

Indicators for international migration and temporary mobility: UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics

Maria Isabel Cobos

UNSD

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Context: revision of UN 1998 recommendations



The Expert Group on Migration Statistics was established by UN Statistical Commission in 2018

21 countries

20 agencies

4 independent experts (academia)



The revised conceptual framework and accompanying statistical definitions were discussed and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission at its 52nd session (2021)

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

➤ Heart of the revision of the 1998 Recommendations



The list of indicators for international migration and temporary mobility will be discussed by the UN Statistical Commission at its 54th session (2023)

3 Key features of revised conceptual framework

1. Distinction between international migration and other types of mobility
 - **International migration** results in a change in the country of residence
 - **International temporary mobility** are movements that do not result in a change in the country of residence

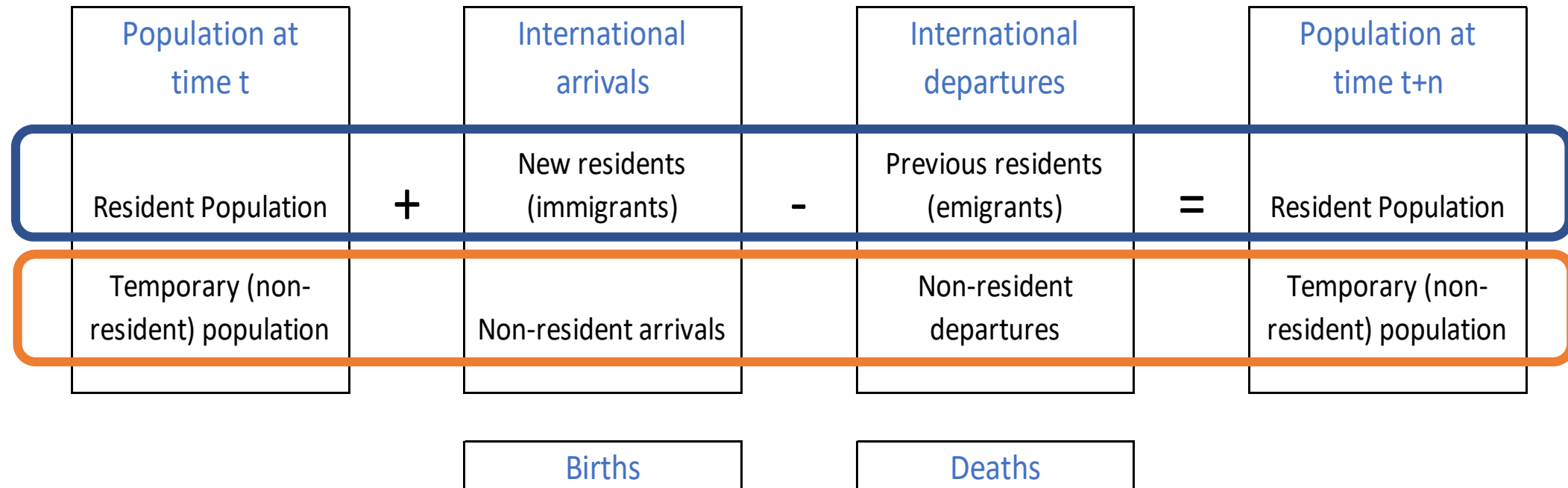


Fig. Overarching conceptual framework on international mobility

3 Key features of revised conceptual framework

2. Alignment of migration flows with resident population change

- Definition of resident population based on **minimum duration of stay** (Two options from P&R on censuses: 6 months + 1 day or 12 months)
- **Same** measurement criteria => **Consistency** in national statistics
- **Flows** are integral for understanding **resident** population change

3. Coherence between flows and stocks is important for updating the stock of international migration

- **Reconciliation** of four resident subpopulations:
 - foreign-born,
 - native-born,
 - foreign citizen and
 - national citizenwith their international migration flows and other components of population change

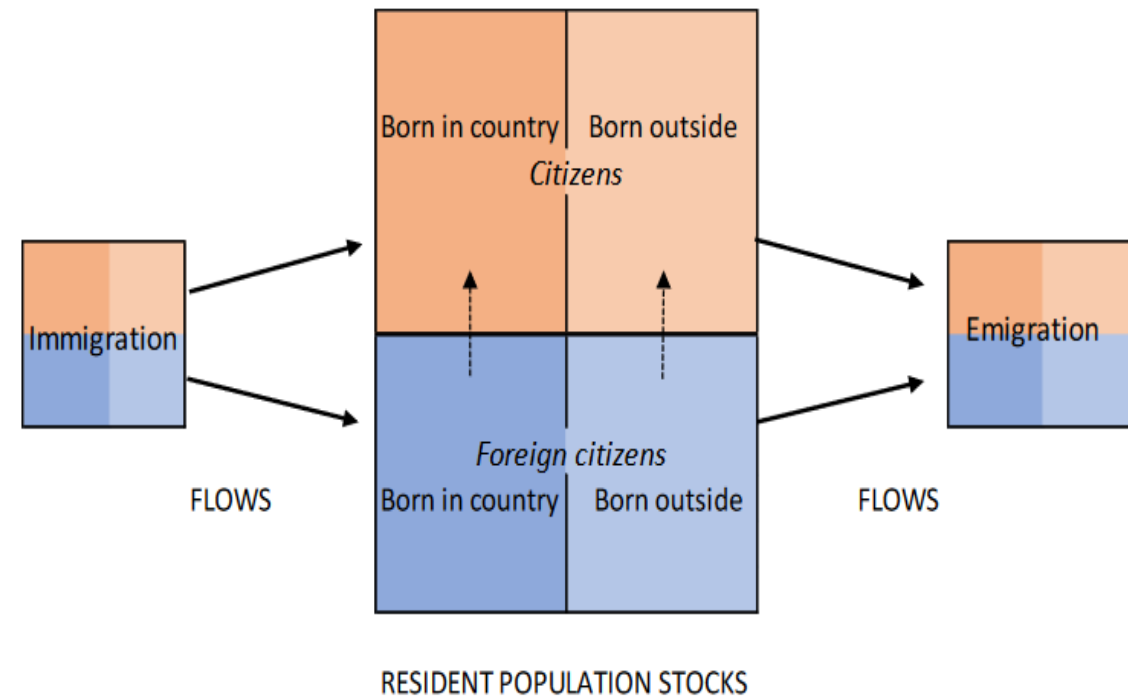


Fig. Conceptual framework on international migration and the coherence between flows and stocks

The indicators are aligned with the conceptual framework

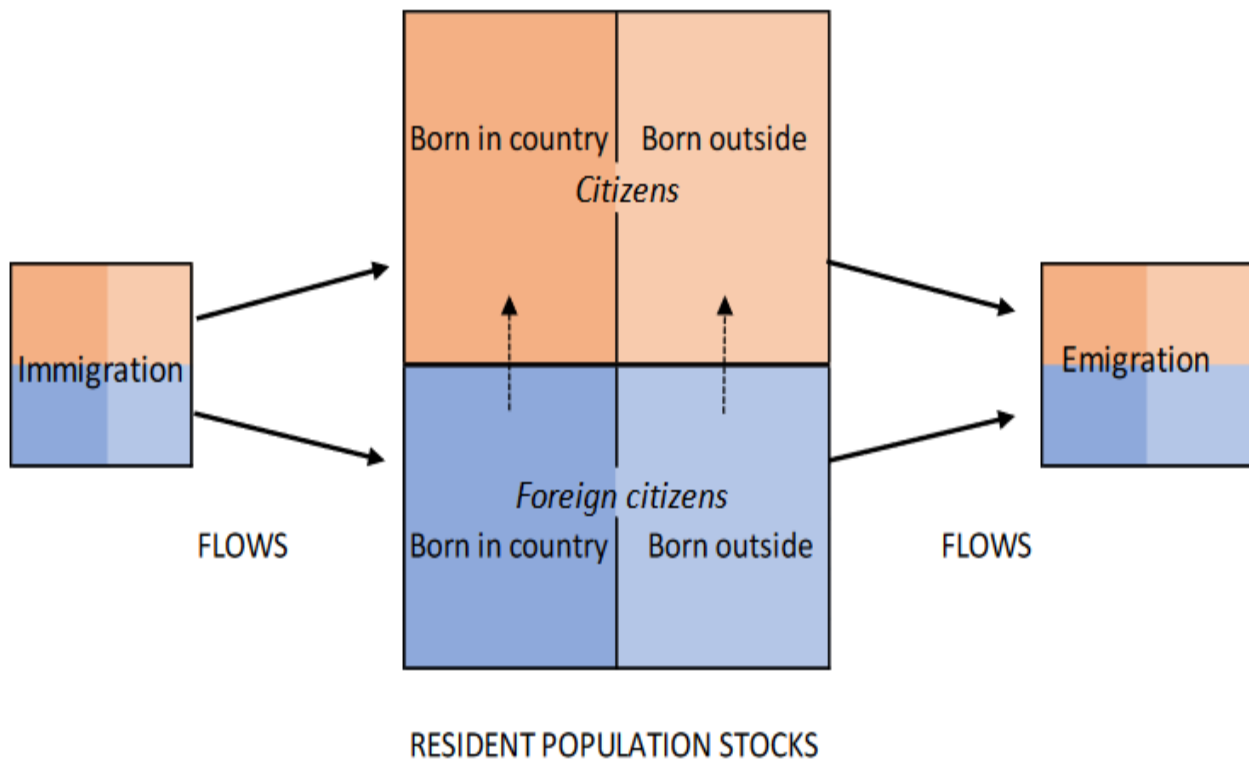


Fig. Conceptual framework on international migration and the coherence between flows and stocks

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

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

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

Indicators' Overview

**Six Migration
Policy Areas**

**PART A:
Migration
Indicators (MI)**

**PART B:
Indicators for
disaggregation by
migratory status**



Migration Policy Areas

Six migration policy areas that are relevant for international migration and temporary mobility. The areas are 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

Indicators' Overview

**Six Migration
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**PART A:
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disaggregation by
migratory status**

Part A

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



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

5

ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY MOBILITY INDICATORS

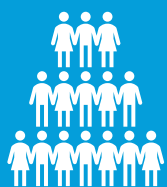
for measuring stocks and flows of **temporary** populations



CORE MIGRATION INDICATORS

that all countries are recommended to regularly produce

CORE			ADDITIONAL	
Migration Indicator (MI)			Primary topics for disaggregation	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 INDICATORS

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

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



POLICY AREA 2

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)

Indicators' Overview

**Six Migration
Policy Areas**

**PART A:
Migration
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**PART B:
Indicators for
disaggregation by
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Part B

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 5:
Empower labor migrants



POLICY AREA 4:
Increase the integration and wellbeing of 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

**ADDITIONAL
INDICATORS FOR DISAGGREGATION**

that countries might consider disaggregating by migration-relevant topics, depending on their national priorities and circumstances

Why are SDG indicators useful for monitoring policy areas 3-6?

SDG indicators are designed ensure “no one will be 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



Indicators Policy Area 3-5



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 aged 15 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

MIGRATION INDICATORS (MI)



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 violence against migrants

INDICATORS FOR DISAGGREGATION

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
4	5 (temporary mobility)
-	8
6 SDG indicators	2
4 SDG indicators	7
6 (4 of them are SDG)	5
5 SDG indicators	4

cobos@un.org

Questions?



5 Task Forces in the UN EG on Migration Statistics

1

TASK FORCE 1:

Data and Indicators Set on International Migration

2

TASK FORCE 2:

Key Concepts and Definitions related to International Migration →

Closed after the endorsement of the Statistical Commission in 2021

3

TASK FORCE 3:

Data Integration for Disaggregated Statistics on International Migration

4

TASK FORCE 4:

Data Sources for International Migration Statistics and Operationalization of Revised Conceptual Framework

5

TASK FORCE 5:

Global Programme on Migration Statistics



Main Statistical Definitions

From the 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

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

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

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT

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

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 temporary movements of special interest:

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