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SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS: INTERNATIONAL  
MIGRATION STATISTICS

Progress report on the improvement of international  
migration statistics

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

At its twenty-first session, the Statistical Commission generally endorsed a strategy for implementation of its recommendations on statistics of international migration. The present document, submitted to the Commission for information, reports on the progress of work on implementation, including particularly the international co-operative programme on immigrant stock data and the technical publications designed to assist countries in the gradual implementation of the recommendations. The document also presents briefly the technical issues considered by the Expert Group on Improvement of International Migration Statistics, which met in 1981, and the specific recommendations of the Expert Group for further work in this field. Finally the document reports on related work of the regional commissions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

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\* E/CN.3/1983/1.

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- II. LIST OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE EXPERT GROUP ON IMPROVEMENT OF  
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS

## INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-first session, the Statistical Commission discussed a report entitled "Strategy for implementation of recommendations on international migration statistics" (E/CN.3/549) and expressed its appreciation for the initiation of comprehensive work aimed at improving international migration statistics. Further, the Commission generally endorsed the strategy presented in the report and requested that the future work of the United Nations Statistical Office focus on the following elements of the strategy:

(a) Implementation of the international co-operative programme on the collection, compilation and exchange of immigrant stock data;

(b) Convening of an expert group in 1981 to consider, inter alia, technical issues concerning the treatment of special groups and other aspects of improvement of international migration statistics;

(c) Preparation of technical reports designed to assist countries in the collection and improvement of international migration statistics. 1/

2. The present document reports on progress of work, with particular reference to the above-mentioned elements of the strategy for implementing the United Nations recommendations on international migration statistics.

I. WORK ON THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE  
PROGRAMME ON IMMIGRANT STOCK DATA

3. As part of the strategy to implement the portion of the United Nations recommendations on the statistics of international migration pertaining to immigrant stock data, 2/ the Statistical Office has undertaken an international co-operative programme for collection, compilation and dissemination of immigrant stock data in conjunction with the 1980 round of population censuses. 3/ Interest in the co-operative programme has been strongly expressed by, among others, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) which, through its Working Group on the Methodology for the Study of International Migration, is also contributing to the programme.

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1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 2 (E/1981/12), para. 122.

2/ For details, see Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.18).

3/ For more details of the programme, see document E/CN.3/549, paras. 21-31.

A. Collection of immigrant stock data

4. The international co-operative programme, as approved, covers the collection of data based on four recommended tabulations on immigrant stock. 4/ These are:

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 and sex (cross-classification by country of birth also useful).

5. For some time, the Statistical Office collected information pertaining to the foreign-born population by country of birth, age and sex in the "Demographic Yearbook - Census Questionnaire"; it has published data of this type in the 1977 issue of the United Nations Demographic Yearbook. 5/ According to the present recommendations, the immigrant stock of a country is defined as "all foreign-born persons present in the country for more than one year". 6/ The criterion of presence in the country for one year or more is included for consistency with the definition of long-term immigrant which, in turn, requires an additional question on period of arrival. Lacking an additional question on period of arrival or place of residence at a particular time in the past, the recommendations note that all the foreign-born population, regardless of time of arrival, may be used as an approximation for the immigrant stock. 7/

6. Fortunately, in recent years, an increasing number of countries have included in their censuses a question on either "duration of residence" or "place of residence at a specified date in the past" in addition to the basic census question of "place of birth". Although these additional questions are usually asked in the context of the measurement of internal migration, the answers to the two questions may prove useful in refining the tabulation on the foreign-born population by country of birth in a manner that will approximate more closely the immigrant stock as defined in the United Nations recommendations. Therefore, beginning in 1980,

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4/ For a complete list of recommended tabulations on immigrant stock, see Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, op. cit., chaps. III and IV.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.78.XIII.1, table 33.

6/ Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, op. cit., para. 36.

7/ Ibid., para. 63.

the "Demographic Yearbook - Census Questionnaire" included an additional table, for the purpose of obtaining immigrant stock data with reference to a specific time period.

7. It is proposed, in the next phase of the co-operative programme, to seek from countries data on the occupational characteristics of immigrant stock (see tabulation 4 in para. 4 above). Undoubtedly, the experience gained in international compilation of tabulation 1 will be of value to the subsequent phases of the co-operative programme.

B. Tentative plans for compilation and dissemination of immigrant stock data

8. The responses to the questionnaire referred to in paragraph 6 above are being compiled in the Statistical Office. In this regard, advantage is being taken of the experience gained in the compilation and storage of international trade statistics. 8/ Assuming a sufficient level of response, there are plans to maintain two data bases: first, a set of national tables (on microfiche) as provided by countries and arranged perhaps by country of birth in descending order of importance; and secondly, an immigrant stock data matrix by country of birth and country of presence (or enumeration) which is, in essence, a data base derived from the national tables.

9. The first data base will be used to respond to early requests for data from other organizations interested in having direct and quick access to the data received from countries. The data contained in the data base will undergo some minimal technical review but will not benefit from a full substantive review.

10. The second data base is the immigrant stock data matrix. Under the co-operative programme, a great deal of importance is attached to the compilation of such a matrix. The compilation of the detailed matrix will provide important opportunities for the assessment of data provided by individual countries, since the census results from many countries are studied in a common analytical framework. In some cases, the framework will permit gaps to be filled or suggest possible analytical adjustments. At the same time, a number of technical issues must be resolved if national census results are to be fitted into a common framework. These issues include: the concept used in the census (de jure, de facto or some modification thereof), the topic investigated in the census (country of birth or citizenship) and the country classification assigned in those cases where national boundary changes had taken place. The matrix, if fully realized, would enable one to derive, for the first time on a global basis, information for specific countries on the size and direction of emigration over the years and its characteristics. It would also be useful in studying the aggregate flow of people between countries for various purposes including immigration/emigration policies and programmes.

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8/ See Conference of European Statisticians, Working Party on Electronic Data Processing. "The international trade data base COMTRADE" (CES/WP.9/179/Add.1), March 1981.

11. Until more knowledge becomes available about the extent and nature of national participation in the co-operative programme, it will not be possible for the Statistics Office to predict how many countries would figure in the cross-classification of immigrant stock data by country of birth and by country of presence (or enumeration). In light of this uncertainty, the matrix construction, testing and utilization will involve two phases. First, efforts will be concentrated on compiling information in terms of major region of birth and only thereafter proceeding to compile and test the detailed country matrix covering as many individual countries for which data are available in the required details. No consideration has yet been given to the publication of the full matrix.

12. It is proposed to compile some summary tables that are required for international migration studies at the interregional and global level, using the results of the first phase of work on the matrix. The type of summary tables that are contemplated for possible publication in the Demographic Yearbook, or elsewhere, is illustrated in annex I to the present document. Additional tables of this nature may be compiled, according to users requirements, for different groupings of countries.

## II. EXPERT GROUP ON IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS

13. As requested by the Commission, at its twenty-first session (see para. 1 above), the Statistical Office convened an Expert Group to discuss, inter alia, (a) national experiences in implementing the United Nations recommendations on international migration statistics, (b) phased national programmes for the improvement of international migration statistics, including the co-operative programme on immigrant stock data, (c) consolidated statistics of all international arrivals and departures, and (d) needs for future work in this field. The meeting was held in New York from 21 to 25 September 1981. The list of papers considered by the Expert Group, including seven country reports, is given in annex II.

14. From the detailed discussions, of the Expert Group, the practical issues in implementing the recommendations were seen to vary between countries with different statistical organization and data collection systems. Nevertheless, the Expert Group identified a number of common issues and steps to promote further improvement of international migration statistics. These are briefly summarized in the following paragraphs.

### A. Issues in implementing the United Nations recommendations

15. Most countries collect information of one kind or another pertaining to immigration. However, the information is not always tabulated by the concerned agency because of a lack of resources or specific demand for such data by users. In this context, special tabulations of existing information were considered useful to obtain immigration data or estimates conforming to the internationally recommended statistical concepts, definitions and classifications. In several countries, moreover, the available information was scattered among the administrative records of various departments and often lacked uniformity of concepts and classifications. Efforts to introduce standard concepts and

classifications, on the one hand, and co-ordination of data collection by different departments, on the other hand, would help to create an improved and integrated data base for national and international use. Such efforts would also reduce the compilation of differing sets of statistics covering the same phenomenon. It was recognized that co-operation would be particularly helpful for countries linked by major streams of migration. Two concrete contributions to such co-operation would be the detailed coding of country of origin and making available relevant unpublished tabulations.

16. Information on emigration was, however, found wanting in most countries. A view was expressed that the present gap could be filled if all countries were to collect immigration statistics according to international recommendations and then exchange the data among them. However, the Expert Group underscored the need for separate collection and compilation of emigration statistics, taking into account the specific data needs of countries, notably those with small populations which experience relatively large emigration.

17. The Expert Group discussed at length the current uses of sampling in this field as, for example, in the collection of border statistics. It was emphasized that, without a large sample, the values for certain flows and migrant characteristics might be subject to large sampling errors. Non-response error could also be large with serious implications for the results of the survey. The Group stressed the importance of documenting more information about national experience in the use of sampling in this field.

18. In view of the limitations and methodological problems involved in sample surveys as a source of international migration and travel statistics, the Expert Group laid emphasis on the potential and further exploitation of the existing administrative records, either on a 100 per cent or sample basis. The view was expressed that administrative records, designed and co-ordinated properly, could be a valuable source for collecting statistics on the total flow or number of migrants and selected basic demographic characteristics. At the same time, surveys could be useful to collect detailed information on reasons for migration, migration behaviour and history and educational and other characteristics.

19. The Expert Group considered that the general accuracy of information concerning international migration, whether obtained through surveys or administrative reporting systems, needed careful evaluation. In this connexion, it was noted that the difficulties facing respondents in providing accurate responses as well as the possibilities of deliberately providing inaccurate information, could have an adverse impact on the quality of response. For example, the intended period of stay, which is so vital to the classification of long-term or short-term migrants, may well be difficult to answer correctly at the time of arrival. Similarly, the information on destination may be subject to errors where the pattern of migration tends to be progressive. In this regard, the importance of data linkage and comparison of data available from different sources within and outside the country may prove valuable. For example, it would be useful to compare systematically actual durations of stay with intended durations to help in the evaluation of data on the latter. Further work in this direction, including the preparation of a manual on estimating international migration, would be of much value to many countries.

20. A phased programme in which countries attempt to comply with the international recommendations by proceeding in a step by step manner, was considered by the Expert Group to be a particularly promising approach because of the complexity of the technical and administrative issues involved and also the limited resources available for statistical development in most countries. The Expert Group thought that the United Nations Statistical Office could make an important contribution to national efforts by preparing technical documents and manuals presenting illustrations of ways in which officials in both developed and developing countries could proceed to develop such a phased national programme. Such documentation should deal with a variety of possible data collection strategies for countries at different stages of statistical development and discuss the circumstances in which each strategy is applicable. It was noted that the use of sampling at frontier crossings might be a promising approach in some countries. The use of partial registers and field inquiries could be considered as another means of collecting data on the various categories of international migrants identified in the recommendations. In this connexion, the Group also suggested that the Statistical Office should consider the possibility of developing a draft classification of purpose of international travel. It was noted that such a classification would also be useful in the development of international tourism statistics and in the consolidation of statistics on all international arrivals and departures (see section C below).

21. The tabulation, publication and dissemination of statistics should constitute an integral part of a national phased programme. It is important for national publications to include references to tabulations available in unpublished forms, tabulations on the adjustments of status, a description of the data sources and methodologies used in compiling the statistics and information on the extent to which the national statistics comply with or deviate from the categories of migrants identified in the United Nations recommendations.

B. Problems of identification and classification of special categories

22. The special categories include, for example, refugees, students staying for different lengths of time, temporary non-resident workers, dependants of travellers and so on. Two general criteria were proposed for identifying special categories of international travellers: (a) substantive policy or administrative interests in certain categories, such as refugees or highly skilled personnel; and (b) their classification according to the categories recommended for international migrants and tourists, such as short-term migrants and their dependants. The technical problems involved in their identification were considered to vary in magnitude according to policy needs, socio-economic characteristics and the constraints of the data collection systems. Therefore, the Expert Group cautioned against the development of a definitive list of special categories. It stressed instead the need for research, on the one hand, to improve knowledge regarding the characteristics of special categories and, on the other hand, for information on patterns of their movements.

23. In this context, the usefulness of integrating information derived from administrative data sources was emphasized for classifying special categories of



international population movements. For example, in many countries information on the number of foreign students may best be obtained from the educational authorities. Likewise, considerable benefit may be derived from national administrative data sources which reflect actual, rather than intended, duration of stay and activity within the country of arrival. Therefore, the documentation of national experiences in the use of alternative sources of data would provide an important contribution to knowledge in this area. In addition, studies in which stock information on categories of international migrants could be linked to migration flow statistics would be of great value.

C. Issues underlying consolidation of statistics of all international arrivals and departures

24. The Expert Group discussed a scheme for consolidation of statistics on international arrivals and departures (paper AC.12/3; see annex II to the present document). The scheme could serve as an initial basis on which feasible methods for the implementation of the United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration as well as provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism can be examined. The scheme was considered a useful conceptual framework which outlined information needed to classify all international arrivals and departures according to the statistical concepts used in classifying international migrants and travellers. Further, information required to classify arrivals and departures would also be useful in identifying selected special categories (see sect. B above) according to their length of stay and purpose of travel.

25. The importance of developing a consolidated system of international arrival and departure statistics was also underscored in the context of national development policy and purposes. National policy and programme goals associated with international population movements should be highlighted and included in the inventory of national statistical resources. Any modification of the statistical infrastructure and vehicles of data collection should complement and be consistent with national needs for information on the separate but related processes of international migration and travel.

26. The feasibility of developing a consolidated system was greatly affected by the constraints arising from the systems of data collection used. For example, several participants in the Expert Group cited the limitations of data collected at border control points concerning the intended duration of stay or the purpose of travel in the measurement of actual length of stay or purpose of travel. Some documentation on methods of evaluating data on intentions stated at entry would be useful. In addition, an expanded list of purpose of travel for incorporation in international arrival/departure cards was considered useful. This would produce statistics which conform to international recommendations and also help to identify special categories of international travelers. However, in view of difficulties associated with the revision of existing administrative forms and questionnaires, it was suggested that those items required for statistical classification of international arrivals and departures be denoted on arrival/departure forms as serving research or statistical purposes only.

27. Co-ordination of relevant statistical activities and the utilization of standard concepts, classifications and linkages among national administrative departments was considered an important cornerstone in the development of consolidated statistics on all international arrivals and departures. In this connexion, informal ties among statisticians in different national agencies as well as more institutionalized or formal ways to co-ordinate the work of various departments were considered very useful. Therefore, in future work and guidance on a consolidated system of statistics on all international arrivals and departures, it was considered important to incorporate a description of organizational strategies into the United Nations documentation.

#### D. Recommendations of the Expert Group

28. The Expert Group felt that the United Nations recommendations were not widely known at present and therefore urged the Statistical Office to make further efforts to disseminate them widely among statisticians, administrators and demographers alike. In the same vein, it was felt that national publications on migration statistics should include more detailed information regarding the underlying concepts and limitations of data for national and international purposes.

29. The Expert Group also made a number of specific recommendations on further work in this field which may briefly be summarized under the headings: (a) technical reports and (b) methodological studies designed to assist countries in the collection, classification, tabulation, statistical linkage and evaluation of statistics. The topics identified by the Expert Group were:

1. Sampling of administrative records in measuring migrant flows;
2. Methods of estimation and analysis;
3. Statistical treatment of nomads;
4. Classification of purposes of travel;
5. Methods for dealing with adjustment of status;
6. Content and processing of national arrival/departure forms and cards;
7. National coding practices;
8. Alternative sources of data on international migration, for example, partial registers;
9. Benefits derived from implementation of internationally recommended concepts and classifications;
10. Data processing and storage;
11. Strategies for linking flow and stock data;
12. Methods of indirect estimation;
13. Use of field inquiries and related sampling issues;
14. National experience in co-ordination among various ministries and agencies;
15. Use of population registers;
16. Content of programmes of data analysis;
17. Resource requirements.

30. Work on methods of sampling pertaining to administrative records, on the design of field inquiries and on data processing etc. was considered very important

in the area of international migration. Several experts urged technical consideration of the use of national household surveys for the measurement of international migration. It was also suggested that national experiences in field inquiries concerning specific sampling issues, such as response rates and sampling errors, should be reported to the Statistical Office for inclusion in technical documentation.

31. Work on indirect methods of estimation using particularly population census data was also stressed by the Group. Further, it was suggested that research into new techniques of measurement, including those under experimentation in selected countries (for example, Bolivia and Barbados) in respect of estimation of emigrants by the Expert Group on Methodology for the Study of International Migration that was established by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, should be considered by countries. <sup>9/</sup>

32. In some parts of Africa and Asia, the movement of nomadic populations is particularly significant. Guidance on the technical aspects of enumeration and classification of nomadic populations would be particularly useful. Tribal and ethnic population movements across national borders pose similar methodological issues and, therefore, further methodological studies to improve statistics for these categories would be valuable.

### III. PREPARATION OF PUBLICATIONS

33. The Expert Group considered the technical papers presented to it (see annex II) useful and strongly recommended that they be issued as two publications and be given wide dissemination. One publication volume would include several country studies on national experience and issues in implementing the United Nations recommendations, as well as the illustrative phased national programme for the collection, tabulation and publication of international migration statistics. The publication would serve as a kind of manual on international migration statistics.

34. The second publication would deal with special categories of international population movements and with a system of consolidated statistics of all international arrivals and departures. It would be conceptual and methodological in scope and would serve as a preliminary technical report in this new area. The Group considered that the publication would provide some guidance on an integrated approach to collection of international migration and travel statistics, in which countries may be directly interested.

35. Work on both publications is well advanced, with the valuable assistance of several experts and consultants who participated in the Expert Group. It is anticipated that both publications will be issued in 1983.

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<sup>9/</sup> See, for example, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Indirect Procedures for Estimating Emigration, IUSSP Paper No. 18, Liège, 1981.

IV. RELATED WORK OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

A. Regional Commissions

1. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

36. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) has undertaken to organize a regular exchange of annual data on long-term migrants among ECE and selected other countries. The data are being exchanged on a confidential basis among participating countries and may be adjusted by countries, where necessary, to correspond as closely as possible with the international definition of long-term immigrants and emigrants. The Secretariat has already collected data from countries on immigration and emigration for 1976 and 1977. Most countries submitted data compiled on the basis of national practices, but several also submitted adjusted data. An examination of the figures received indicates that in many cases there are large differences in the size of flows reported by receiving and sending countries. The data received are currently being incorporated into a document for consideration by the Conference of European Statisticians at its thirtieth plenary session in June 1982. Moreover, the draft programme of work of the Conference makes provision for a meeting of a small group of interested countries to be held in 1982/83 on statistics of international migration. The participants, inter alia, will exchange views of national experiences and plans for improving their statistics on international migration flows within the framework of the United Nations recommendations. They will propose and elaborate the preparatory work for a full meeting on migration statistics, including plans for possible bilateral and multilateral studies to examine reasons for the differences between data reported for corresponding flows between receiving and sending countries. The Secretariat also plans to circulate a questionnaire requesting data for 1978, 1979 and 1980 in late 1982.

2. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

37. In the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) region, although there are significant migration flows between member countries, the largest movements are to countries in other regions, principally the Middle East, Europe and the United States of America. Given the economic and social importance of the movements, some countries have shown an increasingly strong interest in knowing more about the global distribution of their nationals. International migration within the region is important in economic terms and, for the smaller island communities, can also have a profound impact on population structure and rate of growth. ESCAP has initiated some work in this field and will be co-operating in a wider programme such as the international co-operative programme on immigrant stock data (see part I above). For instance, the ESCAP Statistics Division has made some attempts to obtain information about foreign nationals from censuses held in countries of destination and one developed country has agreed to provide considerable detail about birth place, duration of residence and other background characteristics of Pacific islanders enumerated in its most recent population census. The ESCAP Population Division has recently hired a consultant to prepare a paper on international migration in the region for the third Asia and Pacific Population Conference, in 1982. The paper is expected to discuss major

categories of international migration, its changing patterns in Asia and the Pacific, impact of economic changes on both the sending and receiving countries, recent changes in migration policies and gaps in knowledge of international migration.

### 3. Economic Commission for Latin America

38. The work programme of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) includes two activities aimed at the improvement of availability of statistics on international migration. The first concerns with the exchange between countries of census information on migrants from the ECLA region. To promote this goal, ECLA will be acting as the clearing-house for the IMILA (Investigación de la Migración Internacional en Latino América) project initiated in 1970. The second deals with the development of methodology for the measurement of emigration, starting from simple questions included in censuses or surveys. To discuss recent advances in this methodology, a seminar is scheduled to take place at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 19 to 21 May 1982 under the sponsorship of the Barbados Statistical Service, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and ECLA.

### 4. Economic Commission for Africa

39. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has completed a study entitled "Concepts, classifications and definitions of international migration statistics". It is scheduled for publication in the ECA Statistical Information Bulletin. In addition, a study on classification of nomadic population within the framework of United Nations work on consolidated statistics of international arrivals and departures is being prepared for publication in 1982.

### 5. Economic Commission for Western Asia

40. In the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) region, international migration plays a vital role in the development process and demographic trends. In view of this role, ECWA organized a Conference of International Migration in the Arab World at Nicosia, Cyprus from 11 to 16 May 1981. The participants discussed, among other topics, major issues in intra-regional migration and measurement of international migration. Work designed to assist in the compilation and analysis of international migration statistics at the country and regional levels is continuing.

## B. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

41. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has undertaken a comprehensive study on the feasibility of measuring international flows of human resources in response to resolution 13 (III) of its Committee on Transfer of Technology, which was adopted at its third session in November 1980. 10/ The study

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10/ Report of the Committee on Transfer of Technology on its third session (TD/B/836), p. 24.

deals in particular with the following aspects: (a) measurement of human resource flows, (b) economic valuations of human-resource flows (that is, human-resource flow accounts) and (c) illustrative valuations (or estimates) of human-resource flows. The United Nations Statistical Office has collaborated closely with UNCTAD in carrying out the study and contributed, inter alia, to a chapter on the measurement of human-resource flows, including a review of available national data and their international comparability, special surveys and statistics on skilled migrants and ways of improving human-resource flow statistics. The study will be submitted to the UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology in 1982.

Annex I

PROPOSED SUMMARY TABLES ON IMMIGRANT STOCK

Illustration 1. Immigrant stock by region of origin  
 and by country of destination

Origin (region of birth)	Destination (country of enumeration)				
	TOTAL	Country A	Country B	...	Country Z
<u>Both sexes</u>					
<u>All regions</u>					
Africa					
America, North					
America, South					
Asia					
Europe					
Oceania					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics					
Not stated					
<u>Male</u>					
(as for "both sexes")					
<u>Female</u>					
(as for "both sexes")					

Note: In addition to showing the total foreign-born population, the tabulation can be prepared, if feasible, by distinguishing the foreign-born population by period of arrival as, for example, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years etc.

/...

Illustration 2. Immigrant stock by region of origin and destination

Origin (region of birth)	Destination (region of enumeration)						Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	TOTAL	Africa	America, North	America, South	Asia	Europe	
<u>Both sexes</u>							
<u>All regions</u>							
Africa							
America, North							
America, South							
Asia							
Europe							
Oceania							
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics							
Not stated							
<u>Male</u>							
(as for "both sexes")							
<u>Female</u>							
(as for "both sexes")							

Note: In addition to showing the total foreign-born population, the tabulation can be prepared, if feasible, by distinguishing immigrant stock by period of arrival, as for example, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years etc.



Illustration 3. Percentage share by origin of major region  
 in the total immigrant stock

Origin (region of birth)	Destination (region where enumerated)							Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	TOTAL	Africa	America, North	America, South	Asia	Europe	Oceania	
<u>Both sexes</u>	100.00							
<u>All regions</u>								
Africa								
America, North								
America, South								
Asia								
Europe								
Oceania								
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics								
Not stated								
<u>Male</u>								
(as for "both sexes")								
<u>Female</u>								
(as for "both sexes")								

Source: Based on illustration 1.

Annex II

LIST OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE EXPERT GROUP ON IMPROVEMENT  
OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS

<u>Paper No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
AC.12/1	Provisional agenda
AC.12/2	Considerations for the development of a phased national programme for the collection, tabulation and publication of statistics of international migration
AC.12/3	Report on special groups among international population movements and methods of identification and consolidation of statistics of all international arrivals and departures
AC.12/4	Country reports
AC.12/4/Add.1	Suggestions for improving national statistics on immigration and emigration flows via the United Nations recommendations: an illustration of the Canadian situation
AC.12/4/Add.2	Available data, problems and strategies for meeting United Nations recommendations on international migration statistics: the case of U.S.A.
AC.12/4/Add.3	The Netherlands population register as a source for international migration statistics
AC.12/4/Add.4	United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration: their use in the International Passenger Survey (IPS)
AC.12/4/Add.5	"La saisie de la migration internationale en Haute-Volta"
AC.12/4/Add.6	Potential sources and problems in relation to the United Nations recommendations on international migration statistics: a short note on the Malaysian experience
AC.12/4/Add.7	Some aspects of international migration statistics: the experience of Barbados
AC.12/5	International arrival and departure cards of selected countries
AC.12/6	International co-operative programme on immigrant stock data: a progress report