

Better Statistics for Migration

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Need for better data on migration



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- 2016
New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants
- 2015
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:
disaggregation of all relevant indicators by migratory
status
- 2013
Declaration of the General Assembly's High-level
Dialogue on Migration and Development



Migration statistics at UNECE

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Methodological work

- Guidelines and practical recommendations
- Joint work sessions with Eurostat

Capacity development

- Workshops
- Implementation of recommendations

Data

- Clearing House

Part 1

Methodological Work





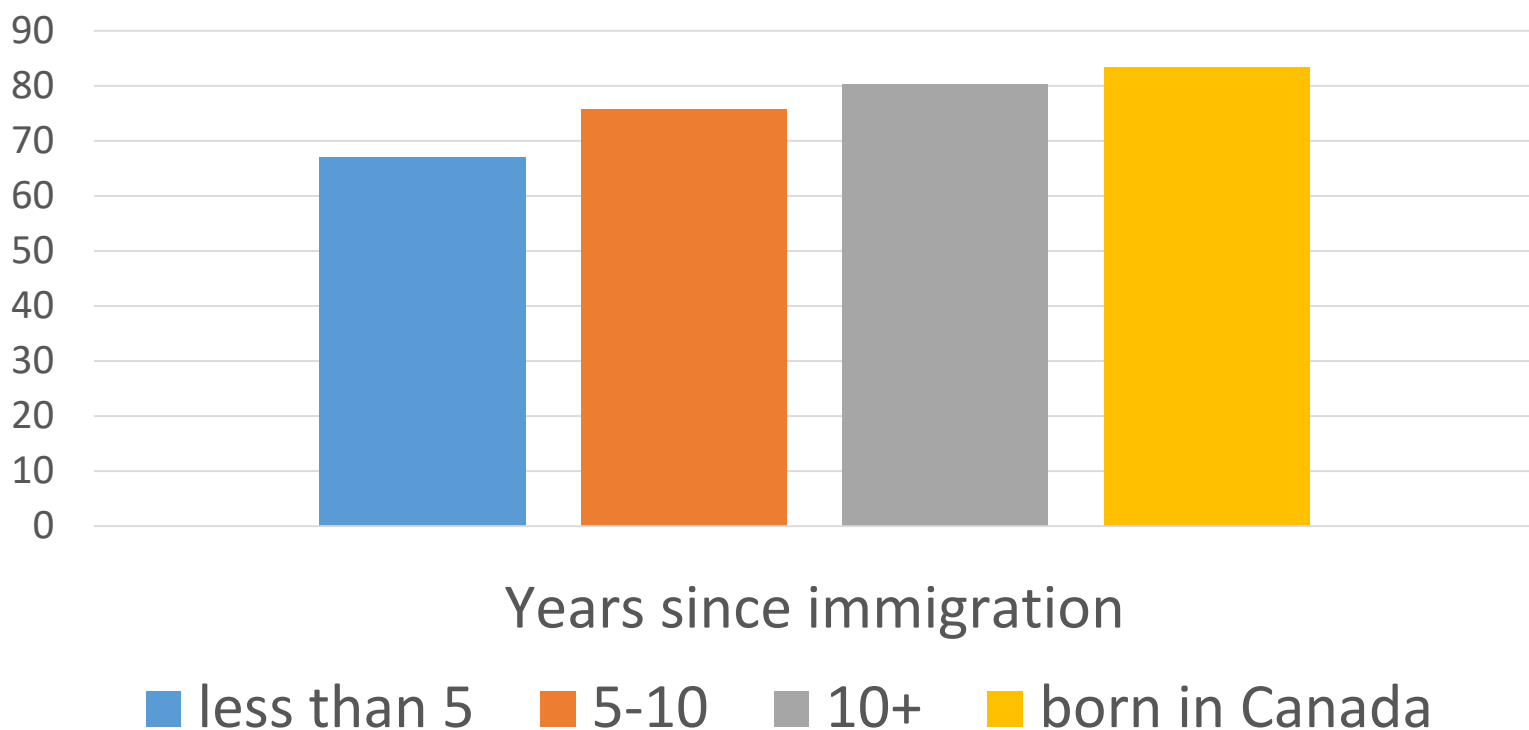
Key concepts

- **International migrant** - person whose usual residence has changed from one country to another
- **Usual residence** – the geographic place where the person usually spends their daily rest, assessed over a period of 12 months
- **Stock** - international migrants living in a country at a particular point in time
- **Flow** - migrants entering or leaving a country over the course of a specific period (e.g. one year)
- Main characteristics:
 - country of citizenship
 - country of birth



Measuring change in the socio-economic conditions of migrants

Employment rate of population aged 25-54 by migratory status, Canada, 2013, per cent





Measuring change in the socio-economic conditions of migrants



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- Need for insights into the adjustment and settlement experience of migrants in the receiving country ⇒ integration
- Absorbing capacity of labour market, education system, civil society organizations and local communities

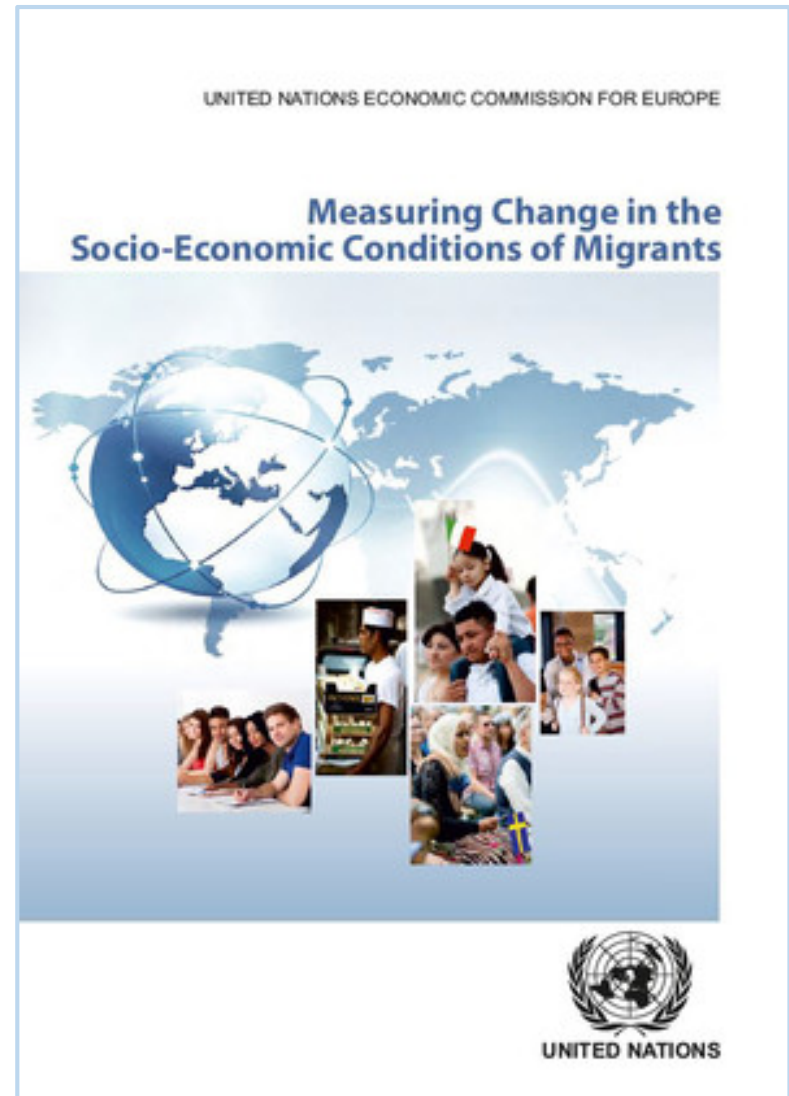


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Measuring change in the socio-economic conditions of migrants

- Indicators for key dimensions:
 - ✓ demographic
 - ✓ education
 - ✓ economic
 - ✓ social and civic
- Recommendation for longitudinal measures





Circular migration: potential triple win

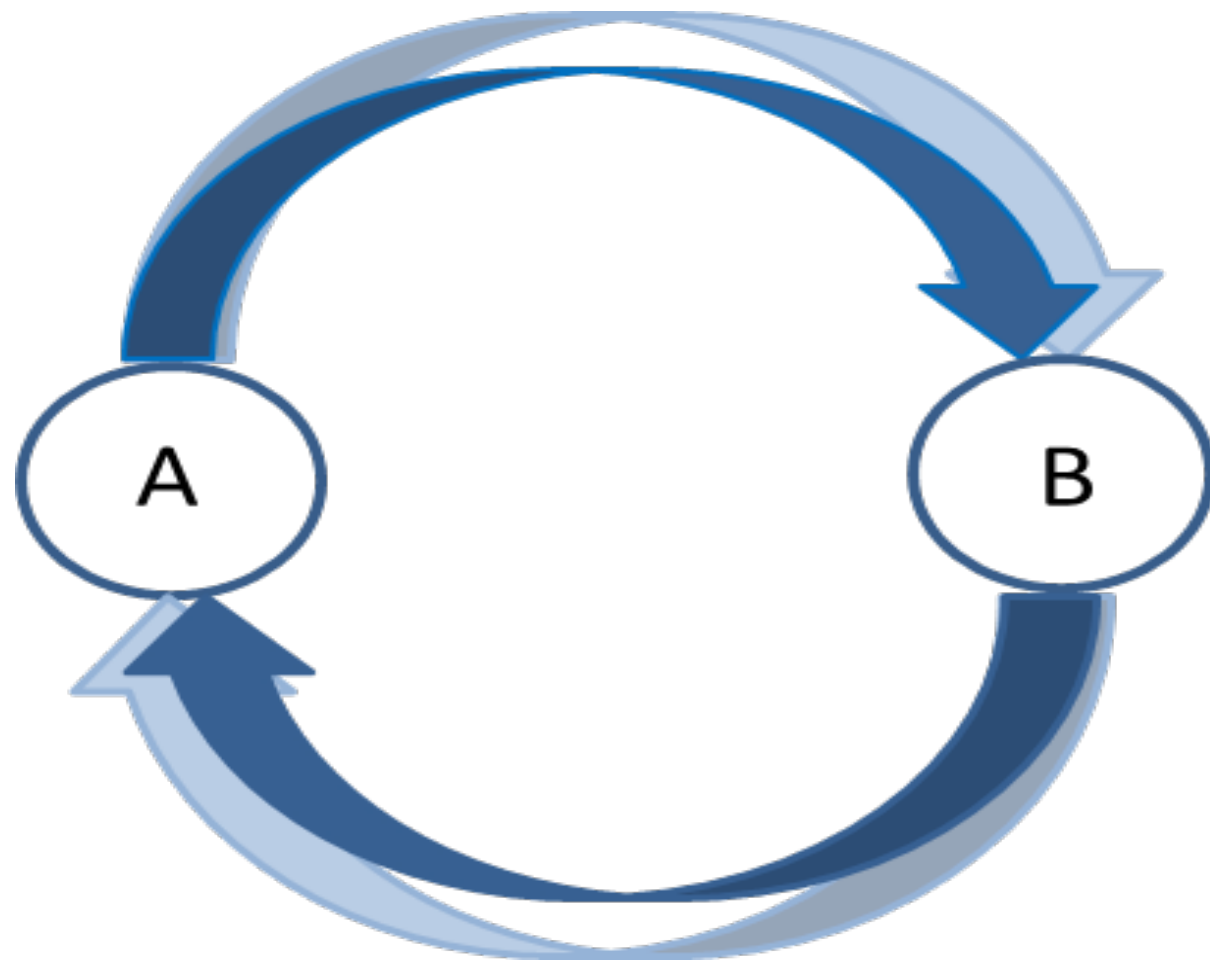


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- In countries of destination ⇒
 - alleviate labour needs
 - increase economic production
- In countries of origin ⇒
 - unemployment relief
 - skills and resources brought back to the country
 - counteract population loss due to emigration
- Individual migrants ⇒
 - increased income
 - greater work experience
 - development of their human capital

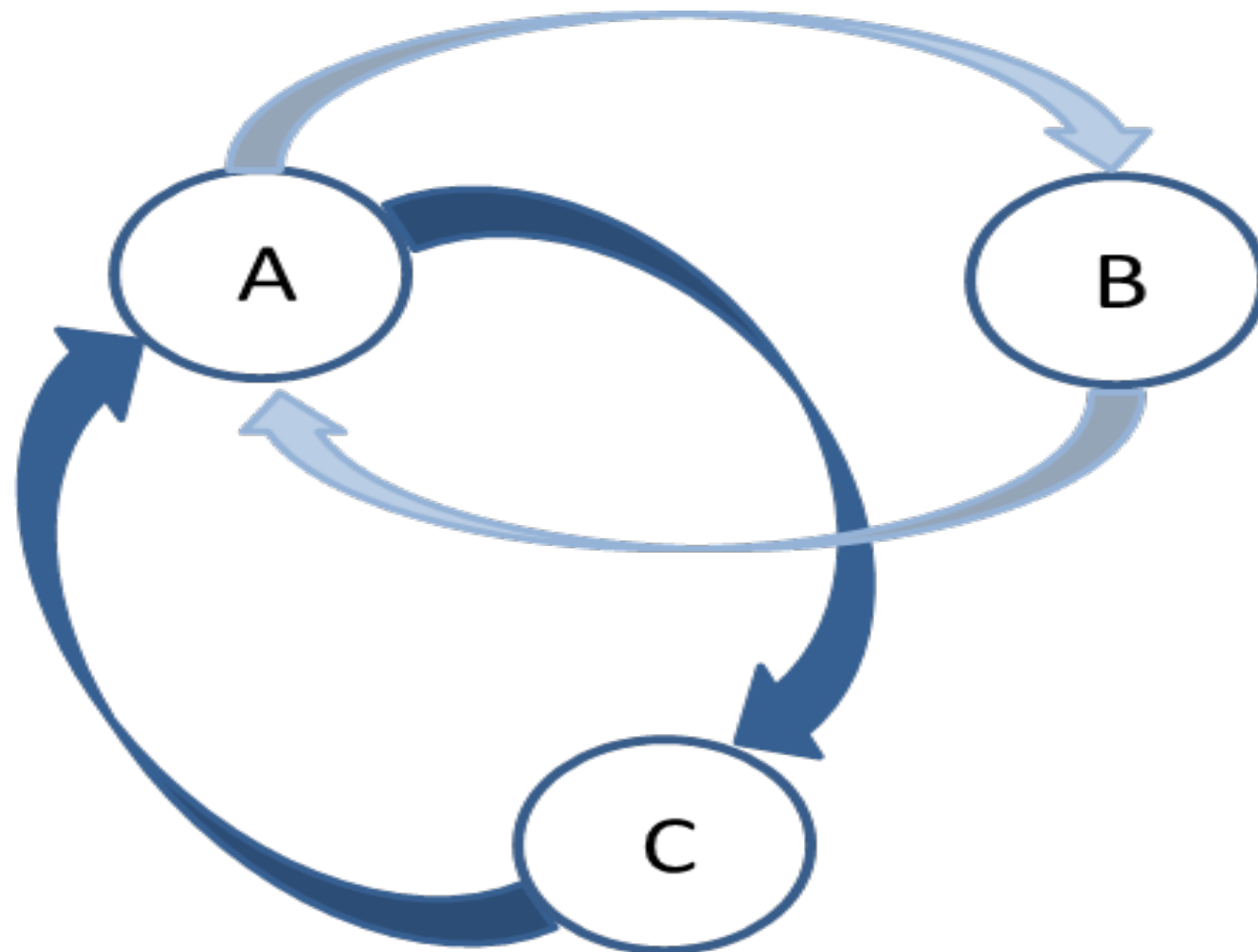


Defining and measuring circular migration





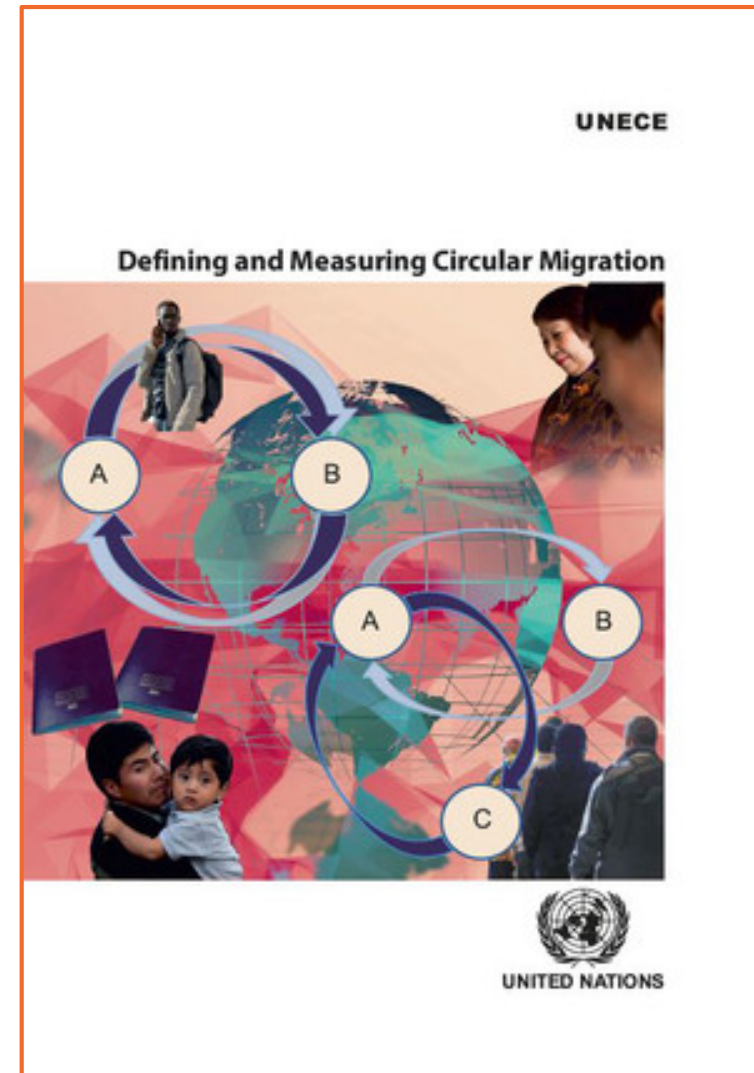
Defining and measuring circular migration





Defining and measuring circular migration

A circular migrant is a person who has crossed the national borders of the reporting country **at least three times over a ten-year period**, each time with the duration of stay (abroad or in the country) of at least 90 days.





Labour mobility

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Simple questions

- how many workers move into the territory?
- how long do they stay?
- in what industries do they work?
- what are their wages and working hours?

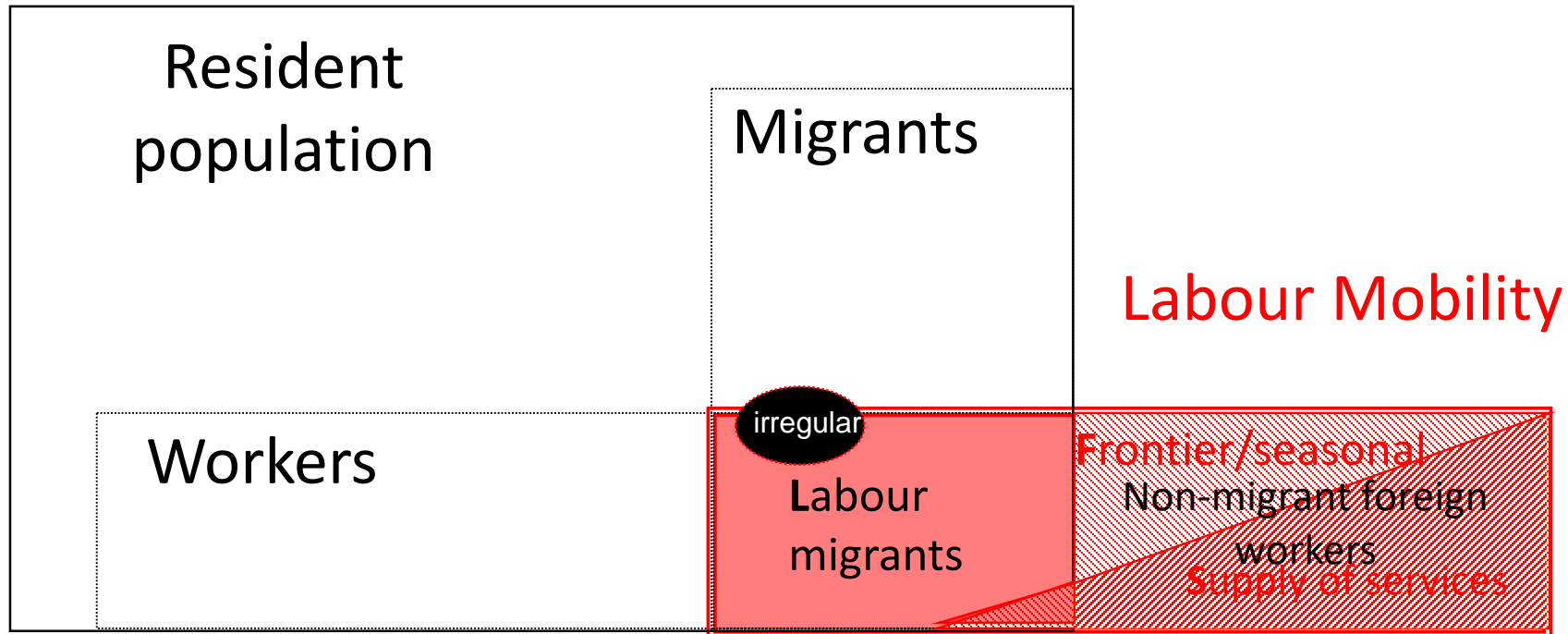
Complex questions

- How do foreign workers alter productivity?
- How do their remittances change Balance of Payments?
- What is the labour market impact of Trade in Services?



Labour Mobility; Migrants; Workers

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Labour mobility

- Cuts across different statistical domains:
 - Migration
 - Tourism
 - Labour market
 - Enterprise
 - Trade in services
- Task force to provide recommendations in 2018



Data integration

- Promising avenue for improving migration statistics
- Data integration: a statistical activity on two or more datasets resulting in a single enlarged or higher quality dataset
- Most countries in the UNECE region already use more than one source for generating migration statistics
- Key aspects:
 - Linking on micro level
 - “Life signs” in administrative data sources used to measure emigration and stocks of foreign born population
- Task force to provide recommendations in 2018

Which are the main challenges for member States with regard to migration data?

How do they address them?



Part 2

Capacity Development

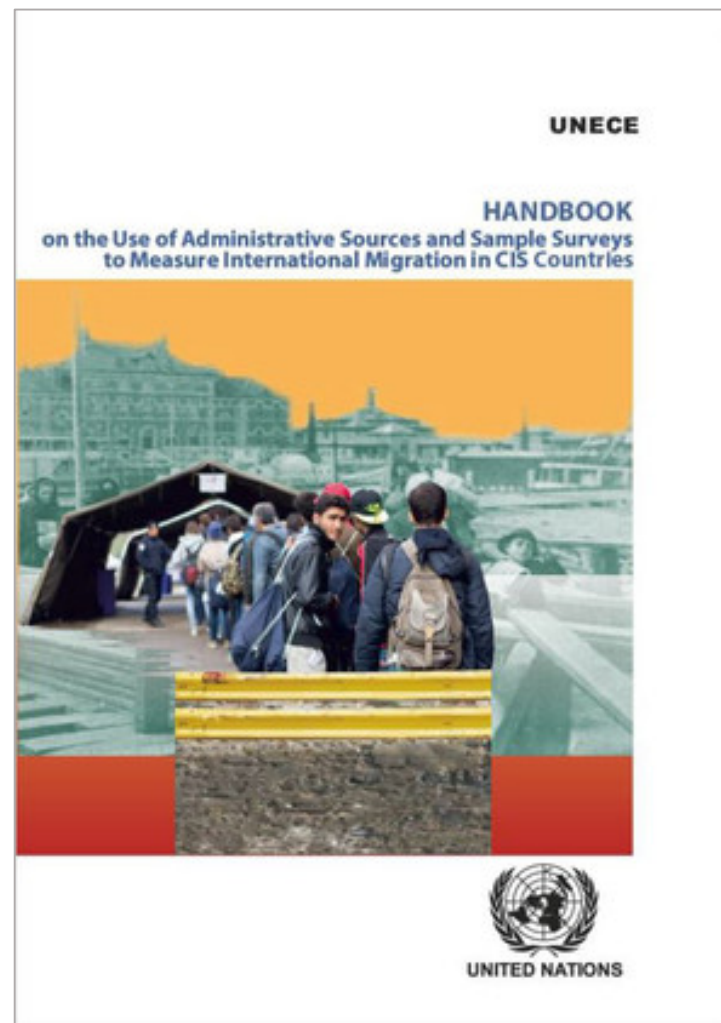




- Since 2010 annual workshops for countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
- Topics:
 - Use of administrative data for measuring migration
 - Use of household surveys for measuring migration and remittances
 - Harmonized survey tools for measuring migration and remittances



- Use of administrative sources
 - registration systems for place of residence
 - work and residence permits
 - asylum
 - data collection systems at borders
- Use of sample surveys
- Recommendations to statistical offices and agencies collecting the data
- Currently: follow-up on implementation





- Remittances = household income from foreign economies
- Two main sources:
 - Balance of payments from central banks
 - Household surveys
- Surveys needed for information on:
 - migrant status of a sender: long-term, short-term, seasonal
 - target allocation of the transfer and its actual spending
 - non-monetary remittances
 - gender differences of remittance sending patterns
 - development impact of remittances
 - who benefit from remittances
- Harmonized survey module to be tested in 2018



Funding and partnerships

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- Russian Federation
- World Bank
- UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
- EFTA – European Free Trade Association
- United Nations Development Account

- IOM – International Organization for Migration
- UNDESA Population and Statistics Divisions
- ILO – International Labour Organization

Which are member States needs and priorities with regard to capacity building for better measurement of migration?



Part 3

Data

UNECE Clearing House on Migration Statistics





Benefits of data exchange

- ✓ **Provides information on the characteristics and conditions of emigrants and citizens living abroad**
- ✓ **Allows comparing data on the flow of migrants between immigration data of the receiving country and emigration data of the origin country – mirror statistics**



Clearing House

A set of standard tables on stocks and flows of migrants in the 12 countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

Aim: to facilitate data sharing among countries

**Establishment of the
Clearing House and the
1st collection**

3rd collection



2nd collection

4th collection



Content: statistical tables

Stock of migrants
in the current population

- Population by country of birth
- Population by citizenship

Flow of migrants
during a given year

- Immigration/ emigration by country of previous/ next residence
- Immigration/ emigration by citizenship
- Citizenship acquisition by previous citizenship



Social



Accessing the data

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► Technical cooperation builds statistical capacity

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We focus on raising UNECE countries' capacity in official statistics by helping national statistical offices and other stakeholders to coordinate their work and fill statistical gaps. Our work aims to address the increasing demand for high quality and comparable data among countries.

By bringing together [experts](#) from across the statistical community, we look for common efficiencies and innovative ways to tackle persistent and emerging challenges in official statistics.

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Database



Our work



Training



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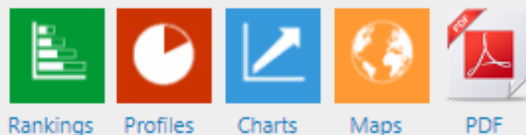


Wikis

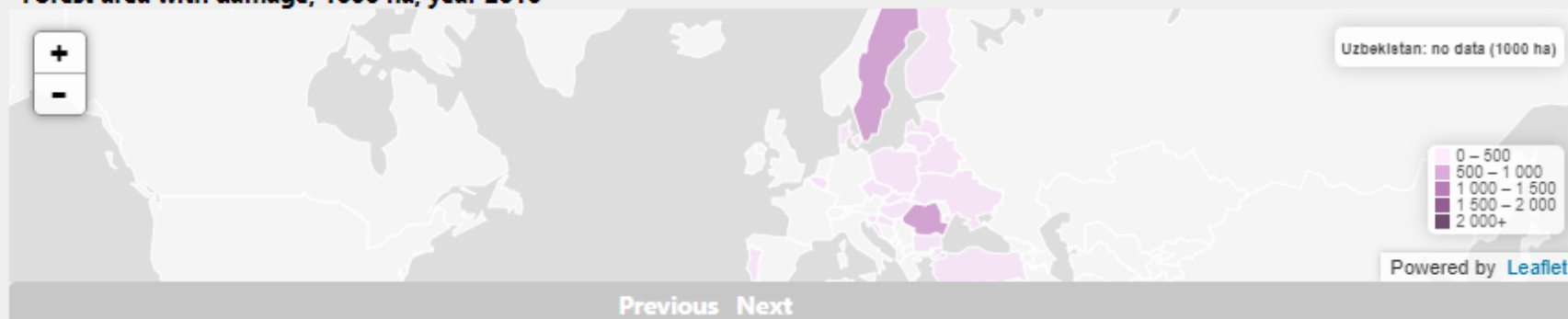


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Forest area with damage, 1000 ha, year 2010



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Accessing the data

[>> UNECE Statistical Database >> Population and Gender >> Migration \(Clearing House\)](#)

1

Choose table

2

Choose variable

3

Show table

UNECE Statistical Database

-  Table 1.1: Population by place of birth
-  Table 1.2: Foreign-born population by country of birth
-  Table 2.1: Population by citizenship status
-  Table 2.2: Foreigners by country of citizenship
-  Table 3: Long-term immigration by country of previous residence (flows)
-  Table 4: Long-term emigration by country of next residence (flows)
-  Table 5.1: Long-term immigration by citizenship status (flows)
-  Table 5.2: Long-term immigration of non-citizens by country of citizenship (flows)
-  Table 6.1: Long-term emigration by citizenship status (flows)
-  Table 6.2: Long-term emigration of non-citizens by country of citizenship (flows)
-  Table 7.1: Citizenship acquisition by status of recipient
-  Table 7.2: Citizenship acquisition by country of previous citizenship



Social



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Accessing the data – ctd.

UN >> UNECE Statistical Database >> Population and Gender >> Migration (Clearing House) >> Table 1.2: Foreign-born population by country of birth

1

Choose table

2

Choose variable

3

Show table

Table 1.2: Foreign-born population by country of birth

Select variable

About table

Mark your selections and choose between table on screen and file format. Marking tips
For variables marked * you need to select at least one value

Country *	Age *	Country of birth *	Sex *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Total 8 Selected 0	Total 18 Selected 0	Total 196 Selected 0	Total 3 Selected 0
Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Georgia Kyrgyzstan Moldova, Republic of	Total 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24	All Countries Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Georgia Kazakhstan	Both sexes Men Women
Search <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value=">"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Beginning of row	Search <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value=">"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Beginning of row	Search <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value=">"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Beginning of row	Search <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value=">"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Beginning of row
Year *			

Long-term immigration to the Russian Federation by country of previous residence, 2016

0 40,000 80,000 120,000 160,000 200,000

Ukraine



Kazakhstan

Uzbekistan

Tajikistan

Armenia

Republic of Moldova

Kyrgyzstan

Azerbaijan

Belarus

All other countries

12%

Emigration from Kyrgyzstan by country of next residence, 2016

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000

Russian Federation

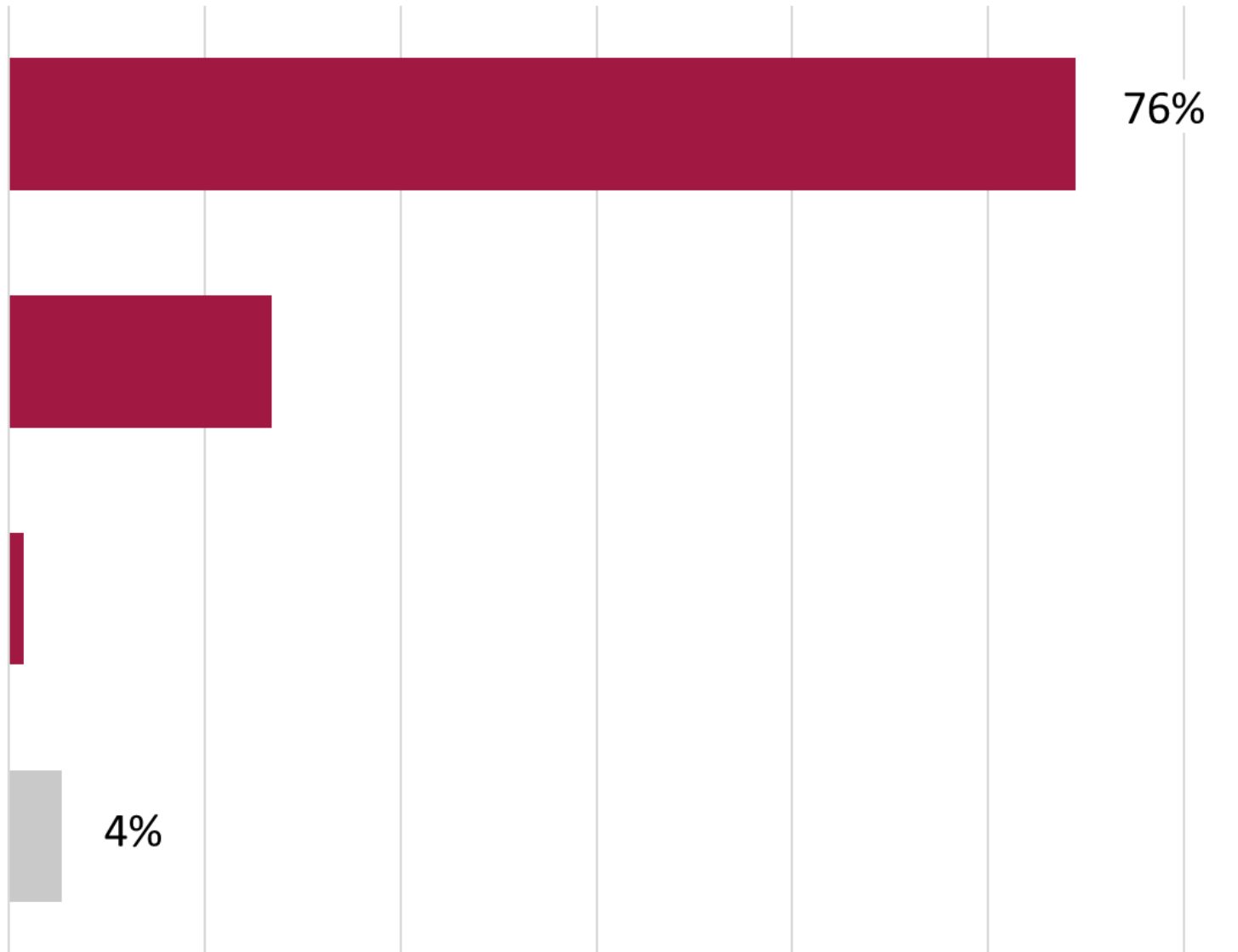
76%

Kazakhstan

Other EECCA countries

All other countries

4%



Immigration to the Russian Federation by country of previous residence, 2016

0 10,000 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 60,000 70,000 80,000

Kazakhstan



Uzbekistan

Armenia

Republic of Moldova

Kyrgyzstan

Azerbaijan

Belarus

■ Data from the Russian Federation ■ Data from country of previous residence

Foreign born population of the Russian Federation by country of birth, 2010

Thousands

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000 3,500

Ukraine

Kazakhstan

Uzbekistan

Azerbaijan

Belarus

Kyrgyzstan

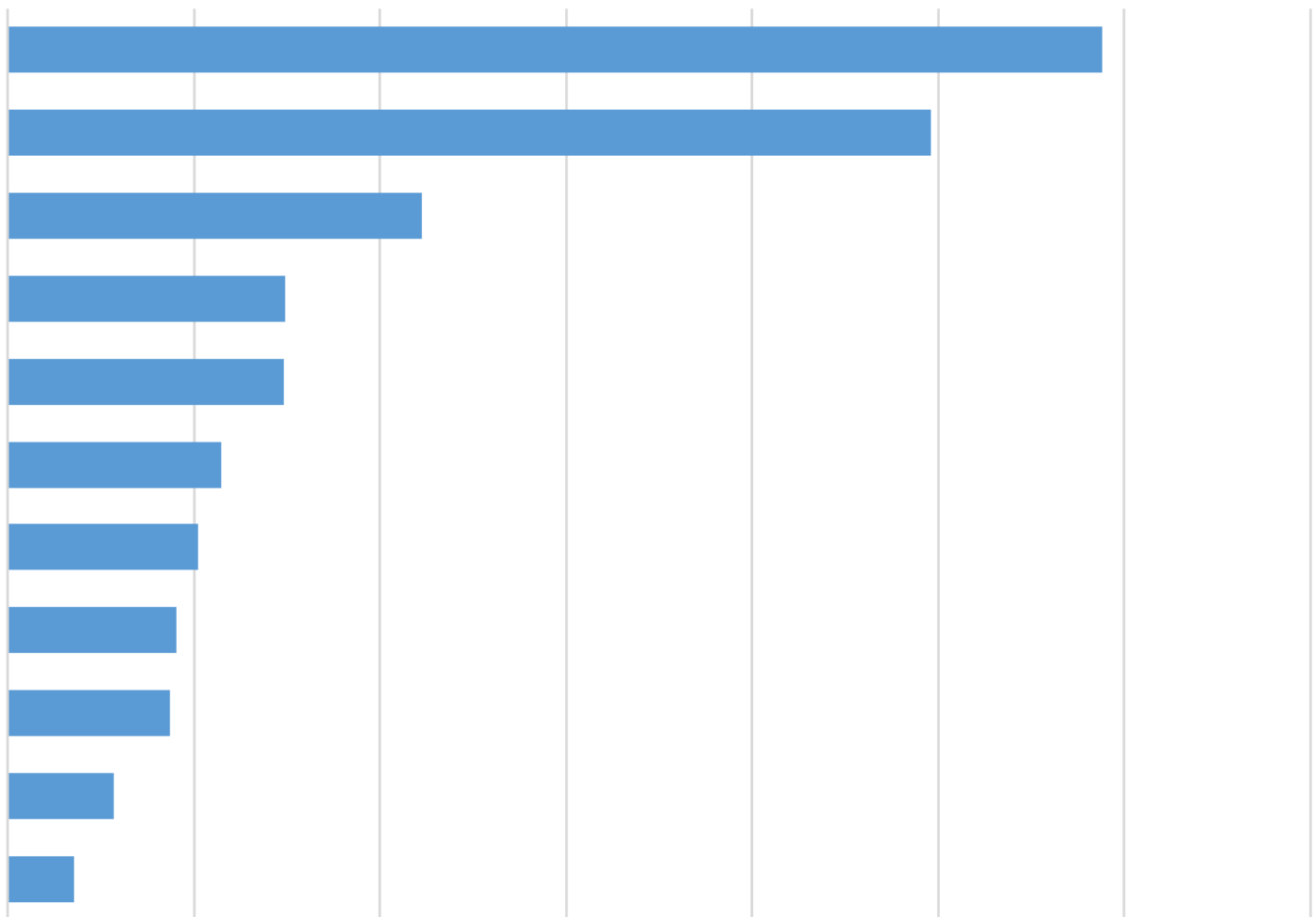
Armenia

Tajikistan

Georgia

Republic of Moldova

Turkmenistan



Thank you for your attention!

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