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PRODUCING MIGRATION DATA USING HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS AND
OTHER SOURCES

*Analysis of the results of the
UNECE Questionnaire on
International Migration Statistics
and
“Difficult to measure” migrant groups*

Note by the Secretariat

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CES	Conference of European Statisticians
EECCA	Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
EFTA	The European Free Trade Association
EU	European Union
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSO	National Statistics Office
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SEE	South East Europe
THESIM	Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division (UN-DESA)

INTRODUCTION

1. This paper presents the main results of the “UNECE Questionnaire on International Migration Statistics”. The questionnaire was sent out in early 2008 to UNECE member countries and selected other countries participating in UNECE activities in the field of migration statistics. The questionnaire is one of the activities included in the UNECE Work Plan to Improve International Migration Statistics, adopted by the CES Bureau in October 2005.
2. The main objectives of the questionnaire were:
 - To review how national statistical offices (NSO) define migrant stocks and migration flows
 - To build a crosswalk between definitions and sources used by different countries.
 - To collect information on practices and methodologies used to define and estimate “difficult to measure” international migrant groups.

CONTENT OF THE UNECE QUESTIONNAIRE

3. The UNECE questionnaire is composed of two sections: the first on entire populations and the second on “difficult to measure” groups. The first section is further divided into two parts and focuses on the definitions and data sources on stocks (Section I.a) and flows (Section I.b) of international migrants used by NSOs. The second part (Section II) asks structured questions about the scope, definitions and methodologies used by countries to estimate “difficult to measure” international migrant groups. The UNECE questionnaire is available as an addendum to the present paper.

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

4. The questionnaire was sent to UNECE member countries, 43 of which filled and returned the questionnaire. It was also filled by seven other non-UNECE countries and territories: Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Morocco, New Zealand, Palestinian Authority, and Kosovo (UNMIK administration). The 50 countries and territories for which the questionnaire was returned can be here divided into the following groups:
 - **Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine
 - **South-Eastern Europe:** Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo (UNMIK administration Res. 1266/1999)
 - **European Union:** Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania,

- Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **EFTA:** Norway, Switzerland
 - **Mediterranean:** Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Turkey
 - **America and Oceania:** Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand and United States
5. No questionnaires were returned from the following UNECE countries: Albania, Austria, Kazakhstan, Malta, Montenegro, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
 6. The results presented in this paper should be considered with caution. Although attention has been paid to guaranteeing the maximum quality, there could still be some element of error in the data presented, due to misinterpretation of the question, translation or processing of results.
 7. Several questionnaires were incomplete as some sections of the questionnaire required completion by another service or organization.
 8. Any inaccuracies in the information presented in this paper could be communicated to UNECE by writing to social.stats@unece.org

PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON SOURCES & DEFINITIONS USED IN THE SURVEY

9. **Sources.** Data in many countries are collected from administrative sources but are analysed and reported by NSOs. Whereas common guidelines exist with regards to statistical definitions of migrant populations (even if they are not always adhered to), countries using registers such as administrative / population registers may not fully comply with these guidelines. Furthermore, not every country uses all of the specified data sources, so it is not always possible to use them to match emigrants with immigrants or compare results at an international level.
10. Population registers, for example, are only used by 27 of the 50 countries. Moreover foreigner registers will only cover foreigners who are legal residents, so using this source runs a risk of under-count, particularly for hard-to-measure groups. Countries' registration systems will inevitably enjoy differing degrees of operational efficiency, so coverage error and data quality will also vary. The use of Household surveys and other survey sources are explored in the UNECE questionnaire to evaluate the potential for a more harmonised approach among UNECE countries. The questionnaire also examines whether border data collections can represent a rich source of information on flows, as they reflect actual movements and provide additional information such as mode of transport, time and place of arrival, but are usually more precise regarding inflows than outflows.
11. **Definitions.** Migration is commonly defined as *“the movement of a person or group of persons from one geographical unit to another across an administrative or*

political border, wishing to settle definitely or temporarily in a place other than their place of origin". (IOM, 2003, p.8). A distinction is also made between "internal" and "international" (or "external") migration in UNSD (1998) whereby an international migrant is "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*" (parag. 32).

12. Length of stay is another consideration in establishing definitions In 1998 the United Nations defined the long-term international migrant as "*a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence*" (UNSD, 1998). Despite the UN recommendations, it is difficult for countries to separate out the difference between temporary and permanent migration because of the different durations used to determine the place of residence and because of variation in the legislative systems of host countries with respect to rights of stay. Even within the same country, the definition(s) relating to internal and international migrants vary between different sources of statistical information. This report provides an overview of these definitions for the 50 countries surveyed and a summary of the definitions used for eliciting data on stocks and flows of migrants for the main data sources.

SECTION I.A:
DATA SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS ON STOCKS
OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

13. The first section of the questionnaire is dedicated to collecting information on data sources and definitions on stocks of international migrants. The questions in this section amount to a grid whereby selected definitions of population groups are crossed by source (population register, foreigners' register, residence or stay permits, other administrative data sources, last and next census, household sample survey, other household sample survey and other data sources). For each source, NSOs are asked whether they collect data for specific type of international migration population group, whether national definitions correspond with the UN definitions, and, if data are available, the aggregate statistics. Moreover, NSOs were asked to report the minimal duration of stay in a country to be considered immigrant and whether particular groups of persons (i.e. irregular, refugees, asylum seekers, minors, etc.) are included in the data sources. There are also two general questions about the basic definitions of immigrants in each country and the collection of data about emigrants from the different data sources.

MAIN POPULATION GROUPS USED TO IDENTIFY STOCKS OF MIGRANTS

14. The first question in section I.a is a summary question asking respondents to indicate the most common population group(s) used to identify the stock of international immigrants living in each country. Reference was made to a number of population groups relevant to statistics in international migration, for which a standard definition was given. A maximum of three answers could be given, from the following categories (further details regarding these reference groups can be found in UNSD (1998) and the full definitions are provided in Annex I):

- *“Foreign born”*
- *“Foreigners”*
- *“Persons with foreign background”*
- *“Ever international migrants”*
- *“Returned citizens”*
- *“Members of ethnic groups”* or
- *“Other”* (where respondents were asked to specify the reference group).

15. 46¹ of the 50 respondents provided answers to this question. 18 countries indicated only one category; 12 countries selected two categories; 13 countries selected three categories and three countries indicated that reference is often made to four of the population groups in the list.

Table 1: Numbers of countries using each type of population group for identifying stocks of international immigrants, by region (multiple answer is possible, max. 3).

Population groups:	All regions		EU+EFTA (25+2)		EECCA (8)		SEE (5)		Mediterranean (5)		America+Oceania (5)	
Foreigners	37	74%	25	93%	3	38%	3	60%	5	100%	1	20%
Foreign born	21	42%	8	32%	2	25%	2	40%	4	80%	5	100%
Ever intl. migrants	9	18%	1	4%	5	63%	1	20%	2	40%	0	0%
Ethnic groups	7	14%	4	15%	0	0%	1	20%	1	20%	1	20%
Persons with foreign background	6	12%	4	15%	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%
Returned citizens	6	12%	3	11%	0	0%	0	0%	3	60%	0	0%
Other	8	12%	5	19%	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%

16. The results on the population groups used to identify stocks of migrants are presented in Table 1, with a breakdown by sub-region. Overall, 37 out of 46 respondents already appear to be referring to “*Foreigners*” as a term for measuring migrants. 21 are using the term “*Foreign-born*” and 9 are using “*Ever-international migrant*”. “*Ethnic groups*” are referred to in 7 countries, “*Persons with foreign background*” and “*Returned migrants*” and “*Other*” by just six countries each.

17. The data in Table 1 suggest that there are some sub-regional commonalities in the tendency to refer to particular groups. The “*Foreigners*” group is used virtually in all in EU, EFTA and Mediterranean countries, but only in a minority of countries in EECCA, America and Oceania. The “*Foreign-born*” group is used in all countries in America and Oceania and in most Mediterranean countries, but only in a minority of countries in the other regions. In EECCA countries, the group most frequently used in “*ever-international migrants*”. This homogeneity is undoubtedly due to the common histories although the more recent trend is a diversification of methodologies to respond to national information needs.

18. Several countries provided comments, particularly for the Category “*Other*”, as presented in Table 2. What emerges is that some data sources have potential for eliciting data on migrants, although they are not conceived by the national statistical system for that purpose. The following qualitative comments were provided with responses and provide an insight into the elements taken into account by countries when determining their survey criteria.

¹ Bosnia-Herzegovina, France, Georgia and UNSC Resolution 1244-Administered Kosovo did not provide responses.

Table 2: Qualitative remarks provided on population groups used to identify stocks of international immigrants.

Country and population group:	Qualitative/Further remarks
Denmark (Other)	Immigrants and their descendants. An immigrant is defined as a person born abroad whose parents are both (or one of them if there is no available information on the other parent) foreign citizens or were both born abroad. If there is no available information on either of the parents and the person was born abroad, the person is also defined as an immigrant. A descendant is defined as a person born in Denmark whose parents (or one of them if there is no information on the other parent) are either immigrants or descendants with foreign citizenship. If there is no available information on either of the parents and the person in question is a foreign citizen, the person is also defined as a descendant.
Ireland (Other)	Ireland does not produce annual estimates on the stock of international migrants. We publish flow figures as part of our annual population and migration estimates, and stock figures from the 5-yearly census.
Lithuania (Foreign Born)	Persons born outside the country where they currently reside, regardless of their citizenship. Persons born in the country are NOT defined as native.
Netherlands (Other)	'Foreigners' as a population group is not often used in the Netherlands to identify the stock of international immigrants. However, when reporting on migration motives of immigrants (labor, study etc.), Statistics Netherlands has only information on non-Dutch nationals. So, in this case, we use 'foreigners' to identify international immigrants.
Slovakia (Other)	Slovaks living abroad
Ukraine (Other)	International migrants, according to the definition on the page 2, which excludes: a country of usual residence is considered to be a country, in which a person lived or intends to live for 6 months and more.
United States (Other)	Data for the foreign born is published by specific country of birth, as data by race/Hispanic origin/ancestry includes both natives and foreign born.

OVERVIEW OF SOURCES CONTAINING DATA ON STOCKS OF IMMIGRANTS

19. One of the structural considerations that emerge from this questionnaire is the **diversity in the number of data sources** from which data on migrant stocks and flows can be drawn in the participating countries. In Figure 1 we can see that the majority of countries have four or five sources providing data on stocks of immigrants. From Figure 2 we can see that the mean number of sources is almost five. The data are upwardly skewed by EU countries like Estonia, Slovakia and Spain who each have eight separate sources to draw upon. On the other hand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Palestinian authority have only two sources each (the past and future Census and the past Census & Household sample survey respectively).

Figure 1: Number of data sources reported by countries

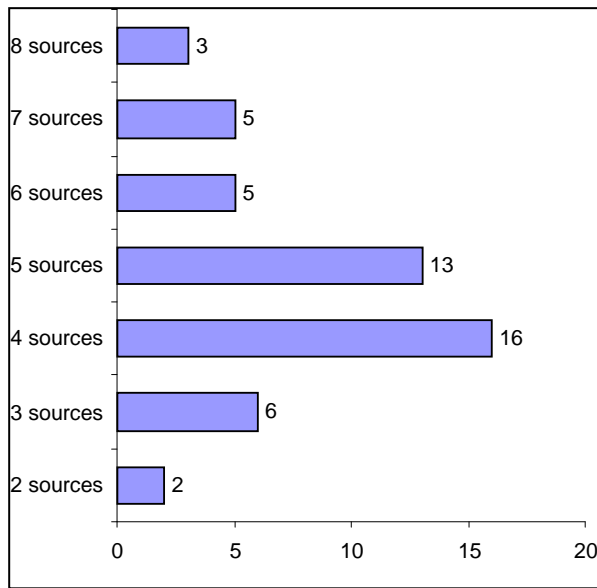
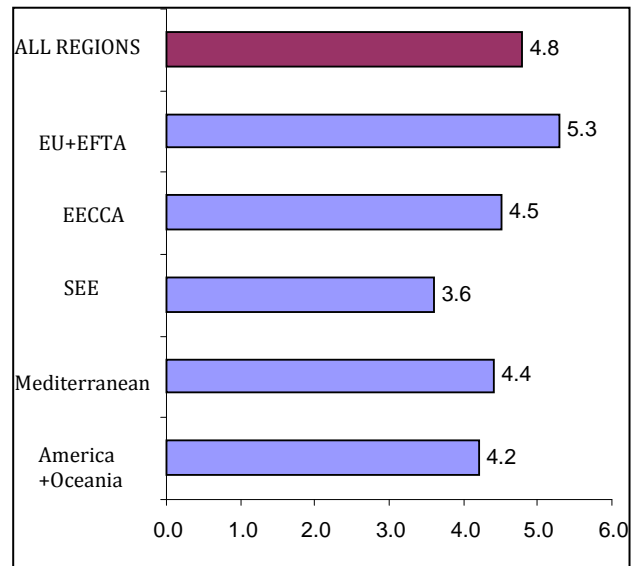


Figure 2: Average number of data sources reported by groups of countries



20. As well as diversity in numbers, there is some **diversity of use of each type of data source**. So, in some countries a particular type of source may exist, and may even contain data/statistics on migrants in some or other form, but the source may not normally be used to extract migration statistics by the statistical system. Equally, the source may exist, but may not contain any fields for migration statistics at all.
21. Some countries also have more **recent** data than others. Some of the data sources in the questionnaire required information on the reference year of the source. All countries were able to indicate whether or not the source exists in these cases, but they were not always able to provide the exact reference year (see Table 4). When interpreting this table, it has to be borne in mind that that most questionnaires were completed and returned in early 2008. The figures infer that, although the commonest source among the countries responding to the questionnaire is the resident permits records, the population registers tend to be the type of register from which the most recent data are available

Table 3: Latest years for which data are available for population registers, foreigners registers, and resident permit records.

Data source	Source exists	2005	2006	2007	2008
Population Register	27	0	2	14	5
Foreigners Register	19	0	2	12	1
Residence permit	34	1	5	15	2

CONFORMANCE TO THE UN DEFINITIONS OF POPULATION GROUPS

22. In the following part of the questionnaire, questions were centered on the various types of data source. It was assumed that there is a common understanding of what each data source is. Table 6 provides overall counts of the countries declaring definitions that conform to the UN standard (see Annex II), for the data sources with the highest counts. It also shows numbers of countries that have data available for each population group.

EXISTENCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE VARIOUS SOURCES

23. The data source and population group for which the definitions are, at first view, the most homogenous (and presumably the most comparable) are “*Foreign born*” in the latest census, where 36 countries out of 49 adhere to the UN standard definition. However, this number appears set to decline in the forthcoming Census round to just 33 countries, whereas the number of countries with available data will rise to 45. This is therefore probably due to missing responses from Canada, Spain, Israel, Latvia and Turkey. It is therefore possible that as many as 38 out of the 50 countries will have conformant definitions for “*Foreign-born*” in the next Census round.

24. Apart from the Censuses, data on descendents of migrants, people with foreign backgrounds, ever / returned international migrants and ethnic groups are almost sporadic.

Table 4: Numbers of countries in a position to derive data from specified sources and according to the UN definitions.

	Latest Census		Future Census		Household Sample Survey		Residence/stay permits		Population register	
No.s of countries replying	Exists in 49 countries		Exists in 48 countries		Exists in 35 countries		Exists in 34 countries		Exists in 27 countries	
	Def'n comply	Data on group	Def'n comply	Data on group	Def'n comply	Data on group	Def'n comply	Data on group	Def'n comply	Data on group
Foreign born	36	42	33	45	17	26	7	8	18	20
Foreigners	32	40	32	43	15	19	15	23	20	23
Descendents	4	6	8	13	3	7	1	1	2	6
Foreign background	2	5	7	12	1	5	1	2	2	4
Ever intl. migrant	8	14	17	25	1	3	1	1	2	4
Returned	7	14	19	28	2	5			3	7
Ethnic groups	19	28	14	23	3	6	1	2	4	6
Other		2		2		0		2		5

25. The definition of “*Foreigners*” enjoys almost as much comparability. Also in this case, three countries did not reply to the question on comparability of definition, so it is possible that as many as 35 countries will have comparable definitions for “*Foreigners*” as a population group in the next Census round.

26. In Table 5, the Future Census also looks like a promisingly comparable data source for “*Ever International*”, “*Returned*” and “*Ethnic Groups*”, but less so for “*Descendents*” and “*Foreign Background*” groups. The numbers of comparable countries will increase for all these population groups except “*Ethnic Groups*” in the next Census round. Half of responding countries had at least started to formulate an approach to collecting data on “*Ethnic groups*” through the previous Census, but this number appears about to decline by five countries (from 19 to 14). Although data on the future census may be affected by the fact that the questionnaire was still under development, Slovenia and Moldova appear to have moved away from the UN definition and it is not yet clear whether Hungary or Lithuania intend to collect data on “*Ethnic Groups*” in the forthcoming Census round. On the other hand Bosnia-Herzegovina and Ireland will collect data on “*Ethnic Groups*” in their next census complying with the UN definition.
27. Two common sources, used in two thirds of the countries, are the Household survey and the residence permit. Almost three quarters of the responding countries (half of which are EU countries) have a Labour Force Survey as a Household survey². Replies to the questions regarding the Household surveys were lower than for the Censuses (35), but half (17) the responding countries have the same definition nationally as the UN recommendation for “*Foreign born*” and 15 out of the 35 for “*Foreigners*”. Surveys on living conditions are next most common sample survey. Nine of the 28 countries that have a household sample survey have also another kind of sample survey.

Table 5: Numbers of countries able to produce a statistical count/estimate on immigrant stocks by source and population group.

No.s of countries replying	Foreigners Register		Other Administrative source		Other Survey		Other Source	
	Exists in 19 countries		Exists in 15 countries		Exists in 12 countries		Exists in 7 countries	
	Def'n comply	Data on group	Def'n comply	Data on group	Def'n comply	Data on group	Def'n comply	Data on group
Foreign born	3	4	3	3	5	9	4	4
Foreigners	8	12	8	10	3	6	5	5
Descendents	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3
Foreign background	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3
Ever migrant	0	2	1	4	1	3	0	0
Returned			0	1	1	2	1	2
Ethnic gps	0	0	2	2	0	3	1	1
Other		0		1		2		0

² Further to EU SILC Regulation 1177/2003 Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions.

28. Table 6 presents the counts for data availability and conformity to the UN definitions for the data sources with less conformity than presented in Table 5. The population group “*Foreigners*” stands out among these sources as having the widest data availability and largest number of countries with comparable definitions, but in several cases, this is limited to just one or two countries. The three sources “Other administrative”, “Other Survey” and “Other” are by definition not necessarily similar, and so it is unsurprising that there is more diversity in the definitions used. In order to interpret Table 6 in a more informed way therefore, it is important to review the summary table of surveys in Annex II that were reported under questions D), G), H) and I) of the questionnaire.
29. For every data source and for each population group, data are invariably (and reassuringly) more available than matching definitions. So, although there seems to be some basic common understanding of what the population groups consist of, many countries are using definitions that differ from the ones recommended by the UN.
30. Although data are available from as many as 23 countries from registers of residence permits for “*Foreigners*”, only 15 of these countries use the UN definition. On the other hand, this is higher than for “*Foreign born*” (just 7 countries). Population registers appear to be a more promising data source, with 18 and 20 out of 27 countries able to compare between themselves for “*Foreign born*” and “*Foreigners*” respectively.
31. In their responses, countries often provided examples of variations from the UN definition or further information. For the sake of brevity, these comments are presented in Table 8 for the two most common population groups “*Foreign Born*” and “*Foreigners*”, and for the sources with the most replies, namely Population Registers, Foreigners Registers, Future Censuses, Household Surveys and other sample surveys.
32. Some of these replies are an indication that the underlying criteria used to identify immigrant stocks include place of birth and citizenship of parents. Different criteria emerged for other specific groups, such as mother tongue for ethnic groups (Finland).
33. About a third of reporting countries have one or several different types of administrative data source in addition to those asked about specifically in the questionnaire. These include social insurance registers, police registers and housing registers (see Table 8). These administrative sources are often linked to different administrative procedures which control international migration, and designed to focus on particular migration groups, such as migrant workers.
34. Some countries use entirely different terms for similar population groups. For example, Canada uses the expression “*immigrant population*”, which refers to “*people who are, or have been, landed immigrants to Canada. A landed immigrant is a person, who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities*”; Denmark refers to a definition of immigrants and their descendants, while in Ukraine the length of stay to some extent determines the definition of an international migrant.

Table 6: Remarks put forward by countries whose definitions vary from the UN definition.

Data Source / Population Group	"Foreign Born"	"Foreigners"
A Population Register	Czech Republic, Luxembourg	Hungary, Romania, Turkey
B Foreigners Register	Germany (<i>Foreigners born abroad</i>), Norway	Egypt (<i>Businessman and foreign workers only</i>) Hungary (<i>Foreign citizens having a permit for at least one year</i>) Norway (<i>Non-Nordic citizens</i>) Turkey
F: Future Census	Canada Czech Republic (<i>Residence of mother at the time of birth</i>) Georgia, Germany, Israel, Latvia Luxembourg (<i>Persons born outside the country where they currently reside, regardless of their citizenship</i>) Morocco, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey	Australia (<i>Persons who are resident in Australia but who do not have citizenship of Australia</i>) Canada, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Morocco Russia (<i>All persons not having citizenship of the Russian Federation and not having citizenship of another State</i>) Spain, Turkey
G: Household Survey	Australia (<i>excluding persons aged less than 15 years</i>) Bulgaria Canada (<i>Landed Immigrants and Non-Landed Immigrants</i>) Germany Ireland (<i>QNHS collects data on place of birth but inter-censal estimates of the stock of non-Irish nationals are not released</i>) Israel (<i>The same definition, but for Jewish population only</i>) New Zealand (<i>Foreign born people aged 15 years and over only</i>) Poland (<i>Persons aged 15+</i>) Portugal (<i>Estimate</i>) United States (<i>"Foreign born" includes everyone who was not a U.S. citizen at birth. Persons born outside the United States of at least one U.S. citizen parent are U.S. citizens and are defined as "native"</i>).	Bulgaria Canada (<i>The term that is used is Non-Landed Immigrants</i>) Germany Ireland (<i>QNHS collects data on place of birth but inter-censal estimates of the stock of non-Irish nationals are not released</i>) Poland (<i>Persons aged 15+</i>) United States (<i>Foreign born are divided into two groups: "noncitizens" and "naturalized citizens." Noncitizens are foreign born who have not obtained citizenship through naturalization. Persons born in the United States regardless of the citizenship status of their parents are defined as "native", not as "foreigner"</i>).
H: Other Sample Survey	Australia (<i>As defined on page 2 but excluding persons aged less than 15 years</i>) Slovakia (<i>Country of birth is defined as the country of residence of the mother at the time of birth</i>), Spain United States (<i>"Foreign born" includes everyone who was not a U.S. citizen at birth. Persons born outside the United States of at least one U.S. citizen parent are U.S. citizens and are defined as "native"</i>).	Italy Slovakia (<i>Country of birth is defined as the country of residence of the mother at the time of birth</i>) United States (<i>The foreign born are divided into two groups: "noncitizens" and "naturalized citizens." Noncitizens are foreign born who have not obtained citizenship through naturalization. Persons born in the United States regardless of the citizenship status of their parents are defined as "native", not as "foreigner"</i>).

Table 7: Types of administrative data source per country

TYPE OF REGISTER	COUNTRY
Police register	Armenia, Azerbaijan
Visas	Australia
Citizenship	Belarus
State & Health	Croatia, Estonia
Social insurance	Cyprus, Slovakia, Spain
Housing Register	Russia, Ukraine
Worker Register	UK
Asylum/ Refugees DB	Czech Republic, Hungary

AVAILABILITY OF STATISTICS ON MIGRANT GROUPS FROM THE SURVEYED SOURCES

35. Many countries were able to put forward available data for at least one item covered by the questionnaire. Table 9 provides a summary of the data by source and population group. These data are subject to a volume of caveats that cannot reasonably be repeated here – the purpose of presenting them is not to obtain hard numbers on migration but to present an overview of how numbers vary according to different reporting methods and sources. Although some countries reported statistics for other populations groups, they were relatively few – it seems that statistics for *Foreign born* and *Foreigners* are more readily available. None of the reporting countries were in a position to provide any data on residence or stay permits in addition to what has already been presented in Table 7. For two countries, there is no distinction between *Foreign born* and *Foreigners* when it comes to Residence permits (Cyprus and Israel).

36. Countries were also able to provide aggregated statistics on migrant stocks drawn from the population Censuses³. Only Denmark does not have a recent census to draw from, but it uses population registers to elicit statistics and indicates that Census is planned for 2008-2015. Egypt and the Palestinian Authority conducted Censuses in 2006 and 2007 respectively, but neither plan at present to hold a Census between 2008 and 2015. Otherwise Censuses are visibly the source with the best data availability and the most coherent in terms of aligned definitions. Table 10 summarises of the statistics put forward by countries through the UNECE questionnaire. No data are presented for ethnic groups as none were reported.

³ These data have not been checked for quality. Figures are lower for foreign-born than for foreigners for Estonia and Serbia.

Table 8: Summary of data provided available from Population registers, Foreign Registers and Resident permit records for selected population groups.

	Reference Year	Population Registers		Foreign Registers		Residence permits	
		Foreign born	Foreigners	Foreign born	Foreigners	Foreign born	Foreigners
Belgium	2007		971448				
Cyprus						55000	55000
Czech Republic	2007		388625		392087		
Denmark	2008	437615	298490				
Egypt	2007				20198		
France	2006					3086516	3151865
Finland	2007	202528	132708				
Hungary	2007	344600	125954		166030		
Israel	2006	2298200				186000	186000
Italy	2007		2939000				2415000
Latvia	2007	367434	40669				
Lithuania	2007	222000	29100				
Morocco	2007						68366
Netherlands	2007	1732379	681932				
Norway	2008	4?	266260				
Poland	2007		57547				106669
Romania	2007		2007				
Russia							193800
Slovakia	2006		32130	30458	32130		
Slovenia	2007	176415		51048	53555		
Spain	2007	5249993	4519554				3979014
Switzerland	2007				1601900		
Turkey	2007				98064		

Table 9: Summary of data provided available from latest census E) for selected population groups.

	Year	Foreign born	Foreigners	Descendants	Foreign background	Ever migrant	Returned	Other
Australia	2006	4416036	1431007	1586404	5868729			
Belgium	2001		847063					
Bosnia – Herzegovina	1991							
Brazil	2000	510068						
Canada	2006	6524190	1760895					6186950
Croatia	2001	600122	17902				111352	
Cyprus	2001	88640	64810			129627	68496	
Czech Republic	2001	453460	127212					
Egypt	2006	138083	114423			3900000		
Estonia	2000	252266	265357	110436	322160			
France	2005	6694632	3500293					
Greece	2001	1122914	762191			108210		
Hungary	2001	283951	93005					
Ireland	2006	612629	421054			981008	572211	
Israel	1995	1790200		1262400				
Italy	2001	2240045	1334889		1620651			285782
Latvia	2000	439464	27573					
Lithuania	2001	204097	31206					
Morocco	2004		51435				165416	
New Zealand	2006	879543						
Poland	2002	775282	40661				69704	
Portugal	2001	347636	232695					
Serbia	2002	45529	179334					
Slovakia	2001	658825	28899					
Slovenia	2002	169605	39359					
Spain	2001	2172201	1572013					
Switzerland	2000	1570756	1495549				47465	
Turkey	2000	1260530	50244				182000	
United States	2000	31107889	18565263					

DURATION OF RESIDENCE/STAY

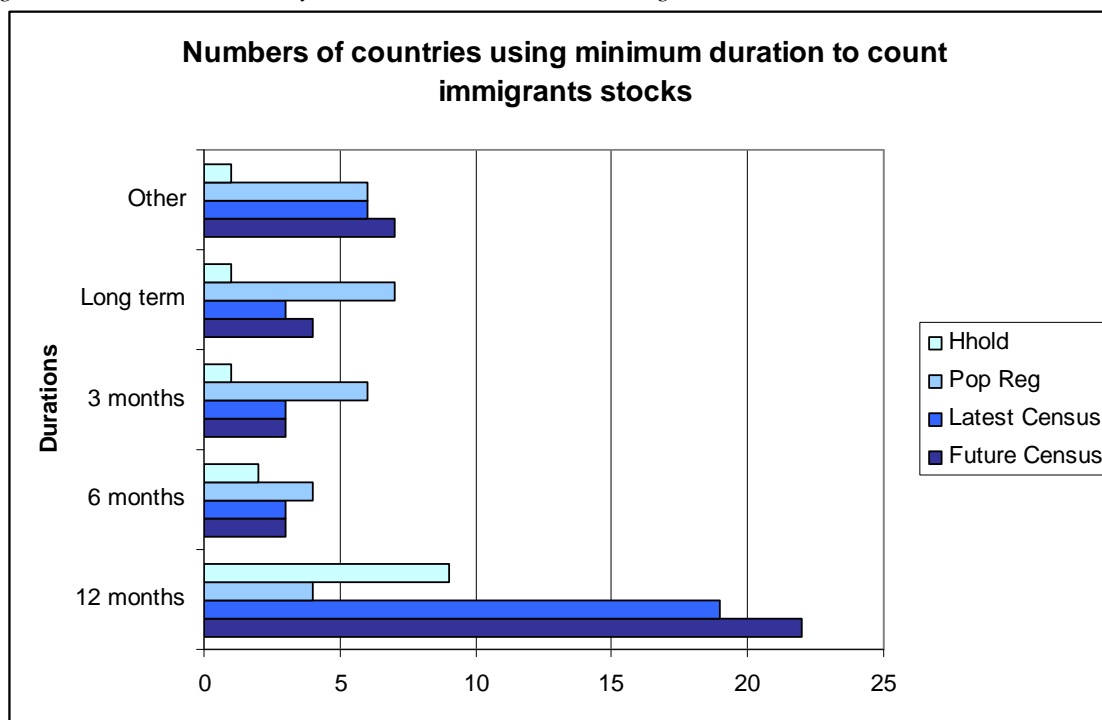
37. On the basis of each of the data sources in the questionnaire, countries were asked to indicate if a minimal duration of residence/stay in the country is used to count individuals in the stock of immigrants. All countries were able to reply regarding the Future census, and all except three for the latest census, but there were considerably fewer replies concerning the other data sources. Overall the quality of the replies that were obtained was good. Only two countries (Denmark and Romania) had trouble with the format of the survey instrument in that they collect data for more than one duration in the identified sources (in these cases for the future census (Denmark) and for Foreigners registers and residence or stay permits (Romania)). For ease and balance in this summary report, each of these cases is reported only once (12 months for Denmark and 6 months for Romania).

Table 10: Numbers of countries able to count stocks of migrants using data on length of stay of individuals by source.

	None	3 months	6 months	12 months	Long term	Other	Undecided	Total replies
Future Census	6	3	3	22	4	7		50
Latest Census	13	3	3	19	3	6		47
Population Registers	2	6	4	4	7	6		29
Household Surveys	12	1	2	9	1	1		26
Residents Permits Foreigners Registers	10	2	2	5	2	3		24
Other administrative sources	1	6	2	2	1	3		15
Other Household surveys	8	0	1	2	0	1		12
Other sample surveys	3	0	5	2	0	0		10
Other sample surveys	3	3	1	0	1	1		9

38. Among countries using minimum stay to elicit statistics on immigrants, the most commonly used benchmark is 12 months. Figure 3 provides a graphic comparison of the durations for the four main data sources.

Figure 3: Data sources used by countries to elicit statistics using minimum duration



39. As it turns out, more countries are in a position to report statistics on migrant stocks from population registers than from household surveys or from resident permit records. Nearly half (Armenia, the Republic of Moldova, Brazil, Canada and eight EU members) of the countries that have a household sample survey do not use it as an instrument for counting minimal duration of stay. Of those that do, the most common reference duration is 12 months (9 countries - Australia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, New Zealand, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden and Switzerland).

COVERAGE OF THE DATA SOURCE

40. Table 12 provides summary numbers of replies by responding countries to the question on data coverage for each source. The difference between total replies and the sum of “Y” and “N” denotes missing or queried replies (Please see Annex III for the reference to these groups).

Table 11: Summary of numbers of replies made by countries regarding coverage of hard to measure groups.

Data Source	Irregular	Institutionalised	Refugee	Asylum applicant	Schengen	Dependent	Minor	Diplomatic	Other
Pop Reg For	2	21	17	6	16	19	21	5	5
Reg Res Permit	2	10	11	7	7	10	10	4	1
Other Admin	1	7	7	6	7	8	12	2	1
Last Census	27		38	31				15	8
Next Census	24		40	31				12	9
Hhold Survey	11	4	18	10			19		0
Other Survey	5	2	5	3			5		0
Other Source	1	6	5	2	6	5	5	1	0

41. The sources and population group for which data on hard to measure migrant stocks are most broadly available are refugees for the latest (38) and future census (40). 31 of the 50 countries are also able to obtain statistics on asylum seekers from the latest and future censuses. The decline since the last census is due to Greece, Slovenia and Hungary.

42. Dependents and minors appear to be the next broad population category that is measurable in a comparable way. 21 countries are able to report on institutionalised and under-age migrants from population registers and 19 on dependents. Residence or stay permits are also used for statistical information on dependents and sample surveys for minors in 19 countries.

43. Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Poland, Spain and United States are the only countries which have another household sample survey where they collect information about “irregular” migrants. Italy, Poland and Spain, together with Australia and US, have got data about “refugees”; Italy, Morocco, Poland and US have data about “minors”. United States is the only country which collects information about each of these groups of persons in its annual survey.

44. Also worth noting is that household sample surveys are not able to produce information about “institutionalized”, “asylum applicants” or “irregular” migrants stocks. This indicates that results will inevitably undercount this group, which, when we consider that most household sample surveys are labour force surveys, means that irregular workers are (in particular) under-counted.

THE VALUE OF THE DATA SOURCES FOR MEASURING STOCKS OF EMIGRANTS

45. The final question relating to migrant stocks asks which, if any, sources are used to compile statistical counts or estimates on nationals living abroad (emigrants). The quality of replies was good, with only one query for Population Registers (Israel) and one for Household Surveys (Italy). However, as Table 13 shows, such practice is not common.

Table 12: Countries in a position to use specified sources in order to count or estimate nationals living abroad (emigrants).

	Number of countries	Which countries/territories?
Population register	9	Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Georgia, Italy, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia
Census (2000)	8	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Palestine, Poland, Romania, Serbia
Census (2010)	8	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia
Embassy register	10	Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey
Police register	3	Egypt (work permit register), Kyrgyzstan (Special card registering migration of population), Russia
Household survey	5	Croatia (LFS), Czech Republic (LFS), Egypt (International Migration Surveys, 1987 & 1997), Kyrgyzstan (Employment and Unemployment Module), Poland (LFS, EU-SILC),
Other	3	Kyrgyzstan (Survey of household budgets - Section on Migration of Population), Poland (Estimates made by the CSO based on different sources), Spain (If a person included in the Population Register is going to live abroad, we also include this circumstance in that Register)

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS

46. Section I.b pays attention to the flows of international migrants, whether immigrant or emigrant, using the annual population balance. It focuses on the sources used to estimate these flows (both inflows and outflows), their accuracy (if they are adjusted, revised, corrected or estimated) and whether a minimal duration of stay in the country and the possession of a legal status are taken into consideration when counting migrants.

47. Data on international migration flows are included in the calculation of the annual population balance/population balancing equation in the official statistical systems of 40 countries/territories (not in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Estonia, Palestinian Authority, Turkey, Kosovo-UNMIK, Egypt, Greece, Serbia and the United States).

48. With specific regards to immigration flows, countries reported using the data sources as presented in Table 14.

Table 13: Number of countries using various data sources in order to estimate immigration flows.

Type of data source	Number of countries	Countries using this data source for estimating immigration flows
Population register	20	Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden
Other source	7	Australia, Canada, Ireland - <i>Register of Electors, Child Benefit Scheme, number of visas granted, number of world permits issued, number of asylum applications and the number of PPS number allocated</i> , Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Morocco - <i>census data + indirect estimation</i> , Switzerland - <i>municipal data partly based on municipal population registers or municipal administrative records - for national citizens only</i> , United States - <i>Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center -- net military movement</i>
Residence permits	6	Canada, France, Georgia, Hungary, Moldova, Portugal
Asylum applicants	6	Canada, France, Moldova, Netherlands (<i>population registers</i>), Switzerland, United Kingdom
Police register	5	Armenia (<i>Data on registration from the Police of Republic of Armenia</i>), Belarus, Kyrgyzstan (<i>Special card registering migration of population</i>), Russia (<i>registration by place of residence</i>), Ukraine
Foreigner register	4	Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland
Visas	3	Australia, Canada, Portugal
Other register	3	Azerbaijan (<i>registration by place of permanent residence</i>), Germany (<i>registrations in local population registers</i>), Ireland (<i>Personal public service number register</i>)
Border cards	3	Australia, Israel, New Zealand
LFS	3	Ireland, Portugal, United Kingdom
Other survey	3	Canada, United Kingdom (<i>International Passenger Survey</i>), United States (<i>The American Community Survey and the Puerto Rico Community Survey</i>)
Border sample	1	Cyprus
Other countries	1	United Kingdom (<i>Ireland</i>)

49. Population registers are used by 40% of responding countries to elicit such information. Four countries provided further comments as follows:

- Ireland - the migration estimates are compiled against the backdrop of movements in other migration indicators. These include, Register of Electors, Child Benefit Scheme, number of visas granted, number of world permits issues, number of asylum applications and the number of PPS number allocated.
- Morocco - census data and indirect estimation.
- Municipal data partly based on municipal population registers or municipal administrative records - for national citizens only.
- United States - Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center - net military movement.

50. Countries were then asked more precisely what the main requirement is to be counted as an immigrant within a national system. As is visible in table 15, no more than ten countries are able to report in the same category, which is the 12 month length of stay.

Table 14: Requirements for inclusion in national statistical counts (in order to measure flows)

Category	Specified duration	No. of relevant countries	Remarks
Duration of Stay	3 months	4	
	6 months	5	
	12 months	10	
	Other	6	
Long term		6	
None		3	
Other		9	Belarus Bulgaria Lithuania (For foreigners who have arrived with temporary residence permits one year and longer) Moldova (the length of legal stay) Poland (registrations for permanent residence, ie after 5 years) Russia (registration by the place of residence) Slovakia (permanent residence with no specific requirement on duration of stay) Estonia (Residential Variation Statistics, Pop Reg) United States (American Community Survey and the Puerto Rico Community Survey: resident for 2 months or more; and resident for less than 2 months if no other permanent residence)

51. However, out of all the countries using length of stay, expected duration is the commonest criterion (12 countries), followed by *ex post* documented length of stay (8 countries) and actual length of stay (three countries - Australia, Portugal and the United Kingdom).

52. Possession of legal status to enter and stay in the country is a requirement for inclusion in the data source(s) highlighted in Table 14 in 32 out of 40 countries. These data are adjusted/revised/corrected in 10 countries but regarded as sufficiently accurate in 15. Such practice is not permitted in four countries and does not happen for lack of a methodology in ten (Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, New Zealand).

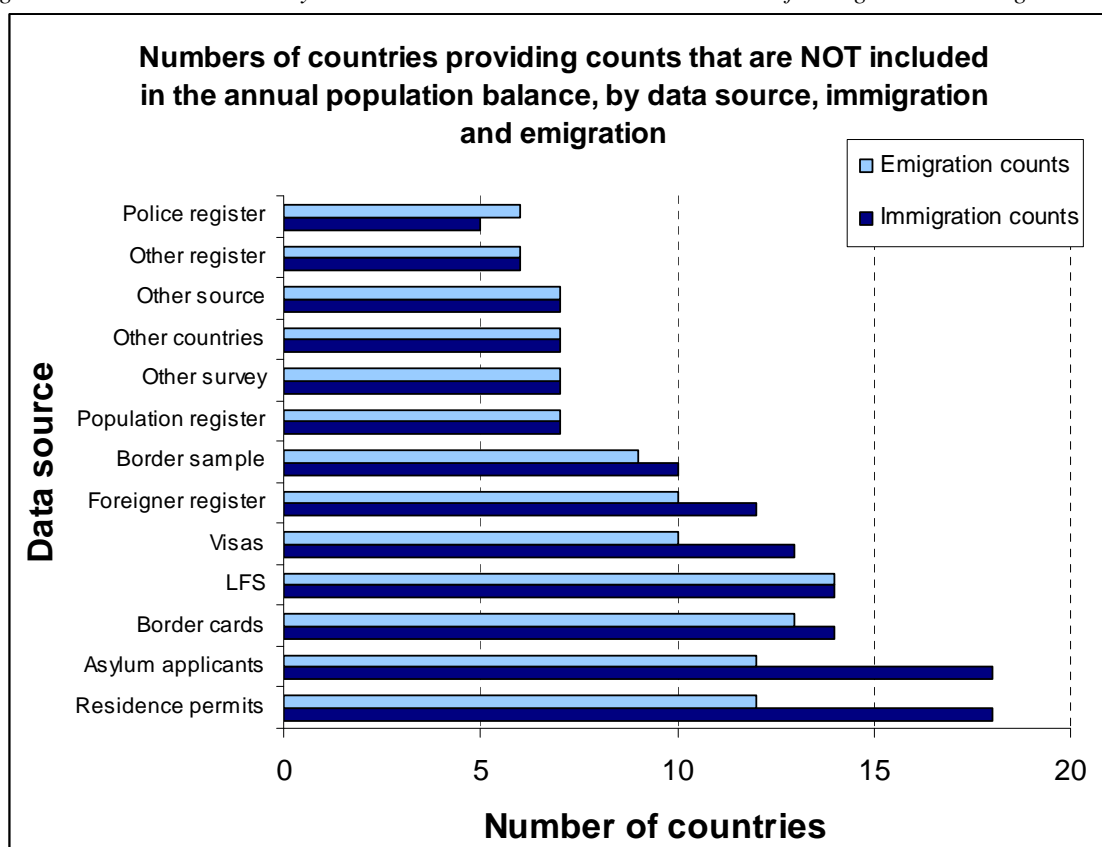
INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION FLOWS

53. The most commonly used data source for estimating the emigration flows that are included in the annual population balance is the population register (20 countries - Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg,

Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland). The foreigners register is the next most common data source, but is used for this purpose by only four countries (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland).

54. The expected requirements for definition of emigrants are most commonly expected stay, (10 countries) but also 12 months duration (nine countries). In 26 countries, only persons with legal status to enter and stay in the country can be counted as emigrants. However, for countries that have indicated more than one data source when asked about the annual population balance, the answers to this question could be ambiguous.
55. Fourteen countries declared that they adjust/revise/correct the data in order to improve their accuracy and 11 of them provided further remarks.
56. As can be seen in Figure 4, 18 countries use residence permits in order to calculate statistics/estimates on immigrants that are not included in the annual population balance. For emigrants, 12 countries use this source, Labour Force Survey data and border cards are also fairly widely-used for estimating numbers of immigrants and emigrants.

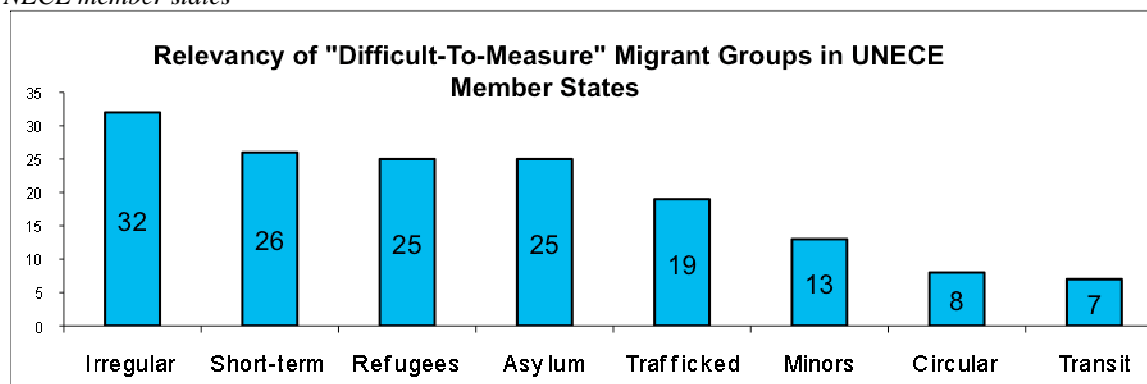
Figure 4: Data sources used by countries to calculate non-balance counts of immigrants and emigrants.



PRACTICES/METHODOLOGIES USED TO ESTIMATE “DIFFICULT-TO-MEASURE” INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT GROUPS

57. In many countries, certain migrant groups, such as irregular or trafficked migrants, attract the attention of policy makers, analysts, and the media. The second section investigates the relevance and the estimates of particular migrant groups (i.e. short-term migrants, irregulars, refugees, trafficked migrants, etc.) who may not be picked up so effectively in the mainstream surveys. Questions are asked on the national definitions and data sources, as well as the methodologies used to collect data on these groups. Information for “difficult to measure” international migrant groups is often collected separately by different actors. Thus, this section asks for statistical data produced by the national statistical offices, as well as for estimates produced by other governmental agencies and by private or public institutions such as research centres, universities or NGO’s.
58. The countries’ replies on the first question of the Section II provide an overview of the relevancy of “difficult to measure” international migrant groups within the UNECE member states.
59. As it is known, irregular migration is a very complex phenomenon and presenting data on irregular migration is not an easy task. The lack of comparable data is a frequent subject of discussion among certain states. While, the irregular flows of migrants became a matter of concern and pose threat for safety of migrants themselves, short-term migration is attracting significant international attention for countries of origin and destination due to its impact on economies.
60. The numbers below suggest the significance of four categories of migrants: irregular and short-term migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. Transit migration is also a phenomenon which is difficult to observe, it overlaps with all forms of migration and it is important to emphasize the necessity to clearly define these groups.

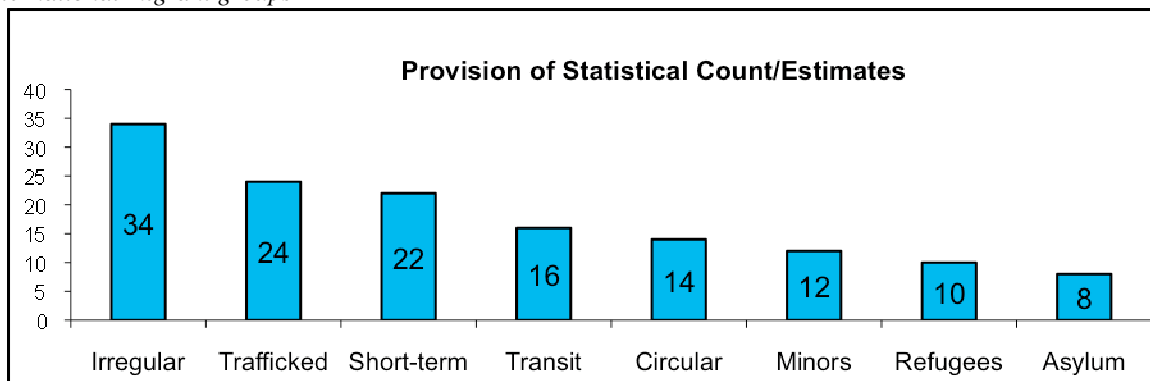
Figure 5: Number of countries reporting on relevance of “difficult-to-measure” international migrant groups within the UNECE member states



Source: UNECE questionnaire, 2008

61. Analysis of Figure 6 demonstrates that despite the relevance of data on “difficult to measure” migrant groups, 34 countries expressed challenges in providing statistical count of irregular migration, 24 for trafficked persons and 22 for short-term migration.
62. Only 16 countries reported transit migration and 14 reported circular migration as representing an issue in providing data. Out of 50 countries, 10 countries indicated difficulty in provision of estimates on refugees and 8 on asylum seekers.
63. Despite the fact that in the analysis of immigrant stocks above (see Table 12), where 21 countries reported the ability to provide data on institutionalised and under-age migrants drawn from population registers, only 12 countries (see Figure 6) indicated difficulties in obtaining estimates on minors. Equally, Figure 5 indicates that migration of minors seems to have less relevance than other immigrant categories.

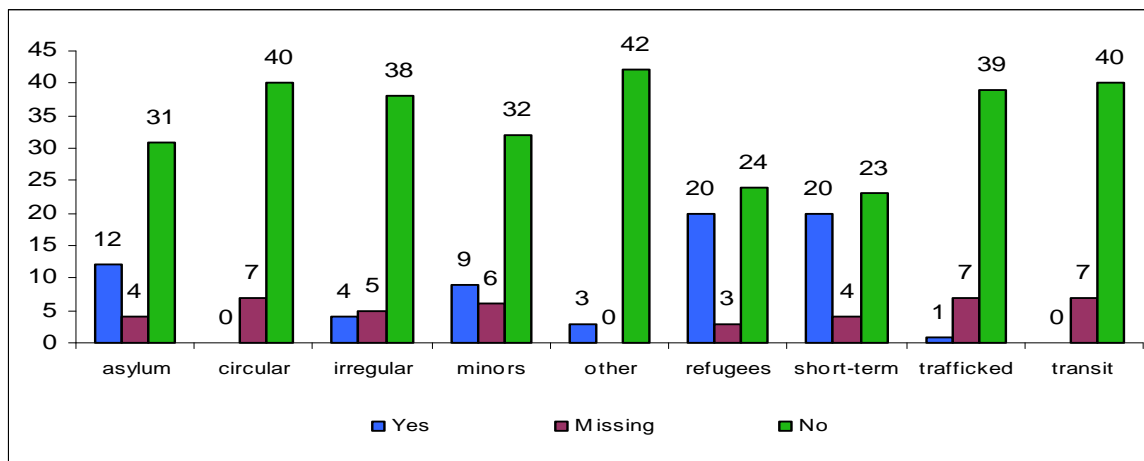
Figure 6: Number of countries reporting on challenges in providing statistical counts/estimates on “difficult-to-measure” international migrant groups



Source: UNECE questionnaire, 2008

64. Figure 7 clearly presents the unavailability of estimates on the majority of the below categories of “difficult to measure” migrant groups. This can be explained by the significant difference in definitions among the states and access to data collected by various agencies.

Figure 7: Estimates of “difficult-to-measure” international migrant groups provided by the NSOs



Source: UNECE questionnaire, 2008

65. Among the different types of sources that generate statistical estimates on “difficult-to-measure” groups, Ministry of Interior and Foreigner’s Register are the sources reported most. This being said, despite the low level of replies, the combination of sources to estimate these groups in the table below could help to see the general pattern. However, the current situation of statistics collected by different agencies could limit the comparability of data due to inconsistency in the data derived from heterogeneous sources.

Table 15: Number of countries providing data statistical counts or estimates of the various population groups

		Migrant Categories									Total
		Short-term	Refugees	Asylum	Minors	Irregular	Trafficked	Circular	Transit	Other	
Sources	Administrative	1	1	2							4
	Asylum department		1	1	1						3
	Asylum register			3	2						5
	Border card	2				1					3
	Border police	1									1
	Census	3	4	1		1					9
	Emigration survey	1									1
	Federal report		1	1							2
	Foreigners' register	3	3	1	1	1		1			10
	Home office			1							1
	Immigration service		1	1							2
	International passenger survey	1				1					2
	Labour force survey	1								1	2
	Migrants' Register		1								1
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs							1			1
	Ministry of Interior	3	4	4	2	3	3				19
	Non-governmental agencies					1	1				2
	Police headquarters						1				1
	Population register	4	2		1						7
	Refugee office		3	3	1						7
Register	1	1	1	2						5	
Statistical service	1									1	
Total	22	22	19	10	8	6	1	0	1	89	

Source: UNECE questionnaire, 2008

66. Where data are available, they confirm that non-governmental organizations, institutes and universities use various sources, from administrative to indirect ones. The evidence shows that the above-mentioned institutions, just as other governmental agencies prefer using a number of sources to estimate “difficult to measure” migrant groups.

Table 16: Number of countries reporting on the methodologies used to estimate population size provided by other government agencies

Type of data source	short-term	irregular	refugees	asylum	transit	circular	trafficked	minors
Survey/census	1		1					
Administrative	13	10	30	30	3	4	8	16
Indirect		4						
Other		2	1	1	1			
Unknown			1	1				

Source: UNECE questionnaire, 2008

67. The clandestine nature of these particular migrant groups (for example trafficked persons, smuggled migrants and unaccompanied minors) is often an obstacle for recording movements of these persons internationally and within any one country. As seen in the Table 18 below, some non-governmental organizations and research institutes use administrative data, which has some limitations, but only through using different administrative records it would be possible to obtain more reliable and diverse data.

Table 17: Methodologies used to estimate population size provided by research institutes, universities and/or non-governmental organizations

Country / territory	Short-term	Irregular	Refugees	Asylum	Trafficked	Minors
Armenia		Administrative	Administrative	Administrative	Administrative	
Belgium	Administrative	Survey/census Indirect	Administrative	Administrative/ Indirect	Administrative/ Indirect	Administrative
Czech Republic		Other				
Germany		Indirect				
Italy		Survey/census Administrative				
Kyrgyzstan		Indirect			Indirect	
Latvia	Indirect					
Lithuania					Survey/ census	
Morocco		Administrative				
Netherlands		Indirect				
Palestinian Authority			Survey/census Administrative			
Spain						Administrative
Switzerland		Unknown				
USA		Other				

Source: UNECE questionnaire, 2008

CONCLUSIONS

68. Examination of the responses provided by countries to the questionnaire indicates that the population groups most commonly used to identify stocks of immigrants are “*Foreigners*” and “*Foreign-born*”. 45 of the 50 responding countries and territories will have data on “*Foreign-born*” citizens available from their forthcoming Census and 43 on “*Foreigners*”, although only 33 and 32 of them respectively adhere precisely to the UN definitions. Of the nine data sources examined, Censuses emerge not surprisingly as the most common for data on immigrant stocks. The other source with the highest number of countries able to elicit migration data is Household surveys. 26 countries can provide data on “*Foreign-born*” citizens from their Household surveys, of whom 17 adhere to the UN definition. Data on “*Foreigners*” are obtainable in 23 countries from population registers and records of residence/stay permits.
69. Although the future Census will provide data on other groups, in particular Returned migrants, ever-international migrants and ethnic groups, there are few countries undertaking more regular surveys of these groups. From the complementary remarks provided by countries, place of birth is the most common determinant embedded in definitions used at national level.
70. Using length of stay to measure immigrant stocks is practice in many countries, again particularly with regards to the Censuses, with 22 countries planning to collect this information in the next Census round. Although 12 months is the commonest definition used, only 9 countries employ it in their Household surveys.
71. Refugees and asylum applicants are the most commonly-surveyed hard to measure groups. The Censuses are again the commonest data source with 30 – 40 countries including them in the exercise. Data on minors and dependents are also commonly collected using population registers and residence permits (about 20 countries).
72. Although data sources and definitions of immigration flows are far from homogenous in the region, many countries provided useful comments about their nation methods. For counting emigration flows, some examples of bi-lateral counting were put forward.
73. Finally, quite a few (14) countries are revising or adjusting their data in some way although many do not take account of migration statistics in their annual population balance.

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ANNEX I

UN DEFINITIONS OF POPULATION GROUPS RELEVANT TO STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

1. Foreign born: persons born outside the country where they currently reside, regardless of their citizenship. Persons born in the country are defined as native.
2. Foreigners: persons who do not have the citizenship of the country where they currently reside. Foreigners can be foreign born or native. Persons having the citizenship of the country are defined as nationals.
3. Descendants of foreign born: persons born in the country whose parents were both born abroad⁴ (this group is often referred to as the “second generation”)
4. Persons with foreign background: persons whose parents were both born outside the country. This group is composed of two sub-groups:
 - a) foreign-born persons whose parents were also both foreign born
 - b) descendants of foreign bornIn order to identify persons with foreign background it is necessary to know the country of birth of both parents.
5. Ever-international migrants: an international migrant is any person who changes his or her country of usual residence⁵. According to this definition, the stock of *ever-international migrants* in a country is the set of persons who have ever changed their country of usual residence. This group includes all foreign born plus natives who have ever resided abroad.
6. Returned citizens: Nationals that have resided abroad for at least one year and currently reside in the country.
7. Members of specific/selected ethnic groups: the group of persons belonging to certain ethnicities. Ethnicity is based on a shared understanding of the history and territorial origins of an ethnic group or community as well as on particular cultural characteristics: language and/or religion and/or specific customs and ways of life. In the context of this questionnaire, it is particularly important to collect information on those cases where ethnicity is used to identify international immigrants and their descendants.

⁴ Countries may use different criteria to define descendants of foreign born or persons with foreign background. If so, please indicate in the questions at pages 4-11 the exact definitions used in your country (for example, the definition of descendants of foreign born might include persons having only one parent born abroad or, in other instances, reference could be made to citizenship at birth).

⁵ The country of usual residence is the country where the person usually resides. A country should be considered as one person’s country of usual residence when the person has resided - or intends to reside - there for 12 months or more.

ANNEX II

TYPES OF “OTHER” SOURCE REPORTED BY RESPONDING COUNTRIES IN UNECE QUESTIONNAIRE ON MEASURING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Questionnaire I.a	Other Register	Other Hhold Survey	Other Survey	Other source
Armenia	Police Register	Living Cond. Integrated survey of the households' living standards		
Australia	Visas	LFS	Migrant LFS	
Azerbaijan	Police Register	Surveys of the household budgets		
Belarus	Data of the Department on Citizenship and Migration on the number of foreigners			
Belgium		LFS		
Brazil	This section must be filled out by Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Social Security, Ministry of Foreigners Affairs	Annual National Household Sample Survey (PNAD)	National Family Budget Survey	Census data are considered, estimation methods are not used
Bulgaria		LFS		
Canada		LFS		
Croatia	STATE REGISTRARS, HEALTH INSURANCE REGISTER	LFS		
Cyprus	Social Insurance Register of Foreign Workers 2006			
Czech Republic	Ministry of Interior of the CR: Database on asylum-seekers and refugees	LFS		Not yet done but working to comply with EU Reg 862/2007. Harmonisation of labour force for SNA.
Denmark	No other registers are used as source for this kind of statistics	LFS includes some information, but it is never used in national statistics, as the quality of data from the registers are better		
Egypt			International Migration Surveys	
Estonia	Estonian Health Insurance Fund	LFS	Social	Immigration population survey
France		LFS		
Germany		Mikrozensus		
Greece		LFS		
Hungary	Register of asylum seekers	LFS		
Ireland		QNHS		

Questionnaire I.a	Other Register	Other Hhold Survey	Other Survey	Other source
Israel		LFS	The Social Survey, survey population - persons 20 years old and over, see definitions and explanations: http://surveys.cbs.gov.il/Survey/surveyE.htm	The household expenditure survey (covers all population- all ages) see further definitions at web site: http://www.cbs.gov.il/publications/households06/pdf/intro_e.pdf
Italy		LFS	Fgn hhld	
Kyrgyzstan	Таких источников данных нет	"Employment and Unemployment" module of the households' integrated survey	Hhld Budget -	There are no sources
Luxembourg	Social Security Register	e do not use sample surveys for estimating population figures		
Moldova		Labour Force Survey of Households		
Morocco			Travel - Enquête nationale démographique à passages répétés (1986-1988) and will be conducted in 2008-2009	
Netherlands		Labour Force Survey		
New Zealand		Household Labour Force Survey (Latest available quarter is Dec 2007)		
Palestinian Authority		Survey of the Impact of the Israeli Unilateral Measures on the Palestinian Households, 2006		
Poland	Administrative sources have been recognized in view of their use in population census 2011. Some of them may provide only some information – they will not be sufficient source of data on population groups mentioned below.	LFS	EU-SILC	Temp. Imgrant - Survey conducted by the CSO, based on data from gminas (the smallest administrative unit in Poland) concerning immigrants registered for temporary stay in Poland for over 3 months - as of the end of the year
Portugal		LFS		
Russia	Housing Reg			
Serbia		LFS		
Slovakia	Social Insurance - Sociálna poisťovňa	LFS - LFS 4.Q - 2007	EU SILC 2006	Health Insurance Agency (Zdravotná poisťovňa) 2006

Questionnaire I.a	Other Register	Other Hhold Survey	Other Survey	Other source
Slovenia		LFS		Statistical survey on socioeconomic characteristics on population and on international migrants
Spain	Social Insurance registers	LFS - Encuesta de Población Activa (EPA) (Spanish Labour Force Survey)	National Immigrants Survey(ENI-2007)	
Sweden		Swedish Survey of Living Conditions, ULF		
Switzerland		Labor force survey (some of the information below available only from special migration module which is not included in each survey)		
Ukraine	Data of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine on registration of the place of residence and de-registering from the place of residence	Sample survey of the living conditions in households		
United Kingdom	Worker Register	LFS	Patient Registers	
United States		Current Population Survey (labor force survey; data provided are from 2004)	The American Community Survey (annual survey; data provided are from the 2007 1-year file)	

ANNEX III

UN DEFINITIONS OF DIFFICULT TO COUNT MIGRANT GROUPS RELEVANT TO STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

1. *Asylum Seekers*: Persons who file an application asylum in a country other than their own. They remain in the status of asylum-seeker until their application is considered and adjudicated.
2. *Long-term migrant*: 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 category departure, the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival, the person will be a long-term immigrant.
3. *Short-term migrant*: A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least three months but less than a year (12 months) except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. For purposes of international migration statistics, the country of usual residence of short-term migrants is considered to be the country of destination during the period they spend in it.
4. *Refugees*: Foreign persons granted refugee status either at the time of admission or before admission. This category therefore includes foreign persons granted refugees status, while abroad and entering to be resettled in the receiving country as well as persons granted refugee status on a group basis upon arrival in the country. In some cases, refugees status may be granted when the persons involved are still in their country of origin through “in-country processing” of requests for asylum. Refugee status may be granted on the basis of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or pertinent regional instruments.
5. *Trafficking of persons*: the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat, use of force or other means of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the receiving or giving of payment... to a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation
6. *Irregular migration*⁶: Someone who, owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The term applies to migrants who infringe a country’s admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country (also called clandestine/ illegal/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation).
7. *Minors*: A person who, according to the law of the relevant country, is under the age of majority, i.e. is not yet entitled to exercise specific civil and political rights.

⁶ Glossary on Migration, International Migration Law (2004, 34).