



International Migration Datasets: How to use different source for different questions

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07-08 MARCH, 2019



What we are going to cover ?



- How many they are ?
- Where do they come from ?
- Which are the consequences of “blissful ignorance”?
- Why do we care about having **reliable** migration statistics?
- Where does the data come from?
- What does the available statistical information tell us about international migration?



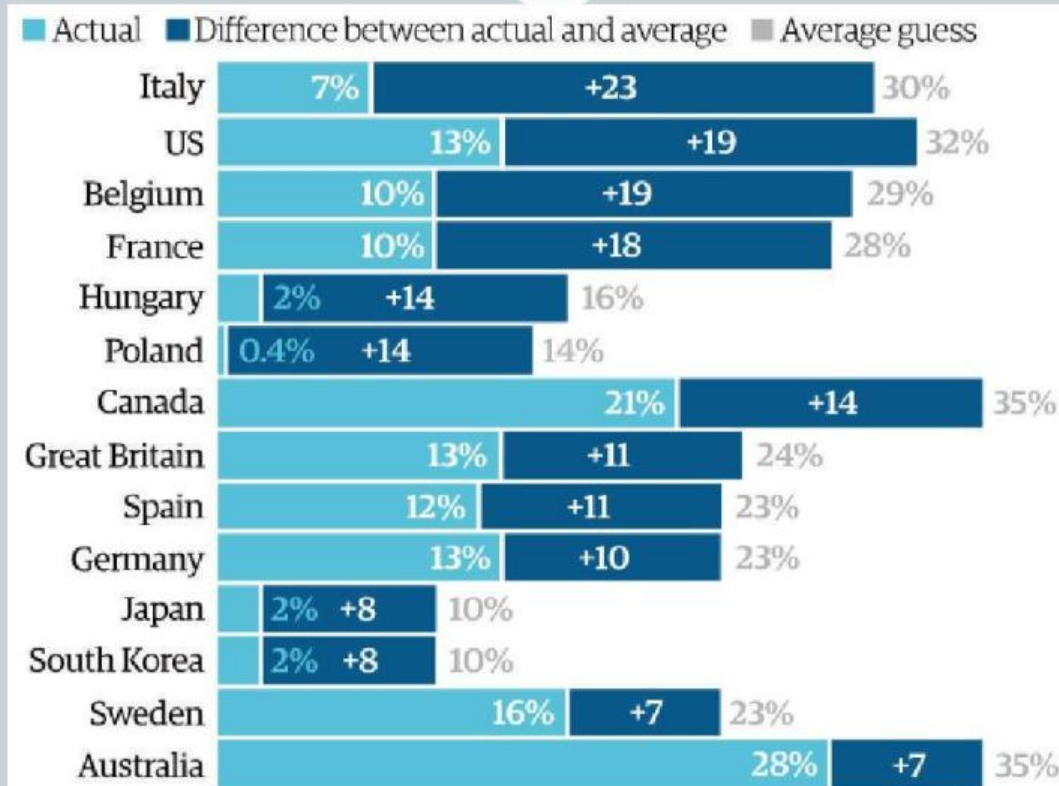
How many are they?



?



Out of 100 how many do you think are immigrants to this country



GUARDIAN GRAPHIC

SOURCE: IPSOS MORI



Index of ignorance Ranked by most accurate



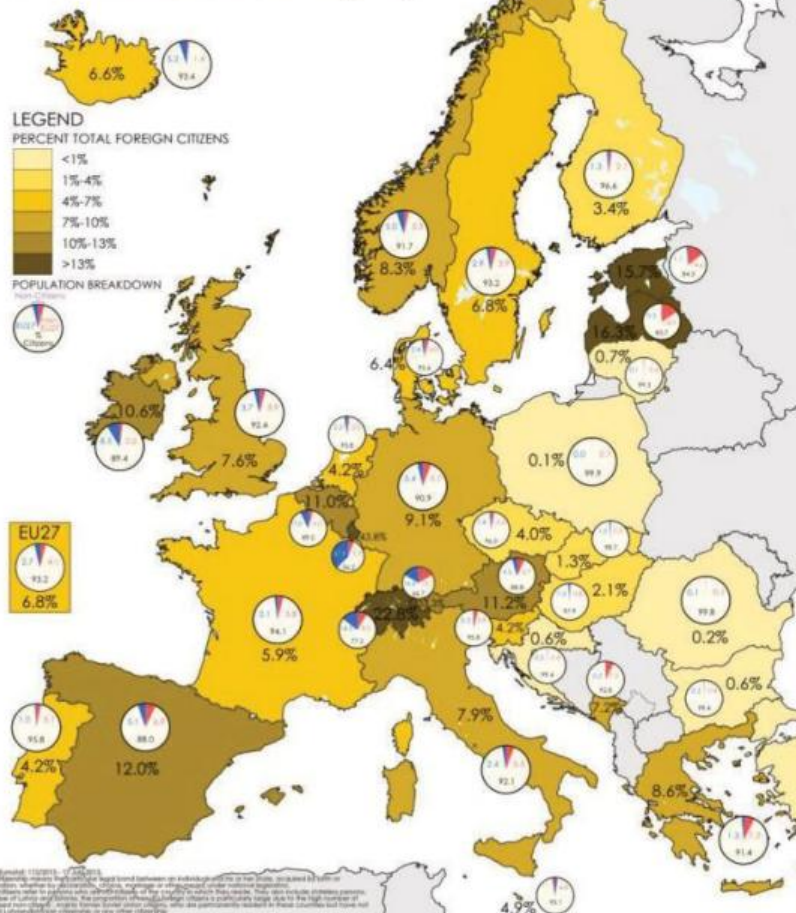


2017 GEO/TIME	Total N	Reporting country N	Foreign country N	Foreign country %	EU28 countries except reporting country N	EU28 countries except reporting country %	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country N	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country %
Belgium	11,351,727	9,470,917	1,876,726	16.5	876,497	7.7	1,000,229	8.8
Bulgaria	7,101,859	6,954,776	145,390	2.0	52,227	0.7	93,163	1.3
Czech Rep.	10,578,820	10,113,764	465,056	4.4	181,419	1.7	283,637	2.7
Denmark	5,748,769	5,079,788	668,090	11.6	228,400	4.0	439,690	7.6
Germany	82,521,653	69,803,578	12,105,436	14.7	4,849,902	5.9	7,255,534	8.8
Estonia	1,315,635	1,123,074	192,535	14.6	20,147	1.5	172,388	13.1
Ireland	4,784,383	3,987,103	796,410	16.6	600,552	12.6	195,858	4.1
Greece	10,768,193	9,517,330	1,250,863	11.6	345,619	3.2	905,244	8.4
Spain	46,528,024	40,503,326	6,024,698	12.9	1,943,453	4.2	4,081,245	8.8
France	66,989,083	58,833,413	8,155,670	12.2	2,220,667	3.3	5,935,003	8.9
Croatia	4,154,213	3,610,031	539,588	13.0	68,365	1.6	471,223	11.3
Italy	60,589,445	54,535,485	6,053,960	10.0	1,837,630	3.0	4,216,330	7.0
Cyprus	854,802	674,939	173,791	20.3	113,773	13.3	60,018	7.0
Latvia	1,950,116	1,698,651	251,465	12.9	27,636	1.4	223,829	11.5
Lithuania	2,847,904	2,720,553	127,351	4.5	20,536	0.7	106,815	3.8
Luxembourg	590,667	319,922	270,010	45.7	205,247	34.7	64,763	11.0
Hungary	9,797,561	9,283,434	513,649	5.2	321,907	3.3	191,742	2.0
Malta	460,297	390,721	69,576	15.1	33,665	7.3	35,911	7.8
Netherlands	17,081,507	14,944,271	2,137,234	12.5	580,599	3.4	1,556,635	9.1
Austria	8,772,865	7,116,599	1,649,008	18.8	739,599	8.4	909,409	10.4
Poland	37,972,964	37,314,666	651,845	1.7	220,874	0.6	430,971	1.1
Portugal	10,309,573	9,432,331	876,300	8.5	240,196	2.3	636,104	6.2
Romania	19,644,350	19,214,480	421,801	2.1	180,099	0.9	241,702	1.2
Slovenia	2,065,895	1,820,526	245,369	11.9	66,387	3.2	178,982	8.7
Slovakia	5,435,343	5,249,126	186,217	3.4	153,663	2.8	32,554	0.6
Finland	5,503,297	5,145,756	348,986	6.3	122,205	2.2	226,781	4.1
Sweden	9,995,153	8,210,656	1,783,179	17.8	540,403	5.4	1,242,776	12.4
UK	65,808,573	56,493,528	9,293,729	14.1	3,612,899	5.5	5,680,830	8.6



The percentage of the foreign citizens (split between EU and non-EU nationals)

FOREIGN CITIZENS IN EUROPE (2012)



- Luxembourg: 43.8%** (37.9% EU and 5.9% non-EU)
- Lichtenstein: (non-EU) 33.3%** (16.7% EU and 16.7% non-EU)
- Switzerland: (non-EU) 22.8% (14.8% EU and 8.5% non-EU)
- Cyprus: 20.0% (12.6% EU and 7.4% non-EU)
- Latvia: 16.3% (0.3% EU and 16.0% non-EU)
- Estonia: 15.7% (1.1% EU and 14.6% non-EU)
- Spain: 12% (5.1% EU and 6.9% non-EU)
- Austria: 11.2% (4.5% EU and 6.7% non-EU)
- Belgium: 11.0% (7.0% EU and 4.0% non-EU)
- Ireland: 10.6% (8.5% EU and 2.2% non-EU)
- Germany: 9.1% (3.4% EU and 5.7% non-EU)
- Greece: 8.6% (1.3% EU and 7.3% non-EU)
- Italy: 7.9% (2.4% EU and 5.5% non-EU)
- United Kingdom: 7.6% (3.7% EU and 3.9% non-EU)
- Montenegro: (non-EU) 7.4% (0.2% EU and 7.2% non-EU)
- Sweden: 6.8% (2.9% EU and 3.9% non-EU)
- EU27 average: 6.8% (2.7% EU and 4.1% non-EU)
- Iceland: (non-EU) 6.6% (5.2% EU and 1.4% non-EU)
- Denmark: 6.4% (2.4% EU and 4.0% non-EU)
- France: 5.9% (2.1% EU and 3.8% non-EU)
- Malta: 4.9%
- Portugal: 4.2% (1.0% EU and 3.1% non-EU)
- Slovenia: 4.2% (0.3% EU and 3.9% non-EU)
- Netherlands: 4.2% (2.2% EU and 2.0% non-EU)
- Czech Republic: 4.0% (1.4% EU and 2.6% non-EU)
- Finland: 3.4% (1.3% EU and 2.1% non-EU)
- Hungary: 2.1% (1.3% EU and 0.8% non-EU)
- Slovakia: 1.3% (1.0% EU and 0.3% non-EU)
- Lithuania: 0.7% (0.1% EU and 0.6% non-EU)
- Bulgaria: 0.6% (0.2% EU and 0.4% non-EU)
- Croatia: 0.6% (0.2% EU and 0.4% non-EU)
- Romania: 0.2% (0.1% EU and 0.1% non-EU)
- Poland: 0.1% (0.0% EU and 0.1% non-EU) (!)



Reading and reflecting



- (?) Luxembourg is the most generous country overall with over 40% of its population being foreign citizens, although mostly from the EU.
- (?) Lichtenstein and Switzerland, while not EU members themselves, are also both very generous to EU citizens.
- (?) Estonia and Latvia are interesting as while they're not yet especially rich, they still host a large number of non-EU nationals. (!) The explanation is many ethnic Russians living in both countries at the time of independence have chosen not to become citizens. Lithuania does not have this issue, because when it became independent it had far fewer ethnic Russians living its borders and so made them all citizens.



Challenges



- Legal vs illegal migration
- Stocks vs flows
- Country of birth vs Citizenship

(On 1 January 2014, the number of people living in the EU-28 who were citizens of non-member countries was 19.6 million while the number of people living in the EU-28 who had been born outside of the EU was 33.5 million)

- Data sources (Census, Administrative data, Surveys)
- Emigration vs. Immigration

(Emigration is particularly difficult to measure; it is harder to count people leaving a country than those arriving. An analysis comparing 2013 immigration and emigration data from the EU Member States (mirror statistics) confirmed that this was true in many countries)

Harmonization/comparability

Example: National Immigration Statistics show for 2013:

Germany: 1.108.000 (ONLY 27.000 new immigration visa for labour)

Canada: 258.000 (of which 148.000 (57%) in the «economic class»)

=> OECD-concept of “*permanent-type migration*” by category

Suggested reading: [Handbook on Data Quality Assessment Methods and Tools](#).

Eurostat



Definitions



- In-migrant—A person who moves in a political area within the same country
- **Immigrant**—An international migrant who enters the area from a place outside the country
- Out-migrant—A person who moves out of a political area within the same country
- **Emigrant**—An international migrant departing to another country by crossing the international boundary



What can International Migration Statistics tell us about migrants ?



- Place of birth
- Nation of origin/ Nationality(ies)
- Place of residence at some specified earlier date
- Destination
- Duration at current residence
- Age
- Sex
- Education
- Labour market status



Where does the information come from?



Administrative data

- Municipality
- Ministry of internal affairs
- Fiscal registers (account only legally residing population)

Surveys

- Sample Surveys (mostly Ad-hoc, cross-section)
- Census (approximately every 5-10 years)
- Labour Force Survey

(Census vs. Survey)

You cannot have it all!



Key providers of International Migration Statistics



- **Eurostat** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration and migrant population statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics)
- **OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC and DIOC Extended)** <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/oecdmigrationdatabases.htm>
- **World Bank Bilateral Migration Matrix** <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-bilateral-migration-database>
- **Sussex Global Migrant Origin Database** http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/global_migrant_origin_database.html
- **UNPD** <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/index.shtml>
- **UNPD Global Migration Database** <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml>
- **UNPD Trends in International Migrant Stock** <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml>
- **UNPD Flows to and from Selected Countries** <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/empirical2/migrationflows.shtml>
- **UNESCO International Tertiary Students** <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/international-student-flow-viz.aspx>
- **International Public Use Microdata Statistics (IPUMS)** <https://www.ipums.org/>
- **United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Statistical Online Database:** http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/asylum_seekers and <http://data.unhcr.org/dataviz/>



The statistical office of the European Union: Eurostat



Website:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics

Migration and migrant population statistics: tables and figures

figures eurostat
Statistics Explained

Migration and migrant population statistics

Data extracted in May 2016. Most recent data. Further Eurostat information: Main tables and Database. Planned article update: May 2017.

This article presents European Union (EU) statistics on international migration, population stocks of national and non-national citizens and data relating to the acquisition of citizenship. Migration is influenced by a combination of economic, political and social factors: either in a migrant's country of origin (push factors) or in the country of destination (pull factors). Historically, the relative economic prosperity and political stability of the EU are thought to have exerted a considerable pull effect on immigrants.

In destination countries, international migration may be used as a tool to solve specific labour market shortages. However, migration alone will almost certainly not reverse the ongoing trend of population ageing experienced in many parts of the EU.

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- 6 External links

Table 1: Immigration by citizenship, 2014 (%)
Source: Eurostat (imgr_nnn1ctci)

Figure 1: Immigrants, 2014 (per 1 000 inhabitants)
Source: Eurostat (imgr_nnn1ctci) and (imgr_nnp1ctci)



What can we have ?

Ready tables

(Reports, publications, online materials (only trusted sources))

Customised tables *(Provided by statistical offices , international organizations, useful to see dynamics at the **macro** level)*

Microdata

*(Limited access, allows to study individual/ **micro** behaviour)*



Ready tables (Example)

	Total immigrants (thousands)	Nationals		Non-nationals							
		(thousands)	(%)	Total		Citizens of other EU Member States		Citizens of non-member countries		Stateless	
				(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)
Belgium	124.8	17.6	14.1	105.9	84.9	64.6	51.8	41.3	33.1	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	26.6	9.5	35.7	17.0	64.0	1.4	5.4	15.3	57.4	0.3	1.2
Czech Republic	29.9	5.8	19.3	24.1	80.7	14.8	49.3	9.4	31.4	0.0	0.0
Denmark	68.4	19.3	28.3	49.0	71.7	23.8	34.9	24.5	35.8	0.7	1.0
Germany	884.9	88.4	10.0	790.2	89.3	415.9	47.0	372.4	42.1	1.9	0.2
Estonia	3.9	2.6	65.5	1.3	34.4	0.2	4.0	1.2	29.6	0.0	0.8
Ireland	67.4	12.4	18.4	55.0	81.6	26.2	38.8	26.7	42.6	0.1	0.1
Greece	59.0	29.5	50.0	29.5	50.0	16.0	27.1	13.5	22.9	0.0	0.0
Spain	305.5	41.0	13.4	264.5	86.6	100.0	32.7	164.4	53.8	0.1	0.0
France	339.9	126.2	37.1	213.7	62.9	83.5	24.6	130.2	38.3	0.0	0.0
Croatia	10.6	4.8	45.3	5.8	54.6	2.3	21.9	3.5	32.6	0.0	0.1
Italy	277.6	29.3	10.5	248.4	89.5	68.1	24.5	180.3	64.9	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	9.2	1.4	15.3	7.8	84.7	3.7	40.8	4.0	43.9	0.0	0.0
Latvia	10.4	5.9	56.6	4.4	42.9	0.9	8.9	3.5	33.9	0.0	0.1
Lithuania	24.3	19.5	80.4	4.8	19.6	0.7	2.7	4.1	16.8	0.0	0.1
Luxembourg	22.3	1.3	5.9	21.0	94.0	18.5	74.1	4.4	19.9	0.0	0.0
Hungary	54.6	28.6	52.4	26.0	47.6	10.5	19.3	15.5	28.3	0.0	0.0
Malta	8.9	1.8	20.5	7.1	79.5	4.4	49.6	2.7	29.9	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	145.3	37.4	25.8	107.8	74.2	58.4	40.2	47.8	32.9	1.6	1.1
Austria	116.3	9.2	7.9	108.9	92.0	87.0	57.6	39.4	33.9	0.5	0.4
Poland	222.3	127.8	57.5	94.3	42.4	27.2	12.3	67.0	30.1	0.1	0.0
Portugal	19.5	10.2	52.4	9.3	47.6	3.4	17.3	5.9	30.3	0.0	0.0
Romania	136.0	123.9	91.1	12.1	8.9	1.2	0.9	10.9	8.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	13.8	2.5	18.3	11.3	81.7	3.3	23.6	8.0	58.1	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	5.4	2.9	54.9	2.4	45.1	2.0	36.8	0.4	8.3	0.0	0.0
Finland	31.5	7.9	24.9	23.1	73.4	9.5	30.1	13.6	43.1	0.1	0.2
Sweden	127.0	20.9	16.4	105.6	83.2	28.1	22.1	70.7	55.7	6.8	5.3
United Kingdom	632.0	81.3	12.9	550.7	87.1	263.6	41.7	287.1	45.4	0.0	0.0
Iceland	5.4	1.9	35.8	3.4	64.2	2.9	53.2	0.6	10.3	0.0	0.8
Liechtenstein	0.6	0.2	26.7	0.5	73.3	0.2	39.8	0.2	33.5	0.0	0.0
Norway	66.9	6.9	10.3	60.0	89.6	35.1	52.5	24.3	36.3	0.6	0.8
Switzerland	156.3	26.2	16.7	130.1	83.2	94.4	60.4	35.7	22.9	0.0	0.0

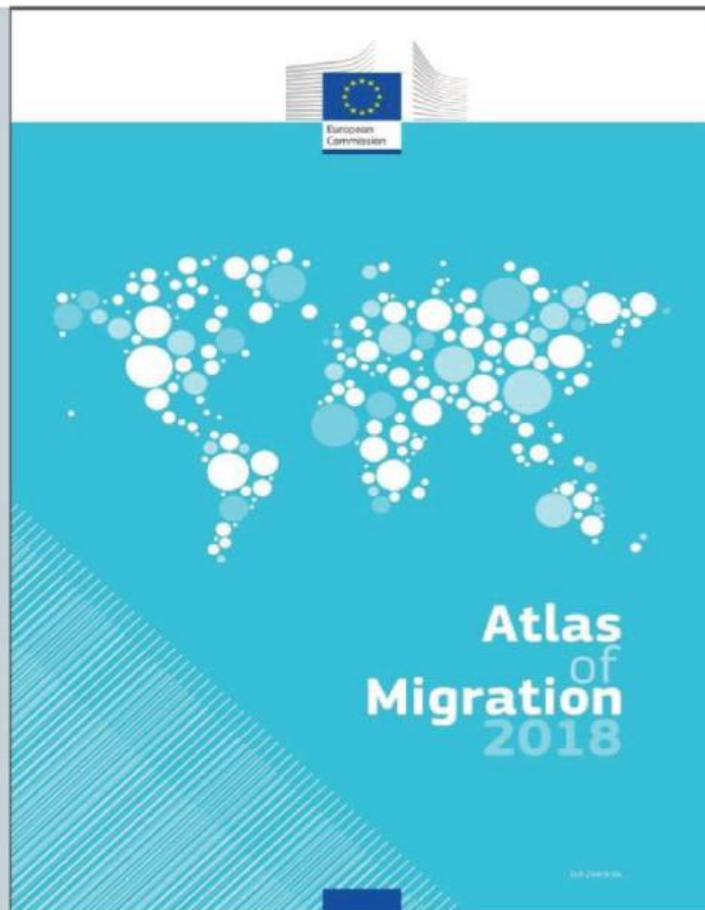
(*) The values for the different categories of citizenship may not sum to the total due to rounding and the exclusion of the category 'unknown citizenship' from the table.

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/o/o3/Immigration_by_citizenship%2C_2014_%28%C2%B9%29_YB16.png)

[explained/images/o/o3/Immigration by citizenship%2C_2014_%28%C2%B9%29_YB16.png](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/o/o3/Immigration_by_citizenship%2C_2014_%28%C2%B9%29_YB16.png)



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MIGRATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

ITALY



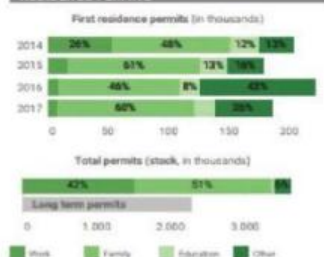
DEMOGRAPHY (at 1st January 2017)



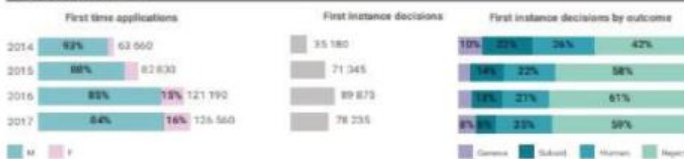
OVERVIEW (at 1st January 2017)



RESIDENCE PERMITS



ASYLUM (last instance)



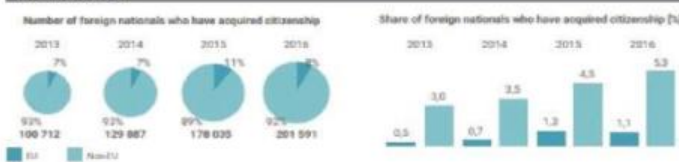
SCHENGEN VISAS



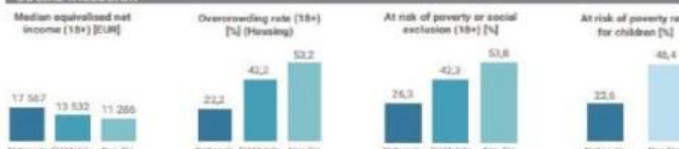
IRREGULAR MIGRATION



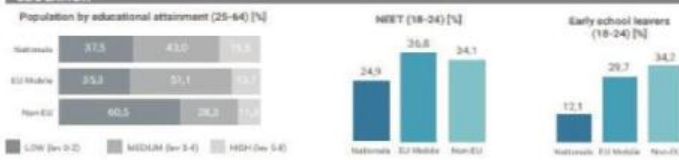
NATURALISATION



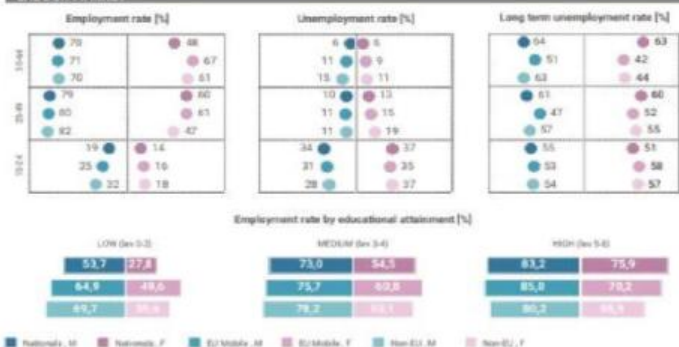
SOCIAL INCLUSION



EDUCATION



LABOUR MARKET

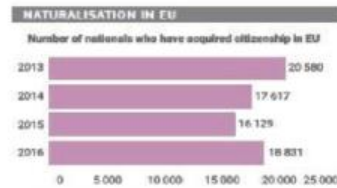
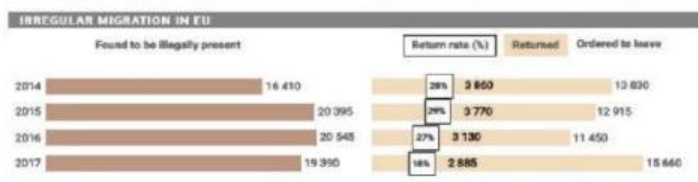
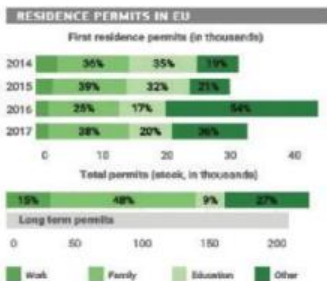
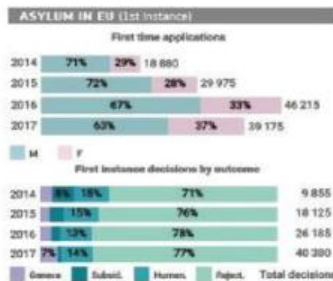
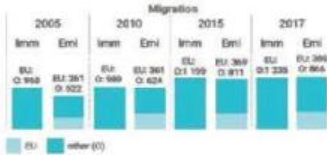
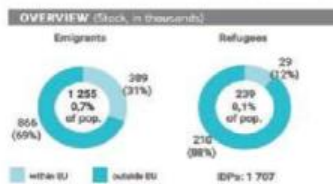
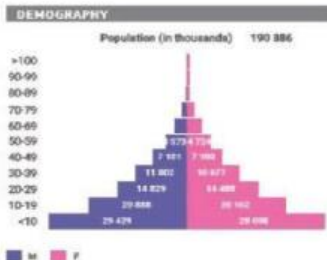




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MIGRATION IN 44 SELECTED NON-EU COUNTRIES

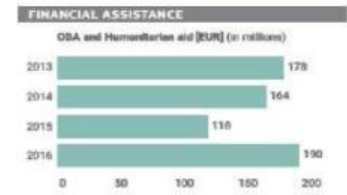
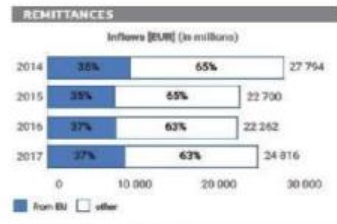
NIGERIA



INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Agreement	Date
International Convention on the Protection of Migrants	27 Jul 2009 a
Geneva Convention	23 Oct 1967 a
UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	28 Jun 2001 r
EU Mobility Partnership	-
EU readmission agreement	-

a accession | r ratification | s signature | d succession





The statistical office of the European Union: Eurostat



Migration and migrant population statistics: tables and figures **Population (Demography, Migration and Projections)**

Migration and citizenship data:

Immigration (migr_imm)

Immigration by five year age group, sex, and citizenship (migr_imm1ctz)

Immigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (migr_imm3ctb)

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of citizenship (migr_imm2ctz)

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of country of birth (migr_imm4ctb)

Immigration by sex, citizenship and broad group of country of birth (migr_imm6ctz)

Immigration by sex, country of birth and broad group of citizenship (migr_imm7ctb)

Immigration by five year age group, sex, and country of previous residence (migr_imm5prv)

Emigration (migr_emi)

Emigration by age and sex (migr_emi2)

Emigration by five year age group, sex and citizenship (migr_emi1ctz)

Emigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (migr_emi4ctb)

Emigration by five year age group, sex, and country of next usual residence (migr_emi3nxt)

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics



Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics



Accessing from the dedicated page: Migration and migrant population statistics



Database


- Population (Demography, Migration and Projections) , see:

Migration and citizenship data


Immigration (migr_imm)

Immigration by five year age group, sex, and citizenship (migr_imm1ctz) 

Immigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (migr_imm3ctb) 

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of citizenship (migr_imm2ctz) 

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of country of birth (migr_imm4ctb) 


Immigration by sex, citizenship and broad group of country of birth (migr_imm6ctz) 


Immigration by sex, country of birth and broad group of citizenship (migr_imm7ctb) 


Immigration by five year age group, sex, and country of previous residence (migr_imm5prv) 

Emigration (migr_emi)


Emigration by age and sex (migr_emi2) 


Emigration by five year age group, sex and citizenship (migr_emi1ctz) 

Emigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (migr_emi4ctb) 

Emigration by five year age group, sex, and country of next usual residence (migr_emi3nxt) 

Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn)

Acquisition of citizenship by sex, age group and former citizenship (migr_acq) 

Loss of citizenship by sex and new citizenship (migr_lct) 

Website: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration and migrant population statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics)



Accessing from data tree

Migration and migrant population statistics

European Commission > Eurostat > Data > Database

- DATABASE

Information

Browse statistics by theme

Statistics A - Z

Population Census 2011

Bulk download

- Web Services

SDMX Web Services

Json and Unicode Web Services

Access to microdata

GISCO:Geographical Information
and maps

- Metadata

Euro-SDMX Metadata Structure
(ESMS)

Classifications

Legislation and methodology

Concepts and definitions

Glossaries and thesauri

National methodologies

Standard code lists

Statistical Data and Metadata

Data Navigation Tree

Database by themes

General and regional statistics

Economy and finance

Population and social conditions

Demography and migration (pop)

ZIP Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level (demo_gind) M i

ZIP Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at regional level (NUTS 3)
(demo_r_gind3) M i

Population (demo_pop) M

Fertility (demo_fer) M

Mortality (demo_mor) M

Immigration (migr_imm) M

Emigration (migr_emi) M

Acquisition and loss of citizenship (migr_acqn) M

Marriages and divorces (demo_nup) M

Asylum and managed migration (migr)

Asylum and Dublin statistics (migr_asy)

Applications (migr_asyapp) M

Decisions on applications and resettlement (migr_asydec) M

'Dublin' statistics (migr_dub) M

Enforcement of Immigration Legislation (migr_eil) M

Residence permits (migr_res) M

Residence permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (migr_resval)

Residence permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship (migr_resage)

EU Blue cards (migr_resbcard)

Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>



Accessing from data tree

Migration and migrant population statistics

European Commission > Eurostat > Data > Database

- DATABASE

Information

Browse statistics by theme

Statistics A - Z

Population Census 2011

Bulk download

- Web Services

SDMX Web Services

.Json and Unicode Web Services

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Legislation and methodology

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Glossaries and thesauri

National methodologies

Standard code lists

Statistical Data and Metadata
eXchange (SDMX)

Data validation

Your search has matched 1 node.

Here > Data Navigation Tree

Here > Database by themes

General and regional statistics

Economy and finance

Here > Population and social conditions

Here > Demography and migration (pop)

Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level
(demo_gind)

Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at regional level (NUTS 3)
(demo_r_gind3)

Population (demo_pop)

Fertility (demo_fer)

Mortality (demo_mor)

Immigration (migr_imm)

Immigration by five year age group, sex and citizenship (migr_imm1ctz)

Immigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (migr_imm3ctb)

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of citizenship (migr_imm2ctz)

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of country of birth (migr_imm4ctb)

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Immigration by sex, country of birth and broad group of citizenship (migr_imm7ctb)

Immigration by five year age group, sex and country of previous residence
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Emigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth (migr_emi4ctb)

Emigration by five year age group, sex and country of next usual residence
(migr_emi3nxt)

Website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>



Time
Geopolitical partner
GEO
Sex
Age class

Eurostat - Data Explorer - Google Chrome

appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do



Important legal note
v3.1.14-20151223-5606-PROD EUROSTAT
DATA-EXPLORER_PROD0nimged14

Explanatory texts (metadata) Information Download Preview Bookmark Demo Help Log

Immigration by five year age group, sex and country of birth

Last update: 28-01-2018

[migr_imm3ctb]

Table Customisation [help](#)

+
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GEO	TIME	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Belgium	:	:	:	150,757 ^(R)	:	135,281 ^(R)	144,658	147,387	118,256
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14,103 ^(R)	18,570 ^(R)
Czech Republic	:	:	108,267	75,620	48,317	27,114	34,337	30,124	:
Denmark	:	:	57,257	51,800	52,236	52,833	54,809	60,312	:
Germany (until 1990 former)	:	:	682,116	346,216 ^(R)	404,055	489,422	592,175	692,713	:
Estonia	:	:	3,671	3,864	2,810	3,709	2,639	4,109	:
Ireland	:	129,434 ^(R)	122,415	82,592	50,604	52,339	53,224	54,439	59,294 ^(R)
Greece	:	:	66,529 ^(R)	58,613	60,462	60,089	58,200	57,946	:
Spain	:	:	509,075 ^(R)	392,962	360,705	371,331	304,053	280,772	:
France	:	301,544 ^(R)	293,980	296,608	286,970	307,111 ^(R)	318,816	327,431	332,640
Croatia	:	:	14,541	:	:	:	8,524 ^(R)	8,959	10,378
Italy	:	:	534,712 ^(R)	442,940 ^(R)	458,856	385,793	350,772	307,454	:
Cyprus	:	:	14,095	11,675	20,206	23,037	17,476	13,149	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	10,234 ^(R)	13,303	8,299	:
Lithuania	:	:	9,297	6,487	5,213	15,685	19,813	22,011	:
Luxembourg	:	:	17,759	15,751	16,942	20,266	20,478	21,098	:
Hungary	:	:	37,652 ^(R)	27,894	25,519 ^(R)	28,019	33,762	38,968	:
Malta	:	:	6,013 ^(R)	6,161	4,275	5,465	7,111	8,128	:
Netherlands	:	:	143,516	122,917 ^(R)	126,776	130,118	124,556	129,428	:
Austria	:	:	72,772	69,295	70,978	70,978	82,220	91,257	101,866
Poland	:	:	47,880	189,166 ^(R)	155,131	157,059	217,546	220,311	:
Portugal	:	:	29,718 ^(R)	32,307	27,575	19,667	14,606	17,554	:
Romania	:	:	138,925 ^(R)	135,844	149,885	147,685	167,266	153,646	:
Slovenia	:	:	30,693	30,296	15,416	14,083	15,032	13,871	:
Slovakia	:	:	17,820	15,643	:	4,829 ^(R)	5,419 ^(R)	5,149	:
Finland	:	:	29,114	26,699	25,636	29,481	31,278	31,941	:

Available flags:
 b break in time series c confidential d definition differs, see metadata
 e estimated f forecast i see metadata (phased out)
 n not significant p provisional r revised
 s Eurostat estimate (phased out) u low reliability z not applicable

Special values:
 : not available



The statistical office of the European Union: Eurostat



Practical example 1

(?) Immigration to Italy, Spain, Belgium by age, sex and broad group of **country of birth**

(?) Immigration to Italy, Spain, Belgium by age, sex, and **citizenship**

Practical example 2

(?) First residence permits issued in Italy and Belgium by reason **and citizenship**.

(?) First time asylum applicants by citizenship in Italy and Spain.



Integration of migrants



- [-] Cross cutting topics
 - [+] Quality of life
 - [-] Indicators on migrants and migrant integration
 - [-] Migrant integration (mii)
 - [+] Social inclusion (mii_soinc)
 - [+] Health (mii_health)
 - [+] Education (mii_educ)
 - [+] Employment (mii_emp)
 - [-] Employment - regional series (mii_emp_r)
 - [+] Activity rates (mii_act_r)
 - [+] Unemployment (mii_une_r)
 - [+] Employment and self-employment (mii_em_r)
 - [+] Active citizenship (mii_actctz)
 - [+] LFS ad-hoc modules on migrants (mii_lfso)
 - [+] Migrant children (mci)

Integration indicators:
4 main dimensions



Migrants integration indicators: Social inclusion



Income distribution and monetary poverty (mii_ip)

- Mean and median income by broad group of citizenship/country of birth (18+) (ilc_di15) & (ilc_di16)
- At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of citizenship/country of birth (18+) (ilc_li31) & (ilc_li32)
- In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of citizenship (18+) (ilc_iw15) & (ilc_iw16)

People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (mii_pe)

- People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of citizenship/country of birth (18+) (ilc_peps05) & (ilc_peps06)
- At-risk-of poverty rate for children by citizenship/country of birth of their parents (18+) (ilc_li33) & (ilc_li34)

Living condition (mii_lc)

- Distribution of population by broad group of citizenship /country of birth and tenure status (18+) (ilc_lvps15) & (ilc_lvps16)
- Housing cost overburden rate by age, sex and broad group of citizenship /country of birth (18+) (ilc_lvho25) & (ilc_lvho26)
- Overcrowding rate by age, sex and broad group of citizenship /country of birth (18+) (ilc_lvho15) & (ilc_lvho16)
- People living in households with very low work intensity by broad group of citizenship/country of birth (18+) (ilc_lvhl15) and (ilc_lvhl16)
- Distribution of population by broad group of citizenship/country of birth and tenure status (18+) (ilc_lvps15) and (ilc_lvps16)
- Housing cost overburden rate by age, sex and broad group of citizenship /country of birth (18+) (ilc_lvho25) and (ilc_lvho26)
- Overcrowding rate by age, sex and broad group of citizenship /country of birth (18+) (ilc_lvho15) and (ilc_lvho16)
- People living in households with very low work intensity by broad group of citizenship/country of birth (18 to 59) (ilc_lvhl15) and (ilc_lvhl16)

Material deprivation (mii_md)

- Severe material deprivation rate by broad group of citizenship (18+) (ilc_mddd15) and (ilc_mddd16)



Migrants integration indicators: Education



Participation in lifelong learning of population aged 18+ (mii_trng)

- Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks) by sex, age and citizenship/country of birth (trng_lfs_12) & (trng_lfs_13)

Young people by educational and labour status (incl. neither in employment nor in education and training - NEET) (mii_edatto)

- Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age and citizenship/country of birth (NEET rates) (edat_lfse_23) & (edat_lfse_28)

Distribution of the population by educational attainment level (mii_edata)

- Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship/country of birth (%) (edat_lfs_9911) & (edat_lfs_9912)

Early leavers from education and training (mii_edatt1)

- Early leavers from education and training by sex and citizenship/country of birth (edat_lfse_01) and (edat_lfse_02)



Migrants integration indicators: Employment



Activity rates (mii_act)

- Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship /country of birth (%) (lfsa_argan) & (lfsa_argacob)

Unemployment (mii_une)

- Unemployment rates by sex, age and nationality /country of birth (%) (lfsa_urgan) & (lfsa_urgacob)

Employment and self-employment (mii_em)

- Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship /country of birth (%) (lfsa_ergan) & (lfsa_ergacob)
- Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by sex, age and citizenship/country of birth (%) (lfsa_upgan) & (lfsa_upgacob)
- Part-time employment as percentage of the total employment, by sex, age and citizenship /country of birth (%) (lfsa_eppgan) & (lfsa_eppgacob)
- Self-employment by sex, age and citizenship /country of birth (1 000) (lfsa_esgan) and (lfsa_esgacob)
- Temporary employees as percentage of the total number of employees, by sex, age and citizenship /country of birth (%) (lfsa_etpgan) & (lfsa_etpgacob)
- Employment rates of young people not in education and training by sex, educational attainment level, years since completion of highest level of education and citizenship /country of birth (edat_lfse_31) & (edat_lfse_32)



Migrants integration indicators: Active citizenship



Active citizenship (mii_actctz)

- Long-term residents among all non-EU citizens holding residence permits by citizenship on 31 December (%) (migr_resshare)
- Residents who acquired citizenship as a share of resident non-citizens by former citizenship and sex (migr_acqs)



Regional statistics



Activity rates (mii_act_r)

- Activity rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfp2acrtn) & (lfst_r_lfp2actrc)
- Activity rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_arednu) & (lfst_r_aredcobu)

Unemployment (mii_une_r)

- Unemployment by sex, age, citizenship/cob and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfu2gac) & (lfst_r_lfu2gan)
- Unemployment by sex, age, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_lfu2gacu) & (lfst_r_lfu2ganu)

Employment and self-employment (mii_em_r)

- Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and NUTS 2 regions (lfst_r_lfe2emprtn) & (lfst_r_lfe2emprc)
- Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_erednu) & (lfst_r_eredcobu)
- Part-time employment by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2pgaedcu) & (lfst_r_e2pgaednu)
- Self-employment by sex, age, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2sgacu) & (lfst_r_e2sganu)
- Temporary employees by sex, age, educational attainment level, citizenship/cob and degree of urbanisation (lfst_r_e2tgaedcu) & (lfst_r_e2tgaednu)



EU LFS 2008/2014 adhoc on migration

- [-] Labour market (labour)
 - [-] Employment and unemployment (Labour Force Survey) (employ) M
 - [-] LFS main indicators (lfsi) M
 - [-] LFS series - Detailed quarterly survey results (from 1998) (lfsq) M
 - [-] LFS series - Detailed annual survey results (lfsa) M
 - [-] LFS series - Specific topics (lfst)
 - [-] LFS ad-hoc modules (lfsa) M
 - [-] 2014. Migration and labour market (lfsa_14) M
 - [-] Immigrants and their descendants (lfsa_14pop)
 - [-] Background of immigrants and their descendants (lfsa_14bck)
 - [-] Labour market situation of immigrants (lfsa_14lmk)
 - [-] ZIP Labour status distribution of the population by sex, age, migration status and educational attainment level (lfsa_14lel) i
 - [-] ZIP Activity rate by sex, age, migration status, citizenship and educational attainment level (lfsa_14lacr) i
 - [-] ZIP Employment rate by sex, age, migration status, citizenship and educational attainment level (lfsa_14lempr) i
 - [-] ZIP > Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration (lfsa_14l1empr) < i
 - [-] ZIP Unemployment rate by sex, age, migration status, citizenship and educational attainment level (lfsa_14luner) i
 - [-] ZIP Employment by migration status, professional status, type of contract and full/part time (lfsa_14lemp) i
 - [-] ZIP Methods to find current job by migration status, educational attainment level and type of contract (lfsa_14leecm) i
 - [-] ZIP Employees by migration status, educational attainment level, occupation and working time (lfsa_14leeow) i
 - [-] ZIP Self-declared over-qualified employees as percentage of the total employees by sex, age, migration status and educational attainment level (lfsa_14loq) i
 - [-] Immigrants and their main obstacles in participating in labour market (lfsa_14obs)

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=lfsa_14l1empr



The statistical office of the European Union: Eurostat



Practical example 3

(?) Activity rates by country of birth in Italy, Belgium , Spain.

(?) Unemployment rates by sex and nationality Italy, Belgium , Spain.

Practical example 4 (EU LFS ad hoc modules)

(?) Self-declared over-qualified employees as percentage of the total employees by sex, age, migration status and educational attainment level.



Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography



Migration Data Catalogue

Migration Dynamic Data Hub

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Migration and Demography Data Catalogue

European Commission > EU Science Hub > Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography > Data Catalogue

Home Datasets Publishers Domains About

Welcome to KCMD Data Catalogue

The Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD) Data Catalogue is a table of data sources relevant to Migration and Demography policies. Each data source is listed with its summary description, the link to its web site and other metadata. The catalogue will include official EU and international statistics, as well as important data sets at Member State level.

L.g. environment

Legal migration and integration	External dimension	Children in migration	Migrant smuggling into the EU
Irregular migration	Internal forced displacement	Asylum and refugees	Demography and Migration
Internal EU mobility	Global human mobility	Public sentiment	Migration governance

<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/catalogue/>

European Commission Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography
Dynamic Data Hub

European Commission > EU Science Hub > Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography > Dynamic Data Hub

selected dataset | labels
related dataset | labels

- Arrivals operational data
 - UNHCR sea
 - UNHCR (by origin)
 - UNHCR Western Balkan
- + Irregular Border Crossings operational data
- + Asylum Applications int org data & statistics
- + Asylum Applications official statistics

All EU28

Sources: UNHCR (arrivals sea updated 2017-03-19)
Disclaimer: Legal Notice, version: 2017-03-14
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement by the European Commission

<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/index.html>

<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/index.html>



Steps to follow



- Step 1: Select the correct dataset
- Step 2: Select parameters (Update!)
- Step 3: Customise the layout of the selection
- Step 4: Download choosing the format of the exported data file
- Step 5: Open and check if you obtained what you aimed for.

Still have some questions:

Contact Eurostat. But first **read the metadata.**

and **DO NOT FORGET TO CITE !!!** (make your statement reliable)



Key providers of International Migration Statistics: OECD (*OECD.Stat*)



OECD Home

About

Countries ▾

Topics ▾

[OECD Home](#) > [Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs](#) > [International migration policies and data](#) > [OECD Migration databases](#)

> Employment policies and data

> Health policies and data

> Social policies and data

> Families and children

> Pension systems

> International migration policies and data

OECD Migration databases

The OECD manages several databases dedicated to International Migration:

[OECD International Migration database](#)

Provides tables with recent annual series on migration flows and stocks in OECD countries

Database on Immigrants in OECD countries ([DIOC](#))

Provides comprehensive and comparative information on a broad range of demographic and labour market characteristics of immigrants living in OECD countries

Database on Immigrants in OECD and non OECD countries ([DIOC-E](#))

An extension of DIOC to a number of non-OECD countries for the year 2000

Website: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/oecdmigrationdatabases.htm>



Key providers of International Migration Statistics: OECD (DIOC and DIOC-E)

Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries: DIOC

Several years ago, the OECD started to compile data based on population censuses of OECD countries for the 2000 census round.

Since then, another round was added to the first one. And the OECD and the World Bank have joined their efforts in a project aimed at extending the coverage of the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) to non-OECD destination countries (DIOC-E or DIOC extended). This data collection made it possible to calculate emigration rates by skill level.

The datasets include information on demographic characteristics (age and gender), duration of stay, labour market outcomes (labour market status, occupations, sectors of activity), fields of study, educational attainment and the place of birth.

You can download these datasets (zipped csv files):

		Countries	reference years 2000/01	reference years 2005/06	reference years 2010/11
DIOC	Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries	34 destination countries and more than 200 countries of origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full dataset • Methodology • Emigration rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full dataset • Methodology • Emigration rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full dataset • Methodology
DIOC-E (DIOC extended)	Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries	100 destination countries and more than 200 countries of origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full dataset • Methodology • Emigration rates 		Work in progress jointly with the World Bank and the IMI (University of Oxford)

Website: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm>



OECD : Migration Statistics and DIOC

The screenshot shows the OECD Migration Statistics website interface. It features a navigation menu with 'Data by theme' and 'Popular queries' tabs. A search box labeled 'Find in Themes' is present, along with a 'Reset' button. A dropdown menu shows 'All Themes'. The 'Demography and Population' section is expanded, revealing 'Migration Statistics' and the 'Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC)'. A red arrow points to the year '2000' next to the 'DIOC' section. Another red arrow points to the 'Time series' section at the bottom of the menu.

- DIOC 2010/2011 is currently available in excel format
- It is possible to create an account
- By place of birth and sex
 - Employment rate
 - Unemployment rate
 - Participation rate
- By place of birth and education
 - Employment rate

Website :

<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?lang=en&SubSessionId=3774ae46-b849-4cfd-a7bc-891d2b485009&themetreeid=-200>



Key providers of International Migration Statistics: World Bank, Global Bilateral Migration Database

The screenshot shows the World Bank website interface. At the top, the World Bank logo and tagline "Working for a World Free of Poverty" are visible, along with a search bar and language options (English, Español, Français, العربية, Русский, 中文). The main navigation menu includes Home, About, Data, Research, Learning, News, Projects & Operations, Publications, Countries, and Topics. The "Data" section is highlighted, with sub-navigation for By Country, By Topic, Indicators, Data Catalog, Microdata, Initiatives, What's New, Support, and Products. The page title is "Global Bilateral Migration Database" and it is available in English. A "SHARE" button is present. The main content area contains two paragraphs of text describing the database. The first paragraph states: "Global matrices of bilateral migrant stocks spanning the period 1960-2000, disaggregated by gender and based primarily on the foreign-born concept are presented. Over one thousand census and population register records are combined to construct decennial matrices corresponding to the last five completed census rounds." The second paragraph states: "For the first time, a comprehensive picture of bilateral global migration over the last half of the twentieth century emerges. The data reveal that the global migrant stock increased from 92 to 165 million between 1960 and 2000. South-North migration is the fastest growing component of international migration in both absolute and relative terms. The United States remains the most important migrant destination in the world, home to one fifth of the world's migrants and the top destination for migrants from no less than sixty sending countries. Migration to Western Europe remains largely from elsewhere in Europe. The oil-rich Persian Gulf countries emerge as important destinations for migrants from the Middle East, North Africa and South and South-East Asia. Finally, although the global migrant stock is still predominantly male, the proportion of women increased noticeably between 1960 and 2000." A "Print" button is located at the bottom right of the main content area. On the right side, there are sections for "Resources" (with a "Not available in the API" message and a "DATABANK" button) and "Related Links" (with a link to "Where on Earth is Everybody? The Evolution of Global Bilateral Migration, 1960-2000").

Website: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-bilateral-migration-database>



Key providers of International Migration Statistics: World Bank, Global Bilateral Migration Database

THE WORLD BANK Home Sign In

DataBank Global Bilateral Migration Table Chart Map Download options

Variables Layout Styles Save Share Embed

Database Available Selected **1**

Country Origin Available **232** Selected **0**

Enter Keywords for

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- American Samoa
- Andorra
- Angola
- Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahrain
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin

Preview

Clear Selection | Add Country Origin (0) | Add Country Dest (0) | Add Migration by Gender (0) | Add Year (0)

Please select variables from each of the following dimensions to view a report. You can select from left panel or by clicking the links above.

- Country Origin
- Country Dest
- Migration by Gender
- Year

Website: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=global-bilateral-migration>



United nations Population Division:



United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division • International Migration

United Nations Global Migration Database

MAIN	DATA	PUBLICATIONS	MEETINGS	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	STAKEHOLDERS	POPULATION DIVISION HOME
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Background

The 2006 High-level demand for accurate data developed the United Nations Global Migration Database (UNGMD), a comprehensive collection of empirical data on the number ('stock') of international migrants by country of birth and population registers, nationally representative surveys and other official statistical sources from more than 200 countries and territories in the world.

Policy objectives

The database addresses key policy questions, which have remained unanswered so far, including: what are the main countries of origin of international migrants? What is the sex and age distribution of international migrants? What are changes in the international migrant stock over time for particular countries of origin or age groups? In addition, the database allows for the quantification and monitoring of vulnerable groups in need of special protection, such as migrant women, children and stateless persons.

Data sources

The data contained in the database were derived from numerous sources, including the Demographic Yearbook, produced by United Nations Statistics Division, tabulations collected by the Population Division as well as official publications available from resource centers, libraries and the internet.

Data considerations

Because the database is based on different sources, discrepancies between tabulations are inevitable, in particular between those pertaining to the same country of enumeration and the same date. Researchers and analysts are therefore advised to use the database with caution. It is recommended to analyze the various sources available from the database before drawing any firm conclusions on the level, trends and characteristics of international migration. To ensure confidentiality, countries of citizenship or birth with fewer than 100 international migrants are not shown separately. In addition, values between 1 and 9 have been replaced with an asterisk.

Acknowledgements

Financial support from UNDP and UNICEF allowed the Population Division to expedite the development of the database. The Population Division acknowledges the collaboration of the Statistics Division of the United Nations, the World Bank and the University of Sussex in contributing data for the database.

Feedback

We are currently testing the database. During this phase, access to the database will be restricted to key partners of the Population Division within and outside the United Nations system. If you want to publish data obtained from the database, please use the following citation: "United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2008). United Nations Global Migration Database (UNGMD)." Our aim is to make this database as comprehensive as possible. Tabulations that are not yet included in the database may be sent to migration@un.org so that they can be uploaded.

Website: <http://esa.un.org/unmigration/>



United Nations Population Division Global Migration Database (UNGMD)



UN Welcome to the United Nations. It's your world.

Development • Department of Economic and Social Affairs



United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division • International Migration

United Nations Global Migration Database

MAIN

DATA

PUBLICATIONS

MEETINGS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STAKEHOLDERS

POPULATION DIVISION HOME

Background

The 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the subsequent creation of the [Global Forum on Migration and Development](#) have created an unprecedented demand for accurate, up-to-date and policy relevant migration data. In response, the United Nations Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) has developed the [United Nations Global Migration Database \(UNGMD\)](#), a comprehensive collection of empirical data on the number ("stock") of international migrants by country of birth and citizenship, sex and age as enumerated by population censuses, population registers, nationally representative surveys and other official statistical sources from more than 200 countries and territories in the world.

Policy objectives

The database addresses key policy questions, which have remained unanswered so far, including: what are the main countries of origin of international migrants? What is the sex and age distribution of international migrants? What are changes in the international migrant stock over time for particular countries of origin or age groups? In addition, the database allows for the quantification and monitoring of vulnerable groups in need of special protection, such as migrant women, children and stateless persons.

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Empirical !!
2015 is available

Website: <http://esa.un.org/unmigration>



United nations Population Division: International migrant stock 2015

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Development • Department of Economic and Social Affairs

United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division • International Migration

Monitoring Global population Trends

MAIN DATA PUBLICATIONS MEETINGS GENERAL ASSEMBLY STAKEHOLDERS POPULATION DIVISION HOME

International migrant stock 2015

Total international migrant stock
By age and sex
By destination and origin

Estimates

- The 2015 revision
- Data
- Maps
- Graphs
- Previous revisions

Other data

- Empirical
- Indicators

Related links

- Highlights 2015
- Wallchart 2015
- Fact sheet
- Media

The dataset presents **estimates** of international migrant by age, sex and origin. **Estimates** are presented for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 and are available for all countries and areas of the world.

The **estimates** are based on official statistics on the foreign-born or the foreign population.

Data is downloadable in Excel.

Website:

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml>



UNPD: International migration flows to and from selected countries

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Monitoring Global population Trends

MAIN DATA PUBLICATIONS MEETINGS GENERAL ASSEMBLY STAKEHOLDERS POPULATION DIVISION HOME

International migration flows to and from selected countries: The 2015 revision

Data
Empirical
Estimates
Previous revisions
Indicators

The dataset contains annual data on the flows of international migrants as recorded by the countries of destination. The data presents both inflows and outflows according to the place of birth, citizenship or place of previous / next residence both for foreigners and nationals. The current version presents data available from 45 countries.

This compilation of data on international migration flows is useful for analytical purposes, but also serves to raise awareness about the problems of comparability among available statistics. Countries collecting and publishing data on the flows of international migrants use different definitions to identify migrants and use different concepts to determine their origin and destination.

Download

- ▣ Data -
- ▣ Documentation
- ▣ Licence agreement

Empirical !!
Data is
downloadable in
Excel

Website:

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/empirical2/migrationflows.shtml>



Key providers of International Migration Statistics: UNESCO



Education

Education (full dataset)

+ Out-of-school children

+ Entry

+ Participation

+ Progression

+ Completion

+ Literacy

+ Educational attainment

International student mobility in tertiary education

Inbound students

Inbound internationally mobile students by continent of origin

Inbound internationally mobile students by region of origin

Inbound internationally mobile students by country of origin

Outbound students

Outbound internationally mobile students by host region

Mobility indicators

Net flow of internationally mobile students

Inbound mobility rate

Outbound mobility ratio by host region

Gross outbound enrolment ratio by host region

Go directly to UIS.Stat =>

Education =>

International student mobility in tertiary education =>

Inbound students

Outbound students

Mobility indicators

Attention! For inbound students country of origin is an INDICATOR

User Manual:

[http://data.uis.unesco.org/ModalHelp/OECD/WBOS%20User%20Guide%20\(EN\).PDF](http://data.uis.unesco.org/ModalHelp/OECD/WBOS%20User%20Guide%20(EN).PDF)



UNESCO: International Students Flow



Where do students go to study? Where do they come from? UIS data on the mobility of students shed light on the shifting demand for higher education, particularly in the developing world.

To explore the data select a country from the menu, or click on the map.

- Where do students come from?
- Where do students go?

Arrows resized:

10



Italy

Website: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/uis-student-flow>



Key providers of International Migration Statistics: Unesco



Practical example 5

(?) Inbond internationally mobile students from the USA, Canada and Mexico, Albania in Italy.

Practical example 6

(?) Outbond internationally mobile students from Italy in North America and Western Europe.



Education ⁱ : Inbound internationally mobile students by country of origin

Customise Export Draw chart

Excel
Text file (CSV)
PC-axis
SDMX (XML)
Related files

Time	Country	Students from Canada, both sexes (number) ⁱ	North America: Students from the United States, both sexes (number) ⁱ	Caribbean and Central America: Students from Mexico, both sexes (number) ⁱ
2009	Italy	135	423	322
2010		76	285	217
2011		130	448	386
2012		149	448	394
2013		115	552	354
2014	
2015	

Education ⁱ : Outbound internationally mobile students by host region

Customise Export Draw chart

Indicator: Outbound internationally mobile tertiary students studying in North America and Western Europe, both sexes (number) ⁱ

Time	Country	Students
2009	Italy	34 070
2010		37 844
2011		40 887
2012		44 332
2013		44 336
2014		..
2015		..



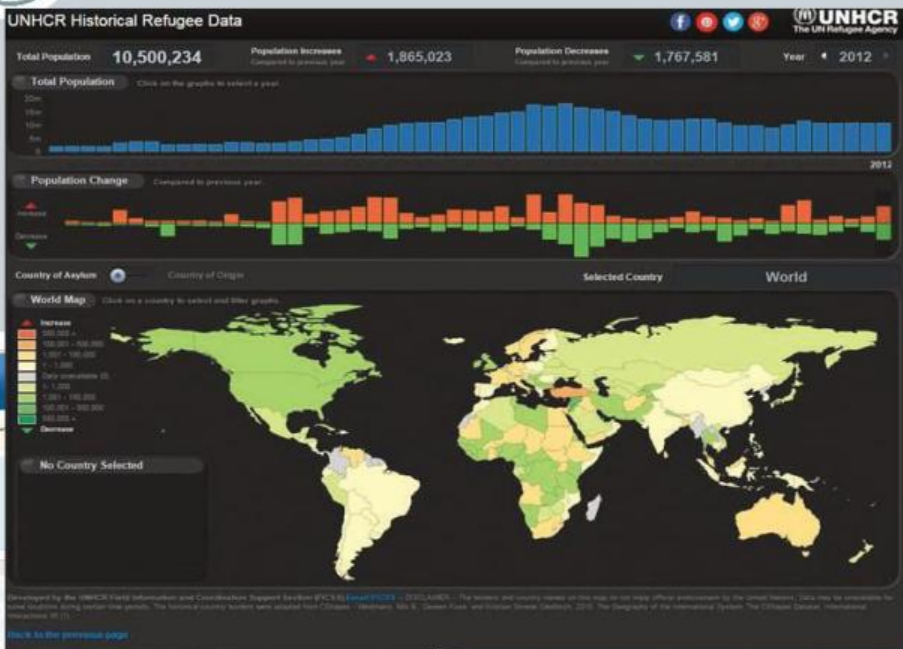
UNHCR

Website:

http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/asylum_seekers

The screenshot shows the UNHCR website interface with the following filters:

- Year:** 2012
- Country (Country of Asylum/Refugee):** Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- Category:** Asylum seekers, Refugees, Returnees, Stateless persons, Internally displaced persons (IDPs), Naturalized citizens, Persons of interest.



Website:
<http://data.unhcr.org/d/ataviz/>



Irregular Migration

CLANDESTINO
OFFICIAL AND GOVERNANCE IN AN
EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL SOCIETY

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CLANDESTINO news »

New Estimates of Irregular Migration in Greece and Germany

Media postulates on the irregular migrant stock of Greece have gone up and talks of 1-2 million irregular migrants living in Greece dominate the public discourse. However, the political importance given to this phenomenon may be disproportionately high in relation to the actual size of the irregular migrant population in the country and to the chronic problems of the Greek economy and its fiscal sustainability. This development is not surprising in a society in seek of stability, security and cohesion where the discourse of migration is one of the very few that can attract ferocious support and votes from the right and the left camps. Interestingly, the systematic estimates of the irregular migrant stock in Greece in 2010 and 2011 indicate a substantial shift in the composition of the irregular migrant resident population rather than its size. You may also view here recent estimates of irregular migration in Germany.

Irregular migrants in the detention centres of Northern Greece – Aspects of a humanitarian crisis

by Thanos Maroukis, Researcher ELNEMP

During 2010 Greek authorities have witnessed a shift in the routes of irregular migration into Greece. In the first 9 months of 2010 the detention centres of the Evros and Rodopi regions had to manage 31,219 irregular migrant arrivals as opposed to 8,787 in the first 9 months of 2009. At the same time, the detention centres at the Greek islands received 15,196 less people during the first 9 months of 2010 compared to last year. This change of smuggling routes has added pressure on Greek authorities, as it did 2-3 years ago when the blockade of irregular migrant flows into Spain and Italy turned the latter towards the Eastern Mediterranean and in particular the Greek-Turkish sea border. Once more, the result is that the minimum standards for humane detention conditions are not met by the detention centres at the Greek borders. This article briefly presents the situation at detention centres in the Evros and Rodopi regions of Northern Greece, whilst going further to explain why this is the case, and formulate some policy suggestions thereafter. [More...]

CLANDESTINO Project Reports »

- Final Report
- Comparative Policy Briefs
- CLANDESTINO books
- EU Country Policy Briefs
- EU Country Reports
- New EU Transit Country Policy Briefs
- New EU Transit Country Reports

CLANDESTINO Related Publications »

- Understanding Irregular Migration in Northern Europe – Report on an International Workshop organized by FICUR, HEN and COMRES
- Overcrowding in Greek police detention centres – new amendment to migration law cannot be implemented
- The media about the events in the city of Patra

CLANDESTINO Related Events »

- Conference “Images of Stigmatized Immigration”, 31 August-1 September 2009
- Call for papers: “Migrations and Borders in the European Union” Dead line: 30 May 2009
- “The Clandestine Project – Counting the Uncountable in the UK – Estimates, Documents, Impacts” – 7 April 2009

CLANDESTINO <http://clandestino.elia.mep.gr/>
CLANDESTINO - Undocumented Migration: Counting the Uncountable Data and Trends Across Europe

Database on Irregular Migration
 Link: <http://irregular-migration.net//>

CLANDESTINO Database on Irregular Migration

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 European Union
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 Methodology
 Reports
 Working papers
 Link library
 Organisations and projects
 About us

THE DATABASE

Irregular migration is a top priority in the European Union. Despite the political relevance of the phenomenon, assessments of the size of the irregular migrant population are often vague and of unclear origin. This website aims at increasing transparency in this sensitive field. It was created in the framework of the EU-funded research project **CLANDESTINO** (2007-2009). Since the termination of the project, information is updated occasionally by the database coordinators.

- find estimates for individual countries and Europe ([European Union](#) and [individual countries](#))
- find explanations on the presentation and classification of estimates ([Methodology](#))
- find background information ([Reports](#), [Working papers](#), [Link library](#) and [Organisations and projects](#))

News:
 New estimates of irregular migration in Germany: read the [Update report Germany](#) (July 2015)



Other relevant: Globalstat



← → ↻ www.globalstat.eu/en/homepage.aspx 🔍 ☆ ☰

GLOBALSTAT

DATABASE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

ABOUT THE PROJECT | METHODOLOGY GUIDE | GLOSSARY | BIBLIOGRAPHY ⓘ HOW TO USE

SEARCH 🔍

CHOOSE, EDIT AND FILTER DATA

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Human Mobility

2 SUB-THEMES

- International Migration
- Conflict & Insecurity Induced Movements

GLOBALISATION IN FIGURES
START BY CHOOSING A THEME

ABOUT THE PROJECT

WORLD ID

Website: <http://www.globalstat.eu/en/homepage.aspx>



Research Network on International Migration (RNIM)

RESEARCH NETWORK ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (RNIM)

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WORDS OF SUPPORT

RNIN AFFILIATES

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

MORE...

International Migration Databases Developed by RNIM in collaboration with different colleagues. These Databases are Widely Used by Researchers to Investigate Different Aspects of International Migration

- 1) International migration panel dataset by origin, destination, sex, and education level** (Marfouk A. H. Brücker and S. Capuano) <http://www.iab.de/en/daten/iab-brain-drain-data.aspx#Sources>
- 2) International migration by origin, sex, education level and destination** (Marfouk A. , F. Docquier and B.L. Lowell)
Data by gender_Aggregate :
http://www.rnim.org/uploads/1/6/3/4/16347570/data_gender_aggregate.xls
Data by gender_Bilateral:
http://www.rnim.org/uploads/1/6/3/4/16347570/data_gender_aggregate.xls
- 3) International Migration by origin, destination and education level** (Marfouk A. and F. Docquier)
DM dataset: http://www.rnim.org/uploads/1/6/3/4/16347570/dm_dataset.xls

Website: <http://www.rnim.org/international-migration-datasets.html>



International migration panel dataset (by origin, destination, sex, and education level)

- HCM dataset developed by Abdeslam Marfouk (with Herbert Brücker and Stella Capuano) in 2013 provides information on the structure of immigration in 20 OECD countries
- (Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States),
- by origin, sex and education level, in absolute values and in percentage of source countries labor force (emigration rates)
- years 1980-2010 (5 years intervals).

Website: <http://www.iab.de/en/daten/iab-brain-drain-data.aspx>

Methodological Note http://doku.iab.de/daten/brain-drain/iabbd_8010_v1_methodology.pdf



Other relevant: EUDO on Citizenship

National Citizenship Laws

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

collects not only current and past nationality laws, but also decrees, constitutional provisions and other relevant legal texts

International Legal Norms

you may search either for specific international legal documents to see which countries have signed or ratified these, or you can find out which international norms a particular country has subscribed to

Citizenship Case Law

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

provides English summaries and full texts in original language of important national, European or international court decisions concerning matters of citizenship and can be searched by country, year, institution or keyword

Acquisition of Citizenship

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

typology of 27 modes of acquisition that captures most of the broad variety of legal regulations that we find in different countries. This feature of EUDO CITIZENSHIP allows you to create your own comparative overviews for specific ways of acquiring citizenship status

Loss of Citizenship

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

typology of 15 modes of loss that captures most of the broad variety of legal regulations that we find in different countries. This feature allows you to create your own comparative overviews for specific ways of losing citizenship status

Citizenship Statistics

provides information on the available national statistical data on the acquisition of citizenship and the loss of citizenship

Citizenship Links

access to the websites of national, European and international organisations (both governmental and non-governmental), leading academic research centres, networks, projects and journals dealing with citizenship

Citizenship Bibliography

academic publications on citizenship, with a focus on the nationality laws of the states covered in our observatory. It includes hyperlinks to full texts available online. You can do a bibliographic search according to various criteria and also import specific items or the whole bibliography to your computer

Citizenship Glossary

apart from offering our own definitions we also provide on this page translations of the words "citizenship" and "nationality" into the official languages of the countries we observe and brief explanations by our network experts how these concepts are used in national laws and political debates

Protection against Statelessness

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

provides information about the extent to which national citizenship laws provide sufficient protection against statelessness, based on the relevant international legal standards, such as those of the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

National Electoral Laws

UPDATED 2015 and COVERING AMERICAS

collects key electoral laws in each of the 28 EU Member States and 19 countries in the Americas, in all levels of elections (supranational, national, regional, local).

Electoral Rights

provides information on the conditions and procedures of access to the franchise in the 28 EU Member States for three categories of voters: citizens, non-resident citizens and non-citizen residents.

- Website: <http://eudo-citizenship.eu/>



Other relevant: MIPEX: Migrant Integration Policy Index

- <http://www.mipex.eu/>



**MIGRANT
INTEGRATION
POLICY INDEX
2015**

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WHAT IS MIPEX?

Migrant Integration Policy Index





What about Italy?



- **Popolazione Residente**
Popolazione straniera
residente al 1° gennaio per
età e sesso



A cura di Istat.it




English

popolazione residente

Popolazione Residente
per età, sesso e stato civile al 1° gennaio

Anno 2015
Anno 2014
Anno 2013
Anno 2012

bilancio demografico

Bilancio Demografico
e popolazione residente per sesso al 31 dicembre

Anno 2014
Anno 2013
Anno 2012
Anno 2011 post censimento

Bilancio Demografico Mensile
e popolazione residente per sesso

Anno 2014
Anno 2013
Anno 2012
Anno 2011 post censimento

cittadini stranieri

Popolazione Residente
popolazione straniera residente al 1° gennaio per età e sesso

Anno 2015
Anno 2014
Anno 2013
Anno 2012

Bilancio Demografico
e popolazione residente straniera al 31 dicembre per sesso e cittadinanza

Anno 2014
Anno 2013
Anno 2012
Anno 2011 post censimento

dati preconsuati

I dati precedenti al 9 ottobre 2011 sono disponibili alla pagina **SERIE PRECONSUAITE DELLA POPOLAZIONE RESIDENTE NEI COMUNI (2002-2011)**

L'ISTAT mette a disposizione i dati ufficiali più recenti sulla popolazione residente nei Comuni italiani derivanti dalle indagini effettuate presso gli Uffici di Anagrafe. Interrogazioni personalizzate (per anno, territorio, cittadinanza, ecc.) permettono di costruire le tabelle di interesse e scaricare i dati in formato rielaborabile. È possibile trovare anche informazioni sui principali fenomeni demografici, come i tassi di natalità e mortalità, le previsioni della popolazione residente, l'indice di vecchiaia, l'età media.

Ultimi aggiornamenti

22 febbraio 2016 - **Bilancio demografico mensile**
Periodo gennaio-ottobre 2015

19 febbraio 2016 - **Indicatori demografici**
Dati relativi all'anno 2015

18 gennaio 2016 - **Bilancio demografico mensile**
Periodo gennaio-settembre 2015

17 dicembre 2015 - **Bilancio demografico mensile**
Periodo gennaio-ottobre 2015

27 novembre 2015 - **Iscritti in anagrafe per nascita**
Dati relativi agli anni 2002-2014

26 novembre 2015 - **Iscritti e cancellazioni all'anagrafe per trasferimento di residenza**
I dati relativi agli anni 1999-2014

18 novembre 2015 - **Bilancio demografico mensile**
Periodo gennaio-ottobre 2015

12 novembre 2015 - **I matrimoni**
Dati relativi agli anni 2004-2014

4 novembre 2015 - **Tavolo di Mortalità**
Dati relativi all'anno 2014

2 novembre 2015 - **Bilancio demografico mensile**
Periodo gennaio-ottobre 2015

12 ottobre 2015 - **Bilancio demografico mensile**
Periodo gennaio-settembre 2015

14 settembre 2015 - **Bilancio demografico mensile**
Periodo gennaio-aprile 2015

31 agosto 2015 - **Bilancio demografico mensile**
Periodo gennaio-marzo 2015

20 luglio 2015 - **Bilancio demografico mensile**
Periodo gennaio-febbraio 2015

15 luglio 2015 - **Cittadini stranieri**
Popolazione straniera residente per età e sesso al 1° gennaio 2015

4 luglio 2015 - **Bilancio demografico mensile**
Periodo gennaio 2015

19 giugno 2015 - **Bilancio demografico cittadini stranieri**

elaborazioni

Tavolo di Mortalità
della popolazione per provincia e regione di residenza
Anni 1974-2014

Previsioni della Popolazione
Anni 2011-2069

Ricostruzione Inter-censuaria della popolazione
per età e sesso al 1° gennaio
Anni 2002-2011
Anni 1992-2001

Ricostruzione Inter-censuaria del bilancio demografico per sesso
Anni 2001-2011
Anni 1991-2001

Tavolo di fecondità
della popolazione italiana per regione di residenza
Anni 1992-2004

altri dati

Separazioni e divorzi
La rilevazione sulle separazioni e sui divorzi - Anni 2008-2012

Iscritti in anagrafe per nascita
I dati relativi agli anni 1999-2014

Iscritti e cancellazioni all'anagrafe per trasferimento di residenza
Dati relativi agli anni 2002-2014

I matrimoni
Dati relativi agli anni 2004-2014

Cittadini non censuati regolarmente presenti in Italia
Dati relativi agli anni 2009-2011.

Permessi di Soggiorno
Permessi di soggiorno al 1° gennaio. Anni 1992-2007.

Bilanci demografici dei cittadini stranieri
Dati al 1° gennaio 2008

Le nascite in Italia
La rilevazione delle nascite di tipo stato civile. Anni 1997 e 1998

Indagine campionaria sulle nascite
I risultati dell'indagine campionaria sulle nascite degli anni 2002 e 2005.

Indicatori demografici
Dati relativi all'anno 2015

Website: <http://demo.istat.it/>



Recommended Reading



- **Education, gender and international migration: Insights from a panel dataset 1980-2010** – Methodology Report – IAB http://doku.iab.de/daten/brain-drain/iabbd_8010_v1_methodology.pdf
- Docquier, F., Lowell, B. L. and Marfouk, A. (2009): **A Gendered Assessment of Highly Skilled Emigration**. Population and Development Review, 35, 297–321.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2009.00277.x/abstract>
- Ortega Francesc and Giovanni Peri(2009) **The Causes and Effects of International Migrations: Evidence from OECD Countries 1980-2005**, NBER Working Paper No. 14833.
<http://www.nber.org/papers/w14833>
- Global Bilateral Migration Database, World Bank Group and Ç. Özden, C. Parsons, M. Schiff and T. L. Walmsley (2011) **'Where on Earth is Everybody? The Evolution of Global Bilateral Migration, 1960-2000'**, World Bank Economic Review 25(1):12-56
<http://wber.oxfordjournals.org/content/25/1/12.abstract>
- Özden Ç, Parsons C, Schiff MW, Walmsley T. 2009. **The Evolution of Global Bilateral Migration 1960-2000**. In The Second Conference on International Migration and Development, Sep 10-11. The World Bank, Washington DC
<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.504.6004&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
- Alan Gamlen (2010) **International Migration Data and the Study of Super-Diversity**, MMG Working Paper 10-05,
http://pubman.mpdl.mpg.de/pubman/item/escidoc:1126637/component/escidoc:2058197/WP_10-05_Gamlen_Postwar-Migration-Data.pdf



Alan Gamlen (2010) **International Migration Data and the Study of Super-Diversity**, MMG Working Paper 10-05,

http://pubman.mpdl.mpg.de/pubman/item/escidoc:1126637/component/escidoc:2058197/WP_10-05_Gamlen_Postwar-Migration-Data.pdf