

Regional workshop on strengthening the collection and use of international migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development
5 – 8 February 2019; Bangkok, Thailand

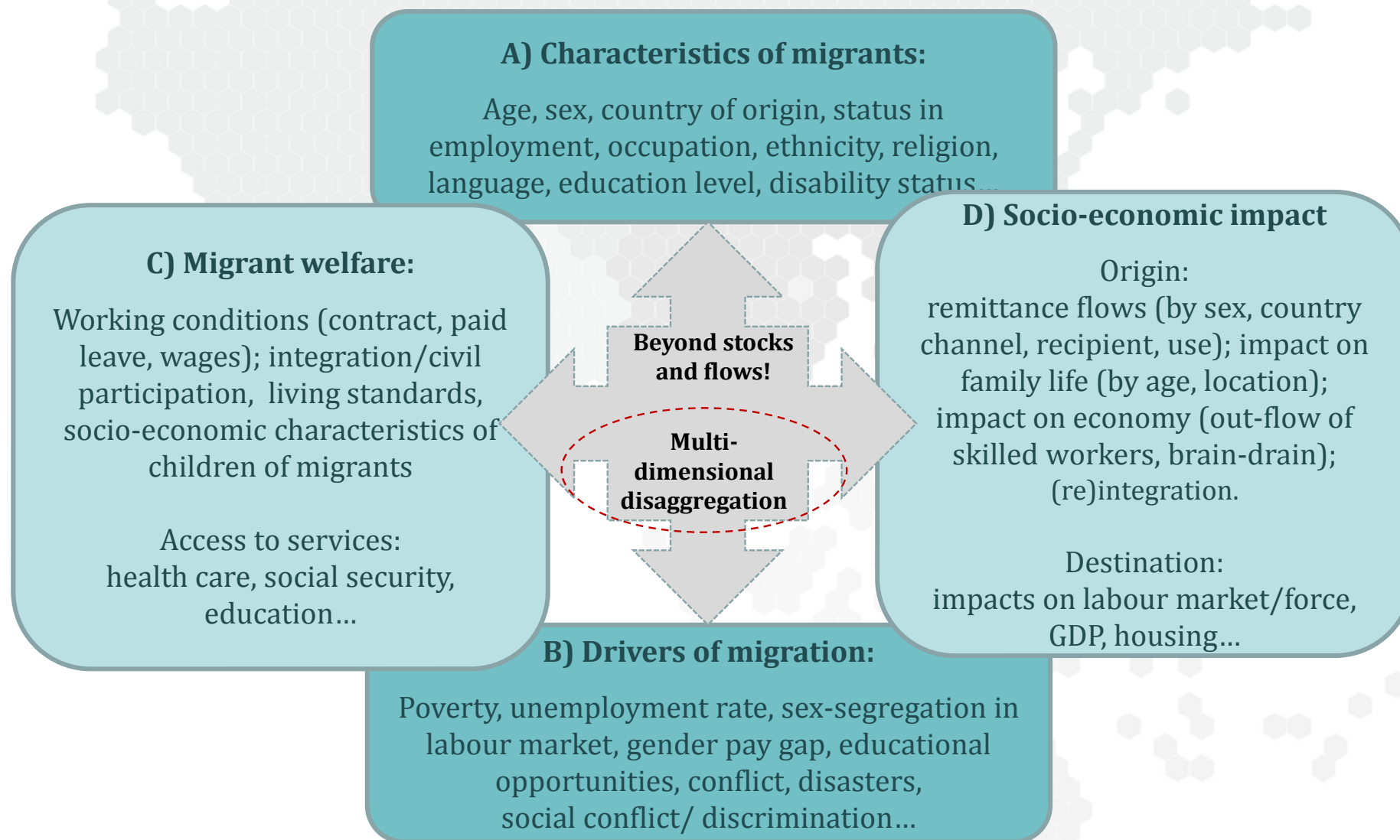
Session 3

Migration policy and statistics: regional perspective*

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*Using some key findings of the “Toolkit to assess National Migration Data Capacity”.
Not representative of the region as a whole (based on responses from only 8 ESCAP member States + Jordan)*

Key relevant variables: Leaving no one behind...



Availability of basic migration statistics in selected Asia-Pacific countries

Basic migration statistics		Sources used
% of foreign-born persons in the country	4/9	Inter-Censal Population Survey (ICPS), General Population Census, Immigration/Emigration Bureau
% of foreigners in the country	5/9	ICPS, Census, Immigration/Emigration Bureau
% of returned migrants	3/9	ICPS, Immigration/Emigration bureau, border control
# of citizens living abroad	7/9	ICPS, Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment, General Population Census, Department of Consular Affairs
# of immigrants in 2017	7/9	ICPS, Ministry of Internal Affairs, border control, UNHCR, Immigration/Emigration Bureau, Ministry of Tourism
# of emigrants in 2017	6/9	ICPS, Ministry of Internal Affairs, border control, Immigration/Emigration Bureau, Department of Employment

Availability of other migration-relevant socio/economic/demographic variables in the region

		Relevant to measure	Data in the last 5 years
(A) Characteristics of migrants	Characteristics of immigrants (age, sex....)	6/9	2/9
	Basic characteristics of returned migrants	5/9	2/9
(B) Drivers of migration	Main reasons for migrants to move to the country	6/9	1/9
	Main reasons for citizens leaving the country	6/9	2/9
	Main reasons for citizens to return to their country	4/9	0/9
(C) Migrants welfare	Integration of migrants in the society	2/9	0/9
	Readiness of public services to accommodate migrants' needs	3/9	1/9
	Reintegration of returned citizens	3/9	0/9
(D) Socio-economic impacts of migration	Socio-economic performances of native-born children of migrants	1/9	0/9
	Study on migrants' contribution to national & local economy & society	4/9	0/9

Overview of data gaps by topic

Data more likely to be available

Migrants stocks

In-flow data
(immigration)

Human trafficking

Remittances

- Inflows and outflows data need harmonization
- Unrecorded channels
- Disaggregation by gender
- Micro-data on remittance-sending behaviors

Students

- Under-reporting
- Short-term students
- Equal opportunities to inbound students?
- Fees & scholarships
- Credential recognition

Data less likely to be available

Migration flows

Out-flow data
(emigration)

Women migrants

- Labor rights
- Gender-based violence
- Access to regular migration channels
- Access to social protection

Migrant's integration

Return migration

Migrant health

- Standardization and comparability of data
- Appropriate disaggregation to account for the diversity of migrant population

Human rights

- Data especially lacking for migrants in irregular situation and children

Recruitment costs

Impact of migration policies

Missing migrants

Irregular migration/
smuggling

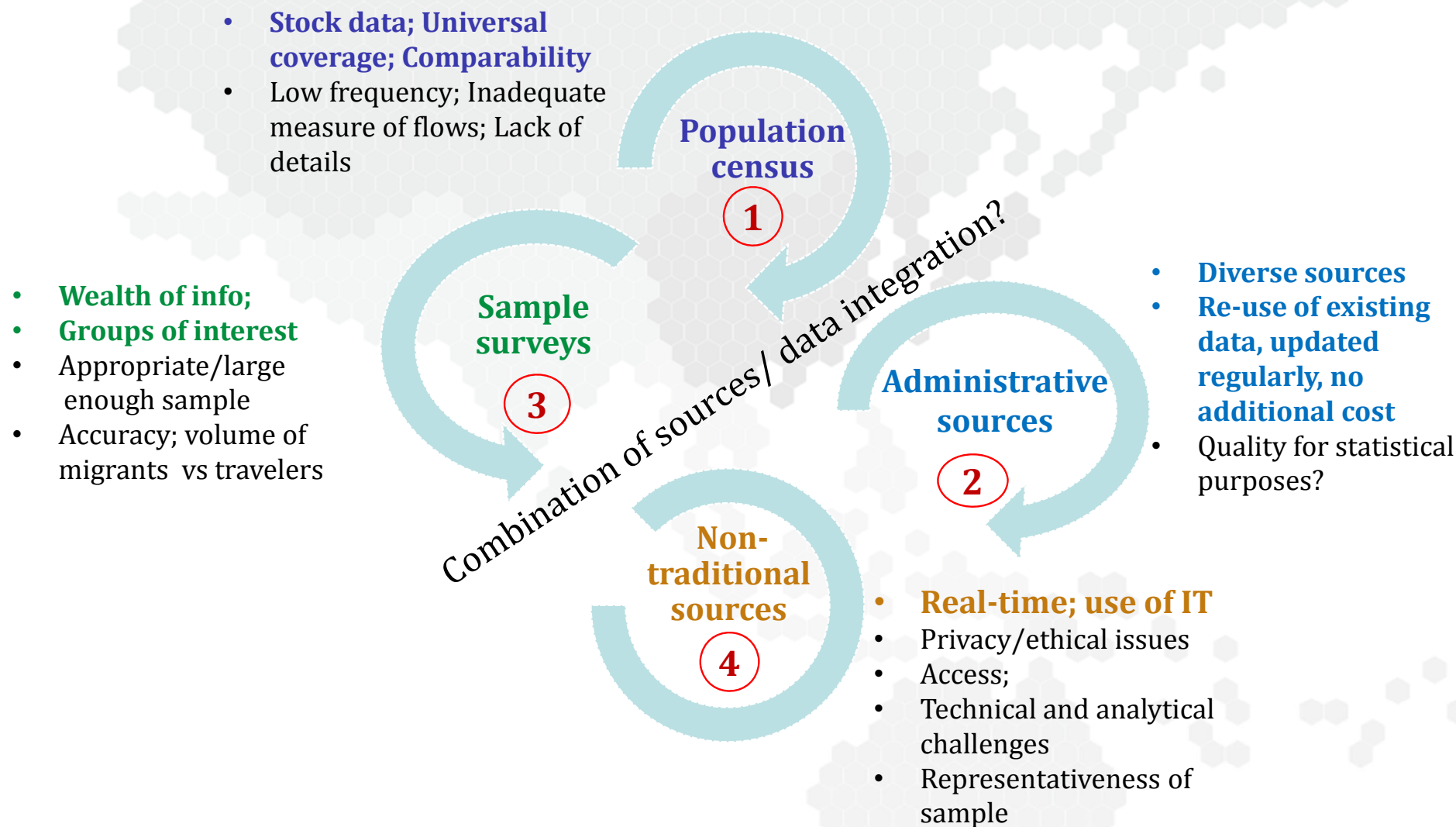
Refugees

- Refugees vs other migrants
- No accurate global count of stateless persons

Addressing data gaps in the region: needs/issues

- Assessment of data needs on migration issues:
 - 2/9 countries are currently doing such assessments
- Some important gaps on migration statistics:
 - Lack of standard concepts and definitions
 - Lack of specialized surveys / modules on migration
 - Insufficient guidance on data integration across sources and stakeholders
 - Topics: purpose of migration, emigration stocks

Are existing sources able to fulfil data needs for migration?



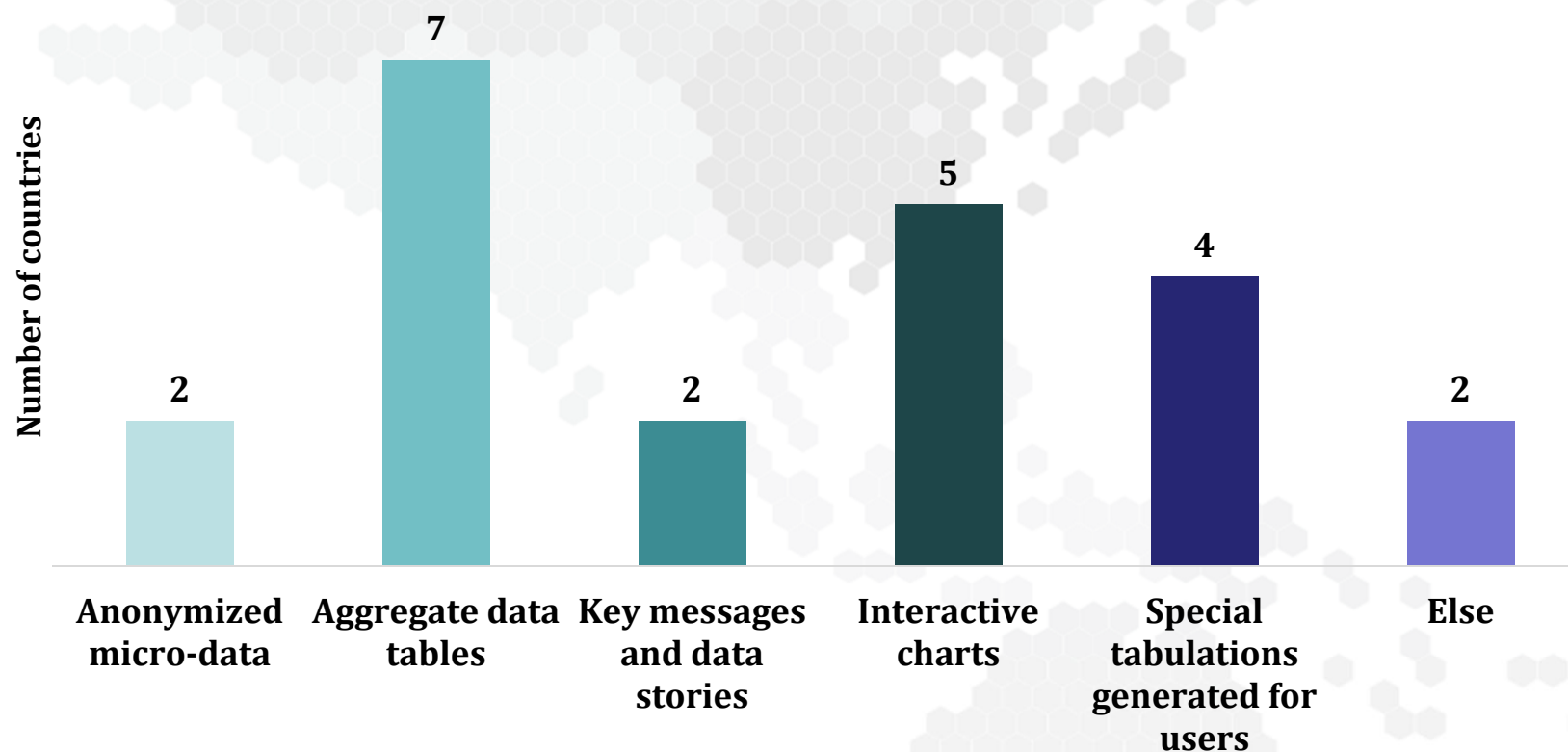
Numbers represent sources used by rank in countries that responded to the Toolkit

Comparability & consistency

- Across countries:
 - Differing legal concepts, definitions, measurement standards, national practices → differing categories
 - Need for: internationally agreed terms and definitions; Common survey questions/modules
- Within countries:
 - E.g. data derived from administrative sources meet specific administrative objectives -> use of different concepts, standards, classification
 - Need for harmonization; use of unique IDs to link info from registers

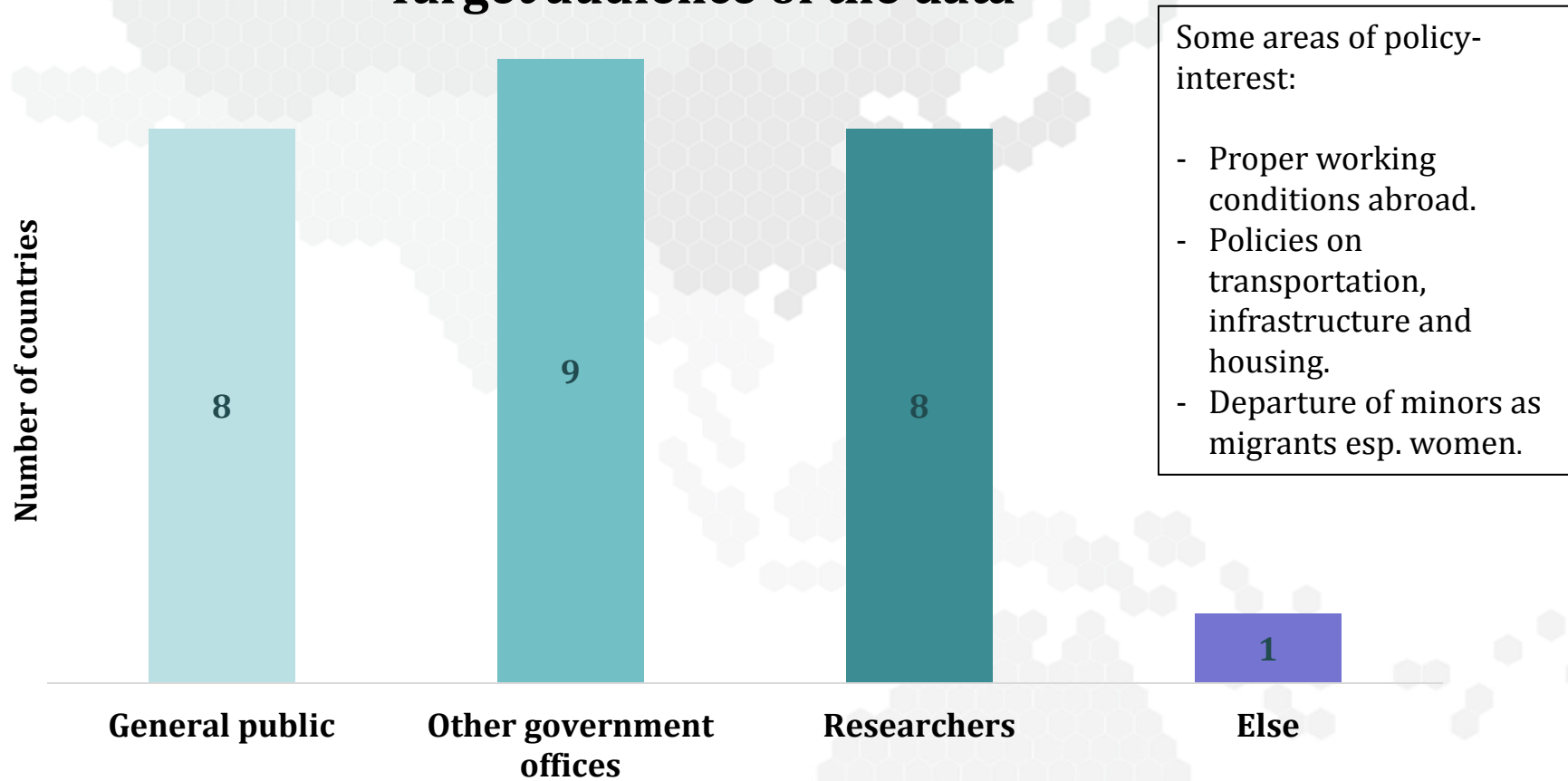
From data to policy: dissemination and communication of migration data

Format in which data is disseminated to the public

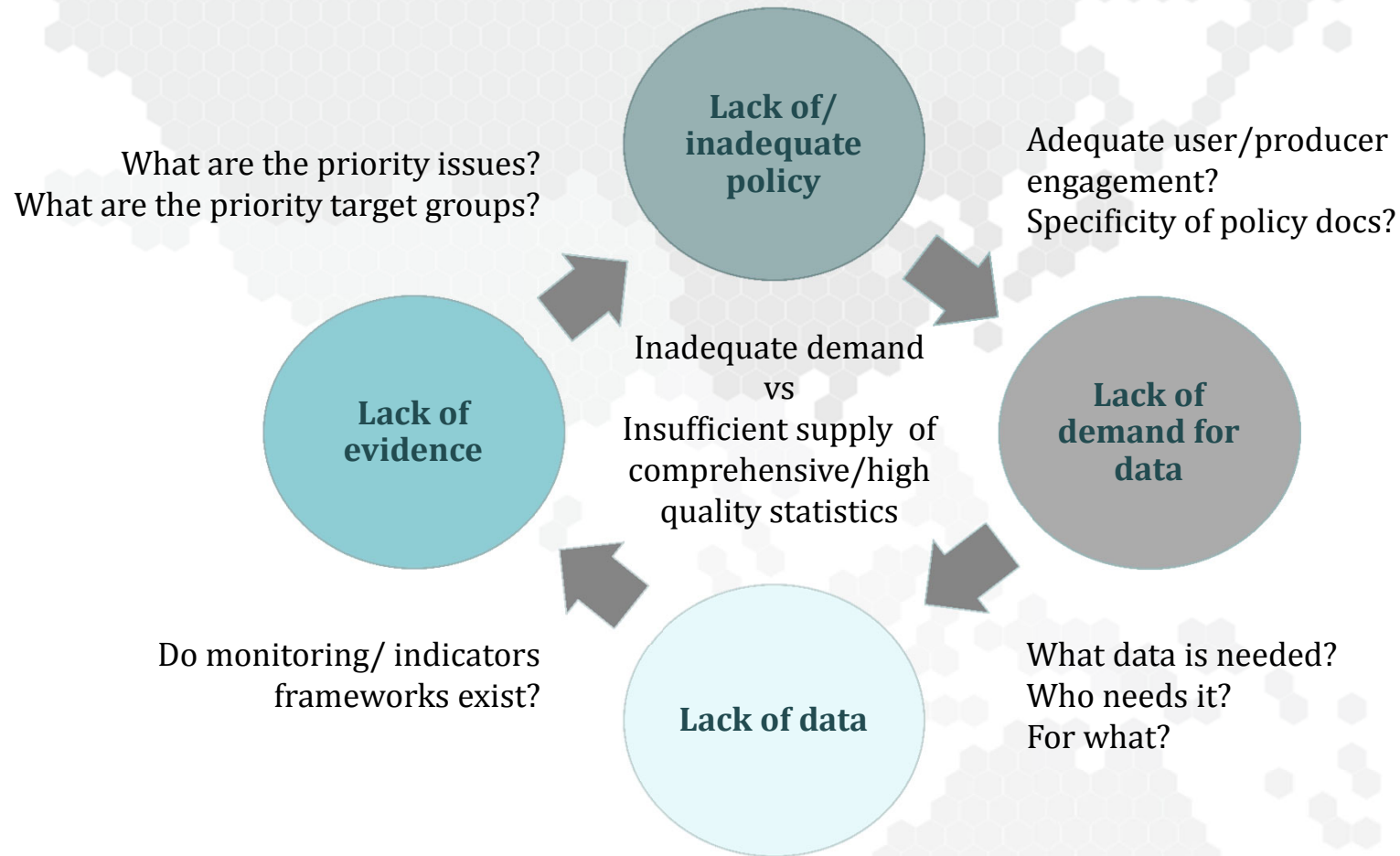


From data to policy: Users of migration data

Target audience of the data



Interaction between policy and data : where does it begin?



Need for multi-stakeholder engagement for migration statistics



Institutional challenges for which multi-stakeholder engagement is critical

Effective data sharing agreements across agencies exist	3/9
National migration data strategies defining the roles of different stakeholders exist	2/9
Official body in charge of coordinating statistical activities undertaken by various agencies exists	3/9
National Statistical Law accords right to NSO to access individual records collected through administrative sources	3/9
Integrated database on migration statistics exists	1/3
<p>Infrastructure, human resources and technical capacities to analyze the data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Countries who produced a thematic report on international migration 	2/8