordinating and consolidating statistics of the two fields will be of practical value to the implementation of, on the one hand, the recommendations on international migration statistics and, on the other hand, the provisional guidelines on international tourism statistics, and will need to be covered in the technical reports prepared in connexion with the phased national programme and possibly in other technical documents.

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<sup>20/</sup> For details of other groups and technical issues, see Conference of European Statisticians, "Meeting on Migration Statistics: report of meeting held at Geneva, 15-19 January 1979" (CES/AC.42/10), paras. 8-11.

#### B. Technical reports

36. As indicated in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, it is proposed that one or more technical reports be prepared providing guidance on a phased national programme for the collection, compilation and tabulation of international migration statistics. The Commission also has before it a proposed common set of tabulations on migration flow statistics for priority tabulation (see para. 16). The expert group to be convened in 1981 will have, for comment, a draft of a technical document describing the phased national programme including the common set of tabulations and will have to consider the need for further technical reports.

37. The expert group may also consider the possible preparation of a small number of national studies, prepared in co-operation with the national statistical offices, covering different data sources used to collect migrant flow statistics and methodologies used to estimate long-term migration figures that correspond closely to the recommendations on international migration statistics.

#### C. Proposals for further compilation and dissemination activities

38. As indicated in chapter II above, work has been initiated to collect data on immigrant stock based on information obtained in national population censuses carried out as part of the 1980 round of censuses. The expert group will have before it, for discussion, a description of this programme, including proposals on the manner in which data collected will be disseminated.

39. The expert group may also discuss the need for, and feasibility of, strengthening the existing programme for the collection of migration flow statistics carried out in connexion with Demographic Yearbook.

#### IV. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

40. The Commission may wish:

(a) With respect to migrant flow statistics, to comment on the proposed phased national programme for the collection, tabulation and publication of international migration statistics (paras. 8-9) and on the special studies proposed for improving migrant flow statistics (paras. 10-14); and to comment on and endorse the proposed common set of tabulations for priority compilation by countries (paras. 15-17);

(b) With respect to immigrant stock data, to comment on, and endorse in principle, the co-operative programme for the collection, compilation and exchange of immigrant stock data (paras. 18-31);

(c) To comment on the priorities for further work with respect to international migration statistics (paras. 32-39).

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Annex

MIGRANT FLOW AND IMMIGRANT STOCK:  
 RECOMMENDED TABULATIONS

<i>Tabulation number</i>	<b>I. Arriving migrants</b>	<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		<b>II. Departing migrants</b>
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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

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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)

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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 sex (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

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