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**ISSUES AND PROPOSALS ON INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
FOR THE ECE-EUROSTAT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 2010 ROUND OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES**

Submitted by UNECE* and Eurostat *

Background

1. In view of the current ECE-Eurostat efforts to develop the Recommendations for the 2010 Round of Censuses, the paper highlights some of the issues that need to be addressed in updating the 2000 Census Recommendations and presents a proposal on the structure and content of the new Recommendations. Following the suggestions emerged at the last ECE-Eurostat Work Session on Population Census held in November 2004, the topics related to internal and international migration will be grouped into a common heading.
2. The paper is composed of four different parts:
 - i. list of issues to be addressed by the Recommendations,

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The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the respective organizations.

- ii. preliminary text of the section on internal and international migration, formed of an introduction,
- iii. list of topics with a revised explanatory text
- iv. a number of topics referring to international migration which should be included in other sections of the Recommendations.

I. Issues

- The majority of countries in the ECE region collect information on stock of international migrants through the two topics of *place of birth* and *citizenship*. However, not all countries use the same criteria to define migration stocks. The challenge for the 2010 Recommendations census round is to see if it is possible to identify a common definition of immigrant stock to be used across countries (at least for international reporting) taking into account advantages and drawbacks of the traditional criteria and building on the experiences of several countries.
- The definition of the *place of birth* in the 2000 Recommendations refers to the residence of the mother at the time of birth. The results from the censuses carried out during the 2000 Round show that the large majority of countries did not adopt this definition. Moreover, from the countries that did adopt the definition, problems were reported with high non-response rates for the most mobile segments of the population, for which it was difficult to establish the exact place of residence of the mother at the time of their birth. The 2010 Recommendations need to revisit this approach.
- It is important that the definitions of migrant flow and migrant population stocks be readily compatible with those used for the definition of *usually resident population*. The census recommendations should also be compatible with the UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration. This is a complex and potentially sensitive issue. Certain population sub-groups that are hard to classify from a migration point of view are also those for which the definition of usual residence may not be straightforward – including students, persons with more than one home, persons recently establishing residence in the area, short-term migrants and weekly commuters.
- In the measurement of flows of migrants, different questions are relevant for internal and international migration. Questions related to the place of residence at a fixed time in the past measure recent migration movements and therefore are more relevant for internal migration. In contrast, questions related to the time of arrival in the current place of residence are more suited to the measurement of longer-term patterns of international migration movements.
- The 2010 Recommendations should address what information it is feasible to collect on *reason for migration*. It is proposed that this topic relates to the person's stated reason for migration rather than a documented reason or official immigration status. If statistics on the number of official grants of permission to enter and reside in the country were needed, these could frequently be obtained from administrative sources rather than from a census. The effects of memory on this item may be significant for international migrants who arrived in the country some years previously. For example, there may be a tendency to give the current reason for staying in the country (employment) and to ignore the reason for which the migration was originally undertaken (study).

- Another topic that might be included as a census item is the *reason for the choice of destination country*. A difficulty is that this choice may well have been based on a combination of several factors. Such a topic might be better suited to an interviewer survey rather than a census and therefore should not be included in the Recommendations.
- In many countries information on the size and the characteristics of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is of major concern. The census is one of the major statistical sources of information on these persons. It would be helpful if the Recommendations could provide definitions of these groups and indicate topics that would allow their identification.

II. Section on internal and international migration of the 2010 Census Recommendations

3. Two different aspects of migration can be measured through the census:
 - identification and measurement of the stock of international immigrants
 - timing and geographical patterns of changes of residence of individuals.

II.A Stock of International Migrants

4. Two different criteria are generally used to identify the stock of immigrants: country of birth and citizenship. In the former case, the group of interest is represented by foreign-born while in the latter it corresponds to non-nationals (i.e. foreigners). The use of these two categories to identify groups of migrant has advantages and drawbacks.

5. Foreign-born: in a demographic perspective, this is the group of immigrants since there is unequivocal evidence that a migration took place; moreover, foreign-born can be unambiguously traced, since country of birth does not change, except for modifications in the borders, and is unique. Nonetheless, the immigrant population identified on the basis of such a concept is too broad in one aspect (a portion of foreign-born people is composed of nationals of the country concerned) while it appears to be too restrictive from another point of view, since it excludes children born to immigrants (Second generation).

6. Foreigners: in many instances, this group is more relevant for policy-making purposes, since citizenship is fundamental to determining the right of entry and stay in a country. On the other hand, the group identified on the basis of such a principle is unstable because individuals can change citizenship and cases of multiple citizenships also add uncertainty. Moreover, different regulations on citizenship transmission and acquisition make the comparisons between countries and/or across time difficult.

7. The main goal of collecting data on the stock of immigrants is to monitor their size and composition through time in order to assess their integration in the social and economic environment of the host country. It is important that the definition used of migrant stock is stable over time and relevant for policy makers. If the use of country of birth meets the first criterion, citizenship matches better the second criterion. The collection of additional information on the migration background of the persons' parents could help to identify more stable and relevant populations forming the migrant stock.

8. By asking the country of birth of the parents, it will be possible to identify the following population groups:

9. Nationals with national background: persons with the country's citizenship and whose parents were born in the country. This group usually includes the majority of the population. Individuals that were born abroad but are nationals (and whose parent were born in the country) are included in this population group. Given that they have the citizenship of the country and that the country is the parents' origin, the only fact that they were born abroad would not qualify them as migrants.

10. Foreign-born with foreign (or migrant) background: persons born abroad whose parents where also born abroad. This group is the so-called First generation and is formed by those persons who migrated and then settled in the host country.

11. Native-born with foreign (or migrant) background: persons born in the country whose parents were born abroad. This group is the so-called Second generation and represents the cohort of persons having parents of foreign origin but born and grown-up in the host country. The identification of this group and the distinction between the first and second generation is important in monitoring the integration of immigrant communities.

12. Foreign-born with national background: persons born outside the country with a foreign citizenship whose parents were born in the country. In principle this is a small population group and it may include mainly children of emigrants that left the countries in the past. These persons may have dual citizenship including the one of the country, but report only the foreign one.

13. Foreigners with national background: persons born in the country with a foreign citizenship whose parents were born in the country. This is also in principle a very small population group. It may include members of the Third generation, persons with double citizenship who report only the foreign or other persons with special cases. Given the heterogeneous composition of this group, its policy relevance is limited.

14. The two groups *foreign-born with foreign (or migrant) background* and *native-born with foreign (or migrant) background* are the two main population groups that are relevant for counting stock of migrants. Together they identify the persons with foreign (or migrant) background. For analytical purposes, it would be useful to distinguish the persons with foreign background as:

- those who obtained the citizenship of the host country
- those who are foreigners.

15. As it shown in Table 1, the joint use of the two topics, place of birth and citizenship, allows the identification of only two population groups: foreign-born and foreigners, but does not provide information on the foreign background of the individuals. For example, within the group of nationals there are persons who were born abroad and should be considered as migrants. On the other end, the foreign population does not include the persons who were born abroad from foreign parents and have been naturalized. Only by including the question on the parents' country of birth, it will be possible to distinguishing all the main population group that are relevant for migration policies (see Table 2).

Table 1: Total Population classified by place of birth and citizenship

	PLACE OF BIRTH		TOTAL
<u>CITIZENSHIP</u>	Parent country	Abroad	
Nationals	<i>Nationals with national background + Native-born with foreign background</i>	<i>Nationals with national background + Foreign-born with foreign background</i>	Nationals
Foreigners	<i>Native-born with foreign background + Foreigners with national background</i>	<i>Foreign-born with foreign background + Foreign-born with national background</i>	<u>Foreigners</u>
TOTAL	<u>Native-born</u>	<u>Foreign-born</u>	TOTAL POPULATION

Table 2: Total Population classified by place of birth, citizenship, and parents' place of birth

	PLACE OF BIRTH				TOTAL
	Parent country		Abroad		
PARENTS' PLACE OF BIRTH	Parent country	Abroad	Parent country	Abroad	
<u>CITIZENSHIP</u>					
Nationals	Nationals with national background	Native-born with foreign background	Nationals with national background	Foreign-born with foreign background	<u>Nationals</u>
Foreigners	Foreigners with national background	Native-born with foreign background	Foreign-born with national background	Foreign-born with foreign background	Foreigners
TOTAL	<u>Native-born</u>		<u>Foreign-born</u>		TOTAL POPULATION

16. Special provisions should be made for cases where one parent was born in the country and the other parent was born abroad. A decision should be made on how to consider these individuals: they should either be considered together with those whose both parents were born abroad or with those whose both parents were born in the parent country. Where it is relevant, the classification of stock of immigrants according to the country of birth of parents (see Table 2) can include other categories to be able to distinguish individuals with a mixed background.

17. In countries originated from the splitting of a former country, the following issues may be relevant:

- According to the UN Recommendations on International migration, "persons who have remained in the territory where they were born but whose country of birth may have changed because of boundary changes should not be counted as foreign born because of failure to take account of the new configuration of the country where they live".
- The migrations that took place within the boundary of the original country **before** the break-up of the same country should be counted as internal movements. When measuring stock of immigrants, attention should be paid to distinguish persons who moved before and after the changes of boundaries. Only the persons who moved after the changing should be considered as international migrants. This is particularly relevant for the foreign-born population¹. In order to distinguish internal and international movements

¹ For example, a resident of Kiev who was born in Moscow but moved to Kiev before 1991 should not be considered as an international migrant. His/her movement should be counted as an internal migration.

- occurred before and after the breakdown of the former nation, information on the time of migration should be recorded.
- In questions related to international migration (country of birth, country of birth of parents, country of origin) reference should be made to the boundaries existing at the time of the census

Short-term migrants

18. According to the UN Recommendations on International Migration (see, para. 37) short-term migrants are identified by the following characteristics:
- The duration of stay in the country is (or is intended to be) longer than 3 months but shorter than one year
 - The purpose of migration excludes recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment and religious pilgrimage
19. In order to count short-term migrants, the following topics should be collected for each person in a household and for each person in an institutional household who is temporarily living in the country²:
- country of usual residence. This information allows the identification of the international migration
 - reason for migration. This information allows the exclusion of international movements due to recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment and religious pilgrimage
 - duration of stay. This information is needed to exclude visitors staying in the country for less than 3 months
20. Information on citizenship could also be collected given its policy-relevance.

II.B Flows of internal and international migrants

21. Census questions can attempt to measure the geographic patterns of migratory flows and/or the timing of these movements. A particular value of the census is that it offers far more detail about the characteristics of migrants than is generally available from other data sources. Although the census has, in a number of countries, been seen primarily as a source of data on internal migration flows, it is also widely used to produce statistics on international migration - either as the main data source or as a means to verify, calibrate or provide additional information for statistics based on other sources. It is important to ensure that measures to improve the recording of international migration flows do not put at risk the ongoing use of the census for internal migration statistics.

22. Census questions on migration flows generally fall into two main groups

Type A - Where was the person resident (at a fixed date in the past)?

Type B - How long has the person been resident here?

23. For both types of question, decisions as to place of usual residence are central to the results that will be obtained.

² Persons whose duration of stay in the country is (or is intended to be) shorter than one year and according to the rules of usual residence do not qualify as usual residents.

24. With type A questions, both the origin and destination can be readily recorded. However, a weakness of this question type is that they only allow the identification of cases where the migration has occurred within the reference period. Although questions on country of birth may indicate that a person has at some point migrated to their current country of residence, type A questions may not show if the migration occurred 20 months or 20 years previously.

25. Whereas type A questions offer flexibility with regard to the type or distance of the migration, type B questions offer flexibility in terms of the time period over which the effects of migration can be studied.

26. A possible problem, particularly of the type B questions, concerns the effects of memory on the quality of responses. Clearly this effect will vary between different people, and is likely to be less severe for international migration (often a major life event) as opposed to shorter distance migration (which may be perceived as having less significance). Overall, this implies a limit to the time periods and precision that may be used for type B questions and possibly that this type of question is better suited to measurement of international migration.

27. International and internal migration are frequently quite different phenomena that may be more effectively addressed by separate questions. Arrival in the local area (internal migration), even of persons born outside of the country, may well be a separate event from arrival in the country (international migration), with very different social and economic effects and opportunities. Given these differences, the statistics required on internal migration are frequently different from those required on international migration.

28. Interest in internal migration concentrates frequently on detailed patterns of movement that have occurred in the recent past. In contrast, although information is required on recent international migration, there is strong interest also in those persons who may have undertaken an international migration many years previously. Social and economic insertion of an international migrant into a new country of residence is a long-term process. Having information only on those who recently arrived in the country is not sufficient to allow this process to be studied. It may be necessary, for example, to study the economic position of persons who migrated a number of years previously, and to allow comparisons to be made with more recently migrating groups.

29. The census item on **place of usual residence one year prior to the census** is designed primarily to address patterns of recent migration. Although residence one year ago may be recorded as another country, the emphasis of this item is on a detailed classification of internal migrations according to whether they are local, intra-regional or inter-regional. This item is comparable with the equivalent topic in the 2000 Census Recommendations.

30. The items on **change of country of usual residence**, **year of arrival in the country** and **country of previous usual residence** allow a broader time and geographic definition to identify international migration. If all three of these items are implemented, all persons can be classified according to whether they have ever changed their country of usual residence. Those that have are further classified according to when they arrived to take up residence. The country of previous usual residence is also recorded. In analysis of these data, other characteristics such as citizenship or country of birth may be used to select particular sub-groups of international migrants (*see section on stocks of international migrants*).

31. A non-core item on **reason for migration** has been included in the recommendations. Due to the increased social and economic importance of migration, there is a need to know more about the motivation for migration.

32. Given the potential sensitivity of this issue, and the fact that this may be perceived as an enquiry into a person's legal immigration status, care must be taken to ensure that this item does not result in increased non-response. The question should record the stated reason for migration without reference to the person's documented immigration status. It is unlikely anyway that a person would admit in the census to being an undocumented migrant or to not complying with the conditions of their official immigration status.

33. Some of the persons covered by this item will not have received a formal permission to reside because they are citizens of the country. Within the European Economic Area, this will include citizens of other member countries who have comparable rights to establish residence and to take up employment.

III. Topics

Country/Place of birth (core topic)

(Topic existing in the 2000 Recommendations, some changes in the text)

34. Place of birth is defined as the place where the person was born. For persons born outside the country, it is sufficient to ask for the country of birth. Place of birth is an important indicator for estimates of internal and international migration. Information should be collected for all persons born in the country where the census is conducted as well as for all persons born outside the country.

35. For purposes of international comparability as well as for internal use, information on country of birth should be collected on the basis of international boundaries existing at the time of the census. It is recommended that the information on this topic be collected and coded in as detailed a manner as is feasible, *based on the three-digit alphabetical codes presented in International Standard, ISO 3166 -1:1997: Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, (5th ed., Berlin 1997), published by the International Organization for Standardization (to verify)*. The use of these standard codes for the classification of country of birth will enhance the usefulness of such data for various purposes including an international exchange of foreign-born population statistics among countries.

Country of birth of parents (core topic)

(Topic existing in the 2000 Recommendations as non-core, minor changes in the text)

36. Information on the country of birth of the father and the mother should also be collected. This information is essential to understand processes of integration of immigrants and is particularly relevant in countries with high immigration rates or much concern about integration. Special attention should be paid in collecting this topic in countries where boundaries have undergone major changes.

Country of citizenship (core topic) -

(Topic existing in the 2000 Recommendations, some changes in the text)

37. Citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State, acquired by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means according to the national legislation. Information on citizenship should be collected for all persons and coded in as detailed a manner as is feasible, *based on the three-digit alphabetical codes presented in International Standard, ISO 3166-1:1997: Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, (5th ed., Berlin 1997), published by the International Organization for Standardization*. In some countries this topic can prove to be extremely sensitive: in these cases the distinction between nationals and non-nationals could still provide the relevant information to identify stocks of migrants.

38. Persons with dual or multiple citizenship should declare them all. Separate data should be obtained for stateless persons.

Citizenship acquisition (non-core topic)

(Topic existing in the 2000 Recommendations, some changes in the text)

39. In order to better monitor the integration process of immigrant communities it may be desirable to distinguish citizenship by birth and citizenship by naturalization or other means according to the national legislation. Some countries may also wish to include, for naturalized citizens, the year of acquisition and the typology of naturalization (by marriage, by residence, by legal status, etc.).

Citizenship at birth (non-core topic)

(New topic)

40. Citizenship at birth is defined as the entitlement that an individual has at the time of his/her birth in terms of citizenship. The citizenship at birth can be transmitted by the parent(s) - *jus sanguinis* - and/or granted on the basis of country of birth - *jus soli*. In countries where the principle of *jus soli* is not applied, this topic can provide useful information to identify the foreign background of the population and it could replace the questions on the place of birth of parents.

41. If compared with the topic of country of birth of parents, the citizenship at birth has the advantage of reducing the burden on respondents (one question instead of two); however, it also has the following disadvantages:

- it may not capture the foreign background of individuals because it can reflect legal entitlements not related to the parents' origin.
- In case of the naturalization of the parents, it does not reflect the foreign background of the parents' origin since the former citizenship of the parents may not be transmitted to the children.
- Changes in the regulation on citizenship transmission can also affect the relevance of this topic in identifying stock of migrants.

Place of usual residence one year prior to the census (core topic)

(Topic existing in the 2000 Recommendations, minor changes in the text)

42. This topic is primarily intended to allow patterns of recent migration to and within a country to be studied. Place of usual residence one year prior to the census is intended to be the smallest civil division relevant for information on this topic in which the enumerated person's

place of usual residence was located one year prior to the census. Although place of usual residence one year ago may be recorded as abroad, the focus here is on internal migration.

43. For the purpose of tabulation of this topic, persons aged under 1 year of age should be excluded, and persons one year of age and older residing in a given area at the time of the census and those who resided in that area one year prior to the census should be classified as follows:

- i. Persons who were living in the same living quarters at the two dates;
- ii. Persons who changed their residence within the given area during the reference period;
- iii. In-migrants to the area from within the country, i.e. persons whose place of usual residence was located within the given area at the date of the census but in a different area of the country one year prior to the census
 - a) in-migrants from a different minor civil division of the same intermediate civil division;
 - b) in-migrants from a different intermediate civil division of the same major civil division (or region);
 - c) in-migrants from a different major civil division (or region);
- iv. In-migrants to the area from abroad, i.e. persons whose place of usual residence was located within the given area at the date of the census but outside the country one year prior to the census;
- v. Out-migrants from the area to another area of the country, i.e. persons whose place of usual residence was located within the given area one year prior to the census but in a different area of the country at the date of the census.

44. This classification is basic at the one-digit level but optional at the two-digit level. Items 1.0 and 2.0 can be distinguished only if the place of usual residence is defined at the level of living quarter. In particular, the subdivisions of category 3.0 may need to be adapted to national circumstances, e.g. by combining 3.1 and 3.2 if there are only two levels of civil divisions, or by using other types of territorial subdivisions.

45. Recording of the country of previous residence of persons previously abroad is not required. However, this should be collected if countries are unable to implement the item on the **country of previous residence**.

Place of usual residence five years prior to the census (non-core topic)
(New topic)

46. In addition to the question on the place of usual residence one year prior to the census, the place of usual residence five years prior to the census could be asked. This extension of the time interval would allow the capture of a larger number of moves at the cost of an increased uncertainty about the exact timing of the migration. Place of usual residence five years prior to the census is intended to be the smallest civil division relevant for information on this topic in which the enumerated person's place of usual residence was located five years prior to the census.

Previous place of usual residence (non-core topic)

(Topic existing in the 2000 Recommendations as non-core, major changes in the text)

47. In countries where there is a specific interest to measuring internal migration, an additional topic can be included on the place of previous usual residence. This is defined as the minor (smallest) civil division in which the individual resided immediately prior to migrating into his/her present civil division of usual residence. This topic is more suited to collect information on internal migration since international movements occurred prior to internal movements are not recorded.

Year of arrival in the current place of usual residence (non-core topic)

(Topic existing in the 2000 Recommendations as non-core – duration of residence, major changes in the text)

48. The year of arrival is the calendar year when the person established usual residence in the current place of usual residence, according to the definition given in the para (see para. on usual residence). The place of usual residence is defined in terms of the minor (smallest) civil division. This topic provides information on the duration of residence, which is meaningful only if it is cross-classified with the place of usual residence at the time of the census.

Change of country of usual residence (core topic)

(New topic)

49. This topic focuses on all persons who have ever changed their country of usual residence, regardless of country of birth or citizenship and regardless of other changes of usual residence that may have occurred inside the country. Individuals should be asked whether they have ever resided abroad for a period of one year or more.

Year of arrival in the country (core topic)

(Topic existing in the 2000 Recommendations as non-core – duration of residence, major changes in the text)

50. The year of arrival is the calendar year when the person established usual residence in the country, according to the definition given in the para (*see para. on usual residence*). This topic should be asked only to persons who have ever changed their country of usual residence, regardless of country of birth or citizenship. The purpose of this topic is to measure the duration of stay of international migrants in the host country. It is preferable to measure duration using the time of arrival rather than the number of years elapsed since the time of arrival in the country because time of arrival is likely to yield more accurate information. In contrast, this will cause some inaccuracy when estimating the duration in number of years from the year of arrival³. Using the year of arrival and the change of country of usual residence, the total population could be classified according to the following classification:

- 1) Persons who have always lived in the country (i.e. have never been resident in another country);
- 2) Persons who have ever been residents in another country and now are usually residents in the country – who

³ The duration of stay will be more precisely estimated if the month of arrival is also recorded or in those cases where the reference date of the census is December 31.

- a) arrived to take up residence in the country in the year of the census;
- b) arrived to take up residence in the country in the year prior to the census year;
- c) arrived to take up residence in the country 2 to 5 years prior to the census year;
- d) arrived to take up residence in the country 6 to 10 years prior to the census;
- e) arrived to take up residence in the country 11 to 15 years prior to the census year;
- f) arrived to take up residence in the country in the year 16 years prior to the census year or previously.

51. Collecting information on the year of arrival only does not provide precise information to calculate the duration of stay, in particular for the movements that took place in the period immediately before the census.

Country of previous usual residence (core topic)
(New topic)

52. For all persons who have ever established their usual residence in another country, the country of previous residence may be recorded. For purposes of international comparability as well as for internal use, information on country of previous residence should be collected on the basis of international boundaries existing at the time of the census. It is recommended that the information on this topic be collected and coded in as detailed a manner as is feasible, *based on the three-digit alphabetical codes presented in International Standard, ISO 3166-1:1997: Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, (5th ed., Berlin 1997), published by the International Organization for Standardization.*

53. Difficulties may occur where a person has established residence in the country on more than one occasion. In such cases, the date of arrival and the previous country of residence of only the most recent establishment of residence are to be recorded.

54. As far as is possible, persons should not be recorded as having changed their country of usual residence if this is due only to changes in national frontiers, or to the break-up or creation of states.

55. A potential error in this type of question is that respondents may report visits to other countries. Readily understandable guidance and examples on the definitions of usual residence will be required to ensure that respondents report only residence in another abroad. Periods of residence abroad of less than one year should not be considered.

Reason for migration (non-core topic)
(New topic)

56. Some countries may wish to collect information on the reasons for international migration. It may be most appropriate to include this as a sub-question for **change of country of usual residence**, to be answered only by those persons who have undertaken an international

migration. To facilitate international comparisons, it should be possible to classify responses according to widely used categories of reasons for immigration:

- 1) Employment
- 2) Study
- 3) Asylum
 - a) Status granted (refugee, humanitarian status, temporary protection);
 - b) Awaiting decision on an asylum application / case under appeal;
 - c) Status rejected
- 4) Family formation/reunion, of which reason of the primary move was:
 - a) Employment
 - b) Study
 - c) Asylum
- 5) Other reasons.

57. This classification is basic at the one-digit level but optional at the two-digit level. The information collected should relate to stated reason for migration rather than the person's documented status (if any).

Refugee Population (derived non-core topic)

(New topic)

58. To be developed with inputs from UNHCR

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (non-core topic)

(New topic)

59. To be developed with inputs from UNHCR

IV. Issues related to International migration to be reflected in other sections of the 2010 Recommendations

(Text to be included in the section of Usual residence)

60. The definition of usual residence can be complicated for migrants. The definitions in the chapter on Geographical Characteristics should be applied, but specific guidance may be required to assist respondents and enumerators in correctly assigning migrants to a usual residence. A person is normally to be regarded as a long-term international migrant if they move to another country for a period that is, or is expected to be, 12 months or more - so that effectively the migration destination becomes the new place of usual residence. It should be noted that a resident migrant may actually be a recent arrival in the country and that the 12-month rule applies equally to actual stay accomplished as well as to intended or expected stay. Therefore, a person who moved to the country one month prior to the census should be counted as usually resident if they intend or are expected to stay a further 11 months or more in the country.

Resident foreigners without legal status (section on Total population)

61. Persons who may be illegal, irregular or undocumented migrants should be included in the resident population and should follow the same rules of usual residence as for other persons. For most users of census data, particularly those responsible for planning and provision of health care, education and other public services, it is important to know the size of the total population that could potentially utilize these services regardless of their immigration status. It is recognised that this is a sensitive issue and that it may be difficult or impossible to ensure that these persons are covered by the census enumeration. However, in the overall design of the census, efforts should be made to try to ensure that all persons, regardless of legal immigration status, can be recorded.

Asylum-seekers and refugees (section on Total population)

62. Persons who have made applications for, or who have been granted, refugee status or similar types of international protection should be included in the resident population if the duration of stay in the country is, or is expected to be, at least 12 months, as for the rest of the population. This also applies when persons are granted temporary protection in situations of mass displacement where a formal status of protection has not yet been granted due to practical circumstances.

Temporarily absent persons (section on Usual residence)

63. On the basis of the definition of the place of usual residence, persons usually resident but living abroad or in the country but outside the household for less than one year should be considered as *temporarily absent persons* and thus included in the total population. In contrast, those living abroad or in the country outside the household for one year or more should be excluded from the total population. This is regardless of regular visits that the household members may pay to their families. The group of *absent persons living abroad* (household members that have their usual residence in another country for one year or more) can be particularly important in countries experiencing high emigration rates. If data on absent persons living abroad is to be collected through the census, their information (in terms of counting and characteristics) should be distinguished from the information collected for the total resident population.
