

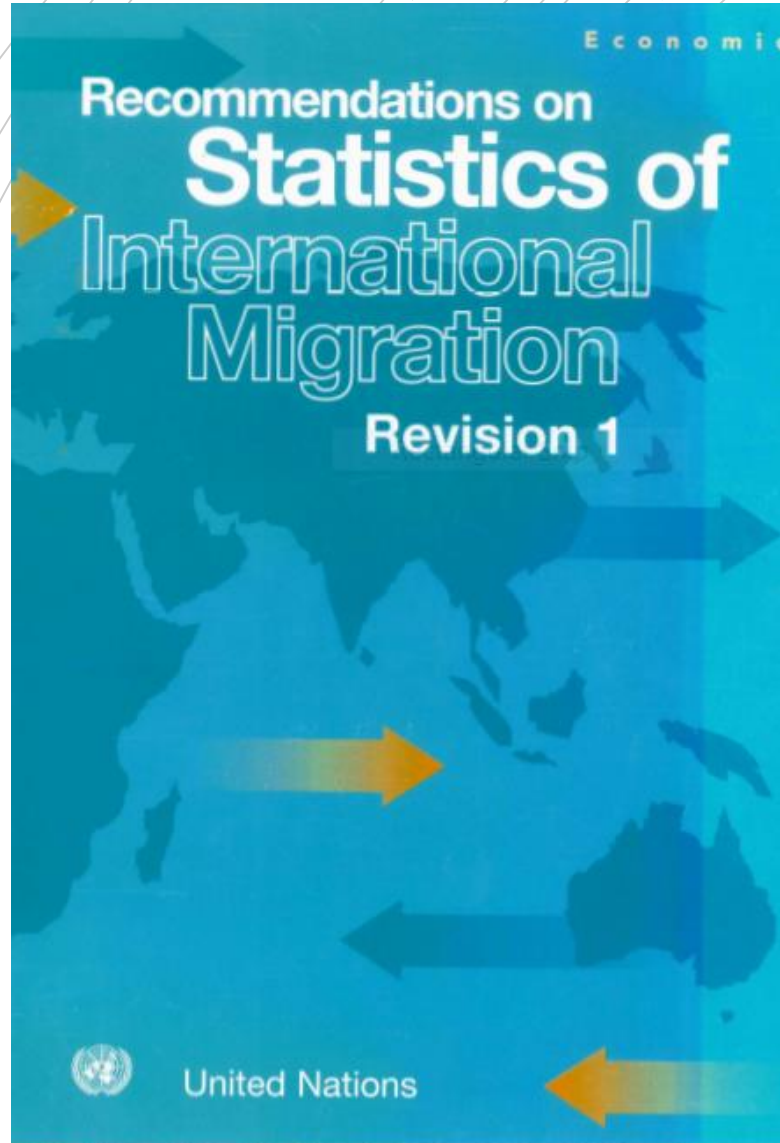
Revision of the Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, rev. 1 (1998)

Haoyi Chen, United Nations Statistics Division

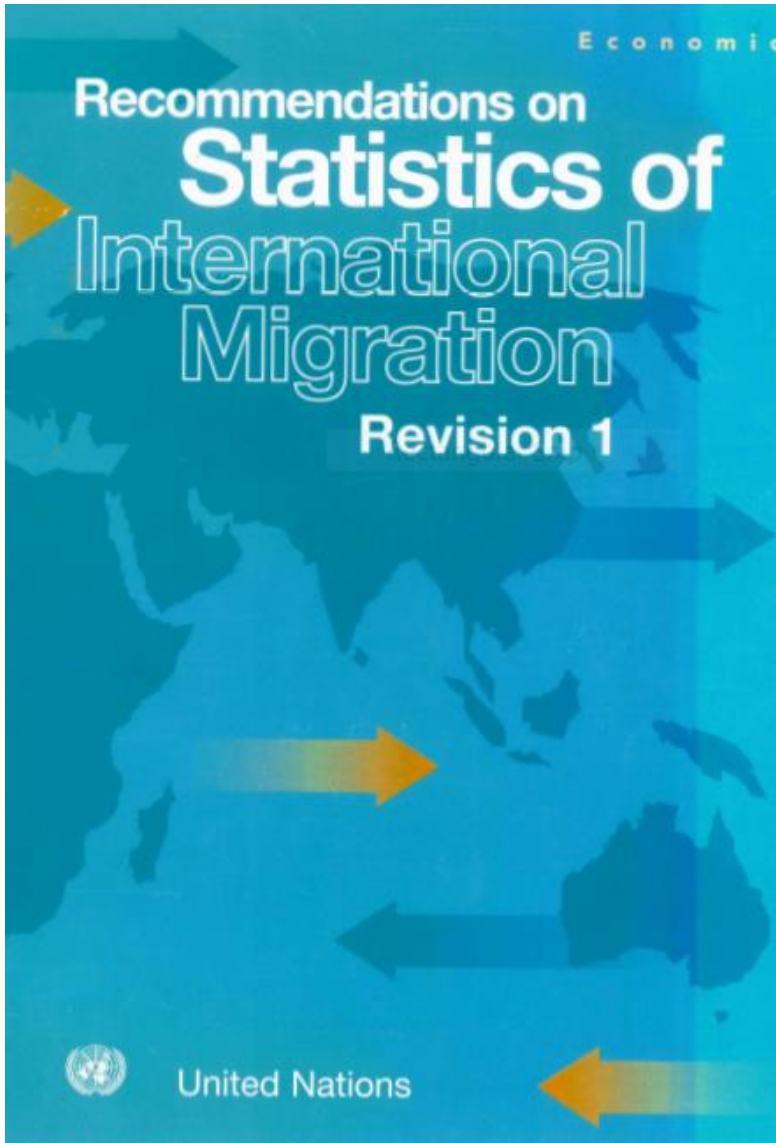
5-8 February 2019

UN Workshop on International Migration Statistics

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- II. Definition of “international migrant” for the purpose of measuring flows
 - A. A taxonomy of international flows and outflows of people
 - B. Measurement of international migration according to different data collection systems
 - C. Conclusion
- III. A framework for the compilation of statistics on inflows and outflows of international migrants
- IV. Information needed to characterize international migrants and recommended tabulations
- V. Recommendations on asylum statistics
- VI. Stock data relevant for the study of international migration



Revision of the Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, rev. 1 (1998)

2nd revision, after the 1953 and 1976 edition

Not always adopted by countries

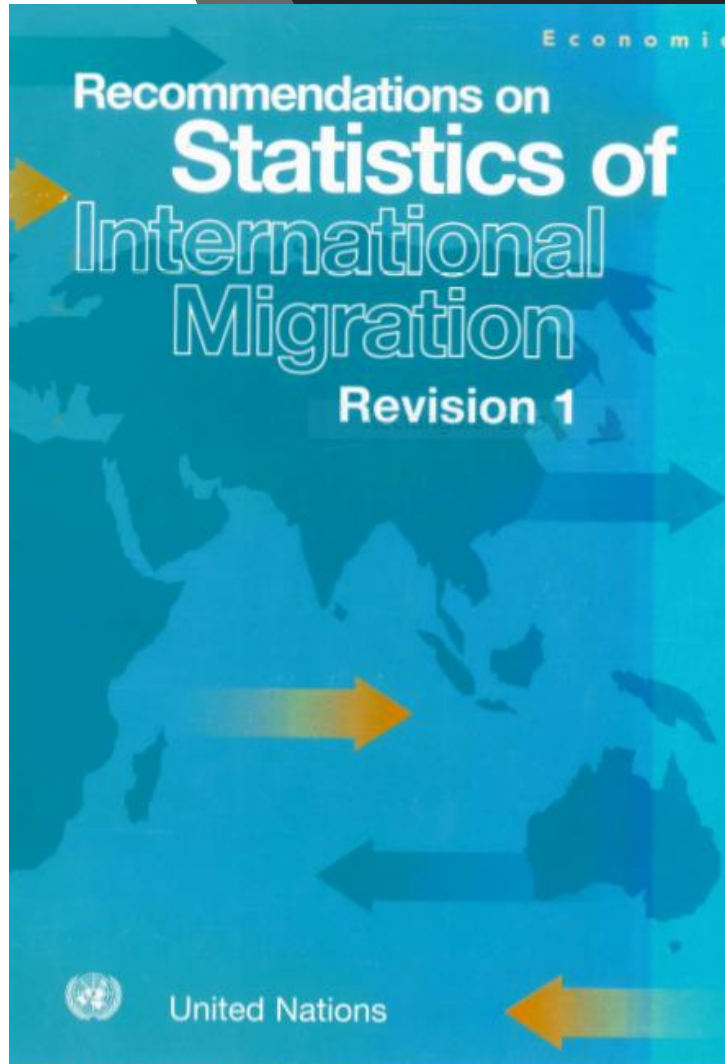
Why a revision?

- New migration patterns are emerging
- A clear linkage to data needs for policymaking is necessary
- Incorporating new developments in methodologies and international standards

Time line

- December 2018 – annotated outline for the revision
- June/July 2019 – first Expert Group Meeting on the revision of the *1998 Recommendations*
- June/July 2020 – first draft of the revision and the second Expert Group Meeting on the revision of the *1998 Recommendations*
- Summer 2021 – final draft of the revision

Questions for you about the revision



- Overall
 - Conceptual or hands-on? Philosophical or practical?
 - Better balance between stocks and flows?
 - Guided by the linkage to data needs for policymaking?
- Concepts & definitions?
 - The 12-month criteria: practicality versus cross-country comparability?
- New topics/areas?
 - Different migration patterns (circular migration)
 - New data sources (integration of data sources, big data)
 - Analysis and uses of data
- Any other suggestions?
 - Overall structure
 - Specific dimension?
- Process
 - Guided by the Expert Group on Migration Statistics
 - Involvement of countries?

Question 1: There are several types of population counts which may be produced to meet national and international needs (e.g., usually resident population, present population, legally resident population, registered population, etc.). Please list up to three population counts produced in your country, in the order of importance, and specify the corresponding definition. If you produced more than 3 population counts, please select the most important ones.

For each population count (column), answer the following questions:

Question 2: What policy are such data used to support? Examples could include migrant integration, population estimates and project etc.

Question 3: Which of the following criteria have you applied for the population counts that you indicated in the previous question?

- Presence in the country
- Usual residence in the country
- Legal right of stay

Question 4: If the criteria applied involved a period of time, what was the threshold used? Indicate the criterion that apply (only one). For counts based on population registers, please indicate the criteria used in the population registration.

Question 5: How was the period of time defined (continuous or most of the time)?

Question 6. What source(s) are used to generate data for this population group?

Expert Group on Migration Statistics - 2017

- Established after the Expert Group Meeting on *Improving Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, June 2017, New York
- Made recommendations on
 - Collection, compilation and dissemination of data and methodological development, coordination and capacity-building for the improvement of international migration statistics;
 - SDG data disaggregation
 - A step-wise approach in defining migratory status
 - Agreed on a subset of Sustainable Development Goal indicators as relevant to migration, including for data disaggregation
 - Future work:
 - Standard set of migration questions for censuses and surveys
 - Technical report on migration-relevant SDG indicators

The indicators measure key issues related to migrants:

- Access to basic services including essential health care, basic education and social protection
- How well migrants are integrated into the host society, in terms of their education level, labour market outcomes, employment conditions and poverty
- Whether migrants are more likely to be subject to violence and discrimination compared to non-migrants

The indicators must be

- Measurable – possible to disaggregate
- Limited in number for global monitoring

A few considerations in identifying indicators for disaggregation



Expert Group on Migration Statistics - 2018

- Formalised by the Statistical Commission in 2018:
 - Welcomed the recognition of the importance of data as a basis for evidence-based policies in the zero draft of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration and the proposed continuous engagement of the Bureau and the Statistics Division to advise on the statistical aspects of the proposed draft;
 - Welcomed, in this context, the proposed work of the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics, including the revision of international recommendations on statistics for international migration;

Expert Group on Migration Statistics - members

- Original members – migration statistics experts from
 - 17 countries
 - 15 international, regional and sub-regional organisations
- New members - Jordan, Morocco, Republic of Moldova, Sri Lanka

Technical Report on Measuring Migration-Relevant SDG Indicators - Outline

I. Introduction

- Background
- Objective and scope

II. Definition, identification and measurement

- Definition of international migrant – for flow and stock measurement; for SDG data disaggregation
- Sources of data
- Identifying migrants in practice
- Challenges

III. Migration-relevant SDG indicators

IV. Collection and compilation of data for migration-relevant SDG indicators

- Rational
- Concepts and definitions related to the indicator
- Proposed methods by custodian agency and how to disaggregated by migratory status



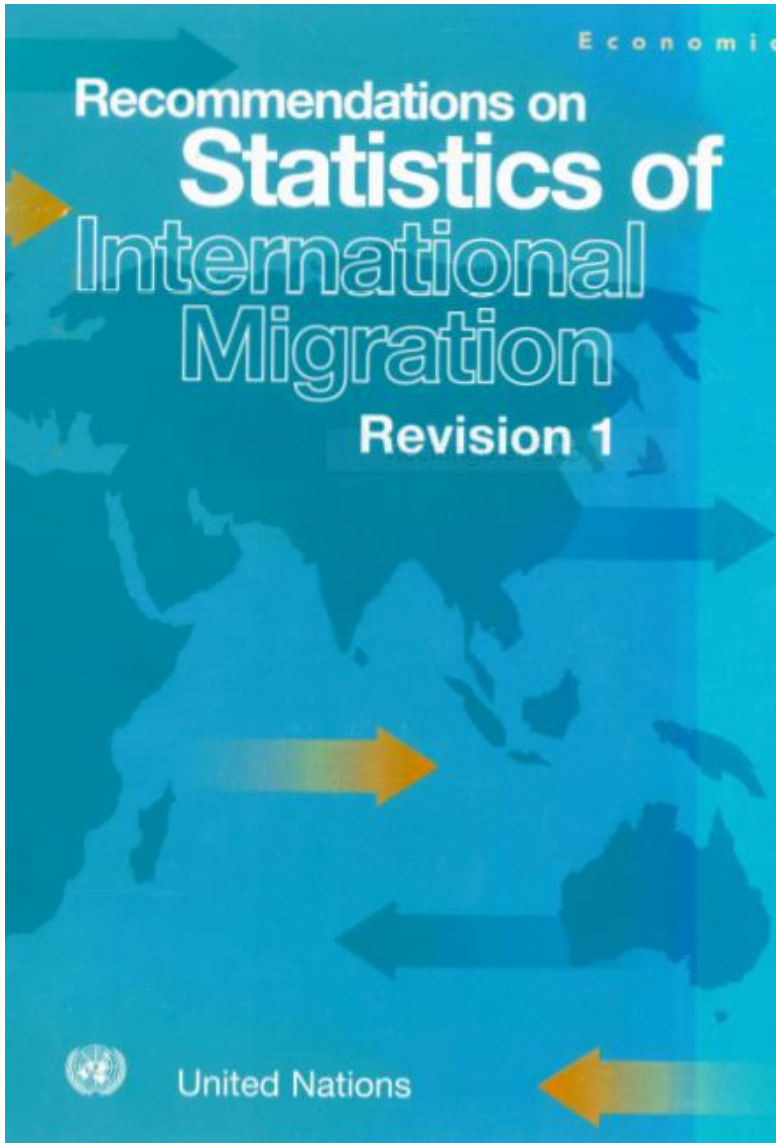
Questions screening a population for migrants and non-migrants:

- A. Country of birth
- B. Country of citizenship
- C. Ever-resided abroad
- D. Household members residing abroad

Questions collecting key information about migrants or migration:

- E. Year of arrival for foreign-born population
- F. Acquisition of citizenship
- G. Reason for migration

Standard migration questions – to improve data comparability



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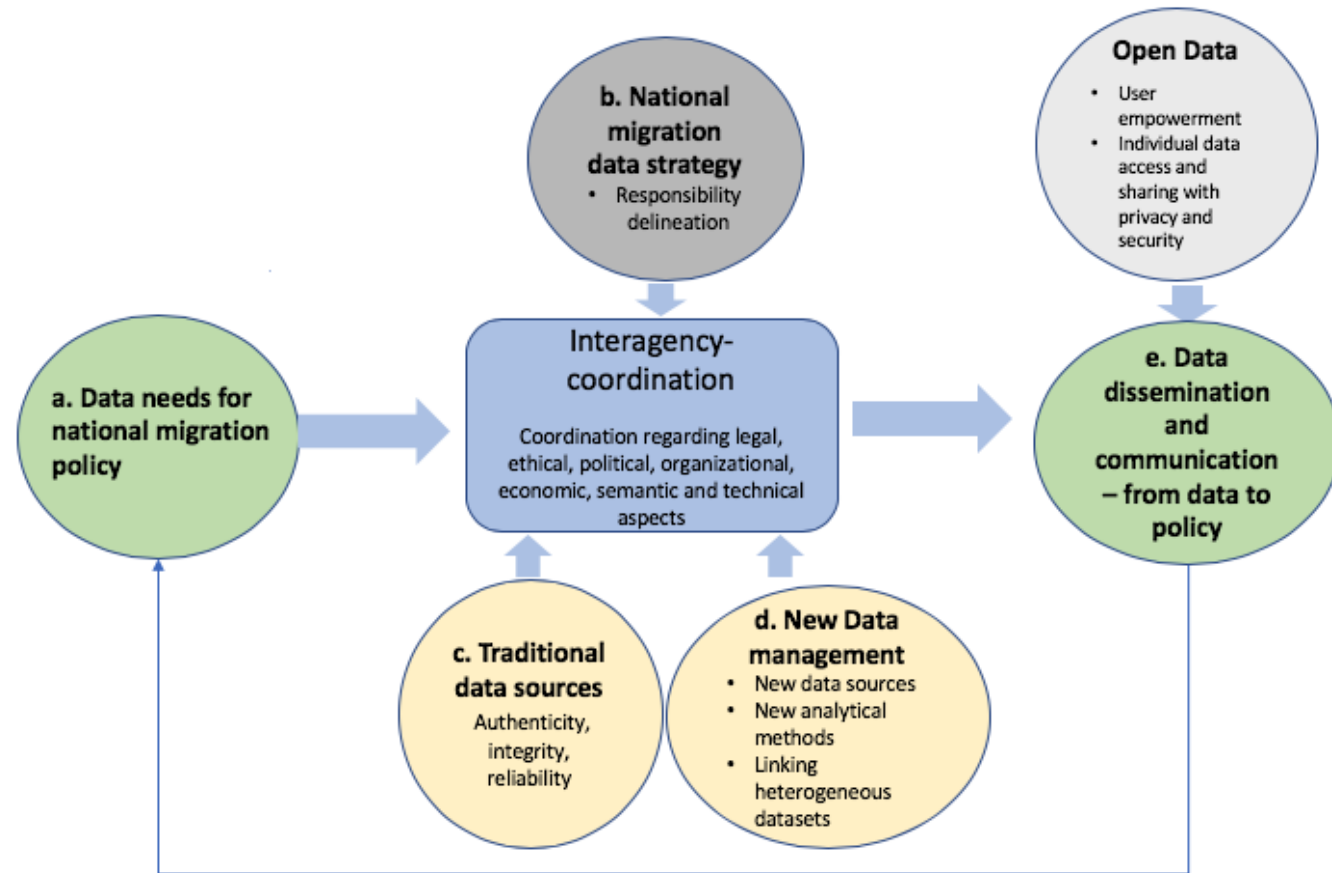
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Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

- Objective 1:
 - Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies
 - New mandate for the United Nations Statistical Commission
 - *Elaborate and implement a comprehensive strategy for improving migration data at local, national, regional and global levels, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, under the guidance of the **United Nations Statistical Commission**, by harmonizing methodologies for data collection, and strengthening analysis and dissemination of migration-related data and indicators*
 - *Develop a global programme to build and enhance national capacities in data collection, analysis and dissemination to share data, address data gaps and assess key migration trends, that encourages collaboration between relevant stakeholders at all levels, provides dedicated training, financial support and technical assistance, leverages new data sources, including big data, and is reviewed by the **United Nations Statistical Commission** on a regular basis*

National migration data infrastructure – a framework for capacity development on national migration statistics



A toolkit to assess the national migration data capacity

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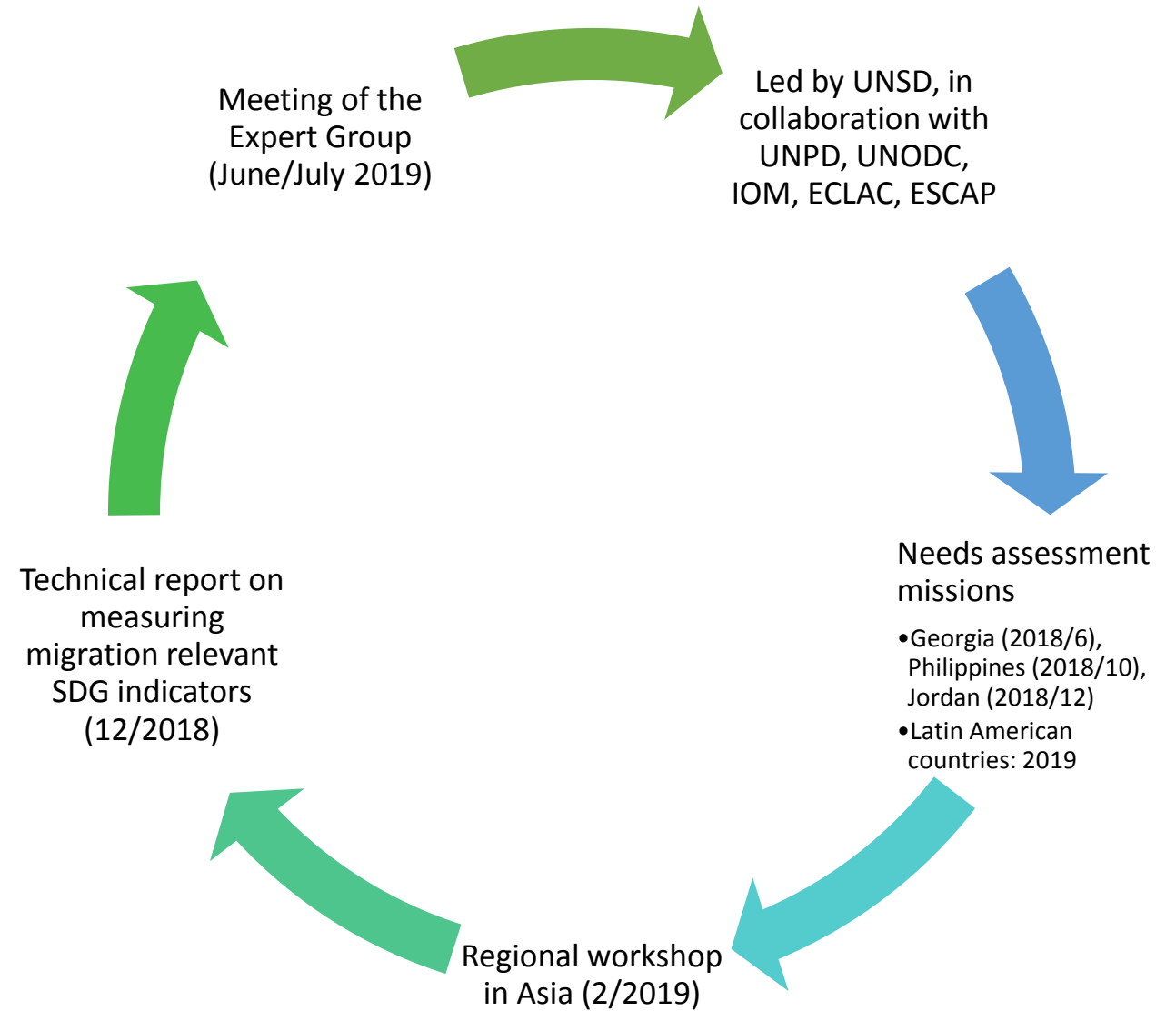
- Basic statistics on international migration
- Data needs for national migration policy
- National migration data strategy
- Traditional data sources
- New data management
- Open data
- Interagency coordination mechanism on migration statistics
- Data exchange with other countries

Assessment of national migration data capacity

Under the Development Account Project 11th Tranche on the improvement of statistics on international migration, this set of questions are to be used to assess national capacity of producing reliable, timeliness and comparable statistics on international migration and to identify areas where capacity building is needed.

United Nations Statistics
Division, 4 September
2018

Capacity building project for Asia and Latin America - update



The Statistical Commission paper on Migration Statistics (for March 2019)

- Responding to the requests of the 2018 SC:
 - Contribution to the GCM negotiations
 - Work of the Expert Group + ToR, including the revision of the 1998 Recommendations
- Actions taken to respond to the GCM request, in relation to the UNSC's new mandate in objective 1
 - Methodologies
 - Revision of the recommendations
 - Others?
 - Capacity building
 - National migration data infrastructure – a framework for capacity building
 - Toolkit for assessing the national migration data system
 - Guidance note on the standard questions for censuses and surveys (what's the next step?)
 - Reporting about the capacity building project for Asia and Latin America
- How does Expert Group move forward on migration statistics, given the new mandate?



Next steps

- Comments from you on:
 - Terms of reference for the Expert Group
 - National migration data infrastructure – a framework for capacity development on national migration statistics
 - A toolkit to assess the national migration data capacity
 - Annotated outline of the UNSC paper on migration statistics
 - Revised concept note for the revision of the Recommendations
- Another Webex meeting in October?