

# Arab Republic of Egypt



## Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

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Expert Group Meeting on Improving Migration  
Data in the Context of the  
2030 Agenda  
for Sustainable Development  
20-22 June 2017, New York

# 1- Migration Data Sources in Egypt

**The Central Agency for public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), as the official National Statistical Office, undertakes the main role in collecting, evaluating, analysing and disseminating migration statistics based on data available through censuses, sample surveys and administrative registration of border crossing, residence and work permits.**

## **A: Population Census:**

- **The 1976 , 1986 and 2006 censuses used a migration module that asked about household members residing abroad, but the results suffered from underreporting.**
- **Census 2017 include a question on citizenship and reason of residence in Egypt for Foreigners .**
- **Census 2017 also include a question on Duration of stay in the current place of residence ( years) , For those who have been changed their place of residence during the last 10 years (since November 2006), they are asked about Previous place of residence and Reason for change.**

## **B: Household Surveys :**

- **The importance of household survey as a source for migration data is not just as a source of number of migrants, but as a source for the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrants, reasons of migration and its impact on development which is the data required for the SDG related migration indicators.**
- **Household survey especially migration ones can be used as a source for migration statistics. specifically, it is planed to consider foreigners who are residing in Egypt to be included in the coming master sample that will depend on 2017 census since the current master sample of 2006 covered Egyptian**

## **B: Household Surveys(continue) :**

- **It is planned to review all household surveys questionnaire to consider SDG migration related indicators to be sure that the out come of that surveys can satisfy the required data needed for SDG indicators .**
- **The first statistical sample study on emigration was carried out by National Population Council in 1984.**
- **This study was followed by two External Migration Surveys conducted by CAPMAS. The first survey was in 1987 in collaboration with International Labour Organization (ILO), funded by UNFPA. The second panel survey was in 1997 jointly with the European Union.**
- **The household survey on Push and Pull factors of International Migration was carried by Cairo Demographic Centre in collaboration with CAPMAS, jointly with the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) in 1997.**



## **B: Household Surveys( continue) :**

- **A pilot project for studying the migration of Egyptians working abroad as a part of LFSS of 2007.**
- **Egypt HIMS2013 .**

**These two sources will be outlined in detail**

## **C :Administrative Records:**

- **Such as border crossing and work permits, residence permits  
.....ect**

**2. Migration Statistics produced in**

**CAPMAS**

A: The Annual Bulletin of work permissions issued for Egyptians to work abroad

B: The Annual Bulletin for Egyptians who have obtained approval to migrate abroad and Egyptians who have acquired foreign nationality

C: The Annual Bulletin for Foreigners who are working in government, public and business sectors

D: The Annual Bulletin for Foreigners who are working in Private and Investment Sectors

## 3- The best practices

## First : Egyptian Labour Migration survey,2007

Under a gainful and profitable cooperation between Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and International Labour Organization (ILO), an agreement has been made to conduct a study for Egyptian Labour migration by adding a test module that includes twenty five (25) questions on Egyptian Labour migration to the questionnaire of the Labour Force Sample Survey of July-September 2007 round. This extended questionnaire was administered to a national probability sample of 21,000 households.

# Objectives

The goal of this exercise was to develop a module on main aspects of Labour migration which could be permanently added to pre-existing household surveys, such as the Labour Force Survey.

This project contributes towards improving international Labour migration statistics by providing indicators of whether the tested module questions are viable for measuring various aspects of Labour migration on regular household surveys.

# The Questionnaire

The questionnaire included two parts:

- **Part (1)**, Egyptian labour migration ( Return migrant ) during the last ten years, it included the reason of travelling abroad, the last hosting country, when did he first move, when did he return to Egypt, employment status abroad, occupation and remittances.
- **Part(2)** Egyptian labour migration ( current migrant) for household members who currently live abroad, it included the relationship with the household head, age, sex, name of the hosting country, the year of moving there , employment status , occupation and remittances

## Second: Egypt-HIMS Survey 2013

- The Egypt Household International Migration Survey (Egypt-HIMS) was conducted in 2013 by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) .
- The survey was conducted as part of the ‘Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey’ (MED-HIMS) programme, which is a joint initiative of the European Commission/Eurostat, the World Bank, UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO, IOM, and the League of Arab States.



# Objectives

**To overcome the lack of data on international migration from Egypt by collecting reliable and representative data on:**

**determinants  
&  
consequences  
of  
international  
migration**

**the recent  
trends**

**causes**

**dynamics**

**the inter-  
linkages  
between  
migration and  
development.**

# Methodology

## The sample Design

**The Sample was designed to provide statistically reliable estimates of population and migration indicators for:**

**1**

**the Country as a whole.**

**2**

**Both urban and rural.**

**3**

**Six regions (Urban Governorates, urban Lower Egypt, rural Lower Egypt, urban Upper Egypt, rural Upper Egypt, and the Frontier Governorates).**

# Methodology (continue)

## The sample Size

**Using the Master Sample (MS) that was recently updated in 2011, a probability sample of 90,000 households was selected with the aim of collecting data from at least 80,000 Egyptian households.**

**The Master Sample included only Egyptian households and it, therefore, did not cover forced migrants residing in Egypt**

# Methodology (continue)

## Target Sample

**A targeted sample of 3,554 forced migrants was selected from the records of forced migrants registered with UNHCR Office in Egypt.**

# Methodology (continue)

## Questionnaires

### Scope of the Questionnaires

1

**Household Questionnaire.**

2

**Individual Questionnaires for:**

- **Current Migrant.**
- **Return Migrant.**
- **Non Migrant.**
- **Forced Migrant.**

3

**Household Socio-economic Characteristics  
Questionnaire.**

## **Third :Migration Unit**

**IOM has supported the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) to establish a Migration Unit in November 2016.**

# Objectives

- **Conducting analytical studies based on census, surveys data and administrative records.**
- **Conducting Household surveys on international migration.**
- **Designing a Data- base on Egyptian abroad.**
- **Preparing different international migration indicators to satisfy the needs of different national and international data users.**
- **Getting the best international practices in the field of international migration statistics through workshops, training programs and study visits.**

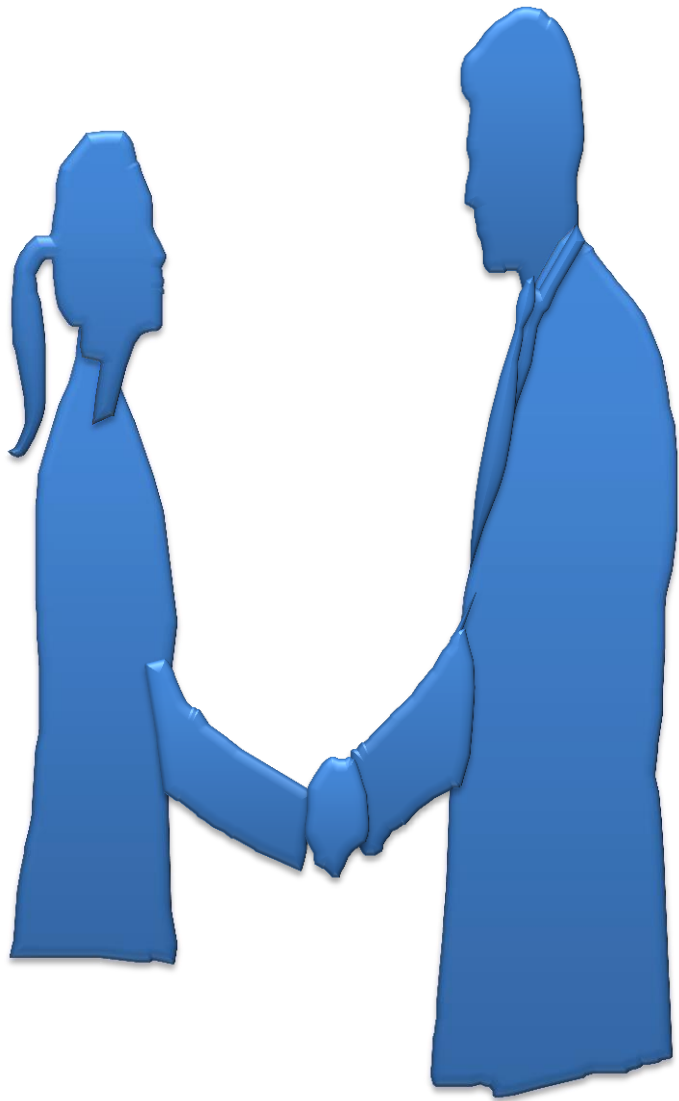
# **The future work plan of the unit**

- **Forecasting the labour market in Egypt and potential countries of destination for labour mobility that will be crucial for developing an evidence-based labour migration/mobility policy in Egypt.**
- **The unit is currently with the collaboration of IOM preparing a questionnaire to collect data from related migration governmental entities which is needed for migration governance Index.**



## 4-Challenges in measurement and monitoring migration

- ✓ Difficulty in obtaining accurate migration data and relying on estimates.
- ✓ Low cooperation between data collection systems.
- ✓ Low interest to migration surveys, And suffice with population censuses and administrative data due to the high cost of conducting field surveys on migration.
- ✓ Absence of periodic updated data.
- ✓ Political conditions and dense population movements..
- ✓ The lack of standard measurements of forced migration.



**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**

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