SESSION 2. MIGRATION INDICATORS FOR POLICY AREA 1: Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility flows and stocks

Technical Meeting on Indicators and Operationalization of the Conceptual Framework of International Migration Statistics

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OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Build stronger links between data and policymaking:

- Decide who is entitled to come, under which conditions and for how long,

- Limit the risk of irregular movements and overstay

- Manage voluntary assisted or forced returns

- Facilitate the return and reintegration of nationals living abroad.

- (Emigration policies generally focus on encouraging or organizing departures of citizens for work or education purposes, and encouraging the return of nationals)

New Definitions and Concepts 1/2

International migration is a **change in country of residence** (resident population) as defined by the UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses

- Individuals who have lived in the country of measurement for either (a) most of / at least the preceding 12 months (or intend to, or have permission to live in that country for at least six months and one day) or (b) at least the preceding 12 months (or intend to, or have been permission to live in that country for at least 12 months

- May include some residents who crossed the border illegally or who overstayed their visa (still undocumented or regularized migrants)

New Definitions and Concepts 2/2

International temporary mobility includes all persons present in the country **who are not residents**

- Involve international border crossings but do not result in a change in the country of residence
- Include undocumented border crossings
- Exclude however tourists and business visitors

Tentative list of key International Temporary Mobility categories (non-residents)

Cross-border workers: non-residents who are employed in the country and commute on a regular basis (usually daily or weekly)

Seasonal workers: come during part of the year and work under a seasonal contract

Other types of temporary workers: travel for short periods of work without being entitled to become residents (project-based, ICTs, …)

Training-related mobility: travel for short-term training without being entitled to become residents
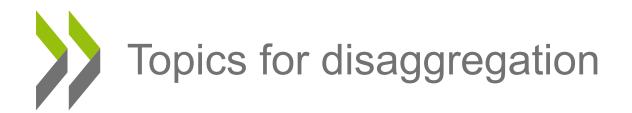
Health-related mobility: travel to access health-care services

Mobility related to humanitarian motives: mobility of non-residents for humanitarian reasons

PA1 – CORE INDICATORS (regularly collected and produced)

		CORE		ADDITIONAL
		Migration Indicator	Primary topics for disaggregation	Secondary topics for disaggregation
Stock	MI 1.1	**Proportion of _____ in the total resident population** Foreign-born population, of whom: Foreign citizen National citizen Native-born foreign citizen	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
	MI 1.2	**Proportion of _____ former foreign citizens obtaining citizenship :** Native-born Foreign-born	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
Flow	MI 1.3	Annual number of immigrants	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, settlement location within country
	MI 1.4	Annual number of emigrants	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
	MI 1.5	Annual total net migration	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Country of birth 4.Country of citizenship	

Topics for disaggregation

Priority set of information for each indicator that should be collected and disseminated

Age and sex are primary variables

Migratory status:

Nationality	Place of birth	
	Foreign-born and foreigner	Native-born and foreigner
	Foreign-born and national	Native-born and national

Secondary set of information for each indicator that should be collected and disseminated

Duration of stay; educational attainment, labour force status, location of residence within country

PA2 – ADDITIONAL INDICATORS
(consider producing according to national priorities)

		Migration Indicator (MI)		Primary topics for disaggregation
Stock	MI 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 (e) seeking health-related treatments (f) asylum seekers in transit	1.Age 2.Sex 3.Citizenship status 4.Duration of stay
Flow	MI 1.7	Annual number of foreign citizens entering the country temporarily for _____		1.Age 2.Sex 3.Citizenship status
	MI 1.8	Average duration of stay for foreign citizens entering the country temporarily who are _____		1.Age 2.Sex 3.Citizenship status
	MI 1.9	Annual number of _____ departing the country for temporary stays abroad Foreign citizen National citizen		1.Age 2.Sex 3.Citizenship status 4.Duration of stay

ADDITIONAL

Discussion

- What are the indicators to be retained as core and additional?

- How do these indicators benchmark against what is currently produced in countries?

- How feasible is it to produce the proposed indicators?

- Are indicators relevant for policymakers?

- Remaining challenges?