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Item 3 of the provisional agenda

THE CHALLENGES OF MEASURING EMIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Session 3.1: Measuring emigration through immigration data

Report of the Data Exchange exercise to measure emigration through immigration data of
receiving countries.

Data Analysis Report, Group 3*

(Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Italy, FYR-Macedonia, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom,
United States)

Submitted by UNECE/Eurostat Task Force on Measuring Emigration Using Data

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Migration relates to a change of residence from one country to another. It consists of persons who leave a country and enter another. This movement affects the population of two countries and would be recorded twice, once as immigration in the receiving country and once as emigration in the sending country. For most countries, however, it is more difficult to collect

* This paper has been prepared by Margaret Michalowski and Kelly Tran, Statistics Canada at the invitation of the secretariat.

information on emigration than immigration. This observation led the participants of the Joint ECE/Eurostat Seminar on International Migration (March 21-23, 2005) to propose the creation of a Task Force to assess the feasibility of whether using a receiving country's immigration data would provide sending countries useful information on the population that is leaving their country. It is expected that the work will result in a guidelines on the use of the different data sources currently available in the UNECE countries to assess emigration for these countries.

2. To achieve the Task Force objective, the pilot project was carried out based on data collection from nineteen UNECE countries. The countries were grouped into 4 clusters. Group 3 consists of nine countries from around the world, which differ significantly in terms of levels and experiences of migration. Australia, Canada and the United States are traditionally considered major immigrant receiving countries. In fact, about one in five in Australia and Canada were immigrants and one in 10 in the United States were foreign-born according to the last round of Censuses in these countries in 2001 and 2000¹. Other countries such as Italy and the United Kingdom are intermediate receiving countries because the in-flows may not be as high as in Australia, Canada or the US, but still they receive a significant number of migrants each year, in absolute terms and relative to their population. Other countries in Group 3 such as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Macedonia, FYR) and Poland could be probably better characterized as sending countries as they are experiencing a higher level of emigration than immigration. Norway has a smaller population size compare with other countries in Group 3. As well, in terms of absolute numbers of in- and out-migration, Norway has smaller flows into and out of the country. Due to the smaller population size and the fact that Norway has not historically been considered an immigrant settlement country like Canada, the United States or Australia is, the level of migration between Norway and other countries is lower than the traditional settlement countries, not been low when compared with other Western countries². Because only limited data was collected from the Czech Republic, it is unclear at this point as to the migration trends of the Czech population.³

3. This report presents a summary of the analysis of data on immigration and emigration collected from the Group 3 countries. The analysis was conducted considering the following issues:

- Data coverage (population universes and inclusion of such groups as: nationals and/or native born, non-nationals and/or third-country migrants; temporary, long-term or permanent movements; documented migration or illegal (undocumented) migration);
- Definitions and concept (who is considered a 'migrant'; residency requirement);

¹ Statistics Canada, 2001 Census; Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001; U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

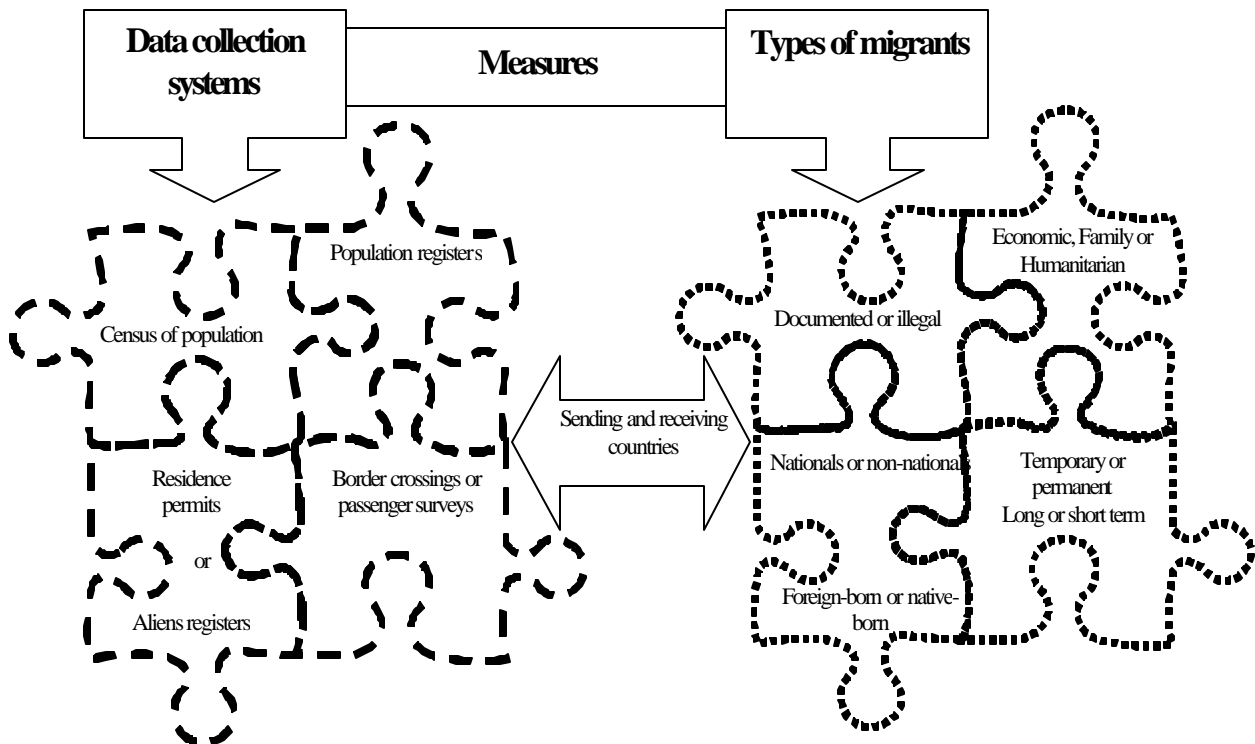
² OECD, 2006. International Migration Outlook. Annual report 2006 edition.

³ Data pertaining to the Czech Republic were obtained for the years 2002 – 2004 collected by Eurostat and metadata are from the THESIM country report for the Czech Republic.

- Type of reference period (date of arrival; date of registration ; date of status acquisition);
- Data quality/reliability.

4. An attempt was made to collect data from as many as possible national sources to explore the usefulness of each type of source/collection system to measure different types of migration/migrants as illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Migration data collection systems measuring migrant populations.



5. The report has six sections and statistical appendices. In Section 2, different types of data requested from each country participating in the pilot project are presented and data provided by countries in Group 3 are described. Next, the Group 3 countries' data sources used to provide statistics for a comparative analysis, their universes and underlying definitions are summarized (Section 3). Section 4 presents selected results of data analysis, focussing on comparisons between flow statistics of receiving migrants' countries based on year of immigration and residence one year ago, and outflow statistics of sending migrants' countries. Also, this section illustrates issues related to definitions of country of immigrant's origin as well as residence status changes of migrants. Section 5 includes a brief presentation of data on migrant's stocks provided by a few countries from Group 3. Finally, Section 6 attempts to draw major general conclusions from the data analysis of the Group 3 countries. Appendices show all detailed statistics compiled for the analysis.

II. DATA AVAILABILITY

6. There were two rounds of data collection. For both of them, each country of Group 3 was asked to provide data pertaining to all other countries of the group.

7. For the first round of data requests, eight tables were requested for two different types of migration flows: five tables for immigration data (two tables based on the residence one year ago concept and three tables based on year of immigration) and three tables for emigration data (based on years of emigration). The statistics of these two different types of migration were differentiated by information on country of origin defined as country of previous (next) residence, country of birth or country of citizenship. All countries in Group 3 but the Czech Republic provided data for at least two of the eight tables requested.

8. In the second round of the data collection, two tables on stock of international migrants and their descendents were requested. As in case of flow statistics request, the data of these tables were categorized using different concepts of country of origin.

II.1 Immigration tables by country of previous residence, country of birth and country of citizenship

9. Immigration data was requested so that it could be directly compared with emigration data, following the concept of measuring the same flow once at destination and once at origin. This comparison was used as one of the possible approaches to evaluate quality of immigration data as a measure of emigration. Caution should be used though because it is generally understood that different countries have different concepts or definitions of who is considered an immigrant or an emigrant. Three concepts of migrant origin (country of previous residence, country of birth and country of citizenship) allow for a more detailed examination of characteristics of the flows by distinguishing between primary, secondary and return migration. The global migration of people is not anymore confined to a direct migration from country of birth to country of next residence because in many cases people continue changing their place of residence by moving to another country or returning to the country where they were born.

10. All of the countries participating in the data exchange have at least one source of information on the inflow of persons to their country and they used census, survey and/or administrative data to derive statistics for the five requested tables.

11. For immigration statistics based on the place of residence one year ago concept (Tables 1 and 2), except for Norway, the UK and the US, the countries used their census. Norway submitted data based on its population register. The UK primary source was the Labour Force Survey but it was supplemented by some statistics from the census. Data for the US are from the American Community Survey (ACS), years from 2000 to 2004.

12. For Macedonia, the data source for tables 1 and 2 is the population census of November 1, 2002, specifically its question regarding the place of residence one year ago. Information from this question refers to people who lived abroad on November 1, 2001 and therefore provides immigration flow data for the period one year prior to the census.

13. The population universe is the resident population, i.e. persons whose place of usual residence is in TFYR of Macedonia, regardless of whether at the time of the Census they are present in the country or living abroad. Non-nationals who have a residence permit in TFYR of Macedonia and are temporarily present in the country for at least 12 months are also counted even if their place of usual residence is outside TFYR of Macedonia.

14. For immigration statistics based on year of immigration, the main sources for participating countries were of the administrative type.

15. Australia has a Passenger Card System, which collects information on all overseas arrivals and departures to and from Australia. This system collects movement data and is based on passengers' intentions as stated on the cards.

16. Canada and the US collect this information through administrative records. More specifically, Canada has administrative records for the flow of immigrants into the country, collected through the Landed Immigrant Data System (LIDS), which is an element of the Field Operation Support System of Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Canada provided an additional data source for tables 4 and 5, supplementing the administrative records with data from the Canadian Census. In the US, data on immigration are obtained from the Computer-Linked Application Information Management System (USCIS), an administrative records database containing information on the population with approved applications for lawful permanent resident status in the US. The US sent 2 versions of the immigration tables according to country of previous residence and country of birth. One version includes statistics on people who received permanent residence status either to move to the US or adjusted their status from temporary to permanent while residing in the US. The other version includes only "new immigrants", persons who arrived to the US from abroad with visa authorizing them for the permanent residence in the country. In addition, the US also sent immigration tables pertaining to country of birth (Table 4) from the American Community Survey for the years 2000 to 2004.

17. Italy, Norway, Poland have population registers. In most cases, population registers contained information on country of origin.

18. Italy supplied an additional data source for Table 5, which examines the flow of immigrants according to their country of citizenship. This additional data source is based on the number of people who were granted permits of stay in Italy. This register of granted residence permits is maintained by the Immigration Service of the Ministry of the Interior. The population universe is the legal non-national population, i.e. people who possess a valid permit of stay. These persons are not necessarily "resident" in the country (i.e. registered in the Anagrafe), however. The register does not include minors under the age of 14 who are recorded on the permit of one parent and therefore not counted separately.

19. However, Poland does not collect data on immigrants by their country of birth or country of citizenship in its population register and hence there is a data gap in the case of Poland.

20. The UK collects immigration flow data from their International Passenger Survey (IPS). The IPS is a continuous voluntary sample survey conducted by Office of National Statistics that covers the principal air, sea and Channel Tunnel routes between the UK and the rest of the world. The IPS measures peoples' intentions to change country of residence for 12 months or more.

21. For Macedonia, FYR, the records on settling-in/settling out at the subsidiary (i.e. regional) offices of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Macedonia - represent the data sources for population flows in the country. Data collection is currently done on a monthly basis. All changes in places of residence of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia are monitored as well as changes in the movements (flows) and places of residence of foreigners (being recorded by means of submitting relevant forms for settling in or moving out). Statistics on migration comprise those citizens migrating within the Republic of Macedonia i.e. immigrating from the Republic to other countries or arriving from other countries into the Republic of Macedonia. The data source for this is the Sample survey of current statistics - migration statistics.

II.2 Emigration tables by country of next residence, country of birth and country of citizenship

22. Data on emigration by country of next residence, country of birth and country of citizenship was available for Australia, Italy, Macedonia-FYR, Norway, Poland and the UK. Canada and the US do not collect data on persons leaving the country's borders. The only estimates on emigration are based on secondary data sources, and are available from their population estimates program.⁴

23. The emigration data sources are the same as the immigration data sources. Poland was the only country that supplied two sources of emigration data, census and registrations for departures.

24. Table 1 summarizes the different types of data sources that have been provided by Group 3 countries to this pilot project. Given that this is not an exhaustive presentation of countries' data, even on the basis of the data available for this project only, it is apparent that there is much variability in terms of the types of data collection systems in place, the population covered within these systems, the concepts applied and the reference periods in play within the Group 3 countries.

II.3 Stock data

25. There were 2 tables requested for the migration stock data. The first table refers to the population of a country cross-referenced by country of birth and country of citizenship. The

⁴ Statistics Canada, 2004. Population and Family Estimation Methods at Statistics Canada. Catalogue no 91-528-XIE. US Census Bureau, Population division website < <http://www.census.gov> >

second table, in addition to cross-tabulation of country of birth and country of citizenship, includes also a cross-reference with country of birth of parents.

26. Four out of nine countries from the Group 3 provided stock data for the first table – Canada, Macedonia, FTR, Poland and the United Kingdom. Canada was the only country, which provided data for the second table.

Table 1. Type of data available by country, showing data sources for Group 3.

	Table 1. Residence one year ago by place of birth	Table 2. Residence one year ago by citizenship	Table 3. Immigrants by country of last permanent residence (arrived last 10 years)	Table 4. Immigrants by country of birth (arrived last 10 years)	Table 5. Immigrants by country of citizenship (arrived last 10 years)	Table 6. Emigrants by country of next residence	Table 7. Emigrants by country of birth	Table 8. Emigrants by country of citizenship
Member countries in Group 3	Data sources							
Australia	Census ¹	Census ¹	Passenger cards - Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data	Passenger cards - Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data	Passenger cards - Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data	Passenger cards - Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data	Passenger cards - Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data	Passenger cards - Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data
Canada	Census	Census	Administrative Records - Landed Immigrant Database	Administrative Records - Landed Immigrant Database	Administrative Records - Landed Immigrant Database	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Czech Republic			EuroStat	EuroStat	EuroStat	EuroStat	EuroStat	EuroStat
Italy	Census	Census	Population registers	Population registers	Population registers Permit of stay data base	Population registers	Population registers	Population registers
Macedonia, FYR	Census	Census	Sample survey migration statistics	Sample survey migration statistics	Sample survey migration statistics	Sample survey migration statistics	Sample survey migration statistics	Sample survey migration statistics
Norway	Population registers	Population registers	Population registers	Population registers	Population registers	Population registers	Population registers	Population registers
Poland	Census	Census	registration of permanent stay	Not available	Not available	registration of departure for permanent stays abroad Census	registration of departure for permanent stays abroad Census	registration of departure for permanent stays abroad Census
United Kingdom	Labour Force Survey Census	Labour Force Survey	International Passenger Survey	International Passenger Survey	International Passenger Survey	International Passenger Survey	International Passenger Survey	International Passenger Survey
United States	American Community Survey	American Community Survey ²	Approved Applications for lawful permanent resident status as maintained in CLAIMS3 (Computer-Linked Application Information Management System (USCIS))	Approved Applications for lawful permanent resident status as maintained in CLAIMS3 (Computer-Linked Application Information Management System (USCIS)) American Community Survey	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

1. 2001 Census in Australia does not specify detailed country of residence one year prior to data collection. Data are available for "Australia" and "Overseas" only.

2. American Community survey does not specify detailed country of citizenship. Data on country of citizenship are available for "Not a U.S. citizen", "U.S. citizen by birth", and "U.S. citizen by naturalization".

III. DATA SOURCES, UNIVERSES AND CONCEPTS

27. In this section, data sources used to provide statistics for this pilot project, the universes which are under consideration and underlying data concepts are discussed. Table 2 provides definitions of immigrant and emigrant specific to the countries in Group 3. This information is based on the metadata as supplied by the countries and pertains to the target population captured in the data tables that were requested. It can be seen that the definitions vary and the countries' data sources, which measure immigration and emigration flows, also differ.

28. In large part, direct comparability of flows between countries is not possible because the concept of migrant is not always consistent across countries. For example, in the case of Australian data from the Overseas Arrivals and Departures, the unit of analysis is the movement across borders, so persons who entered or departed more than once in a given reference period is counted on each separate movement. The numbers could potentially be higher than the data on emigration supplied by other member countries. The Australian Bureau of Statistics applies adjustments to Overseas Arrivals and Departures data so that they can produce estimates of net overseas migration. These adjustments are based on the differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but also include adjustments to transform number of movements into number of travellers. At this point in the analysis, it is unclear as to whether the data provided by Australia have been adjusted to take into account the changes in intentions and actual travel behaviour as well as the adjustments to transform movement data into traveller data.

29. Another reason for difficulties of directly comparing flows is that the date used for the migration may be recorded differently in both the sending and receiving countries. Date of departure is not always equivalent to date of deregistration from a population register. As well, date of departure is not always going to be the same as date of arrival because immigration data sometimes refer to the date of authorization for stay or the date of registration, rather than the exact date of arrival in the host country.

30. In Canada, the administrative records and census concept of immigrant refer to only those persons who have been granted by immigration authorities a permission to reside in Canada on permanent basis. Therefore, a Canadian immigrant is a person who arrives in the country from abroad with an authorisation to establish a permanent residence but also who has been living in Canada under temporary visa and adjusted this status to legal permanent residence. Providing that they comply with some additional conditions, these persons, also known as landed immigrants, are eligible for Canadian citizenship after residing in the country for the period of three years. The Census and administrative records also include persons who are studying in Canada with a student visa, or have a temporary work visa are included in a separate category of "non-permanent resident" (or temporary residents). It is the person's legal residence status that determines whether or not he or she is considered in the administrative database or is included in the Census as either an immigrant or a non-permanent resident⁵.

⁵ One new data initiative undertaken in Canada is to distinguish (landed) immigrants within the population of the Labour Force Survey, which has recently started to distinguish immigrants in its population. When fully implemented, this source will provide monthly estimates of the

31. In Italy, to be included in the population registers, it is mandatory to be a usual resident and in case of foreigners only, to have a valid permit of stay, regardless of its duration. Thus, foreigners in Italy who do not have a permit of stay are not included in the statistics. For Italy, the population register data source is the municipal administrative data base (Anagrafe della popolazione residente). This register is hosted locally, i.e. at the municipal level and includes nationals and non-nationals. In the case of non-EEA citizens if they are in possession of a valid permit of stay of at least six months, they should be included. For emigration a duration of absence criterion of one year is used for all national groups. However, there are some problems with regular and sufficient updates of the register in certain municipalities which primarily affect non-nationals. It should also be noted that even foreigners with a long-term permit are not forced by law to register their residence in the Anagrafe.

32. For Macedonia, FYR, statistics on international migration comprise immigration of citizens having official place of residence in the Republic of Macedonia from abroad and emigration of citizens of the Republic of Macedonia abroad as well as foreigners. Foreigners who have a residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia and are temporarily present in the Republic of Macedonia up to 12 months are also included.

33. In Poland, the inflow of migrants is distinguished by duration of residence. An immigrant for permanent residence is a person who was registered for permanent stay in Poland. Such person is included in the total population of Poland. Those who arrived from abroad and are temporarily in Poland are considered to be "immigrant staying temporarily". If they are permanently residing abroad and are registered for temporary stay (i.e. above 2 months) in Poland, then they are not included in the total population of Poland, regardless of their duration of stay.

34. In Norway, an immigrant, as registered in the population register, is somebody who intends to stay in Norway for at least six months, has a residency permit allowing such a stay, has a proper place to live in the country and is assumed to be able to be economic sustainable over the six month period. An emigrant in the population register is a person who move abroad and no longer have connections to Norway (in terms of job, housing, spouse or children). It means that lot of Norwegians staying abroad some years are not regarded as emigrants in the population register. The consequence is that the migration to and from countries that Norwegians go to for some years only (e.g. Belgium because of the EU institutions, or UK) is underestimated (compared the statistics produced by these other countries) It should be noted that information on 'country of next residence' is not of satisfactory coverage because country of next residence is not recorded for so called "administrative emigrations" (departures from the country not reported by the emigrant himself/herself, but established post factum and entered into the population registry with delay). Because the number of administrative emigrations is on the rise in recent years, the number of emigrations with not stated country of next residence has been proportionally higher, affecting the overall quality of emigration statistics.

immigrant population defined in the same way as in the Census. The data collection has begun in January 2006 and the first results will be published in the spring of 2007.

35. The number of migrations in Norwegian migration statistics is the result of Statistics Norway's intention to reflect the population register data statistically – as best as possible and according to general principles for handling the population registration data. Personal data received from the data source are used to produce both the flows and the stock statistics, and in that way there is a connection to the population balance. Thus the statistical definition is based on the definition of migrant in the Population Register and adopted as much as possible for statistical use. Population covered by Population Statistics System is resident population.

36. For the UK, estimates of international migration come from multiple sources, but the overall definition of international long-term migrant refers to a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. According to the Office of National Statistics, there is not a single, all-inclusive system in place that measures all movements into or out of the UK. Thus, it is necessary to use a combination of data sources that have different characteristics and attributes to produce estimates of international migration. The sources include: the International Passenger Survey (IPS), Home Office data on asylum seekers and estimates of migration between the UK and the Irish Republic.⁶ The most comprehensive source of data is the IPS, which measures peoples' intentions to change country of residence for 12 months or more. The other source on international migration is the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It is a continuous household survey, conducted by the Office of National Statistics. The question 'where did you live one year ago' is asked only in the spring quarter and permits estimation of immigrants to the UK within the previous year. The LFS annual immigrant sample size is small (approximately 600 individuals). However, this household survey measures migration that has already occurred, unlike the IPS, which concerns with a prospective migration. Also, the 2001 Census provides migration data. They are based on the question on 'usual address one year ago' (one year prior to Census) and those persons whose address was outside the UK are considered as immigrants. In the 2001 Census, a substantial number of people recorded "no usual address one year ago", and there is evidence that some of these people were, in fact, immigrants.

37. Like in Canada, data from administrative records in the US refer to only those persons who were granted lawful permanent residence status. Unlike the Canadian census, however, the US census and the American Community Survey (ACS), which is its long-form annual replacement, do not distinguish lawful permanent status but ask all residents of the country to identify their country of birth and a year of arrival in the US. Based on these data, the total foreign-born population can be obtained. In addition, the ACS allows for the estimation of the number of immigrants to the US through data collected using country of residence one year ago. The survey's sample size of over two million households should provide quality estimates, especially for countries, which are origins of significant migration flows to the US.

⁶ International Migration: Migrants entering and leaving the United Kingdom and England and Wales, 2004. National Statistics. Series MN no. 31 ISSN 0140-900X.

Table 2. Definitions of immigrants/emigrants by country and data source.

Country	Definition: Immigrant/emigrant	Source
Australia	Migration data relates to the number of <i>movers</i> rather than the number of migrants. It therefore includes people who are multiple travellers. The data also makes no allowances for actual travellers' behaviour, only their intentions as stated on the passenger card.	Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data
	The foreign-born population could be determined based on the country of birth variable in the 2001 Census in Australia.	Census
Canada	Immigrant refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.	Census, Administrative records (LIDS)
Czech Republic	No information available	N/A
Italy	Immigrants: persons who, entering from another country, establish their usual residence in the Italian territory applying to the population register. No explicit reference is made to the actual or intended duration of stay. Emigrants: persons who cease to be usually resident in the Italian territory and move to another country, deregistering from the population registers. No explicit reference is made to the actual or intended duration of stay.	Population registers
		Census
Macedonia, FYR	Statistics on migration comprise those citizens migrating from outside into the Republic of Macedonia or migrating out of the Republic of Macedonia to another country i.e. immigrating from the Republic to other countries or arriving from other countries into the Republic of Macedonia.	2002 Census
	International migration including immigration of citizens having official place of residence in the Republic of Macedonia from abroad and emigration of citizens of the Republic of Macedonia abroad as well as foreigners. Foreigners who have a residence permit in the Republic of Macedonia and they are temporarily present in the Republic of Macedonia up to 12 months.	Sample survey of current statistics - migration statistics
Norway	Immigrant population: An immigrant to Norway is somebody that has come from abroad and has become resident of Norway according to the competent Norwegian authorities. This is somebody who intends to stay in Norway for at least six months with a residence permit allowing for such stay and a proper place to live in Norway. Emigrant: An alive person that is no longer a resident of Norway who has satisfied the requirements for emigration such as professional connections, permanent dwellings, family and sporadic stays in Norway as specified by the competent Norwegian authorities.	Population register
Poland	Immigrant staying temporarily in Poland is a person who arrived from abroad and did not declare permanent residence in Poland. Emigrant staying temporarily abroad is a permanent inhabitant of Poland who stays abroad temporarily regardless of the duration of such stay.	National Population and Housing Census 2002
	Emigrant for permanent residence abroad is a person who was permanent inhabitant of Poland (was registered for permanent stay in Poland) and declared (in local registration office) permanent stay abroad. Since this moment this person is not included in the total number of population of Poland. Immigrant for permanent residence is a person who was registered for permanent stay in Poland. Such person is included in total number of population of Poland. Immigrant staying temporarily in Poland is a person (permanently residing abroad) who arrived from abroad and is registered for temporary stay (i.e. above 2 months) in Poland (not included in the total number of population of Poland – regardless of duration of stay).	Current statistics – registration of a permanent residence, registration of departure for permanent residence abroad
United Kingdom	The IPS measures peoples' intentions to change country of residence for 12 months or more.	International Passenger Survey (IPS)
	Migration data from the 2001 Census are based on the question on 'usual address one year ago' (one year prior to Census). Those whose address one year ago was outside the UK are used as an estimate of international in-migrants. An International long term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.	Census Total International Migration (TIM) estimates (numerous data sources including: IPS, Home Office data on asylum seekers and estimates of migration between the UK and the Irish Republic.
United States	Persons granted lawful permanent resident status. Includes those arrived from abroad and those temporary residents in the US who adjusted temporary status to permanent residency status. Immigrant: Born outside the U.S. or Island Areas, as a non-citizen (not born of U.S. citizen parents.)	Approved Applications for lawful permanent resident status as maintained in CLAIMS3 (Computer-Linked Application Information Management System (USCIS)) American Community Survey

IV. DATA COMPARABILITY

38. A comparison of data between the countries of Group 3 is limited due to some gaps in the data. Notwithstanding conceptual issues related to the definition of migrant, some countries do not collect emigration data and some countries have not provided the requested data on immigration.

39. Table 3 presents a comparison of immigration and emigration statistics within the Group 3 countries for 2004. These statistics are considered as the official national data on migration flows, produced according to the countries' definition. While the immigration data from the receiving country should be identical or near identical to the emigration data of the sending country, it is obvious from this table that this is not the case. Among pairs of countries where comparison was possible⁷, for half of the pairs the receiving country's immigration data exceed the sending country's figures, while for the other half the reverse is true. The reasons for these differences may be related to the methodologies and concepts of the various data collection systems, to the duration thresholds of recording movements into and out of countries or to administration procedures, which record immigrations rather than immigrants. In the last case, changes in legal immigration status, repeated international travels or renewals of residency permits might lead to a registration of information for an individual migrant multiple times. It highlights a need for a sound understanding of metadata and an appreciation of the dynamics of the migrations between different countries. The next sections of the report will present results of the in-depth analysis of flow data from all sources supplied by the Group 3 countries. This analysis was conducted to better understand reasons behind the differences between data representing the same flow but measured twice - at its origin and at its destination.

IV.1 Immigration vs. emigration for pairs of countries

40. In this section, the focus is on flow data based on year of departure/arrival of specific pairs of sending and receiving countries. The analysis is limited to pairs of countries which have both immigration and emigration data. Table 4 shows the pairs of countries where it is possible to compare immigration data to emigration data. Detailed comparisons are included in Appendix 1.

41. The first observation is that in Group 3, flows between pairs of countries ranged a great deal. For example, some pairs such as Australia and the United Kingdom, Italy and the United Kingdom experienced a relatively higher number of exchanges than the smaller sending/receiving countries such as Macedonia, FYR or Norway.

⁷ Out of all possible pairs, for 22% cases information was incomplete because both Canada and the US do not have statistics for emigration by country of destination.

42. The second observation is that one country's immigration data may not necessarily reflect a sending country's emigration data "by definition". "Registration" in a country as an immigrant does not always equate with "de-registration" from a country as an emigrant. The Nordic countries are unique as information about a registration of a migrant in the receiving country is shared with the migrant's country of origin, allowing for better harmonization of statistics on migration between these countries.⁸

⁸ As of 1 January 2007 the information will flow electronically between the Nordic countries.

Table 3. Emigration between Group 3 countries as recorded by flow data in destination country (immigration) and origin country (emigration)¹ for the year 2004.

From Origin country (emigration)	To	Destination country (Immigration)									Total migration between Group 3 countries	
		Australia	Canada	Czech Republic	Italy	Macedonia, FYR	Norway	Poland	United Kingdom	United States	In-migration	Out-migration
Australia	Immigration recorded in destination country		1,022	109	747	9	297	137	38,788	3,397	In-migration	44,506
	Emigration recorded in origin country		5,627	272	1,371	258	649	611	51,090	18,021	Out-migration	77,899
Canada	Immigration recorded in destination country	1,718		234	1,034	-	260	323	7,750	22,439	In-migration	33,758
	Emigration recorded in origin country	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Out-migration	N/A
Czech Republic	Immigration recorded in destination country	67	230		915	5	115	61	7,265	473	In-migration	9,131
	Emigration recorded in origin country	58	93		197	45	33	1,011	379	601	Out-migration	2,417
Italy ²	Immigration recorded in destination country	762	401	274		6	230	229	1,199	2,495	In-migration	5,596
	Emigration recorded in origin country	470	674	20		116	147	450	3,092	3,436	Out-migration	8,405
Macedonia, FYR	Immigration recorded in destination country	196	450	163	5,420		59	23	-	1,285	In-migration	7,596
	Emigration recorded in origin country	4	1	-	158		-	-	7	11	Out-migration	181
Norway	Immigration recorded in destination country	93	98	19	231	-		30	2,119	457	In-migration	3,047
	Emigration recorded in origin country	206	146	36	190	6		162	1,470	1,099	Out-migration	3,315
Poland ³	Immigration recorded in destination country	236	1,329	1,806	10,973	7	1,576		16,985	14,048	In-migration	46,960
	Emigration recorded in origin country	165	657	41	1	311	51		543	2,404	Out-migration	4,173
United Kingdom	Immigration recorded in destination country	20,981	6,062	635	4,970	6	1,653	313		16,680	In-migration	51,300
	Emigration recorded in origin country	54,376	11,784	362	4,076	-	778	872		25,208	Out-migration	97,456
United States	Immigration recorded in destination country	21,566	7,507	874	5,066	28	1,405	1,348	26,135		In-migration	63,929
	Emigration recorded in origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Out-migration	N/A

1. Origin country refers to country of previous resident

2. Data for Italy pertains to the year **2003** only.

3. The data presented in this table concern the year of registration of departure for permanent stay abroad. In many cases, the person had left the country earlier and had been staying abroad

Source: Immigration and emigration data for specific countries as supplied to the UNECE Pilot Project.

Australia: Immigration and emigration data are obtained from the Passenger Card System from Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.

Canada: Immigration data obtained from the Landed Immigrant Database of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Czech Republic: Immigration and emigration data are obtained from the EuroStat.

Italy: Immigration and emigration data obtained from the Population Register (Anagrafe).

Macedonia, FYR: Immigration and emigration data obtained from the Population Register.

Norway: Immigration and emigration data obtained from the Population Register (PopSys).

Poland: Immigration and emigration data obtained from the Population Register.

United Kingdom: Immigration and emigration data obtained from the International Passenger Survey (IPS).

United States: Immigration data obtained from the Computer-Linked Application Information Management System (USCIS) CLAIMS3.

Table 4. Flow data comparability based on available data for sending and receiving countries in Group 3

From sending country (emigration data)	To receiving Country (immigration data)								
	Australia	Canada	Czech Republic	Italy	Macedonia, FYR	Norway	Poland	United Kingdom	United States
Australia			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Canada									
Czech Republic	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Italy	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Macedonia, FYR	X		X	X		X	X	X	
Norway	X		X	X	X		X	X	
Poland	X		X	X	X	X		X	
United Kingdom	X		X	X	X	X	X		
United States									

X - denotes pair of countries where it is possible to compare emigration data to immigration data.

43. Within the Group 3 countries, Australia is unique because it is the only country in Group 3 which uses a passenger card system of data collection on the migrant populations. The other countries, which have detailed statistical information on in- and out-migrants used either population registers or sample surveys. As Australia is encompassed by ocean, travel into and out of Australia is generally by air or by sea. This geographic distinction makes it possible to collect relatively reliable data on travellers who are required to fill out passenger card forms any time they fly or sail into or out of Australia. Unlike population registers which require the active registration or deregistration of migrants and the often non-compulsory compliance to register or deregister, the passenger cards have a greater likelihood of capturing more migrants in the statistics. Most population registers have certain requirements for being registered as a migrant and these requirements may include an intended minimum period of stay, confirmation of housing or employment. As well, though there are attempts to minimize the weaknesses of sample surveys (such as, for example, the International Passenger Survey of the UK), they are inherently subject to sampling variability, sampling error and non-response bias.

44. In addition, Australia offers a unique dataset for immigration and emigration because it produces these data not only for migrants who are granted permanent residence status but also for those with temporary status by length of residence.⁹ Therefore, it is possible to examine the migration trends of long-term and permanent migrants separately. This distinction would allow for a better “matching” with statistics of the countries in Group 3, which use legal residency status or length of residence to define its international migrants. However, it should be noted again that the immigration and emigration statistics derived from Australia’s Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the number of movements within a given time period rather than the number of persons who move, resulting in a possible multiple counting of persons who traveled more than once in a given time period.

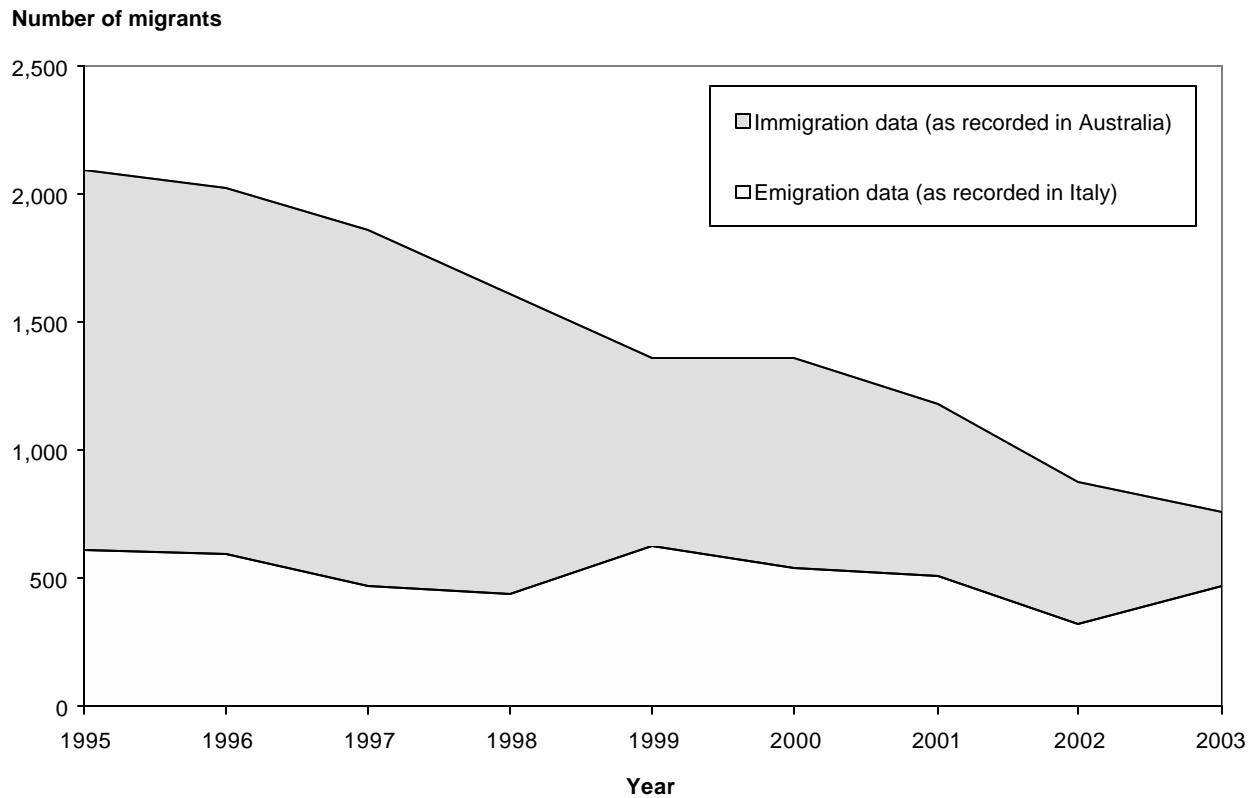
⁹ This is also true of some population registers which allows for the distinction between temporary status and length of residence.

45. For the reasons stated above, the Australian data are used extensively as a reference for the analysis of factors contributing to discrepancies between the migration flows registered at origin and destination. Results of this analysis on year of departure and arrival of specific pairs of countries (Australia and other Group 3 country) are presented below.

46. When considering the total Australian migration – that is, both long-term and permanent migration - Australian immigration data are higher than the emigration data for persons who moved to Australia from Italy and Macedonia, FYR. There is a reversal of the situation for the flows into Australia from Norway, Poland and the UK, as the Australian immigration data is lower when compared to the emigration data from these sending countries.

47. Using the flows between Australia and Italy we will demonstrate some challenges involved in comparing in-flows with out-flow data produced in two migrants' exchanging countries. Figure 2 shows the differences in reporting migrations between Australia and Italy. Immigration data as recorded in Australia exceed consistently the emigration data from Italy throughout the analyzed period 1995-2003. As mentioned above, the counting of migrations rather than the counting of migrants on the part of Australian data for long-term migration may explain some of discrepancies between Australian and Italian data.

Figure 2. Migration flows from Italy to Australia



48. For example, the total Australian immigration data show that in 1995, there were 2,092 movements into Australia by persons who previously resided in Italy. This number subsequently decreased in each of the following years up to 2004. According to Italian emigration numbers, there have been a relatively stable number of persons leaving Italy for Australia, ranging from 326 in 2002 to 625 in 1999. The average number of persons leaving Italy for Australia in the ten-year period was 511 persons. This is considerably lower, three times lower, than the average of 1,459 persons according to Australian data.

49. In Italy, an emigrant is a person who ceases to be a usual resident of the Italian territory and move to another country, deregistering from the population registers. No explicit reference is made to the actual or intended duration of stay. This should be equivalent to the total immigration numbers in Australia since this figure does not distinguish between intended or actual duration of stay either.

50. According to THESIM's country report for Italy, the procedure for moving abroad and de-registering from the population register for an Italian citizen who leaves for more than one year is to report to the consulate of the receiving country. The consular authorities then transfer this information back to the source municipality in Italy and the person is then deregistered. Foreigners holding a residence permit for six months or more who subsequently leave Italy permanently are also obligated to deregister. However, despite the requirements, there are no penalties for those who do not comply and many people tend not to report to the consular offices or formally deregister.¹⁰

51. Tables 5A and 5B present a comparison of Italian emigration statistics with Australian long-term immigration data and permanent immigrations data separately. Italian emigration statistics are more comparable with Australian long-term immigration data towards the end of the analyzed period than at the beginning, while the data on permanent immigrants are more closely matched to the Italian emigration data in the beginning of the period (1995-1998) and become greatly imbalanced during the last 5 years under consideration.

¹⁰ Poulain, M. Perim, N., Singleton, A. (eds.) (2006). THESIM, Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration. Country Report: Italy by Giambattista Cantisani and Valeria Greco. (pp. 478-479). UCL Presses Universitaires de Louvain

Table 5A. Migration Flows between Australia and Italy based on long-term migrations according to Australia

	Migration flows between Australia and Italy									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
From Italy to Australia										
Immigration data (as recorded in Australia)	1,297	1,257	1,432	1,185	1,110	1,157	987	757	679	541
Emigration data (as recorded in Italy)	613	597	472	442	625	546	510	326	470	NA
<i>Difference (immigration - emigration)</i>	684	660	960	743	485	611	477	431	209	NA
<i>Difference %</i>	53%	53%	67%	63%	44%	53%	48%	57%	31%	NA
From Australia to Italy										
Immigration data (as recorded in Italy)	721	503	506	507	438	572	589	578	747	NA
Emigration data (as recorded in Australia)	1,098	1,061	1,114	1,136	1,138	1,109	1,108	965	1,019	1,000
<i>Difference (immigration - emigration)</i>	-377	-558	-608	-629	-700	-537	-519	-387	-272	NA
<i>Difference %</i>	-52%	-111%	-120%	-124%	-160%	-94%	-88%	-67%	-36%	NA
Netflows Australia - Italy (immigration - emigration)										
Australia data	199	196	318	49	-28	48	-121	-208	-340	-459
Italy data	108	-94	34	65	-187	26	79	252	277	NA
<i>Difference (Australia - Italy)</i>	91	290	284	-16	159	22	-200	-460	-617	NA

Table 5B. Migration Flows between Australia and Italy based on permanent migrations according to Australia

	Migration flows between Australia and Italy									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
From Italy to Australia										
Immigration data (as recorded in Australia)	795	772	426	430	254	203	192	120	83	56
Emigration data (as recorded in Italy)	613	597	472	442	625	546	510	326	470	NA
<i>Difference (immigration - emigration)</i>	182	175	-46	-12	-371	-343	-318	-206	-387	NA
<i>Difference %</i>	23%	23%	-11%	-3%	-146%	-169%	-166%	-172%	-466%	NA
From Australia to Italy										
Immigration data (as recorded in Italy)	721	503	506	507	438	572	589	578	747	NA
Emigration data (as recorded in Australia)	259	281	301	341	320	389	349	392	352	349
<i>Difference (immigration - emigration)</i>	462	222	205	166	118	183	240	186	395	NA
<i>Difference %</i>	64%	44%	41%	33%	27%	32%	41%	32%	53%	NA
Netflows Australia - Italy (immigration - emigration)										
Australia data	536	491	125	89	-66	-186	-157	-272	-269	-293
Italy data	108	-94	34	65	-187	26	79	252	277	NA
<i>Difference (Australia - Italy)</i>	428	585	91	24	121	-212	-236	-524	-546	NA

52. This trend may be related to the changing nature of movements into Australia from Italy and a different degree with which a country's statistical system is capable of covering these movements. According to the Australian statistics, long-term immigrants to Australia from Italy made up an increasingly larger proportion of total immigrants from this country over this 1995-2004 period. In 1995, long-term immigrants from Italy to Australia made up 62% of total immigrants, but by 2004, that proportion increased to 91%. It might suggest that persons leaving

Italy for permanent residence in Australia are less likely to de-register in Italy than those who leave for longer period but not necessarily with immediate intention to settle in Australia permanently.

53. In addition, de-registration due to emigration can only take place if a person is registered in the system. Foreigners need to hold a residence permit for at least six months to be included in Italy's main population register. For those who intend to stay in Italy longer than 90 days, non-Italian nationals should apply for a residence permit. The inclusion in the register is mandatory, but there is no fine for omission. However, residence permit holders and family members have access to education, health and other systems that those who do not have permits may not have the same access to. As such, there may be a motivation towards inclusion in the population register for both foreigners as well as nationals in Italy. The statistics on residence permits in Italy have limitations because there may be a delay between the date of arrival in Italy and the date of issuance of permit. As well, the registration system does not include details about children who are under the age of 14 years.¹¹

54. The results of analysis of flows between Australia and Italy presented above demonstrate some of the challenges in using a receiving country's immigration data as a proxy for measuring a sending country's emigration. The data from both countries are not directly comparable because the universes are different. While Australia measures total movements of persons, Italy measures the number of people who leave the country (or de-register), regardless of how long they reside outside of Italy. In cases where people do not de-register from the Italian population register when they leave Italy, they may not be included in the statistics, which could account for the lower number of Italian emigrants to Australia than the number of Italian immigrants in Australia. The difference in figures could also be due to the multiple recording in Australia of movements of individuals rather than the number of individuals who move to this country.

55. In countries where total Australian immigration numbers are smaller than the numbers of emigrants from a sending country, distinguishing between long-term and permanent immigrants further compounds the difference. Though immigration numbers from Australia reflect movements rather than persons, the numbers were typically less than half of the number of emigrants going to Australia as recorded in the United Kingdom and were about three times as small as the number of emigrants from Poland's population register (Appendix 1). It appears as though the data between Australia and Poland became more comparable in the latter part of the reference period. It is more difficult to interpret discrepancies when emigration data of sending country is greater than immigration data of receiving country. In addition to the sending country's factors specific to its data sources, it might be that on their departure, a sending country's residents provide a different country of destination than they end up in, resulting in data reflecting their intentions rather than actual future country of residence.

¹¹ Poulain, M. Perirn, N., Singleton, A. (eds.) (2006). THESIM, Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration. Country Report: Italy by Giambattista Cantisani and Valeria Greco. (pp. 477-481). UCL Presses Universitaires de Louvain

56. When using immigration data from Australia, the analysis of flows between this country and other Group 3 countries seems to indicate that immigration statistics could be a useful source of information on emigrants for a sending country. The immigration statistics could better capture all types of outflows (including departures for permanent settlement) and provide more accurate information on a country of destination, better reflecting migrants' settlement behaviour.

57. Some interesting observations can be drawn when comparing Australia's emigration data estimated using the Overseas Arrivals and Departures information to receiving countries' immigration data within Group 3. In case of Norway as a receiving country, the differences in flows as recorded in Australia and this country differ by an average of 43% over the 1995-2004 period. They are relatively small at the beginning of the period, with the tendency for Norway to report more immigrants from Australia than Australian emigration figures show up to 2000 (Table 6). However, the data become less comparable towards the end of the period. It seems that this situation can be a result of movement of Norwegians to study in Australia in recent years. The Norwegian experience is that the prevailing number of these students is not registered as emigrated from Norway. This fact may help explain some of the differences between Norway and Australian data. As well, the increasing number of emigration from Australia to Norway from 2000 on could be due to the return migration of Norwegian students.

Table 6. Migration flows between Australia and Norway based on total migrations according to Australia

	Migration flows between Australia and Norway									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
From Norway to Australia										
Immigration data (as recorded in Australia)	9	8	7	45	81	143	218	178	129	93
Emigration data (as recorded in Norway)	300	255	364	309	235	270	231	204	219	206
<i>Difference (immigration - emigration)</i>	-291	-247	-357	-264	-154	-127	-13	-26	-90	-113
<i>Difference %</i>	-3233%	-3088%	-5100%	-587%	-190%	-89%	-6%	-15%	-70%	-122%
From Australia to Norway										
Immigration data (as recorded in Norway)	191	228	288	298	342	252	258	263	282	297
Emigration data (as recorded in Australia)	162	180	273	301	207	246	354	415	642	649
<i>Difference (immigration - emigration)</i>	29	48	15	-3	135	6	-96	-152	-360	-352
<i>Difference %</i>	15%	21%	5%	-1%	39%	2%	-37%	-58%	-128%	-119%
Netflows Australia - Norway (immigration - emigration)										
Australia data	-153	-172	-266	-256	-126	-103	-136	-237	-513	-556
Norway data	-109	-27	-76	-11	107	-18	27	59	63	91
<i>Difference (Australia - Norway)</i>	-44	-145	-190	-245	-233	-85	-163	-296	-576	-647

58. The above-described pattern can also be observed between comparing Australia and the United Kingdom, wherein the difference between Australian emigration data and the United Kingdom's immigration data tend to be smaller (Table 7A). At the beginning of the reference period, Australia's emigration data represent an overestimation by about 47% of movements from Australia to the United Kingdom as compared to the United Kingdom's International Passenger

Survey data on immigrants entering from Australia. However, the difference narrowed over time and was the smallest in 1998 (4%) and 1999 (5%).

59. Further on, it appears that the immigration figures as reported by the UK are more comparable to Australian emigration data when only long-term emigrants are considered (Table 7B). Long-term departures from Australia comprise persons who are either Australian residents intended to stay abroad for a period of 12 months or more (but not permanently) or are overseas visitors who departed after having stayed in Australia for 12 months or more. According to the International Passenger Survey in the UK, people who report that they intend to stay in the UK for at least one year are considered to be immigrants. They are then given a full interview of the survey and are included in the immigration statistics. The differences between data from these two sources range from 1% (2003) to 33% (1997). This example illustrates the fact that the similar residency definition (in this case based on intentions to stay for one year or more rather than legal residency status) could result in the bigger similarity in numbers of the same flow registered at origin and destination.

Table 7A. Migration flows between Australia and the United Kingdom based on total migrations according to Australia

	Migration flows between Australia and the United Kingdom									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
From the United Kingdom to Australia										
Immigration data (as recorded in Australia)	16,429	15,880	15,635	17,110	18,616	18,812	17,934	17,909	21,135	20,981
Emigration data (as recorded in the United Kingdom)	28,012	30,998	29,654	32,426	45,437	47,803	46,621	46,763	56,436	54,376
<i>Difference (immigration - emigration)</i>	-11,583	-15,118	-14,019	-15,316	-26,821	-28,991	-28,687	-28,854	-35,301	-33,395
<i>Difference %</i>	-71%	-95%	-90%	-90%	-144%	-154%	-160%	-161%	-167%	-159%
From Australia to the United Kingdom										
Immigration data (as recorded in the United Kingdom)	19,309	21,393	22,120	38,789	40,402	35,952	51,860	37,177	37,285	38,788
Emigration data (as recorded in Australia)	28,407	30,655	35,228	40,178	42,591	45,323	47,726	46,638	46,565	51,090
<i>Difference (immigration - emigration)</i>	-9,098	-9,262	-13,108	-1,389	-2,189	-9,371	4,134	-9,461	-9,280	-12,302
<i>Difference %</i>	-47%	-43%	-59%	-4%	-5%	-26%	8%	-25%	-25%	-32%
Netflows Australia - the United Kingdom (immigration - emigration)										
Australia data	-11,978	-14,775	-19,593	-23,068	-23,975	-26,511	-29,792	-28,729	-25,430	-30,109
United Kingdom data	-8,702	-9,605	-7,534	6,362	-5,035	-11,851	5,239	-9,586	-19,151	-15,588
<i>Difference (Australia - United Kingdom)</i>	-3,276	-5,170	-12,059	-29,430	-18,940	-14,660	-35,031	-19,143	-6,279	-14,521

Table 7B. Migration flows between Australia and the United Kingdom based on long-term migrations according to Australia

	Migration flows between Australia and the United Kingdom									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
From the United Kingdom to Australia										
Immigration data (as recorded in Australia)	11,588	11,256	12,077	13,766	15,234	15,894	15,553	15,050	16,829	16,105
Emigration data (as recorded in the United Kingdom)	28,012	30,998	29,654	32,426	45,437	47,803	46,621	46,763	56,436	54,376
<i>Difference (immigration - emigration)</i>	-16,424	-19,742	-17,577	-18,660	-30,203	-31,909	-31,068	-31,713	-39,607	-38,271
<i>Difference %</i>	-142%	-175%	-146%	-136%	-198%	-201%	-200%	-211%	-235%	-238%
From Australia to the United Kingdom										
Immigration data (as recorded in the United Kingdom)	19,309	21,393	22,120	38,789	40,402	35,952	51,860	37,177	37,285	38,788
Emigration data (as recorded in Australia)	23,359	25,307	29,358	33,346	35,498	37,865	39,654	38,339	37,596	40,952
<i>Difference (immigration - emigration)</i>	-4,050	-3,914	-7,238	5,443	4,904	-1,913	12,206	-1,162	-311	-2,164
<i>Difference %</i>	-21%	-18%	-33%	14%	12%	-5%	24%	-3%	-1%	-6%
Netflows Australia - the United Kingdom (immigration - emigration)										
Australia data	-11,771	-14,051	-17,281	-19,580	-20,264	-21,971	-24,101	-23,289	-20,767	-24,847
United Kingdom data	-8,702	-9,605	-7,534	6,362	-5,035	-11,851	5,239	-9,586	-19,151	-15,588
<i>Difference (Australia - United Kingdom)</i>	-3,069	-4,446	-9,747	-25,942	-15,229	-10,120	-29,340	-13,703	-1,616	-9,259

60. As illustrated by the discussion presented so far, it seems that while national statistics on immigration were not always a good match to national statistics on emigration from sending countries, the discrepancies could be attributed mostly to definitional issues. The other important factors underlying the differences seem to be: intended vs. actual migration behaviour and the registration or de-registration patterns of the different countries' population registers.

61. In order to use immigration data based on year of arrival in the destination country to estimate the number of emigrants, the type of data collection system must be taken into consideration. Population registers may suffer from undercoverage in cases where the registration of foreigners arriving in the country is not compulsory and there is no incentive to register. They may also undercount the number of in-migrants if it is not a requirement for nationals who return from a stay abroad to re-register with the system. Population registers could be subject of overcount as well (overstating the number of in-migrants) if the residents are registered with multiple municipalities or if foreigners are registered under two different names due to the inversion of the first and second name¹². These examples clearly indicate a need for a concise and comprehensive meta-data that must be consulted to fully understand the population coverage of data source to be used.

¹² THESIM. Country Report: Italy. Page 478.

IV.2 Year of migration vs. residence one year ago

62. Another approach to using a receiving country's immigration data as a source of information on the emigrants of a sending country is by examining the receiving country's stock data together with the concept of place of residence one year ago. This information is often collected through population Censuses and such surveys as the Labour Force Survey (LFS) or the American Community Survey (ACS). The residency one year ago concept is somewhat different than typical immigration statistics, which often capture the foreign-born migrant populations only, excluding the returning native-born populations. In addition to conforming to the internationally recommended standard of migrant definition (a change of residence for a duration of one year or more), the information on country of residence one year ago, if available, could provide for a more encompassing estimate of a sending country's emigration numbers than one that would be obtained by using a receiving country's official immigration statistics.

63. If we are looking only at the Census as the source of data then there are limits as to the utility of the place of residence one year ago. Because national population Censuses do not occur every year, this source wouldn't provide annual statistics for the current years but rather for the specific year prior to the census taking. In addition, some countries ask about place of residence five years ago (for example, Switzerland), while others may not ask about the specific country that the respondent resided in one year ago, but rather whether it was in the current country or "elsewhere" (for example, Australia). Data from the LFS or ACS don't have such limitations.

64. Despite some of the limitations, the "residence one year ago" concept could potentially yield a more comprehensive data to estimate emigration for sending countries than receiving countries official immigration statistics. This is especially the case in countries where immigration statistics are confined to only those people who have been granted the legal right to live in the country. By definition, this type of data excludes return migration of persons who are not considered official immigrants, but who could represent a significant portion of the international migration population. A typical example would be migrants who go back to their country of birth. In their returning country, they would be excluded from immigration statistics because they are native born, who are not immigrants. However, to the sending country from which they previously resided, they would still constitute a loss to the sending country's population.

65. Below, results from the analysis of the data collected through question on "residence one year ago" provided by the Group 3 countries are discussed.¹³

¹³ The Czech Republic and Australia are not included in the analysis here. The Czech Republic didn't provide the data. For Australia, although its census asks about the place of residence one year but collected information only distinguishes "Australia" and "Overseas" as places of residence, not allowing for a country specific comparisons neither with the flow data from the Australian Passenger Card data on arrivals and departures nor with sending country emigration data.

Canada and other Group 3 countries

66. In the Canadian census, both a place of residence one year ago and a place of residence five years ago questions are included. As well, a respondent is asked about the year when he/she "landed" in Canada. This question pertains to the year during which the immigrant was authorized for the first time to live in Canada on permanent basis by immigration authorities. In most cases, this will be equivalent to the year of arrival. However, such groups as foreign students or refugee claimants (asylum seekers) who have resided in Canada for a number of years before obtaining "landed" status will have different year of arrival than their year of immigration (landing). The universe of the place of residence one-year ago and five-years ago would generally include all immigrants defined by length of residence criterion, while the year of landing based population would be only a sub-group of immigrants in Canada.

67. Thus, the "one year ago" concept provides a measure of migration which takes into account not only those who were born abroad or have third-country nationality who have been granted permission to enter Canada as an immigrant, but also Canadian citizens or native-born Canadians who return to Canada after residing in another country. If a country were interested in knowing how many of its population are living in Canada, this concept is more encompassing, as it includes their former residents who were born in Canada, those born in their country, and those born elsewhere. It does not restrict the universe to only "immigrants" as per the official definition used in the Canada immigration statistics.

Canada and Australia

68. Table 8 shows different types of migration from Australia to Canada as provided by two Canadian sources (census and administrative data) and one Australian source (administrative data).¹⁴ By using the concept of residence one year ago, the Census captured 6,740 persons who resided in Australia in 2000 but were living in Canada at the time of the 2001 Census. The administrative records from Citizenship and Immigration Canada shows that 718 immigrants who previously resided in Australia were granted the right to live in Canada permanently in 2000. The comparison of these two numbers would underscore the importance of using multiple data sources, where available, to describe different types of international flows.

69. According to emigration data from Australia, 4,568 persons left Australia in 2000 and indicated that their next country of residence would be Canada. Among them, about one quarter, or 1,057, intended to reside in Canada permanently and 3,511 stated it would on a long-term basis (12 months or more). It can be observed that for 2000, there is greater comparability between permanent emigrants from Australia to Canada as estimated in Australia (1,057) and in Canada (955) than for the total number of persons from Australia residing in Canada as recorded by the Canadian census and estimates using the Australian data from passenger cards. This is likely due to the similar population concept underlying both the immigration statistics from Canada and the permanent emigration estimates from Australia.

¹⁴ Table 8 presents a selection from Appendix 2. For detail data and comparisons of flows with the residency one year ago concept for the countries in Group 3, see Appendix 2.

Table 8. Place of residence one-year before vs. migration flows between Canada and Australia
Canada: Census date - May 15, 2001.

		Canadian data		
Canada and Australia		Total	Immigrants	Non-Permanent residents
Persons currently residing in Canada who resided in Australia one-year before (2000)		6,740	955	2,160
Born in Australia		2,120	300	1,705
Born in Canada		3,460	-	-
Born in other areas		1,160	655	455
Persons born in Australia and residing in Canada who resided elsewhere one-year before		375	180	175
Persons who migrated from Australia to Canada (as recorded in Canada) (2000)			Immigrants	
Country of birth = Australia			478	
Country of last permanent residence = Australia			718	
Country of citizenship = Australia			599	
		Total	Permanent	Long-term
Persons who migrated from Australia to Canada (as recorded in Australia) (2000)		4,568	1,057	3,511
		Canadian data		
Persons currently residing in Canada who resided in Australia one-year before (2000)		6,740		
Citizens of Australia		2,460		
Citizens of Canada		3,985		
Citizens of other countries		765		
Citizens of Australia residing in Canada who resided elsewhere one-year before		420		

70. In Canada, if the residence one year ago concept was limited to only the immigrant or non-permanent resident population, then a large portion of migrants could be excluded from the estimates. Canadian-born or Canadian citizens could have lived abroad one year previous and then returned to Canada. They would not be included in the immigration statistics because they are not considered 'immigrants'. However, they are in fact international migrants, though they may have been born in Canada.

71. Canadian Census data demonstrate that confining international migration statistics on flows between countries to the sending country-born population could omit important groups of migrants. According to Canadian data on residence one year ago, in 2000, only 31% of the total number of migrants from Australia to Canada were born in Australia. About half of those who resided in Australia in 2000 and lived in Canada by 2001 were born in Canada (51%). The other 17% were born in another country, but had previously resided in Australia. This group could be considered secondary migrants who did not come directly to Canada from their birth country.

72. Citizenship can be a proxy for place of birth according to Canadian sources. The Canadian census allows respondents to indicate multiple countries of citizenships if they hold multiple citizenships. Of the 6,740 persons who resided in Australia in 2000, 2,460 (36%) were Australian citizens and 59% were Canadian citizens. Because of multiple reporting, people who hold both Australian and Canadian citizens would be counted in both countries.

73. According to data from Canada's administrative records ("landed" immigrants), the concept of last permanent residence yields a higher number of immigrants than country of birth or country of citizenship. Specifically, 718 immigrants who landed in 2000 previously resided in Australia, 478 were born in Australia and 599 had Australian citizenship. The populations covered by these statistics are not mutually exclusive, thus, a person may be born in Australia, hold Australian citizenship and also resided in Australia just before arriving in Canada and hence, will be included in all three populations. However, somebody who was neither born in Australia nor held Australian citizenship, but resided in Australia prior to landing in Canada will be included in the statistics for country of last permanent residence. This suggests that to some immigrants, Canada may be a destination of their secondary migration, as they first migrate from their native country to Australia and then eventually to Canada.

Canada and the United Kingdom

74. Canada and the United Kingdom share a historical tie as many of the immigrants to Canada in the past two centuries has been from the United Kingdom and the country has been considered a traditional source region of immigrants to Canada. Many of the second generation as well as the third generation and beyond population have ties to the United Kingdom. Therefore, it should not be surprising to see large numbers of migrants coming to Canada from the United Kingdom.

75. According to the 2001 Canadian Census, 12,860 persons resided in the UK in 2000 and were present in Canada on Census day in May 2001 (Table 9). Among them, 44% were either born in the UK or had UK citizenship. Another 38% were born in Canada and the remaining 18% were born in other areas.

76. Emigration data from the United Kingdom show that there were 7,239 persons who departed the United Kingdom in 2000 for Canada. This figure is a little more than half of the 12,860 persons as recorded in Canada. This suggests that there is a significant undercoverage in the outflow data as estimated in the UK. If we would assume that these emigration estimates reflect mostly migration of the UK-born population, then the undercoverage could be due to a large proportion of migrants into Canada from the United Kingdom who are Canadian-born persons returning to Canada. If born in Canada are excluded, the Canadian census data would show 7,965 immigrants from the UK to Canada, the figure very close to the UK emigration estimate of 7,239. At this point, however, it is difficult to point to evidence-based explanation for the discrepancy in the two figures.

77. A comparison of the UK estimate of emigration to Canada with flow data from Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 7,239 vs. 4,649 persons from the UK who obtained permanent residence status in Canada, would point also to a significant migration from the UK of persons who make Canada their country of residence based on temporary rather than permanent legal status.

**Table 9. Place of residence one-year before vs. migration flows between Canada and the United Kingdom
Canada: Census date - May 15, 2001.**

Canada and United Kingdom	Canadian data		
	Total	Immigrants	Non-Permanent residents
Persons currently residing in Canada who resided in United Kingdom one-year before (2000)	12,860	4,590	3,225
Born in United Kingdom	5,640	2,980	2,550
Born in Canada	4,895	-	-
Born in other areas	2,325	1,610	675
Persons born in United Kingdom and residing in Canada who resided elsewhere one-year before	2,375	1,630	655
Persons who migrated from United Kingdom to Canada (as recorded in Canada) (2000)		Immigrants	
Country of birth = United Kingdom		3,787	
Country of last permanent residence = United Kingdom		4,649	
Country of citizenship = United Kingdom		8,840	
Persons who migrated from United Kingdom to Canada (as recorded in United Kingdom) (2000)	7,239		
Persons currently residing in Canada who resided in United Kingdom one-year before (2000)	12,855		
Citizens of United Kingdom	5,545		
Citizens of Canada	6,235		
Citizens of other countries	1,960		
Citizens of United Kingdom residing in Canada who resided elsewhere one-year before	2,395		

Canada and the United States

78. The geographic proximity of the United States and Canada as well as the economic ties of the two countries is a major contributor to the migration between the populations of these two countries. Table 10 shows that there were 41,570 persons who lived in the United States one year prior to the 2001 Canadian census. This was the largest number in Canada among any of the member countries in Group 3. The US does not have emigration estimates and it is impossible to compare these Canadian figures (the immigrants recorded at destination) with the US-originated flows as per the sending country statistics.

79. The Canadian census data show that 42% of those who lived in the US one year before the census were born in Canada. Another one quarter was born in the US and the remaining 29% were born elsewhere. It indicates that, similar to both Australia and the United Kingdom, there was a large proportion of secondary migrants in flows from the US to Canada.

80. If looking only at the permanent immigrant population, administrative records show that 5,828 immigrants came to Canada from the US in 2000. This is well below the 41,570 figure obtained from census data because it excludes returning Canadian migrants. In terms of in-flow, many of the returning migrants may not be necessarily considered “immigrants” in Canadian terms, but they do represent a substantial number of outflow, or emigrants, in American terms. If one were interested in looking at emigration from the US to Canada, then the use of the official Canadian immigration statistics would significantly underestimate this movement.

81. The different indicators of migrants' origins also reveal substantial variation in numbers. While there were 18,825 persons born in Canada who resided in the US in 2000, there were 24,175 citizens of Canada who resided in the US in 2000. The larger citizenship base could be attributed to either a return to Canada of naturalized Canadian immigrants or persons who may have been born in the US to Canadian parents (they are granted Canadian citizenship upon application).

**Table 10. Place of residence one-year before vs. migration flows between Canada and the United States
Canada: Census date - May 15, 2001.**

Canada and United States	Canadian data		
	Total	Immigrants	Non-Permanent residents
Persons currently residing in Canada who resided in United States one-year before (2000)	41,570	13,470	8,400
Born in United States	10,625	3,800	6,115
Born in Canada	18,825	50	-
Born in other areas	12,120	9,620	2,285
Persons born in United States and residing in Canada who resided elsewhere one-year before	1,770	1,015	630
Persons who migrated from United States to Canada (as recorded in Canada) (2000)		Immigrants	
Country of birth = United States		5,145	
Country of last permanent residence = United States		5,828	
Country of citizenship = United States		5,433	
Persons who migrated from United States to Canada (as recorded in United States) (2000)	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Canadian data	
Persons currently residing in Canada who resided in United States one-year before (2000)	41,570		
Citizens of United States	11,835		
Citizens of Canada	24,175		
Citizens of other countries	8,100		
Citizens of United States residing in Canada who resided elsewhere one-year before	19,050		

Canada and the other Group 3 countries

82. Migration flows between Canada and other countries in Group 3 (Czech Republic, Macedonia, FYR, Norway, Italy, Poland) are smaller than between Canada and Australia, United Kingdom and the United States (Appendix 2). In general, the patterns of migration between Canada and the former sub-group of countries are similar, with Canada being more important destination of the countries' emigrants than the country of origin for their immigrants. As well, according to Canadian census data on place of residence one year ago, the majority of the migration involves either Canadian-born or the native-born residents of the sending country. There tends to be fewer instances of secondary migration into Canada from the other countries of Group 3 compared with Australia, the UK and the US.

83. The above discussion of the results of analysis of migration flow data and data based on the concept of “residence one year ago” indicates that the existing differences in numbers are related to the population coverage and the definition of migrant, which underlie these two sources. Canadian migration flow data may undercount the number of persons leaving any of the Group 3 country and entering Canada because they only cover persons legally considered as “immigrant”. Therefore, they exclude return migrants who were born in Canada but lived for extended periods abroad. For countries, which estimate emigration on the basis of country of next residence, the Canadian census concept of residence one year ago appears to generate statistics closer to the emigration estimate of the sending country. The official counts of immigrants from the Canadian administrative records do not capture all of the emigrants from a particular sending country. Thus, the use of this particular source would provide an undercount of a particular country's emigration to Canada.

84. It is evident that those wishing to use immigration data to measure the extent of emigration should consider carefully the universe covered by a collection system. As the case of Canada shows, the administrative data alone may not sufficiently show the extent of migration into Canada of those who lived abroad for a period of time. Because there is no population register in Canada and the in-migration data is limited to the population, which has been granted an alien residence permit for permanent residency by immigration authorities. Those who come into Canada from abroad but do not have this permanent residence permit or who do not require it are excluded from the data. In other words, the Canadian official immigration data don't include migrants who are returning Canadian citizens or returning Canadian-born and they don't include those who enter Canada under other than permanent residence status.

85. The Canadian data also show that a large proportion of migrants into Canada are actually Canadian-born or Canadian citizens who return to Canada. Thus, if a sending country were interested to know how many of its former residents were living in Canada, the sending country should also be aware that it is not necessarily only nationals of their country that are leaving, but also Canadian nationals or nationals of the third country residing in their country.

Italy and other Group 3 countries

86. Italy provided data on the in-flow to Italy from the Group 3 countries based on country of citizenship from three sources: the census, the population register, and the permits of stay database. The latter includes people who possess a valid permit of stay and thus, they are not necessarily residents of the country¹⁵. Statistics on migrants by country of birth and last residence are available from the census and the population register only.

87. In absolute numbers, the United Kingdom and the United States were the two largest sources of inflow of migrants to Italy in 2000, according to the Italian census data. Of the 13,534 persons who resided in the United States in 2000 who subsequently were in Italy in 2001, 76% were born in Italy. There were 15,861 persons who previously resided in the United Kingdom. Among them, 82% were Italian-born and 12% were born in the UK. Also, among 1,966 persons

¹⁵ More detail on the migration into Italy from Group 3 countries is presented in Appendix 2.

who resided in Australia one year prior to the Italian census was taken, three-quarters were born in Italy. The proportion was similar among those who previously resided in Canada (71%). This pattern of return migration to Italy from the countries who were important destinations for Italian migrants is further indication that international migration, and especially recent migration, is not necessarily permanent resettlement only and may concern also a significant number of migrants who leave their birth country for a period of time but would subsequently come back.

88. The flow between Poland and Italy reveals a different pattern than the flows with the other, larger immigrant receiving countries (Table 11). It appears that migrants from Poland who go to Italy are not Italian-born but rather Polish-born migrants. Of the 2,340 persons who resided in Poland one year before the Italian Census, 1,919 (82%) were born in Poland and 16% were Italian-born. This is the reverse to what was observed among migrants from Australia, Canada, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. This situation could be related to the fact that the other countries may have a longer history of immigration originating in Italy and the relatively big Italian-born and Italian ethnic population, which members might go back to Italy for permanent re-settlement or a temporary but longer term residence. As well, the Polish economic, social and political situation might be the reason of significant numbers of the country residents emigrating abroad, and to Italy specifically. This could account for the different composition of migration to Italy from this country vs. the other Group 3 countries, although more research would be needed to better understand the phenomenon.

Table 11. Place of residence one-year before vs. migration flows, Italy and Poland

Source: National Institute of Statistics, 2001 Population Census

Usual resident population in Italy by Age Group, Sex, Place of Birth, and Place of Residence One Year before the Census (October 21th 2000)

Italy and Poland	
Persons currently residing in Italy who resided in Poland one-year before (2000)	2,340
Born in Poland	1,919
Born in Italy	381
Born in other areas	40
Persons born in Poland and residing in Italy who resided elsewhere one-year before	116
Persons who migrated from Poland to Italy (as recorded in Italy) (2000)	
Country of birth = Poland	3,989
Country of previous residence = Poland	5,086
Country of citizenship = Poland	4,779
Country of citizenship = Poland -- granted Permits to Stay	30,419
Persons who migrated from Poland to Italy (as recorded in Poland) (Census)	1,524
Persons who migrated from Poland to Italy (as recorded in Poland) (population)	273
Persons currently residing in Italy who resided in Poland one-year before (2000)	
Citizens of Poland	1,798
Citizens of Italy	515
Citizens of other countries	27
Citizens of Poland residing in Italy who resided elsewhere one-year before	45

89. A second source for migration data into Italy, namely National Registration of Permits to Stay, provides statistics collected by the Immigration Service of the Ministry of the Interior. The population covered by it includes persons who might not be residents in the country as it shows the number of people who have been granted permits to stay in Italy, while the census concerns with residents of Italy only. As such, permits-based statistics generally over-estimate the number of people who migrate to Italy, especially from European countries and the US. This conclusion also holds true when comparing the permits statistics by citizenship with data from the population register. For example, in 2000, there were 1,947 permits to stay granted to persons with Australian citizenship while there were only 205 persons with Australian citizenship who immigrated to Italy in the same year as per the population register. The differences are far larger for those with Macedonian, FYR citizenship (22,504 permits to stay vs. 3,712 citizens), Poland (30,419 vs. 4,779), United Kingdom (23,424 vs. 1,380) and the United States (45,528 vs. 1,268) (Appendix 2). The large differences for these countries could be attributed to a number of factors, including the different populations covered by each data source, no obligation to register when residing in Italy, the fact that the permits are based on intentions and the population universe is the legal non-national population, i.e. persons who possess a valid permit of stay. These persons are not necessarily "resident" in the country. The register does not include minors under the age of 14 who are recorded on the permit of one parent and therefore not counted separately.

90. When comparing the census and population register data, for 2000, the census concept of residence one year ago yields a higher number of immigrants than the flow data from the population register. This result could be related to the lower level of registration upon return to Italy than the census captured levels of the Italian resident population.

91. The statistics based on the Italian census concept of residence one year ago appear to be closer to emigration data from specific sending countries than data from the population register. For example, for the flow from Australia to Italy in 2000, the Italian Census shows that there were 1,966 migrants. In Australia, the Overseas Arrivals and Departures estimates show that 1,498 persons indicated that Italy was their country of next residence, 389 of them said that the residence in the country would be permanent while 1,109 expected it to be on a long-term basis. In comparison, only 572 persons migrated from Australia to Italy according to the data from population register (Appendix 2).

92. Better comparability between emigration statistics from sending countries and the census concept of one year ago residency from Italy is observed between all Group 3 countries and Italy, except the United Kingdom (Table 12). According to levels of outflow as recorded by the United Kingdom, there were 5,810 persons who migrated from the United Kingdom to Italy in 2000. However, according to Italian in-flow data for similar reference period, 3,844 persons immigrated to Italy from the UK, and based on the census concept of residence one year ago, 15,861 were living in the UK. The three-times larger discrepancy between the Italian census data and UK emigration figures is significantly greater than the difference of 66% between the migration flow data.

Table 12. Place of residence one-year before vs. migration flows, Italy and the United Kingdom

Source: National Institute of Statistics, 2001 Population Census

Usual resident population in Italy by Age Group, Sex, Place of Birth, and Place of Residence One Year before the Census (October 21th 2000)

Italy and United Kingdom	
Persons currently residing in Italy who resided in United Kingdom one-year before (2000)	15,861
Born in United Kingdom	1,841
Born in Italy	13,115
Born in other areas	905
Persons born in United Kingdom and residing in Italy who resided elsewhere one-year before	367
Persons who migrated from United Kingdom to Italy (as recorded in Italy) (2000)	
Country of birth = United Kingdom	1,258
Country of previous residence = United Kingdom	3,844
Country of citizenship = United Kingdom	1,380
Country of citizenship = United Kingdom -- granted Permits to Stay	23,424
Persons who migrated from United Kingdom to Italy (as recorded in United Kingdom)	5,810
Persons currently residing in Italy who resided in United Kingdom one-year before	
Citizens of United Kingdom	1,104
Citizens of Italy	14,486
Citizens of other countries	271
Citizens of United Kingdom residing in Italy who resided elsewhere one-year before	211

93. The discrepancy between Italian in-flow and UK out-flow data are not entirely understood, but could be a result of the different populations covered. In Italy, the population register includes nationals and non-nationals, and immigrants are persons with residence in Italian who applied to the national registry. The actual or intended duration of stay is not known. For the UK, the International Passenger Survey (IPS) is a sample survey and measures peoples' intentions to change country of residence for 12 months or more. As mentioned previously, in a sample survey, there may be issues of under-coverage, sampling bias and sampling error. As well, the IPS measures people who change residence for a period of one year or more, while the Italian data does not distinguish the time reference and might include persons from the UK with the residence in Italy of less than one year.

Norway and other Group 3 countries

94. The flow into and out of Norway is small relative to the other countries in Group 3. This is not surprising given the small population size of Norway relative to the other countries. In

general the Group 3 countries are not most important countries for Norway concerning migration, with an exception for UK and possibly United States. In recent decades, Norway offers a good deal of data to be analyzed as the population register has complete information on in-flows and out-flows of persons. Unlike Italy, where the migration into the country is composed mostly of native-born persons, in Norway, most of the in-flow is concerned with foreign-born persons. Of the 286 persons who previously resided in Australia, 170 (59%) were born in Australia and 23% were born in Norway. Similarly for the migration from Canada, 51% migrants were Canadian-born and 28% were Norwegian-born.

95. For countries, which provided emigration data, comparisons could be made with the Norwegian flow data from the population register. While the figures are generally very small, the emigration data recorded in the sending country is often closer to Norway's migration data than it is to Norway's data on residence one year ago data. This occurs for sending countries such as Australia, Italy, Poland and the United Kingdom. However, for Australia, the emigration data on persons who intended to live in Norway was also similar to the Norwegian data based on residence one year ago (Table 13). The similarity of immigration and emigration data from Norway and Australia, respectively, would illustrate a situation where data collection/recording systems of the sending and receiving countries are able to capture a large proportion of the migrant populations. In the case of Norway, the near-complete population register provides reliable estimates of the in-migrants, and for Australia, the passenger card system seems to capture well information on the departing migrants.

96. Another important observation can be drawn from the data in Table 13. It is related to the fact that Australia, as an immigrant receiving country, would experience a relatively higher proportion of non-Australian born among its emigrants than countries with more homogeneous populations, composed mostly of native-born. As Norway's data demonstrate, this is a situation of migratory flow from Australia to Norway - the immigration figures based on country of previous residence and emigration numbers from Australia are similar. If one were to estimate the number of Australians who migrate to Norway by using the country of birth as an indication of migrants' origin, then this estimate would be far from the actual number of departures from Australia.

97. The absolute number of migrants from the United Kingdom to Norway is larger than for other Group 3 countries. The comparisons between the IPS data on emigration from the UK to Norway are closer to the estimates from Norway's population register based on country of previous residence than for any other origins, such as country of birth or country of citizenship (Table 14). There were 2,101 emigrants from the UK to Norway in 2000. On the other hand, the Norwegian population register showed 1,653 persons who previously resided in the UK and only 869 persons who were born in the UK or the 812 UK citizens who immigrated to Norway during this period. This example illustrates again that country of birth and country of citizenship may not fully capture migrations because people move between countries, which may be neither their birth country nor their country of nationality.

Table 13. Place of residence one-year before vs. migration flows between Norway and Australia

Norway and Australia			
Persons currently residing in Norway who resided in Australia one-year before			
	286		
Born in the Australia	170		
Born in Norway	65		
Born in other areas	51		
Persons born in Australia and residing in Norway who resided elsewhere one-year before	28		
Persons who migrated from Australia to Norway (as recorded in Norway) (2000)			
Country of birth = Australia	130		
Country of previous residence = Australia	252		
Country of citizenship = Australia	113		
	Total	Permanent	Long-term
Persons who migrated from Australia to Norway (as recorded in Australia) (2000)	246	50	196
Persons currently residing in Norway who resided in the Australia one-year before	286		
Citizens of Australia	151		
Citizens of Norway	104		
Citizens of other countries	31		
Citizens of Australia residing in Norway who resided elsewhere one-year before	20		

Table 14. Place of residence one-year before vs. migration flows between Norway and the United Kingdom

Norway and United Kingdom	
Persons currently residing in Norway who resided in United Kingdom one-year before	1,609
Born in United Kingdom	846
Born in Norway	480
Born in other areas	283
Persons born in United Kingdom and residing in Norway who resided elsewhere one-year before	135
Persons who migrated from United Kingdom to Norway (as recorded in Norway)	
Country of birth = United Kingdom	869
Country of previous residence = United Kingdom	1,653
Country of citizenship = United Kingdom	812
Persons who migrated from United Kingdom to Norway (as recorded in United)	2,101
Persons currently residing in Norway who resided in United Kingdom one-year before	1,609
Citizens of United Kingdom	763
Citizens of Norway	639
Citizens of other countries	207
Citizens of United Kingdom residing in Norway who resided elsewhere one-year before	128

Poland and other Group 3 countries

98. Much of the inflow to Poland tends to involve people who were born in Poland. This occurs for most of the countries in Group 3. For example, of the 4,787 persons who resided in Australia one year earlier, 85% were born in Poland, just over 1% were Australian-born persons who migrated to Poland. The other 14% were born in other countries (Table 15).

99. When comparing the number of immigrants from Australia recorded by the Polish census with the Australian estimate of emigration to Poland (394), the Polish data are over ten times larger. This difference could be in part attributed to the fact that the Polish Census counts as residents also persons who are staying temporarily abroad. It is not necessarily a physical requirement for persons to be in Poland to be counted on Census day. Therefore, persons who resided outside of Poland and were perhaps in Australia for at least 1 year would be included in Poland's resident population but their place of residence 1 year ago would be Australia. According to Australian data, since they had not left the country, they would not be counted as emigrants.

100. Another source of data on immigrants/inflow to Poland is the population register, which includes information about permanent stays defined by legal status rather than duration of stay. This source records only country of last residence of person so country of birth or country of citizenship is not available. According to the register, 102 persons who last resided in Australia became permanent residents of Poland in 2001. This number is much lower than Australian estimate of emigrants with Poland as their destination (394). As, by definition, the population register doesn't include persons for temporary but longer stay in Poland, the Polish register's data on immigrants would underestimate actual departures from any sending country, as the Australian case demonstrates.

Table 15. Place of residence one-year before vs. migration flows between Poland and Australia

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Population and Housing Census 2002 (May 2002).

Poland and Australia			
Persons currently residing in Poland who resided in Australia one-year before (2001)	4,787		
Born in the Australia	76		
Born in Poland	4,081		
Born in other areas	630		
Persons born in Australia and residing in Poland who resided elsewhere one-year before	31		
Persons who migrated from Australia to Poland (as recorded in Poland) (2001)			
Country of birth = Australia	N/A		
Country of last permanent residence = Australia	102		
Country of citizenship = Australia	N/A		
	Total	Permanent	Long-term
Persons who migrated from Australia to Poland (as recorded in Australia)	394	63	331
Persons currently residing in Poland who resided in the Australia one-year before (2001)	4,787		
Citizens of Australia	46		
Citizens of Poland	4,030		
Citizens of other countries	711		
Citizens of Australia residing in Poland who resided elsewhere one-year before	16		

United Kingdom and other Group 3 countries

101. The United Kingdom provided data pertaining to place of residency one year prior to data collection from two sources: the Labour Force Survey and the Census of Population. This presents a unique opportunity to compare the same concept used in different modes of data collection and an impact of sample size.

102. In the LFS, the question 'where did you live one year ago' is asked only in the spring quarter, allowing for an estimation of immigrants to the UK within the previous year. The sample of immigrants is small (approximately 600 individuals). However, as a household survey, it measures migration that has already occurred, unlike the IPS, which is prospective.

103. Migration data from the census are based on the question on 'usual address one year ago' (one year prior to Census). Those whose address one year ago was outside the UK are used as an estimate of international in-migrants. In the 2001 Census, a substantial number of people recorded "no usual address one year ago", and there is evidence that some of these people were, in fact, migrants.

104. Table 16 shows migration between Australia and the United Kingdom for different reference years (the LFS data for 2001 were not supplied). According to the 2001 Census, approximately half of those who resided in Australia one year prior to the census were born in Australia and 42% were born in the UK. The remaining 8% of immigrants were born in other areas. According to the 2004 LFS, about one third (37%) of immigrants to the UK from Australia were born in Australia. However, by 2005, about half of them were born in Australia.

Table 16: Place of residence one year before vs. migration flows United Kingdom and Australia

United Kingdom and Australia	2001 Census	2004 LFS	2005 LFS
Persons currently residing in United Kingdom who resided in Australia one-year before data collection	30,438	28,389	22,299
Born in the Australia	14,255	10,438	11,244
Born in United Kingdom	12,827	15,673	10,277
Born in other areas	3,356	2,278	778
Persons born in Australia and residing in United Kingdom who resided elsewhere one-year before	1,607	0	940
Persons who migrated from Australia to United Kingdom (as recorded in United Kingdom)	2000 IPS	2003 IPS	2004 IPS
Country of birth = Australia	23,338	21,337	29,498
Country of previous residence = Australia	35,952	37,285	38,788
Country of citizenship = Australia	23,765	19,873	27,044
As recorded in Australia - OAD	Total	Permanent	Long-term
Persons who migrated from Australia to United Kingdom (2000)	47,726	7,458	37,865
Persons who migrated from Australia to United Kingdom (2003)	46,565	8,969	37,596
Persons who migrated from Australia to United Kingdom (2004)	51,090	10,138	40,952
	2001 Census	2004 LFS	2005 LFS
Persons currently residing in United Kingdom who resided in the Australia one-year before data collection	N/A	28,389	22,299
Citizens of Australia	N/A	9,892	10,838
Citizens of United Kingdom	N/A	17,013	10,683
Citizens of other countries	N/A	1,484	778
Citizens of Australia residing in United Kingdom who resided elsewhere one-year before	N/A	0	1,489

105. In terms of absolute numbers, the total flows recorded by each source vary considerably. The LFS shows fewer migrants than the other sources. When comparing with IPS, 2004 LFS estimated 28,389 immigrants from Australia vs. 37,285 estimated by IPS. The same discrepancy exists for 2005 LFS and IPS – 22,299 vs. 38,788 immigrants. The difference between census estimate and 2001 IPS number is smaller – 30,438 vs. 35,952 (5,514, or 15%). The lower than other sources estimates from LFS could be attributed to the survey's small sample size. Also, the LFS does not count people in communal establishments. However, to fully understand the differences further analysis is necessary.

106. A comparison of emigration data as recorded in Australia and the immigration data from different sources from the UK show that Australia's emigration data are greater than the UK's immigration estimates. The differences are somewhat smaller when Australian estimates of long-term emigrants are used for the comparison. In this case, this is IPS data which is the most comparable to the long-term emigration estimates of Australia: 35,952 vs. 37,865; 37,285 vs. 37,596; and 38,788 vs. 40,952 – for 2000, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

107. Statistics on migration between the UK and Italy could be used as an example demonstrating issues with the data comparability between a receiving country, which uses sample surveys and Census to measure migration (the UK) and a sending, which uses a population register (Italy) (Table 17).

Table 17: Place of residence one year before vs. migration flows United Kingdom and Italy

United Kingdom and Italy	2001 Census	2004 LFS	2005 LFS
Persons currently residing in United Kingdom who resided in Italy one-year before data collection			
Born in the Italy	7,927	5,842	8,597
Born in United Kingdom	4,912	2,677	4,869
Born in other areas	1,937	2,773	1,984
	1,078	392	1,744
Persons born in Italy and residing in United Kingdom who resided elsewhere one-year before			
	926	696	0
Persons who migrated from Italy to United Kingdom (as recorded in United Kingdom)			
	2000 IPS	2003 IPS	2004 IPS
Country of birth = Italy	5,508	422	4,531
Country of previous residence = Italy	7,290	1,199	3,839
Country of citizenship = Italy	7,603	928	4,126
Persons who migrated from Italy to United Kingdom (as recorded in Italy) in same reference year			
	3,919	3,092	N/A
	2001 Census	2004 LFS	2005 LFS
Persons currently residing in United Kingdom who resided in the Italy one-year before data collection			
	N/A	5,842	8,597
Citizens of Italy	N/A	2,677	5,481
Citizens of United Kingdom	N/A	2,773	1,826
Citizens of other countries	N/A	392	1,290
Citizens of Italy residing in United Kingdom who resided elsewhere one-year before			
	N/A	696	609

108. With the exception of the 2003 IPS estimates, the UK immigration figures from the census, LFS and IPS are greater than the Italian emigration figures. This could be a result of the fact that the UK data pertain to those already living in the UK by the time of data collection whereas the Italian data pertain to the population that has actually de-registered from the Italian Population Register. It does illustrate further concerns with the population register as a source for a country's emigration statistics.

109. The migration statistics for flows between Italy and the UK as estimated by the concept of year of residency one year prior to data collection suggest that a significant proportion of departures from Italy consists of the population born in Italy. Return migration of those who were born in the UK represents around one quarter of the migration from Italy to the UK.

110. For a more detail data on migration between the United Kingdom and other Group 3 countries see Appendix 2.

United States and other Group 3 countries

111. Canada and the US share a common border, geographical proximity and similar cultural, political and social institutions. As such, the migration between these two countries is not surprisingly high relative to the migration between the US and any other country in Group 3. Table 18 details some of the migration dynamics between the two countries.

112. According to the latest figures available from the American Community Survey that was supplied for analysis of this project, an estimated 63,855 persons resided in Canada one year prior to the 2004 data collection. Among them, 43% were Canadian-born while one third were American-born. A relatively high proportion (25%) of these immigrants were born in neither Canada or the US, suggesting that there is a considerable volume of secondary migration occurring among the population previously residing in Canada who eventually move to the US.

Table 18. Place of residence one-year before vs. migration flows United States and Canada

United States and Canada (2003)		2003 ACS DATA		
Persons currently residing in United States who resided in Canada one-year before		63,855		
Born in the Canada		27,760		
Born in United States		20,400		
Born in other areas		15,695		
Persons born in Canada and residing in United States who resided elsewhere one-year		2,770		
Persons who migrated from Canada to United States (as recorded in United States)				
		2003 ACS DATA	2003 OIS - TOTAL IMMIGRANTS	2003 OIS - NEW ENTRANTS
Country of birth = Canada		20,500	11,446	6,417
Country of previous residence = Canada		N/A	16,555	3,582
Country of citizenship = Canada		N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons who migrated from Canada to United States (as recorded in Canada)		N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons currently residing in United States who resided in the Canada one-year before				
		2003 ACS DATA		
Persons currently residing in United States who resided in the Canada one-year before		63,855		
Not a U.S. Citizen		38,560		
Citizens of United States		25,295		
Naturalized U.S. Citizen		3,045		
Native U.S. Citizen		22,250		
Citizens of Canada residing in United States who resided elsewhere one-year before		N/A		

113. The ACS data from the question on residence one year ago is larger than the ACS data on immigration using information on year of arrival in the US. Specifically, 27,760 born in Canada persons residing in the US in 2004 were residents of Canada in 2003. This is compared to 20,500 Canadian-born immigrants who entered the US in 2003. The difference of 7,260 is large and could be related to sample variability as well as a definition of residency in the ACS. For ACS, the resident is a person who has lived in the US for two month or longer. Taking into account that a significant numbers of Canadians move to the US for winter months and a stay for up to 6 months, the ACS could capture this group of Canadians. Although further analysis is required to explain this difference, studies conducted so far seem to indicate that the question on residence one year ago provides data on Canadian immigrants to the US comparable to estimates based on the Canadian sources¹⁶.

¹⁶Canada does not produce annual data on emigrants by country of destination. However, the limited information on destinations of Canadian emigrants can be obtained from the Canadian census coverage studies. See: Michalowski, M., Norris, D., Deardorff, K., Guzman, B. 2005. "Measuring emigration through survey data: the American Community Survey as a case study for Canada". Joint ECE/Eurostat seminar on migration statistics, Geneva.

114. As it has been already demonstrated, Norway has the quality estimates of emigrants. Therefore, the ACS data for Norway was used to further evaluate its utility. Emigration data from Norway show that 1,228 persons migrated from Norway to the US in 2003 (Table 19). This number is comparable to the ACS data of 1,085 persons in the US who previously resided in Norway. Both the Norwegian emigration data and the ACS one-year ago concept based data are lower than the ACS immigration figure based on year of arrival in the US. It could indicate problems with using this question's estimate as information on emigrants to the US by migrants' sending country.

115. As in the case of the comparison for Canada, statistics from the US Office of Immigration Statistics greatly underestimate departures from Norway to the US – 386 vs. 1,228 in 2003, OIS and the Norwegian estimates, respectively. This is because the OIS data are limited to only those immigrants who received a permanent residence status in the US from the US immigration authorities. Therefore, the US official immigration statistics are not suitable as a comprehensive source of data on emigration to be used by countries of origins.

Table 19. Place of residence one-year before vs. migration flows United States and Norway

United States and Norway (2003)		2003 ACS DATA		
Persons currently residing in United States who resided in Norway one-year before				
		1,085		
Born in Norway		775		
Born in United States		160		
Born in other areas		150		
Persons born in Norway and residing in United States who resided elsewhere one-year before		555		
Persons who migrated from Norway to United States (as recorded in United States)		2003 ACS DATA	2003 OIS - TOTAL IMMIGRANTS	2003 OIS - NEW ENTRANTS
Country of birth = Norway		2,885	321	191
Country of previous residence = Norway		N/A	386	149
Country of citizenship = Norway		N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons who migrated from Norway to United States (as recorded in Norway) (2003)		1,228	1,228	1,228
		2003 ACS DATA		
Persons currently residing in United States who resided in Norway one-year before				
		1,085		
Not a U.S. Citizen		925		
Citizens of United States		160		
Naturalized U.S. Citizen		-		
Native U.S. Citizen		160		
Citizens of Norway residing in United States who resided elsewhere one-year before		N/A		

116. Finally, Table 19 provides an overview of the immigration statistics in receiving countries based on the concept of residence one year ago compared to the sending countries' emigration data. This comparison is similar to the one presented in Table 3, except that official national immigration data (Table 3) were replaced by the country immigration statistics based on the concept of residence one year ago (Table 19). In order to take a full advantage of the "residence one year ago" statistics supplied by the Group 3 countries, Table 19 shows different reference periods, reflecting data availability of the receiving country data.

117. As could be expected, the differences observed in Table 19 are not consistently smaller than the ones presented in Table 3. It seems that the major factor behind the absence of any clear pattern is a lack of correspondence between the definition of emigrant in a sending country and the receiving country's definition of immigrant. In general, the residence one year ago concept yields higher numbers of immigrants than the national official statistics. In most cases, this concept seems to be more inclusive.

118. Departures from Australia for permanent or long-term stay in the Group 3 countries are more aligned with the receiving countries' immigration estimates based on residence one year ago than with their official immigration data. Nevertheless, the Australian data are still higher than figures in the destination countries (Italy is an exception). Notwithstanding other methodological issues, this situation might be a result of an application of the "intention" concept at the origin in measuring international migration. Australia measures movements out of the country as they take place and the data on country of next residence pertains to intended country. The fact that some people may actually end up residing in a different country than the one declared on their departure could result in the Australian emigration data overestimating actual outflow to some destinations.

119. For Italy, the receiving countries' immigration data show much higher outflow from the country than its emigration statistics. This case would point to issues facing some countries when they use their population registers for an assessment of departures of their residents. There is a register of Italian citizens residing abroad (AIRE), which includes citizens who have been living abroad for more than one year and who were previously registered in an Italian municipality. For those who leave a country for more than one year, there is a requirement to report their presence to the Italian consulate in their new country of residence. This information is then transferred to the population register and is recorded as an emigration. It seems that people tend not to comply with this requirement and there is no penalty for it. Non-Italian nationals must also de-register when they leave the country but many do not do it.

120. The Norway emigration statistics are more similar to Canadian and the US immigration data estimated using the one year ago residence concept than to both countries' official statistics. In these two cases, official immigration statistics are based on the legal entitlement to permanent residence granted to foreign nationals. As such, they do not measure actual departures of migrants from a foreign country but often a status change in the receiving country. They also fail to count departures of nationals of the receiving country.

121. In case of Poland, it seems that data from receiving countries on Polish immigrants would present more comprehensive picture of departures from Poland from point of view of demographic accounting than this country's emigration statistics as they are based on administrative procedures and definitions of residence status. For the same reasons, however, Polish immigration statistics wouldn't be suitable to assess levels of emigration for most of the Group 3 countries. These statistics are very high because some of Polish residents who actually reside outside the country would be included in the census population universe but their residence one year ago would be recorded as abroad.

122. For the UK, its emigration to Italy and the US is much higher when assessed through receiving countries immigration statistics based on the residence one year ago concept than its own emigration estimates. The UK emigration estimates, which are based on the International Passenger Survey, could not cover all types of international migration. The survey is non-compulsory, and as any sample survey, is subject to uncertainty, errors, and non-response bias. Also, those persons who deliberately conceal their migration intentions at the departure would be a source of estimates' bias.

Table 20. Emigration between Group 3 countries as recorded by flow data in destination country (immigration) and origin country (emigration)¹.

From	To	Destination country (Immigration)								
		Australia (2000)	Canada (2000)	Czech Republic (2004)	Italy (2000)	Macedonia, FYR (2001)	Norway (2004?)	Poland (2001)	United Kingdom (2000)	United States (2003)
Australia	Immigration recorded in destination country through migration flows		718	109	572	7	252	154	35,952	2,502
	Population residing in origin country one year ago as recorded in destination country		955	N/A	1,966	130	286	4,787	30,438	13,785
	Emigration recorded in origin country		4,568	272	1,498	197	649	394	45,323	17,623
	Ratio of migration data vs. emigration data from origin country		15.7%	40.1%	38.2%	3.6%	38.8%	39.1%	79.3%	14.2%
	Ratio of one-year ago data vs. emigration data from origin country		20.9%	N/A	131.2%	66.0%	44.1%	1215.0%	67.2%	78.2%
Canada	Immigration recorded in destination country through migration flows	1,545		234	770	2	259	331	8,776	16,555
	Population residing in origin country one year ago as recorded in destination country	N/A		N/A	2,321	11	260	26,574	8,296	63,855
	Emigration recorded in origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Ratio of migration data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Ratio of one-year ago data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Czech Republic	Immigration recorded in destination country through migration flows	34	487		422	3	64	44	1,248	274
	Population residing in origin country one year ago as recorded in destination country	N/A	285		496	1	111	1,661	2,083	755
	Emigration recorded in origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	N/A	N/A	741
	Ratio of migration data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	193.9%	N/A	N/A	37.0%
	Ratio of one-year ago data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	336.4%	N/A	N/A	101.9%
Italy	Immigration recorded in destination country through migration flows	1,360	481	337		4	229	254	7,290	1,904
	Population residing in origin country one year ago as recorded in destination country	N/A	600	N/A		16	217	26,704	7,927	20,885
	Emigration recorded in origin country	546	812	N/A	N/A	153	N/A	513	3,919	3,436
	Ratio of migration data vs. emigration data from origin country	249.1%	59.2%	N/A	N/A	2.6%	N/A	49.5%	186.0%	55.4%
	Ratio of one-year ago data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	73.9%	N/A	N/A	10.5%	N/A	5205.5%	202.3%	607.8%
Macedonia, FYR	Immigration recorded in destination country through migration flows	127	239	163	3,698		60	20	262	1,078
	Population residing in origin country one year ago as recorded in destination country	N/A	80	N/A	0		59	52	220	445
	Emigration recorded in origin country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ratio of migration data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Ratio of one-year ago data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Norway	Immigration recorded in destination country through migration flows	143	144	19	197	1		38	2,389	386
	Population residing in origin country one year ago as recorded in destination country	N/A	205	N/A	266	3		1,384	3,129	1,085
	Emigration recorded in origin country	270	290	36	170	14	2	51	121	1,228
	Ratio of migration data vs. emigration data from origin country	53.0%	49.7%	52.8%	115.9%	7.1%		31.4%	128.0%	31.4%
	Ratio of one-year ago data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	70.7%	N/A	156.5%	21.4%		1143.8%	167.7%	88.4%
Poland ²	Immigration recorded in destination country through migration flows	133	1,334	1,806	5,086	1	289		877	11,016
	Population residing in origin country one year ago as recorded in destination country	N/A	920	N/A	2,340	2	1557		2,249	13,940
	Emigration recorded in origin country	179	1,206	41	273	2	51	2	189	2,464
	Ratio of migration data vs. emigration data from origin country	74.3%	110.6%	4404.9%	1863.0%	50.0%	566.7%		464.0%	447.1%
	Ratio of one-year ago data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	76.3%	N/A	857.1%	100.0%	3052.9%		1189.9%	565.7%
United Kingdom	Immigration recorded in destination country through migration flows	18,812	4,649	635	3,844	2	1,653	256		11,220
	Population residing in origin country one year ago as recorded in destination country	N/A	4,590	N/A	15,861	16	1609	15,507		58,255
	Emigration recorded in origin country	47,803	7,239	362	5,810	-	778	850	-	25,115
	Ratio of migration data vs. emigration data from origin country	39.4%	64.2%	175.4%	66.2%	N/A	212.5%	30.1%		44.7%
	Ratio of one-year ago data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	63.4%	N/A	273.0%	N/A	206.8%	1824.4%		232.0%
United States	Immigration recorded in destination country through migration flows	20,131	5,828	874	4,055	13	1,708	1,185	23,525	
	Population residing in origin country one year ago as recorded in destination country	N/A	13,470	N/A	13,534	46	1368	137,893	41,435	
	Emigration recorded in origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Ratio of migration data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Ratio of one-year ago data vs. emigration data from origin country	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. Origin country refers to country of previous residence.

2. The data presented in this table concern the year of registration of departure for permanent stay abroad. In many cases, the person had left the country earlier and had been staying abroad temporarily for a Source: Immigration and emigration data for specific countries as supplied to the UNECE Pilot Project.

Australia: Immigration and emigration data are obtained from the Passenger Card System from Overseas Arrivals and Departures data. 2001 Census data does not specify country of residence one year ago.

Canada: Immigration data obtained from the Landed Immigrant Database of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 2001 Census of population for country of residence one year ago.

Czech Republic: Immigration and emigration data are obtained from the EuroStat. No data available for country of residence one year ago.

Italy: Immigration and emigration data obtained from the Population Register (Anagrafe). 2001 Census of population data for country of residence one year ago.

Macedonia, FYR: Immigration and emigration data obtained from the Population Register. 2002 Census data for country of residence one year ago.

Norway: Immigration and emigration data obtained from the Population Register (PopSys). Country of residence one year ago data from Population Register.

Poland: Immigration and emigration data obtained from the Population Register. 2002 Census for country of residence one year ago.

United Kingdom: Immigration and emigration data obtained from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Census are based on the question on 'usual address one year ago' (one year prior to Census).

United States: Immigration data obtained from the Computer-Linked Application Information Management System (USCIS) CLAIMS3. Residence one year ago are from the 2004 American Community Survey.

IV. 3 Migration flows by different definitions of country of origin

123. The data supplied by countries in Group 3 provide an opportunity to evaluate the importance of different concepts of country of origin for migrations. The Group 3 includes some major immigrant receiving countries (Australia, Canada, United States) as well as some sending rather than receiving countries (Macedonia, FYR, Poland) and smaller countries with comparatively lower levels of international migration (Norway). As well, the Group 3 countries have different laws of naturalization, some allowing for easy access to citizenship by the foreign-born or immigrant population and some restricting this access. Persons from a sending country are not always born in that country nor are the sending country's citizens. To use immigration data based on country of birth to approximate emigration from that sending country would be an under-estimation of the total number of migrants. This is especially the case for countries with large numbers of foreign-born populations. The migration is not always direct as a secondary migration often takes place.

124. For countries with longer history of international migration, involving the high volumes of immigration, Canada and Australia being a good example, it is not always the nationals of the countries who dominate migratory exchanges. Migrations often involve people who were born outside the sending country. For these reasons, immigration statistics of receiving country based on migrants' country of birth or country of citizenship would not provide a total number of migrants departing from a sending country. Additionally, when leaving the country of residence, people do not always return to their country of birth or country of citizenship. Therefore, a use of migrant's country of birth or citizenship as a proxy for country of next residence would not necessarily yield data on all migrants heading to this country. To illustrate the above situations, the data on flows between Australia and Canada are analyzed using different indicators of migrants' origins (Table 21).

125. Statistics based on country of birth should show lower numbers of emigrant-nationals than country of citizenship based statistics in places where citizenship by naturalization is possible. This is because people who were not born in one country could become citizens of that country. In Australia, there were some instances where citizenship data were lower than country of birth data. The reasons behind these differences are not fully understood at this point, but they could be related to the loss of citizenship status by some persons, to errors in information provided by migrants or estimation methodology. Further analysis and enquiry is required to fully understand the nature of the data discrepancy.

126. Table 21 shows that country of birth, country of citizenship and country of previous residence do not necessarily reflect the same population. For example, in 2004, there were 1,718 in-migrations to Australia among persons who previously resided in Canada. In comparison for the same year, there were 4,306 citizens of Canada who went to Australia. It is possible that the difference between these two numbers is due to migration of Canadian citizens who resided in a third country who subsequently migrated to Australia. Immigration of Canadian-born to Australia was at 4,057 in 2004. For Canada, equating the Australian immigration statistics on Canadian-born or Canadian citizens with departures from the country toward Australia would lead to a significant overestimation of migratory losses.

127. Then analysing departures from Australia, Australia's emigration data reveal that it is not only the Canadian-born or Canadian citizens that migrate to Canada. The number of persons departing Australia with intention of residing in Canada permanently or on long-term basis exceeds the number of emigrants from Australia who were born in Canada or were Canadian citizens. As well, it is not know what would be the country of next residence for those who were Canadian-born or Canadian citizens departing Australia. It would be incorrect to assume that they are all migrating to Canada as some of them could choose other countries for their residence.

128. As noted in the previous sections, for Australia to use the Canadian official immigration statistics would underestimate the number of its emigrants to Canada because the statistics represent only authorization issued for permanent residence in Canada. Nevertheless, these statistics provide further example of differences in migration data based on the three definitions of origin of migrant. In 2004, there were 1,022 immigrants to Canada whose previous permanent residence was in Australia, 929 immigrants who were citizens of Australia and 720 Australian-born immigrants.

129. Though this section of the report only provides comparisons of the flows between Australia and Canada, further details can be obtained from Appendix 3 for other pairs of countries belonging to Group 3.

IV.4 Migration statistics - distinguishing between status adjustment and new entrants

130. Migrants enter a country under different authorizations and their status could either be renewed or changed over time. Each change in status is treated according to the administrative procedures reflected in the data collection system. For example, a migrant entering a country on a temporary work permit may renew this work permit under specific rules and regulations. Resulting successive authorizations of stay could be counted in administrative databases as separate instances of migration, though no physical movement across borders actually took place. Similarly, migrants who enter a country as a refugee claimant (asylum seeker) may adjust their status to permanent resident or ‘immigrant’ once they have been granted the right to do so. In some cases, the date that they were granted the right to live in the country permanently is recorded and they are included in the immigration statistics, though they have resided in the country already for some period. In this case again, there is no physical movement across borders but only a status adjustment. Immigrants could also acquire citizenship of their host country, changing status from ‘immigrant’ to ‘citizen’. Therefore, the use of legal status based immigration statistics to assess levels of emigration by sending migrants’ countries could be problematic. To illustrate this situation, the US official immigration statistics on immigrants from Canada are analyzed (Table 22)¹⁷.

131. The United States provided data from the Office of Immigration Statistics, which distinguishes the number of immigrants from Canada who were new entrants (persons who actually crossed borders to enter the US) as well as the number of immigrants who were granted lawful permanent residence status (persons who had been residing in the US at the time of their status adjustment). Of the total number of in-migrants as reported by the US data, between 10% to 26% are actually new arrivals who cross the Canadian border into the US that year. The remaining population of in-migrants in the United States were not actual ‘migrants’ in the sense that they changed residence from Canada to the United States that year. Thus, for the purpose of knowing the number of actual movements from Canada to the United States in a given year, the immigration figures represent an over-estimation of migrations, as it will include people who have left Canada and resided in the US prior to the year in question.

132. Due to the close proximity, land border crossing and economic ties between Canada and the US, there are large volumes of migratory movements between the two countries, involving different types of migration defined by legal residency status. Therefore, the Canada-US case might not be a typical situation of two countries migratory exchanges. Nevertheless, it shows clearly that it is not always appropriate to use immigration data as a proxy for emigration data in cases where the receiving country’s data collection system record migration activity using authorizations for permanent residence rather than actual movements between countries. Persons included in the immigration data in the receiving country may not necessarily be considered an “emigrant” from sending country for the specific year in question. The distinction of actual new entrants among immigrants allows obtaining the number of actual international migrants who moved for permanent residence to the US during the year.

¹⁷ Detailed data from the US Office of Immigration Statistics on status adjustment for immigrants from Group 3 countries are presented in Appendix 4A and Appendix 4B.

Table 22. Migration from Canada to the United States distinguished between total in-migrants and actual new arrivals

Total										
	Year of entry									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	18,117	21,751	15,788	14,295	12,948	21,475	30,203	27,296	16,555	22,439
Under 18 years	3,929	5,099	3,529	3,270	2,856	4,228	6,039	5,530	3,105	3,994
18 to 29 years	4,461	4,780	3,517	2,836	2,622	4,586	5,811	5,121	3,352	4,235
30 to 49 years	7,865	9,692	6,992	6,490	5,822	10,249	15,288	13,784	8,001	11,511
50 years and over	1,862	2,179	1,745	1,661	1,601	2,364	3,020	2,857	2,096	2,698
Unknown	-	1	5	38	47	48	45	4	1	1
New Arrivals										
	Year of entry									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	4,638	4,306	3,191	2,835	2,953	3,366	5,339	4,699	3,582	2,394
Under 18 years	1,486	1,467	1,099	999	1,008	1,080	1,733	1,474	1,223	845
18 to 29 years	1,121	941	695	599	694	701	866	779	589	458
30 to 49 years	1,655	1,540	1,067	960	969	1,239	2,282	2,043	1,454	850
50 years and over	376	357	328	267	270	336	449	401	316	241
Unknown	-	1	2	10	12	10	9	2	-	-
Difference between total in-migrants and total of new entrants (essentially persons who changed status)										
	Year of entry									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	13,479	17,445	12,597	11,460	9,995	18,109	24,864	22,597	12,973	20,045
Under 18 years	2,443	3,632	2,430	2,271	1,848	3,148	4,306	4,056	1,882	3,149
18 to 29 years	3,340	3,839	2,822	2,237	1,928	3,885	4,945	4,342	2,763	3,777
30 to 49 years	6,210	8,152	5,925	5,530	4,853	9,010	13,006	11,741	6,547	10,661
50 years and over	1,486	1,822	1,417	1,394	1,331	2,028	2,571	2,456	1,780	2,457
Unknown	-	0	3	28	35	38	36	2	-	-
% of new entrants out of total in-migrants										
	Year of entry									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	25.6%	19.8%	20.2%	19.8%	22.8%	15.7%	17.7%	17.2%	21.6%	10.7%
Under 18 years	37.8%	28.8%	31.1%	30.6%	35.3%	25.5%	28.7%	26.7%	39.4%	21.2%
18 to 29 years	25.1%	19.7%	19.8%	21.1%	26.5%	15.3%	14.9%	15.2%	17.6%	10.8%
30 to 49 years	21.0%	15.9%	15.3%	14.8%	16.6%	12.1%	14.9%	14.8%	18.2%	7.4%
50 years and over	20.2%	16.4%	18.8%	16.1%	16.9%	14.2%	14.9%	14.0%	15.1%	8.9%
Unknown	-	100.0%	40.0%	26.3%	25.5%	20.8%	20.0%	50.0%	-	-
% of status adjustees out of total in-migrants										
	Year of entry									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	74.4%	80.2%	79.8%	80.2%	77.2%	84.3%	82.3%	82.8%	78.4%	89.3%
Under 18 years	62.2%	71.2%	68.9%	69.4%	64.7%	74.5%	71.3%	73.3%	60.6%	78.8%
18 to 29 years	74.9%	80.3%	80.2%	78.9%	73.5%	84.7%	85.1%	84.8%	82.4%	89.2%
30 to 49 years	79.0%	84.1%	84.7%	85.2%	83.4%	87.9%	85.1%	85.2%	81.8%	92.6%
50 years and over	79.8%	83.6%	81.2%	83.9%	83.1%	85.8%	85.1%	86.0%	84.9%	91.1%
Unknown	-	0.0%	60.0%	73.7%	74.5%	79.2%	80.0%	50.0%	-	-

V. STOCK DATA

133. Table 23, 24, 25, and Figure 3 present the population of Macedonia, FYR, Poland, Canada and the UK distinguishing persons born in Group 3 countries classified by their citizenship. Stock data for Canada and Poland are from the latest available Census of Population (May 16, 2001 and May 20, 2002, respectively). Data from Macedonia, FYR are from the State Statistical Office, though no specific data source was mentioned, and refer to 2002. The United Kingdom was the only country that provided stock data for the 10-year period (1995-2005), from the ONS Labour Force Survey. It is, therefore, possible to examine changes in the size of the migrant population residing in the UK and defined by place of birth and citizenship.

134. Stock data from Macedonia, FYR show that the vast majority of persons born in Group 3 countries who resided in Macedonia in 2002 were citizens of Macedonia (Table 23). For example, 594 persons were born in Australia and 568 of them (97%) were citizens of Macedonia. Because there is no distinction as to whether these people were citizens by birth (born abroad to Macedonian citizens) or by naturalization, it is unclear as to whether they were migrants who acquired Macedonian citizenship after having immigrated there, or Macedonian citizens who were born abroad and had returned to Macedonia at some point. As with Australian-born persons, the same observation can be made for persons born in other Group 3 countries who resided in Macedonia in 2002.

135. Polish data reveal a similar picture to the one observed for Macedonia - the great majority of persons born in other Group 3 countries who resided in Poland as of May 20, 2002 were Polish citizens (Table 24). Like Macedonia, FYR, Poland does not distinguish between citizenship by birth or by naturalization. Again, it is unclear as to whether the population born in other countries obtained Polish citizenship through naturalization or whether they were foreign-born citizens who returned to Poland.

136. The rules and legislation governing citizenship acquisition would need to be studied to understand the trends presented by the data of these two countries and interpreted them in terms of migration flows. One of the factors that may help explain the large proportions on citizens among foreign-born residents of the countries could be related to data collection, where only one country of citizenship can be reported. In case of multiple citizenship, persons might provide citizenship obtained through naturalization.

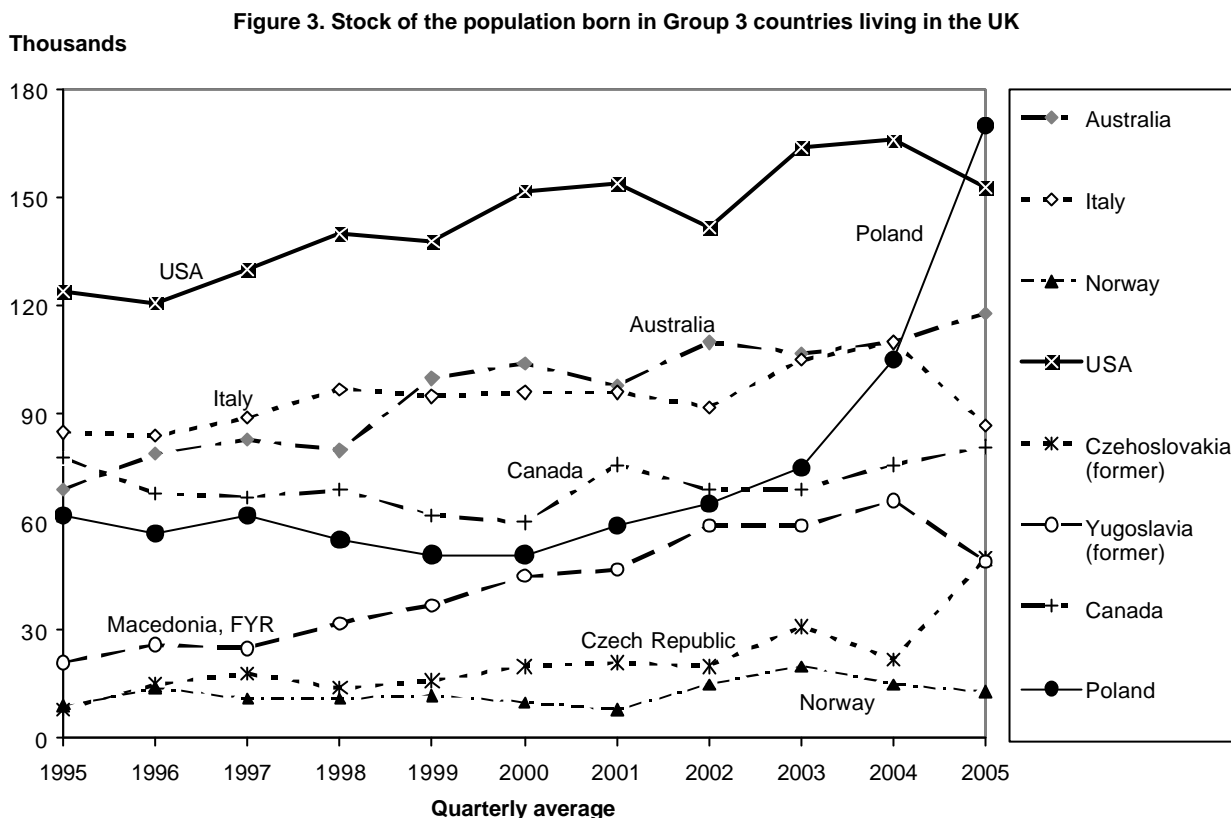
Table 24: Stock of population by country of birth and citizenship in Poland as of May 20, 2002

Country of birth	Citizenship	Country X =							
		Australia	Canada	Czech Republic	Italy	Macedonia, FYR	Norway	United Kingdom	United States
PERSONS BORN IN COUNTRY X	Citizens of country X	41	75	582	499	62	75	516	644
	Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	557	1,414	5,537	3,690	132	228	2,048	8,272
	<i>thereof:</i>								
	- citizens of your country since birth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- citizens of your country following naturalization	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Persons with other citizenship ¹	10	66	81	103	11	12	66	88
Total persons born in country X	608	1,555	6,200	4,292	205	315	2,630	9,004	
PERSONS BORN IN YOUR COUNTRY (native-born)	Citizens of country X	66	169	72	109	6	22	84	502
	Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	36,765,038	36,765,038	36,765,038	36,765,038	36,765,038	36,765,038	36,765,038	36,765,038
	<i>thereof:</i>								
	- citizens of your country since birth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- citizens of your country following naturalization	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Persons with other citizenship ¹	106,177	106,074	106,171	106,134	106,237	106,221	106,159	105,741
Total persons born in your country	36,871,281	36,871,281	36,871,281	36,871,281	36,871,281	36,871,281	36,871,281	36,871,281	
PERSONS BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES ²	Citizens of country X	18	26	14	41	20	23	78	148
	Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	764,156	763,299	759,176	761,023	764,581	764,485	762,665	756,441
	<i>thereof:</i>								
	- citizens of your country since birth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- citizens of your country following naturalization	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Persons with other citizenship ¹	594,017	593,919	593,409	593,443	593,993	593,976	593,426	593,206
Total persons born in other countries	1,358,191	1,357,244	1,352,599	1,354,507	1,358,594	1,358,484	1,356,169	1,349,795	
TOTAL POPULATION	Citizens of country X	125	270	668	649	88	120	678	1,294
	Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	37,529,751	37,529,751	37,529,751	37,529,751	37,529,751	37,529,751	37,529,751	37,529,751
	<i>thereof:</i>								
	- citizens of your country since birth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- citizens of your country following naturalization ³	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Persons with other citizenship ¹	700,204	700,059	699,661	699,680	700,241	700,209	699,651	699,035
TOTAL POPULATION⁴	38,230,080	38,230,080	38,230,080	38,230,080	38,230,080	38,230,080	38,230,080	38,230,080	

Source:

- National Population and Housing Census 2002 - data for 2002
- Central Register of Data on Acquisition and Loss of Polish Citizenship - data on naturalization

1. Including persons of unknown citizenship. In total population, there are 666136 persons of unknown citizenship. It is estimated that most of the persons with unknown citizenship hold Polish citizenship.
2. Including persons of unknown country of birth. In total population, there are 601907 persons of unknown country of birth. It is estimated that most of the persons with unknown country of birth were born in Poland.
3. The data concern the number of citizens Country X who acquired Polish citizenship. It does not mean, however, that all of them are included in the population of Poland (some of them may live in other countries).
4. The population number is calculated by means of a balance method. Up to 1999, the results of the 1988 census were the basis data. Since 2002 it has been the results of the 2002 census. The data for 2000 and 2001 are recalculated on the basis of the results of the 2002 census.



137. Figure 3 shows the general increasing trend in stocks of persons in the UK from the Group 3 countries. Notwithstanding the fact that these stock data are a survey-based and subject to error, it does appear that they reflect the same trend as the one observed in the in-flow estimates of persons from other countries. For example, according to the International Passenger Survey, the number of persons who arrived in the UK from Poland follows the same trend over the ten year period - decreasing flows between 1996 and 2000 and increasing numbers after 2000. However, there are discrepancies between the levels of stocks and inflows. In fact, the stock data show a significant increase of the size of the Polish-born population in the UK in 2004 and 2005. Also, the numbers of persons arriving from Poland increased from 3,534 during 2003 to 16,985 during 2004 but this increase would still not be enough to explain much more significant increase of the size of this population as estimated in 2004 and 2005.

138. Except in 2005, persons born in the US make up the largest population of foreign-born among Group 3 countries in the UK (on average, about 144,000 annual stock during 1995-2005). This population increased from 124,000 in 1995 to 153,000 in 2005, or by 29,000. An examination of the flows between the UK and the US suggests that during the same period the UK had a net-in flow of about 53,700 persons born in the US. The difference between these two approaches to estimate levels of net migration between the UK and the US is large. It could be attributed to the different data sources used to obtain stocks and flows and to the fact that they are both sample-based surveys. Also, stock data are inherently smaller than flow data because stock data generally accounts for attrition due to death and are impacted by departures to other than the US destinations. Nevertheless, like in case of the Polish-born population in the UK, the

both sources are consistent in demonstrating the trend in the US migration to the US from the UK.

139. The number of persons with the other countries than UK citizenship fluctuated during the 1995-2005 period. This may be a result of the sample size and estimates' errors, but it shows that while the population of the UK steadily increased and the number of persons with UK citizenship also increased throughout the reference period, the number of persons with other citizenship varied between years. For example, there were 29,000 citizens of Australia in the UK in 1995, this increased to 59,000 the following year, but subsequently decreased to 48,000 in 1998 and then rose sharply to 64,000 the following year.

140. The stock data from the UK provided an important source of comparison between the different types of available data on migrations. Unfortunately, it was the only country out of all nine Group 3 countries that could provide a tally of the population for 10 years.

141. Because Canada has detailed information on how Canadian citizenship was obtained, it is possible to see that the vast majority of those who were born in other Group 3 countries had either Canadian citizenship or citizenship of their country of birth (Table 25). For example, among the 278,575 persons who were born in the US and resided in Canada in 2001, 164,885 (59%) were American citizens and 53% were Canadian citizens.¹⁸ However, among the 147,990 Canadian citizens who were born in the US, the majority (86%) obtained Canadian citizenship through naturalization. The other 14% were Canadian citizens by birth, even though they were born in the US. This is because Canadian legislation permits the children of Canadian citizens born abroad to obtain Canadian citizenship by birth – they are considered Canadian citizens at birth despite having been born outside of Canada.

142. Canada also provided stock data enabling to distinguish parents' place of birth (Table 26). In 2001 Census, it was the first time since 1971 that a question on country of birth of parents was asked. Because the immigrants' children born in Canada are not considered immigrants, this information is very important for studies of the second generation of the country's population¹⁹.

143. Most persons who were born in another Group 3 country also had at least one parent born in that same country. In most cases, they were immigrants to Canada and many have Canadian citizenship, likely acquired by naturalization. Among those who were born in Canada but had at least one parent born in another Group 3 country, almost all have Canadian citizenship by birth. There may be rare cases where people renounce Canadian citizenship for various reasons (i.e. to obtain citizenship in another country that does not permit dual citizenship). Thus, among the 259,680 persons over the age of 15 who were born in Canada to two Italian-born parents,

¹⁸ Because the Canadian census allows respondents to indicate multiple citizenships, multiple reporting occurs and the sum of citizenships will be greater than 100%.

¹⁹ Michalowski, M., Norris, D., Tran, K., Chui, T., Deardorff, K., Guzman, B. (2005). "Concepts and definitions to identify the stock of international migrants: the Canadian case study". Joint ECE/Eurostat seminar on migration statistics, Geneva.

259,635 persons were also Canadian citizens. As well, 4,890 were Italian citizens. This is perhaps related to the eligibility of Canadian-born population to Italian citizens to acquire dual-Italian citizenship.

144. Due to the limited data available from Group 3 countries, it is difficult to make generalizations about migrant stock data. However, these four countries' data illustrate another perspective from which to examine migration trends.

Table 25: Stock of population by country of birth and citizenship in Canada as of May 15, 2001

Country of birth	Citizenship	Country X =							
		Australia	Czech Republic	Italy	Macedonia, FYR	Norway	Poland	United Kingdom	United States
PERSONS BORN IN COUNTRY X	Citizens of country X	12,275	4,380	69,115	2,295	1,780	60,540	209,860	164,885
	Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	8,320	14,200	273,915	5,785	4,725	160,070	501,555	147,990
	<i>thereof:</i>								
	- citizens of your country since birth	1,250	30	1,140	-	120	345	9,690	20,150
	- citizens of your country following naturalization	7,075	14,170	272,775	5,785	4,605	159,730	491,870	127,835
	Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total persons born in country X		20,155	16,495	319,235	7,340	6,505	182,160	624,300	278,575
PERSONS BORN IN YOUR COUNTRY (native born)	Citizens of country X	2,270	300	7,835	70	145	4,155	20,100	31,465
	Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	23,920,310	23,920,310	23,920,310	23,920,310	23,920,310	23,920,310	23,920,310	23,920,310
	<i>thereof:</i>								
	- citizens of your country since birth	23,918,060	23,918,060	23,918,060	23,918,060	23,918,060	23,918,060	23,918,060	23,918,060
	- citizens of your country following naturalization	2,255	2,255	2,255	2,255	2,255	2,255	2,255	2,255
	Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total persons born in your country		23,922,040	23,922,040	23,922,040	23,922,040	23,922,040	23,922,040	23,922,040	
PERSONS BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES	Citizens of country X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>thereof:</i>								
	- citizens of your country since birth	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	- citizens of your country following naturalization	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total persons born in other countries		5,696,835	5,700,495	5,397,755	5,709,650	5,710,485	5,534,830	5,092,690	5,438,415
TOTAL POPULATION	Citizens of country X	18,245	6,080	78,880	2,560	2,155	66,235	253,785	310,070
	Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	28,070,390	28,070,390	28,070,390	28,070,390	28,070,390	28,070,390	28,070,390	28,070,390
	<i>thereof:</i>								
	- citizens of your country since birth	23,991,905	23,991,905	23,991,905	23,991,905	23,991,905	23,991,905	23,991,905	23,991,905
	- citizens of your country following naturalization	4,078,475	4,078,475	4,078,475	4,078,475	4,078,475	4,078,475	4,078,475	4,078,475
	Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TOTAL POPULATION		29,639,030	29,639,030	29,639,030	29,639,030	29,639,030	29,639,030	29,639,030	

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

Citizenship refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to provide the name of the other country(ies).

Canadian citizens were asked to distinguish between Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization. Persons who were born outside Canada and who are Canadian citizens by birth Respondents could write in a country of citizenship other than Canada. Multiple responses to the citizenship question were also accepted.

Table 26: Population by country of birth, country of birth of parents and citizenship for the population age 15 years and over in Canada, 2001

Country of birth	Country of birth of parents	Citizenship	Country X =							
			Australia	Czech Republic	Italy	Macedonia, FYR	Norway	Poland	United Kingdom	United States
PERSONS BORN IN COUNTRY X	BOTH PARENTS BORN IN COUNTRY X	Citizens of country X	6,620	3,720	67,300	1,870	1,435	55,010	174,580	87,610
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	2,455	11,830	265,590	5,200	3,775	143,365	417,310	48,225
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	9,000	13,545	309,370	6,330	5,160	162,710	516,635	120,555
	ONLY ONE PARENT BORN IN COUNTRY X	Citizens of country X	1,880	4,050	680	105	140	1,945	8,975	5,460
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	1,525	13,115	2,885	195	385	6,220	19,315	4,200
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	3,260	14,995	3,335	285	525	6,885	24,215	8,525
	BOTH PARENTS BORN IN YOUR COUNTRY	Citizens of country X	190	-	55	-	20	40	1,020	13,880
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	585	10	500	-	40	185	4,940	35,770
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	685	10	540	-	55	200	5,545	43,875
PERSONS BORN IN YOUR COUNTRY (native-born)	BOTH PARENTS BORN IN COUNTRY X	Citizens of country X	160	145	4,890	25	25	435	6,935	3,825
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	785	9,230	259,635	2,850	7,660	64,945	342,010	61,130
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	780	9,225	259,680	2,850	7,660	65,010	342,095	61,215
	ONLY ONE PARENT BORN IN COUNTRY X	Citizens of country X	940	190	245	-	25	50	1,575	1,285
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	11,100	20,155	27,400	1,045	11,295	52,975	126,105	36,430
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	11,100	20,155	27,400	1,045	11,295	52,995	126,115	36,450
	BOTH PARENTS BORN IN YOUR COUNTRY	Citizens of country X	475	10	335	-	-	25	995	4,010
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	14,627,415	14,627,415	14,627,415	14,627,415	14,627,415	14,627,415	14,627,415	14,627,415
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	14,628,125	14,628,125	14,628,125	14,628,125	14,628,125	14,628,125	14,628,125	14,628,125
PERSONS BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES	BOTH PARENTS BORN IN COUNTRY X	Citizens of country X	90	1,110	575	60	35	410	3,565	1,065
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	190	10,475	7,830	420	415	14,685	14,290	1,360
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	370	11,440	9,635	520	480	16,235	18,060	2,560
	ONLY ONE PARENT BORN IN COUNTRY X	Citizens of country X	135	1,225	385	25	30	115	2,670	750
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	1,805	15,835	6,935	520	1,375	14,315	18,320	3,925
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	2,295	17,780	9,445	725	1,730	17,170	23,970	5,325
	BOTH PARENTS BORN IN YOUR COUNTRY	Citizens of country X	10	-	5	-	-	-	105	690
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	76,265	76,840	76,350	76,850	76,810	76,665	71,910	41,080
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	87,435	88,110	87,580	88,120	88,065	87,920	82,575	44,245
TOTAL POPULATION	BOTH PARENTS BORN IN COUNTRY X	Citizens of country X	6,870	4,975	72,765	1,955	1,495	55,855	185,080	92,500
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	3,430	31,535	533,055	8,470	11,850	222,995	773,610	110,715
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	10,150	34,210	578,685	9,700	13,300	243,955	876,790	184,330
	ONLY ONE PARENT BORN IN COUNTRY X	Citizens of country X	2,955	5,465	1,310	130	195	2,110	13,220	7,495
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	14,430	49,105	37,220	1,760	13,055	73,510	163,740	44,555
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	16,655	52,930	40,180	2,055	13,550	77,050	174,300	50,300
	BOTH PARENTS BORN IN YOUR COUNTRY	Citizens of country X	675	10	395	-	20	65	2,120	18,580
		Citizens of your country (<i>nationals</i>)	14,704,265	14,704,265	14,704,265	14,704,265	14,704,265	14,704,265	14,704,265	14,704,265
		Persons with other citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		TOTAL	14,716,245	14,716,245	14,716,245	14,716,245	14,716,245	14,716,245	14,716,245	14,716,245

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

Citizenship refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to provide the name of the other country(ies).

Canadian citizens were asked to distinguish between Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization. Persons who were born outside Canada and who are Canadian citizens by birth Respondents could write in a country of citizenship other than Canada. Multiple responses to the citizenship question were also accepted.

Place of birth of parents question is only asked of the population age 15 years and older.

VI. WHAT DID WE LEARN

145. Measuring and comparing migration movements of populations in different countries is a challenging task. On one hand, there are numerous factors which influence migrations across national borders, their levels, characteristics of the people participating in these movements, as well as reasons for which they do so. On the other hand, migration data collection systems set up to measure these movements vary across countries. Outcomes of the measurement – national migration statistics - are usually disseminated according to the specific definitions of immigrant and emigrant used by the country for its own immigration policies, resulting in wide conceptual and methodological differences underlying countries' migration data.

146. Can reliable information on emigrants be obtained through the sharing of immigration data available in receiving countries? The results of the analysis conducted using migration data obtained from Group 3 countries indicate that using immigration data of receiving countries would provide useful information for sending countries on their emigrants. The degree of usefulness depends on the quality of the country's own emigration statistics. Some countries might consider only supplementing their own statistics if the coverage of emigration data is not fully inclusive of all types of migrants. For some countries, the receiving countries immigration statistics would be the only source of information on their departing residents. But even for countries with the quality emigration statistics, the immigration data from countries receiving their emigrants can serve as the quality assurance when compared with their own statistics and provide for a better understanding of out-migration flows characteristics.

147. The issue of reliability of information is closely related to the availability of metadata on collection systems, their coverage and definitions of immigrant, emigrant and resident. Only the in-depth knowledge of a country's statistical system for measuring migration could lead to good understanding of the countries immigration data, resulting in their correct interpretation and a proper use by sending country as information on their emigrants. The "reliability of information" should be viewed in this context. Group 3 countries are a good example because they represent a variety of collection systems and different definitions of an immigrant. Although it might not cover all groups of migrants, most of their data on immigrants are reliable if considered within the above context.

148. It seems that the analysis of Group 3 countries' migration data points to population registers as the most comprehensive, inclusive and timely data source for migration. This is contingent upon the active and accurate registration of persons who enter and the active and timely de-registration of persons who leave a country.

149. Not all countries have a population register. Some countries have administrative records or registrations of permits of stay with information on the target population as is required by their immigration policy. Administrative records' based systems do not always provide the full picture of international migration because they often exclude migrations of nationals. These data could be supplemented with statistics from such sources as a Census of population or surveys. When using immigration statistics of countries, which utilize passenger card data collected at the border, the distinction between migrations (movements) and migrants (individuals) should be made clear. Systems which record each move rather than each individual will thus produce

figures that overestimate the number of international migrants as multiple movements of individuals are possible.

150. The analysis presented in this reports also indicates that immigration statistics showing country of last residence rather than country of birth or citizenship provide more comprehensive coverage of a sending country's emigrants. This is especially relevant for the sending countries with a significant proportion of immigrants in their populations. Departures of immigrants wouldn't be captured by the receiving country's immigration statistics based on country of birth or even country of citizenship. The second issue is related to a choice between using immigration data based on year of immigration or based on the concept of residence one year ago. The Group 3 countries' data would suggest that a decision in this matter should be based on the consideration of the coverage provided by the two series of immigration statistics. However, in general, the data based on the residence one year ago would provide emigration statistics corresponding to the concept of immigrant defined by using the 12 month period and recommended by the UN for migration data. Statistics on year of immigration are defined by the receiving country's own concept of immigrant, which might not necessarily comply with the UN recommended concept.

151. The migration data exchange within Group 3 countries of the ECE/Eurostat pilot project identified gaps in data collection related to the data quality and scope. This is a very useful and necessary step in the process of achieving a comparability of data on international migration across countries. Even if in many areas this goal won't be reached in short or even mid-term, the results of the pilot project would lead to preparation of a list of issues, which should be considered in developing data exchange protocols to facilitate sharing of information on international migration. For now, the tables developed for this project could be used by countries to tabulate migration data from their existing sources and make them available as a source of emigration statistics by their immigrants sending countries.

VII. APPENDIX TABLES (see attached excel files)

Appendix 1

Migration flows between pairs of countries with immigration and emigration data

Source: Table 3 and Table 6

- Table 3. Persons who immigrated to your country from country X (where X is country of previous residence) by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)
- Table 6. Persons who emigrated from your country to country X (where X is the country of next residence) by age group, sex, and single year of departure (the 10 most recent years available)

Appendix 2

Place of residence one year before vs. migration flows

Source: Table 1 through Table 5

- Table 1. Population of your country by age group, sex, place of birth, and place of residence one year before data collection
- Table 2. Population of your country by age group, sex, citizenship, and place of residence one year before data collection
- Table 3. Persons who immigrated to your country from country X (where X is country of previous residence) by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)
- Table 4. Persons who immigrated to your country who were born in country X by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)
- Table 5. Persons who immigrated to your country who were citizens of country X by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)

Appendix 3

Migration flows by different definitions of country origin

Source: Table 3 through Table 8

- Table 3. Persons who immigrated to your country from country X (where X is country of previous residence) by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)

- Table 4. Persons who immigrated to your country who were born in country X by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)
- Table 5. Persons who immigrated to your country who were citizens of country X by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)
- Table 6. Persons who emigrated from your country to country X (where X is the country of next residence) by age group, sex, and single year of departure (the 10 most recent years available)
- Table 7. Persons who emigrated from your country who were born in country X by age group, sex, and single year of departure (the 10 most recent years available)
- Table 8. Persons who emigrated from your country who were citizens of country X by age group, sex, and single year of departure (the 10 most recent years available)

Appendix 4A

Persons who immigrated to the United States from other countries by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available) showing total in-migrants and showing new arrivals

Source: United States Office of Immigration Statistics, Table 3

- Table 3. Persons who immigrated to your country from country X (where X is country of previous residence) by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)
- Table 3. Persons who immigrated – NEW ENTRANTS ONLY to your country from country X (where X is country of previous residence) by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)

Appendix 4B

Persons who immigrated to the United States who were born in other countries by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)

Source: United States Office of Immigration Statistics, Table 4

- Table 4. Persons who immigrated to your country who were born in country X by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)
- Table 4. Persons who immigrated to your country — NEW ENTRANTS ONLY who were born in country X by age group, sex, and single year of entry (the 10 most recent years available)

Appendix 5

Stocks of foreign born in Group 3 countries showing country of birth and country of citizenship

Source: Table 1

- Stock Table 1: Population by country of birth and citizenship

Appendix 6

Population by country of birth, country of birth of parents and citizenship for the population age x years and over

Source: Table 2

- Stock Table 2: Population by country of birth, country of birth of parents and citizenship, Canada, 2001
