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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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)
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 overstay their visa (still undocumented or regularized migrants)
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migration Indicator</th>
<th>Primary topics for disaggregation</th>
<th>Secondary topics for disaggregation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stock</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI 1.1</td>
<td><strong>Proportion of ______ in the total resident population</strong></td>
<td>1.Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign-born population, of whom:</td>
<td>2.Sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign citizen</td>
<td>3.Country of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National citizen</td>
<td>4.Country of citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native-born foreign citizen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI 1.2</td>
<td><strong>Proportion of ______ former foreign citizens obtaining citizenship :</strong></td>
<td>1.Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native-born</td>
<td>2.Sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign-born</td>
<td>3.Country of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI 1.3</td>
<td><strong>Annual number of immigrants</strong></td>
<td>4.Country of citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI 1.4</td>
<td><strong>Annual number of emigrants</strong></td>
<td>1.Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.Sex</td>
<td>3.Country of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.Country of birth</td>
<td>4.Country of citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI 1.5</td>
<td><strong>Annual total net migration</strong></td>
<td>1.Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.Sex</td>
<td>3.Country of birth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Topics for disaggregation

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

Age and sex are primary variables

Migratory status:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Place of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-born and foreigner</td>
<td>Native-born and foreigner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-born and national</td>
<td>Native-born and national</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
### ADDITIONAL INDICATORS
(consider producing according to national priorities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>MI 1.6</th>
<th>Number of foreign citizens temporarily present in the country who are _________</th>
<th>(a) cross-border workers (b) engaged in seasonal work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MI 1.7</td>
<td>Annual number of foreign citizens entering the country temporarily for _________</td>
<td>(c) other types of employment (d) engaged in training (e) seeking health-related treatments (f) asylum seekers in transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow</td>
<td>MI 1.8</td>
<td>Average duration of stay for foreign citizens entering the country temporarily who are _________</td>
<td>1.Age 2.Sex 3.Citizenship status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MI 1.9</td>
<td>Annual number of ______ departing the country for temporary stays abroad</td>
<td>1.Age 2.Sex 3.Citizenship status 4.Duration of stay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Foreign citizen**
- **National citizen**
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?