

E c o n o m i c & S o c i a l A f f a i r s

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS
TO AND FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES:
THE 2005 REVISION**

CD-ROM DOCUMENTATION



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS TO AND FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES: THE 2005 REVISION

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DESA

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PREFACE

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date and scientifically objective information on population and development.

International migration is one of the substantive areas of work of the Population Division. As part of its monitoring activities, the Population Division maintains a data bank on international migration statistics covering most countries of the world. This data bank includes information on international migration flows as recorded by the few countries in the world that gather and publish such information.

This report is part of the Population Division's effort to disseminate information resulting from its monitoring activities. It describes the contents of the dataset entitled *International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2005 Revision*. This dataset includes time series data on flows of international migrants to and from countries that gather this information systematically. The dataset is presented in Excel files which, together with this report, are available on CD-ROM.

Responsibility for *International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2005 Revision* rests with the United Nations Population Division. The preparation of the dataset was facilitated to a great extent by the collaboration of other United Nations offices. In particular, the Population Division is grateful to the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for its continuing cooperation.

For further information about the contents of *International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2005 Revision*, please contact the office of the Director, Population Division, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA, at telephone number (212) 963-3179, fax (212) 963-2147, or visit the Population Division's website at www.unpopulation.org.

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Explanatory notes

In compiling and presenting the data on international migration flows, an effort was made to preserve the information as contained in the original sources, especially when standardization of origins and destinations was not possible because of varying practices in reporting countries. Whenever possible, the data shown conform as closely as possible to current United Nations practices. That is, if possible, countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America, and Oceania. The former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is also shown as a major area when data on international migrants to or from this area are reported separately. These major areas are further divided into 21 geographical regions. In addition, for statistical convenience, the regions are classified as belonging to either of two categories: less developed and more developed. The less developed regions include all the regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The more developed regions comprise Australia/New Zealand, Europe, Northern America, Japan and the former USSR, when data for international migrants to or from this area are reported separately.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS TO AND FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES: THE 2005 REVISION

The CD-ROM provided with this publication contains time series data on the flows of international migrants as recorded by 15 countries in developed regions, namely, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. These key receiving countries are among the few countries in the world with fairly complete sets of data on international migration flows. Each file contained in the CD-ROM has a complete set of the data available for a given country. All files are presented in Excel format.

A list and basic description of the files is presented in table 1. As shown in this table, the period for which data are presented varies from country to country. In a majority of cases, an effort has been made to cover the period 1960-2004, although certain countries lack data for the early 1960s (the United Kingdom, for instance) and the most recent data available for some countries refer to 2003. For countries that were not major receiving countries in the 1960s, namely Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway and Spain, time series start in 1980. The dataset on France covers a shorter period (1994-2003) for the reasons presented in Section B, below.

Countries gathering and publishing statistics on the flows of international migrants do not necessarily use the same criteria to identify migrants nor do they classify them in similar ways in terms of origin. As shown in table 1, individuals immigrating or emigrating are classified according to place of previous residence and place of intended residence, respectively, in eight out of the 15 data series provided; place of birth is the criterion used in four countries, and citizenship is the main classification criterion in the remaining three. These definitions underlie a variety of data collection systems, which include continuous population registers and border statistics. In nine out of the 15 countries included in this dataset, the data shown come from population registers; in three countries, the data reflect the number of residence permits issued, and border statistics are the main source of information for the other three countries. The compilation and dissemination of data on international migration flows is useful for analytical purposes, but also to raise awareness about the problems of comparability underlying existing statistics.

A. CONTENTS OF THE WORKSHEETS

Each file in the CD-ROM contains several worksheets. The first worksheet contains data on immigration, the second worksheet contains data on emigration when available, and the third worksheet shows data on net migration, that is, the difference between immigration and emigration when both series are available. Additional worksheets are presented for countries with more than one data series. Each worksheet in the CD-ROM contains information on the country generating the statistics presented, the period covered by these statistics, the type of data presented and the sources used to obtain the data. Notes on the precise nature of the data presented are also included in a separate worksheet. The data themselves are displayed according to a format that is consistent across files. The first 11 columns of each worksheet presenting a data series contain information that allows the complete identification and interpretation of the data that follow. The headings of the columns are presented in schematic form in the table that follows.

<i>Schematic layout of the first 11 columns of each worksheet containing migration time series</i>						
<i>Column</i>	<i>Immigration worksheets</i>		<i>Emigration worksheets</i>		<i>Net migration worksheets</i>	
A	Destination	Code	Origin	Code	Destination	Code
B		Country		Country		Country
C	Origin	Code	Destination	Code	Origin	Code
D		Country or area		Country or area		Country or area
E		Code		Code		Code
F		Region		Region		Region
G	Citizenship		Citizenship		Citizenship	
H	Type		Type		Type	
I	Criterion		Criterion		Criterion	
J	Development group		Development group		Development group	
K	Regional sub-totals		Regional sub-totals		Regional sub-totals	

The contents of each column or set of columns is described below:

1. **Columns A and B:** These columns contain the three-digit code and the name of the country of **destination** (for worksheets with data on immigration and net migration) or the country of **origin** (for worksheets with data on emigration). That is, these columns show the code and name of the country that generates the data being presented and that acts as the destination of the immigrants reported or the destination of the emigrants reported.
2. **Columns C to F:** These columns contain the list of countries or areas of **origin** of the immigrants or net migrants being reported or the country or area of **destination** of the emigrants being reported. Four columns are used because the name of the country of origin or destination is preceded by the three-digit code for that country and is followed by the three-digit code and the name of the geographical region to which that country belongs.
3. **Column G:** Entries under the column labeled **Citizenship** indicate whether the data on a given row refer to foreigners only, to citizens only or to both groups combined.
4. **Column H:** Entries under the column labeled **Type** indicate whether the data presented on a given row refer to immigrants, emigrants, net migration or some other specific type of migrants.
5. **Column I:** Entries under the column labeled **Criterion** indicate whether the data on a given row are classified by place of birth, citizenship, place of previous residence or place of intended residence.
6. **Column J:** Entries under the column labeled **Development group** display the codes associated with countries or areas in the more developed regions (901) and in the less developed regions (902) to allow for the calculation of the sub-totals for those two groups of countries (presented at the bottom of each worksheet). The codes refer to the development group to which the country of origin (for immigration or net migration data) or the country of destination (for emigration data) belongs.

7. **Column K:** Entries under the column labeled **Regional sub-totals** contain the codes for the geographical region to which the country of origin (for immigration or net migration data) or the country of destination (for emigration data) belongs. They are used to calculate the sub-total by region presented at the bottom of each worksheet.

Note that the three-digit codes throughout are those used for statistical processing purposes by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat (M49 codes). For countries or areas these codes also coincide with those used by the International Organization for Standardization as part of the ISO 3166 standard.

Each row in a given worksheet shows the number of international migrants from a particular country or area of origin or destination, as appropriate, over each of the years in the period covered. The rows at the bottom of each worksheet show the total number of migrants and the sub-totals by major area (capitalized), geographical region and development group (less developed and more developed regions). It is important to note that the number zero in a given cell indicates that the number of migrants from a given country was either reported to be zero or not reported. That is, no distinction is made between those countries that did not send any migrants to the reporting country and those countries for which the number of migrants was not reported or not published separately for a given year. Often, the number of migrants to or from a certain country is not reported because the actual number is very low and is combined with that of migrants from other countries of origin or destination that also generate few migrants into a residual category, usually reported under labels such as “other” or “unspecified”.

The country nomenclature used conforms as closely as possible to current United Nations practices. However, an effort has been made to preserve the information contained in the original sources when it does not conform to current practice. Thus, whenever standardization was not possible, the original nomenclature was maintained. In the case of the United Kingdom, for instance, use of the grouping “Commonwealth countries” has been used although it does not conform to United Nations practices. In addition, given that the data shown span a long period, changes in the names of countries of origin needed to be accommodated. Consequently, some entries show countries that no longer exist or whose name has changed.

An effort has been made to classify countries and areas by geographical region. However, the majority of countries tabulate information on international migration flows to and from a limited number of countries, and categories such as “other Africa” or “unspecified Asia” are used to group the data relative to countries that are not listed separately. In general, migrants in these categories have been assigned to the major areas they belong to but are not included in any of the smaller geographical regions (that is, those in the “unspecified Africa” category have been assigned to “Africa”, those in “unspecified Asia” have been assigned to Asia, etc.). Therefore, sub-totals at the sub-regional level may not add up to the totals for major areas or continents. Also, after the breakup of the former USSR, or earlier in some cases, the categories “USSR (former)” and “Unspecified former USSR” have become residual categories, as most migrants from and to the successor States of the former USSR are shown separately under their respective States of origin or destination. Therefore, migrants listed under these two categories are only just a fraction of all migrants from this region.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA AVAILABLE FOR EACH COUNTRY

Australia: The Australian data are derived from border statistics and are reported for fiscal years, which run from 1 July of the year shown to 30 June of the following year. Data are available by single fiscal year starting with 1959/60 and ending with 2003/04, and are classified by place of birth. The data on immigration

refer to the number of settlers, that is, persons arriving in Australia who hold permanent residence permits, regardless of their intended period of stay. From 1959/60 to 1983/84, the data on emigration refer to the number of former settlers departing; from 1984/85 on, they refer to all permanent departures from Australia. Until 1980/81, Australian statistics classified countries of origin according to whether they belonged or not to the Commonwealth. Such classification has been maintained in the file, although it does not conform to United Nations practices.

Belgium: International migration statistics for Belgium are derived from the country's population registers. The statistics on immigration refer to entries of foreigners who hold residence permits and who intend to stay in the country for at least three months as well as to citizens moving into a dwelling after having resided abroad. The statistics on emigration refer to all persons departing with the intention of establishing their residence abroad. Both series are shown by single calendar year and data are classified according to country of citizenship. Data relative to citizens and foreigners are available for 1960 and for each year of the period 1963-2003. For 1961 and 1962, the information available reflects only the international migration of Belgian citizens. Until 1994, the published tabulations on immigrants by country of citizenship included entries of asylum-seekers recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees in the total for the country but excluded them from the entries by citizenship. Consequently, the data by citizenship as presented in the original sources did not add up to the total. In the set contained in BELGIUM_1960-2003.xls, the number of recognized asylum-seekers obtained by subtracting the sum of entries classified by citizenship from the total is shown in the "not stated and asylum-seekers" category.

Canada: The Canadian data are derived from administrative records on the annual number of foreigners who are granted permission to reside permanently in Canada, the so-called "landed immigrants". Canada does not gather data on emigration. The data presented are classified by place of birth and are presented in two different series, each in a worksheet. The first series covers the period 1946-1996 and shows the annual number of landed immigrants as they appear in the annual publications of Citizenship and Immigration Canada (formerly Employment and Immigration Canada) for the years shown. For 1946-1960, the data were available only grouped by periods (1946-1955 and 1956-1960); from 1961 onwards, the data are presented by single calendar year. The second series covers the period 1980-2004 and is based on updated tabulations provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The difference between the two series comes from administrative corrections made retroactively by Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Over such a long time span, the classification of countries of origin used to tabulate the data has varied considerably. In particular, very little information on migrants originating in less developed countries was provided explicitly before 1965. Therefore, sub-totals by region for this early period underestimate markedly the number of migrants from each region.

Denmark: International migration statistics for Denmark are derived from population registers. Six sets of data are provided: the three first sets of data show immigration, emigration and net migration of foreigners, respectively. The three next sets show immigration, emigration and net migration of nationals. The data on immigration of foreign citizens include all citizens of non-Nordic countries who obtain a residence or work permit for a period of at least three months as well as all citizens from other Nordic countries intending to stay for at least three months. The data on emigration of foreign citizens reflect all foreigners leaving for a period of at least six months. Foreigners leaving for more than three but less than six months are registered as emigrants only if they do not keep a residence in Denmark while abroad. The data on immigrating citizens include all citizens having been abroad for at least six months who return and intend to stay in Denmark for a period of at least three months. The data on emigrating citizens include all resident citizens leaving for a period of at least six months. Resident citizens leaving for more than three but less than six months are registered as emigrants only if they do not keep a residence in Denmark while abroad. All data are classified

by place of previous residence in the case of immigration, and by place of intended residence in the case of emigration and are shown for the period 1980-2004 by single calendar year.

Finland: International migration data for Finland are derived from population registers. The statistics on immigration include all foreigners who obtain a residence permit for at least one year as well as citizens returning after having resided abroad for at least one year and planning to stay for at least one year. The statistics on emigration include all residents departing with the intention of staying abroad for at least one year. Immigrants are classified by place of previous residence and emigrants are classified by place of intended residence. Data are available for the period 1980-2004 by single calendar year.

France: Data on immigration to France are derived from administrative records on the number of foreigners who obtain a residence permit of one year or more. France does not collect data on emigration. Immigrants are classified by country of citizenship. The data are shown by single calendar year for the period 1994-2003. The data for this period were revised by the *Intitut National d'Études Démographiques* (INED). The main purpose of this revision was to conform as closely as possible with the definition of long-term migrant recommended by the United Nations (United Nations, 1998). In addition, the revised data include minors, that is, individuals under 18 years of age admitted under family reunification provisions who were not granted individual residence permits and were therefore not included in the original statistics.

Germany: International migration data for Germany are derived from population registers. Six sets of data are provided: the first three sets of data show immigration, emigration and net migration of foreigners, respectively. The three last sets show immigration, emigration and net migration of nationals. The data on immigration of foreign citizens include all foreigners who hold a residence permit and who plan to stay in the country for at least three months. The data on emigration of foreigners refer to resident foreigners leaving the country for at least three months. The data on immigrating citizens refer to people establishing a dwelling in Germany and include inflows of German citizens as well as of individuals of German origin having the right to German citizenship (*Aussiedler*) and of citizens from the former Democratic Republic of Germany (*Übersiedler*) before 1991. The data on emigrating citizens refer to German citizens leaving the country for at least three months. All data are classified by place of previous residence in the case of immigration, and by place of intended residence in the case of emigration. The data are provided by single calendar year for the period 1965-2004, for foreigners, and for the period 1970-2004, for nationals. The data prior to 1991 refer to immigration to and emigration from the former Federal Republic of Germany only.

Italy: International migration data for Italy are derived from population registers. The statistics on immigration include foreigners who intend to stay in Italy for at least three months as well as citizens moving into a dwelling after having resided abroad. The statistics on emigration refer to all residents departing with the intention of establishing their residence abroad. The data are available by single calendar year for the period 1980-2000, and are classified according to place of previous residence in the case of immigration, and place of intended residence in the case of emigration. Since relatively few countries or areas of origin or destination were shown in the tabulations before 1996, sub-totals at the regional level underestimate markedly the number of migrants per region.

Netherlands: International migration data for the Netherlands are derived from population registers. Until September 1994, the statistics on immigration included foreigners who wished to stay in the country for more than six months as well as citizens who, after having resided abroad, wished to stay for at least 30 days. Statistics on emigration included all individuals leaving for a period exceeding 360 days. Since October 1994, foreigners who wish to stay in the country for at least four out of the next six months must register, and all those individuals leaving for at least 240 days (8 months) out of the next 12 months must de-register. The data are presented by single calendar year for the period 1960-2004 and are classified by country of citizenship. It

is important to note that the category of Dutch citizens (those whose country of citizenship is the Netherlands) includes the Surinamese who opted for Dutch nationality when their country became independent in 1976 and who migrated subsequently to the Netherlands. Since relatively few countries or areas of citizenship were shown in the tabulations before 1995, sub-totals at the regional level underestimate markedly the number of migrants by region.

New Zealand: The data for New Zealand are derived from border statistics and refer to fiscal years, which run from 1 April of the years shown to 31 March of the following year. Six sets of data are provided. The first set shows arrivals of settlers, that is, persons arriving in New Zealand who hold permanent residence permits, by single fiscal year for the period 1950-1985, and arrivals of permanent and long-term migrants, that is, persons arriving in New Zealand who plan to stay for 12 months or longer, by single fiscal year for the period 1985-2004. The second set of data shows permanent departures of residents of New Zealand, both foreign and national, for the period 1950-1985. For the period 1985-2004, the second set of data includes departures of permanent and long-term migrants as well as permanent and long-term departures of citizens. The third set of data shows net migration for both periods. The three last sets of data show only the series of permanent and long-term arrivals, departures and the resulting net migration for the period 1985-2004. All data are classified by country of birth.

Norway: International migration data for Norway are derived from population registers. The statistics on immigration include all foreigners who obtain a residence permit and wish to stay in the country for at least six months as well as returning nationals who were away for at least six months and who intend to stay for at least six months. The statistics on emigration comprise all individuals leaving Norway for at least six months. The data are shown by single calendar year for the period 1980-2003 and are classified by place of previous residence in the case of immigration, and by place of intended residence in the case of emigration.

Spain: Data on immigration to Spain are derived from population registers. The statistics include foreigners holding a residence permit who intend to stay in the country for more than three months as well as nationals returning after having emigrated and intending to establish their residence in Spain. The data are shown by single calendar year for the period 1980-2004 and are classified by place of previous residence. Since relatively few countries or areas of origin are shown in the tabulations, particularly in the cases of Africa and Asia, sub-totals by region underestimate markedly the number of migrants by region. Statistics on emigration from Spain are not available.

Sweden: International migration data for Sweden are derived from population registers. The statistics on immigration include foreigners holding a residence permit and intending to stay in the country for a year or longer as well as nationals returning after staying abroad for at least one year and intending to stay for a year or longer. The statistics on emigration include all individuals leaving the country with the intention of staying abroad for one year or longer. The data are presented by single calendar year for the period 1960-2004. Immigrants are classified by place of previous residence and emigrants by place of intended residence.

United Kingdom: The data for the United Kingdom are derived from border statistics. Specifically, they are estimates derived from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), a sample survey of passengers arriving at and departing from the main air and sea ports of the United Kingdom. The IPS samples between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent of all passengers, depending on route and time of the year, and it does not include travelers between Ireland and the United Kingdom. The data on immigration include persons who have resided abroad for one year or more and who state on arrival their intention to stay for one year or more. The data on emigration include persons who have resided in the United Kingdom for one year or more and who state on departure their intention to stay abroad for one year or more. Data on immigration are classified by place of previous residence and data on emigration are classified by place of intended residence. The data are available

for single calendar years from 1964 to 2003. The regional groupings used to classify migrants in the United Kingdom are not consistent with United Nations practices. Since standardization with United Nations practices was not possible, the original groupings have been maintained. Consequently, the reporting of the number of migrants originating in standard regions is less satisfactory than for other countries (for more information, see the notes in the UNITED_KINGDOM_1964-2003.xls file).

United States: Data on the number of immigrants to the United States are derived from administrative records on the number of foreign persons (*aliens*) granted the permission to reside permanently in the United States over each fiscal year. The United States does not collect data on emigration. Until 1976, fiscal years ran from 1 July of the year shown to 30 June of the following year. In 1976, however, fiscal years were redefined to run from 1 October to 30 September of the following year. Because of the transition, the fiscal year 1976 included an extra quarter. The fifth quarter is listed separately in the file under column heading *1976NQ*. Data are shown by single fiscal year for the full period 1946-2004 and are classified by place of birth. The file includes three sets of data: The first set shows the total number of immigrants admitted each fiscal year as reported by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, that is, including those legalized under the provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA). Legalizations under IRCA took place from 1989 to 1998. The second set excludes the legalizations that took place under IRCA. The third set shows only the number of immigrants legalized under IRCA from 1989 to 1998.

TABLE 1. DESCRIPTION OF FILES

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of the file</i>	<i>Period covered</i>	<i>Type of data</i>	<i>Classification criterion</i>
Australia	AUSTRALIA_1959-2003.xls	1959-2003	Foreign settlers and emigrants	Place of birth
Belgium	BELGIUM_1960-2003.xls	1960-2003 ^a	Immigrants and emigrants	Citizenship
Canada	CANADA_1946-2004.xls	1946-2004 ^b	Foreign landed immigrants	Place of birth
Denmark	DENMARK_1980-2004.xls	1980-2004	Foreign immigrants and emigrants Citizens immigrating and emigrating	Place of previous and intended residence
Finland	FINLAND_1980-2004.xls	1980-2004	Immigrants and emigrants	Place of previous and intended residence
France	FRANCE_1994-2003.xls	1994-2003	Foreign immigrants	Citizenship
Germany	GERMANY_1965-2004.xls	1965-2004 ^c	Foreign immigrants and emigrants Citizens immigrating and emigrating	Place of previous or intended residence
Italy	ITALY_1980-2000.xls	1980-2000	Immigrants and emigrants	Place of previous or intended residence
Netherlands	NETHERLANDS_1960-2004.xls	1960-2004	Immigrants and emigrants	Citizenship
New Zealand	NEW_ZEALAND_1950-2004.xls	1950-2004	Arrivals of settlers (1950 - 1985). Departures of settlers and citizens (1950 - 1985). Arrivals of permanent and long-term migrants (1985 - 2004). Departures of permanent, long-term migrants and citizens (1985 - 2004).	Place of birth
Norway	NORWAY_1980-2003.xls	1980-2003	Immigrants and emigrants	Place of previous or intended residence
Spain	SPAIN_1980-2004.xls	1980-2004	Immigrants	Place of previous residence
Sweden	SWEDEN_1960-2004.xls	1960-2004	Immigrants and emigrants	Place of previous or intended residence
United Kingdom	UNITED_KINGDOM_1964-2003.xls	1964-2003	Immigrants and emigrants	Place of previous or intended residence
United States	UNITED_STATES_1946-2004.xls	1946-2004	Foreign immigrants	Place of birth

^a Data relative to 1961 and 1962 refer only to the total number of Belgian immigrants and emigrants.

^b For 1946-1960, Canadian data refer to periods (1946-1955, and 1956-1960). The data are presented by single years from 1961 on.

^c Data on immigration and emigration of German nationals cover only the period 1970-2004.

REFERENCE

United Nations (1998). *Recommendations on Statistics on International Migration, Revision I*. Sales No. E.98.XVII.14.



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 POPULATION DIVISION

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NOTES

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2. The data are in EXCEL readable files.

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