Foreigners, Migrants - OECD and UN data

ID, Last Name, First Name

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## R Markdown Options

* R Notebook: options
* isoslides\_presentation:
* widescreen: yes
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## Abstract

In this note, we study immigrants using OECD data and migrants using UN data. We also combine these two sets of data to provide examples to use public data.

## OECD data

### OECD data top

OECD data <https://data.oecd.org/>

* Browse by Topics (Choose from 12 topics) or Country (Choose from 37 countries)
* Topics:
  + Society
    - Demography
    - Inequality
    - Migration
    - Population by Region
    - Social protection

### Topic: Society - Migration

* Permanent immigrant inflows
  + Permanent immigrant inflows cover regulated movements of foreigners considered to be settling in the country from the perspective of the destination country. They cover regulated movements of foreigners as well as free movement migration. The data presented are the result of a standardisation process that allows for cross-country comparisons. This indicator is measured by numbers of permanent inflows.
* Stocks of foreign-born population in OECD countries
* Foreign-born population
* Foreign population
* Native-born employment
* Foreign-born employment
* Native-born unemployment
* Foreign-born unemployment
* Native-born participation rates
* Foreign-born participation rates

### Permanent immigrant inflows

Permanent immigrant inflows Total, Number, 2022 [Link](https://data.oecd.org/migration/permanent-immigrant-inflows.htm)

Definition of Permanent immigrant inflows

* Permanent immigrant inflows cover regulated movements of foreigners considered to be settling in the country from the perspective of the destination country. They cover regulated movements of foreigners as well as free movement migration. The data presented are the result of a standardisation process that allows for cross-country comparisons. This indicator is measured by numbers of permanent inflows.
* Citation: OECD (2024), Permanent immigrant inflows (indicator). doi: 10.1787/304546b6-en (Accessed on 27 January 2024)

### OECD: Permanent immigrant inflows

#### Data Information

* Data Site: <https://data.oecd.org/migration/permanent-immigrant-inflows.htm>
* Definition of Permanent immigrant inflows: Permanent immigrant inflows cover regulated movements of foreigners considered to be settling in the country from the perspective of the destination country. They cover regulated movements of foreigners as well as free movement migration. The data presented are the result of a standardisation process that allows for cross-country comparisons. This indicator is measured by numbers of permanent inflows.
* Citation: OECD (2024), Permanent immigrant inflows (indicator). doi: 10.1787/304546b6-en (Accessed on 28 January 2024)
* Categories: Total, Work, Free movements, Family, Family accompanying workers, Humanitarian, Other

Read the downloaded full data of ‘Permanent Immigrant Inflows’.

df\_inflows <- read\_csv("data/DP\_LIVE\_28012024004117279.csv")

## Rows: 3597 Columns: 8  
## ── Column specification ────────────────────────────────────────────────────────  
## Delimiter: ","  
## chr (5): LOCATION, INDICATOR, SUBJECT, MEASURE, FREQUENCY  
## dbl (2): TIME, Value  
## lgl (1): Flag Codes  
##   
## ℹ Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.  
## ℹ Specify the column types or set `show\_col\_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

df\_inflows |> slice\_head(n = 10)

## # A tibble: 10 × 8  
## LOCATION INDICATOR SUBJECT MEASURE FREQUENCY TIME Value `Flag Codes`  
## <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <lgl>   
## 1 AUS IMMIGINFLOW FAM NBR A 2003 40105 NA   
## 2 AUS IMMIGINFLOW FAM NBR A 2004 42187 NA   
## 3 AUS IMMIGINFLOW FAM NBR A 2005 43747 NA   
## 4 AUS IMMIGINFLOW FAM NBR A 2006 45943 NA   
## 5 AUS IMMIGINFLOW FAM NBR A 2007 48769 NA   
## 6 AUS IMMIGINFLOW FAM NBR A 2008 49870 NA   
## 7 AUS IMMIGINFLOW FAM NBR A 2009 56366 NA   
## 8 AUS IMMIGINFLOW FAM NBR A 2010 60254 NA   
## 9 AUS IMMIGINFLOW FAM NBR A 2011 54543 NA   
## 10 AUS IMMIGINFLOW FAM NBR A 2012 58604 NA

### Categorial Variables

df\_inflows |> select(-Value, -LOCATION, -TIME) |> lapply(unique)

## $INDICATOR  
## [1] "IMMIGINFLOW"  
##   
## $SUBJECT  
## [1] "FAM" "FAMWORKR" "FREEMOVS" "HUMNTRN" "OTH" "WORK" "TOT"   
##   
## $MEASURE  
## [1] "NBR"  
##   
## $FREQUENCY  
## [1] "A"  
##   
## $`Flag Codes`  
## [1] NA

Add country names using the countrycode package and delete INDICATOR, MEASURE, FREQUENCY, Flag Codes.

df\_in <- df\_inflows |>   
 mutate(country = countrycode(LOCATION, "iso3c", "country.name"),   
 .before = LOCATION) |>   
 select(country, iso3c = LOCATION, category = SUBJECT,   
 year = TIME, value = Value)  
df\_in |> head()

## # A tibble: 6 × 5  
## country iso3c category year value  
## <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl>  
## 1 Australia AUS FAM 2003 40105  
## 2 Australia AUS FAM 2004 42187  
## 3 Australia AUS FAM 2005 43747  
## 4 Australia AUS FAM 2006 45943  
## 5 Australia AUS FAM 2007 48769  
## 6 Australia AUS FAM 2008 49870









