

UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics

Task Force 1: Indicators for international migration and temporary mobility

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Note: The list of core and additional migration indicators (MI) was discussed at the Technical Meeting on Indicators and Operationalization of the Conceptual Framework of International Migration Statistics in Rabat, Morocco from 20-22 June 2022. This document reflects the decisions made at the technical meeting.

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Introduction

International migration and temporary mobility are top priorities on the policy agenda of many receiving, transit, and origin countries across the world. To address these priorities, robust, relevant, and internationally comparable statistics and indicators disaggregated by migration status (where applicable) are needed for policies concerning, *inter alia*, foreign citizens' and returned migrants' rights, employment and education, support for integration and reintegration, and access to healthcare and other social services.

The United Nations Statistics Division, under the guidance of the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics, has initiated the revision of the 1998 Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration (referred to as the 1998 Recommendations hereafter). At the core of the revision work, lie the revised conceptual framework on international migration and mobility and accompanying statistical definitions, which were discussed and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission at its 52nd session through its Decision 52/109¹. As next step in the revision of the 1998 recommendations, this document identifies **six policy areas** that are relevant for international migration and temporary mobility:

- 1) Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows;
- 2) address irregular cross border movements and visa overstays;
- 3) ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups;
- 4) increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants;
- 5) empower labour migrants; and
- 6) eliminate all forms of discrimination and end violence against migrants and temporary populations.

These migration policy areas are informed and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/70/1) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/73/195).

Data to inform the situation of international migration and temporary mobility populations across the six migration policy areas is scarce. As international mobility involves movements of

¹ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/52nd-session/documents/2021-30-FinalReport-E.pdf>

persons from one country to another, most statistics and indicators are not meaningful if they cannot be compared over time and across countries. Indicators are measurable quantities that can be used to quantify, compare, monitor, or assess migration policy areas. Sharing comparable information on migration and migrants is challenging but provides numerous valuable prospects: (1) assessment of data quality, for example of the size and characteristics of international migration stocks and flows; (2) comparisons with other countries' statistics on international migration and temporary mobility; and (3) quantifying and characterizing a country's emigrant population living abroad based on receiving countries' migration flow or migrant population stock data (based on foreign citizenship or place of birth).

The aim of this document is to assist countries in collecting and producing the necessary data on international migration and migrants to address, monitor, and evaluate the six migration policy areas. The document presents **migration indicators (MI)** that countries are recommended to regularly collect and disseminate to understand policy areas 1 and 2. It also identifies a set of **indicators for disaggregation by migratory status and migration-relevant topics** that countries might already be producing as part of its statistical activities and could be further disaggregated to understand the situation of migrants across policy areas 3-6. The final agreement by the UN Expert Group on Migration statistics, on the list of core international migration indicators was based on how the current production of indicators in countries, and the feasibility to produce the proposed indicators and their topics for disaggregation.² Figure 1 shows a schematic summary of the present document.

The document is organized in two parts to reflect the two types of statistics and indicators proposed:

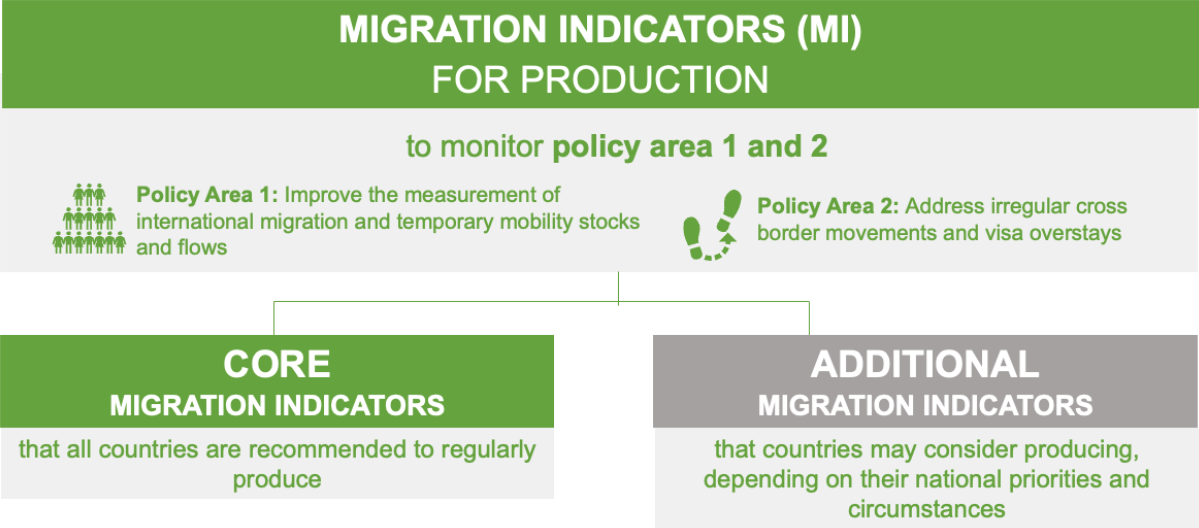
- **Part A** presents a set of four core **migration indicators (MI)** that all countries are recommended to produce regularly to monitor, assess, and understand international migration stocks and flows (policy area 1). Additional migration indicators, that is, optional indicators that countries might consider collecting and disseminating according to national priorities or circumstances to better

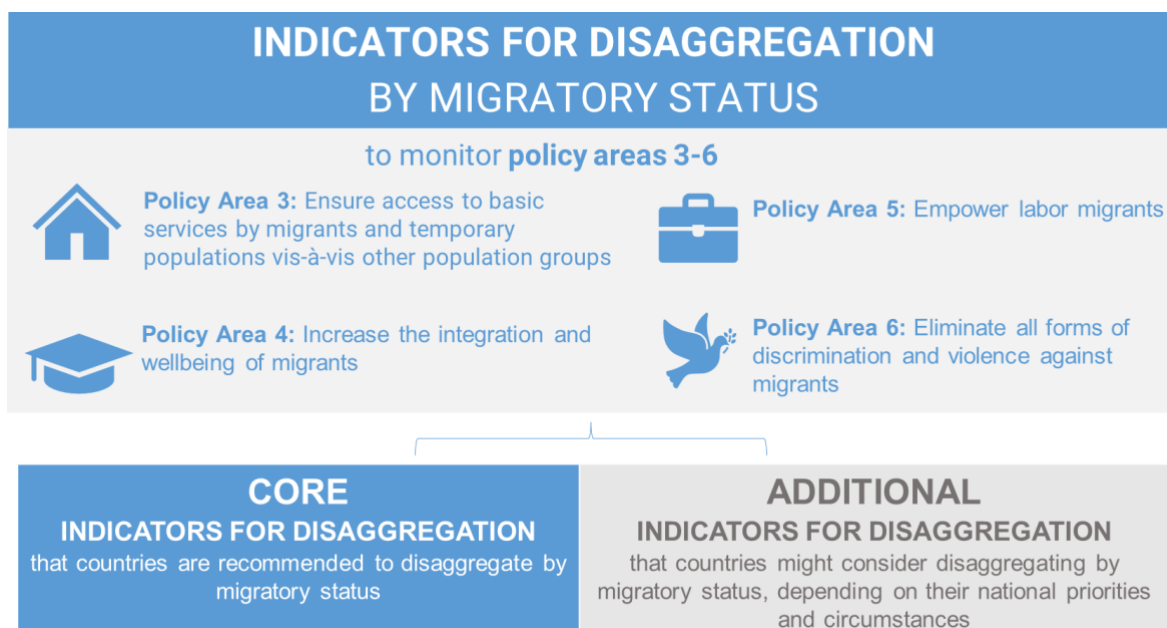
² See conclusions and Recommendations from the Technical Meeting on Indicators and Operationalization of the Conceptual Framework of International Migration Statistics in Rabat, Morocco from 20-22 June 2022, available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2022/egm-technical-meeting-on-indicators-and-operationalisation-of-the-conceptual-framework/Conclusions-Technical-Meeting-on-Indicators-and-Operationalization-of-the-Conceptual-Framework-of-International-Migration-Statistics.pdf>

understand policy area 1 and 2 (irregular cross border movements and visa overstays) are also provided. All indicators referring to international temporary mobility and temporary populations are considered additional, in line with Decision 51/109 of the UN Statistical Commission.

- Part B** presents a set of overall **indicators for disaggregation by migratory status and migration-relevant topics** that countries might already be producing as part of its statistical activities and could be disaggregated to understand the situation of migrants across policy areas 3-6. Almost all of these indicators are part of the global indicator framework for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The primary topics for disaggregation for most of these indicators are age, sex, foreign-born/native-born status (FB/NB), and citizenship status (national or foreign). Part B first introduces the core indicators for disaggregation by migration-relevant topics, that is, indicators that countries should strive to disaggregate by the primary topics. Additional non-migration indicators for disaggregation by migration-relevant topics are presented in the appendix. These are optional non-migration indicators that countries might choose to produce depending on their national priorities and circumstances.

Figure 1. Production and disaggregation of indicators to address key policy areas





Background: Building on the conceptual framework on international migration for statistical purposes, endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission

In line with the conceptual framework endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in its 52nd session³ which incorporates relevant frameworks,⁴ the indicators proposed in part A are associated with (i) residence and changes in the country of residence (i.e., migrant stocks and migration flows) and (ii) temporary population stays and movements that involve international border crossings but do not result in a change in the country of residence. For the first group, there are three resident subpopulations critical for understanding immigrant and emigrant populations and their international movements: foreign-born foreign citizens, foreign-born citizens, and native-born foreign citizens.⁵ The two foreign citizen populations include individuals with regular and irregular migratory statuses, as stated the conceptual framework.⁶ The terms ‘irregular’, ‘undocumented’ and ‘unauthorized’ are often

³ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/52nd-session/documents/2021-11-MigrationStats-E.pdf>. Final version: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/migration-expert-group/task-forces/TF2-ConceptualFramework-Final.pdf>.

⁴ International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (2018), the Guidelines concerning statistics on international labour migration (2018), and the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing censuses, rev.3 (2017).

⁵ Definitions provided in the revised conceptual framework: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/migration-expert-group/task-forces/TF2-ConceptualFramework-Final.pdf>

⁶ There is no internationally accepted definition for ‘irregular migration,’ statistical or otherwise. The International Organization for Migration defines it as a ‘movement that takes place outside the regulatory forms of the receiving, transit or sending country.’ See (1) Migration Data Portal, Global Migration Data Analysis

used interchangeably. For completeness and comparison, it is also important to produce statistics on a fourth population, namely, native-born citizens.

From a policy perspective, presenting statistics and indicators for the four subpopulations separately is highly relevant. *Foreign-born foreign citizens* often face various issues notably in terms of economic integration and social inclusion. *Native-born foreign citizens* may face similar issues depending on the country or situation with the population size being mainly conditional on each country's naturalization legislation. Information on naturalization is important because of its role in fostering the integration of migrants into the host society. However, conditions to become naturalized vary across countries and links between naturalization and the socio-economic integration of immigrants and their children are complex. Generation is often an added complexity for migrants and their children's access to rights, citizenship, and integration. Therefore, complementary information on who is getting naturalized (notably by sex, age, country of birth, duration of stay and educational attainment) is important. This is the main reason why *foreign-born citizens* are included as a separate group. Note, foreign-born citizens may also include descendants of native-born emigrants who continue to live or have lived outside the country of interest. To facilitate more effective targeting of migrants in policy and programming where needed, statistics and indicators should be presented and analyzed for the four subpopulation groups.

Regarding international temporary populations and their movements, individual host countries define rights and obligations associated to specific categories of temporary mobile foreigners (e.g., according to nationally defined visa classifications). Although their categorization goes beyond the scope of this paper, broad categories can however be identified, such as circular and seasonal moves,⁷ persons in short-term training, students, and asylum seekers. However, these persons are not likely to stay in the country long enough to become part of the resident population, unless they extend their stay under another status on the ground of labor, family or for humanitarian motives for instance (refer to

Centre, International Organization for Migration, Berlin. <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/themes/irregular-migration>; (2) Reed H (2018) Forced migration and undocumented migration and development. UN/POP/EGM/2018/11, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/28/EGM_Holly_Reed.pdf.

⁷ See UNECE (2016) Defining and Measuring Circular Migration, available at <https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/21847>

conceptual framework for presentation of key concepts and definitions related to international migration and temporary population mobility⁸). Thus, information is also needed on their actual or intended duration of stay⁹ (e.g., days, weeks, or months) or if they overstay legal means of temporary status, thus not a formal change of status. Note that, this document excludes international temporary mobility indicators related to tourist or business travel, as these flows are almost always treated separately from a policy perspective and are considered fundamentally different from other types of international temporary movements. However, it is important to note that many irregular migrations are a result of overstaying tourist visas.

Furthermore, adopting a gender-sensitive and age-inclusive approach for producing statistics and indicators is important, as well as indicators that specifically address women and minors (children), including unaccompanied or separated children.

Finally, protection of personal data and the rights of the individual to basic privacy and consent with how their data is processed, managed, and accessed by both public and private bodies is of fundamental importance. All Member States should adopt comprehensive data protection and privacy laws that secure the identity data of individuals held by states, allow individuals to see how their data is processed and accessed by public and private bodies, and for what purpose.¹⁰ Therefore, dissemination of indicators by single country of birth or citizenship may not be possible due to data protection and privacy concerns. Caution must be exercised in regard to data privacy, particularly in the case where certain disaggregation might yield small numbers.

International migration policy areas

Immigration policies are generally designed to either (i) decide who is entitled to come, under which conditions and for how long, (ii) limit the risk of irregular movements and overstay, (iii) manage

⁸ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/migration-expert-group/task-forces/TF2-ConceptualFramework-Final.pdf>.

⁹ As some of these groups can be engaged in circular or repeated migration, it is also important to note that the duration of stay may refer to a particular one “trip” (first, last, current).

¹⁰ UN, 2019, Handbook on civil registration, vital statistics and identity management systems: Communication for development (final draft subject to edition), <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Handbooks/crvs/CRVS-IdM-E.pdf>

voluntary assisted or forced returns and (iv) or facilitate the return and reintegration of nationals living abroad. Emigration policies, which exist in only a few countries, are generally focused on encouraging or organizing departures of citizens for work or education purposes, and encouraging the return of nationals.

This document identifies six migration policy areas that are relevant for international migration and temporary mobility. The areas are anchored in several global initiatives, most notably the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹¹, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration¹² and relevant instruments related to labour migration.¹³ The six policy areas are as follows:

1. Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows,
2. Address irregular cross border movements and visa overstays,
3. Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups,
4. Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants,
5. Empower labour migrants, and
6. Eliminate all forms of discrimination and end violence against migrants and temporary populations.

The policy areas cover different aspects of the migration process from international moves to settlement and return. They are also targeted towards ensuring fair treatments of migrants. The policy areas range from improving the statistical basis for quantifying the numbers of persons making international moves and living in other countries to ensuring that migrants have equal rights and opportunities as other population groups. Some of the policy areas address important issues of

¹¹Report available at https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf.

¹²Details and documents are available at <https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration>.

¹³ ILO Fair Migration Agenda: Fair migration agenda (Labour migration) (ilo.org); relevant ILO Conventions : International labour standards on labour migration (Labour migration) (ilo.org); UN Convention on Migrant Workers : OHCHR | International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers

discrimination, ending violence and irregular or undocumented international migrants to assist migrant groups who may be considered vulnerable.

Each migration policy area has a set of indicators to collect and produce regularly to address, monitor, and evaluate the situation of international migrant populations related to that policy area. For policy area 1 and 2, four core migration indicators are proposed. For policy areas 3-6, the document proposes indicators for disaggregation by migratory status and migration-relevant topics that countries might already be producing that could be disaggregated.

Primary topics for disaggregation are proposed for all policy areas, that is, the core set of information for each indicator that should be collected and disseminated. Additional indicators and secondary topics for disaggregation are also provided for each policy area so that countries may gain a more detailed understanding of international mobility processes. These indicators and secondary topics are considered optional and may be collected and disseminated according to national priorities or circumstances.

Box 1 Definitions of concepts used in this document

Indicator: Measurable quantities that can be used to quantify, compare, monitor, or assess particular policy areas.

Core Indicator: Indicators that all countries should strive to collect and/or disaggregate to address migration policy areas.

Additional Indicator: Optional indicators that countries may consider producing and/or disaggregating, depending on their national priorities and circumstances, to collect and disseminate to better address and inform each migration policy area.

Primary topics for disaggregation: Priority set of information for each indicator that should be collected and disseminated. Primary topics are therefore the main variables for the recommended tabulations¹⁴.

¹⁴ Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev. 3 (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series_M67rev3-E.pdf)

Secondary topics for disaggregation: Considered optional and may be collected and disseminated according to national priorities or circumstances. Useful for obtaining a more detailed understanding of international mobility processes and settlement, or to address specific concerns.

PART A: Migration indicators (MI)

In line with the conceptual framework endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in its 52nd session,¹⁵ this part presents four core migration indicators (MI) that countries should strive to regularly collect and produce to respond to policy area 1. Additional indicators are also suggested for countries to consider, depending on their national priorities and circumstances, to monitor policy area 1 and 2.

Policy Area 1: Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows

Data and indicators on migration flows and stocks play a critical role in supporting policies that countries of origin, transit, and destination implement. In general, migration policies inform legal arrangements regarding entries of foreign citizens in the country and visa or residence status changes. There may also be policies to encourage national citizens and their descendants living abroad to return.

Flow indicators provide evidence for policies on entry and exits. International mobility includes all movements that cross international borders within a given year (excluding tourists and business visitors). This involves a wide range of possible journeys from one country to another that could be relatively short in duration (e.g., a few days or weeks) to relatively long in duration (e.g., at least six months or more). It could also involve journeys that cross several countries over a period of time. Statistics on international mobility should be able to systematically distinguish flows of international tourists and business travelers from other types of international flows. It is important to know how many persons are arriving (departing) during a period of time and key information about their demographic characteristics (age, sex). It is also useful to know whether the entries (exits) are made up of citizens or foreign citizens. Among foreign citizen entries, categories of authorization or entry permits are key to understand the rights and entitlements attached to them.

¹⁵<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/52nd-session/documents/2021-11-MigrationStats-E.pdf>. Final version: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/migration-expert-group/task-forces/TF2-ConceptualFramework-Final.pdf>.

Stock indicators capture the size, characteristics and geographic distributions of international migrant and temporary populations present in the country at a particular point in time. With appropriate disaggregation, they can be used to quantify the importance of migration and mobility across a range of policy areas, from integration to infrastructure, to assess migrants’ contributions to the labor market and their need for health and social services, and to gain knowledge of particular sub-groups such as return migrants. In addition, other countries’ migrant population stock data may be used to quantify and describe emigrant populations living abroad.

Table 1.a presents four core migration indicators for policy area 1,¹⁶ two dedicated to measure international migration stocks, and two dedicated to measure international migration flows. As stated earlier, the core migration indicators are those that every country should strive to produce and are considered necessary for understanding international migration flows and stocks and their changes over time. Following the conceptual framework, the core indicators proposed are thought as building blocks with the view that over time countries will be able to produce them incrementally.

Table 1.a Core migration indicators and topics for policy area 1 on measuring international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows



Policy Area 1: Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows

4 CORE INDICATORS that all countries should regularly collect and produce

CORE				ADDITIONAL
		Migration Indicator	Primary topics for disaggregation ¹	Secondary topics for disaggregation
Stock	MI 1.1	Number/proportion of _____ in the total resident population Foreign-born population Foreign citizens Foreign-born citizens Native-born foreign citizens Foreign-born foreign citizens Native-born (native) citizens	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship	Duration of stay, educational attainment, labour force status, location of residence within country, reasons for migration, NB/FB status of parents,
	MI 1.2	Number of _____ who obtained citizenship over a given year Native-born foreign citizens Foreign-born foreign citizens	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship	Educational attainment, labour force status, location of residence within country, duration of stay, legal grounds for obtaining citizenship (or reasons for

¹⁶ Recommended data tabulations needed for producing the indicators are presented the appendix AP.1.

				migration), NB/FB status of parents
Flow	MI 1.3	Annual number of immigrants ² who are ____ Foreign-born Foreign citizens Foreign-born citizens Native-born foreign citizens Foreign-born foreign citizens Native-born (native) citizens	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4. Country of citizenship	Country of previous residence, educational attainment, reason for move, labour force status prior to move, location within country
	MI 1.4	Annual number of emigrants ² who are ____ Foreign-born Foreign citizens Foreign-born citizens Native-born foreign citizens Foreign-born foreign citizens Native-born (native) citizens	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship	Country of next residence, educational attainment, reason for move, labour force status, departure location within country

NB = native-born

FB = foreign-born

Labour force status = employed, unemployed, outside labour force

Reasons for migration¹⁷ = Employment (including military service), Education and training, Marriage, family reunification or family formation, Forced displacement (refugees, asylum seekers, temporary protected status, others), Other

¹ Dissemination of indicators by single country of birth or citizenship may not be possible due to data protection and privacy concerns.

² If information required to compute MI 1.3 and 1.4 is not available to NSO, then Total net migration over a given year (MI 1.5) must be computed in lieu.

The first core indicator on stocks (MI1.1) is the absolute number and the proportion of the foreign-born population, foreign citizens, foreign-born citizens, native-born foreign citizens, foreign-born foreign, and native-born (native)citizens in the total resident population. The primary topics for disaggregation are age, sex, country of birth, and current country of citizenship. This indicator is important for determining the main migrant subpopulations living in the country and counted as part of official statistics. By gathering information on population by foreign country of birth and citizenship, the basic characteristics and sizes of the immigrant population can be compared with the native-born and/or citizen population. There are six secondary topics (optional) that are also important for understanding the migrant populations and their well-being: duration of stay, educational

¹⁷ According to the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS). Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/9315869/KS-GQ-18-004-EN-N.pdf/d331c9cc-1091-43c2-b589-2c250bccc281?t=1542636809000>

attainment, labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside labour force), location of residence within the country, reason for migration, and parents' native-born or foreign-born status.

The second core indicator on stocks (MI1.2) is the absolute number of native-born foreign citizens and foreign-born foreign citizens obtaining citizenship over a given year. The primary topics for disaggregation are age, sex, country of birth, and current country of citizenship. This indicator quantifies the number of persons living in the country and changing their status to national citizen. This process may not be possible in some countries or for all migrants in other countries.

In terms of core flow indicators, indicators MI1.3 and MI1.4 capture the annual numbers of persons migrating in and out of the country by different categories of citizenship and/or country of birth. These numbers are important for understanding how many are adding to and subtracting from the resident population each year. If it is the case that the input information to compute MI1.3 and MI1.4 is not available, then it is recommended that a corresponding net migration indicator, representing the difference between immigration and emigration, be computed (additional indicator MI1.5), bear in mind that this information is not necessarily collected but is often the outcome of an estimation process. This indicator can be measured as a residual in a demographic accounting equation, where net migration is equal to the change in the population, $P(t+1) - P(t)$, minus births plus deaths.¹⁸

The four core indicators presented in Table 1 for international migration stocks and flows provide the basis for understanding the numbers and impacts on sending and receiving countries. They represent the most basic information needed to understand global migration processes and how they are changing over time. The indicators on international migrants are important for national statistical agencies to determine the contributions of international migration towards resident population changes across age and sex groups.

Table 1.b presents four additional indicators for measuring policy area 1 all referring to international temporary mobility (TMI), from which two indicators are dedicated to stocks, and two to flows, respectively. The indicators on temporary mobility concentrate their focus on selected

¹⁸Measuring net migration as a residual from a demographic accounting equation is not advised as it may also contain errors from the measures of population or vital events.

population groups that are particularly relevant for international migration statistics. All additional indicators on temporary mobility are considered ancillary depending on national priorities and circumstances, in recognition to this topic being new and firstly introduced by the revised conceptual framework. Indeed, the Expert Group on Migration Statistics have emphasized the difficulties faced in producing indicators on temporary mobility, and that time is needed to introduce this new concept in national statistical systems. Considering that in a number of countries, the measurement of (non-resident) flows of foreign citizens is highly topical, it is recommended that countries put in place a robust coordination mechanism with NSOs and Ministries in charge of migration policies to discuss the pertinence and relevance of measuring temporary population mobility.

In addition, Table 1.b contains an indicator on the Total net migration over a given year (MI1.5) that is only to be computed in the case where information required to compute MI 1.3 and 1.4 is not available to NSO.

Table 1.b Additional indicators and topics for policy area 1 on measuring international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows

ADDITIONAL			
		Migration Indicator (MI)	Primary topics for disaggregation ¹
Flow	MI 1.5	Total net migration over a given year ²	1.Age 2.Sex
		Temporary Mobility Indicator (TMI)	Primary topics for disaggregation ¹
Stock	TMI 1.6	Number of foreign citizens temporarily present in the country who are _____ (a) cross-border workers (b) engaged in seasonal work (c) other types of employment (d) engaged in training or education (e) seeking health-related treatments (f) asylum seekers/refugees	1.Age 2.Sex 3. Duration of stay
	TMI 1.7	Number of national citizens temporarily absent from the country who are ____ (a) cross-border workers (b) engaged in seasonal work	1.Age 2.Sex 3. Duration of stay
Flow	TMI 1.8	Annual number of foreign citizens entering the country temporarily for _____ (a) cross-border workers (b) engaged in seasonal work (c) other types of employment (d) engaged in training or education (e) seeking health-related treatments (f) asylum seekers/refugees	1.Age 2.Sex 3. Duration of stay

TMI 1.9	Annual number of resident _____ departing the country for temporary stays abroad Foreign citizen Citizen population	1.Age 2.Sex 3. Expected duration of stay 4.Country of final destination
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¹ Dissemination of indicators by single country of birth, citizenship or destination may not be possible due to data protection and privacy concerns.

² If information required to compute MI 1.3 and 1.4 is not available to NSO, then Total net migration over a given year (MI 1.5) must be computed in lieu.

The first temporary mobility indicator (TMI1.6) represents the number of foreign citizens temporarily present in the country who are cross-border workers, engaged in seasonal work, training or education, other types of employment, seeking health-related treatments, or asylum seekers/refugees. In parallel, indicator TMI1.7 represents the number of national citizens temporarily absent from the country who are cross-border workers or engaged in seasonal work. Temporary populations by reasons of entry (exit) are heterogeneous across countries and their harmonization goes beyond the scope of this contribution. Nevertheless, for most countries, temporary populations can have huge impacts, notably on the local labour markets, and detailed information on them would be useful to collect.

The flow additional indicator TMI1.8 refers to the annual number of foreign citizens entering the country temporarily by reason of entry --- these flows are short term in nature and do not result in a change in the resident population. Indicator TMI 1.9 captures the annual number of resident foreign citizens and citizens departing the country for temporary stays abroad. These two additional indicators on temporary mobile populations provide the means to examine the migration and mobility processes in more detail.

Policy Area 2: Address irregular cross border movements and visa overstays

The second policy area concerns irregular cross border movements and visa overstays. IOM defines irregular migration as a "...movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or

destination.”¹⁹ Irregular migrants include both persons who enter without authorization (irregular entry) and those who breach their conditions of entry, such as remaining in the country beyond the specified time period of their visa (irregular residence or visa overstay) or violating the conditions of their visa entitlements (e.g., engaging irregularly in employment).

Irregular migration is a cross-cutting issue and overlaps with all the policy areas. For example, policy area 5 focuses on empowering labour migrants and preventing abuses and exploitation in the workplace. Persons with irregular status, if engaged in labour, may be unable to seek legal help when needed or afraid to do so due to, for example, fear of deportation. Furthermore, persons with irregular status are often at high risk of facing discrimination in society and at the workplace, or—particularly women and girls—experiencing violence, exploitation, or human trafficking.

Discussions within the UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics revealed that, although this policy area is extremely relevant, the topic is highly controversial and contested. Most NSOs do not produce these indicators or do so on a pilot basis and do not publish them. For the most part, estimates are produced by academia, not on a regular basis, quality is often unknown, and there is usually an important degree of uncertainty attached to estimated values. In addition, most data sources for indicators for Policy Area 2 lie outside the realm of the NSO, thus requiring strong interinstitutional cooperation and data sharing. Therefore, the Expert Group agreed to have all indicators for Policy Area 2 as additional indicators. Countries with capacity to produce these indicators should continue to do so and should share their experience for other countries to follow.

Table 2 presents eight indicators useful for assessing irregular cross border movements and visa overstays. They focus on the number of the resident population considered irregular migrants (indicator MI2.1), irregular arrivals (MI2.2), regularizations (MI2.3), detentions (MI2.4), duration in detention (MI2.5) and deportations (MI2.6). The indicator MI2.7 accounts for persons who have gone missing or died in the process of international border crossings. Finally, the last indicator for Policy Area 2 (TMI2.8) corresponds to temporary mobility that is considered irregular.

¹⁹ Key Migration Terms, International Organization for Migration, retrieved from: <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>; see also information from Migration Data Portal: <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/themes/irregular-migration>.

Table 2. Indicators and topics for policy area 2 on addressing irregular cross border movements and visa overstays

ADDITIONAL				
	Migration Indicator (MI)	SDG Indicator	Primary topics for disaggregation	Secondary topics for disaggregation
MI 2.1	Estimated number of the resident population considered irregular migrants		1.Age 2.Sex	Country of birth, country of citizenship, Reason for move, geographic location (urban, rural), duration of stay, border point entrance (land, sea, air), type of irregularity (entry, residence, employment), accompanied/unaccompanied/separated (if minors)
MI 2.2	Estimated annual number of individuals who arrived irregularly		1.Age 2.Sex	Reason for move, geographic location (urban, rural), duration of stay, border point entrance (land, sea, air)
MI 2.3	Annual number of regularizations		1.Age 2.Sex	Reason for move, country of birth, country of citizenship, geographic location, duration of stay, NB/FB status
MI 2.4	Estimated number of persons in detention due to entering the country irregularly in a given year		1.Age 2.Sex 3.Accompanied/unaccompanied/separated (if minors)	Geographic location of detention center (urban, rural), reason for detention
MI 2.5	Estimated average duration of time in detention due to entering the country illegally in a given year		1.Age 2.Sex 3.Accompanied/unaccompanied/separated (if minors)	Geographic location of detention center (urban, rural), reason for detention
MI 2.6	Annual number of deportations		1.Age 2.Sex	Country of citizenship, duration of stay, NB/FB status
MI 2.7	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	10.7.3 ²⁰	1.Age 2.Sex 3.NB/FB status 4.Citizenship status	Major administrative unit, cause of death, country of death
	Temporary Mobility Indicator (TMI)		Primary topics for disaggregation	Secondary topics for disaggregation
TMI 2.8	Estimated number of the temporary population considered irregular		1.Age 2.Sex	Reason for temporary stay, geographic location, duration of stay, border point entrance (land, sea, air), type of irregularity (entry, residence, employment)

NB = native-born
FB = foreign-born

²⁰ See <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/human-trafficking.html>

PART B: Indicators for disaggregation by migratory status and migration-relevant topics

This part identifies indicators that countries might be already producing as part of their statistical activity and could be disaggregated by migration status and migration-relevant topics to understand the situation of migrants across the policy areas 3-6. Almost all of these indicators are part of the global indicator framework for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The primary topics for disaggregation for most non-migration indicators are age, sex, and foreign-born/native-born status or citizenship status. In regards to the latter topic, depending on national data collection practices, information on place of birth, and/or information on citizenship might be available. If possible, countries are encouraged to perform both disaggregations, given that each set of information is useful for a variety of policy purposes.

Primary and secondary topics for disaggregation were determined by the Expert Group on Migration Statistics, taking into account practices, aspirations, and challenges at national level.

This part first introduces the core indicators that countries should strive to disaggregate by migratory status and migration-relevant topics. Additional indicators for disaggregation are presented in the appendix. These are optional indicators that countries might choose to disaggregate by migratory status and migration relevant topics, depending on their national priorities and circumstances.

Some indicators for disaggregation have been highlighted in blue to indicate that they may be relevant for international temporary mobility, not only for international migration. However, the decision of a country to attempt calculation for certain temporary population groups²¹ will depend on relevance at national level and availability of data sources. All indicators referring to international temporary mobility and temporary populations are considered additional, in line with Decision 51/109 of the UN Statistical Commission.

CORE

Policy Area 3. Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups

The third policy area is related to migrants' and temporary populations' access to basic services. Basic services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, shelter, food, education, and information technologies. Education is a basic service that is relevant to this area, but also to policy area 4 on integration and wellbeing. For the purpose of this document and to avoid repetition, indicators on education are included under policy area 4.

²¹ Such as those groups indicated in Table 1.b: cross-border workers, engaged in seasonal work or other types of employment, engaged in training or education, seeking health-related treatments, asylum seekers/refugees.

Disaggregating the indicators presented under policy area 3 by the three primary topics would allow countries to assess their commitments made to ensure that all migrants, regardless of their status, can exercise their human rights through safe access to selected basic services. It would also help countries to identify the proportions of the resident population that are considered more vulnerable and arguably most in need of access to basic services. It would also provide information on the wide range of services that migrants and temporary populations need whilst living, working, or studying in the host country.

Table 3 presents six core indicators (3.1-3.6) that should be disaggregated by the three primary topics. These indicators include access to social protection floors/systems (3.1), households with basic services (3.2), safely managed sanitation services and hand-washing facilities (3.3), electricity (3.4), and internet (3.6). Four of these indicators (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.5 – highlighted in blue) may be relevant for temporary mobility, too. It should be noted that the definition of ‘access’ may differ depending on the types of health care and administrative systems available, migrants’ proximity to services, and the individual health or educational needs of the migrants.

Policy Area 4. Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants

Policy area 4 focuses on monitoring migrants and returned migrants’ integration, reintegration, and wellbeing in the host society. There are many ways in which migrants may integrate into societies, and to better understand the situation and integration and reintegration of migrants and returned migrants, respectively, it would be necessary to take into account the demographic, education, economic, social and civic participation dimension.²² Moreover, integration can be often viewed as a two-way process that implies adaptation of some sort by the receiving society.

There are four core indicators that are recommended to be disaggregated by the three primary topics to monitor migrants’ integration and wellbeing. Labour integration is relevant to this policy area, but it is covered under policy area 5.

²² See UNECE (2015) Measuring Change in the Socio-economic Conditions of Migrants. Available at <https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/21843>

The core indicator 4.1 is focused on the proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income. Disaggregating this indicator by foreign-born / native-born status and/or citizenship status, age and sex, would allow countries to identify those migrants that may live in deprived situations and, as a result, may require assistance to better integrate into society.

Education at various levels assists migrants to gain the knowledge and skills (including language) necessary for full participation in society and the labour market. Core indicator 4.2 examines the resident population's primary and lower and upper secondary education completion rate. Even though it is often not captured in administrative or survey data, parents' foreign-born / native-born status is considered a secondary topic for disaggregation because it provides information on the integration of immigrants' native-born children. While first-generation adult migrants may be disadvantaged due to their previous (or lack of) educational experience in the origin society, the hope is that children of migrants are able to attend schooling and obtain the same educational (and employment) opportunities as others in the receiving societies. Being able to identify this population group is therefore key although difficult in practice.

Indicator 4.3 examines the minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics. Its disaggregation by age, sex, foreign-born / native-born status, and citizenship status could compare migrants with others population groups. The fourth core indicator (4.4) captures the proportion of children whose births have been registered with a civil authority. The purpose of disaggregating this indicator is to ensure all children, irrespective of their migration status or that of their parents, are counted in the population's vital statistics and acquire a legal identity which is the gateway to the realization to a full set of rights and integration. Indicator 4.4 – highlighted in blue - may be relevant for temporary mobility, too.

Policy Area 5. Empower labour migrants

The fifth policy area is related to empowering labour migrants and persons travelling across international borders for work. The stays may involve relatively short periods of time repeated over prolonged periods (e.g., daily commuting, weeks, months) to long periods (e.g., years, decades). International workers are often sought to fill gaps in the labour market that can involve both low and

high skilled occupations. Unemployment in home countries and attractive employment opportunities abroad also drive workers to seek employment outside their home countries. Furthermore, even migrants who enter countries on student or family reunification visas may be recruited or need employment during their stays.

There are six core indicators that could be disaggregated by the three primary topics to assess the empowerment of resident labor migrants. The most common secondary topics for disaggregation include industry, educational attainment, and geographic location.

The six core indicators for disaggregation cover the labour force participation (5.1), employment to population ratio (5.2), informal employment (5.3), unemployment (5.4), not in education, employment, or training (NEET) (5.5), and women in managerial positions (5.6). Disaggregating these indicators will give countries a solid starting point for examining the situation of migrants in the labor market. Indicator 5.3 – highlighted in blue - may be relevant for temporary mobility, too.

Policy Area 6. Eliminate all forms of discrimination and end violence against migrants and temporary populations

The sixth policy area focuses on eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against migrants, and temporary populations. The goal of this area is to ensure equal opportunities for migrants and their children, and to reduce inequalities by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this regard. Migrants and temporary populations should be treated equally to citizens, without being subject to discrimination or harm.


Five core indicators for disaggregation are presented to measure discrimination and violence against migrants and persons temporarily in the country. These focus on discrimination (6.1) and physical, sexual, and psychological violence (6.2 and 6.3), and child labour (6.4).²³

²³ According to the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (<https://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm>), the term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging

Core indicator 6.5 concerns victims of human trafficking in official reports. Human trafficking is defined in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, which supplements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of people, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”²⁴ In the case of children (anyone under 18 years), the means are not relevant. Girls, boys, men, and women of all ages and from all backgrounds can become victims of this crime. Traffickers often use violence or fraudulent employment agencies and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick and coerce their victims.²⁵

Table 3 displays the set of indicators identified as relevant for analysis of integration and rights of international migrants in regard to Policy areas 3 to 6. There are 21 recommended core indicators to be disaggregated by migratory status in total, of which 19 are SDGs indicators and 2 are traditionally produced by NSOs.

Table 3. Core overall indicators for disaggregation by migration-relevant topics to monitor policy areas 3-6



CORE			ADDITIONAL	
Indicator	SDG Ind ²⁶	Primary Topics for Disaggregation	Secondary Topics for Disaggregation	
 Policy Area 3: Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups				
3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors / systems	1.3.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status, refugee/asylum seeker status

them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work


²⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted in 15 November 2000 by the General Assembly resolution 55/25. Available at : <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/protocol-prevent-suppress-and-punish-trafficking-persons>

²⁵ See <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/human-trafficking.html>.

²⁶ See metadata repository: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

3.2	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1.4.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural)
3.3	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	6.2.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status
3.4	Proportion of the population with access to electricity	7.1.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status
3.5	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	11.1.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, disability status, refugee/asylum seeker status
3.6	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	6.2.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural, refugee/asylum seeker status)
 Policy Area 4: Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants				
4.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income	10.2.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status
4.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	4.1.2	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3Age	Geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status, parent's NB/FB status
4.3	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills	4.6.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3Age	Geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status
4.4	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	16.9.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status
 Policy Area 5: Empower labor migrants				
5.1	Labour force participation rate ²⁷ and absolute number of persons in the labour force		1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status)	Educational attainment, geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status

²⁷ Number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. Information on computation and recommended sources is available [here](#).

			2.Sex 3.Age	
5.2	Employment to population ratio ²⁸ and absolute number of the working-age population that is employed		1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Educational attainment, geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status
5.3	Proportion of informal employment in total employment	8.3.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Educational attainment, refugee/asylum status, industry, type of production unit (formal, informal, household), and status in employment
5.4	Unemployment rate ²⁹ and absolute number of unemployed persons	8.5.2	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Educational attainment, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status, refugee/asylum status
5.5	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	8.6.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Educational attainment, industry, geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status, disability status
5.6	Proportion of women in managerial positions	5.5.2	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Age	Educational attainment, industry, geographic location (urban, rural)
 Policy Area 6: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and end violence against migrants				
6.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	16.b.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status, discrimination ground, refugee/asylum seeker status
6.2	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	16.1.3	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Parents' NB/FB status, labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status, refugee/asylum seeker status
6.3	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	5.2.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Age	Labour force status, parents' NB/FB status, parents' citizenship status, geographic location, refugee/asylum seeker status, form of violence

²⁸ Proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. Information on computation and recommended sources is available [here](#).

²⁹ Number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total number of persons in the labour force. Information on computation and recommended sources is available: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/description-unemployment-rate/>.

6.4	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour	8.7.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status
6.5	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	16.2.2	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Form of exploitation, sector of exploitation, provision of residence status as trafficking in person (TIP) victim, accompanied/unaccompanied (if minors)

NB = native-born

FB = foreign-born

Labour force status = employed, unemployed, outside labour force

ADDITIONAL

In the appendix, table AP.2 presents additional indicators for disaggregation by migratory status and migration-relevant topics that countries might decide to produce, depending on their national priorities and circumstances, to better understand policy areas 3-6.

Among the additional suggested indicators pertaining to policy area 3, indicator 3.7 on the proportion of the resident population with convenient access to public transport, or indicator 3.8 on ownership of mobile telephones, disaggregated by migratory status and ,could be useful to understand how underserved migrants are in comparison with the rest of the population. To better understand migrants' health, financial integration, and education compared with other population subgroups, countries may put efforts to disaggregate the following six non-migration indicators: life expectancy at birth (4.5), suicide rate (4.6), under five mortality rate (4.7), adolescent birth rate (4.8), and HIV infections (4.9). Indicator 4.10 examines the access to a bank account, other financial institutions or mobile-money-service providers, and indicator 4.11 captures youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training, which could also give important clues as to migrants' wellbeing and integration into the host society.

Countries might consider five additional indicators to better address and inform the empowerment of migrants (policy area 5). Additional indicators include average hourly earnings (5.7), fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries (5.8) and their prevalence among temporary populations (5.9), and recruitment cost and fees borne by employee (5.10 and 5.11). To monitor policy area 6, four

additional indicators could be disaggregated by migratory status and migration-relevant topics.

Indicator 6.6 covers sexual violence towards women and girls by persons other than an intimate partner. Indicator 6.7 looks at victims of intentional homicide. Indicator 6.8 on unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population provides information to assess whether criminal justice systems subject migrants to differential treatment. Indicator 6.9 covers the costs of remittances as a proportion of the amount remitted. Migrants can face costly fees to send remittances to their country of origin. The purpose of this indicator is to track migrants' access to affordable, fair, and inclusive remittance platforms.

Summary and conclusion

This document presented a set of four core **migration indicators (MI)** that all countries are recommended to produce regularly to monitor, assess, and understand international migration stocks and flows (policy area 1). Additional indicators that countries may consider collecting and disseminating to better address and inform policy area 1 and 2 (irregular cross border movements and visa overstays) depending on national priorities and circumstances were also proposed. All indicators referring to international temporary mobility and temporary populations are considered additional, in line with Decision 51/109 of the UN Statistical Commission. Figure 2 provides a summary of the indicators presented in this document by policy area.

Figure 2. Core and additional indicators by policy area

		CORE INDICATORS	ADDITIONAL INDICATORS
		that all countries are recommended to regularly produce/disaggregate	that countries may consider producing/disaggregating, depending on their national priorities/ circumstances
MIGRATION INDICATORS (MI) INDICATORS FOR DISAGGREGATION	POLICY AREA 1: Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows	4	5 (temporary mobility)
	POLICY AREA 2: Address irregular cross border movements and visa overstays	-	8
	POLICY AREA 3: Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups	6 SDG indicators	2
	POLICY AREA 4: Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants	4 SDG indicators	7
	POLICY AREA 5: Empower labor migrants	6 (4 of them are SDG)	5
	POLICY AREA 6: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against migrants	5 SDG indicators	4

In addition to migration indicators (MI), the document proposed **indicators for disaggregation by migratory status and migration-relevant topics** that countries might already be producing as part of its statistical activities and could be disaggregated to understand the situation of migrants across policy areas 3-6. Almost all of these indicators are part of the global indicator framework for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The primary topics for disaggregation for most of these indicators are age, sex and foreign-born/native-born status or citizenship status (national or foreign). Additional indicators for disaggregation by migratory status and migration-relevant topics were also presented.

Producing the proposed **migration indicators (MI)**, combined with **disaggregating by migratory status and migration-relevant topics the proposed indicators**, will assist countries in collecting and producing data on international migration and migrants across the six cross-cutting policy areas covering the measurement of international flows and populations, irregular cross border movements and visa overstays, access to basic services, integration and wellbeing, labor migration, and discrimination and violence. This information will serve for developing, monitoring, and evaluating policies related to international migration, and addressing issues concerning migrants in origin, destination, and transit societies.

The report also proposed primary topics for disaggregation, that is, the core set of information for each indicator that should be collected and disseminated. Foreign-born/native-born status and/or citizenship status (national or foreign) are primary topics for disaggregation for most indicators. In line with the revised conceptual framework endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission, this disaggregation facilitates the grouping of the resident population into the four main subgroups: foreign-born foreign citizen, foreign-born citizen, native-born foreign citizen, and native-born citizen. This provides an indication of migrants' wellbeing compared to others population groups. Age and sex—two primary topics for disaggregation across most indicators—are key stratifying demographic variables used to ensure migrants and temporary populations are compared and assessed appropriately. Secondary topics for each indicator are also important but considered ancillary to the primary topics, depending on countries' national priorities and statistical capacity.

Regularly reporting on the proposed indicators will not only assist countries in addressing their own policy agendas but will also facilitate international comparison. Sharing robust, reliable, and timely data on international migration across countries offers multiple advantages, such as 1) improved assessment of data quality, particularly on international migration stocks and flows; 2) comparing and complementing statistics on international migration; and 3) quantifying and characterizing the emigrant population living abroad based on receiving countries' migration flow or migrant population stock data.

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Appendix

Table AP.1 Data tabulations for policy area 1 on measuring international migration and temporary population mobility

A. Tabulations for International migration

		Topic	Primary variables (disaggregation)	Secondary variables (disaggregation)
A1.1	Stock	Resident population at time t	Age, sex, country of birth, country of citizenship	Duration of stay, educational attainment, labour force status, location of residence within country
A1.2		Number of residents obtaining citizenship	Age, sex, country of birth, country of citizenship	Educational attainment, labour force status, location of residence within country
A1.3	Flow	Annual number of persons migrating to country (immigration)	age, sex, country of birth, country of citizenship	Country of previous residence, educational attainment, reason for move, labour force status prior to move, settlement location within country
A1.4		Annual number of persons migrating from country (emigration)	Age, sex, country of birth, country of citizenship	Country of next residence, educational attainment, reason for move, labour force status prior to move, departure location within country

Labour force status = employed, unemployed, outside labour force



B. Tabulations for International Temporary mobility

		Topic	Primary variables (disaggregation)
A1.5	Stock	Temporary population at time t (excluding tourists and business travellers)	Age, sex, citizenship status, duration of stay, reason for temporary entry
A1.6	Flow	Annual number of international temporary mobile persons entering country (excluding tourists and business travellers)	Age, sex, citizenship status, reason for temporary entry
A1.7		Annual number of international temporary mobile persons exiting country (excluding tourists and business travellers)	Age, sex, citizenship status, duration of stay

C. Additional tabulations required for reconciling stock and flow tables (but not necessary for policy area 1 indicators)



	Topic	Primary variables (disaggregation)	Secondary variables (disaggregation)
A1.8	Annual number of births	- Age of mother - Country of birth of mother - Country of citizenship of mother	Location within country
A1.9	Annual number of deaths	- Age - Sex - Country of birth - Country of citizenship	Location within country

Table AP.2 Additional indicators for disaggregation by migration-relevant topics

ADDITIONAL				
Indicator	SDG Ind ³⁰	Primary Topics for Disaggregation	Secondary Topics for Disaggregation	
 Policy Area 3: Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups				
3.7	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport	11.2.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural)
3.8	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	5.b.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural)
 Policy Area 4: Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants				
4.5	Life expectancy at birth ³¹		1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural)
4.6	Suicide mortality rate	3.4.2	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Cause of death, labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural)
4.7	Under five mortality rate	3.2.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status)	Geographic location (urban, rural)
4.8	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age	3.7.2	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), household composition
4.9	Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population	3.3.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3. Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), household composition
4.10	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	8.10.2	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Educational attainment, occupation, geographic location (urban, rural)
4.11	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education	4.3.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status)	Educational attainment, labour force status,

³⁰ See metadata repository: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

³¹ Human Development Index (HDI) indicator defined as the “number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life.”

	and training in the previous 12 months		2.Sex 3.Age	geographic location (urban, rural)
 Policy Area 5: Empower labor migrants				
5.7	Average hourly earnings of employees	8.5.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Industry, educational attainment, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status
5.8	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers	8.8.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Educational attainment, industry, occupation, geographic location (urban, rural)
5.9	Proportion of fatal and non-fatal injuries of the temporary population in the total fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries of workers		1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3.Age	Educational attainment, industry, occupation, geographic location (urban, rural)
5.10	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	10.7.1	1. Citizenship status 2.Sex 3.Age	Educational attainment, industry, geographic location (urban, rural)
5.11	Share of migrant workers who did not have to pay any fee for recruitment ³²		1. Sex 2. Age 3. Country of destination	Country of birth, country of citizenship, occupation, Industry Educational attainment
 Policy Area 6: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and end violence against migrants				
6.6	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	5.2.2	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Age	Parents' NB/FB status, labour force status, geographic location, refugee/asylum seeker status
6.7	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	16.1.1	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3. Age	Labour force status, geographic location, refugee/asylum seeker status
6.8	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	16.3.2	1.NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 2.Sex 3. Age	
6.9	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	10.c.1	1. Country of occurrence	Geographic location (urban, rural)

NB = native-born

FB = foreign-born

Labour force status = employed, unemployed, outside labour force

³² The Statistics for SDG indicator 10.7.1 Draft Guidelines for their Collection recommends supplementing the indicator 4.9 (SDG indicator 10.7.1) with this indicator.