MEDSTAT Programme

Census migration question in the Mediterranean countries

An inventory and comparative overview







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An inventory and comparative overview

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The views expressed herein are those of the author. Therefore they do not reflect any official opinion of the European Commission.



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Background

This report describes the migration questions included in recent censuses. It represents a summary of an assessment of this topic that was conducted for the European Commission's MEDSTAT/MED-Migr Sub-Programme. The objective of the Sub-Programme is to improve the sustainability of the national statistical institutes in the European Union's 12 Mediterranean Partner countries to produce harmonised and comprehensive international migration statistics. The report focuses on the censuses that have been conducted in the partner countries. For comparative purposes, the questions incorporated in the censuses of selected other countries are also documented.

The report is considered of particular significance for those Mediterranean countries which may carry out traditional censuses during the first half of the present decade: Jordan, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Syria.

The programme of the census work also included an assessment of the possibilities for estimating emigration by use of a purposively-designed emigration module. The results of this assessment are described in a complementary paper.

Executive Summary

- 1. Both Eurostat and the United Nations have recognised for a long time the need to improve international migration statistics and, in 1998, the UN published revised recommendations on the statistics.
- 2. Six Mediterranean Partner countries may organise their censuses in 2004 or 2005.
- 3. Censuses may be useful for giving an indication of the number of illegal migrants in countries.
- 4. In contrast to some parts of Europe, the traditional census is still dominant in the Mediterranean countries.
- 5. It is generally accepted that the census is a main source of information on international migration stocks, but may be less useful for quantifying migration flows.
- 6. This paper discusses questions related to migration that are included in censuses. It focuses on the Mediterranean Partner countries and includes illustrative examples from other selected countries. The questions are brought together under three main headings:
 - the census as a source of data for migration stocks,
 - the census as a source of data on migration inflows, and
 - the census as a source of data on migration outflows
- 7. All countries referred to in the paper collect information on international migrant stocks. In the context of the stock population, a person is an international migrant if they are foreign-born and/or if they declare that they hold the citizenship of a country other than the one in which the enumeration is taking place.
- 8. The "pull" or immigration countries Cyprus, Israel, Malta tend to include more questions on migration in their censuses than the other countries in the Mediterranean region.
- 9. One of the Mediterranean Partner countries (Cyprus) collects specific information on the ethnic origin of the enumerated population.



- 10. In eleven cases, the census questionnaires provide for information on inflows. In contrast, only Syria and Jordan included questions that sought to identify out-migrants in their last full-scale censuses. The collected data are often deemed to be incomplete and somewhat unreliable.
- 11. Of all the Mediterranean countries discussed, only Israel is considering abandoning the traditional census and using administrative records combined with a sample survey to take stock of the population and its socio-economic characteristics.
- 12. For the 10 countries planning to continue with a regular full enumeration of the population, it is important that the migration questions which are the subject of this paper, are developed, and included in future censuses.
- 13. The brief analysis presented in this paper suggests that more can be done to comply with the United Nations Recommendations on questions relating to migration. Consideration should also be given to standardising the questions throughout the region, or within sub-regions.



1 Introduction

The November 2000 Paris census seminar, which was jointly organised by Eurostat and INSEE, had, as one of its main topics, the role of censuses in the future. In the same seminar, Eurostat presented a preliminary framework for the European Community Action Programme for the next census round towards 2011. The census, as a source of migration statistics, remains a principal feature of this programme.

Although in many countries the subject of greatest interest is internal migration, almost all censuses include one or more questions that relate to international migration. Where international migration flows are concerned, the populations of interest are both non-nationals, that is citizens of countries other than the one in which the enumeration is taking place, and nationals. In contrast, when international migration stocks are the subject of investigation, two partially overlapping groups are distinguished. These two groups are the foreign-born population and non-nationals. As for the timing of migration flows, many countries focus on recent arrivals but a few countries extend the period of interest to the distant past, for example by soliciting information on the place of birth of a respondent's parents.

Population and housing censuses represent a major challenge to national statistical institutions in regard to their organisation, implementation and the analysis of their findings. However, they are still regarded as a major source of demographic and socio-economic data in most countries. In particular, they are a unique source of information for planning and investigation for small geographical areas and for small populations. In most of the Mediterranean Partner countries international migrants constitute a very small proportion of the total population stock. For example, 0.4 per cent of the population of Algeria are foreign citizens, and the corresponding figures for Egypt and Malta are less than 1 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively. Within this context, censuses assume a significant role, in that they can ensure an adequate estimate of international population stock which may be difficult to establish through surveys.

The coverage of censuses is rarely limited to persons that are legally present in the country. Even *de jure* censuses, which aim to enumerate the usually resident population, tend to adopt definitions of 'resident' that includes clandestine and other 'irregular' migrants. Actual persons present during the census period is the overall criterion adopted in the census. In 'pull' or destination countries, the information gathered on the characteristics of the population may yield estimates of the numbers of irregular migrants present. Such information may, in turn, lead to the adjustment of population or other social policies. For example, a comparison of the foreign-born population enumerated in the 1980 USA Census with estimates of the number of foreign-born expected to be legally present, suggested that there were between 2 and 3 million undocumented migrants in the USA. Many undocumented migrants later had their position regularised.

The traditional method of census taking has been changing rapidly during the last twenty years. The escalating costs of a census and the overall response burden are the main reasons why several European countries like Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Germany opted to have an entirely, or largely, register-based census. The number of countries in this group seems likely to increase as time progresses. In contrast, most southern European countries like Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain, as well as Iceland and the United Kingdom, have retained the traditional enumeration. This latter group of countries only use administrative files and registers as supporting tools during the census preparation and for assessing the quality of the census results.

Warren R and Passel JS (1987) A count of the uncountable: estimates of undocumented aliens counted in the 1980 United States census. *Demography* 24 (3), 375-393.



Ten of the MEDSTAT Mediterranean countries have no plans to replace the traditional methodology of census-taking in the near future. Only Israel is considering combining a sample survey with administrative record data in the next census round. The twelfth Partner country, Lebanon, has not held a census since 1932 and does not intend to conduct a full-scale enumeration of the population in the foreseeable future.

This paper focuses mainly on the use of the traditional census as a source of international migration statistics in the Mediterranean Partner countries. It also makes some reference to census questions in selected other countries. The paper is in the form of an inventory of what data is being collected in censuses by listing the various questions that are included in the respective census questionnaires. This is done by considering the census as a source of information for establishing the stock of the international migrant population and the inflows and outflows of migrants. It is also the first step towards identifying a set of migration questions that satisfy the United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration (UN, 1998, herein referred to as the UN Recommendations).

The paper is divided into two parts. The first part will be a brief narrative of the different questions that are included in the census questionnaires of the Mediterranean countries while the second part is in the form of an appendix providing more detailed information on the use of the census for migration information in eleven countries in the MEDSTAT group. Moreover, since migration is one of the three dimensions of population change, some indication of the general demography of the country is also included as background information.



2 The census as a source of data for migrant stocks

The statistics on international migrants that are most commonly extracted from censuses are those for the population stocks. The information most frequently sought is:

- place or country of birth and/or
- citizenship or legal nationality ²

Several countries that are considered 'pull' migration countries supplement these questions with others in order to satisfy specific legal requirements such as who qualifies as a migrant. Canada is one such country. In the 1996 Canadian Census, four questions were asked:

- 1. Where was this person born?
- 2. Of what country is this person a citizen?
- 3. Is this person now, or has this person ever been, a landed immigrant?³
- 4. In what year did this person first became a landed immigrant?

In Canada, country of birth is the main criterion for identifying international immigrants. Depending on whether a person actually moved from one country to another, a second core question about the citizenship of the enumerated person has then to be answered. Questions 3 and 4 provide partial information on flows.

According to the UN definition, 'The foreign population of a country includes all persons who have that country as country of usual residence and who are the citizens of another country'. (UN, 1998, p.101). The term 'foreign population' is not used in this paper as the UN definition has not yet gained widespread acceptance.

³ Landed immigrants are those who have received lawful permission to establish permanent residence in Canada.



Questions included in the censuses of MEDSTAT countries and selected other countries

Country	Last census	Place of birth	Citizenship	Year of immigration/incoming*	Place of residence in the past	Household members abroad ¹	Country of residence abroad	Next census
Algeria	1998	Υ	Y	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	2008
Cyprus	2001	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	N	2011
Egypt	1996	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	N	N	2006
Israel	1995	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	2005
Jordan	1994	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	2004
Lebanon	1932	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	1995	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	N	2005
Morocco	1994	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Ν	N	2004
Palestinian Authority	1997	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	N	2007
Syria	1994	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	2004
Tunisia	1994	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	2004
Turkey	2000	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	2010
U.K.	2001	Υ	N	N	Υ	N	N	2011?
Ireland	2002	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	N	N	2011?
Spain	2001	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	N	N	2011
Portugal	2001	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	N	Ν	2011
Former	1994	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	
Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia								2002?
Estonia	2000	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	2010?

¹ Usually include absence abroad for less than one year

Y – Included N – Not included

Examination of the Mediterranean country census questionnaires reveals that the first two questions may be considered the standard ones.

Place of birth

The question relating to the place of birth should provide information on either a place within the country of enumeration or the name of the country where the enumerated household members were born. In cases where the place of birth is unknown, but it is known that the person has not been born in the country of enumeration, such information is required to be inserted in the census questionnaire. (UN Recommendations). The pertinent census questions are usually formulated as follows:

Where was the person born?

If in the enumerated country, state the locality or insert "not known",

If in another country, insert the name of the country or state that the country is "not known".

^{*} Questions may not be direct ones but questions on previous place of residence abroad at different periods may lead to information on year of incoming to the country.



This information makes possible the compilation of the basic tables dealing with the stocks of population born inside the country (by locality of birth) and outside the country by country of birth plus country unknown.

All the Mediterranean Partner country censuses request information on place of birth but some countries follow the UN Recommendations more closely than others. Syria, Cyprus, Egypt, Malta, and the Maghreb countries all ask for information on the place of birth of the household members including whether they were born outside the country. In Egypt (1996 Census), foreigners are also required to state in which "city/village, district and governorate," they were born. The question on the 2000 Turkish Census form (English version) states, "For those who were born abroad write only the name of the country". Similarly, in the 1997 Palestinian Census, the note on the Place of birth column (English version) specifies: "Locality name inside Palestine or country otherwise". On the other hand, the Israeli 1995 Census asked for country of birth for persons born abroad, and mother's country of birth and father's country of birth for persons born in Israel.

There may be cases particularly in Europe, where national boundaries have changed. In such cases, the UN Recommendation is that information on the country of birth be recorded according to the national boundaries existing at the time of the enumeration. This may enhance comparability of statistics between countries. The most recent census in Estonia, for example, offered the following choices for those born abroad: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, 'other country (write)'. Had these three countries not been specified, it is likely that many people would have indicated that they were born in the Soviet Union but would not have provided the useful additional information on the republic in which they were born.

Citizenship

The concept of citizenship is an important characteristic of the individual's profile. Information on citizenship, sometimes referred to as legal nationality, is sought in most censuses. An example of a country that does not follow this general rule is the United Kingdom.

There are two principal ways in which citizenship is acquired and it may be useful to have information on the mode of acquisition of citizenship. The more common one is by birth of the individual. It is also acquired by registration or naturalisation. It is therefore recommended that the question on citizenship should, in the first instance, ask the citizenship of the enumerated person and then seek information on the mode of acquisition. For example:

What is the current citizenship of the person?

If s/he is a citizen of the country, state whether by birth, by naturalisation or by registration. *If s/he is a citizen of another country, specify the name of the country.*

A question on nationality is asked in all censuses held in the Mediterranean Partner countries. Several of them like Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco simply ask about citizenship but do not attempt to solicit information on the mode of acquisition. Distinguishing citizens by birth from those who have acquired citizenship by registration or naturalisation is, however, important in countries that experience influxes of returned migrants. Hence, for the first time, in the 1995 Census, Malta enquired about the mode of acquisition.

There are countries where the law allows the holding of more than one citizenship. In such cases the census questionnaire may allow for the specification of two nationalities. In Malta, the law recognises the concept of dual citizenship and the 1995 Census questionnaire provided for this. In Ireland, if the enumerated person has more than one nationality, he or she is required to declare all of them. Similarly, the 2000 Census in Estonia collected information on multiple nationalities. The 2001 Spanish Census also provided for such cases. In contrast, the 1997 Palestinian Census stated explicitly that Palestinians holding other nationalities should declare their nationality as Palestinian.



Some countries like Cyprus, attach importance to the ethnic group of the enumerated population. In the 2001 census, as in previous censuses, Cyprus included a question labelled, "Ethnic/Religious group" and the specified check boxes were: Greek-Cypriot, Armenian, Maronite, Latin and Turkish-Cypriot (with no category for Other, specify). A similar question is found in the questionnaires of Slovenia, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Poland, the other republics of the former USSR and those of the United Kingdom. Clearly, in the case of the United Kingdom which does not ask about citizenship, ethnic group is considered to be a more useful way of identifying sub-groups of the population.

It is generally accepted that censuses provide satisfactory answers to questions on citizenship. It is important to emphasise, however, that the value of citizenship data for migration studies is limited even when the supplementary question that identifies naturalised citizens is asked. In many cases, therefore, country of birth information provides the most comprehensive information available on international migrant stocks.

3 The census as a data source of migration inflows

Data on inward migration is obtained when it can be established that, at some point prior to their enumeration in a census, an individual's place of usual residence was in a foreign country. Most usually, respondents are asked to specify their place/country of usual residence one year, five years or ten years prior to the census.

The following is a brief account of how different countries within the MEDSTAT group and other selected countries have attempted to obtain information on population movements relating to international immigration.

Algeria

Information on the place/country of residence eleven years prior to the census year was asked in the 1998 census.

Cyprus

In the case of Cyprus the enumerated household members were to include (a) persons temporarily away for less than one year and (b) persons temporarily employed in Arab countries. Moreover, questions on the present (including overseas) usual residence and the place of residence one year ago were asked. In case the usual place of any member was abroad, the respondent was required to specify the country.

Similarly the respondent (the Head of Household) was required to report about the year of return to Cyprus in case of household members who were returned emigrants or had their permanent residence abroad. The pertinent questions were the following:

- Did......ever have his/her permanent residence (for more than 12 months) abroad? If yes, in which country?
- When(month and year) did...... come to Cyprus for permanent settlement?
- Similarly, the respondent was asked about the year of return to Cyprus if s/he was a former emigrant.

The Scotland and Northern Ireland census forms each had their own set of ethnicity questions. The question asked on the 2001Census forms for England and Wales is: "What is your ethnic group? *Choose one section from A to E, then tick the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background*". The sections are (A) White, (B) Mixed, (C) Asian or Asian British (D) Black or Black British (E) Chinese or other ethnic group. The choice of boxes for each section is different, for example for (D) the choices are Caribbean, African, Any other Black background, specify...



Egypt

The English translation of the 1996 Egyptian Census form gives the questions as:

- Previous residence prior to the present
- Duration of residence prior to the present

Israel

A question was asked on the year the respondent moved to the present residence and whether s/he had lived in the same place since birth. This information is presumably of relevance only to internal migration. Moreover, information was obtained on the year the respondent had immigrated in Israel. The Census also collected data on Israelis who had lived abroad for less than a year and on 'temporary' residents or tourists who had been in Israel for over a year.

Jordan

The English translation of the 1994 Jordanian Census gives the following migration-related topics:

- Duration of residence in current place (for Jordanians) and in Jordan (for non-Jordanians), in years
- Previous place/country of residence,
- Reason for residence abroad (for Jordanians) and reason for coming to Jordan (for non-Jordanians)
- Place/country of residence of the mother at the birth of the enumerated person,
- Place/country of birth of the father
- The status of certain foreigners: whether refugees, displaced, refugee then displaced, whether coming from the Gaza Strip,
- In the case of Jordanian return migrants, date and name of the country from which s/he returned.

Malta

Like Jordan, Malta is interested in return migrants and for the first time, a question specifically directed to ex-emigrants was included in the 1995 Census. When a member of the household was identified as an ex-emigrant, the following information was requested:

- Year of return to Malta,
- Country of previous residence,
- Usual residence a year before and
- Usual address five years prior of the census.

Morocco

A question was asked about the place/country of residence 15 months before census day.

Palestinian National Authority

The English translation of the 1997 Palestinian Census indicate that the questions were:

- Duration of residence at usual place
- Previous place of residence locality or country name



Syria

Respondents were required to state the current and previous place of usual residence but no time or duration information was sought.

Tunisia

In the 1994 Census, household members were required to state their usual place/country of residence 7 years earlier. This date coincided with the accession to power of President Ben Ali in 1987.

Turkey

One question on place/country of residence 5 years prior of the census was asked.

Other countries

For illustrative purposes, additional information is included for European countries with a long history of census taking.

United Kingdom

The 2001 census questionnaire includes only one question relating to place of residence one year earlier.

Ireland

The 2002 census included these questions:

- Where do you usually live (county for Ireland, country for abroad)?
- Where did you usually live one year ago (county for Ireland, country for abroad)?
- Have you lived outside the Republic of Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more? If yes, write in the year of last taking up residence in the Republic of Ireland AND the country of last previous residence.

Spain

The 2001 Census included questions on the usual place/country of residence one, five and ten years prior to the census date. The answers to these questions provide information inflows. Few countries collect such extensive data.

Portugal

There are detailed questions on the usual place/country of residence one year before and five years before the census. Information on a locality and provincial basis is collected in respect of internal population mobility.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The FYR of Macedonia provides an interesting example of a country that seems to be equally interested in estimates of both international inflows and outflows. The new 2001 law on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings provides for the enumeration of the total population which includes foreigners including refugees and 'foreigners with approved status of humanitarian care'. The 2002 Census incorporates the following questions:



- Country where you are from,
- Duration of stay in years and months
- Place of residence one year before the census, and
- Place of residence on the previous census date (i.e.1994).

It also provided for information on outflows as indicated in Section 4.

Estonia

The 2000 questionnaire included the following questions whose replies had a bearing on migration inflows:

- If the enumerated person was born abroad, the country had to be indicated,
- The year of settlement in Estonia, in case of international immigrants including former Estonian emigrants and
- Place of residence on 12th January 1989 with indication of the country concerned.

Since the census covered also household members abroad for a period of less than one year, some indication on temporary migrants could be obtained. The information extracted from the answers to such questions throw light on the intensity and direction of inflows as a whole.

A more difficult task is to reconcile census information on migratory flows with the UN Recommendations concerning the classification of flows into short- or long-term movements. Clearly, additional questions would be needed to extract such information from most censuses. Given the high cost of the census, it seems likely that any country requiring data on short- and long-term movements would opt to collect them from administrative sources (which have the additional advantage of being continuous rather than a decennial event).



4 The census as a data source of migration outflows

The primary objective of the census is to establish the demographic and socio-economic conditions of the resident population. In this respect, it can only measure inflows or immigration mainly in the form of changes in the stocks of the resident population. In most countries, censuses make little or no reference to emigration and scant attention is directed to the UN Recommendations which treat both inflows and outflows on an equal basis. Demographers and statisticians must, therefore, refer to other sources of information to make estimates of outflows. The most significant problem in a census exercise remains, therefore, how to identify former ordinary residents of a country who settled abroad during the intercensal period.

Given that most States exercise only minimum control or none at all on emigrating citizens and, in very rare cases, impose some restrictions on the length of stay abroad, identification of different categories of travellers as required by the UN guidelines can only be obtained from some declaration by departing citizens of their purpose and duration of their stay abroad. There may be cases, as in Israel, where the State requires all prospective emigrants to obtain official clearance or some evidence of their work contract abroad before they are allowed to depart. Still, the information extracted from administrative records rarely satisfies the tests of exhaustiveness and reliability.

Attempts to include an appropriate emigration module in the census aimed at providing information on outflows date back to the beginning of the twentieth century. It is generally recognised that even if the collected information is of a relatively high quality, it is likely that it will underestimate emigration levels since it may prove difficult to find persons who are in a position to report on households that have migrated in their entirety. For this reason it is generally not recommended to include questions which attempt to identify out-migrants in the census (UN Recommendations). Within the MEDSTAT group there are a few countries that have attempted to collect data on emigration through the census.

Jordan

The 1994 Census included a question on Jordanian household members residing abroad and the reason for residing in another country such as work, study, tourism, accompaniment, treatment and other. The Census report displayed tables relating to the number of Jordanians abroad classified by country and purpose.

Syria

In the 1994 Census there was an emigration component which consisted of three questions:

- Is someone from your household living abroad?
- If so, where is he living? and
- Is he staying there permanently or temporarily?

Tunisia

A question on departures was included in the mini-census held in 1999.

Egypt

In the 1986 Census there was a question dealing with outward migration but was not repeated in the subsequent census held in 1996.



Other countries

Except for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, no European country that has been included in the previous section by way of illustration, collects information on outflows in their censuses. In the case of Macedonia, information is sought on household members abroad who are Macedonian citizens or persons with official place of residence in Macedonia. The details requested are country (of work or stay) and duration of the work or stay in months and years.

5 Conclusions

This paper has attempted to present, in a more detailed manner than has been done in the past, the role of the census in estimating international migration in the 11 Mediterranean Partner countries where the census is a regular event. In these countries, as in others, the expensive full enumeration of the population is generally used for socio-economic planning and not for the extraction of migration statistics except, as pointed out, for estimating the stocks of both non-nationals and foreign-born residents.

The economic and social consequences of migration are wide-ranging but can only be assessed if reliable migration statistics are available. The fact that migration is difficult to estimate makes it more important to develop existing and new sources of data. The census is considered an appropriate data source which could be further exploited.

Although the paper has documented the questions included in the various censuses, it has not attempted to evaluate the quality of the extracted statistics. The assessment of data quality was outside the scope of this work. Moreover, it is believed that the countries themselves are better placed to conduct such analyses. The use and the dissemination of census migration statistics was also not addressed.

Like trade statistics, migration data deals with movement between two places. There is therefore a strong case for cross-national collaboration. The formulation of a common set of migration questions, based on the United Recommendations would improve the international comparability of the data.

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APPENDICES

Mediterranean Partner Countries



A. ALGERIA

Introduction

Algeria has the largest population (about 30.4 million), among the Maghreb group of countries. It has also a long history of migration towards Europe and particularly France, reflecting the strong traditional links between the two countries. In 1975, there were more than 0.7 million Algerians living in France. At present, this figure has somewhat declined.

There is a strong migration movement of Algerians towards other European States such as Germany, Spain, Italy and the U.K., which remains largely unrecorded in national statistical system.

Census 5

The last two censuses were carried out in 1987 and 1998 respectively. The findings of the last census contained information on nationality, place of birth and residence of the enumerated population in 1987, that is eleven years before. This corresponded with the year of the previous census. The place of residence in 1987 included also cases where the residence was overseas.

Apart from the stock of the foreign element of the population, some indication of outflows could also be inferred. The respondent had to indicate whether any member of the household is residing abroad but no information on the date the person had migrated is asked.

The results of the 1987 census were not published. The full results of the 1998 census are still being worked out.

It is expected that the next census - which is scheduled for 2008 - will feature questions on departures.

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Besides the Census, there are several administrative records kept by different Ministries which can be exploited. Algeria has entered into various conventions and bilateral agreements with other countries, mainly Arab countries to regulate the employment of highly qualified personnel. Such records provide information of work migration outflows but it seems that no use of this information is made by the National Statistical Office.



Algeria Census questionnaire 1998





1 Idre		- 0				1		زات الأم		Pour les fe	emmes seulen	غامر، بالنباء فقط nent	
OTE	Nom et Prenom de la personne	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Situation de résidence	Lien de parenté avec le Chef de famille	N de famille	Sexe	Date de naissance	Lieu de naissance	Etat matrimonial	Nationalité	Note de naissances vivantes	Nore de survivants	Date de la dernière naissance vivante	Date d
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B. CYPRUS

Introduction

Cyprus, with a total population of about 753,000 has an average annual population growth rate of 0.5 per cent. At present, the migration dimension is of relative small significance in the Island's demography. The country had a long history of international migration, but since the end of the 1980s, the country witnessed an inflow of former Cypriot emigrants to their motherland. It seems that this trend has been halted and in 1999, the country recorded a small negative migration balance.

Census

The main statistical source for migration stocks is the Census of Population. The last one was held in 1992 and another census has been carried out in October of 2001. It was in the census held in 1992 that a migration flow question was included although questions dealing with citizenship featured in previous censuses.

The following questions featured in the 1992 census:

- Mother's residence at the time the respondent was born,
- Nationality'
- Ethnic group
- Place of usual residence one year ago.

The 2001 census has provided a better basis for estimating stocks and flows since apart from the above questions, it included a question on country of birth of both parents and on residence abroad and month and year of immigration.⁶

On the other hand, the main source of information covering flows is the on-going passenger survey which was introduced in 1997 and carried out at the main entry points to the country. The questionnaire was modified in January 2001 to take better account of the revised UN recommendations on migration statistics. The intention is, however, to extend it to departure points by 2002, and this will enable collecting on a regular basis, information on outflows of nationals and foreigners as well. As in the case of other candidate countries for EU membership i.e. Malta, the elimination of border cards for the majority of travellers made necessary the introduction of this new Passenger Survey. It is a new initiative that has to be further developed to provide a good record of the various categories of all arrivals and departures. It will also be used for determining migration flows. The adequacy of this survey especially in the case where the migration factor is quantitatively small has still to be determined. One has to watch the results before deciding on the adoption of this source as a main and reliable provider of migration information.

A Labour Force Survey conforming to EU Regulations and introduced in Spring of 1999 is also being carried out yearly in the Spring quarter. This includes some questions on migration



Cyprus. Census questionnaire 2001

CENSUS OF PO	PULATION 2001
D. PERSONAL O	UESTIONNAIRE
ו מוריים מידור מוריים אינו אינו אינו אינו אינו אינו אינו אינו	5. MARITAL STATUS
1. Name and Serial Number of Person	(a) What is's marital status? Qu.
Name Ser. No.	Wanted assessment of the same
	Cohabitant
4 CVTM	Widowed
2. SEX	Never married
Male	~ 6
Female 2	(b) Legally, what is's marital status? Married - Separated
3. DATE OF BIRTH	Widowed2
What is's date of birth?	Divorced
	Never married
Day Month Year	6. PLACE OF BIRTH
	Where did's mother reside at the time
If year of birth unknown give	Municipality/Village
**5-	
4. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	
What is's relationship to the head?	District
Head 1	
Spouse variable and 2	Abroad (specify country)
Cohabitant 3	
Son/daughter 4	
Son/daughter in law	7. PLACE OF BIRTH OF PARENTS (a) Where was 's father bern?
Parents/parents in law 6	(a) Where was 's tather beru? Cyprus
Grand child 7	Abroad (specify country)
Brother/sister	
Brother/sister in law 9	(b) Where was's mother born?
Other relative	Cyprus [] t
Domestic amployes	Abroad (specify country)
Other non-relative	Topical (aprae) seemay,
,	



LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Please give me the names of persons who usually live with this household. Sint the name of the head of household. INCLUDE: EXCLUDE: Persons temporarily away for less than one year. Pupils/Students. Soldiers. Guests or other persons who have their usual place of residence elsewhere. Seamen. Household members who have been staying or intend to stay in institution for less than one year. Spouses even if away from their family for one year Household members who have been staying or intend to stay in institution for one year or more. of more. Persons temporarily employed in Arab countries. Household members who passed away between October 1st, 2001 and the day of interview. Domestic employee residing with the household. Children born after October 14, 2001.

	Ser N	riał o.	Name	From the members of the household who is the spouse/partner of (Write his/her ter. no.*)	From the members of the household who is the father of (Write his/her ser. 20.*)	From the members of the household who is the mother of
	01					
	02					
	03					
	04					
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-	Q6					
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	14					
1	15			· ·	1	

If not a member of the household write 99, (b) Are there any infants or small children or other persons e.g. domestic employee who belong to this household and have not been listed above? Enter each in the above list. (c) Are there any persons who belong to this household and who are sosent temporarily such as: in the National Guard, pupils, students or working abroad and not listed above? YES Enter each in the above list. NO (d) Are there any other persons apart from those you have just mentioned that used to stay with you on the 1" of October 2001 and now are not staying with you? YES Enter each in the above list. NO

	96 -
8. RELIGION What is a 's religion? Christian Orthodox	12. PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE (a) Was this's usual piece of residence on Comber the 1* 2001? Yes
9. CITIZENSHIP What is's citizenship? Cypriot	13. PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE ONE YEAR AGO Where was



C. EGYPT

Introduction

Demographically considered, Egypt with a total population of some 69.0 million, has the largest population of all the MEDSTAT countries.

Egypt is essentially a country of emigration. There are over 2.2 million Egyptians temporarily working abroad mainly in Arab countries and the Gulf States, apart from the marked migratory movements which started in the 1960s towards Europe, Canada, the Unites States and Australia.

Although the country's priorities in the demographic field relate to population growth, its initiatives addressed to migration issues have for a long time featured in the socio-economic plans of the country.

Census⁷

The 1996 Census may still be regarded as a main source of demographic indicators. The population which, at the time of the census was estimated at 60 million has now reached 69 million.

The 1996 census constitutes the main source on migration stocks. The relative module gives a distribution of the foreign population by country of birth and citizenship. Apart from information on migration stocks, the census does not provide data covering flows not even short-run indications, like the place of usual residence a year earlier.

It is interesting to note that in the 1986 census there was a question dealing with international outward migration. This was, however, dropped in the subsequent census and only information on internal migration was collected.

Two main initiatives undertaken by the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) concerned the compilation of a register of some 825,000 distinguished Egyptians who had emigrated and another database in respect of the 2.1 million temporary employed in Arab countries. Flows are difficult to estimate notwithstanding that various partial sources exist. Indeed, Egypt being a 'push' country is more interested in emigration although the extent of returnees may prove very important in times of political or economic trouble in the host countries particularly in the case of temporary emigrants.



Egypt. Census questionnaire.1996.

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UNIT	3 O Villa				3 O None		
	J O VIIII	9 O Other		A Section of the Control of the Cont	1 O Private		
OCCUPANCY	1 O Rented			BATHROOM	2 O Shared		
	2 O Furnished		1 200		3 O None *		
STATUS	3 O Owned			SEPARATE	1 O Private	ke maka mili ne silambilih min	
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) O dater	The state of the s		3 O None		
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D. ISRAEL

Introduction

Starting from the late 1980s, Israel could be considered as a 'pull' country in respect of migratory movements. Although its population is relatively low when compared to that of most countries bordering the Mediterranean, the migration dimension is relatively substantial. Of the 6 million Israelis, 2.6 million could be regarded as "immigrants" who settled in Israel since the establishment of the State. In the period 1990-1996, Israel received some three-quarters of a million immigrants of which 656,000 came from the former USSR. This factor explains the attempt of the Israeli CBS to collect information on the immigrant component of the population in their census.⁸

Census

The 'de jure' Census remains the main record for migration stocks. It contains a migration module, mainly for immigrants, that is intended to provide information on both internal and external population movements. It can also serve as a base for the calculation of inflows since information is also requested on year of immigration.

The last census was held in 1995.

The following questions were asked in the 1995 census.

1. Country of birth.

If the person was born outside Israel the country of birth has to be specified. At the same time the year of immigration to Israel has also to be indicated.

If the person was born in Israel, both the country of birth of the mother and the father have to be inserted. In this case too, the date of immigration of the parents has to be known. The questionnaire provides for a limited number of countries that need to be specified: Ukraine, Morocco, Iraq, Poland, Rumania and Yemen.

2. Permanent residence 5 years ago

The question is intended to provide information on both internal and international migration.

3. Temporary residence

The census provides also information on Israelis who have been living abroad for less than a year and on 'temporary' residents or tourists who have been in Israel for over a year.

It has to be noted that, as in the case of other countries, the definition of 'temporary' differs from that envisaged in the UN Recommendations.

As a result of this substantial influx, the Authorities had developed a reliable recording system of inflows and outflows, thereby enabling also the abstraction of migration stocks.

One has also to point out that the collection of migration statistics is facilitated through several enactments which make it incumbent on all new settlers to register with the Authorities. There are four main laws: the law of return(1950, the law of entry (1952 as amended in 1996), the Foreign Workers law (1991) and the Population registration law of 1965 which supplements the information gathered in virtue of the three previous laws.



Israel. 1995 Census questionnaire.

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(September 20 (Sept	<i>a,</i> /
	2
Please list everyone who redect in this operment, on a regular basis, on Saturday rilgiti. November 4, 1995	
Second address (should it exist) Who should be written first? In case of a couple hving in the apartm	enl
nights at another address Pirst name Family name list one of them hist. Otherwise pleas list first a person older than 15 years of	e tage.
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Art Israeli chizen Imrig abroad for It than a year as	C0C2C0040040.40
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m a general hospital or a detention	anadosocyce (RCS)
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	-23-	Annex 5
PART A: DETAILS OF ALL T	HOSE LIVING IN THE APARTMENT	(one column for each person)
	Father's name First name Last name	This column to be filled in
		by the person first that
		by the person first listed
. NUMBER (To be taken from I.D. Card)	I.D. NUMBER (To be taken from I.D. Card)	in the apartment's residents' list
		(see list on first page)
our relation to the person listed n the right hand column. Mother / Father in law 8 Wife / Husband 2	Your relation to the person listed In the right hand column. Mother / Father in law	First on the list of people residing in the apartment
dsbn / Granddaughter 9 Son / Daughter 3	Grandson / Granddaughter 9 Son / Daughter	Father's name First name Last name
	Other relation (please specify) 10 Father / Mother	
Sister / Brother	Sister / Brother	I.D. NUMBER (To be taken from I.D. Card)
relation (please specify) 11 in law 6	No relation (please specify) 11 in law 6	
Son / Daughter 7	Son / Daughter 7	
m an	ut idw	
emale 2 Male 1 Sex 2	Female	Female 2 Male 1 Sex ()
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dowed 3 Married Personal 4	Widowed 1 Married 1 Personal 6	Widowed , Married Personal ()
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untry of birth 1 1 Israel	Country of birth 1 1 1 Israel	Country of birth 1 1 Israel
2 2 Ukraine	2 2 Ukraine	
3 3 3 Morocco	33Morocco	
4111raq	1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	l 4 4 14 Iraq
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E. JORDAN

Introduction

Jordan has a population of 5.04 million with a relatively high fertility rate of around 3.6.

It has been estimated that the foreign of the population varies between 0.3 and 1.0 million.

The legal system provides for strict control on foreigners who enter Jordan with intent to stay beyond two weeks and/or work in the country. The relative laws are the 1973 Law on the Residents and Foreign Affairs as modified in 1989 and the Labour Law of 1996. A foreign resident has, therefore to get both a work permit and a residence permit. Most foreigners come from Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

Census 9

The Census is regarded as the main source of migration stocks but some information on outflows may also be obtained. The last three censuses were held in 1961, 1979 and 1994, while another census is planned for 2004.

The non-Jordanian population is recorded by gender, age, reason for immigrating, citizenship, and duration of stay. The migration module includes also information on Jordanians residing abroad which is obtained from relatives and information on Jordanian returnees such as last country of residence and date of return.

<u>-</u>

Apart from the Census and the special 1986 Migration survey, information can be extracted from a number of surveys. The first is the *Labour Force survey* which is held twice a year and covers a sample of around 15,000 households and includes information on migration and on Jordanians working abroad. It would seem, however, that this data source has not been used to measure flows and stocks. There is also another survey styled '*Jordanian Living Conditions Survey*' which was held in 1996. Every five years, the country has a *Population and Family Health Survey* which includes information on migration in that household members are asked about the place of previous residence. Work and residence permits are kept by different Ministries. In 1997, the number of work permits issued was in the region of 117,000 with half of them issued for the first time.



Jordan: Census questionnaire. Sheet 5. 1994

5. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS INFORMATION

UNC	<u>></u>		
501	Population category	•	
	1. Inside Jordan		
	2. Jordanians Abroad		
502	F		
503	Name (three digits)		
504	Relation to Head of Househo	eld :	
	 Husband /Wife 		
	2. Son/ Daughter		
	3. Father / Mother		
	4. Grandson / Granddaughte	r	
	5. Brother / Sister		
	6. Nephew		
	7. Grandfather/ Grandmothe	f	
	8. Maid		
	9. Other		
	(0 = Household Head)		
505.	Sex: 1. Male 2, Fem	ale	
506÷5	i07. Date of Birth (Month Y	ear)	
	Age (in completed Years)	•	
509	Religion		
	Musiim 2. Christian	5. Other	
510	Nationality (name of country)		
	(for Jordanians): Has the per-		
	I. Yes 2. No		
512	Reason of Residence Abroad	(for Jordanians) and Reason of incoming to	Fordan (
for no:	n- Jordanians):	,	, , , ,
		4. Tourism	
		5. Treatment	
		6. Other	
513	Place of residence of mother a	it the birth of person (name of locality and	
	Governorate or name of count		
514	Current place of residence (N	ame of locality and Governorate or name of	country)
515	Duration of residence in curre	nt place (for Jordanians) and in Jordan (for no	on-
	Jordanians) in Years.	·	
516	Previous place of residence (N	lame of locality and Governorate or name of	country.
517	Place of Birth of Father (Nam	e of locality and Governorate or name of	country)



F. MALTA

Introduction

Malta, with a population of nearly 0.4 million, is the smallest country within the MEDSTAT group.

The country has a long tradition of international migration which, for many years, has been regarded as a necessary 'safety valve' to ease population pressure. The 1950s and 1960s were two decades when thousands of Maltese, nearly half the present population, left the Island to settle in Australia, Canada, the USA and the UK.

The foreign population is small-around 2.3 per cent. International migration is on a very small scale but naturalisations and registrations will increase due to new provisions in the pertinent law.

Census 10

Past censuses collected information on place of birth and residence as well as nationality. It has always been the practice to publish detailed information on the foreign population by gender, age and nationality. The stock of international immigrants was thus accurately determined. The last census held in 1995 provided for more information related to international migration. Firstly, information was sought on double nationality, a legal arrangement that had been introduced during the intercensal period

Secondly a specific migration module was included in the questionnaire. It was directed towards the collection of information on returned emigrants. As soon as a member of the household or the whole household was identified as having emigrated in the past, they had to provide information on:

- year of return to Malta,
- the country of previous residence,
- residence a year before the census data and
- usual address five years before

The findings of the census were considered as providing a good database for annual adjustments in respect of flows and for the first time information of the estimated year of return so that population adjustment during the intersensal period was possible.

The next census will be held in 2005 and it is the intention of the National Statistics Office to continue to collect information on inflows to supplement the data from administrative sources and to consider the inclusion of some questions on outflows. By so doing, the quality of data on foreign element of the population will be improved.

Malta. Census questionnaire 1995

In the early 80's, the Office introduced a new methodology or system in collaboration with the Customs Authorities. It was a time when outflows were practically very low, but inflows in the form of returned emigrants were substantial. We premised that all returnees brought with them their personal effects which had to be inspected by Customs in order to be declared as such and exempt from duties. Returnees were asked to fill in a form with details required by the Statistical Office. Full cooperation was forthcoming from the Customs Department and the system worked in a satisfactory way. This is still the source for estimating returned migrants and for all foreigners settling in the Maltese Islands.

Reference has been made to returned migrants who formed the bulk of inflows. The country has also a small number of foreigners in the region of 240, who come to Malta every year and stay over a year. This figure has increased considerably during 2000 to about 500.



KUNFIDENZJALI WARA LI JIMTELA

CENSIMENT TAL-POPOLAZZJONI UTAD-DJAR

1 9 9 5

	EM U L-KUNJOM TAL-PERSUNA TA' RIFERENZA U L-INDIRIZZ TAD-DAR AND SURNAME OF THE REFERENCE PERSON, AND THE HOUSEHOLD ADD	GHALL-UZU ÜFFICCJALI BISS DRESS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
L-Isem / Name		Numru tal lokalita / Locality No.
II-Kunjom / Sumam		
		Numru tal-E.A. I.E.A. No.
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II-lokalita' / Town	Kodići postali / Po	ostcode ML - L

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	Numru ta' I-identita' / Identity Number	Firma / Initials	Data / Date		
L-Enumeratur / Enumerator	71				
ls-Supervisor / Supervisor					
Il-Coder / Coder	*		-		
Il-Vetter / Vetter					
ld-Data Entry Operator Data Entry Operator					
II-Verifikatur / Verifier		w ·			





Ufficcju Centrali ta: 1-Istatistika; Malta:



L-isem liżżel isem il-persuni kollha li tycoghdu l'din il-dar. Ibda' b'isem il- tersuna ta' riferenza. -persuna ta' riferenza ghandha ngharaf bhala I-persuna numru 1.	NO	8. Pajjiż it-twelid Aghti pajjiż it-twelid ta' kull persuna. Ara n-noti fil-paġna opposta. 8. Country of birth Please give the country where each persuras born. See notes on opposite page.	9. Citizenship	10. Il-Kisba taċ-ĉittadinanza Kif inkisbet iċ-ĉittadinanza ta' kull persuna? Ara n-noti fil-paġna opposta. 10. Citizenship obtained by How was such citizenship obtained? See notes on oppostle page.	11. In-nazzjonalita' doppja Din il-persuna ghandha čittadinanza doppja? Jekk IVA, aghti n-nazzjonalita' I-ohra wkoll. Ara n-noti fil-pagna opposta. 11. Dual Nationality If this person has dual nationality, ENTER his/her other nationality as well. See notes on opposite page.
ousehold beginning with the name of the reference person. The reference person is being tesignated as person number 1 See notes on opposite page.					
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	4				
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See notes on opposite page.	1	орроспо раде.	page.											i c
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G. MOROCCO

Introduction

Morocco has a population of about 28.0 million.

Traditionally, the country has always been an emigration one with most of its nationals settling in France where about 0.6 million French settlers are of Moroccan origin. Other outflows were directed towards the Netherlands (165,000), Belgium (145,000), and Spain and Italy with some 100, 00 persons born in Morocco.

At present, most Moroccan emigrants go either to Germany or to the Benelux countries in search of work or to join their families, although in the early 1990s, Italy proved a favorite destination with some 9,600 Moroccan immigrants going there in 1991.

Census¹¹

The last three censuses were held in 1971, 1982 and 1994 respectively. A migration module covering

- citizenship,
- country of birth and
- other questions relating to flows were included.

Information on both stocks and some data on flows could therefore be deduced from the census results.

The next census, which will be held in 2004 and may also attempt to widen the migration module in order to satisfy the MED-Migr requirements concerning stocks and flows.¹²

As in the case of the other Maghreb countries, Morocco enters into bilateral agreements with other States for individual or collective contracts of work. The relative databases serve as partial sources of information in respect of seasonal or permanent work abroad. Further information is also kept by Moroccan consulates abroad

J.Bourchachen: Paper on The use of the censuses and consular services to measure migrations in the Maghreb countries presented at the MED-Migr workshop held in Paris 25-27 April,2001.



Morocco. Census questionnaire 1994

CEN SU!	ماكنة الفريبة	T)
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y Vá	مقيمين غائبين مؤقتا) المدونين في الجدول رقم -1- من	2 إست أو إبنه 3 حفيده أو حفيدته 4 أسوه أو أس		□	مثال: صرح به 9 یونیو 1953، آکتــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	مثال : صرح ب 48 ننة أكتب 48 ننة	متــزوج 2	0 2 1-ein_1 0 3 6-cin_1	في سجل الحالـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	[1]0]0]0]0	المسكن ، نفس
(le 18	صفحة تحديد أفراد الأسرة حسبة الترتيب المنصوص	[3] أخــوه أو أختــه زوج إبنتــــه أو [6] زوجــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	متیسم غاتب مؤقتا (مغ)	أنثىسى	9 يسونيسو 1953 وضــــع	وضع <u>[4 8]</u> للبالفيس من العمر	أرمسل 3	40 		• وإلا فالذكر إسم المدينة (أو الدواز والجماعة مع أقرب مدينات).	ينة (أو ينة (أو
2	عسليسم فسي	آ قریب آخر یذکرآلا تربطه قرابة	2	2	016 [1191513]	اقـــل مــن ــنـــا، أكتب ـــــال	مطلــق	أخرى تذكر بــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	2		أقرب
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محل الإقامة الأخير الإقامية ماقبل الإقامة الحالية	محل الإقامة يوم عيد الأضحى ماقبل الأخير		إزدادوا	الأرامل الذين الشائسا	لأولاد	جموع ا		ىر عشر سنوات وأكثر يقـــرأ ويكتــب	خاص بالبالفين من العم أعلى شهبادة مدرسية . منية أو جامهية حصلت عليها
• تذكر صدة • في حالة الإقامة في نف الإقصاصة في المالات أكتب (نم) المدينة أو الدوان وضع الرصر : الذي يسكن فيه الذي يسكن فيه المالات الشريقية الذي المالات الما	مخد الدمن	ł		ة الحي ساء الـ		1 شهرا لواتي لا سرهن نـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	خلال 2 الأخيرة ل يتجاوز ع 50 -	0 لا شـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	أخلة:
	 في حالة تغيير هذا المسكن وكسان هذا المسكن في نفس المدينة أو الدوار أكستب وناح، وضع الرمر: 	الـذيـــن يسكنون	الذين لا يسكنون حاليا مح	الذيــن يسكنون	الذيـن	الـذيــن لا	الذيسن	العربية والفرنسية والفرنسية العربية والفرنسية والفرنسية والفرنسية والفرنسية والفرنسية والفات أخرى تذكر	· باكالموريا في العلوم التجريبيـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
مدينة أو دوار الدامتهم قط أكت وضع الدوار) أذكر إسم الدينة الدوار والجماعة مع أقرر	الدوار والجماعة مع أقرب	حاليا مع الأسسرة	الأسرة	المفسرب	توفوا	يزالـون بقيـد الحيـاة	توفوا	العربية ولغات أخرى 4 دون النسرنسية 5 حالات أخرى تذكر	i. Iti k = -
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آخــر قسـم زاولتــه فـي التعليـــم العــام	نوع النشاط	المهنسة السرئيسيسة التسي	النشاط الرئيسي للمنشأة أو الحصل المهني الصدي تشتفصل فيصد	الحالة في المهنة
آمشانة :		- يصطرح هذا السوال لكل نشيط مشتفل . أو عاطل (أنظر التعليمات)-	يذكر بالتدقيق ، النشاط الرئيسي للعنشأة أو المحل المنسي السندي يشتفيل (أو إشتفيل) في	ا مشف ال 2 مستقل ذو محل
· مدرسة قرآنيسة · روض الأطفـــال	عاطل سق 2 سامسل 3 ربسة بيست		مئال :	3 مستقبل يعمسل
• الإبتدائي الثانيي • الثانية ثانسوي (النظام الجديد)	آ تلمید أو طالب [5] ملاك أو متقاعد	 زارع الحبـــوب نساج يــدوي خباز وصانح الحلويات 	• زراعــة الحبـوب والقطـاني والكـــــــــلأ • صناعـة مصبـرات الفـواكـه	مستقل متجول الم المدون محسل الم المستأجسسر
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H. PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

Introduction

According to the final results of the Population, Housing and Establishment Census conducted in 1997, the population of Palestine was 2.9 million. Population forecasts indicate that it may grow at an average rate of 4.4 per cent during 2000-2010.

The population, Housing and establishment census held in 1997 was a milestone for several reasons. Firstly, the absence of a comprehensive and scientifically accepted set of demographic data affected adversely the activities of the various ministries. Secondly, it was the first major challenge to be undertaken successfully by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and provided the Office with some of the more essential information to meet its statistical obligations in international in the quest for statistics.

Census 13

The first census held in 1997 on a 'de facto' basis may be regarded as the main source for migration information. It included a migration module with questions on previous place of residence, reasons for changing usual place of residence and in the case of refugees, the refugee status and the nationality. An attempt was then made by PCBS to estimate migration stocks and as far as possible, also migration flows.

One has to point out that before the 1997 census, the Office had at its disposal the findings of a Demographic Survey conducted in 1995 where the migration dimension was given a lot of attention. A 'migrant' was then defined as anyone who left one locality to go to another or from one country to another for the purpose of establishing a new residence for one year or more'.

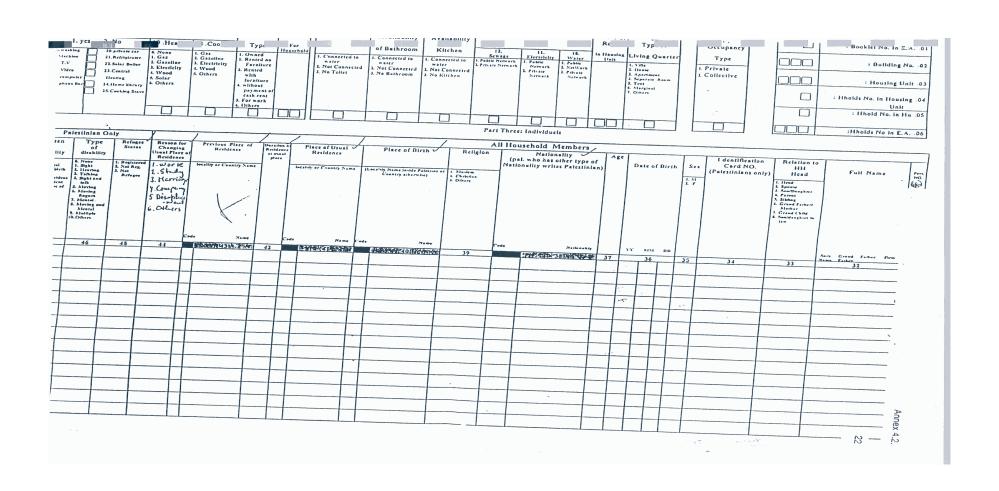
Other administrative sources which may provide migration data may be considered as a by-product of the interim agreement of the West Bank and Gaza Strip (1995) which provides, *inter alia*, for the registration of migratory movements of the population.



Palestinian National Authority. Census questionnaire 1997

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I. SYRIA

Introduction

The present total population of Syria is estimated at around 16.0 million and includes a foreign element, mostly Palestinian Arabs about 3.0 per cent.

Emigration from Syria was particularly important in the period 1920-1950 with a substantial number of Syrians going to Latin America. Thereafter, migratory movements were directed to the Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. After the 1970s, Libya and the Gulf States became the host countries to receive Syrian workers.

At present, the migration dimension of the Syrian population is not significant. In fact, since Palestinian refugees are legally considered as nationals in that they do not require any work or residence permit, the 'migration' process is relatively on a small scale

Census 14

Four consecutive censuses were implemented in Syria in 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1994. The 1960 census covered data on the place of birth cross-classified by place of enumeration but with no information about international migrations.

The 1981 census provided data on households members outside the country that revealed the name, parental details, education, age, gender, reason for emigrating, country of emigrating and economic activity before leaving –a fund of useful information in itself.

In the 1994 census, a question on citizenship was included and information was obtained in respect of citizens of all countries. These data were however published under four different headings: Syrian Arabs, Palestinian Arabs, Other Arabs and non-Arabs. One has to note the special status that Palestinian Arabs enjoy in Syria in that they do not need either a work or residence permit to stay in the country.

A migration flow question was also included and referred to previous place of residence. However, the respondent was only required to state whether the place was in Syria or abroad. In order to comply with the UN recommendations the 2004 census questionnaire may have an additional question on place of residence x years ago.

A supplementary question of outflows sought information on household members who were abroad at the time of the census. Such a question provided only partial information since whenever a whole household were living abroad no information was obtained. As such, it was difficult to make a satisfactory assessment of the extent of Syrian emigration. Nonetheless, this module did provide information on households affected by international migration due to one or more members who were living abroad at the time of the census. The information served also as a sample frame for the special migration survey which was held in 1995. The sample consisted of 1,200 households and as the title of the analytical publication issued after the survey (1996) indicated, the objective of this special survey was to assess "the impact of international migration on households from which a member left to go abroad". The exercise was confined to Syrian Arabs.

There were two special migration surveys held in 1976-79 and 1995 with the latter being intended as a follow-up of the 1994 census. It had a sample of 1,200 households selected from the replies to the census question as to whether some member of the household is abroad. It excluded those households whose members have all migrated and those members who had emigrated several years ago.



The migration module in the 1994 census consisted of three questions:

- a) Is someone from your household living abroad at the time of the census?
- b) If so, where is he living?
- c) Is the emigrant, and any other person living with him abroad, staying there permanently or temporarily? ¹⁵

This module had clearly some shortcomings. It did not include a question on the country/place of birth, the number of questions to be coded was relatively very limited and it excluded migration of whole households, a problem which no country has, as yet, overcome.¹⁶

Ali Ibrahim: Administrative and Statistical Sources of International Migration and future prospective regarding improvement of these sources. Paper presented at the ECE-Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics. Geneve, 21-23 May 2001

Sadel deen Sumaya: Administrative and statistical sources of international migration statistics in Syria.



Syria. Census questionnaire 1994.

من قبل المعاون:					عمهورية العربية السر رئاســـة مجلـــس الوزر المعتب المركزي للاحصاء
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زراعية ٢- يعلسك آلات زراعية ١- غير حائسز زراعي زراعي توضيع(-)	ع معوق بالإطراف السفلية و بالإطراف السفلية و - معوق لمنياً السفلية معابب بالشال المعالي المعارز ا	امة الحالية بالسنوات		اذا كانت قرية اذكر كلمة (ريف) اذا كانت مدينة اذكسر	٤	محافظ		اذا كانت قرية اذكر كلمة (ريف) اذا كانت مدينة اذكسر	i.	محافظ	مل الغرد مسجل بالسجل المدنسي ؟ ١ – نعم ٢ – ۲	ــة	الجنسي	إن الكامله يوم الإستاد		تاري الولا	اجنس ۱- ذکر ۱- انثی	0	العلاقـــ بـــرب الاســر	ليلة	نوا معاً اد الزمن	الذيبن با	مسلسل أقراد الإسر
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مة التواجد مجدوع	مؤفت	بائے		سم الدولة ليم فيها حا		الاسناد زمني	ليلة	حبيثاً	فال تمهيداً ل	سب ۱ – المسكن ۲ – المسكن ۲ – المسكن	حيازة الاسرة للمسكن: ١-مسك ٢-أبجسار	مــدد غرف العيشة العيشة	الصحي: ١- مجاري نظامية	ميلة مسد سكن بالمياه. - شبكة عامة موصلة	كن: الم	وسيلة ا في المس ١-شنة	بقبة ا	Itali	وضع الممكز ١- مشغول ٢- خالسي	عسدت الإقراد المتواجدين	عدد الاسر المتواجدة	نوع المسكن: - مسكن معتاد . - مسكن موتجل
1	٣	4	××	,			ذكور: إناث:.	بار و الاستجمام	لاصطياف ا درئ	1-السكن ا ه- السكن ا ٦-اسباب ا	٣-لفسرى	السكان	٣-مجاري مکشوفة ١- لا يوجث	منهال - بنار - بنار - اخاری	7	۱-اخری	ربع)	(~	٣- قيــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	في المسكن ليلــــة الإستاد	ن السكن ليلـــة الإستاد	- غيدة - سنكن فردي اخر ه-غندق - بنسيون ٢- منشاة سكنية
							مجدو		11		1.	4	٨	٧	-	٦	-	-	£	الزبني ٣	الزمني	٧- مخيمات
الجعيع				5.1.:11	÷. (5		ذلك)	أقل من	سنهم	_» لمن س	ن عن أس (توضع «-	اكثر	ثاً – بي منوات فا	ثال ۱۰ س	سكان	Ш						
السكان (۱۰ سنوا فاكثر)		ىمل)	هم ال	الريارة ن سبق ل	ماريح بن الذير	لمنتهي ب والمتعطك	بوع ا شتغلن	عن الأسعمل (الم	حقول د قوة ال	ن هذه الـ عن أقراد	وُخذ بيانات	ت	لاقة بقوة	- !!	الارامل		ين والم	زو ج	امت ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	الــة ا	. 4	الحالة التعليم
نشاطباً اقتم	ان يعمل باجر او دون اجر عدد	عل انبع القرد تدريباً	نوع قطاع:	مكان مزاولة اا العمل:	بالة طبية:	الد	-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		.,5.1 02	التعطل:		العمل: خارج المنزل اخل المنزل	- ۱-یعمل ۲-یعمل	النساء اللواتي تقل اعمارون عن	فط.	ىاء فا	للنس	Ileimi	لم يتزوج ابدأ	-1	امسي
سأنسأ خلال السنة للساريخ السزيسارة	ساعات العمل	مهنياً في مجال المهنة الرئيسية: ا-نعم ۲-لا	ا-مشترك	۱-منشاة ۱ ۲-غیر ۲ ذلك ۱	، لحسابه ، باجر ، لدی ذویه اجر ا لدی الغیر	٣- يعمل ٤- يعمل دون ٥- يعمل	ساط سادي			نة الرئيب الحالية	، المشروع ة في البجاد خاص	۲-العمل ۲-انتها ۲-الرغم	ب مة للتدبير المنزلي سد	۲- متعطل 1- متعطل العمل ٥ طالب ۲- متفرغ ۷- متفاع	عدد مواليدها الاحياء خلال السنة المنتهية متا. مخالتعداد			عدد المين وسوا احياء المراة طيلة حماتها الزواصة	السان عنسد الزواج الأول	- متزوج مطلق ارصل	r .	طسم اعسل شهادة حصر عليها الفرد بالتقصيا
1121	۳.	44	۲۸	YV	راجر ۲٦		xx	40	××××	YÉ	77		سي ادر على العمل ۲۲	۸- متنف ۹- غیر قا	اناش در	_	_	نكور				
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J. TUNISIA

Introduction

With a population of around 9.6 million, Tunisia has the smallest population within the Maghreb group.

For a long time, the country was a protectorate of France and international migration was, for many years, directed towards that country. Smaller groups of Tunisian emigrants can be found in Germany and the Benelux countries and in Italy, certain countries of the Gulf and Libya.

Although migration information is essential for the country's socio-economic plans, there are still considerable deficiencies in the statistical sources available to determine migration flows.

Census

The first population census after the attainment of Independence in 1956, was held in 1966. The foreign element of the population was 1.5% against 9.0% ten years earlier. At the time of the last census in 1994, the foreign element came down to 0.44%.

The main source of information for the abstraction of stocks remains the Census of Population. The last three censuses were held in 1975, 1984 and 1994.

In regard to international migration flows, the 1994 questionnaire included a question on country of previous residence seven years before.

Tunisia seems to attach considerable importance to census-taking. It is the only country that holds a mini-census every five years so that important changes in the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population are known more frequently. The mini-census held in 1989 took into account 120,000 households and collected information on place of residence 5 years before.

It is also interesting to note that following the experience of the 1994 census, a question on departures was also included in the last mini-census held in 1999. This is a significant achievement considering that in the case of the Maghreb group of countries, the migration 'push' conditions exist on a large scale.

There is another census planned for 2004 which may offer better indications of migration flows and stocks.



Tunisia. Census questionnaire 1994.

I ـ التعريـف	إحمارة التمسداد	الجمهورية التونسية
:::	(مسكن / أسـرة) مثــال 14	لتعداد العام
ـ بالرة الثمناء رقم ؛ ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	140000	to the American proper to the first telescope
- ملاطعة التعداد رقم :	p———4	كان والسكني
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i blac	فتمرير جناول إحمائية	1994
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ـــــــــ ; تيميخا تهجا بتن ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	_ بخره اساسیا : سست	
. نشرة مخية :		
	ـ شم رئم:	قم :قوعه :
_ میکن ملغزل ؛	ب خلية رقم : ســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
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	π. النسكــــــن	11
	(ضع حلقة مول الجواب للناسب بالعله)	
6 _ كيليّة صرف المياه للستعملة :		: /Smile = al
	3 _ مواد بناه السقف :	نوع للسكن :
1 - مسكن مرتبط بشبكة للفدامق (ارتامير)		
1 - مسكن مرتبط بشبكة للفضائق (اوذاهر) 2 - بادر ملي، فحمة (كليف)	3 _ مواد بذاه السقف :	1- دار عربيم، برج، موش
1 - مسكن مرتبط بشبكة للفدامق (ارتامير)	3 _ مواد بثاه السقف : 1 _ مفت 2 _ نير. نس، ترمورد اوج	1 _ دار عربیم. برج. حوش 2 _ فیلا، او طلبق فی فیلا
1 ـ مسكن مرتبط بشبكة للفنادق (ارتاص) 2 ـ بدر مفلی، فسة (كتيف) 3 ـ سافية عريات، الطبيعة، الواد	3 _ مواد بداه السقف : 1 _ ملت 2 _ نور نسب، قردود اور 3 _ جذع شجرة ار حشب معشي بالبدان	1- دار عربیم، برج، حوش 2- فمیلا، او طلبق فی فمیلا 3- فسانة بعمارة (علم)
1 - مسكن مرتبط بشبكة للفضائق (اوذاهر) 2 - بادر ملي، فحمة (كليف)	3 ــ مواد بناه السقف : 1 ــ ملت 2 ــ بور نسب، تردوده اور 3 ــ جدع شجرة از حشب معني بالبدان 4 ــ المستن معنية بالعرب	1 - دار عربیم، بری، حوش 2 - فیلا، او طلبق فی فیلا 3 - فساته بعمارة (علی) 4 - مسکن فی وکافهٔ
1 - سكن مرتبط بشبكة للفندان (ارتاص) 2 - بار مفلی، فست (كليف) 3 - سافية مريانة، الطبيعة، الواس - 7 - عدد القرف فالمسكن :	3 ــ مواد بناه السقف : 1 ــ ملت 2 ــ نير مس، ترموره اور 3 ــ جذع شجرة او حطب معني يالبدل 4 ــ لفسان معنية بالعادي 5 ــ طولة (السدير)	1 دار عربی، برج، حرش 2 فیلا، آن طلبق فی فیلا 3 دشته بسمارة (علی) 4 مسکن فی وکاله 5 شریع، معشرته کلید او مسکن معاش
1 - سكن مرتبط بشبكة الفندان (ارتاص) 2 - بار مفلي فحة (كليف) 3 - حافية مريانة، الطبيعة، الواســــ 7 - عبد القرف بالمسكن :	3 ــ مواد بناه السقف : 1 ــ ملت 2 ــ بور نسب، تردوده اور 3 ــ جدع شجرة از حشب معني بالبدان 4 ــ المستن معنية بالعرب	1- دار عربی، بری، حوش 2- فیلا، او طلبق آپ فیلا 3- فیلا، بعدارة (علی) 4- مسکن آپ وکاله 5- فریی، معشرته کیب او مسکن مناش 5- برککه
1 - سكن مرتبط بشبكة للفندان (ارتاص) 2 - بار مفلی، فست (كليف) 3 - سافية مريانة، الطبيعة، الواس - 7 - عدد القرف فالمسكن :	3 _ مواد بناه السقف : 1 _ مقت 2 _ بور نسب، تردود اور 3 _ بدع شهرة از حشب معتي بالبدلي 4 _ للسائر معنية بالعلان 5 _ طرلة (السدير) 6 _ دواد المرى	1- دار عربی، دری، حوش 2- فیلا، او طلبق فی فیلا 3- فیلا، بعمارة (علی) 4- مسکن فر و کاله 5- فریبی، معسّرة، کیب او مسکن معاش 5- برککة 7- خیمة، قبطون
1 - سكن مرتبط بشبكة الفندان (ارتاص) 2 - بار مفلي فحة (كليف) 3 - حافية مريانة، الطبيعة، الواســــ 7 - عبد القرف بالمسكن :	3 ــ مواد بناه السقف : 1 ــ ملت 2 ــ نير مس، ترموره اور 3 ــ جذع شجرة او حطب معني يالبدل 4 ــ لفسان معنية بالعادي 5 ــ طولة (السدير)	1- دار عربي، يري، حرش 2- فيلا، أو طلبق في فيلا 3- فيلة بعمارة (علي) 4- مسكن في وكالة 5- فريي، معصّرة، كيب أو مسكن معاش 6- برككة 7- خيمة، قيطون 8- مفارة من نوع غرف مطماطة
مسكن مرتبط بشبكة الفضائق (ارتاص) بدر معلى في أن (كتيف) در معلى في أن المنابعة الواد حدد الفي في مالمسكن :	3 _ مواد بناه السقف : 1 _ مقت 2 _ بور نسب، تردود اور 3 _ بدع شهرة از حشب معتي بالبدلي 4 _ للسائر معنية بالعلان 5 _ طرلة (السدير) 6 _ دواد المرى	1- دار عربی، دری، حوش 2- فیلا، او طلبق فی فیلا 3- فیلا، او طلبق 4- مسکن فی و کلاف 5- شریی، معسّرته کیب او مسکن مباش 6- برگکة 7- خیمة، فیطون 8- مفارة من نوع غرف مطماطة 9- معل غیر معار اسلیا للسکنی
1 - سكن مرتبط بشبكة الفندادق (ارتاص) 2 - بال مغلي لمسة (كليف) 3 - على معلي الفيات الطبيعة الواحد - 7 - علم الفي ف بالمسكن :	1 مواد بناه السقف : 1 مقت - عواد بناه السقف : 2 بير نس تردود اوج - قر جدع شهرة ار حض معني بالبدلي - المسان معني بالمسان عالم المسان : - مواد المرى - المسان عالم بناء المسكن :	1 - دار عربي، يرج، حوش 2 - غيلا، أو طلبق في غيلا 3 - شنة بعمارة (علي) 4 - مسكن في وكالة 5 - شربي، معصّرة، كيب أو مسكن معاش 6 - برككة 7 - خيمة، قيطون 8 - مفارة من نوع غرف مطماطة
1 - سكن مرتبط بشبكة الفندان (ارتاص) 2 - بار مغلی فست (كتيف) 3 - عدد الفرف بالمسكن :	1 مواد بناه السقف : 1 مقت - عواد بناه السقف : 2 بير نس تردود اوج - قر جدع شهرة ار حض معني بالبدلي - المسان معني بالمسان عالم المسان : - مواد المرى - المسان عالم بناء المسكن :	1 دار عربی، برج، حرش 2 فیلا او ملبق فی فیلا 3 دار عربی، برج، حرش 3 دار مسکن فی و مله 5 دربی، معصّرة، کیب او مسکن معاش 6 برگکة 7 خیمة، قیطون 8 د مفارة من نوع غرف مطاطة 9 د مطنوت، قاراج، مطایز،)
1 ـ مسكن مرتبط بشبكة للغناسق (ارتاص) 2 ـ بدر معلي فحسة (كليف) 3 ـ عدد الغرف بالمسكن :	1 ـ ملك : 1 ـ ملك - 1 2 ـ يو. نس، تردوده اور 2 3 ـ جدع شجرة او حشب معني بالبدني 4 ـ المستن معني بالبدني 2 ـ دولة (المسيد) 4 ـ تاويخ والتهاء بناء المسكن : 4 ـ تاويخ والتهاء بناء المسكن :	1- دار عربي، يري، حرش 2- فيلا، أن طلبق في فيلا 3- فيلة بعمارة (علي) 4- مسكن في وكالة 5- فريي، معصّرة، كيب أر مسكن معاش 6- برككة 7- خيمة، قيطون 8- مفارة من نوع غرف مطماطة 9- معل غير معا أصليا للسكني (حانوت، قاراج، معليون)
1 - سكن مرتبط بشبكة الفندان (ارتاص) 2 - بار مغلی فست (كتيف) 3 - عدد الفرف بالمسكن :	3 _ مواد بناه السقف : 1 _ مفت 2 _ نير نسر، تردود اور 3 _ بنر شيرا او حشر معني بالبدل 4 _ للسان معنية بقطين 5 _ مواد اشري 4 _ تاريخ إنتهاء بناء المسكن : 5 _ الكهرباء والماء : 6 _ الكهرباء والماء :	1- دار عربي، دري، حرش 2- فيلا، أن طلبق في فيلا 3- فيلا، أن طلبق في فيلا 4- مسكن في وكالة 5- فريي، معسّرة، كيب أن مسكن مناش 6- برككة 7- خيمة، فيطون 8- مفارة من نوع غرف مطماطة 9- معلى غير معلاً لمسليا للسكني (مانوت، فاراج، مطيران المخارجية :
1 ـ سكن مرتبط بشبكة الفندان (ارتاس) 2 ـ بدر مدلي لحمة (كنيف) 3 ـ عدد الفوف بالمسكن :	ا مواد بناه السقف : - مواد بناه السقف : - مورد مس مورد او	1- دار عربي، يري، حرش 2- فيلا، أن طلبق في فيلا 3- فيلا، أن طلبق في فيلا 4- مسكن في وكالة 5- فريي، معشرة، كيب أن مسكن معاش 6- برككة 7- خيمة، قيطون 8- مفارة من نرع غرف مطماطة 9- معل غير معا أصليا للسكني - مواد بذاء الجدران الخارجية : - مين ياجور، ميني بالبغلي - مين ياجور، ميني بالبغلي - مين ياجور، ميني بالبغلي
1 ـ مسكن مرتبط بشبكة الفضائق (ارتاص) 2 ـ بدر معلى فية (كتيف) 3 ـ عبد الفرف بالمسكن :	3 _ مواد بناه السقف : 1 _ مفت 2 _ نير نسر، تردود اور 3 _ بنر شيرا او حشر معني بالبدل 4 _ للسان معنية بقطين 5 _ مواد اشري 4 _ تاريخ إنتهاء بناء المسكن : 5 _ الكهرباء والماء : 6 _ الكهرباء والماء :	1- دار عربي، يرج، حرش 2- فيلا، أو طلبق في فيلا 3- فيلا، أو طلبق في فيلا 4- مسكن في وكالة 5- فربي، معسّرة، كبي أو مسكن مباش 6- برككة 7- خيمة، قيطون 8- مفارة من نوع غرف مطباطة 9- معل غير معل أصليا للسكني (مانوت، فاراج، مطبوب) - مواد بذاء الجدران المخارجية : - مور، ياجور، ميني بالبغني (سيمان، جي، جبس-) 1- كترل ميني بالبغني (سيمان، جيم-)
1 ـ سكن مرتبط بشبكة الفندان (ارتاس) 2 ـ بدر مدلي لحمة (كنيف) 3 ـ عدد الفوف بالمسكن :	ا مواد بناه السقف : - مواد بناه السقف : - مورد مس مورد او	1- دار عربي، يري، حوش 2- فيلا، أو طلبق في فيلا 3- هيلا، أو طلبق في فيلا 4- مسكن في وكالة 5- فريي، محسّرة، كيب أو مسكن مباش 6- بوككة 7- خيمة، قبطون 8- مفارة من نوع غرف مطماطة 9- محل غير معلاً أصليا السكني (مانوت، فاراج، مطابق) - مواد بذاء الجدران الخارجية : - مير، ياجور، ميني بالبغلي (سيمان، جي، جبس.) 2- كتول مبني بالبغلي (سيمان، جي)
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K. TURKEY

Introduction

Within the Mediterranean Basin, Turkey is second only to Egypt in terms of population. With its 65.3.0 million population in mid-year 2000, 65 per cent of which falling within the working age-group (15-64 years), Turkey has long been regarded as the European labour reservoir, supplying the industrialised economies with their manpower needs.

The country has a long history of migration. This phenomenon may be considered by reference to three broad periods:

- The first phase of Turkish massive migratory movement started in 1961 and lasted until 1973 when thousands of Turks migrated to Germany and other European countries.
- The second phase lasted until 1974 and was characterized by family reunifications. At present, around 3.5 million Turks (excluding those who have acquired the citizenship of other countries) live abroad, most of them in West European countries.
- The last phase observed since the middle of 1980s involved a massive inflow of former Turkish emigrants particularly from Germany into Turkey.

There are several laws and other regulations covering in particular the return of former Turkish emigrants and of foreigners. Other laws deal with work and residence permits and the status of thousand of refugees who entered Turkey from Iraq and Iran.

It is within this historical perspective that the status of migration data sources has to be analysed.

Census¹⁷

The main data sources in respect of migration stock data is the census and the registers of residence and work permits. 'De facto" population censuses were held on a quenquennial basis between 1935 and 1990 and the last one was carried out in October 2000. The questionnaire included a migration module providing for information on:

- · citizenship,
- place of birth and
- place of residence five years earlier.

This information enabled the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) to follow up on returnees whose number has been substantial during the last twenty years.

Complementary to the 1995 Census, there was also a population count in November 1997 involving a 'de facto' and a 'de jure' population count with a question on citizenship. The last census generally satisfied the recommendations of Med-Migr. and those of the U.N.

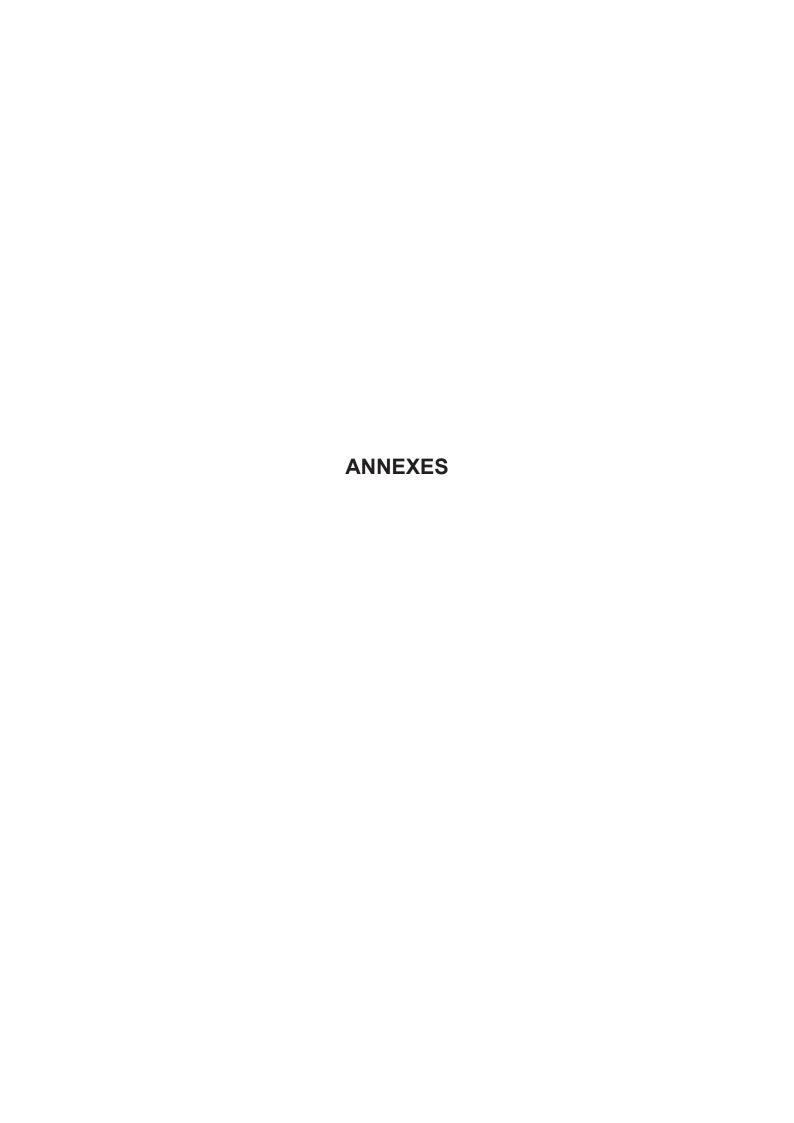


Turkey. Census questionnaire 2000

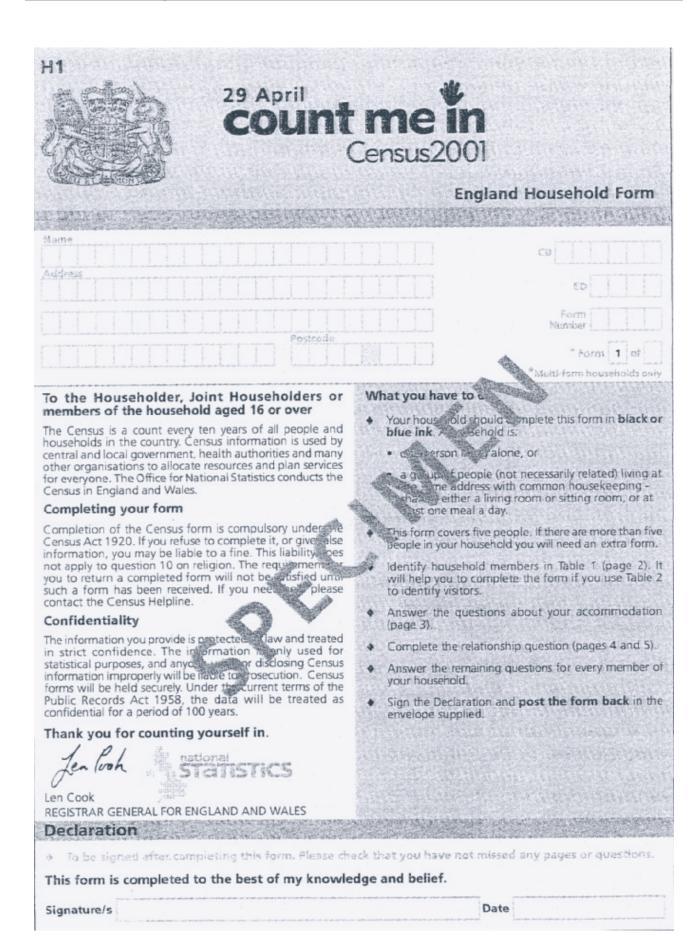
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Port		hold fill in only the Sect	ions I a	nd II. Le	and :	Section III waste	i this	form.	-
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DAD, B	ARD MAME UILDING NAME or			memina	a 1	ension frain, ferry, bes, erminal, etc.	10	Kindergarten, nursing home	orphanage
	HERIM NAME					lospitat.			- 1
	AME ar		3 Pr	detre		ealth center dilitary quarters	11	Others (facto	
UMBER URDING		LAT NUMBER	4 Te	int, huil, etc.	8 1	arracks, parrison etc.	12	government of embassies, e	office,
	SECT For the places constituting household, a	ON III: QUESTIONS ABO	OUT HO	USEHOI	D ANI	HOUSE	se who		stend.)
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	move name and surname of the strategic season	NUMBER OF STREET OF STREET	m 4	Charl is the	LOT. COM	pleted age and T	e date	of death of the	(se)
				ersen(s)?	bex	Campleted		Date of d	
5	uniame			Male	Fernal	Age	Day	Month	Year
(h	the lousehold head at herse now?		Person		2				
1	Yes 2 · No		Person :	2 1	2	*: *			231
3 H	ow many persent are there in this house	hold now including visitors?	Person		2	***		173	# FT.
			Person	4 1	2 :				
	iens coany visitars are there is this house are relatives or set?	cold more regardless of they	Person		2				
6 H	Non- flow many murabour of this household wh		1	Histor the research	ow, star	es and surpayment ling with the house me of the household i surrement of other ho the names and surma	pekuld wad rege waterid s	head. volless of helshe is needers starting fo	or home
	i) in the country?	None	Indi-total Park			Ingiliádu Bank			
	o) altroad?	None	1			15	, .	· 14 %	1
-	What is the ownership status of this house	,2	2			15			Ţ
_		Not owner but not paying rent							1
;	2 Tenant 5	Other	3			17	14		
	3 Lodgement		4 .			18			
	How many rooms are there in your house	Including Iteing rearm?	5			19			j
	united of the following arm in your bourse	hald?	6			20			1
	Which of the fellowings are in your house		7			21			1
		Doesn't exist	8 -			22			ì
	Toilet 1 2	3				23			. 1
	Bath 1 2 Kitchen 1 2	3	g						
	Toppoor .	3	10			24		.f.	
	Piped water 1 2	•	15			25	ė.		
			12			26	1		4 -
	Was there a member of this household w (Iron 22 th October 1995 till new)?	he died in the last and year	13			. 27			
	1 Yes 2 No →	So to Question 12	14			28		1.22	1



SECTION IV:	QUESTIONS ABOUT PERSONAL QU	ALIFICATIONS
Write individual's rank number in the house. (Write here the individual sant number	ASK PERSONS AGED 5 and OVER.	ASK PERSONS AGED IZ and OVER
in question 12.) What is your name and survame? White these who are as the house of the time of the crosses. But, exect if he household head is not us huma write higher on the first individual with all of higher qualifications.	Five years ago, that is on Ociober 22, 1995 were you living in the same place of residence that you are fiving now? 1 Yes Question 22 No.	(3) Did you work at any job during the last week? [Persons voloo worked to earn cash or invame in kind over I have during the last work should be marked as "worked". For the persons who old one work has novel because of socialen. Himse, travel etc., the chairs. "Did one work but has a job ottachemor." will be marked?
Name	What is the present name of the previoce and	1 Worked
	fishist where you were living five years ago, that is an October 22, 1995?	2 Did not work but has a job attachment
Sumame	(For those whose place of residence five years ago was	
What is your sex? 1 Male 2 Female	obroad, write only the name of the COLINERY.) Province	- State Holy Consider 45
What is your current ago in completed years? (For the infants who are under i your of ago write "0".	Oistrict	What was your main task or dely at the job that you worked or had a job attackment in the task week? (Occupation such as; farmer, mechanical engineer, bank
What is your relations bip to the houseshald head? (For those who don't live regularly in this house, much the option "risilor". For the places which are not constraining household do not ask this question.)		immager, trjust, listary tendine, genoegew er, shoe repairer, harber, evapet unchior aperatur, mustar voorkanan builder etc. sharol he veitsen.) Control annes sock say psydesanan, official, worker, self employed should not be weitlen.
1 Household head 8 Father-in-law	five years ago (on October 22, 1995), a province center, a district peater or a sub-district, will age?	
2 Wile/husband 9 Mother-in-law	(Do not ask to shope whose place of residence	- 7::
3 Son 10 Daughter-in-law	5 years before was abroad) 1 Province center	
4 Daughter 17 Son-in-law	2 District center	What is the name of the work place ar organization where you worked or had a job attachment
5 Father 12 Grandchild	3 Sub-district, village	in the last week? (For example: field, annicipality, security office,
6 Mother 13 Other	What was the make reases for tearing from the	ministry of justice, justice, gracery, greengrocery shop, barber shop, construction, home, primary school,
7 Brother/sister 14 Visitor	place of residence veloce you lived five years ago? (Mark only one choice.)	high school, university etc.)
	1 To seek/to find a job 5 Marriage	- 5-3-4-3
What is the present name of the province and the district in which yes were born?	2 Designation/appointment 6 Earthquake	
(For those who were trorn abroad write only the name of the COUNTRY.)	3 Migration related to any 7 Security	(Ifm/organization) where you worked or had a
Province name	members of the household 4 Education 8 Other	pob attachment in the last week?
District	ASK PERSONS AGED 6 and OVER	(For example; public service, retail trade, booking, refrigeratur manufurturing, countraction works, field agriculture, unimat feeding, poultry.)
name	Are you literate?	year agreement, something, years ye
Country	1 Yes 2 No - Go to 10	
What is your nationality? (For those who are not Turkish citizens write the name)	What is the last school yer have completed?	
of the <u>COLINTART.</u> 1 T.R. 2 Does not have any nationality	(The school that the final drapee was received.)	What is your employment status to the job where you worked or had a job affachment to the last week?
Country	1 No school completed 6 High school	1 Regular or casual employee
name	Primary school 7 Vocational shool at high school level	2 Employer Go to (December 43)
Do you have any physical or mental disability?	3 Primary solucation 8 Higher education	3 Self-employed
1 Yes 2 No — Go N	4 Junior high school 9 Faculty	4 Unpaid family worker
What kind of disability de you been?	5 Vocational school at 10 Master/Doctorale junior high school level	1 Yes 2 No - Corner 42
(More than one choice may be marked.) 1. (Nephilibro of engine A. Physical/orthogodical	The state of the s	When did you last tabs any steps in look for work?
disability of seeing disability	ASK PERSONS AGED 12 and GVER. What is your mortial status?	1 1 month ago
2 Disability of hearing 5 Mental disability	1 Never married 3 Divorced	2 2.3 months and
3 Disability of speaking 6 Other	2 Married 4 Widowed	3 4-6 months ago
Do you Here (settle) in this place of residence	ASK WOMEN AGED 12 and OVER WHO ARE MARRIED,	
where you are enumerated for the consus?	WIDOWED OF DIVORCED. (1) Have you over given birth?	4 7 months or more_ 5 Have done nothing
Yes Question 24 2 No	(Whether helske iz alive or dead now.)	
What is the present same of the province, district, sub-district or village where you live (softe) in?	1 Yes 2 Ho Guradian 25	Why are you not seeking a job or not working?
(For those who live obroad write only the name of the COUNTRY.)	How many children (fernale or male) have you	Found a job but 1 waiting to start 4 Retired
Province	Female Male	- Income
name District	(E) How many of these children are still altre?	2 Students recipients
CONTROL	Female Male	3 Housewite/Housegirl 6 Other
Sub-district**	ASK WOMEN AGED BETWEEN 12 -459	(If you do not have overt "none") None
Village	WHO ARE MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED.	
Country	When did you last gire tirth?	KIZSEZ
name full and		









Person 1		
1 What is your name? (Person 1 in '	Table 1)	9 This question is not applicable in England.
		30 Go to 10
2 What is your sex?	8 What is your ethnic group?	
Maie Female	 Chaese ONE section from A to E, then	
3 What is your date of birth?	A White	
Day Mouth Year	British Irish	
	Any other White background,	manufacture and the second sec
4 What is your marital status (on 29 April 2001)?	please write in	10 What is your religion? This question is voluntary. See how only.
Single (never married)	TTTTTTTTTT	None
Married (first marriage)		Christian (including Church of
Re-married	B Mixed	England, Catholic, Protestant and
	White and Black Caribbean	all other Christian denominations) But hist
Separated (but still legally married)	White and Black African	Dogument
Divorced	White and Asian	
Widowed	Any other Mixed background,	I Jean
5 Are you a schoolchild or student	please write in	Muslim
in full-time education?		Sikh
Yes Go to 6		Any other religion, please write in
□ No 📨 Go to 7		
6 Do you live at the address	C Asian or Asian itish	
shown on the front of this form	Indian Pakani	
during the school, college or university term?	Banglac bi	I make his house a sheet with a head
Only answer this question if you have answered 'Yes' to Question 5.	Any other Asian background,	11 Over the last twelve months would you say your health has
Yes, I live at this address during the school/college/university term		on the whole been:
Go to 7		Fairly good?
No, I live elsewhere during the school/college/university term	D Black or Black British	Not good?
Go to 36	Caribbean African	12 Do you look after, or give any
7 What is your country of birth?	Any other Black background, please write in	help or support to family members, friends, neighbours
	greene to the m	or others because of:
, _		 long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or
Scotland		 problems related to old age?
Northern Ireland	E Chinese or other ethnic group	Do not count anything you do as
Republic of Ireland	Chinese	part of your paid employment. 4 Ime spant in a typical week.
Elsewhere, please warte in the present name of the country	Any other, please write in	□ No
		Yes, 1 - 19 hours a week
		Yes, 20 - 49 hours a week
La Laboration Laboration Laboration		Yes, 50+ hours a week





Daonáireamh na hÉireann Census of Population of Ireland Sunday 28 April 2002

About the Census

The Census takes place every five years and counts all the people and households in the country. This Census will give a comprehensive picture of the social and living conditions of our people at the start of the twenty-first century.

The Census provides vital information necessary for planning reland's future.

Participation is compulsory

This Census is being taken under the Statistics Act, 1993 and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 2001. Under Section 26 of the Statistics Act, 1993, you are obliged by law to complete this form. Any person who fails or refuses to provide this information or who knowingly provides false information may be subject to a fine of up to €25,000.

Confidentiality is guaranteed

The confidentiality of your Census return is legally guaranteed by the Statistics Act, 1993. Information provided will be used for statistical purposes only.

Census Enumerator

Your Census Enumerator will assist you if you have difficulty completing your Census form or if you have any questions about the Census.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Sonal Garrey

Donal Garvey Director General

Tá leagan Gaeilge den fhoirm seo le fáil ach í a iarraidh ón áiritheoir.

Who should complete the Census form?

The householder or any adult member of the household present on the night of Sunday 28 April 2002 should complete the form.

Each household should complete a separate Household Form.

A household is:

- one person living alone or
- a group of related/unrelated people living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements, that is, sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living room or sitting room.

If you have any queries

Contact your Census Enumerator if:

- there is more than one household at your address (each will need their own Household Form);
- there are more than 6 persons in the household (you will need a Continuation Form).

· This are of the second

How to complete your Census form

- The form should be completed on the night of Sunday 28 April.
- 2. Please answer questions about the household on page 2.
- 3. Identify on page 3:
 - all persons (including visitors) who spent the night of Sunday 28 April in the household;
 - any household members who are normally resident in the household but who are temporarily away on the night of Sunday 28 April.
- Answer the questions beginning on page 4 for all persons present on the night of Sunday 28 April.
- Answer the questions on pages 22-23 in respect of any household members temporarily away on the night of Sunday 28 April.
- Sign the declaration on the back page.

Have your completed form ready for collection

The Enumerator will call to collect your completed Census form on Monday 29 April or soon afterwards and will assist you if you have any difficulties. If for any reason the form has not been collected by Monday 27 May 2002, please return it to our FREEPOST address which is Central Statistics Office, PO Box 2002, FREEPOST, Swords, Co. Dublin.

House	Number and Str		Name		and the same of th		-			-
					-	-		,	DECENT.	ADDEN'T
County	Enumeration Area Code	ED.Code.	Street/Townland Cod			Fórm 3 3 3	Maies	of persons Pf Females	Total	ABSENT persons
		0 300	11 10357433	THE HE	1	of	3			



hat is your name? (Person 1) irst name and surname

X Male

3011 1

=emale

lationship question does not ply to Person 1.



nat is your date of birth?

Month

Year

nat is your place of birth? ive the place of residence of your other at the time of your birth, not the

cation of the hospital where you were

IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), rite in the COUNTY.

elsewhere ABROAD, write in the OUNTRY.

nat is your Nationality? you have more than one nationality, ease declare all of them.

rish

Other NATIONALITY, write in

Vo nationality

Where do you usually live?

HERE at this address

2 Elsewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in the COUNTY

3 Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

8 Where did you usually live one year ago?

Answer if aged 1 year or over.

SAME as now

Eisewhere in IRELAND (including Northern Ireland), write in the COUNTY 2

Elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY

Have you lived outside the Republic of Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more?

Answer if aged 1 year or over and living in Ireland.

Yes

2

IF 'Yes', write in the YEAR of last taking up residence in the Republic of Ireland

AND

the COUNTRY of last previous residence.

What is your current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

✓ one box only.

1 Single (never Married)

Married (first Marriage) 2

3 Re-married (following Widowhood)

4 Re-married (following Divorce/Annulment)

Separated (including Deserted) 5

6 Divorced

7 , Widowed Can you speak Irish?

Answer if aged 3 years or over.

No

IF 'Yes', do you speak Irish?

Daily

2 Weekly

Less often

Never

12 What is your religion?

one box only.

Roman Catholic

2 Church of Ireland

3 Presbyterian

4 Methodist

5 Islam

6 Other, write in your RELIGION

No religion

Are you a member of the Irish Traveller Community?

Yes

2

14 Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions:

(a) Blindness, deafness or a Yes No severe vision or hearing mpairment? Yes

(b) A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying?

15 Because of a physical, mental or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, do you have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:

Answer (a) and (b) if aged 5 years or over.

(a) Learning, remembering or concentrating? Yes No 2

(b) Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home?

Answer (c) and (d) if aged 15 years or over.

(c) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a 2 doctor's surgery?

(d) Working at a job or business?

Yes No 1 2

HOUSEHOLD FORM

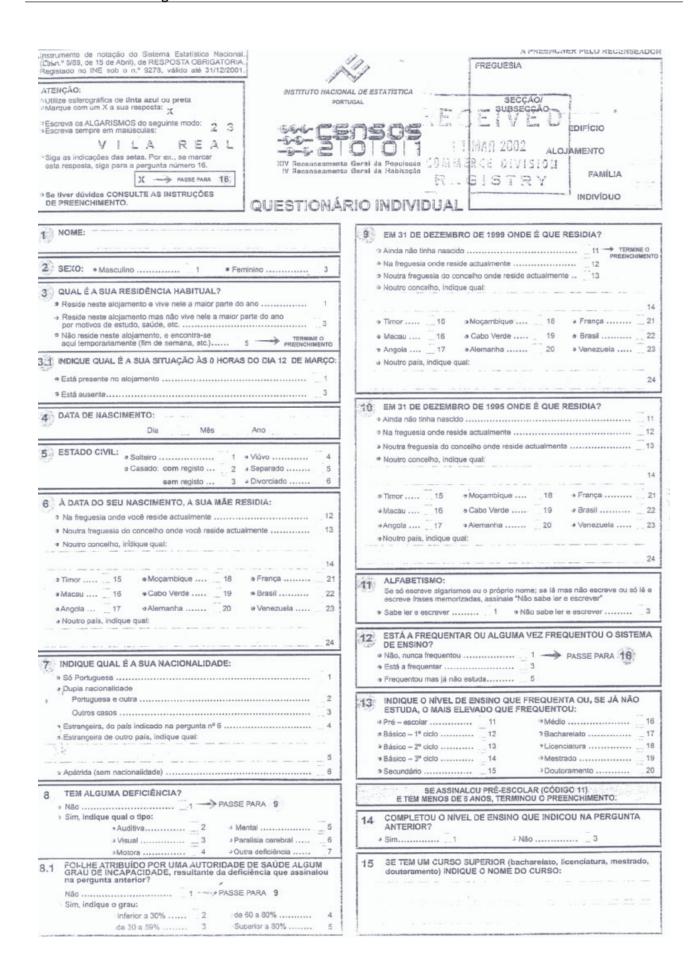


1 No sabe feer o escribir 2 Sabe feer y escribir pero fue monos de 5 a 3 fue a la escuela 5 años o más pero sin cor o Bachillerato Elemental. 4 Bachiller Elemental, EGB o ESO completa 5 Bachiller superior, BUP, Bachiller LOGSE, C Escriba nombre, iniciales the apellidos y fecha de nacimiento del primer empadronado, antes de con- padronado, antes de con- testar sus preguntas, lue- go pase al siguiente, etc. 1 Estado civil Indique su situación legal coincida o na con la de hocho con la de h	nos a la escuela 7 FPII, FP sur aprobados 8 Diplomatu aprobados 9 Arquitects 10 Doctorado 2 Relación de parentesco con la persona 1 Ejemplo: si la Nº 3, dobe marcar	Total continues of the section of	equivalente la Técnica; 3 cursos o Arquitectura	1 Derecho Tabla (4) 2 Magisterio, Educación infantil 3 Ciencias Sociales (Administración, Psicología, Economía, Periodisma) 4 Artes y Humanidades (Historia, Lenguas, Imagen y Sonido) 5 Informática 6 Ingenierías 7 Formación Técnica e Industrias (Mecanica, Metal, Electricidad, Dibujo Técnico, Confección, Alimentación) 12 Otros servicios (Mecanica, Metal, Electricidad, Dibujo Técnico, Confección, Alimentación) 15 Desde que año reside (aunque Sea desde que nació) en:	I Recibiendo algún tipo de enseñanza (incluse en guardenfas, academías, engresas) Construcción adería, Pesca; Sociales Sociales Sociales Terrismo, usafe; Sociales	9 Necesitando ayuda para actividades básicas (asearse, vestirse, desplazarse.) 10 Realizando o compartiendo las tareas de mi hogar. 11 Otra situación (menores sin escolarizar, rentistas) 7 (En cuáles de estas, situaciones estaba la semana pasada? Lea la Tabla 7 entera y vaya marcando abajo todas las casillas que le correspondan.
Persona 1		1 □ 6 □ 2 □ Pase 7 □	1 7 7 8 0 3 1 9 1	España Comunidad autónoma COMUNICATION COMUN	En este municipio (o no había nacido aún) En otro municipio o país:	1 Por favor, si tiene 16 años o más, rellene un cuestionario individual
ocha de nacimiento: \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		3 * 8 8 4 5 9 10	4 10 5 11 6 12	este municipio Si antes residia en otro municipio o país, escribalo:	Provincia (sólo si residia en otro municipio):	3 6 9 4 4 7 10 5 8 11 1
Persona 2 Soltero/a Nombre (ejemplo: LUISA F.L.) Casado/a	Hijo/a; yerno, nuera	1	1 7 7 8 8 1	España esta comunidad autónoma	En este municipio (o no había nacido aún) En otro municipio o país:	Por favor, si tiene 16 años o más, rellene un cuestionario
echa de nacimiento: [] Viudo/a dia rees año [] Separado/a	Padre/madre; suegro/a Otro pariente	3	3 9 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	este municipio Si antes residia en otro municipio o pals, escribalo:	Provincia (sólo si residía en otro municipio):	individual 3 □ 6 □ 9 □ 4 □ 7 □ 10 □ 5 □ 8 □ 11 □
Persona 3 Soltero/a	Cónyuge o pareja	10 60	1 7 7 2 8 0	España esta comunidad autónoma	En este municipio (o no había nacido aún) En otro municipio o país:	Por favor, si tiene 16 afins o más, rellene un
echa de nacimiento: [*] Viudo/a dia mes año [*] Separado/a	Hermano/a; cuñado/a Padre/madre; suegro/a Otro pariente	3	3 9 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	este municipio Si antes residia en otro municipio o país, escribalo:	Provincia (sólo si residía en otro município):	2 cuestionario individual
Persona 4	Cónyuge o pareja	5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	6 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	España	En este municipio (o no había nacido aún) En otro municipio o país:	1. Por favor, si tiene 16 años o más, rellene un
echa de nacimiento: Viudo/a	Hermano/a; cuñado/a Padre/madre; suegro/a Otro pariente	Pase 3	3 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	este municipio Si antes residía en otro municipio o país, escribalo:	Provincia (sólo si residía en otro município):	2 cuestionario individual 3 6 9



Nombre	1 ^{er} Apellido	2º Apellido	Fecha de
Persona			nacimiento día mes año
1			
A TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	Lugar de nacimiento. Provincia:	Tipo de documento de identidad:	Hombre Título escolar o académico
		DNI Pasaporte Tarjeta de residencia	Sexo: Busque el número en la tabla de Mujer abajo y anótelo aquí —>
Provincia	Municipio (o país):	Total 1	País de nacionalidad España Otro país:
Municipio		rumoro	rais de nacionalidad
(o país)			
Nombre	1 ^{er} Apellido	2º Apellida	Fecha de
Persona			nacimiento día mes año
2			
Indique dónde está empadronado actualmente:	Lugar de nacimiento. Provincia:	Tipo de documento de identidad:	Sexo: Hombre Título escolar o académico Busque el número en la tabla de
the state of the s		DNI Pasaporte Tarjeta de residencia	Mujer abajo y anótelo aquí
Provincia	Municipio (o país):	Número Letra	País de nacionalidad España Otro país:
Municipio		Número Letra	
(o pais)			
Nombre	1er Apellido	2º Apellido	Fecha de
Persona			nacimiento día mes año
3			
Indique dónde está empadronado actualmente:	Lugar de nacimiento. Provincia:	Tipo de documento de identidad: Tarjeta de	Sexo: Hombre Título escolar o académico Busque el número en la tabla de
Provincia Provincia		DNI Pasaporte residencia	Mujer abajo y anótelo aquí
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Municipio		Número Letra	
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Nombre	1 ^{er} Apellido	2º Apellido	Fecha de
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Indique dónde está empadronado actualmente:	Lugar de nacimiento. Provincia:	Tipo de documento de identidad: Tarjeta de	Sexo: Hombre Título escolar o académico Busque el número en la tabla de
Provincia	医重电压电阻性电影 医电性动物 丰田	DNI Pasaporte residencia	Mujer abajo y anótelo aquí
Provincia	Municipio (o país):	Número Letra	País de nacionalidad España Otro país:
Municipio	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Número Letra	Tais de noconancio
(o país)		A STATE OF STREET	
Firmas 1	. 2	1 No sabe leer o escribir	3 Graduado Escolar, Bachiller Elemental, Forma- ción Profesional de primer grado o equivalente
de los	4	 Certificado de Estudios primarios, 	4 Bachiller Superior, BUP, FPII o títulos studios equivalentes o superiores
mayores 3		Certificado de Escolaridad o sin es	studios equivalentes o superiores









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Statistics Products and Services Statistical Office of Estonia

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1	(Translation)
ESA/STATISTIKAAMET	PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE
RANA JA EURUMDE LORNOUS 2000	Otestion hate approved by Regitation No. 82 of the Glovenime stoff the Republic of Sittaich 1999 V DATA ARE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY V Census district Superation Total quiestion are no. Row No. Post- area of the pibos of entire artists. Row No. Post- enumeration
1, First name	
2. Sumame	
3. Sex	male female Answers personally
4. Date of birth	5, Personal tidentificat.
6. Permanent place	e of residence
In the dwelling of Housing Questionnaire No. permane hiptace offestion	of the place of enumeration of the place of enumeration frow to. Diwelling is outside the enumeration area of the place of enumeration and there is nobody present at the time of the Clensus
o) Filled out in case the d street (farm)	dwelling is outside the enumeration area and there is someone present at the time of the Census: building No. 1st No. 1st No.
settlement	
rural municipality	county
Toral monetancy	
d) For a person living	g abroad indicate the country:
Russia	Finland Sweden other country(urite)
7. Where were you	during the eve of 31 March this year?
=	nt place of residence
	of the place of enumeration which is not a permanent place of residence no stayed in the place which is not his her permanent place of residence nor the place of enumeration building No. fat No.
settlement	
rural municipality	county
d) For a person who v	was abroad indicate the country: Finland
8. What is your cit	other country(write) tizenship?
	Russian Belorussian Lithuanian undetermined
1	2.
other	r crtizenship (write) other critiz enship (write)



Question 9 is answered by a person	who was born on or before 11.01.1989
9. Where was your permanent place of reside	ence on 12 January 1989?
settlement	anent place of residence is located
b)	
rural municipality	
idial monicipality	county
c) For aperson who lived abroad indicate the count	ry:
Russia Ukraine Belarus	
40.01	other country (write)
10. Place of birth (ar other's place of residence at the	
 In the sames ettlement where the present perm settlement 	anent place of residence is located
b)	
and mucloisally	
rural municipality	county
o) For those born abroad indicate the country:	
Russia Ukraine Belarus	
	other country (write)
Year of settling in Estonia	
11. Place of birth of parents	Answering the question 14 is voluntary
Mother:	14. What other languages do you speak?
☐ Estonia ☐ Ukraine ☐ Finland	Estonian French native language
Russia Belarus unknown	Russian Finnish other language(s)
	English Swedish no command of
	other languages
other country (write)	German Latvian
Father: Estonia Ukraine Finland	Question 15 is answered by a 15-year-old or
Estonia Ukraine Finland	older person (born on or before 30.03.1995)
Russia Belarus unknown	15. What is your legal marital status?
	never married divorced
other country (write)	legally married widowed
12. What is your ethnic nationality?	Questions 16 and 17 are answered by a 15-year-old
Estonian Ukrainian Finnish	or older woman (born on or before 30.03.1986)
	16. How many children have you
Russian Belorussian Latvian	given birth to?
	17. When was your first child born?
other ethnic nationality (write)	 Have you any long-term illness or disability which has been determined by the medical
13. What is your mother tongue?	commission of experts and has lasted and
Estonian Ukrainian Finnish	probably will last for one year or longer?
	□ no □ yes
Russian Belorussian Latvian	If "yes" then: Is this the reason why
23 72 80 80 W W W W W W W W W	you need assistance in taking care of yourself?
otherlanguage (write)	you need assistance in moving around



SERIAL NUMBER	Commo France B /
WORKING TRANS	Population in the contract in the contract and continuing in
Maria Company	Republic of Macedonia "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No 16/01, 37/01 and 70/01
STATE STATISTICAL OFFICE	
CENSUS CENSUS	
of population, households and dwellings in the Republic of Macedonia, 2002 (reference date 31 March 2002, 12.00 p.m.)	
	Official secret
ENUMERA	TION FORM Strictly confidential
municipality census district dwelling household pers	All data in this form will be used for statistical purposes only
DATA ON ENUMERATED PERSON	ABSENT ABROAD, persons with official place of residence in Republic
1. Name	of Macedonia, absent abroad from reason 6-12 and Macedonian citizens absent abroad from reason 13-15
Family name	7. Country (of work or stay)
Name of one parent	
2. Sex = 1 Male = 2 Female	Settlement
3. Date of birth and UPNC	8. Duration of the work or stay abroad
h	□ 1 Months □ 2 Years
day month year the rest six digits of UPNC	CITIZENS OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, PRESENT IN REPUBLIC OF
For persons with official place of residence in the Republic of Macedonia	MACEDONIA, persons with reason 16-20
PLACE OF RESIDENCE at the time of the 2002 Census	9. Country where you are from
For persons with reason 21-24	
4. Place of residence	10 Duration of source is the Parking Street
	10. Duration of your stay in the Republic of Macedonia
Settlement	a 1 Months a 2 Years
Municipality	PLACE OF RESIDENCE before the 2002 Census
Street	11. Place of residence one year before the 2002 Census,
in minimal of	i.e. on 31 March 2001
	I Same as present one Different than present one
House number number addition entrance dwelling	Settlement
House number	
For persons with reason 01-15 and 20-24	Municipality
5. Is the official address of residence (according to the	Country
document) the same with address of residence	12. Place of residence on the previous, the 1994 Census,
(for persons with reasons 1-15, is the official address same with address written in Form P-2 and for persons with reasons 21-24 with the address	i.e. on 20 June 1994 □ 1 Same as present one 13
veritten in question 4)	2 Same as in question 11
□ 1 Yes → 7 □ 2 No ↓	a 3 Different than two mentioned above
6. Your official address of residence	Settlement
(according to the document)	Municipality
Settlement	Country
Municipality	CITIZENSHIP
Street	13. Citizenship
	Citizen of the Republic of Macedonia
	Citizen of the Republic of Macedonia and of an other country Gitizen of an other country
House number addition entrance dwelling	4 Person without citizenship If the you answer with 2 or 3 pleas write the name of the country
House number	d and state of the



Codes for filling in the "List of persons residing on this address" on the second page of the census form P-2

CODES FOR PRESENCE - ABSENCE

PERSONS WHO HAVE PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (codes for presence – absence from 01 to 12 and 21 to 24)

PRESENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

PRESENT IN THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE (write the appropriate code in column 6)

01 Present in the place of residence

ABSENT ELSEWHERE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (write the appropriate code in column 7)

- 02 Employed (for a definite, undefinite time) possessing a shop or doing seasonal jobs in some other place
- 03 Sent to work in some other place by his/her employer
- 04 Attending school in some other place
- 05 Other reasons (visit, trip, military treatment and etc.)

PRESENT IN THE CENSUS PLACE FROM ANOTHER PLACE FROM REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (write the appropriate code in column 14)

- 21 Employed (for a definite, undefinite time) possessing a shop or doing seasonal jobs in the census place
- 22 Sent to work in the census place by his/her employer
- 23 Attending school in the census place
- 24 Other reasons (visit, trip, military treatment and etc.)

ABSENT ABROAD

ABSENT ABROAD, WORKING OR STAYING, INDIVIDUALY, UP TO ONE YEAR

(write the appropriate code in column 8)

- 06 Working for a foreign employer's or working independently less than a year
- 07 Residing as a family member of the person being abroad from reason 06 or 13, less than one year

OTHER PERSONS ABSENT ABROAD (write the appropriate code in column 9)

- 08 Sent for work at diplomatic, consular and other representative offices of the Republic of Macedonia, at the UN organizations, other missions and international organization, in Macedonian mixed firms and business offices of the firm from the Republic of Macedonia
- 09 Sent for work abroad for performing civil engineering or other works for a firm
- 10 Sent for styding or specialization abroad
- 11 Residing as a family member of the person being abroad from reason 08, 09 or 10
- 12 Other reasons (business or private trip, medical treatment and other, absent up to 1 year)

MACEDONIAN CITIZENS ABSENT ABROAD MORE THAN ONE YEAR codes for absence 13, 14 i 15

(write the appropriate code in column 10)

- 13 Working abroad for a foreign employer or working independently (more than one year)
- 14 Residing as family member of the person being absent from the reason 6 or 13 (more than one year)
- 15 Other reasons (more than one year)

FOREIGN CITIZEN PRESENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (codes for presence from 16 to 20)

PERSONS WITH RESIDENCE PERMIT (codes for presence from 16 and 17)

Write the appropriate code in column 11 or 12

- 16 Present less than one year
- 17 Present one year and over

PERSONS WHO HAPPENED TO BE FOUND IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS (18, 19 I 20)

Write the appropriate code in column 13

- 18 Refugees
- 19 Persons under humanitarian care
- 20 Others



Main References:

- 1. Eurostat Working Party on Population and Housing Censuses held on 22/23 February, 2001, Luxembourg.
- 2. Eurostat WP 3/1999/14 International Migration Statistics in Mediterranean Countries Report on Turkey, Syria and Lebanon by J.Schoorl
- 3. UN Recommendations for the compilation of migration statistics 1997.
- 4. ILO International Migration Statistics by R.E.Bilsborrow et al. 1997
- 5. Republic of Macedonia Census Law 2000
- 6. Census questionnaires of the Medstat group of countries and those of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Portugal and the Republic of Macedonia.
- 7. Eurostat Documents of the Working Party on Demographic and housing Censuses held in Luxembourg on 22/23 February, 2001. DOC. DEM/CEN/E4/3/01.
- 8. Eurostat Documents of Working Party on Migration Statistics held in Luxembourg on 20/21 February, 2002. DOC/MIG/6/02 EN.
- 9. Camillleri R. Paper entitled *The migration module in the census can it be improved*? presented at the Working Group meeting on migration statistics, Luxembourg 20/21 February, 2002.
- 10. Somoza Jorge L. Indirect estimates of emigration. Applications of two procedures using information on residence of children and siblings. IUSSP, Liege, 1981.
- 11. CESD-Roma: Sources of data on migration statistics used in Medstat countries. CD 2000