Session 1. Agreed international migration and temporary mobility indicators,

and conceptual framework to produce required data

UN Technical Workshop on International Migration and Temporary Mobility Statistics

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Revision of the 1998 UN Recommendations

Aim: to find the right balance between relevance to national policymaking and the promotion of international comparability across countries.

UN Statistical Commission: Mandate to oversee methodological work and capacity building

Agenda 2030: Disaggregation of all relevant indicators by migratory status

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Objective 1

Progress so far

In 2018: The UN **Expert Group on Migration Statistics** was formalized by UN Statistical Commission

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/sconcerns/migration/index.cshtml
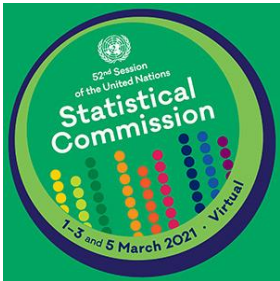
21 countries

17 organizations

6 independent experts

5 Task Forces

Key elements endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission

In 2021:

Conceptual framework on migration and mobility and accompanying statistical definitions

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

In 2023:

List of core and additional migration indicators for six policy areas relevant to international migration and temporary mobility

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/technical-report/national-reporting/Indicators-for-international-migration-and-temporary-mobility.pdf

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Key features of revised conceptual framework for statistics on international migration

1. Encourages to build **stronger links** with policy data needs
2. **Distinction** between international migration and other types of mobility
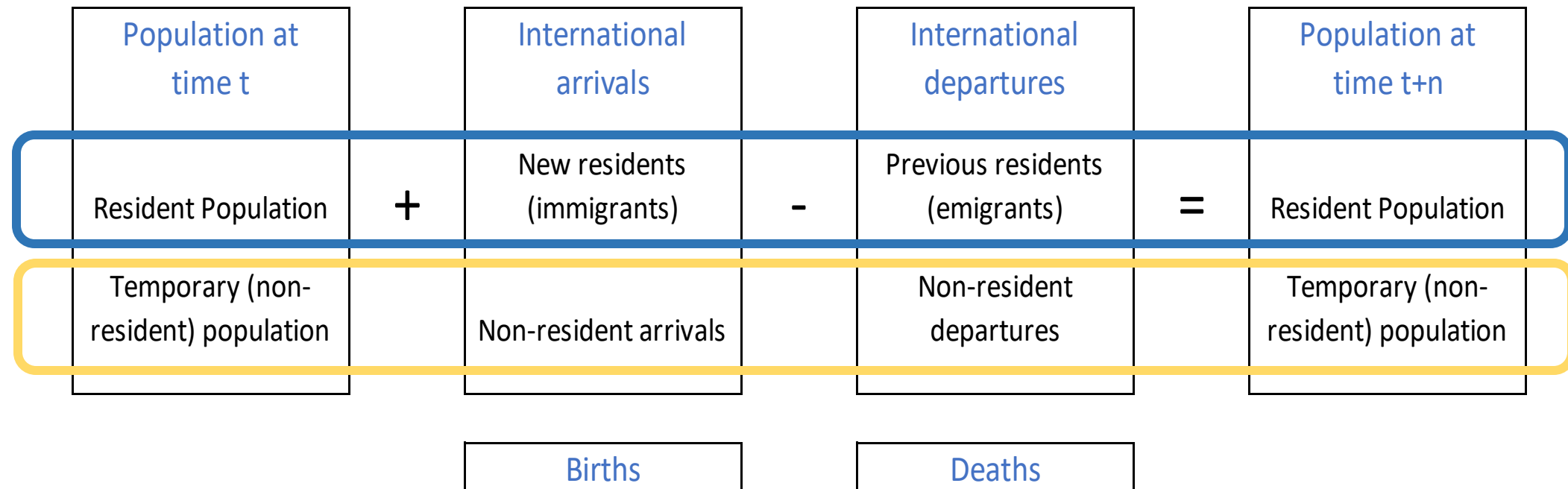3. Same measurement criterion for stocks and flows (duration of stay)

Population at time t		International arrivals		International departures		Population at time t+n
Resident Population	**+**	New residents (immigrants)	**-**	Previous residents (emigrants)	**=**	Resident Population
Temporary (non-resident) population		Non-resident arrivals		Non-resident departures		Temporary (non-resident) population
		Births		Deaths		

Fig. Overarching conceptual framework on international mobility statistics
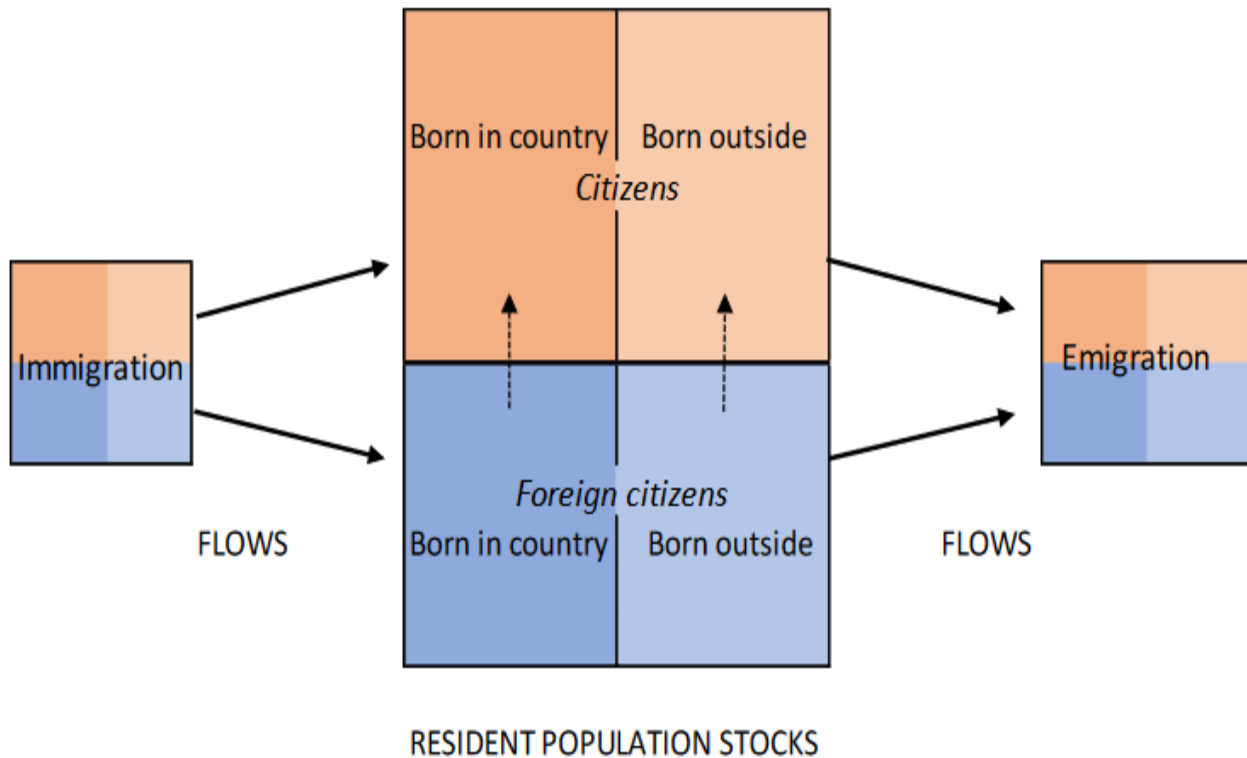
Cross-tabulations of four subpopulations

Fig. Conceptual framework on international migration and the coherence between flows and stocks

Cross-tabulations of these four subpopulations critical to understanding immigrant and emigrant populations and their international movements:

- Foreign-born citizens
- Foreign-born foreign citizens
- Native-born citizens
- Native-born foreign citizens

From a policy perspective, presenting statistics and indicators for the four subpopulations separately is highly relevant.

Cross-tabulations of four subpopulations

	Native born	Foreign born	
(National) Citizens	a	b	a+b
Foreign citizens	c	d	c+d
	a+c	b+d	T

Cross-tabulations of these four subpopulations critical to understanding immigrant and emigrant populations and their international movements:

- Foreign-born citizens

- Foreign-born foreign citizens

- Native-born citizens

- Native-born foreign citizens

If this is not possible, present statistics and indicators for the marginals:

- Foreign-born (b+d)

- Native-born (a+c)

- Citizens (a+b)

- Foreign citizens (c+d)

Migration Policy Areas

Six migration policy areas relevant for international migration and temporary mobility, anchored in global initiatives, most notably:

POLICY AREA 1
Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows

POLICY AREA 2
Address irregular cross border movements and visa overstays

POLICY AREA 3
Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups

POLICY AREA 4
Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants

POLICY AREA 5
Empower labor migrants

POLICY AREA 6
Eliminate all forms of discrimination and ending violence against migrants

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POLICY AREA 1

STOCK INDICATORS

capture the **size, characteristics, and geographic distribution** of **international migrant and temporary populations** present in the country at a particular point in time.

FLOWS INDICATORS

capture movements that cross international borders within a given year.

4

CORE MIGRATION INDICATORS

for measuring stocks and flows of international **migrant** populations

CORE

all countries are recommended to regularly produce

5

ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY MOBILITY INDICATORS

for measuring stocks and flows of key **temporary** populations

ADDITIONAL

countries may consider producing, depending on their national priorities and circumstances

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POLICY AREA 1:
Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows

Primary topics for disaggregation:
1. Age
2. Sex
3. Country of birth
4. Country of citizenship

		Migration Indicator (MI)
STOCKS	**MI 1.1**	Number/proportion of _____ in the total resident population **Foreign-born** **Foreign citizen** **Foreign-born citizen** **Native-born foreign citizen** **Foreign-born foreign citizen** **Native-born (native) citizens**
	MI 1.2	Number of _____ who obtained citizenship over a given year **Native-born foreign citizen** **Foreign-born foreign citizen**
FLOWS	**MI 1.3**	Annual number of immigrants who are _____ **Foreign-born** **Foreign citizen** **Foreign-born citizen** **Native-born foreign citizen** **Foreign-born foreign citizen** **Native-born (native) citizens**
	MI 1.4	Annual number of emigrants who are _____ **Foreign-born population** **Foreign citizen** **Foreign-born citizen** **Native-born foreign citizen** **Foreign-born foreign citizen** **Native-born (native) citizens**

POLICY AREA 2

ESTIMATES

size and characteristics of **population of irregular migrants** resident in the country, **irregular arrivals** per annum.

COUNTS

Regularizations, persons in **detention, deportations** per annum.

0
CORE INDICATORS

CORE
all countries are recommended to regularly produce

8
ADDITIONAL INDICATORS
incl. SDG 10.7.3 on deaths during process of international migration

ADDITIONAL
countries may consider producing, depending on their national priorities and circumstances

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POLICY AREA 2: NO CORE INDICATORS

POLICY AREA 2: ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

POLICY AREA 2:
Address irregular cross border movements and visa overstays

Primary topics for disaggregation:
1. Age
2. Sex
3. Accompanied/unaccompanied/separated (if minors MI 2.4, 2.5)
4. NB/FB status (MI 2.7)
5. Citizenship status (MI 2.7)

	Migration Indicator (MI)	SDG Indicator
MI 2.1	Estimated number of the resident population considered irregular migrants	
MI 2.2	Estimated annual number of individuals who arrived irregularly	
MI 2.3	Annual number of regularizations	
MI 2.4	Estimated number of persons in detention due to entering the country irregularly in a given year	
MI 2.5	Estimated average duration of time in detention due to entering the country illegally in a given year	
MI 2.6	Annual number of deportations	
MI 2.7	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	10.7.3
Temporary Mobility Indicator (TMI)		
TMI 2.8	Estimated number of the temporary population considered irregular	

INDICATORS FOR DISAGGREGATION

INDICATORS FOR DISAGGREGATION
BY MIGRATORY STATUS

POLICY AREA 3:
Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups

POLICY AREA 4:
Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants

POLICY AREA 5:
Empower labor migrants

POLICY AREA 6:
Eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against migrants

21 CORE INDICATORS
FOR DISAGGREGATION
(from which 19 are SDG indicators)

that countries are recommended to disaggregate by migratory status

18 ADDITIONAL
INDICATORS FOR DISAGGREGATION
that countries might consider disaggregating by migration-relevant topics, depending on their national priorities and circumstances

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Core Indicators for Policy Areas 3-6

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
3.2	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
3.3	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
3.4	Proportion of the population with access to electricity
3.5	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
3.6	Proportion of individuals using the Internet

POLICY AREA 4
Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants

4.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income
4.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
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
4.4	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

POLICY AREA 5
Empower labor migrants

5.1	Labour force participation rate
5.2	Employment to population ratio
5.3	Proportion of informal employment in total employment
5.4	Unemployment rate
5.5	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)
5.6	Proportion of women in managerial positions

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
6.2	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
6.3	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months
6.4	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour
6.5	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population

Indicators'Overview

	CORE INDICATORS that all countries are recommended to regularly produce/disaggregate	ADDITIONAL INDICATORS that countries may consider producing/disaggregating, depending on their national priorities/ circumstances
MIGRATION INDICATORS (MI)		
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
INDICATORS FOR DISAGGREGATION		
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

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Thank you!

Questions?

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Conceptual Framework: main statistical definitions

From the conceptual framework endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in its 52nd session

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

All movements that cross **international borders** within a given calendar year

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

All movements resulting in a **change in the country of residence** (a subset of international mobility) within a given calendar

INTERNATIONAL TEMPORARY MOBILITY

All movements that cross international border and **do not result in a change in the country of residence** – stay less than 6 or 12 months within a given year

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT

A person who has **changed his or her country of residence** and established new residence in the country

RESIDENT POPULATION

individuals who have lived (or intend to, or have permission to live) in the country of measurement for either:
(a) most of (6 months and a day), or
(b) at least
the preceding 12 months, not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments.

TEMPORARY POPULATION

all persons present in the country at a specific point in time who are not residents

Main changes compared to the 1998 recommendations

	1998 Recommendations	Revised conceptual framework
Definition of country of residence	A place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest **No criteria for duration of stay**	Residing–or intend to reside -in the country within a given year at least: • **6 months +1 day or** • **12 months** As defined in the P&R on Censuses
Definition of international migrants	Long term –at least 12 months Short term-between 3 and 12 months	A person who established new residence in the country **Same measurement criteria** with the definition of usual residence **Consistency in national statistics**

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Main changes compared to the 1998 recommendations

	1998 Recommendations	Revised conceptual framework
Distinguishing international migration from other types of mobility	Not included	Clear distinction between international migration and temporary mobility
Coherence between international migration (flows) and immigrant population (stocks)	Not included	Reconciling the demographic components of change for the following four key subpopulations: • native-born citizen, • foreign-born citizen, • native-born foreign citizen, • foreign-born foreign citizen.

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Indicators for monitoring Policy Areas 3-6 build on the SDG indicators

SDG indicators are designed ensure "no one is left behind"

The SDG indicator framework calls for disaggregation by migratory status

SDG indicators are already included in national statistical systems

- methodologies can be extended to identify who are foreign-born and/or foreign citizens
- increased chances to effectively and sustainably produce data
- increased visibility and understanding of situation of migrants compared to other population groups
- improved resource allocation for integration of migrants and corresponding data

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Migration data for evidence-based policies

- **Increasing complexity of international migration** presents significant challenges for statistical measurement and policy formulation

- Despite the unprecedented needs, **statistics on international migration are sparse**

- There are significant **gaps in data collection**, especially concerning inflows and outflows, and disaggregated data (sex and age)

- The lack of consistent and comprehensive data collection methodologies across countries leads to significant **underreporting and inconsistencies in migration data**

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Statistics on international temporary mobility

Focus on movements associated :

- o in the labour market,
- o utilising education or training services,
- o seeking health or medical care services; and
- o seeking asylum or protection as refugees

Cross-border workers

Seasonal workers

Health-related

Training-related

Asylum seekers in transit

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MIGRATION INDICATORS

MIGRATION INDICATORS (MI)
FOR PRODUCTION

POLICY AREA 1:
Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows

POLICY AREA 2:
Address irregular cross border movements and visa overstays

CORE
MIGRATION INDICATORS
that all countries are recommended to regularly produce

ADDITIONAL
MIGRATION INDICATORS
that countries may consider producing, depending on their national priorities and circumstances
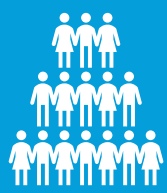
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POLICY AREA 1: CORE MIGRATION INDICATORS
that all countries are recommended to regularly produce

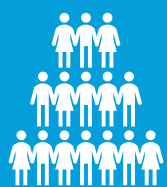|		CORE	Primary topics for disaggregation	ADDITIONAL
		Migration Indicator (MI)		**Secondary topics for disaggregation**
STOCKS	**MI 1.1**	Number/proportion of _____ in the total resident population **Foreign-born population** **Foreign citizen** **Foreign-born citizen** **Native-born foreign citizen** **Foreign-born foreign citizen** **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 citizen** **Foreign-born foreign citizen**	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 migration); NB/FB status of parents
FLOWS	**MI 1.3**	Annual number of immigrants who are _____ **Foreign-born population** **Foreign citizen** **Foreign-born citizen** **Native-born foreign citizen** **Foreign-born foreign citizen** **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 who are _____ **Foreign-born population** **Foreign citizen** **Foreign-born citizen** **Native-born foreign citizen** **Foreign-born foreign citizen** **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

ADDITIONAL			
	Migration Indicator (MI)		**Primary topics for disaggregation[1]**
FLOWS	**MI 1.5**	Total net migration over a given year [2]	1.Age 2.Sex
Temporary Mobility Indicator (TMI)			**Primary topics for disaggregation[1]**
STOCKS	**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
FLOWS	**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

POLICY AREA 1:
Improve the measurement of international migration and temporary mobility stocks and flows

Primary topics for disaggregation:
1. Age
2. Sex
3. Duration of stay
4. Country of final destination (TMI 1.9)

		Migration Indicator (MI)
FLOWS	**MI 1.5**	Total net migration over a given year [2]
		Temporary Mobility Indicator (TMI)
STOCKS	**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
	TMI 1.7	Number of national citizens temporarily absent from the country who are ___ (a) cross-border workers (b) engaged in seasonal work
FLOWS	**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
	TMI 1.9	Annual number of resident _____ departing the country for temporary stays abroad (a) Foreign citizen (b) Citizen population

POLICY AREA 2: ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

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	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)

Path Forward

The UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics and UNSD are drafting the revised recommendations to include:

- Conceptual framework for statistics on international migration and temporary mobility
- Indicators
- Data sources related to international migration and temporary mobility
- Technical material on data integration for the production of migration statistics
- Operational guidelines
- Guidance on communication of international migration statistics

Draft will be circulated for feedback and submitted for endorsement by the UN Statistical Commission at its 56th Session in 2025

Final version is expected to be presented at the International Forum on Migration Statistics in June of 2025

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