Toolkit on International Migration

United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division
Migration Section
www.unmigration.org

June 2012

1. Introduction

International migration figures prominently on the global agenda. With 214 million international migrants in the world in 2010, **more people live outside their country of origin today than at any time in history**. Solid migration data are crucial for informing and supporting the global debate, such as the on-going Global Forum process and the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. This document provides an overview of basic definitions, concepts and data sources of international migration, followed by a summary of key messages, a quick guide to migration data and suggestions for further reading.

2. Definitions

Besides fertility and mortality, **migration is the third demographic component that determines the size and structure of a population**. Migration is more complex than the other two components, because it involves movement over time and space, often across international borders, and it can occur repeatedly.

According to the 1998 United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, **an international migrant is defined as any person who changes his or her country of usual residence**. A person's country of usual residence is that in which the person lives. It refers to the country in which the person has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not entail a change in the country of usual residence.

> **An international migrant is defined as any person who changes his or her country of usual residence.**

An international migrant who changes his or her place of usual residence for at least one year is defined as a **long-term migrant**, while a person who changes his or her place of usual residence for more than three months but less than one year is defined as a **short-term migrant**.

Generally, **five basic criteria** – either alone or in combination – characterize an international migrant: (*a*) residence; (*b*) citizenship; (*c*) time or duration of stay; (*d*) purpose of stay, and (*e*) place of birth. When possible, data should be collected based on one or more of these basic criteria. Further, the data should be disaggregated by age, sex and possibly by other socio-economic characteristics, such as marital status, educational attainment, labour force participation, occupation, etc.

3. Measurement

International migration levels and trends are measured either as migrant stocks or migration flows.

> **Migrant stocks are 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.**

Migrant stocks are 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. The migrant stock is measured either by (*a*) collecting data on the number

of persons who have lived at least one year in a country other than that of their birth (the so-called foreign-born) or by (*b*) collecting data on the number of persons whose citizenship or legal nationality is different from that of the country where they live (the so-called foreigners). The foreign population may include second generation immigrants (children of immigrants), whereas the foreign-born do not. The United Nations recommends that reports on country of birth be made according to national boundaries in effect at the time of enumeration. In general, migrant stock data are a static measure that provide a snapshot of the number of international migrants present in a given country at a particular point in time.

Migration flows refer to the number of international migrants arriving in a country (=immigrants) or the number of international migrants departing from a country (=emigrants) over the course of a specific period. Migration flow data are a dynamic measure counting the number of people crossing international borders, possibly including those who cross several times during a given time interval. In general, immigration flows are more accurately measured than emigration flows and some countries do not even collect data on emigrants.

> **Migration flows refer to the number of international migrants (*a*) arriving in a country or (*b*) departing from a country over a specific period.**

International migrant stock and migration flow data are both important to the analysis of international migration levels and trends because they measure different aspects of the migration experience. While migration stocks document the cumulative effects of international migration, migration flows document movements shortly after they have occurred, and therefore present a more up-to-date picture of international migration.

4. Data sources

Globally, the main source for migrant stock data is the **population census** followed by population registers and nationally representative household surveys. Data on migration flows are mostly collected as a **by-product of administrative operations**.

Population censuses are probably the most comprehensive source of internationally comparable data on international migration in the world. They (*a*) provide individual enumeration and recording of each person and each set of living quarters; (*b*) cover a precisely defined territory (universal coverage of all persons living in a defined territory); (*c*) enumerate each person and each set of living quarters over a well-defined reference period (simultaneity), and (*d*) are conducted with regularity (usually every ten years). The collection of detailed information about each individual, including geographic information, allows researchers to cross-tabulate such information. Thus, censuses can provide an important source of data on international migrants which can easily be compared to other countries and also analyzed over time (cross-sectional).

The weakness of census enumerations is their limited focus on migration. A census has to cover many different topics and migration is only one of them. Thus, the number of migration-related questions is often limited. Also, when processing and tabulating migration-related data, low priority is often given to international migration which results in such data often becoming available several years after being collected. Further, migrants often have a tendency to avoid being counted, especially if they are undocumented. Because most censuses are carried out every ten years, they do not capture rapid population change in a timely manner. If sampling is used for censuses, large samples are required to capture migrants because they are often not randomly

spatially distributed throughout the population. Countries also use different approaches to define the population that will be enumerated (*de facto* versus *de jure*) (see also population registers). Therefore, analysts have to be clear which concept is used when analyzing census data for international migrants.

Population registers continuously record information pertaining to each member of the resident population of a country which links the person to an address and an administrative area. Population registers have a legal basis and generally cover the *de jure* population, which refers to that part of a population that has the right to legal residence in a country. The *de facto* population refers to all persons present within the country. A fully developed system of national population accounting records the movement into and out of a country, as well as births, deaths, internal movements and other information on residents. Thus, population registers can provide timely information on international migration affecting a country. As part of a national accounting system, the identification of international migrants depends on national laws and whether the inscription or deregistration applies to citizens of the country or foreigners. Also, in general, deregistration is less common than inscription, which can affect emigration statistics that are often based on population registers.

Population censuses and registers, household surveys and administrative records are the main sources of migration statistics.

Surveys, especially when they are based on representative samples of the population of interest, are flexible instruments for the collection of in-depth information on international migration. They are well suited for the study of the nexus between international migration and development outcomes. However, some are only conducted periodically, do not cover the entire population, or tend to be voluntary and to vary in scope and content.

Administrative sources are based on a wide array of recording systems, usually operating as part of the management or control of international migration. They, for example, record visa issuance, work permits and residence permits and include border control statistics and regularization drives. Although data generated by administrative records can be timelier than data generated by censuses, the data are often not readily comparable due to the varied nature of the sources and institutions involved and the different types of data they produce. Furthermore, the data result from administrative processes, and only a small part of the information they record is ever processed for statistical purposes. It is generally assumed that the quality of migration flows derived from administrative records better capture immigrants than emigrants since there can be more incentives for people to register on arrival than to notify authorities of their departures. Often, administrative sources capture migrants in one or more of these statistics, and they should be used in combination in order to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the migration trends and patterns affecting a given country.

5. Availability of data

Data and research on international migration and development remain a challenge. However, the international community, including members of the Global Migration Group, have worked continuously to improve the evidence base for effective policymaking and informed public debate. The following provides an overview of available data from the Statistics Division and the Population Division of UNDESA.

The Statistics Division of UNDESA reported that as of January 2012, 180 of 235 countries or areas had conducted a census over the period 2005-2014 (2010 census round), covering 87 per cent of the total population in the world; 49 countries had scheduled to conduct a census by 2014 and six countries had not yet scheduled any census.

A total of 119 countries had provided a copy of their census questionnaire to the Statistics Division from the 2010 census round. Of these, 91 countries had included a question on country of birth, 85 countries a question on citizenship, and 51 countries a question on year or period of arrival. If countries tabulated and disseminated such data in a timely manner, in the near future data on migrant stock could be made available for many countries. Through their demographic yearbook data collection system, the Division was also following up with countries which had not yet reported the results of the current and past census rounds. The national data on migrant stock and its characteristics made available to the Statistics Division are compiled and disseminated electronically through the UNdata portal (http://data.un.org) as well as the web-based Demographic Yearbook datasets (http://unstats.un.org).

> **Data and research on migrant stocks and migration flows remain a challenge.**

The Statistics Division has also been collecting annual migration flow statistics from non-Eurostat countries. By January 2012, 34 countries had responded to a data request of 2011 and provided such data, and 24 had indicated that either they did not have such data or that the collection and compilation of these statistics were administered by offices other than national statistical offices. Since flow statistics were often collected by different national institutions, usually operating as part of the management or control of international migration, only a small part of the information they recorded was ever processed for statistical purposes.

In 2011, the Population Division of UNDESA released estimates of the migrant stock by age and sex for 196 countries or areas for 1990, 2000 and 2010.[1] The data complement migrant stock estimates by age for 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 released by the Division in 2009.[2] Further, in 2011, the Division published empirical data on migration flows for 43 mostly developed countries.[3] The annual data refer to inflow and, where available, outflow and net flow of international migrants by detailed country of origin (destination) based on national data sources. The data generally cover the period 1980 to 2010. The Division also developed and maintains the Global Migration Database, a comprehensive collection of empirical data on the number ("stock") of international migrants by country of birth and citizenship, sex and age as enumerated by population censuses, population registers, nationally representative surveys and other official statistical sources. As of June 2012, the database contains over 4,400 datasets for about 180 countries or territories collected between 1975 and 2010. The data are available at http://unmigration.org.

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[1] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Age and Sex*. POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2010.

[2] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision*. POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008.

[3] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011). *International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2010 Revision*. POP/DB/MIG/Flow/Rev.2010.

6. Policy implications

It is universally recognized that international migration is "subject to State regulation, whether in the country of departure, in that of arrival or in both. An intrinsic attribute of State sovereignty is the right of the State to determine who can enter and stay in its territory and under what conditions, a right that is tempered in the case of citizens by the right of individuals to leave any country, including their own, and to return to their own country (article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)." [4] **Citizenship**, defined as the legal bond between an individual and his/her State, determines the right of individuals to enter and reside in a given State. Citizenship can be awarded by birth or by naturalization. In the field of international migration, countries generally differentiate between **nationals**, defined as citizens of a given country, and **foreigners**, defined as persons who do not hold the citizenship of a given country, or a national of another country at the time of border control. States' national laws and regulations might establish the conditions under which foreigners may enter and stay and what rights they have. Although citizenship is an important criterion for policymaking, it might "change in value" over the migration process as foreign citizens are naturalized in the countries of destination and either give up or retain their original citizenship (where that is allowed). Further, for example, children born to foreigners residing outside their country of citizenship may take on the citizenship of their parents and be counted as migrants in their country of birth, even though they have not migrated. Other foreigners may obtain citizenship of more than one country. `

Often, countries differentiate between various **types of foreign migrants**: tourists, refugees and asylum seekers, employment-related migrants, immediate relatives and migrants reuniting with their families, permanent settlers, and others (students, investors, international civil servants, nomads, etc.).[5] While the inflows of foreigners versus citizens are constrained by the laws and regulations of each State, outflows of citizens or foreigners are generally not subject to constraints. Countries may have policies designed to attract foreigners or to control their immigration; thus, it is far more difficult to design policies that regulate the migration of citizens, even though some countries have started to facilitate the return of their migrants.

Countries should assess their migration trends, including in-depth data collection, tabulation and dissemination and develop appropriate regulatory frameworks for the **governance of migration**. By doing so, countries need to keep in mind the complexity of migration and the possibility of being simultaneously a country of immigration and emigration. Countries that are primarily immigration countries are likely to have different policy goals than those that are primarily countries of emigration. Key issues for emigration countries relate to citizens living abroad, to the return of highly-skilled emigrants, the reintegration of returning citizens and the reduction of transaction costs of remittances. Key issues for countries of immigration relate to the admission of foreigners, the attraction of highly skilled immigrants and the integration of foreigners.

7. Key messages

► Strengthen data collection, tabulation and dissemination and research

With international migration coming to the fore of the global development agenda, comparable, reliable, timely and easily accessible data and analysis are needed to better understand and address the implications of migration for human development at the national, regional and international

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[4] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (1998). *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration. Revision 1*. Statistics Papers, Series M, No. 58, Rev. 1 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/58/Rev.1)

[5] For more on these different types of migrants, see United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (1998).

levels. Data should focus on who the migrants are, where they are, where they came from, when they moved and why they migrated. As the most comprehensive data source on international migration, every census should collect information on: (*a*) country of birth; (*b*) country of citizenship, and (*c*) country of previous residence.[6] If available, the public (research community) should also have direct access to anonymized microdata, not just tabulations of such data. This would allow researchers to conduct more in-depth, policy-relevant analysis. In general, data-collection and analysis efforts should be accompanied by institutional capacity-building, a long-term process that requires a sustained effort and commitment of resources. People involved in capacity-building should include Government officials, technical experts and data users.

> **Comparable, reliable, timely and easily accessible migration data have to be collected, tabulated, disseminated and analysed in order to inform public debate and strengthen policy formulation. This effort should be accompanied by capacity-building.**

► Publish metadata

Any release of data should be accompanied by metadata, referring to "data about data". At minimum, this should include information on (*a*) the methodology used to create the data; (*b*) its purpose; (*c*) the time, date and location of data creation, and (*d*) the author of the data. In the field of international migration, such metadata can provide definitions of international migrants, report on boundary changes that explain sudden increases or decreases in the number of international migrants, or outline changes in States' rules and regulations governing immigration that might explain changes in the size and composition of the flows and stocks.

> **Metadata are an integral part of any data release and should always be collected and made available to the public.**

► Distinguish between migrant stocks and migration flows

Migrant stock data illustrate the cumulative effect of migration on a country. The data do not differentiate between migrants who came many years ago and those who arrived recently. Migration flow data illustrate the more dynamic nature of migration counting immigrants and possibly emigrants crossing borders over the course of a certain time period. Thus, they provide more recent information on the arrival and departure of migrants. For data analysis, one has to be clear what type of data (migrant stock versus migration flow) is used. Often, a combination of both can provide a more comprehensive picture of migration levels and trends affecting a country.

> **For data analysis, it is important to differentiate between migrant stocks and migration flows and highlight the virtues and short-comings of each data type.**

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[6] For the full list of recommendations on improving migration data, see *Migrants Count – Five steps toward better migration data*, Report of the Commission on International Migration Data for Development Research and Policy, Center for Global Development, Washington, D.C. (2009).

► Disaggregate migration flows by foreigners and citizens, if possible

Migration's complexity is partly due to the interplay of inflows and outflows of foreigners and citizens. Citizens may depart as emigrants or come back as return migrants, and sometimes this includes children who were born abroad. Foreigners may enter as immigrants and depart for short or long-term periods, generally becoming return migrants in their own countries.

In Australia, for example, the annual inflows always exceeded the annual outflows over the last 30 years, resulting in a positive total net migration for the country. A closer look at the data reveals that while inflows of foreigners have always surpassed outflows of foreigners, the outflows of Australian citizens have usually been larger than the inflow/return of citizens. In the case of Australia the loss of Australian citizens has largely been compensated by the arrival of foreigners. The data also illustrate that movements have a temporary character; not all citizens leave permanently, nor do all foreigners settle down permanently.

> **The more detailed information on migration flows, the better one can identify the underlying characteristics of the flows, such as movement of foreigners versus movement of citizens.**

Data for 31 countries[2] with fairly complete datasets on international migration flows for foreigners and citizens illustrate the important distinction between these flows. For 19 of these countries the picture is similar to the Australian case, and the annual inflows of foreigners exceeded outflows of foreigners, while the outflows of citizens were higher than the inflow/return of citizens. In 15 of these countries the net loss of citizens was offset by a net gain of foreigners, resulting in an overall gain of migrants. For the remaining four countries the loss of citizens was higher than the gain in foreigners. In four countries the administrative data indicate an annual net loss for foreigners and citizens, while seven countries show net gains for foreigners and citizens.

► Be cautious of the veil of net migration

International migration is a complex phenomenon, particularly because many countries are simultaneously experiencing immigration and emigration. Often, net migration is used to classify countries as countries of immigration or countries of emigration. If more people immigrate to a country than emigrate from it, the country gains population from positive net migration. When more people emigrate than immigrate, the country loses population through negative net migration.

> **Net migration might conceal the actual immigration and emigration of different population groups, such as foreigners versus citizens or young versus old. However, at the aggregate level, net migration indicates if and to what extent it contributes to overall population change.**

Although there are no net migrants, only people arriving or leaving, net migration can be a useful indicator in determining the underlying forces of population change when contrasted with the effect of natural increase (births-deaths). However, by itself, net migration might mask separate immigration and emigration flows of distinct groups of the population. Countries might be identified as receiving or sending countries but might also be gaining or losing population due to migration in the opposite direction.

8. A quick guide to migration data

Topic	Organization	Details	Location
Global population trends			
Population estimates	Population Division, UNDESA	- Estimates and projections of national populations - Data disaggregated by five-year age groups and sex - Includes demographic indicators: mortality, fertility and net migration - Covers 230 countries or areas and regional aggregates - Covers 1950-2100	www.unpopulation.org
Global migration trends			
Migrant stocks and migration flows (empirical)	Population Division, UNDESA	- Empirical data on the number ("stock") of international migrants by country of birth and citizenship, sex and age - Data come from: population censuses, population registers, nationally representative surveys and other official statistical sources - Covers about 180 countries and territories	www.unmigration.org
Migration flows (empirical)	Population Division, UNDESA	- Annual empirical data on the inflow, outflow and net flow (if available) of international migrants by country of origin (and destination) - Organized by 43, mostly developed countries of destination - For 1980-2010 (if available)	www.unmigration.org
Refugees, asylum seekers, etc. (empirical)	Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees	- Number of refugees, asylum-seekers, returned refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) protected/assisted by UNHCR, returned IDPs, stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR - Covers more than 180 countries - For 1959-2010 (if available)	http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a013eb06.html

Topic	Organization	Details	Location
Global migration trends(continued)			
Foreign-born estimates by sex	Population Division, UNDESA	- Estimates of the foreign-born population - Data disaggregated by sex - Covers 230 countries or areas and regional aggregates - Covers 1960-2010 (five-year periods)	www.unmigration.org
Foreign-born estimates by age and sex	Population Division, UNDESA	- Estimates of the foreign-born population - Data disaggregated by five-year age groups and sex - Covers196 countries or areas and regional aggregates - For 1990, 2000 and 2010	www.unmigration.org
Refugee estimates	Population Division, UNDESA	- Estimates of refugee population - Covers 230 countries or areas of the world and regions, major areas and development groups - Covers 1990-2010 (five-year periods)	www.unmigration.org
Migration flows and migrant stocks	Organization for Economic Co-operation	- Annual empirical data on migration flows and stocks - For OECD countries, some data also for non-OECD countries -Includes demographic and labour market characteristics of immigrants living in OECD countries	http://www.oecd.org/document/49/0,3746,en_2825_494574_44268529_1_1_1_1,00.html
Labour migrants	International Labour Organization	- Data on international labour migrants, including inflows of labour migrants by sex and employment status - For over 200 countries - Covers period from 1980s to 2008 (if available)	http://laborsta.ilo.org/

Topic	Organization	Details	Location
Legal instruments on international migration and migration policies			
Migration law instruments	International Organization for Migration	- International, regional and national instruments regulating international migration by countries	http://www.imldb.iom.int/
Ratification status of international migration-related legal instruments	United Nations Treaty Section	- Ratification status of migration-related international legal instruments deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations - Covers Member States of the United Nations and the International Labour Organization - Covers all legal instruments since the founding of the United Nations	http://treaties.un.org/
Population policies, including migration	Population Division, UNDESA	- Government views and policies regarding population size, growth and composition as well as mortality, fertility and migration - For each of the United Nations Member and non-member States for which data are available and regions, major areas and development groups - Covers 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and 2009 (mid-decade)	www.unpopulation.org
International migration and education			
International mobile students	UNESCO	- Empirical data on the flow of international mobile students - Covers more than 200 countries and Member States of the United Nations - For 1998-2011 (annual, if available)	http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx

Topic	Organization	Details	Location
Remittances			
Remittances	The World Bank	- Inflows and outflows of remittances in US$ - Covers over 200 countries - For 1970-2011	http://go.worldbank.org/092X1CHHD0
Remittance costs	The World Bank	- Data on the cost of sending and receiving remittances - Covers 212 "country corridors" worldwide, from 31 major remittance sending countries to 90 receiving countries, representing more than 60% of total remittances to developing countries - For 2011 and 2012 (first quarter)	http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/
Data sources			
Census questions on international migration	Statistics Division, UNDESA	- List of questions on international migration asked in national population censuses by countries between 1995 and 2004 - Focuses on country of birth, of citizenship and year/period of arrival	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/migration/migrationMeta.aspx
Population census datasets	Statistics Division, UNDESA	- Population census datasets including information on the migrant stock - Information refers to: native- and foreign-born population by age and sex; foreign-born population by country/area of birth, age and sex; population by citizenship, age and sex; foreign population (non-citizens) by continent/country of citizenship, age and sex, and economically active foreign-born population by occupation, age and sex - For 1995-present	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybcensusdata.htm
Census microdata	IPUMS International	- Census microdata, including data on international migrants from census questionnaires - As of June 2012, covers 668 countries, 211 censuses and 480 million person records	https://international.ipums.org/international/

Topic	Organization	Details	Location
Data sources(continued)			
Inventory of institutions and information sources on international migration (Europe)	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	- Online inventory of institutions and other information sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia, and Northern America - Information includes location, website, contact details, short summary of activities and category of the institution	http://www.unece.org/stat s/migratory/index.html
Census tabulations of the foreign-born in Latin America and the Caribbean	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	- Set of standard tables on foreign-born, classified by country of origin, sex, age, period of arrival, marital status, education level, economic characteristics and average number of children per woman - Covers countries in Latin America and the Caribbean - For the period 1970-2000	http://www.eclac.cl/migra cion/imila/
Migration Profiles	Global Forum on Migration and Development (repository)	- Country-specific information on migration trends and characteristics, migration governance, international cooperation in the field of international migration and the impact of migration on countries under consideration - Available for about 80 countries - Developed by various stakeholders	http://www.gfmd.org/en/p fp/policy-tools/migration-profiles
SICREMI (migration country reports for Latin America and the Caribbean)	Organization of American States	- Country reports presenting overview of international migration levels and trends over time, including national legal frameworks and policies - Reports also present information on demographic and labour market indicators of the migrant population - Countries included so far (2011): Argentina, Belize, Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay, to which Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay and Peru will be added in 2012 - Data come from diverse national sources	http://www.migracionoea. org/sicremi/documentos/S ICREMI_2011_ENGLIS H.pdf

9. Further reading

Center for Global Development (2009).Migrants Count. *Five steps toward better migration data. Report of the Commission on International Migration Data for Development Research and Policy*. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. Available from:
http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422146/ (also available in Arabic, French, Russian, Spanish)
> This report presents five recommendations to remedy the lack of good data on migration. The recommendations are politically and technically practical and would allow countries to improve their migration data at low cost, and with existing mechanisms.

International Labour Organization (1997): *Labour statistics: Guidelines for improving data collection systems*. Geneva: ILO. Available from:
http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1997/97B09_286_engl.pdf
> The objective of this volume is to strengthen national capacities for generating relevant and more meaningful data (on migration flows, return migration, remittances, etc.) required for migration policy analysis. Within this framework, the book provides a critical review of data sources on international migration, discusses conceptual and analytical issues related to the measurement of stocks and flows of international migrants, and the problems related to the international comparability of migration data. It also suggests methods of data collection (through administrative records, population censuses, sample surveys, etc.) and ways of enhancing the international comparability of migration statistics.

International Organization for Migration (2011): *Guide to Enhancing Migration Data in West and Central Africa*. Available from:
http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/DataGuide_layout_101111.pdf
> This data guide provides an overview of commonly used concepts and definitions related to the measurement of international migration, and it discusses how the collected data can better support the policymaking process.

International Organization for Migration (2011): *Glossary on Migration - Second Edition.*
Geneva: IOM. Available from:
http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/uploads/UNCT_Corner/theme1/data-and-research/Glossary_2nd_ed_web.pdf
> The second edition of the IOM Glossary on Migration provides an overview of common terms and concepts in the field of international migration.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2010).*Background Paper - Data and analysis: Partnering to better understand and address the human development implications of migration*. Paper prepared for the Global Migration Group Practitioners Symposium, Geneva, 27-28 May 2010. Available from:
http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/data-analysis-undesa-bpaper.pdf
> This guide is intended for practitioners and professionals working in the field of migration statistics. It provides an overview of data sources used for the analysis of international migration and presents examples of good practice as well as challenges for data collection, dissemination, capacity-building and research and analysis.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (2008). *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2*. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.07.XVII.8. Available from:
http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/docs/P&R_Rev2.pdf (also available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish)
> This publication provides an overview of principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses. It is a revision of the original 1958 publication and has more information on censuses, metadata and alternatives to traditional census enumerations.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (1998). *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*.United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14. Available from:
http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf (also available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish)
> This publication sets forth revised recommendations on statistics of international migration flows and on the measurement of stocks relevant to the study of international migration. The publication also reviews major types of data sources yielding statistics on international migration flows and suggests ways in which they can be used to produce statistics that better comply with the revised definitions recommended. In addition, it provides guidelines for the compilation of statistical information regarding asylum-seekers and it highlights the need for statistics on the foreign-born and foreign populations.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (2012).*Statistics on International Migration - A Practical Guide for Countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. Available from:
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/International_Migration_Practical_Guide_ENG.pdf (also available in Russian)
> This guide is intended for practitioners and professionals whose work is related to migration and migration statistics. It focuses on the specific context of migration processes in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Practical examples and international recommendations are intended to stimulate interest, improve understanding and facilitate production, dissemination and use of statistics on international migration.