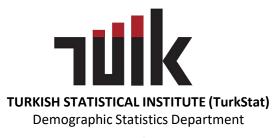


# Training on International Migration Statistics

# I- Definitions and concept of international migration



27 November 2023



# **Concept of migrant**

Who are the migrant

- countries of origin and destination?
- citizenship?
- sex and age?
- ethnicity?
- reasons to move?
- skills and occupations?
- education?
- family status?

**How many** 

- migrants arrived at the country or left for residence abroad in specific years?
- - migrant workers were employed in our country (or nationals of our county were employed abroad)?
- - residents of our country were born abroad?
- - nationals of (or persons born in) our country reside abroad?
- - people cross our borders annually?
- - foreigners acquire citizenship of our country?



# Three possible criteria

# Individual characteristics

- Foreigners
- Diplomats
- Military
- Foreign-born
- etc...

#### Purpose of stay

- Labour
- Asylum
- Family reunification
- Visitors/tourists
- etc...

#### **Duration of stay**

- 3 months
- 6 months
- 1 year
- etc.



The Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, UN-1998

'international migrant' as

"any person who changes his or her country of usual residence".

According to this definition, the stock of international migrants present in a country is

'the set of persons who have changed their country of usual residence"



The Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, UN-1998

**Country of usual residence as** 

"the country where the person usually lives, that is to say, the country in which the person has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest."



The Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, UN-1998

#### A long-term migrant is

"a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure the person will be an emigrant and from that of the country of arrival the person will be an immigrant"



## Types of migrants by the time criterion



From the perspective of the country of departure the person will be an emigrant and from that of the country of arrival the person will be an immigrant (12months).



<u>The Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, UN-1998</u>

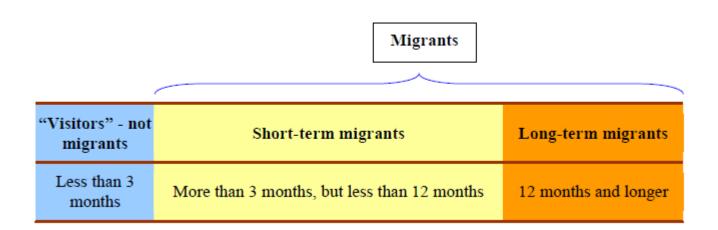
#### **Short-term migrants are**

"a persons who move to a country other than their country of usual residence for a period of at least three months but less than twelve months."

Movements for the purpose of recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage are not regarded as short-term migration.



## Types of migrants by the time criterion



Persons such as tourists who move for less than three months are considered "visitors" and are covered by other areas of statistics.



# Main categories in international migration statistics: flows and stocks





# Main categories in international migration statistics: flows and stocks

# **Stocks**

the total number of international migrants present in a given country at a particular point in time who have ever changed their country of usual residence.

# **Flows**

The number of international migrants

- (a) arriving in a country or
- (b) departing from a country over a specific period.



# Who are the migrant living in the country?

# Two sub-populations of interest:

# Foreigners

Persons living in the country without the citizenship of that country

# Foreign-born

Persons living in the country but born in another country

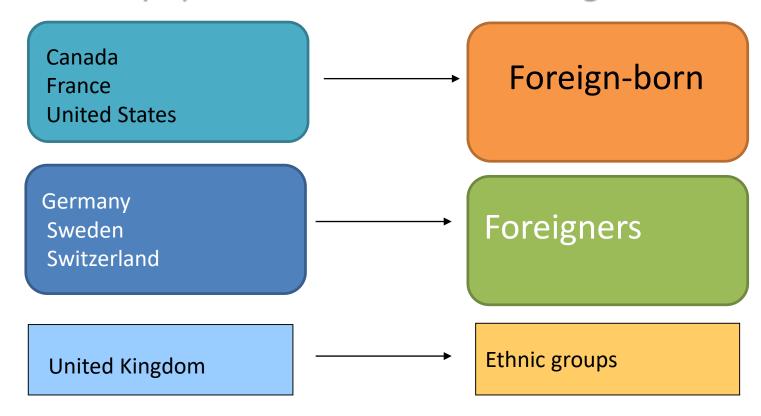
Country of citizenship— shows the foreign population of a country; that is all persons who have that country as country of usual residence and who are the citizens of another country (independently of country of birth).

**Country of birth**— allows identifying foreign-born population independently of current citizenship – Persons living in the country but born in another country



# Who are the migrant living in the country?

# Two sub-populations of interest: İmmigration





# **Country of Birth**

#### **PROS**

- Evidence of migration
- Unique
- Does not change
- Objective

# CONS

- Some 'Nationals' can be included
- Changes of borders
- 2nd generation excluded
- Not 'policy' relevant



# **Country of Citizenship**

#### **PROS**

- Legally relevant
- Objective
- Easily detectable
- Many statistical sources

# CONS

- Unstable
- National regulations
- Not unique



### **Ethnic Group**

**Race or ethnicity**— this criterion is hardly applicable to population of the countries with historically multiethnic population, regardless of country of birth and citizenship.

#### **PROS**

- Directly addressing social dimension
- Identify social groups also in the long run

#### CONS

- Subjective
- Political sensitive
- Difficult to detect



#### **Ever international migrants**

**Experience of residence abroad**—this criterion covers foreign-born and return migrants who have ever resided abroad for 1 year and longer.

#### **Returned citizens**

**Experience of residence abroad**— nationals that had resided abroad for one year and over and now reside in the country of their citizenship.



#### Refugee (1951 Genevo Convention and the 1967 Protocol thereto )

A refugee is someone "who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country".

Some 150 countries are parties to the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol thereto.



#### **Asylum**

The grant, by a State, of protection on its territory to persons outside their country of nationality or habitual residence, who are fleeing persecution or serious harm or for other reasons. Asylum encompasses a variety of elements, including non-refoulement, permission to remain on the territory of the asylum country, humane standards of treatment and eventually a durable solution.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Resettlement

Handbook (2011) p. 407.



#### **Asylum Seeker**

An individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it. Not every asylum seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every recognized refugee is initially an asylum seeker.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Master Glossary of Terms (2006).



#### **Irregular Migration**

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.

#### Migrant in an irregular situation

A person who moves or has moved across an international border and is not authorized to enter or to stay in a State pursuant to the law of that State and to international agreements to which that State is a party.



#### **Concept of Migration**

#### Migration Management

The management and implementation of the whole set of activities primarily by States within national systems or through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, concerning all aspects of migration and the mainstreaming of migration considerations into public policies. The term refers to planned approaches to the implementation and operationalization of policy, legislative and administrative frameworks, developed by the institutions in charge of migration.



#### **Concept of Migration**

#### **Migration Integration**

The two-way process of mutual adaptation between migrants and the societies in which they live, whereby migrants are incorporated into the social, economic, cultural and political life of the receiving community. It entails a set of joint responsibilities for migrants and communities, and incorporates other related notions such as social inclusion and social cohesion.



### **Global Trends Affecting Migration**

Behind today's mobile world, there are many global trends that will affect migration and migration management:

- demographic trends,
- economic inequalities between developing and developed countries,
- liberalization of trade, which requires a more mobile workforce,
- communication networks connecting all parts of the world,
- transnational migration.

As a result of these trends, human movements will become even more important in the 21st century.



# **Dimensions of Migration**

- Labour migration,
- family reunification,
- migration and security,
- combating irregular migration,
- migration and trade,
- migrant rights,
- health and migration,
- integration,
- migration and development.



# Thank you!



# Who are the migrant living in the country?

