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**STATISTICS
OF INTERNAL MIGRATION:
A TECHNICAL REPORT**



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NOTE

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PREFACE

At its sixteenth session, in 1972, the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, in reviewing the situation in regard to statistics of internal migration, expressed the opinion that "the collection of data on this topic might not yet be an appropriate subject for world-wide recommendations because of the diversity of regional and even of national situations". 1/ It recommended, however, that the subject be studied by the Secretariat with a view to convening a meeting of experts on the subject.

In lieu of a meeting, informal consultation was undertaken with selected experts in different regions. Proposals for the content of possible guidelines, based in part on the results of the consultations, were submitted to the Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session in 1974. In commenting on the proposals, the Commission stated its opinion that "the need for, and possibilities of, international comparability were not as great in the case of internal migration statistics as in that of international migration statistics. Internal migration was less a matter of international concern and the desired statistics would necessarily vary significantly from one country to another. Nevertheless, the sharing and distillation of national experience and views in the form of international guidelines would be of value to countries in developing their internal migration statistics". 2/ The Commission, therefore, recommended that a study of national practices be undertaken by the Secretariat and that revised proposals for guidelines should be based on the study.

Revised proposals, based in part on provisional results of a study of national practices, 3/ were presented to the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session, in 1976, in document E/CN.3/484. After discussion of the document, the Commission concluded that "although internal migration was an extremely important phenomenon for most countries, having important demographic, economic and social consequences, the wide diversity of national needs and practices made it difficult to formulate recommendations on internal migration statistics currently". It requested that document E/CN.3/484 be revised, taking into consideration its comments, and that it be issued and circulated together with the final results of the study of national practices, as a technical report for the information of Member States and others. The Commission considered that the report "would be of use to national statistical offices and others concerned with the problems of collecting or analysing migration statistics". 4/

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4938), para. 110.

2/ Ibid., Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5236), para. 123.

3/ "National practices in the definition, collection, compilation and uses of internal migration statistics" (ST/ESA/STAT/88).

4/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), paras. 62 and 63.

The present report is, therefore, a revision of document E/CN.3/484, taking into account the final results of the study of national practices. It is intended to help countries in collecting and analysing statistics of internal migration and to provide information on current national practices.

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INTRODUCTION

A. Need for statistics of internal migration

1. At the present time, the procedures for the collection and tabulation of migration statistics are the least developed and standardized compared to those for statistics of fertility and mortality - the two other components of population change. 1/ The results of this situation are a lack of reliable and timely information on population movements within countries and a lack of international comparability among national data.
2. Although, from a certain perspective, international migration and internal migration can be considered as different aspects of the same phenomenon, the types and sources of data on these two kinds of migration and the techniques of analysis and estimation required for their study differ sufficiently to necessitate separate approaches to improvement of the statistics on each. United Nations recommendations on migration statistics have, in fact, dealt entirely with international migration. 2/ The present report examines for the first time the requirements for the eventual development of international guidelines on statistics of internal migration.
3. Of the three components of population change, migration as a whole occurs most often and internal migration, even by the most restricted definition, far surpasses international migration in volume. The topic of internal movements includes a number of important but distinct aspects. One of the most important aspects at this time is the rapid urbanization being experienced in the developing countries, especially the growth in the size and number of large cities. In a recent study of internal migration statistics in Africa, it was shown that, among 14 countries for which national counts or estimates of total and urban population were available for two or more years around 1970, the average annual growth rate of the urban area was almost always higher than that of the rest of the country and it was concluded that "this can probably be attributed to rural-urban migration and to geographical modification of the limits of urban areas. The latter may either be caused by an extension of existing urban boundaries or by an increase in the number of existing urban centres." 3/ In some of the more developed countries, by contrast, rural areas and small towns are now showing signs of growth faster than larger urban localities. The causes of these changes, particularly the relative contributions of

1/ See Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XVII.9).

2/ International Migration Statistics (United Nations publication, Sales No. 53.XVII.10), chap. II, "Recommendations for the improvement of international migration statistics"; and "Draft recommendations on statistics of international migration: report of the Secretary-General" (E/CN.3/483).

3/ Economic Commission for Africa, "Migration statistics in Africa", Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa, No. 8 (E/CN.14/SEIB/8), sect. 2.5 (with summary in French).

migration and differential fertility, warrant careful investigation as a prerequisite to estimating, and planning for, their consequences.

4. But the movement of population within a country also has other aspects that are not necessarily connected with urban-rural migration and that may require different kinds of data for their measurement and even different collection practices. Among these are movement from economically depressed urban or rural areas to prosperous areas of the same kind, seasonal movements related to agricultural practices, nomadism, movement resulting from natural disasters and many movements incidental to business and recreation.

B. Investigation of national practices

5. In an effort to determine national concepts of what constitutes internal migration and what are the prevailing national statistical practices in connexion with the investigation of internal migration, a questionnaire on national practices in the definition, collection, compilation and uses of internal migration statistics was circulated to national statistical offices in 1975. First results of the investigation were presented in three provisional synoptic tables that were circulated for review and possible corrections and/or additions by each national office in 1976. The national review and consequent amendment process have been completed and the present report includes the revised synoptic tables (see annexes I-III) and sets forth the final results of the investigation.

6. Responses to the request for review of the information shown in the provisional synoptic tables were received from 213 countries. This total was a considerable increase over the 152 countries that responded to the original questionnaire. The response has made it possible to ascertain that at least 121 countries have investigated the phenomenon of internal migration to some extent. Among them are 25 countries of Africa, 24 of North America, 11 of South America, 21 of Asia, 26 of Europe, 13 of Oceania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It cannot, however, be stated with certainty how many countries have not investigated the phenomenon at all. The original questionnaires for some of the countries had been returned with numerous blanks, making it seem likely that there was some difficulty in completing them. Although much of the missing information was subsequently provided in response to the review request, not all of the countries that returned the original questionnaire responded to the review request, nor did the review process provide unambiguous responses in all cases. As can be seen in the annex tables, there is still a good number of countries or areas for which no information is available.

C. Objectives of the present report

7. The report has a twofold purpose. It is first an attempt to ascertain from the inquiry into national practices what common ground may exist among national definitions and practices in the collection of internal migration statistics upon which international standards could be based. Any realistic recommendations must reflect national requirements and the feasibility of collecting the data. They should provide definitions, specify the types of information to be collected and the methods to be used, and be flexible enough to yield useful information in accordance with various country needs. As will be seen in the remainder of the report, however, there is little uniformity among, and even within, countries,

particularly in the definition of an internal migrant. National circumstances must dictate which internal movements are of most significance and merit priority of measurement. Not unreasonably, the precise definitions of a migrant may vary even within a single country as the attempt is made to measure different internal movements for different purposes, leading to the use of different migration-defining areas (see para. 14). Differences in the frequency with which data are collected, depending, in turn, upon the sources used, may necessitate the use of different time intervals of presence in a place, or absence from it, in determining if a movement in the recent past constituted migration. At the present time, therefore, precise recommendations cannot be made. Nevertheless, examination of national practices reveals a tendency towards the use of certain elements in the national definitions of an internal migrant and towards the collection of certain information about the characteristics of the migrants, no matter how they are defined. These will be discussed further in the succeeding chapters. The second objective of the report is to offer encouragement and assistance to Governments in their efforts to obtain statistics of internal migration. It is hoped that countries can benefit mutually from the summary of national practices contained herein and from the discussion of the elements of concepts used in national definitions.

I. USES OF DATA ON INTERNAL MIGRATION

8. Of the 121 countries from which indications of the collection of statistics of internal migration were received, 100 responded to the request for information on national uses of the data. The results indicate that the most frequent recent use of internal migration data has been for the study of movements of population from rural to urban areas and/or from smaller to larger urban areas. Eighty-nine countries reported using the data for this purpose, while 52 countries used the data for the planning of community, recreational and social services, 51 countries indicated that the data were used for the study of movements of population from economically depressed to prosperous areas, 27 for the preparation of subnational population estimates and/or projections, 27 for development planning and policy-making, 26 for the study of fertility patterns of migrants, and 4 for the study of movements of population following natural disasters.

9. Table 1 shows the distribution by continent of countries reporting each use. The pattern of greatest emphasis on the study of rural-to-urban movement and of movement from smaller to larger urban areas is found throughout the world. Only among the countries of South America and Europe does the frequency of any other uses appear to be close to the first mentioned. On both continents, as for the world totals, the next highest frequencies were reported for the study of movements of population from economically depressed to prosperous areas and for the planning of community, recreational and social services. It may be noted that only about a quarter of the countries reporting on national uses of the data indicated their use for the preparation of subnational population estimates and/or projections, which is the identical, or almost identical, proportion as for development planning and policy-making and for the study of fertility patterns of migrants.

Table 1. National uses of internal migration statistics, by continent
(Results of an inquiry into national practices)

Continent	Number of countries reporting national uses a/	Number of countries using data for							Study of movements of population from rural to urban areas and/or from smaller to larger urban areas	Study of movements of population from economically depressed areas to prosperous areas	Preparation of subnational population estimates and/or projections	Development planning and policy-making	Study of fertility patterns of migrants	Study of movements of population following natural disasters
		Study of movements of population from rural to urban areas	Planning of community, recreational and social services	Study of movements of population from economically depressed areas to prosperous areas	Preparation of subnational population estimates and/or projections	Development planning and policy-making	Study of fertility patterns of migrants	Study of movements of population following natural disasters						
Total	100	89	52	51	27	27	26	4						
Africa	22	19	6	8	2	6	5	-						
America, North	17	14	10	9	3	3	5	-						
America, South	8	7	5	5	1	1	2	-						
Asia	18	18	7	8	7	5	8	1						
Europe	25	21	17	19	11	8	4	2						
Oceania	9	9	6	2	3	4	2	1						
USSR	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-						

Note: A dash (-) indicates that specified use was not reported.

a/ Because a number of countries reported using the data for more than one purpose, the figures in the first column are less than the sum of the remaining columns.

II. DEFINITION OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

10. The diverse nature of population movement in space and in time has been briefly described in Methods of Measuring Internal Migration. ^{4/} The pattern of movement may range, in space, from a few yards to thousands of miles and, in time (i.e., the duration of stay at a particular place), from a relatively few hours to many years. Much of this movement is incidental to the performance of daily or weekly routine, such as commuting to and from school or a place of work, taking livestock to pasturage or going to a market place. At the opposite extreme, the movement may cover long distances and terminate in a sustained or permanent stay at the place of destination. Between the extremes of space and time, routine movements may cover any distance and occur with considerable frequency, as with nomads and migrant workers who have no usual residence, or they may be part of a routine that occurs at several fixed intervals during a year, as is the case with semi-nomads and migrant workers who divide their time between fixed locations or with persons who maintain more than one residence and move between them for various purposes. Other movements involve a departure from routine, such as travel for holiday or business.

11. The concept of internal migration has often been restricted to those movements that involve a change of usual residence, hence excluding not only movement that is incidental to daily or slightly less frequent routine but also the moves of nomads and regular seasonal moves, whether or not they are connected with economic activity. This concept has been set forth, for example, in Methods of Measuring Internal Migration, which further restricts migration to refer to movement that involves a change of locality, in the sense of milieu. The Manual points out that because neither change of locality nor change of milieu is readily amenable to objective measurement and the more objective measurement of distance is seldom recorded, and because migration statistics are necessarily tabulated for the administrative or political units into which a country is divided, "migration is then operationally defined as a change of residence from one civil division to another". ^{5/}

12. Except for the use of the undefined term "change of residence", the above definition appears to be comparable with the definition of long-term international migrants in the recommendations on statistics of international migration adopted by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session, in 1976. ^{6/} It does not, however, offer any categories comparable with those of short-term international migrants or of nomads who sojourn in different countries for fairly fixed portions of a year, both of which are categories of international migrants. This would seem to imply that some movements regarded as constituting migration when they involve

^{4/} Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI, Methods of Measuring Internal Migration (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.XIII.3), p. 1.

^{5/} Ibid.

^{6/} "Draft recommendations on statistics of international migration; report of the Secretary-General" (E/CN.3/483), para. 47.

the crossing of an international boundary do not constitute migration when any boundaries crossed are entirely internal. In the absence of any indication that short-term and long-term internal movements have a different relationship to each other than that between short-term and long-term international movements, it would appear that some kinds of short-term and some kinds of nomadic movement warrant consideration as aspects of internal migration.

13. Consideration might also be given to the treatment of changes of residence within a small civil division, which may be of considerable interest for a variety of purposes. Information on movement from one neighbourhood to another within a locality may, for example, be extremely useful for community planning for utilities, transportation, home and business construction, recreation and local health services particularly for large urban localities with distinct differences among their constituent neighbourhoods.

14. Another drawback of the definition quoted in paragraph 11 seems to be implicitly recognized in Methods of Measuring Internal Migration, where a slightly different terminology is proposed in an effort to "facilitate communication and exchange of knowledge regarding the phenomena". It then defines internal migration as "a move from one migration-defining area to another (or a move of some specified minimum distance) ... that involved a change of residence". 7/ The substitution of "migration-defining area" for "civil division" points up the need, in the collection and analysis of migration statistics, for a clear specification of the geographical area(s) into, or out of, which movement is to be measured. Unlike international migration statistics, which deal with movement across only one type of border, i.e., an international border, internal migration statistics may be concerned with a variety of types of borders, as people move among major and minor civil divisions, cities, towns, villages, municipios, arrondissements and other administrative units. A "migration-defining area" can, therefore, be any designated area or type of area. The term is not, therefore, definitional in itself but is only a concept that should form part of any definition applied. If, for example, the movement to be considered is that among all major civil divisions of a country, the "migration-defining area" is a major civil division. If, however, the movement is that into, or out of, each of several large urban localities, each of the localities will constitute a separate "migration-defining area" while the remainder of the country can be divided into whatever areas are appropriate to the purpose of the investigation.

15. It should also be borne in mind that the "migration-defining areas" used in the collection of the data need not be the same as those used in the ultimate tabulation. Data collected for the smallest civil or other divisions may be combined in any way desired for tabulation. In census investigations, in fact, the unit of in-migration can be the census enumeration area, although it is obviously not feasible to collect information on the enumeration area from which an in-migrant has come. Data from registers may be available for small areas of both in- and out-migration although regular tabulation of such detail is hardly to be expected.

16. Whether a change of usual residence is considered a necessary condition of internal migration in general or only of certain kinds of internal migration, the

7/ Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI ..., p. 2.

concept of change of residence will play an important role in the definition. A clear determination of what constitutes a change of residence is therefore needed. This, in turn, depends on the concept of usual residence. Just as it is considered important to define international migrants in terms of actual or intended periods of presence in, or absence from, a country, in an effort to avoid the lack of international comparability caused by national use of undefined terms or of varying criteria in the definition of a national resident, 8/ so does it appear that the criterion of a minimum period of presence in, or absence from, a particular place within a country is necessary for consistency of identification of internal migrants. Consideration should also be given to whether the time criterion is to be applied only retrospectively or whether intention to stay or to be absent for a certain period is to be used in the same way as it is used in identifying international migrants.

17. Another time concept that affects particularly statistics of migrant flow is referred to in Methods of Measuring Internal Migration as the "migration interval", that is, the time period for which the data have been compiled. 9/ This may be a definite interval, for example, a specified calendar year, or 5 or 10 years; it may be the lifetime of each individual in the population, as when in-migrants are identified on the basis of place of birth; or it may be otherwise indefinite, as when the identification is made on the basis of any indication of a previous place of residence. 10/

18. For field inquiries, a further distinction can be made between the interval used in the collection of the data and that used in tabulation and analysis. The two intervals need not, of course, be the same but the interval used in the latter will be circumscribed by that used in the former. Where data are collected continuously through registration, there is no interval for the collection and the migration interval becomes relevant only to tabulation and analysis.

19. Of the 121 countries indicating some collection of statistics of internal migration, only 84 supplied an actual definition of an internal migrant. An additional six countries, while not supplying a definition per se, did indicate some concepts they used in identifying migrants. The indication of concepts without a definition came about as a result of the review process described in paragraph 5. The questionnaire originally circulated to countries had asked only for a definition. The provisional synoptic table showing the elements of the concepts used in the definitions was prepared on the basis of the definitions received. In the consequent national review process, some countries provided information on concepts but did not provide a definition. Another consequence of the review process was that some countries changed either the provisional indication of concepts or the definition itself, resulting in inconsistencies, that could not be resolved, between the concepts and the definitions presented in annex II. For consistency, tables 2 and 3 were prepared entirely on the basis of the concepts indicated in that annex.

8/ "Draft recommendations on statistics of international migration ...", para. 39.

9/ Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI ..., p. 2.

10/ When in-migrants identified on the basis of place of birth or on the basis of any indication of a previous place of residence are conceived of as the stock of in-migrants at a fixed date, the concept of a migration interval is not relevant.

20. Among the 90 countries that supplied either a definition or the concepts employed were the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 67 per cent of the countries of Europe represented in the figure of 121, 57 per cent of those of South America, 39 per cent of those of Oceania, 37 per cent of those of North America and of Asia and 30 per cent of those of Africa. This comparatively poor response may in part reflect the fact that, except where permanent population registers are used as a source of data (see chap. III), the collection of internal migration statistics is often not pursued with any regularity and definitions vary from one infrequent field inquiry to another, depending on the information being sought. There is then no single national definition. It is, in fact, apparent that some of the definitions applied only to a single field inquiry that might have been either the sole investigation of internal migration undertaken or the latest one. Unfortunately, countries had not been asked to indicate whether the definition they supplied applied to the collection of the data or to the tabulated statistics. Hence, it is possible that, in some cases, the definitions refer to the detail used in collection even though results might have been tabulated in different detail.

21. Table 2 shows the distribution by continent of the 90 countries mentioned in paragraph 19, according to the concepts used in their national definitions. The table indicates each concept or combination of concepts used, except that the concept of change of residence is shown only in a residual category, where no other concept was reported. This has been done because the concept of change of residence was included, in one way or another, in every definition, either by direct mention of change, moving or a similar term, or by implication.

22. In total, 76 definitions specified a migration-defining area, 53 specified a migration interval and 15 specified a minimum period of presence in, or absence from, a particular place to be used as evidence of migration. Twenty-two countries employed only the first concept, four employed only the second and five employed only the third. There were five countries that included all three concepts and 49 that included two concepts. Of the 49, the overwhelming majority (44) used both a migration-defining area and a migration interval while five used a migration-defining area together with a minimum period of presence or absence. Finally, five definitions included no criterion except moving or changing residence.

23. The preponderance of definitions that combined a migration-defining area and a migration interval is reflected in each of the continents except Europe. In fact, the smallest proportion of countries including the concept of a migration interval is found in Europe, where the highest proportion of countries derives internal migration statistics from continuous registration.

24. Table 3 provides some details on the migration-defining areas and the migration intervals used by the countries employing one and/or the other concept. Of the 76 countries that reported employing the concept of a migration-defining area, a total of 41 used major civil divisions, a total of 44 used minor civil divisions and a total of 39 used localities, with 18 of the countries specifying all three types of areas, 12 specifying two of the types and 46 specifying only one type. Not shown on the table because of the small numbers involved are the time criteria of presence or absence as evidence that a move constituted migration. Among the 15 countries that mentioned such a criterion, 11 specified the minimum time, which varied from one month to one year, with 6 countries specifying six months.

Table 2. Concepts included in national definitions of internal migrants, by continent
(Results of an inquiry into national practices)

Continent	Number of countries reporting a definition a/	Number of definitions including the concept(s) of:						
		Migration- defining area only	Migration- defining area and migration interval	Migration- defining area and minimum period of presence or absence	Migration- defining area, migration interval and minimum period of presence or absence	Migration interval only	Minimum period of presence or absence only	No criterion except moving or changing residence
Total	90	22	44	5	5	4	5	5
Africa	17	1	9	1	1	1	3	1
America, North	13	2	9	1	-	1	-	-
America, South	8	1	4	1	1	-	-	1
Asia	16	2	10	-	2	1	1	-
Europe	24	16	3	2	1	1	-	1
Oceania	11	-	9	-	-	-	1	1
USSR	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Note: A dash (-) indicates that specified concept was not reported.

a/ Including two countries in Africa, one in North America and one in South America that indicated the concept(s) used but did not provide a definition as such.

Table 3. Migration-defining areas and migration intervals specified in national definitions of internal migrants, by continent (Results of an inquiry into national practices)

Continent	Migration-defining area				Migration interval	
	Number of countries reporting concept	Major civil division	Minor civil division	Locality	Number of countries reporting concept	Interval specified
Total	76	41 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> <u>c/</u>	44 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> <u>d/</u>	39 <u>a/</u> <u>c/</u> <u>d/</u>	53	41 <u>e/</u> 29 <u>e/</u>
Africa	12	6 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	11 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	4 <u>a/</u>	11	10 <u>e/</u> 2 <u>e/</u>
America, North	12	7 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	7 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	3 <u>a/</u>	10	8 <u>e/</u> 6 <u>e/</u>
America, South	7	3	-	4	5	5 <u>e/</u> 2 <u>e/</u>
Asia	14	14 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> <u>c/</u>	7 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	7 <u>a/</u> <u>c/</u>	13	11 <u>e/</u> 7 <u>e/</u>
Europe	22	4 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	13 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> <u>d/</u>	14 <u>a/</u> <u>d/</u>	5	1 <u>e/</u> 5 <u>e/</u>
Oceania	9	7 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	6 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	7 <u>a/</u>	9	6 <u>e/</u> 7 <u>e/</u>
USSR	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: A dash (-) indicates that specified concept was not reported.

a/ Including countries using both major and minor civil division and locality. By continent: Africa, 3 countries; North America, 2 countries; Asia, 5 countries; Europe, 3 countries; Oceania, 5 countries.

b/ Including countries using both major and minor civil division. By continent: Africa, 3 countries; North America, 1 country; Asia, 2 countries; Europe, 1 country; Oceania, 1 country.

c/ Including two countries using both major civil division and locality.

d/ Including two countries using both minor civil division and locality.

e/ Including countries using both interval since birth and a fixed interval. By continent: Africa, 1 country; North America, 4 countries; South America, 2 countries; Asia, 5 countries; Europe, 1 country; Oceania, 4 countries.

25. Among the 53 countries reporting the concept of a migration interval, 24 used only the concept of "life-time" migrants, that is, persons living in a place different from their place of birth, 12 indicated that a fixed time interval was used exclusively, and 17 used both the "life-time" concept and the fixed interval. The fixed time intervals specified were variously one, three, five and 10 years, with one country using a combination of one, three or five years, two using one or five years, one specifying one and five years and one country simply stating that an interval was used but not specifying what the interval was.

26. One indication that emerges from the results of the inquiry into national definitions is that all of the reporting countries seem to have restricted their concept of internal migration to cover only changes of residence, with no consideration of temporary moves. A second indication is that the specified migration-defining areas were always civil divisions; there was no mention of intra-locality movement or of regional movement.

27. The only regional pattern to emerge is found among the countries of Europe, where there is a pronounced use of small (minor civil division and locality) migration-defining areas and the definition rarely includes either a migration interval or a minimum period of presence at, or absence from, a particular place. This pattern appears to be correlated with the predominant use of continuous registration as a source of migration statistics. The use of the register data makes it possible to apply any migration interval desired. Also, since entry into a register or deletion from it is usually dependent upon a specified period of presence or of absence (which attests to a change of residence), there is no need to specify a minimum period in a general definition.

28. The small proportion of countries outside of Europe that reported a definition and the diversity of definitions among them precludes any generalization about the concepts used. Perhaps the most significant observation that can be made is the small proportion of countries that supplied any definition at all in response to the inquiry.

III. SOURCES OF DATA

29. The principal sources of data on internal migration are registration and field inquiry. Registration encompasses the collection of information through the medium of permanent population registers and other administrative records maintained on a regular basis. Field inquiry encompasses the collection of information through population censuses and household sample surveys.

30. Registration sources have usually been designed primarily for purposes other than the collection of information on migrants but are often adaptable in varying degree to the extraction of such information. An important consideration is the completeness and speed with which entries are made. This, in turn, depends on the administrative requirements for registration, that is, the particular categories of persons who must be registered, the time interval between their arrival and compulsory registration, the method by which the authorities are notified of departures and the time interval for recording departures. In some countries, permanent population registers are able to furnish data on internal migrants with a negligible time lag, so that they can provide information on a continuous time basis.

31. Well-maintained permanent population registers are likely to be excellent sources of statistics on current internal migration because notification of changes of residence within a country can provide simultaneous information on in- and out-migration between areas of the change. This can, for example, be readily accomplished by notification to the register authorities of the area that the migrant has left from the register authorities of the area into which the migrant has come. Hence, register statistics of out-migration from one area of a country to another are probably much more complete than those of emigration to another country, the reporting of which often rests with the individual concerned or another household member to whom there is no apparent advantage in making such a report. 11/

32. In contrast with field inquiries, continuous registration offers the possibility of the use of many migration intervals for tabulation and analysis of the data. It also may not require an explicit statement of the time period of presence in, or absence from, a particular place necessary to constitute migration (see para. 16) because entrance into, or deletion from, a local register is in itself evidence of a period of presence in, or absence from, the register area and notification to a single national register may not have to be made until a given period of time after a move has taken place.

33. Permanent population registers can also be a most useful source of information on the numbers and many of the characteristics of the in-migrant stock of an area if they include indications that differentiate persons born in the area from those who have migrated from a different area of the country. Register information on

11/ "Draft recommendations on statistics of international migration ...", para. 68.

migrant flow usually comes from records of entries and deletions but information on in-migrant stock often involves extraction from long-standing records. If register information is compiled and published regularly for statistical purposes, the separation of the data on the stock of in-migrants can probably be accomplished easily with the usual tabulation procedures. If, however, the register is not ordinarily used for statistical purposes, procedures must be carefully planned. Since the value of the data on the in-migrant stock depends on comparison with that of native stock, the register information should be tabulated separately for each.

34. To the extent that permanent population registers contain local residence addresses, they may also be useful in studying movements of population within localities. For such local movements and also for movements across administrative borders, special registers (e.g., of school enrolment, of users of public utilities, of building permits) may furnish at least rough indications of total movement.

35. There are several disadvantages in reliance on registers. Because most population registers and other administrative records have not been designed specifically for obtaining information on migrants, they may not collect all of the desired information on their characteristics. Even permanent population register systems that have been used for many years to generate internal migration statistics may provide only the facts needed for administrative purposes. But this may be considered a comparatively minor drawback. Far more serious is the possibility that reliance may be placed on poorly maintained registers of an unknown level of accuracy. Well-maintained registers of a high level of accuracy, checked periodically against other sources of data, are providing useful information on migrant flow in a number of countries but maintenance of reliable registers is not simple to accomplish and reliability cannot be taken for granted. 12/

36. Field inquiry can be used by itself or as a supplement to registration for the investigation of internal migration during a given time interval. It offers the opportunity of obtaining extensive detail that is not ordinarily available in registers.

37. The simplest application of this method depends only on establishing where each person living in the country was resident at a fixed date or dates previous to that of the inquiry (for example, one or five years previous to the inquiry date). This information can be collected by the use of a single question on place of residence within the country at one or more dates in the past.

38. By extending the scope of the question to obtain also the country of residence of persons who did not reside within the country at the specified date(s), information can also be obtained on international immigration during the period.

39. The information thus collected on arrivals from within the country makes it possible to calculate net in-migration during the period under consideration, but only if the information is used in connexion with the place of residence of each person at the time of the census or survey to avoid treating visitors or transients at the place of enumeration as in-migrants. 13/

12/ See Methodology and Evaluation of Permanent Population Registers and Similar Systems (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.15).

13/ "Draft principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses. Part Two. Topics and tabulations for population censuses" (E/CN.3/515/Add.2), para. 20.

40. A census or survey can also be used to investigate life-time migration with varying degree of completeness. A simple question on place of birth gives a relatively less complete indication of in-migrants because it does not distinguish those among the foreign-born who migrated within the country at least once after their arrival from abroad. The investigation of place of previous residence (i.e., the place, if any, at which each person resided immediately prior to migrating into his or her place of usual residence) should give more complete results because any previous residence within the country subsequent to immigration of the foreign-born should be given in the response. As with the investigation of place of residence at a specified date in the past, the data must be used in connexion with the place of residence of each person at the time of the census or survey (see para. 39).

41. There are some differences in advantage between the use of complete population censuses and of sample surveys for the collection of data on internal migration. In any given situation, the trade-offs between geographical and subject-matter detail required, anticipated sampling and non-sampling errors and anticipated costs have to be assessed carefully. For example, the census may more efficiently provide the small-area statistics that are needed but it is not suitable as a vehicle for inquiring into reasons for migration or similar topics that require time-consuming questioning. Household sample surveys, particularly those designed for the investigation of migration alone or in conjunction with only a few other topics, offer a more suitable vehicle for questioning in detail and are also useful for the collection of migration histories. Because censuses are usually held decennially or, at the most quinquennially, they can provide information only infrequently. Household sample surveys repeated at frequent intervals can provide more current information.

42. Either type of field inquiry, however, has the advantage of enabling comparisons to be made between the migrant group and the remainder of the population with respect to all the individual characteristics that are ordinarily investigated in the inquiry, the number and variety of these characteristics being limited only by the scope of the inquiry. Where both birthplace and residence at some prior date are obtained, it is also possible to obtain some indication of return migration of earlier out-migrants. Field inquiries also have a possible advantage over registration in that they more readily provide information on the stock of in-migrants because they are designed for obtaining data on the composition of the population at a given moment. The same questions used for identifying in-migrants during a fixed time preceding the inquiry can provide the identification of the stock of in-migrants. Comparison of characteristics of the stock of in-migrants with the characteristics of the native population can be accomplished as part of the regular census processing.

43. One of the drawbacks of the use of a field inquiry of either type is that at best it does not permit assessment of the flow of migration on a continuous basis because in-migration coverage is restricted solely to net residual in-migrants in the population at the time of the inquiry and information on out-migrants collected at the place of previous residence is dependent on proxy response, which is often inadequate for household members who have left the area and even more so when an entire household has left. Field inquiries also suffer from memory lapse and other types of response errors associated with any retrospective inquiry into a "flow" phenomenon.

Table 4. National sources of data on internal migration,
by continent
(Results of an inquiry into national practices)

Continent	Number of countries reporting sources of data	Number of countries using		
		Field inquiries only	Registers only	Both field inquiries and registers
Total	121	85	12	24
Africa	25	22	-	3
America, North	24	17	2	5
America, South	11	9	-	2
Asia	21	17	-	4
Europe	26	8	10	8
Oceania	13	12	-	1
USSR	1	-	-	1

Note: A dash (-) indicates that specified source was not reported.

44. Table 4 summarizes, by continent, the information received from 121 countries on the sources of their data on internal migration. Of 25 African countries reporting, 22 relied exclusively on field inquiries and three used both field inquiries and registers. Of 24 countries of North America, 17 depended exclusively on field inquiries, two depended only on registration and five used both types of sources. Among 11 countries of South America, nine used field inquiries solely and two employed both field inquiries and registers. Among 21 Asian countries, field inquiries were used exclusively by 17 and both field inquiries and registers by four. Of the 13 reporting countries of Oceania, 12 employed field inquiries only and one used both types of sources. The general pattern of predominant use of field inquiries with some additional employment of registers is sharply reversed among the European countries; out of a total of 26 reporting, 10 used registers exclusively, eight used field inquiries only and eight employed both types of sources.

45. Despite the predominant use of registers in Europe, however, certain information used in identifying migrants and information on some of their characteristics was reported to be obtained primarily through field inquiries. They were reported as the sole source of information on place of birth by 56 per cent of the European countries that collected data on place of birth, the sole source of data on duration of residence for 75 per cent of the cases, the only source of data on residence at a fixed date in the past for 81 per cent of the cases, the only source for data on occupation and on industry in 61 and 79 per cent of the cases, respectively, and the only source of information on number of children born alive in 78 per cent of the cases. It appears, then, that registers cannot, at present, always conveniently provide the kinds of data that are appropriate to the investigation of internal migration.

IV. COLLECTION, TABULATION AND PUBLICATION OF DATA ON CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS

46. The inquiry into national practices asked about the collection, tabulation and publication of the geographical information used for identifying internal migrants (place of birth, place of previous residence, duration of residence and place of residence on a particular date in the past), information on the reason for the change (if any) of residence and information on particular characteristics of migrants (age, sex, marital status, occupation, industry, citizenship, national and/or ethnic group and number of children born alive). Countries were also asked to list any additional personal characteristics of migrants that were investigated.

47. Responses from 121 countries to the question on the collection of information needed for the identification of migrants reveals that considerably more countries obtained information that would identify life-time migrants or those during some other unspecified interval than obtained information that would identify migrants during a specified migration interval. Information on place of birth and on place of previous residence was collected, respectively, by approximately 88 per cent and 75 per cent of the countries while only approximately 58 per cent and 62 per cent, respectively, collected information on duration of residence and residence on a particular date in the past. Therefore, more countries would know from where their internal migrants came than would know when they migrated. Some slight regional variation from this pattern can be seen in table 5, which shows the number of countries collecting the information, by continent. Among the European countries, for example, place of previous residence was investigated more frequently than was place of birth and there were regional differences in the relative frequency of investigation of duration of residence and of place of residence at a fixed date in the past.

48. Table 5 also shows the continental distribution of the 31 countries that reported collecting information on the reason for the change of residence (if any) but the figures are too small to lead to any conclusions.

Table 5. Migrant-identifying information collected, by continent
(Results of an inquiry into national practices)

Continent	Number of countries collecting information on					
	Number of countries reporting on information collected	Place of birth	Place of previous residence	Place of residence on a particular date in the past	Duration of residence	Reason for change of residence
Total	121	107	91	75	70	31
Africa	25	25	14	10	15	9
America, North	24	23	17	17	14	3
America, South	11	11	10	8	8	2
Asia	21	18	17	13	16	9
Europe	26	13	23	16	12	6
Oceania	13	9	9	10	4	1
USSR	1	1	1	1	1	1

49. Table 6 shows the number of countries that reported the collection of information on specified characteristics of migrants. As would be expected, information on sex and on age was collected more frequently, in each region, than data on any other single characteristic. Almost without exception, the regional frequency of collection declined, in order, for data on marital status, occupation, industry, citizenship, number of children born alive and national and/or ethnic group.

50. Other topics investigated by at least half a dozen countries were educational characteristics (38 countries), reason for migration (31), economic characteristics aside from occupation and industry (19), literacy (18), relationship to head of household or family (14), religion (13), language (13), urban/rural residence (12), place of work and/or name of enterprise (8) and housing characteristics (6).

Table 6. Information collected on characteristics of migrants, by continent
(Results of an inquiry into national practices)

Continent	Number of countries collecting information on										National and/or ethnic group
	Number of countries reporting on information collected	Sex	Age	Marital status	Occupation	Industry	Citizenship	Number of children born alive			
Total	121	111	109	98	91	76	74	65		48	
Africa	25	23	23	20	17	13	17	13		11	
America, North	24	22	22	20	21	18	20	15		13	
America, South	11	10	10	8	8	7	7	6		2	
Asia	21	21	21	17	17	15	10	14		7	
Europe	26	24	23	23	18	14	12	9		5	
Oceania	13	10	9	9	9	8	7	8		9	
USSR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-		1	

Note: A dash (-) indicates that the specified characteristic was not reported.

51. Annex III relates the collection, tabulation and publication of data on each item by each country to the source of the data. Unfortunately, it is not possible to summarize the information in a comprehensible form because of the cases in which it was reported that the information was obtained from more than one source but tabulation and/or publication was accomplished only for the data from one of the sources. Further, there are some inconsistencies such as indications of collection of data from one source but publication of data coming from another source. Table 7, however, provides a summary of the number of countries that reported the collection, tabulation and publication of the types of data covered in tables 5 and 6 but without regard to the sources of the data.

52. It is immediately obvious that there were considerably more indications of data collected than of those tabulated or published, regardless of the type of data. In respect of migrant-identifying data on geographical characteristics of the population, although the largest number of countries reported collecting information on place of birth, only 79 per cent of those collecting reported tabulation of the information and only 61 per cent reported publication. Of the countries that collected information for the three remaining topics (place of previous residence, duration of residence and place of residence on a particular date in the past), the percentage of the countries that tabulated the data collected were 82, 76 and 80, respectively, and the percentages of the countries that published the data were 66, 60 and 67, respectively.

53. In respect of the personal characteristics of migrants, the highest proportion of tabulation and publication occurred with data on sex and on age, which were the two topics most frequently investigated. Eighty-seven per cent of the countries that investigated sex reported tabulation of the data and 76 per cent reported publication. For data on age, the respective percentages were 85 and 69. The lowest proportions were reported for data on children born alive. Of the 65 countries that reported collecting the data, only 52 per cent indicated tabulation and only 34 per cent indicated publication.

54. Part of the difference in the frequencies of collection, tabulation and publication indicated may be a result of the fact that some countries reported on the investigation of internal migration in a field inquiry for which tabulation and/or publication had not yet been accomplished. Another part of the difference could reflect the fact that data available in population registers and data collected in field inquiries in which internal migrants were identified from among the total population enumerated are automatically collected for migrants as part of the total population, even though there is no intention of tabulating some or all of the information separately for the migrant subset. Finally, some of the data may have been tabulated for official use but not published.

Table 7. Collection, tabulation and publication of data

(Results of an inquiry into national practices)

Characteristic	Number of countries reporting		
	Collection	Tabulation	Publication
Sex	111	97	84
Age	109	93	75
Place of birth	107	84	65
Marital status	98	66	50
Place of previous residence	91	75	60
Occupation	91	63	50
Industry	76	52	38
Place of residence on a particular date in the past	75	60	50
Nationality	74	44	35
Duration of residence	70	53	42
Number of children born alive	65	34	22
National or ethnic group	48	33	26
Reason for change of residence	31	19	15

V. CONCLUSIONS

55. Although the results of the inquiry into national practices have revealed a tendency towards the use of certain common elements in the national definitions of an internal migrant and towards the investigation of certain characteristics of the migrants, they do not provide a sufficient basis for international guidelines in this field in view of the wide diversity of national needs and practices. At the present time, intercountry consistency in the definition of an internal migrant is neither possible nor necessarily desirable. National circumstances must dictate which internal population movements should be given priority of measurement and what should be the definition of a migrant for the particular movement investigated.

56. The importance of internal migration, however, requires that countries initiate or continue investigation of the phenomenon and experiment with different approaches to the measurement of this significant component of population change. As national experience with collection, tabulation and publication of the statistics increases, a suitable common approach may become apparent and a system of concepts and definitions consistent with those used in population censuses may be developed.

57. Until international guidelines can be developed, national authorities should bear in mind the utility, in both the collection of the data and their publication, of clear and unambiguous specification of the migration-defining area, the migration interval and, if relevant, the time period of presence or absence used in determining residence.

58. Among the general principles of data collection that are particularly relevant to internal migration statistics are consistency of definition to provide comparability over time and the necessity of balancing consideration of the areas for which data are needed and cost efficiency in determining the collection and tabulation units to be used.

59. The inquiry has produced no indication that any country has gone beyond the concept of internal migration as a change of residence involving the crossing of an administrative boundary. Countries may wish to give consideration to expansion of the concept or at least to the utility and feasibility of investigating other types of internal movement, such as those mentioned in paragraphs 11-13. They may also wish to examine further, as appropriate, the role that their population registers can play in the collection of the data on internal migrants and their characteristics.

Annex I

NATIONAL USES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION STATISTICS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF DATA 5/

"C", "B" and "P" refer to the source of data,
 "C" indicating a census;
 "B" indicating a sample survey and
 "P" indicating a population register.
 Combinations of two or three of these letters
 indicate multiple sources.
 "... " indicates information is not available;
 " - " indicates information is not collected.

(1) Continent and country or area	(2) Study of movements of population from rural to urban areas and/or from smaller to larger urban areas		(3) Study of movements of population from economically depressed to prosperous areas		(4) Study of population follow- ing upon natural disasters		(5) Study of fertility patterns of migrants		(6) Planning of community recreational, and social services		(7) Development planning and policy-making		(8) Preparation of sub- national population estimates and/or projections	
	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	
AFRICA														
Algeria	B	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-
Benin	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	-	-	-	-	-
British Indian Ocean Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central African Empire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	CB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Southern and Antarctic Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gabon	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	CB	CB	-	-	-	-	CB	-	CB	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia	B	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	CB	CB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	C	C

Annex I (continued)

Continent and country or area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
		Study of movements of population from rural to urban areas and/or from smaller to larger urban areas Method of collection used	Study of movements of population from economically depressed to prosperous areas Method of collection used	Study of movements of population following upon natural disasters Method of collection used	Study of fertility patterns of migrants Method of collection used	Planning of community, recreational, and social services Method of collection used	Development planning and policy-making Method of collection used	Preparation of sub-national population estimates and/or projections Method of collection used	
Mozambique	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Niger	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nigeria	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Réunion	C		C	-	-	C	-	-	
Rwanda	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Helena	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sierra Leone	S		S	...	...	...	...	CS
Somalia	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	CS		CS	-	-	-	-	-	
Southern Rhodesia	C		C	-	-	-	-	-	
Sudan	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Togo	S		S	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	CS		CS	-	-	C	-	-	
Uganda	C		C	-	-	C	-	-	
United Republic of Cameroon	C		C	-	-	-	-	-	
United Republic of Tanzania	C		C	-	-	-	S	-	
Upper Volta	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Sahara	C		C	...	...	...	...	...
Zaire	...		...	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
AMERICA, NORTH									
Antigua	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bahamas	C		C	-	-	-	-	-	
Barbados	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Belize	C		C	-	-	C	-	-	
Bermuda	C		C	-	-	C	-	-	
British Virgin Islands	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Canada	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Costa Rica	CSF		CSF	-	-	CP	-	-	
Cuba	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dominica	S		S	-	-	-	-	-	
Dominican Republic	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
El Salvador	F		F	-	-	F	-	-	
Greenland	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada	C		C	...	...	...	...	...
Guadeloupe	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	

Annex I (continued)

Continent and country or area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Study of movements of population from rural to urban areas and/or from smaller to larger urban areas	Study of movements of population from economically depressed to prosperous areas	Study of movements of population following natural disasters	Study of activity patterns of migrants	Planning of community recreational, and social services	Development of planning and policy-making	Preparation of sub-national population estimates and/or projections
		Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used
AMERICA, NORTH (continued)								
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiti	CS	-	-	-	B	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	C	C	C	-	-	C	C	-
Martinique	C	C	C	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	C	C	C	-	-	C	-	-
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	C	-	-	-	C	C	C	C
Panama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Pierre and Miquelon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Vincent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	CS	CS	CS	...	...	CS	CS	CS
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	CS	CS	CS	-	CS	CS	-	-
United States Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AMERICA, SOUTH								
Argentina	C	C	C	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	CS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guiana	C	-	-	-	C	C	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	C	C	C	-	C	C	-	C
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	C	C	C	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	CS	CS	CS	-	-	CS	-	-
ASIA								
Afghanistan	B	B	B	B	-	B	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	C	-	-	-	...	-	-	-
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex I (continued)

(1) Continent and country or area	(2) Study of movements of population from rural to urban areas and/or from smaller to larger urban areas		(3) Study of movements of population from economically depressed to prosperous areas		(4) Study of movements of population following upon natural disasters		(5) Study of fertility patterns of migrants		(6) Planning of community recreational and social services		(7) Development planning and policy-making		(8) Preparation of sub-national population estimates and/or projections	
	Method of collection used		Method of collection used		Method of collection used		Method of collection used		Method of collection used		Method of collection used		Method of collection used	
ASIA (continued)														
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Kampuchea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Timor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
India	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Indonesia	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP
Japan	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP
Jordan	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Korea:														
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Republic of Korea	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/	SA/
Macau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS
Moldavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS
Philippines	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Syrian Arab Republic	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Thailand	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Former Republic of South Viet-Nam	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen, Democratic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex I (continued)

Continent and country or area	Study of movements of population from rural to urban areas and/or from smaller to larger urban areas		Study of movements of population from economically depressed to prosperous areas		Study of movements of population following upon natural disasters		Study of fertility patterns of migrants		Planning of community recreational and social services		Development of planning and policy-making		Preparation of sub-national population estimates and/or projections	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
EUROPE														
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Belgium	-	CP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	CEP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CEP
Channel Islands (Jersey)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Denmark	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Faeroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
France	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
German Democratic Republic	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Germany, Federal Republic of	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Hungary	CEP	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Iceland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ireland	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Norway	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Poland	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP	CEP
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Sweden	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Switzerland	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
United Kingdom	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Yugoslavia	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

Appendix I (continued)

Continent and country or area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Study of movements of population from rural to urban areas and/or from smaller to larger urban areas	Study of movements of population from economically depressed to prosperous areas	Study of movements of population following upon natural disasters	Study of fertility patterns of migrants	Planning of community recreational and social services	Development planning and policy-making	Preparation of sub-national population estimates and/or projections
	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used	Method of collection used
OCEANIA								
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	CS	-	-	-	-	CS	CS	CS
Canton and Enderbury Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christmas Island (Australia)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Fiji	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Polynesia	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilbert Islands	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Johnston Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midway Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hebrides	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	CS	CS	-	-	CS	-	-	-
Pitcairn Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wake Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallis and Futuna Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS								
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	CP	-	-	-	-	CP	-	-

a/ Based on responses from national statistical offices to questions on national uses of data on internal migration statistics.

b/ Sample survey of persons 15-44 years of age residing in cities, who migrated at least once after 15 years of age.

c/ Registration is currently confined to persons 14 years of age and over and includes notification of temporary change of residence.

d/ Data can be derived by the matching of registers.

Annex II

ELEMENTS OF CONCEPTS USED IN THE COLLECTION AND COMPIATION
OF INTERNAL MIGRATION STATISTICS 3/

"X" indicates the concept is applicable,
"..." that it is not applicable or that
statistics on migrants are not
collected, and
"..." that information is not available.

Continent and country or area	Type of geographical division				Time element				Description provided by country or area 2/	
	Major civil division	Minor civil division	Locality	Not specified	Covering specified period of time	Time reference		Minimum period of residence or absent from previous residence qualifying as a migrant		
						Since birth	Within indicated period			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
AFRICA										
Algeria	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	Persons absent from their residence for at least six months prior to reference date.	
Angola	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Persons moving within Angola regardless of the reason or the length of their stay.	
Benin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
British Indian Ocean Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central African Empire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
French Southern and Antarctic Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gabon	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	Persons absent from their previous place of residence or their place of birth for at least six months.	
Gambia	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	...	
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
Liberia	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	Persons moving in or out of a household for an indefinite period or for a period exceeding 30 days.	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
Mali	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	Persons changing their residence for a period of three months or more.	
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	Citizens residing in a region or city different from their place of birth.	

Annex II (continued)

Continent and country or area (1)	Type of geographical division					Time element			Description provided by country or area b/ (10)
	Major civil division (2)	Minor civil division (3)	Locality (4)	Not specified (5)	Covering specified period of time (6)	Time reference period covered (8)		Minimum period of time at present residence or absent from previous residence qualifying birth SE & MIGRANT (9)	
						Since birth (7)	Within indicated period (8)		
AFRICA (continued)									
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Residents who move from one commune to another temporarily or permanently within the country.
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	...	X	...	...	X	X	-	...	Persons enumerated in chiefdoms other than their chiefdom of birth.
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	-	-	-	X	X	-	Intercensal	-	Persons whose place of residence changes between (census or survey) enumeration dates.
Southern Rhodesia	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons not residing in the locality of their birth at the census date and persons who have changed their usual place of residence at the time of the census.
Togo	...	...	X	...	X	X	...	...	Persons who were enumerated in a district other than their district of birth.
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons absent from their place of residence for 6 months or more.
Uganda	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	Persons whose place of residence differs from their place of birth.
United Republic of Cameroon	X	X	...	...	...	...	...	X	Persons whose place of residence differs from their place of birth.
United Republic of Tanzania	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	Persons whose place of residence differs from their place of birth.
Upper Volta	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	Persons who move between the islands within the past 10 years.
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons whose place of residence at the census date differs from their place of birth and persons who have changed their place of residence 12 months prior to census date.
Zaire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	X	X	...	...	X	X	12 months	...	Persons who move between the islands within the past 10 years.
AMERICA, NORTH									
Antigua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons whose place of residence at the census date differs from their place of birth and persons who have changed their place of residence 12 months prior to census date.
Bahamas	X	-	-	-	X	-	Intercensal	-	Persons who move between the islands within the past 10 years.
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-year migrant - persons whose place of residence five years prior to census was outside the municipality in which they were residing at the census date.
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Life-time migrant - persons whose province of residence at the census date differed from their province of birth in Canada.
Bermuda	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	Persons who move their residence from one canton to another during a reference period of 1, 3 or 5 years.
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	X	X	X	-	X	X	5 years	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	-	X	-	-	X	-	1, 3 or 5 years	-	-

Annex II (continued)

Continent and country or area	Type of geographical division				Time element			Description provided by country or area b/			
	Major civil division		Locality	Not specified	Covering specified period of time	Time reference period covered			Minimum period of residence or absent from previous residence qualifying as a migrant		
	(2)	(3)				(4)	(5)			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
AMERICA, NORTH (continued)											
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	X	...	...	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	Persons enumerated in a different province than their place of birth.
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons giving up residence in one municipality and moving to another.
Greenland	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-year migrant - persons whose place of residence five years prior to census was outside place in which they resided at the census date.
Guatemala	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	Life-time migrant - persons whose place of residence at the census date differed from their place of birth.
Haiti	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Persons who moved their residence from one commune to another for more than six months.
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons not residing in their parish of birth at time of enumeration.
Jamaica	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	...
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Persons who changed their residence from one place to another.
Panama	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
St. Pierre and Miquelon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their usual place of residence from one administrative area to another.
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons changing county of usual residence.
United States of America	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons not living in their place of birth and persons who change their usual residence within a 5-year period.
United States Virgin Islands	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	...
AMERICA, SOUTH											
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Bolivia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Persons enumerated in a different municipio than their place of birth.
Brazil	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	Internal movement in the country.
Chile	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	Persons who changed their usual residence.
Colombia	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Ecuador	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...

Annex II (continued)

Continent and country or area	Type of geographical division				Time element			Description provided by country or area b/		
	Major civil division	Minor civil division	Locality	Not specified	Covering specified period of time	Time reference period covered			Minimum period of time at present residence or absent from previous residence qualifying as a migrant	
						Since birth	Within indicated period			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
AMERICA, SOUTH (continued)										
French Guiana										
Guyana	X							X		Persons who moved from one major area to another intending to reside for one year or more.
Paraguay										
Peru	X				X	X				Persons who reside in a province different from that of their birth.
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay			X		X	X	5 years			Persons whose usual residence five years prior to census differs from their residence at the census date and persons whose place of birth differs from their place of residence at the time of the survey.
Venezuela			X		X	X				Persons who reside in a different <u>municipio</u> than their place of birth.
ASIA										
Afghanistan										
Bahrain										
Bangladesh	X	...	...	...	X	X		...		Persons whose districts of residence at time of census differed from their districts of birth in Bangladesh.
Bhutan										
Burma										
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus				X				X		Persons who have changed their residence and stayed for three months or more.
Democratic Kampuchea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Timor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	X				X		5 years			
India	X	X	X		X	X				Head of households whose place of residence is different from that five years ago.
Indonesia	X		X		X	X				Persons who have changed their usual residence at the census date.
Iran				X	X	X				Persons whose place of birth and their previous residence differs at the time of enumeration and persons who have been resettled by the Government under the population redistribution scheme.
Iraq										Persons enumerated in an area different from their place of birth.
Israel	X	X	X		X		5 years			Persons who registered change of address and persons who moved within five years prior to census.
Japan	X	X	X							Persons who changed their residence from one locality to another.
Jordan										
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Republic of Korea	X				X	X	5 years			
Kuwait										
Laos People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Annex II (continued)

Continent and country or area	Type of geographical division					Time element			Description provided by country or area b/	
	Major civil division	Minor civil division	Locality	Not specified	Covering specified period of time	Time reference period covered		Minimum period of time at present residence or absent from previous residence qualifying as a migrant		
						Since birth	Within indicated period			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
ASIA (continued)										
Lebanon										
Macau										
Malaysia	X	X	X		X	X	X			Persons whose place of residence differs from their place of birth or their previous residence.
Maldives										
Myanmar										
Nepal										
Oman										
Pakistan										
Philippines	X	X			X	X	X	X		Persons who changed their residence across an administrative boundary for a period of six months or more.
Qatar										
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X		X	X				Persons who changed their residence.
Singapore										
Sri Lanka										
Syrian Arab Republic	X		X		X	X		X		Persons who moved from one province to another within five years prior to census.
Thailand	X				X	X	5 years			Persons whose place of birth differs from their place of usual residence at the census date and persons who changed their residence within 10 years prior to the census date.
Turkey	X	X	X		X	X	10 years			Persons who moved from one province to another.
United Arab Emirates										
Viet Nam										
Former Republic of South Viet-Nam	X									Persons who moved from one province to another.
Yemen										
Yemen, Democratic										
EUROPE										
Albania										
Andorra										
Austria										Persons who changed their residence from one commune to another.
Belgium		X			X		5 years			Persons residing in a different commune five years prior to census date.
Bulgaria	X	X	X		X			X		Persons who moved from one commune to another.
Channel Islands (Jersey)										Persons who changed their place of residence to live in another place or to study for 6 months or less.
Czechoslovakia		X								Persons who changed their residence from one small administrative unit to another.
Denmark			X							Persons who moved from one municipality to another.
Faeroe Islands										
Finland		X	X							Persons who changed their residence from one commune to another.
France	X	X								Persons who changed their commune, department or region.

Annex II (continued)

Continent and country or area (1)	Type of geographical division				Time element			Description provided by country or area b/ (10)	
	Major civil division		Locality	Not specified	Covering specified period of time	Time reference period covered			
	(2)	(3)				(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EUROPE (continued)									
German Democratic Republic	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their residence from one commune to another.
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their residence from one commune to another.
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their residence from one settlement to another.
Iceland	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	Persons in the National Registry registered or residing in two different municipalities on 1 December of two consecutive years.
Ireland	-	X	X	-	X	-	1 year	-	Persons who changed their residence from one country, town or rural area to another in the 12-month period prior to the census date.
Ile of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their residence from one commune to another.
Italy	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their residence from one commune to another.
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their residence from one commune to another.
Malta	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their residence from one commune to another.
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their place of residence.
Netherlands	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their place of residence from one municipality to another.
Norway	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their place of residence from one municipality to another.
Poland	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	Persons who changed their place of residence crossing administrative town borders or communes, smallest administrative units, and are registered as permanent residents in the new locality.
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their residence from one municipio to another.
Sweden	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their place of residence from one parish to another.
Switzerland	X	X	X	-	X	-	1 or 5 years	-	Persons who changed their usual residence one or five years prior to enquiry date.
United Kingdom	-	-	-	X	X	-	1 or 5 years	-	Persons who changed their usual residence one or five years prior to enquiry date.
Yugoslavia	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their place of residence.

Annex II (continued)

Continent and country or area	Type of geographical division				Time element			Description provided by country or area b/	
	Major civil division		Minor civil division		Covering specified period of time	Since birth	Within indicated period		Minimum period of residence or absent from previous residence qualifying as a migrant
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)						(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OCEANIA									
American Samoa	X	X	X	-	X	X	5 years	-	Persons whose place of residence was different from their place of birth, and persons changing their usual residence in a 5-year period.
Australia	-	-	X	-	X	-	1 and 5 years ^{d/}	-	Persons who changed their residence between censuses, surveys or recordings of residency for voting or child endowment payments.
Anton and Enderbury Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christmas Island (Australia)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	Persons who changed their place of residence within national boundaries.
Fiji	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	Persons whose place of residence differs from their place of birth.
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilbert Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	X	X	X	-	X	X	5 years	-	Persons not living in their place of birth and persons changing their usual residence in a 5-year period.
Johnston Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midway Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Persons who changed their residence from one commune to another five years prior to census date.
New Caledonia	X	X	X	-	X	X	5 years	-	Persons whose place of emigration was different from their place of birth.
New Hebrides	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	Persons whose place of residence on a particular date in the past was different from their current place of residence on census night.
New Zealand	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	Persons not living in their place of birth and persons changing their usual residence in a 5-year period.
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their place of residence to another for a period of six months or more.
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Persons who changed their place of residence within the country.
Pacific Islands	X	X	X	-	X	X	5 years	-	...
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	...
Pitcairn Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Samoa	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Wake Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallis and Futuna Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Annex II (continued)

Continent and country or area	Type of geographical division		Covering specified period of time	Time element			Description provided by country or area b/		
	Major civil division	Minor civil division		Since birth	Within indicated period	Minimum period of time at present residence or absent from previous residence qualifying as a migrant			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

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Persons who changed their place of residence.

a/ Based on responses from national statistical offices to a questionnaire on national practices in the collection of internal migration statistics. It should be noted that although the questionnaire called for the national definition of an internal migrant, the description provided by the countries, as shown on the table, related to categories of persons for whom data were available.

b/ For consistency of presentation, some of the descriptions have been paraphrased.

c/ Used in census only.

Type of information investigated

Continent and country or area	Geographical characteristics					Personal characteristics							
	Place of birth	Place of previous residence	Duration of present residence	Place of residence on particular date	Reason for change of residence	Age	Sex	Marital status	Occupation	Industry	Nationality	National or ethnic group	Number of children born alive	Other
(1)	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)	(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)	(14) (15) (16)	(17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)	(23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32)	(33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42)							

AMERICA, SOUTH

Argentina
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 Chile
 Colombia
 Ecuador
 Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
 French Guiana
 Guyana
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Suriname
 Uruguay
 Venezuela

ASIA

Afghanistan
 Bahrain
 Bangladesh
 Bhutan
 Brunei
 Burma
 China
 Cyprus
 Democratic Kampuchea
 East Timor
 Hong Kong
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran
 Iraq
 Israel
 Japan
 Jordan
 Korea: Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Republic of Korea

Annex III (continued)

Other types of information collected, tabulated and/or published by continents
and countries or areas

1. Educational characteristics

Africa - Algeria, Botswana, Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, South Africa,
Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania.
America, North - Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala,
Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Panama, United States of America.
America, South - Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Asia - India, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand.
Europe - Austria, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland,
United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.
Oceania - Australia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa.

2. Economic characteristics other than occupation and industry

Africa - Algeria, United Republic of Tanzania.
America, North - Canada, Guatemala, Mexico, United States of America.
America, South - Uruguay.
Asia - Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Philippines.
Europe - Austria, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Poland, Spain
United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.
Oceania - Australia.

3. Literacy

Africa - Ethiopia, Morocco, United Republic of Tanzania.
America, North - Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico.
America, South - Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Asia - Bangladesh, India, Israel, Malaysia, Philippines.
Europe - Spain, Yugoslavia.
Oceania - Papua New Guinea, Samoa.

4. Relationship to head of household or family

Africa - Morocco.
America, North - Canada, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico.
America, South - Uruguay.
Asia - India, Israel, Philippines, Thailand.
Europe - Austria, Netherlands, Norway, Spain.

5. Religion

Africa - Ethiopia, South Africa.

America, North - Canada.

Asia - India, Israel, Malaysia, Philippines.

Europe - Austria, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland).

Oceania - New Hebrides, Samoa.

6. Language and/or mother tongue

Africa - Ethiopia, Morocco.

America, North - Canada.

Asia - India, Israel, Malaysia, Philippines

Europe - Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Oceania - Papua New Guinea, Samoa.

7. Urban/rural residence

America, North - Canada, Ecuador, Mexico.

Asia - India, Israel, Malaysia, Philippines.

Europe - France, Netherlands, Yugoslavia.

Oceania - Australia, Samoa.

8. Income

Africa - South Africa.

America, North - Canada, Mexico, Panama, United States of America.

America, South - Uruguay.

Europe - Netherlands, United Kingdom.

9. Place of work and/or name of enterprise

America, North - Canada, United States of America.

Asia - India, Israel.

Europe - Austria, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

10. Housing characteristics

America, North - Mexico, United States of America.

America, South - Uruguay.

Asia - Israel.

Europe - Netherlands.

Annex III (continued)

11. Means of transportation to and/or from work

America, North - United States of America.

Asia - Israel, Philippines.

Europe - Austria, United Kingdom.

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