

**The 7<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on gender statistics  
14-16 November 2018**

**Integrating a gender perspective into migration  
surveys in Morocco**

**Introduction**

The sustainable development (SDGs) agenda recognizes the important role of the well managed migration in the women empowerment and gender equality. The SDGs framework is critical to achieve gender sensitive migration governance, by fulfilling all migrants' rights and maximizing their socioeconomic well-being. In addition, the Global Migration Compact (GMC) ensure that the human rights of women, men, girls and boys are respected at all stages of migration, their specific needs are properly understood and addressed and they are empowered as agents of change. Morocco has played an important role at the global and regional level during the consultations and the preparation of the GMC. Morocco is hosting next December, the 11<sup>th</sup> edition of GFMD<sup>1</sup> and the intergovernmental conference that will adopt officially the GMC. Morocco has adopted since 2013 two national strategies, on the immigration and asylum (SNIA<sup>2</sup>) and for the Moroccan residing abroad (SNMRE<sup>3</sup>).

In these international, regional and national contexts, there is a growing need of comprehensive data for the better understanding of all dimensions of migration. Indeed, women migrate as men do, however they have different opportunities and face different challenges in terms of the contribution to and benefits from development through migration. Therefore, the integration of gender perspective into migration data sources is crucial to collect comprehensive data in order to study and analyze the determinants and consequences of migration and it's linkage with development through a gender lens. Besides, it allows the deep understanding of the situations when migration occurs because of gender inequality and those when migration itself is a source of gender inequality, mainly for low skilled and vulnerable migrants. Migration can be a cause of fleeing the restrictive gender norms, discrimination and restrictions. It may aggravate vulnerabilities, including abuse and trafficking, particularly when migrants are low skilled or have an irregular or illegal status. On the other hand, well managed and safe migration can be an opportunity of women empowerment, allowing them to get better lives, make independent decisions, and achieve desired outcomes and autonomy.

This paper aims to present the process of mapping and addressing migration data gaps in Morocco, to give an overview of the main migration surveys with a focus on how gender related issues were included in different modules and questions, and finally to give the main challenges faced in this process.

**1. Mapping and addressing data process**

In Morocco, a roadmap for assessing and addressing the SDGs migration data gaps is being set up through a participative approach and national consultations process involving all stakeholders, both producers, users, NGOs and International agencies. This process is piloted by the steering committee in charge of migration statistics, with the consultation of the commission in charge of the monitoring of the gender equality strategy and the guidance of the national commission in charge of SDGs. During this process of needs' assessment and data sources mapping, many gender issues related to migration were discussed and considered to be integrated through specific questions or modules to be included in different data sources. It is essentially question of regular data sources, especially household surveys with large samples size, such as labour force surveys, taking into account the modules recommended by UN Expert Group on

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<sup>1</sup>The Global Forum on Migration and Development.

<sup>2</sup>The national strategy on immigration and asylum.

<sup>3</sup>The national strategy for Moroccan Diaspora (MRE: Moroccan residing abroad).

Migration Statistics (UNSD) and discussed and endorsed by EMGMS<sup>4</sup>. Despite the number of migration-specific questions added in those surveys, they still limited, restricting what can be learned about causes and consequences of migration.

## **2. Overview on the survey**

The Moroccan household migration survey (Morocco-HIMS<sup>5</sup>), is a dedicated survey that aims to provide deep and comprehensive data on international migration. This survey is a part of MEDHIMS, a regional project that was planned to overcome the lack in terms of detailed, harmonized and comparable data on international migration among the south Mediterranean countries. For these reasons, a set of model questionnaires (MQs) has been developed in collaboration with a panel of experts from the international organizations, supporting the project, and the National Statistical Offices of countries contributing to MEDHIMS<sup>6</sup>. These questionnaires were designed to produce data taking into account the main gender-specific issues related to migration in the region and in Morocco. The Morocco-HIMS is also designed to support the monitoring of the Moroccan strategies on migration. Therefore, the materials, tools and questionnaires were adapted to Moroccan needs and contexts.

### ***a. The topics of the survey***

The survey mainly covers the following aspects with a gender lens:

- Many migrant groups: out-migrant, return migrant, potential migrant, immigrant (regular and irregular) and forced migrants. These groups concern both men and women.
- Different type of migration: short-term migration, long-term migration, seasonal migration, circular migration, regular and irregular migration, economic migration, demographic migrations, mixed migration, forced migration, etc. These types of migration are experienced, in a different way, by women and men.
- Profile and socioeconomic characteristics of women and men, and their household's context, which are necessary to analyze the gender inequalities within each migrant group, among migrant groups and with comparison to non-migrant group.
- Reasons, decisions, process, networks and assistance, itineraries, work history and education attainments, perception of the social and economic integration experience in the host country, as well as the detailed information on remittances and their uses.
- The economic and socio-cultural impact of migration on migrants, their families and their communities.
- The migrants' integration and perception with regards to their experience as well as their appreciation of national migration programs covered by the National migration strategies.

### **a. Objectives of the survey**

The objectives of the Moroccan migration survey are guided by and the frameworks of the SDGs and GCM, which emphasize the great need for collecting, analyzing and using migration data. Aiming to meet also the national needs, the main objectives of the survey are:

- To collect and analyze detailed data on recent trends and profiles of international migration, characteristics of migrants 'groups (compared to non-migrants);
- To study the causes, determinants, dynamics and consequences of international migration,

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<sup>4</sup> The Euro-Mediterranean working group on migration statistics (representative's members: South Mediterranean countries NSO, Eurostat, UNFPA, WB, UNHCR, ILO, UNSD, WHO, others).

<sup>5</sup> Household international migration survey

<sup>6</sup> Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey: The MEDHIMS is a joint initiative of the European Commission/Eurostat, The World Bank, ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, in collaboration with the National Statistical Offices of countries in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean region<sup>6</sup>. The programme is designed to overcome the lack of data on international migration for the region which can contribute to misperceptions about migration and can distort public opinion and debates on migration as well as policy planning

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/european-neighbourhood-policy/enp-south/med-hims>.

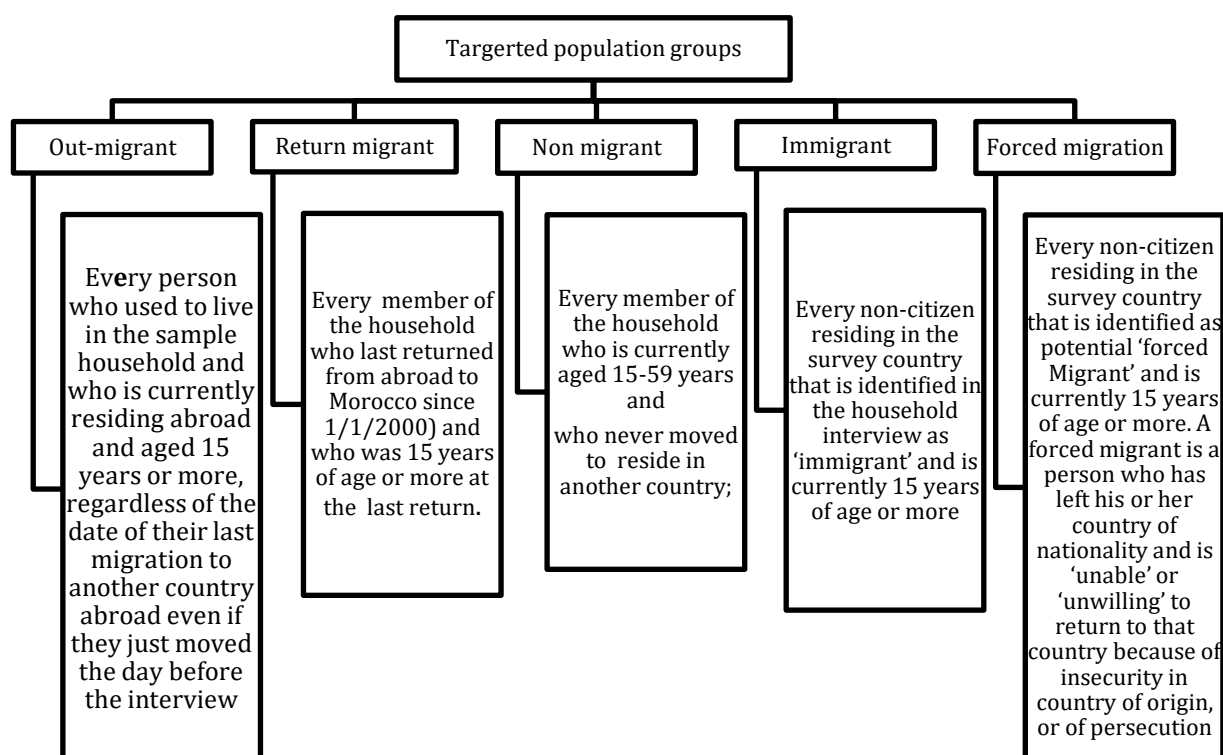
and the inter-linkages between migration and development;

- To explore scenarios for a closer cooperation in the sector of migration and development between the sending and receiving countries, particularly the European Union.

The methodology of the survey is designed to deal with the multidimensional nature of international migration.

#### a. Targeted population and eligible groups

The survey aims to cover all migrants groups and a sample of non migrants (individuals selected from both migrants households and non migrants households) and among them prospective migrants.

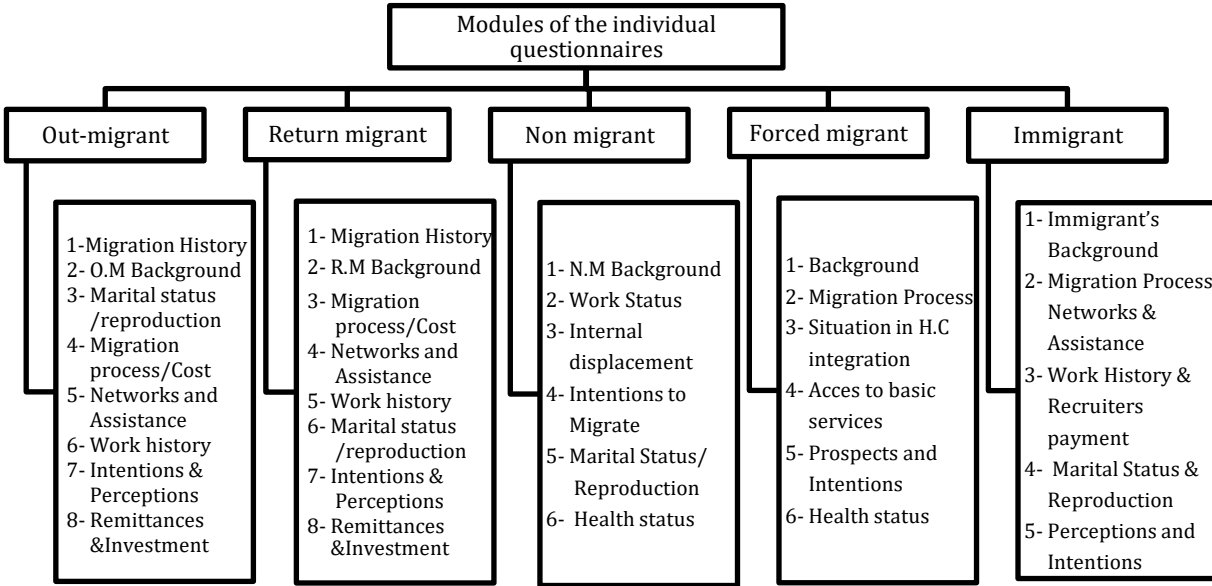


#### a. Scope of the Questionnaires (Qs)

The questionnaires provide a holistic framework that deals with various dimensions of international migration through the collection of nationally representative data that are multi-topic, multi-level, retrospective and comparative. Many migrant characteristics change over time, therefore the reference periods were considered in different ways. This allows a comparison of their situation over time, among migrant groups and with non migrants. The questionnaires (Qs) administered to each migrants group:

- Q-1: Household Questionnaire.
- Q-2: Individual Questionnaire for Out Migrant.
- Q-3: Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant.
- Q-4: Individual Questionnaire for Non Migrant.
- Q-5: Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant.
- Q-6: Individual Questionnaire for Immigrant.
- Q-7: Household Socio-economic Characteristics Questionnaire.

Each of these questionnaires is designed as a series of module dealing with a particular migration-related topic. The (Qs) provide the core set of questions needed to obtain population based estimates of the determinants and consequences of international migration. The questionnaires are designed to be manageable, economical, and to intrude as little as possible on the activities and privacy of households who are interviewed. The main modules of each questionnaire are structured as following:



**3. Modules and topics related to gender issues**

**a. Migrants' profiles and contextual data**

The survey aims to provide sex-disaggregated data on migrants' profile and background: socioeconomic and demographic individual characteristics among migrants related to migration. Many migrant characteristics change over time, therefore the reference period was considered in different ways. This allows a comparison of their situation over time, among migrant groups and with non migrants. Modules and questions on the household (HH) context are considered such as HH composition, size and the relationship among members that might be from a one-person household, nuclear HH, mono-parental HH to a composite household. This gives a better understanding of the conditions, gender roles, barriers and opportunities for women regarding the power dynamics and decision making within the household. These questions, combined to further ones on the conditions and the community environment, are also considered in order to provide data on the determinants and impacts of the migration for the household members and communities.

**The main contextual questions on migrant characteristics<sup>7</sup>:**

Household (HH) and members characteristics (Qs)	Composition/decision	Size & composition of HH, HH members and relations with the head of HH, Household decision-making by sex (with regard to expenditures: basic/health/education, assets ownership, saving, use of remittances etc.)
	Demographic	Age, sex, marital status (current, at the moment of migration), Age at first marriage, nationality of spouse (mixed marriages) and other topics related to marriage and reproduction history and reproductive health)
	Education	Educational attainment, literacy, highest grade/field of specialty/ Country awarding degree (including via online) & year awarded / Total number of years of education in (country of origin, in host country & any other country) languages/ Knowledge/proficiency of languages of host country/use of ICT.
	Economic	Economic participation status, occupation, activity sector, professional/employment status, social protection, health insurance/ access to services / mobile phone /bank account/etc.
Housing	Living conditions	Ownership of durable goods & Assets Drinking water / Lighting / Cooking energy/ Sanitation / Waste disposal / Type of Road and Drainage / Remittances received from & sent to non-household members residing abroad / Household's source of income/earning in the past 12 months/ poverty perception & multi-dimensional.

**b. The core questions on migration**

The core questions on international migration recommended by UNSD were included in the survey. It's question of the country of birth, country of citizenship, country of dual nationalities (if applicable), country of birth of parents, ever lived abroad (for Moroccans), year of last return to Morocco, former household members who used to reside with the HH and moved to live abroad (who, year of emigration, country of destination), year of arrival in the country (for foreign-born persons or for foreigners), acquisition of citizenship: if applicable, (when and how he got it), main reason for migration.

**c. The decision to migrate**

Gender roles, unequal opportunities and expectations strongly influence the decision to migrate, especially for specific women with a particular profile and characteristics. This module intends to provide data on the differences between men and women in making autonomous and independent decisions with regards to migration. The module aims to study the cases where women migrate as part of based on their family decision rather than their own individual decision. In addition, this module aims to explore the cases when their profiles, status, the country of destination and reasons could also affect the decision to migrate for women. Thus, many questions related to decision making were considered in the questionnaires for each migrants' group with relation to other dependent variables (roles distribution within the households, the household composition, profile of the migrant and the country of destination, reasons, etc.). This module is designed to collect sex-disaggregated data on:

- Household decision-making (with regards to expenditures, education, health, assets ownership, use of remittances, saving, etc.).
- Person who mainly makes decision for migration (administered to out-migrant, return migrant, immigrant, forced migrant)
- Most influential Factor(s) affecting decision to migrate.
- Family members who migrate (or/and those who did not) with the migrant (mainly spouse/children)

<sup>7</sup> Most questions aim to collect data for different reference period: before migration, at the 'first migration' at last migration currently: in the 'country of current residence'.

- Reason spouse stayed/left behind (with her/his consent or willing to stay or not)
- Reason some or all children stayed/left behind (with consent or willing to stay or not)
- For potential migrant: If Intend to migrate: decision-making questions?

#### d. Women and girls left behind<sup>8</sup>

The benefits of migration can be substantial for women. However, many constraints may limit the opportunities and benefits of migration, including restrictive gender norms or gender specific vulnerabilities. When women remain behind after/due to their husbands or children migration, they are more likely to have autonomy and decision-making power within the household on issues related to assets ownership and control, children's education and household expenditures and finances. Women who remain in countries of origin when their husbands or children migrate often have to take on new roles and increase their participation in decision making in their households and their communities. Some of these gains, however, may be reversed when the male migrants resume their position as head of the household upon their return UNSD-manual (2016). This following question was designed for this reason; it's integrated in all migrants' questionnaires:

Who usually makes the following decisions: (mainly)		Respondent	Spouse	Both jointly	Father	Mother	Someone else Males in HH	Someone else Females in HH	Someone else HH member	Someone else not a HH member
1. Moving to other country/migration		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2. Making major HH purchases/		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
3. Making basic HH purchases /needs		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
4. Health care decisions		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
5. Visits to your family or relatives?		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
6. Education (children)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
7. Use of remittances		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
8. Saving/investing/business /assets		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

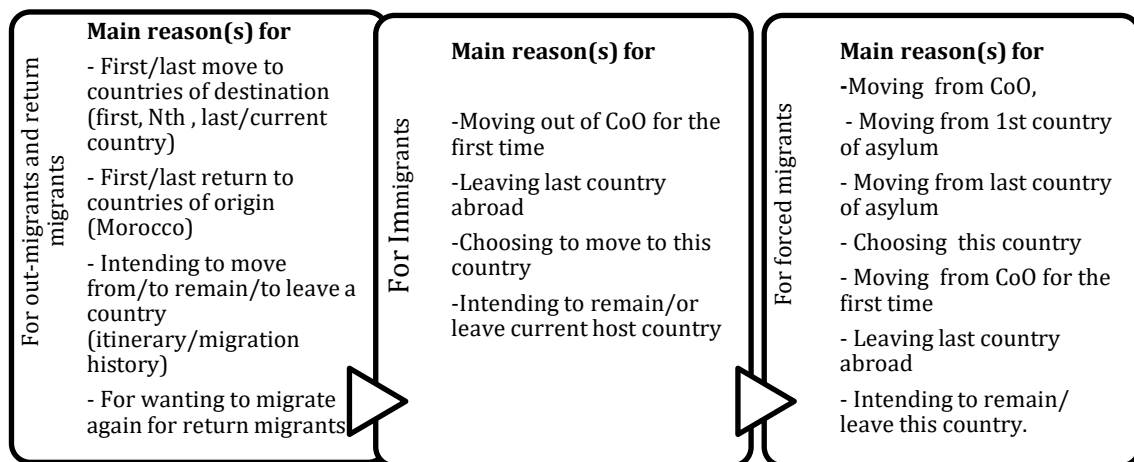
#### e. Motives or reasons of migration

Pull and push factors of migration may be economic, demographic, humanitarian, environmental factors, or due to social and political dynamics. Women and men may migrate to access to better conditions, employment and education for themselves and/or for their families or children. Many women migrate in order to have more access to fundamental services and women rights. They may move as well in response to crisis both natural and humanitarian and increasingly, in response to environmental change. These following groups were considered in order to get data on gender differences related to reasons, besides the last group of reasons which is directly related to gender.

- **Demographic-social reasons:** marriage, join spouse or family member or reunification reason. For enhancing their education level-skills, to get better social services.
- **Economic reasons:** migrate for better economic opportunities and living conditions by seeking job or better jobs or gains/conditions, for business or other related economic reasons.
- **Environmental reasons:** forced to flee "due to sudden or gradual alterations in the natural environment related to impacts of climate change.
- **Humanitarian reasons:** seeking protection because of insecurity in country of origin due to conflicts situations or persecutions.

<sup>8</sup> Country of origin (CoO)/Morocco for out-migrants and/or in the country of current residence (CCR)/last country of residence for return migrants (LCR).

- **Reasons related to human rights, gender rights or discrimination:** feeling discrimination, social stigma and social norms or/and looking for autonomy, better norms and empowerment.



For dependent members (children/ spouse)

- Main reason for spouse /(some/all) children moved (if accompanied the migrant)
- Main reason for spouse /(some/all) children left behind (if did not accompanied the migrant)

For non migrants (NM):

- Potential migrant (NM who intend to migrate): Reason (s) for intending to migrate (Intended destination/Intended time frame to leave/ general feeling or specific plans taken (in order to get an idea on the propensity to migrate)/decision-making of migration (Who?))
- NM who doesn't intend to migrate : Reason(s) for preferring to stay in home country

#### f. Networks and assistance for migration.

This module aims to explore how the existence of social networks could stimulate and facilitate migration decision and process for men and women. In general, women are more likely to migrate internationally if social networks are in place and well known. The existence of assistance and information, facilitating the process provided by relatives or friends or from recruitment agencies, is determinant. Therefore, sex-disaggregated data on this topic is crucial to understand how strong the social network is, and how informed women and men are about the existence of formal network and assistance through formal migration or recruitment agencies. In this regard, such data is crucial to guide policy makers to offer gender specific assistance in getting regular status, finding homes, decent jobs, and improving the facilitation of low-cost and safe remittances. For women, prior migration is significant as determinant of future migration, because of a strong reliance on migrant networks. The main related questions included in different questionnaires are as following:

- Whether had or used network, assistance and recruiter, if yes the type (social, formal, informal)
- Sources of information about the country of destination before moving.
- Whether had specific information about work opportunities in this country prior to moving
- Financial support received to cover cost of moving to country of destination/ by source
- Family members /relatives/friends living there : prior to moving to country of destination
- Among those relatives or friends abroad, any living there, and who, before migrant move

- Type of assistance received from relatives or friends living (here or there<sup>9</sup>) upon arrival
- Type of assistance received from other persons/organizations/agencies (here/there) upon arrival
- Access to effective provision of public services (social protection)

#### g. Migration process, itineraries and destination

The following module aims to collect data on women and men migrants in terms of migration itineraries and history. The main questions are: do women move to the same destination countries as men do? Do they migrate for the same reasons? (Motifs for leaving a country /or for moving to another country). Do women have the same migration profiles? The objective of this module is to analyze also the dynamic of moves through the migration history and itineraries.

Migration History Since First Move Abroad					
Countries lived/reside in	In what month and year did you move to ?		Where did you move to?		Reasons for leaving (PREV.COUNT RESIDE)?
	Month	Year			
First			_____		
Second			_____		
...			_____		
Nth			_____		

Many other questions related to migration process and itineraries were included, they mainly concern the following topics

- Means of transportation used to reach the country of destination.
- Financial source(s) for trip to the country.
- Admission documents and compliance with regulations (to get in and reside in country)
- Type of identity documents carried to enter or live in the country.
- Whether had to pay money to anyone to migrate or during journey to the country.
- Difficulties encountered during the journey (hunger, bad health conditions, violence, death missing relatives/friends, harassment/rape, etc.): relevant for irregular and forced migrants.
- Whether difficulties relayed to family members left/missed/ died on way: relevant for irregular and forced migrants.
- Awareness of risk of irregular migration.

#### h. Migration costs and among recruitment costs

The SDG indicator 10.7.1 "Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination" has been defined as relevant for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10.7 "Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies."

This module aims to test a question based on the draft guidelines<sup>10</sup> discussed in the ILO-expert group on labor migration, in order to assist countries to produce the statistics needed to calculate the 10.7.1 indicator<sup>11</sup>.

The measuring migration cost (for the first and for the current migration) by asking this question: how much did you pay for each of the followings items/what was the cost of?

- Documentation (passport, residence and work permits, medical exam report, security clearance),
- Transportation (internal and international),
- Training (skills and language);

<sup>9</sup> Depending if it is asked to immigrant (here in Morocco) or out-migrant (there elsewhere).

<sup>10</sup> It is based on the approach chosen for the KNOMAD/ILO migration costs (pilot) surveys

<sup>11</sup> This indicator is in the tier 3 so far.



- **Recruitment fees** (job information; brokerage fees; service charges);
- Guarantee deposits; insurance schemes and welfare funds; informal payments; opportunity costs; and also the costs of borrowing money to finance migration.

The main related variables for migrant workers, are: migrant' status (regular or irregular), demographic characteristics, qualifications (education and work experience), earnings, type of contract (pre-migration/first migration and current), employer/Industry, recruitment agent (type), means of contacting recruiter.

#### **i. Brain drain/gain and tertiary educated migration**

Many studies showed that highly skilled emigration rates to developed countries (Canada, USA and EU) are higher for women than for men, raising concerns about the gender dimension of the brain drain and its negative impacts for the Moroccan communities. Another related issue is the recognition of their skills and qualifications acquired in Morocco and if the integration is fully effective if the skills and qualifications are recognized in the country of destination.

Many questions are also considered in order to collect data on tertiary-educated women and men and whether they are likely to emigrate as their counterpart men do. Thus, questions on education, proficiency, highest degree, skills and the fields of specialty were considered in this survey. These questions are administered to all groups of migrants, before and at the time of migration, in country of origin, as well as in the first, the last and current country of destination. The questions concern the following topics: Highest level of education & highest grade attended or completed /Country awarding (including via online link) & year awarded Bachelor or post graduate degree /field of specialty.

#### **j. Gender Segregation of labor migration**

In order to better understand the gender segregation in the labor migration and the reason of "feminine" positions of female migrants, many gender specific questions were considered. Female migrants tend to be highly concentrated mainly in services and care activities, paid domestic work and the informal sector, especially for low skilled workers. These jobs provide unfortunately low wages, few benefits and limited career opportunities to women, reinforcing their social disadvantages the risks and vulnerability (UNDP, 2009 and UNSD Manual). Other type of gender segregation occurs in high-skilled professions as well.

For this reason many gender questions were included in the survey related to labor migration and work status and history of all migrants 'groups. The reference periods refer to: at the time migration, before leaving (CoO), in the first (CoD), last and current (CoD). These questions can be summarized in the following paragraphs giving as well an idea on the quality of the work and other related topics:

- Work characteristics: Status in employment / Occupation / Duration of job/Main activity / Sector / Benefits or social protection / Type permanent or temporary/ Hours usually worked per week / earnings per week/ contract nature/ Membership of labour union or similar association
- Usefulness of work experience abroad to current job situation / Current occupation compared with that in LCA / Ways in which current occupation is better or worse / Benefits provided by current employer /
- Having current account / Having saving account / Investment in shares /stocks/ Whether having any business/projects in the host country / Type of investments / Number employed/Problems faced starting own business in the host country.

### **k. Unemployment of female Migrants**

Generally, Moroccan women have higher rates of unemployment than men, both for migrants and local women, especially for high-skilled migrant. In addition, both women and men migrants may struggle with gaining recognition of their professional credentials and expertise abroad, or encounter language and cultural barriers and discrimination. Many difficulties persist in employment or integration into destination communities. In many cases, husbands or fathers determine whether wives or daughters are permitted to work or migrate for work. For these reasons, a set of questions related to unemployment were considered (If not working):

- Ever worked / Whether worked in 3 months/ or Whether was looking for work (in CoO before first migration)
- Ever worked / Whether worked in 3 months/ or Whether was looking for work (in previous residence before CcR)
- Ever had contact with labour recruiter prior to first move to (CcR)
- Ever worked in the CcR since most recent move
- Had a job waiting upon arrival in CcR
- Transferred by an employer to CcR
- Sought work upon arrival in CcR & length of time seeking work
- Source of help received in getting first job in CcR
- Main methods used to seek work after arriving in CcR
- Currently looking for work
- Time spent looking for work

### **Social and economic integration**

There are mainly four dimensions of integration that were considered while designing the modules on the migrant's integration in host country or of reintegration in the country of origin for the return migrants. The main gender equalities and issues related to integration or reintegration (for returnees) have been considered through the questions included based on the following axes:

#### *Legal*

- Permanent or renewable legal residency status (range of associated rights the host country)
- Acquisition of nationality in the host country (range of associated rights the host country)
- Recognized as regular migrant (for irregular migrants) : (range of associated rights)
- Recognized as refugees, for forced migrants (F.M) : (range of associated rights)
- Granted complementary/subsidiary/temporary forms of protection (limited range of rights and temporary status) for (F.M)

#### *Economic*

- Enjoyment of economic rights and services (work, income-generating opportunities, financial services, social protection or security benefits (welfare and unemployment insurance, etc.)
- Need means of subsistence or access to the labour market contribute to the local economy.

#### *Social and cultural*

- Access to national and local basic services (health care, education, and housing).
- Protection against discrimination or exploitation, recognizing skills and competences and the encouragement of the active contribution to the social, political and cultural life in host country.
- Acceptance of the host country's institutions and values, and languages proficiency.

#### *Civil and political*

- Equal access to justice (courts and judicial mechanisms and procedures) and enjoyment of civil and political rights (right to join association, political parties, freedom of speech, etc.)

### **l. Perceptions about migration experience and intentions**

The main questions in this module concern the topics giving the information on gender differences in terms of the perceptions about migration experience. The main integration problems and challenges faced by the migrant or/and by the spouse, girls' and boys' children, both in the host country and in the country of origin (for those left behind):

- Integration problems faced by MIGRANT in host country
- Integration problems by MIGRANT's spouse/children in host country
- Problems faced by MIGRANT's spouse/children in country of origin (if left behind) or (for return migrants after returning to Co.O)
- Attitude of local population towards migrants and migration
- Current living standard as compared with that before leaving country of origin
- Intention to remain/leave the current country of residence, reasons and prospects
- Intention to apply for citizenship & reasons
- Awareness of risks of irregular migration<sup>12</sup>
- Opinion about feeling discrimination/harassment

#### Example of questions on perceptions and feeling of discrimination

Questions	Coding Categories			SKIP TO
		Yes	No	
In the past 12 months has (MIGRANT) felt discriminated against or harassed in ( <i>COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE</i> ) on the basis of one or more of the following grounds? ( <i>By discrimination we mean when somebody is treated less favorably than others because of a specific personal feature, such as age, gender or minority background.</i> ). Please tell me all that apply.	1 - Ethnic or migrant origin	1	2	8
	2 - Gender	1	2	8
	3 - Sexual orientation	1	2	8
	4 - Age	1	2	8
	5 - Religion or belief	1	2	8
	6 - Disability	1	2	8
	7 - For another reason	1	2	8

Questions added on trafficking in the new regional version of MEDHIMS-Q2 questionnaire- July 2018.

#### m. Remittances: sent, received and used

One of the important aspects of migration is remittances and their impacts on countries of origin. In fact, the migrants contribute to the development of their community by investing in different sectors, or by supporting their family members or other households to enhance their living conditions. The survey aims to provide data on remittances from a gender lens: the importance of the amounts received by or/and sent by the migrant (as absolute number and as a proportion of earnings), the frequency, the channels used (formal or informal), and the nature (money or in kind). Data on the uses of remittances are collected in the same module. The use may be for basic needs, education, health, investments or savings.

<b>Received</b> by the migrant From CoO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Money taken (by) or transferred(to) the migrant ahead of move/or abroad</li> <li>▪ Migrant ever received money (from relatives in country of origin) since the move</li> <li>▪ Amount received in past 12 months</li> </ul>
<b>Sent</b> by migrant (to CoO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Migrant ever sent or given money to origin household since moving to CCR</li> <li>▪ Ever sent money in the past 12 months to members of origin household or others in country of origin</li> <li>▪ Duration (in months) since last time money was sent to origin household</li> <li>▪ Amount sent last time</li> <li>▪ Frequency migrant sent money to origin household in past 12 months</li> <li>▪ Total amount of money sent in past 12 months</li> <li>▪ Approximate estimate of the money sent in past 12 months of the total income available to origin household</li> <li>▪ Channels used most to send money to origin household in past 12 months</li> <li>▪ Importance of money sent to origin household for its upkeep</li> <li>▪ Ever sent or gave goods to members of origin household in past 12 months : the remittances in kind (brought/sent/bought on line for the origin household members)</li> <li>▪ Type(s) of goods received by origin household</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> Question added in the last revised version of regional questionnaires.

<b>Main uses of money received (in CoO)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For whom : Recipient(s), by sex and type/amount of money sent in past 12 months</li> <li>▪ For what uses: (basic needs, education, health, investment, saving, assets, etc.)</li> <li>▪ For savings: having saving account? Investment in shares or stocks?</li> <li>▪ For the investment/assets/savings (who is the owner by sex)</li> <li>▪ For the investment: sector of investment /amount of the investment.</li> </ul>
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The expected data aims to provide further data on female migrants profile and context that may shape the figures of remittances patterns as proportion of the earning, for example the marital status or the fact of having children/parents or siblings left behind. The expected data intends to explore whether men and women migrants send remittances to support a more concentrated household members or to support more extended network of family members or to others.

#### 4. The main challenges

The Moroccan migration survey is a household survey based on an interviewee's responses or on proxy responses essentially for out-migrants (who are not necessary present in the country at the moment of the data collection), therefore:

- Gender bias could occurs when collecting data on attitudes, perception, intentions to move, decision-making power in the household, domestic violence and reproductive health.
- Accurate data may not be provided regarding legal and administrative topics related to the migration process and status.
- Problems related to memory could occur because many reference periods were considered therefore that could affect the quality of the information collected.

One of the limitations of household surveys is the difficulties to cover gender issues related to some vulnerable groups who are hard to reach. One of these groups is women victims of trafficking. There is a big challenge to get such data from household surveys because female migrants could not declare victim of human trafficking as reason of migration. In this regards, the revised version of the regional MEDHIMS questions on trafficking were added on the migrant perception.