

IMMIGRATION: DATA MATTERS



POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU



mpi

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

The Population Reference Bureau (PRB) informs people around the world about population, health, and the environment and empowers them to use that information to advance the well-being of current and future generations. PRB analyzes complex demographic data and research to provide the most objective, accurate, and up-to-date population information in formats easily understood by policymakers and decisionmakers. PRB is a nonpartisan, nonprofit research organization in Washington, DC.
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The Migration Policy Institute is an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit think tank in Washington, DC dedicated to analysis of the movement of people worldwide. MPI provides analysis, development, and evaluation of migration and refugee policies at the local, national, and international levels. It aims to meet the rising demand for pragmatic and thoughtful responses to the challenges and opportunities that large-scale migration, whether voluntary or forced, presents to communities and institutions in an increasingly integrated world.
www.migrationpolicy.org

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Acknowledgments</i>	4
<i>Introduction</i>	5
Data Resources on Immigrants in the United States	7
Key Resources on US Immigration-Related Data	13
Top International Migration Data	15
Useful Resources from MPI, PRB, and Other Organizations	19
<i>Glossary</i>	21

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This guide is available, and will be updated periodically, on the websites of the Migration Policy Institute (www.migrationpolicy.org) and Population Reference Bureau (www.prb.org). Copies of the guide may be obtained by calling MPI at 202-266-1940, or PRB at 202-483-1100.

INTRODUCTION

In an era when immigration has become such a polarized topic—and people are trying to understand how immigration is shaping the US population, economy, educational and labor systems, and communities—it is imperative to have access to credible, authoritative, and high-quality data.

We hope this pocket guide will prove useful and will point users to some of the websites where the best and most accessible US data can be found, whether from US or foreign governments, research organizations such as the Population Reference Bureau and Migration Policy Institute, or other nongovernmental sources. We also include information about some of the most useful data sources on international migration.

Our guide is by no means comprehensive of all the websites that offer immigration-related data for the United States or the rest of the world. Instead, we are sharing with you the data resources that we use ourselves as we conduct our research—and that we consider to be among the best and most accurate data provided in a user-friendly format.

DATA RESOURCES ON IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Key Topics (US Data)	What's Available?	Where Can You Find It?	Ease of Use
IMMIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS			
Annual arrival numbers	Data on the immigrants who arrive in the United States for permanent settlement (aka legal permanent residents or green card holders) or for a temporary stay. Available variables include country of birth, citizenship, year of admission, state of intended residence, visa category, age, sex, and marital status.	Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics' <i>Yearbook of Immigration Statistics</i> , http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics/publications/yearbook.shtm	✓✓✓
Annual immigrant and nonimmigrant visas	Annual statistical information on immigrant and nonimmigrant visas issued by US consular offices abroad.	Department of State <i>Report of the Visa Office</i> , http://travel.state.gov/visa/frvi/statistics/statistics_1476.html	✓✓✓
Population estimates	Data on the foreign born by geography, over time, and by their sociodemographic characteristics (size, distribution, country of origin, household size, age, citizenship status, etc.).	MPI Data Hub, ACS/Census Data on the Foreign Born by State, http://www.migrationinformation.org/DataHub/acscensus.cfm (<i>tip: Select geography, then Demographic and Social Characteristics fact sheet</i>)	✓✓✓

Key Topics (US Data)	What's Available?	Where Can You Find It?	Ease of Use
		US Census Bureau FactFinder, http://factfinder.census.gov/ (tip: select American Community Survey or Decennial Census, then Detailed or Subject Tables)	✓
Net migration	Net migration into the United States, with figures by state, county, and metropolitan area.	US Census Bureau Population Estimates, http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html (tip: to view net migration, select "Population, population change and estimated components of population change" table)	✓✓
Illegal immigration	Estimates of unauthorized population, by country of origin and/or by state of residence.	DHS Office of Immigration Statistics' Annual Population Estimates, http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtm/statistics/publications/index.shtm	✓✓✓
		Pew Hispanic Center, http://pewhispanic.org/ (tip: do a search in publications)	✓✓✓
Immigrant children	Data on the number of children in immigrant families (i.e., kids born in the United States or abroad to at least one foreign-born parent) and selected characteristics of these children and their parents (e.g., poverty, income, English ability, linguistic isolation, etc.).	Kids Count, http://www.kidscount.org/datacenter/compare.jsp (tip: select "Children in immigrant families")	✓✓✓

EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

Language spoken at home and English proficiency	Figures on language spoken at home, level of English ability, and linguistic isolation by geography and over time. Limited breakdowns by age or citizenship status are available.	MPI Data Hub, http://www.migrationinformation.org/DataHub/acscensus.cfm (tip: Select geography, then Education and Language fact sheet)	✓✓✓
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Key Topics (US Data)	What's Available?	Where Can You Find It?	Ease of Use
		US Census FactFinder, http://factfinder.census.gov/ (tip: select American Community Survey, then Subject Tables or Decennial Census, then Summary File 3, then Detailed Tables)	✓
Education	Data on the highest degree attained and school enrollment by geography and over time. Limited breakdowns by language spoken at home or by birth place are available.	MPI Data Hub, http://www.migrationinformation.org/DataHub/acscensus.cfm (tip: Select geography, then Education and Language fact sheet)	✓✓✓
		US Census FactFinder, http://factfinder.census.gov/ (tip: select American Community Survey, then Subject Tables or Decennial Census, then Summary File 3, then Detailed Tables)	✓
Academic achievement	Average scores and proficiency levels by subject, geography, grade, and English proficiency for the school-age population.	National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress data, http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/ (tip: Select "Analyse Data")	✓✓
Foreign students	Number and characteristics of foreign students, field and level of studies, country of birth, and universities they attend.	Institute of International Education's Open Doors annual report, http://opendoors.iienetwork.org/	✓✓✓
	Number of student visas issued to foreign nationals.	Department of State Report of the Visa Office, http://travel.state.gov/visa/frvi/statistics/statistics_1476.html	✓✓✓
IMMIGRANTS IN THE US LABOR FORCE			
	Data on the foreign-born share of the US labor force, labor force participation of the foreign born, shares by industry and occupation, and employment and	MPI Data Hub, http://www.migrationinformation.org/DataHub/acscensus.cfm (tip: Select geography, then Workforce fact sheet)	✓✓✓

Key Topics (US Data)	What's Available?	Where Can You Find It?	Ease of Use
	unemployment by geography and over time. Limited breakdowns by citizenship status, place of birth, language and English proficiency, work experience, work disability, etc. are available.	US Census Bureau Current Population Survey Table Creator, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html	✓
		US Census FactFinder, http://factfinder.census.gov/ (tip: select American Community Survey, then Subject Tables or Decennial Census, then Summary File 3, then Detailed Tables)	✓

INCOME AND POVERTY

	Income of the foreign born at the individual, family, or household level; and poverty rates by geography and over time. Limited breakdowns by citizenship status, gender, family type, period of entry, region of birth, languages spoken at home, or Hispanic origin are available.	MPI Data Hub, http://www.migrationinformation.org/DataHub/acscensus.cfm (tip: Select geography, then Income and Poverty fact sheet)	✓✓✓
		US Census Bureau Current Population Survey Table Creator, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html	✓
		US Census FactFinder, http://factfinder.census.gov/ (tip: select American Community Survey, then Subject Tables or Decennial Census, then Summary File 3, then Detailed Tables)	✓

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship status	Data on the number of naturalized citizens and noncitizens in the United States by geography and year. Available variables include many sociodemographic and economic characteristics.	US Census FactFinder, http://factfinder.census.gov/ (tip: select American Community Survey, then Subject Tables or Decennial Census, then Summary File 3, then Detailed Tables)	✓
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Key Topics (US Data)	What's Available?	Where Can You Find It?	Ease of Use
Naturalization rates	Number and characteristics of foreign nationals aged 18 and over naturalized during a given year. Available variables include country of birth, state of residence, metropolitan area, gender, age, marital status, and occupation. Also includes estimates of the naturalization rates of various groups of immigrants.	DHS Office of Immigration Statistics' <i>Yearbook of Immigration Statistics</i> , http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics/publications/yearbook.shtm ; See <i>Trends in Naturalization Rates</i> fact sheet for naturalization rates of various groups of immigrants. Available at http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics/publications/index.shtm	✓✓✓
HEALTH			
	Data on self-reported health status, disability, and access to health care insurance, by year and national and state levels.	US Census Bureau Current Population Survey Table Creator, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html	✓
	Resources on the foreign born and their health care coverage.	The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, http://www.kff.org/uninsured/immigranthealth.cfm ; See also federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report on selected measures of physical health status and limitations, health care access and utilization, and mental health status among native-born and immigrant adults, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ad/ad369.pdf	✓✓✓
IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT			
	Data on immigration law enforcement actions, including apprehensions, removals, and prosecutions of unauthorized migrants. Available variables include country of birth and nationality for people apprehended and/or deported,	DHS Office of Immigration Statistics' <i>Yearbook of Immigration Statistics</i> , http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics/publications/yearbook.shtm	✓✓✓

Key Topics (US Data)	What's Available?	Where Can You Find It?	Ease of Use
	type of crime committed by deportees, etc.		
	Information on detainee health care, human trafficking, and worksite enforcement from US Immigration and Customs Enforcement.	Fact sheets published by US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, http://www.ice.gov/pi/news/factsheets/index.htm	✓✓✓

REFUGEES/ASYLEES

	Number of people admitted to the United States as refugees or granted asylum. Available variables include country of birth, age, gender, marital status, and state of intended residence.	DHS Office of Immigration Statistics' <i>Yearbook of Immigration Statistics</i> , http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics/publications/yearbook.shtm	✓✓✓
	Monthly data on refugee arrivals by US state or by country of origin.	Office of Refugee Resettlement (Department of Health and Human Services), www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/data/index.htm	✓✓✓

Note: Though many people routinely use the words “immigrant,” “foreign born,” and “foreigner” interchangeably, the terms have different meanings and definitions for individual governments and data providers. US data referred to in this guide adopt the definitions used by the federal government. The Departments of Homeland Security and State use the term “immigrant,” defining an immigrant as a foreign national who has been granted permission for permanent settlement in the United States. The Census Bureau does not use the term immigrant, instead classifying people by whether they had US citizenship at birth. Their term, “foreign born,” includes naturalized citizens, lawful permanent immigrants, refugees and asylees, legal nonimmigrants (those on student, work, or certain other temporary visas), and persons residing in the country without authorization.

KEY RESOURCES ON US IMMIGRATION-RELATED DATA

Sources	Main Features and Limitations
US GOVERNMENT	
US Census Bureau	
American Community Survey	Provides annual estimates of the foreign-born population with detailed sociodemographic, educational, economic, and housing characteristics. About 3 million households are surveyed each year, from every US county. Beginning with the 2005 ACS, and continuing every year thereafter, one-year estimates are available for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more. In 2008, the ACS will release its first multiyear estimates based on ACS data collected from 2005 through 2007. These three-year estimates will be available for geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or more. The ACS replaces the long form from the decennial census as of 2010. Many pregenerated tables are available through FactFinder. Cannot customize tables online. To create customized tables, users need statistical software and training. The microdata can be downloaded free of charge from the Minnesota Population Center's IPUMS, http://usa.ipums.org/usa/
Decennial Census (summary files 3 and 4)	Offers decennial estimates of the foreign-born population with detailed sociodemographic, educational, and economic characteristics. Great data source for smaller groups and at many levels of geography. Cannot customize tables online. To create customized tables, users need statistical software and training. The microdata can be downloaded free of charge from the Minnesota Population Center's IPUMS, http://usa.ipums.org/usa/ Note: In the past, most households received a short-form questionnaire, while 1 in 6 households received a long form that contained additional questions and provided more detailed socioeconomic information. The 2010 Census of all residents will be a short form-only census and will not ask for citizenship status, place of birth, or a variety of other socioeconomic questions. That data is now collected only through the smaller sample American Community Survey.
Current Population Survey (CPS)	CPS is a monthly survey of about 50,000 households conducted by the Census Bureau. The CPS is the primary source of information on the labor force characteristics of the US civilian population. Immigration variables (citizenship status and place of birth of

respondents and their parents) are available from 1994 on. The survey is designed for national-level analysis and users seeking state-level data should combine years to obtain a more precise estimate. Not recommended for use at the metropolitan or sub-metropolitan level. Users can use microdata (individual records) to perform customized research. The microdata can be downloaded free of charge from the Minnesota Population Center's IPUMS, <http://cps.ipums.org/cps/>

Office of Immigration Statistics

The Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics develops, analyzes, and disseminates immigration-related statistical information. Its *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* presents annual inflow statistics on foreign nationals who were granted lawful permanent residence; applied for and/or were granted refugee/asylee status; were admitted on a temporary basis; or acquired US citizenship. The *Yearbook* also presents yearly information about federal immigration law enforcement activities, <http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics/>. OIS also develops estimates of the unauthorized population.

NONGOVERNMENT

**Population Reference Bureau
Datafinder**

An easy-to-use database with hundreds of variables on the characteristics of the United States and other countries. The database includes size of the foreign-born population and numbers in selected science and engineering occupations. Find it at <http://www.prb.org/Datafinder.aspx>

**Migration Policy Institute
Data Hub**

Provides accessible, up-to-date immigration statistics, maps, and numbers for the United States and other countries. Find where immigrants live in the United States; the amount of remittances sent to other countries; and the top global destinations for immigrants. The Data Hub showcases the most current national and state-level demographic, social, and economic facts about immigrants to the United States; as well as stock, flow, citizenship, net migration, and historical data for countries in Europe, North America, and Oceania. Track historical immigration trends, see which global cities have the largest immigrant populations, and learn more about refugee and asylum patterns at www.migrationpolicy.org/datahub

**The Annie E. Casey Foundation
Kids Count Data Center**

Includes state- and city-level data on children in immigrant families. This easy-to-use, powerful online database allows you to generate custom reports for a geographic area or to compare areas on a topic. Find it at <http://www.kidscount.org/datacenter/compare.jsp>

TOP INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DATA

Key Topics	What's Available?	Where Can You Find It?
Global migration trends	Number and share of international migrants and refugees between 1960 and 2005 at the global, regional, and country levels.	UN World Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision Population Database, http://esa.un.org/migration/index.asp?panel=1
	Net migration data at the world, region, and country levels.	UN World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database, http://esa.un.org/unpp . The database also provides population size, population change, birth and death rates.
	Size of native and foreign-born populations by country, age, sex, rural/urban areas; total and recent foreign-born populations by country of birth; and economically active foreign-born population by occupation, among others.	UN <i>Demographic Yearbook</i> , http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybcens.htm . In addition, the <i>Yearbook</i> includes statistics on population size and composition, births, deaths, and international migration.
	Current and historical stock, flow, net migration, asylum, and naturalization data for 17 developed countries, including Australia, Austria, Germany, Russia, the United States, and Sweden.	MPI Data Hub Country and Comparative Data, http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/comparative.cfm
	Origins and destinations of global migrants.	MPI Data Hub World Migration Map, http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/wmm.cfm , provides information on countries in Oceania, East and Southeast Asia, Europe, and the Americas.

Key Topics	What's Available?	Where Can You Find It?
		The World Bank Estimates, http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,contentMDK:21154867~isCURL:Y~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html
Migration in OECD countries (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development)	Data on foreign and foreign-born population, migration flows, naturalizations, and employment rates. Emigration rates; brain drain rates.	OECD International Migration Data, http://www.oecd.org/statisticsdata/0,3381,en_2649_37415_1_119656_1_1_37415,00.html OECD Emigration Database, http://www.oecd.org/document/51/0,3343,en_2649_33931_40644339_1_1_37415,00.html. Includes estimates of countries' emigration rates and of highly educated persons by country of birth for more than 100 countries. Useful for capturing the scope and characteristics of brain drain to OECD countries (<i>tip: scroll down to the "emigration rates" link</i>)
European Union migration trends	Select data on population change, net migration, acquisition of nationality, and foreign population in European Union countries.	Eurostat, <i>Population and Social Conditions</i>, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=0,1136184,0_45572598&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL; <i>Eurostat Yearbook</i>, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=2693,70381876,2693_70591983&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
Migration in Mexico	Data on sociodemographic and economic characteristics, and geographic distribution of international migrants in Mexico; as well as estimates of Mexican immigrants in the United States and remittance flows to Mexico. Number, share, country of birth, and gender of foreign population data for Mexico, along with net migration and	National Council on Population (Consejo Nacional de Poblacion in Spanish only), http://www.conapo.gob.mx/ (<i>tip: select "Migracion Internacional" from the top menu</i>) National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Informatics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía),

Key Topics	What's Available?	Where Can You Find It?
	return migration rates based on the 2000 Census and other data.	in Spanish only), Census-based tables are available at http://www.inegi.gob.mx/inegi/default.aspx?s=est&c=124 (tip: Select “Poblacion” on the left-hand side menu, then “Migracion”)
Migration in Canada	Demographic, social, educational, and workforce data on immigrants residing in Canada.	Statistics Canada, http://www.statcan.ca/ ; <i>Data from Census 2006 on Immigration and Citizenship</i> , http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/release/immigration_citizenship.cfm ; <i>Data on Population Estimates and Population Change</i> , http://www40.statcan.ca/l01/ind01/l2_3867.htm
	Annual data on new permanent residents to Canada and temporary residents entering Canada to work or study, or for humanitarian reasons.	Citizenship and Immigration Canada, <i>Research and Statistics</i> , http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/index.asp
Refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs)	Standardized world, regional, and country-level data on refugees, asylum seekers, returned refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returned IDPs, stateless persons, and others of concern to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.	UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/45c063a82.html . The database also provides detailed information on country of asylum and origin for some population categories going back to 1951.
	Size, trends, and policy responses for IDPs.	Internally Displaced Persons Database, http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BD0DA/(httpPages)/1DEE6B69E30F84A68025708F0058BE6D?OpenDocument . Internal Displacement Monitoring Center users can get an overview of a country's displacement situation, and information on causes of displacement, humanitarian and human-rights concerns, and national and international responses.
Migrants in global cities	Urban-level data to measure immigration in more than 150 cities	Globalization, Urbanization, Migration (GUM) Project, George

Key Topics	What's Available?	Where Can You Find It?
	around the world.	Washington University (USA), http://gstudynet.org/gum/
	Global metropolitan areas with the highest numbers of foreign born.	The Global City Migration Map, http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/gcmm.cfm . Besides downloadable color maps showing the distribution of international migrants in urban areas, the tool provides fact sheets for 18 global cities with a million or more foreign-born residents.
Remittances	Global remittances.	The World Bank Database, Migration and Remittances Factbook and Data, http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,contentMDK:21352016~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html The Global Remittances Guide, http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/remittances.cfm . The tool displays maps of countries with the largest flow of remittances and with the largest remittances as a share of their gross domestic product. Includes fact sheets about absolute and relative size of remittances globally, in the top receiving countries, and for six regions.
	Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean.	Inter-American Development Bank, http://www.iadb.org/mif/remittances/index.cfm . Includes a breakdown of remittances from the United States and Spain as well as analysis of the role remittances play in the financial sector, capital markets, and enterprise development.

USEFUL RESOURCES FROM MPI, PRB, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE RESOURCES

The Migration Policy Institute has six research programs that generate research, policy design, and analysis across a range of US and global migration interests.

US Immigration Policy Program: Provides research, fact-based analysis, and development and evaluation of migration policies that affect the United States, as well as analysis of the economic, social, and demographic factors driving today's large-scale immigration. The Independent Task Force on Immigration and America's Future, convened by MPI, issued a series of recommendations to craft an immigration system suited to the 21st century. The program is examining the immigration-related functions and operations of the federal government, including its border and interior enforcement efforts, the delivery of immigration benefits such as citizenship, and the rapid expansion of state and local government initiatives related to immigration enforcement. www.migrationpolicy.org/research/usimmigration.php

National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy: The Center is a crossroads for elected officials, grassroots and nonprofit leaders, educators, local government service providers, and others who seek to respond to the challenges and opportunities today's high rates of immigration create in local communities. The Center provides policy-focused research, policy design, leadership development, technical assistance, and training for government officials and community leaders. It also offers an electronic resource center, www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/integration.cfm, on immigrant integration issues with a special focus on state and local policies and [data. www.migrationpolicy.org/integration](http://data.migrationpolicy.org/integration)

International Migration Program: MPI's international practice has a regional and a transatlantic dimension. The first focuses on North America, where MPI works closely with Canada, Mexico, and other countries to foster more thoughtful and effective national and regional migration policies. The second concentrates on Europe, seeking to build a comprehensive approach to migration and integration—and doing so increasingly through a transatlantic lens. The program works closely with the European Union and Member States to develop evidence-based approaches to managing migration and to design labor migration policies that respond to shifting economic needs; immigrant integration; and the development of “smarter” borders that can distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate travelers and goods. www.migrationpolicy.org/research/europe.php

Migrants, Migration, and Development: Researches the actual and potential contributions of migrant communities to sustainable development or poverty reduction in their countries of origin, and provides analysis of the development and migration policies of both immigrant-sending and destination countries. The Global Remittances Guide presents remittance

trends over time worldwide, in six regions, and in the top remittances-receiving countries in terms of volume and share of GDP. www.migrationpolicy.org/research/migration_development.php

Refugee Protection: The program works to assess emerging issues, promote secure solutions, and enlarge the international consensus on provision of protection and assistance. It has also taken a leading role in the debate over effective institutional arrangements for comprehensive protection. www.migrationpolicy.org/research/refugee.php

Mobility and Security Program: Provide knowledge-based analysis and recommendations to address the migration/security nexus, both through the lens of serious national and international challenges and those that interfere with viable immigration policy solutions.

MPI also publishes the **Migration Information Source**, a bimonthly online journal that provides fresh thinking from migration experts around the world, and global analysis of international migration and refugee trends. The *Source* offers essential facts and some data on the movement of people worldwide, chronicles global migration movements, and provides perspectives on current migration debates. <http://www.migrationinformation.org/>

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU PUBLICATIONS

Immigration: Shaping and Reshaping America, in the PRB Population Bulletin series, examines current immigration patterns and policies in the United States, reviews immigration flows, and provides an historical perspective on contemporary migration.

<http://www.prb.org/Publications/PopulationBulletins/2006/ImmigrationShapingandReshapingAmerica.aspx>

Immigration and America's Black Population, in the PRB Population Bulletin series, looks at black immigrants to the United States—what countries they are coming from, which states and metro areas they are living in, and what factors affected their entry into the United States.

<http://www.prb.org/Publications/PopulationBulletins/2007/blackimmigration.aspx>

RESEARCH AND USEFUL LINKS BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Annie E. Casey Foundation: <http://www.aecf.org/Home/KnowledgeCenter/SpecialInterestAreas/ImmigrantsRefugees.aspx>

Brookings Institution: www.brookings.edu/topics/immigration.aspx

Census Bureau State Data Center (with links to all states' data centers): www.census.gov/sdc/www/

Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (University of California, San Diego): www.ccis-ucsd.org/

Center for Immigration Studies: www.cis.org

Center for Research on Immigration, Population and Public Policy (University of California, Irvine): www.cri.uci.edu/

International Organization for Migration: www.iom.int/jahia/jahia/lang/en/cache/offonce/pid/8

Migration Dialogue (University of California, Davis): <http://migration.ucdavis.edu/>

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: <http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/Index.aspx?datasetcode=MIG>

Office of Population Research (Princeton University): <http://opr.princeton.edu/>

Pew Hispanic Center: www.pewhispanic.org

Urban Institute: www.urban.org/immigrants/index.cfm

World Bank: <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,contentMDK:21122877~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html>

GLOSSARY

Admissions: Temporary admissions/nonimmigrant admissions data gathered by US Department of Homeland Security record the number of entries into the country, not the number of individuals. In some cases, temporary visa holders may enter the United States more than once in any given year.

Asylum seekers: Persons who file an application for asylum (protection) in a country other than their own. They remain in the status of asylum seeker until the government has adjudicated their application.

Brain drain: The emigration of a large number of a country's highly skilled and educated population to other countries that offer superior economic and social opportunities.

Brain gain: A significant inflow or immigration of professionally and technically qualified foreigners.

Circular migration: A continuing and long-term pattern of international mobility of people that usually involves migrants' engagement in both home and adopted countries.

Citizenship: A person's formal legal status that links them to their country of birth or naturalization, and conveys a set of legal rights, protections, and responsibilities.

First generation: Foreign-born children of at least one foreign-born parent (relevant in the US context)

Flow: Cross-border migration that involves the movements of foreigners and citizens alike.

Foreign-born population: Persons who reside long-term in one country, whether in legal or unauthorized status, but were born somewhere else.

Immigrants: There is no consistent cross-country definition of an immigrant. See foreign born, international migrant.

Immigrant integration: The process of economic mobility and social inclusion of newcomers to a host society. Sometimes referred to as assimilation or incorporation.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Individuals or groups who have been forced to leave their homes, in particular because of armed conflict, widespread violence, human-rights violations, or natural or manmade disasters, and who have not crossed outside their country's border.

International migrant: Any person who changes his or her country of usual residence. A long-term migrant is a person who lives abroad at least a year; a short-term migrant generally leaves their country for more than three months but less than a year.

Jus Sanguinis: Latin term literally meaning right of blood, it makes descent from a family member the primary determinant of citizenship.

Jus Solis: Latin term literally meaning right of soil, it states that a person is granted citizenship through place of birth.

Limited English proficient: A person who reports speaking English less than "very well" (relevant in the US context)

Linguistically isolated household: A household in which all members 14 and older are limited English proficient or don't speak English at all.

Microdata files: Files that contain information on individuals who took part in a survey. To protect identity and assure confidentiality of collected information, the individual-level records do not include sensitive information such as respondents' name.

Naturalization: Acquisition of citizenship of another country.

Net migration rate: The difference between immigration into and emigration from an area during a given year per 1,000 inhabitants.

Population change: The difference between the size of the population at the beginning and end of a period. It is equal to the algebraic sum of birth, death, and net migration (including corrections).

Refugee: A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, lives outside the country of his nationality or residence and is unable or unwilling to return.

Remittances: Monies earned or acquired by migrants that are transmitted typically back to family members in their country of origin.

Second generation: US-born children of at least one foreign-born parent (relevant in the US context)

Stock: Represents snapshots of a population at a single point in time by counting (as in a census) or estimating (as in a survey) the distribution of that population according to some characteristic, such as place of birth, *citizenship, age, income, or sex.*

Third generation: US-born children of two US-born parents (relevant in the US context)

Unauthorized migrant: A person who arrives or resides in a country without valid authorization from the country's government. Also known as illegal, clandestine, undocumented, or irregular migrant.

ADDITIONAL READING

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From MPI:

Jeanne Batalova and Michael Fix, "Uneven Progress: The Employment Trajectories of Skilled Immigrants in the United States." (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, forthcoming).

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Migration Policy Institute, "Social Security 'No Match' Letters: A Primer," Backgrounder no. 5 (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2007).

Dilip Ratha, "Leveraging Remittances for Development," Policy Brief, Program on Migrants, Migration, and Development (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2007).

Immigration Data

The Migration Policy Institute's Data Hub
www.migrationpolicy.org/datahub

The Population Reference Bureau's Datafinder
www.prb.org/datafinder.aspx