

Expert Group Meeting Migration Statistics-June2020

*Data and policy: Lessons learnt on data  
needs  
from the global consultation*

UN Task force on  
Data and Indicators Set on International Migration

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(NSO, Morocco)

# Overview

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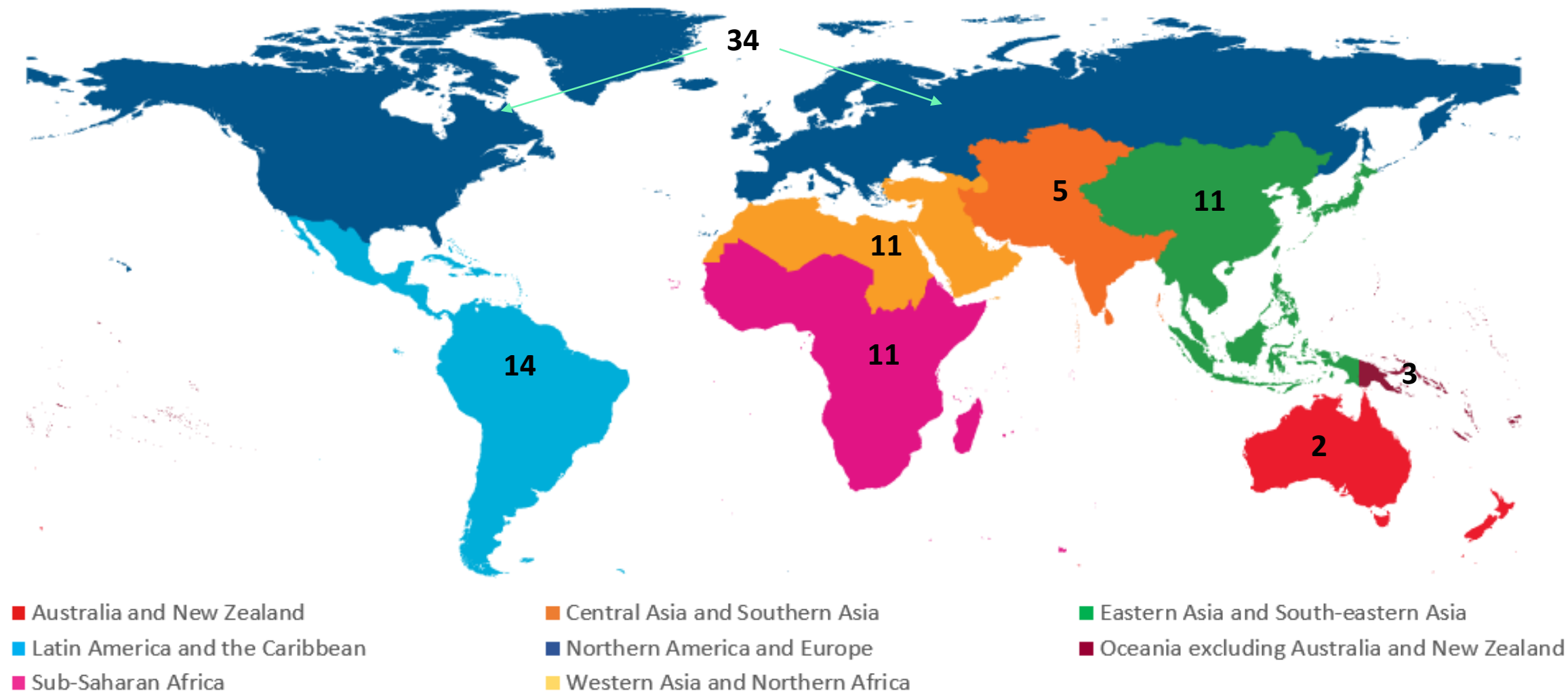
- Global Consultation survey
- Conducted in August- September 2019
- Aims to collect information on practices and priorities for countries in terms of data needs and indicators on different policy areas regarding international migration.
- Establishing a standard set of data and indicators to address key development policy issues that are relevant for international migration and allow for effective monitoring and evaluation.

## Information collected from:

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>(%)</b>
National Statistical Office	67	73,6
National government institution	23	25,3
NGO	1	1,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100,0</b>

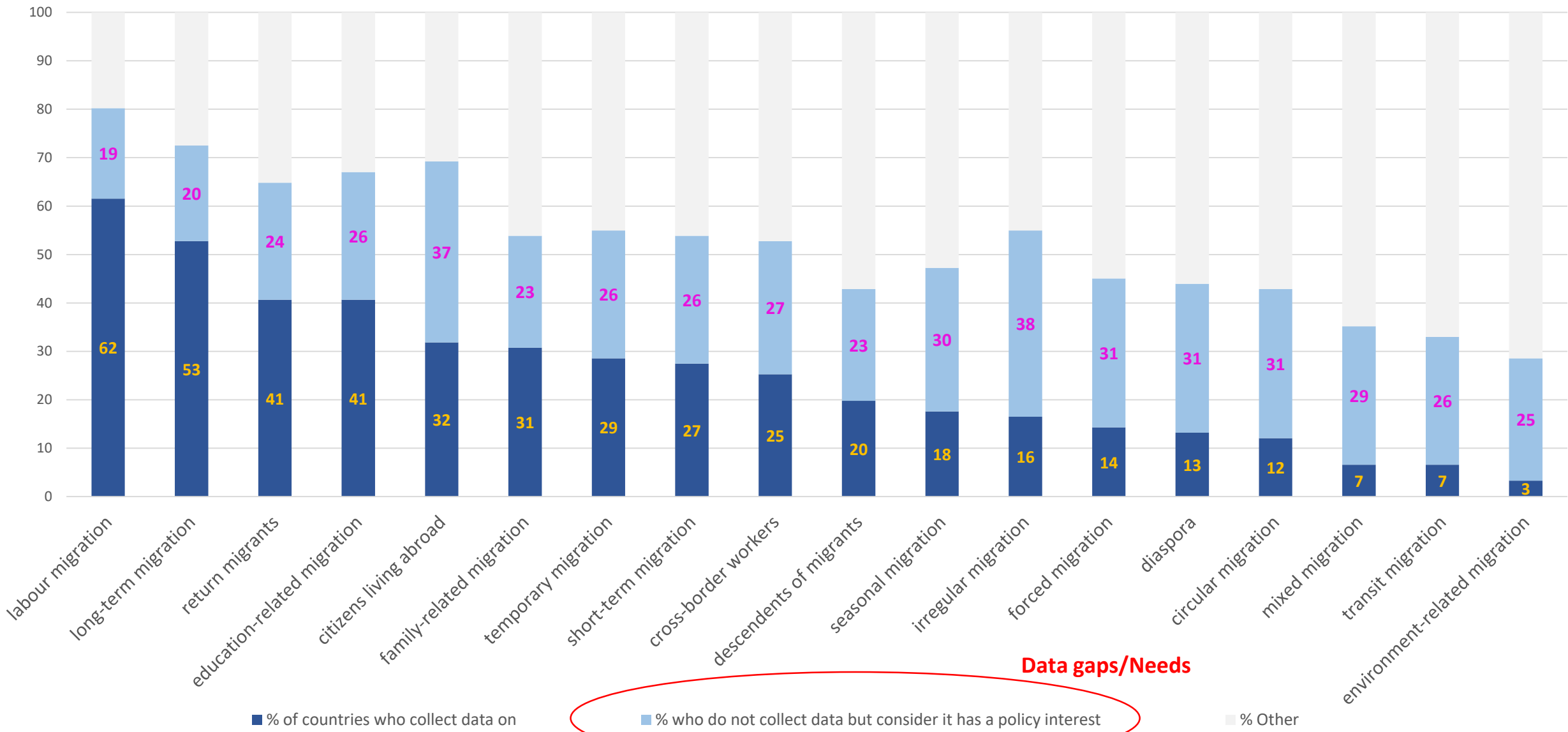
*Source : Global Consultation*

# Respondents\* by SDG main regions

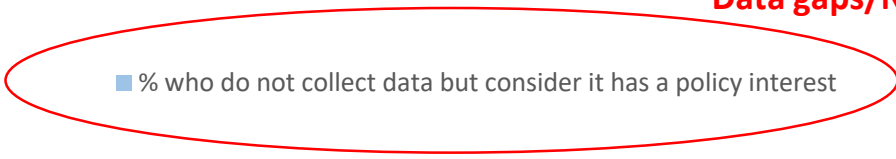


\*Note that some countries are double-counted as they returned more than one questionnaire.

# Data availability and Data Needs by migration dimensions (%)



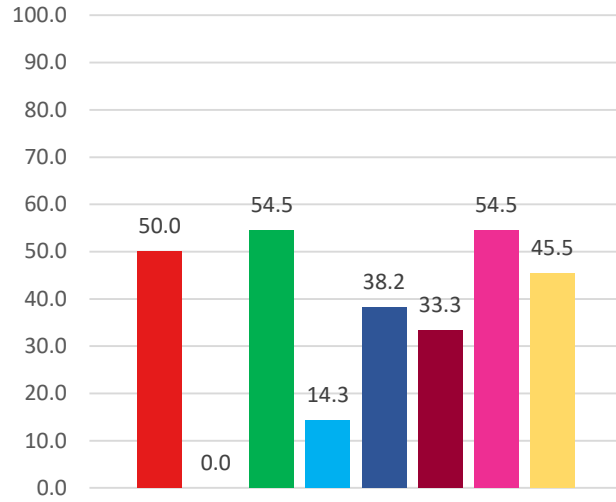
**Data gaps/Needs**



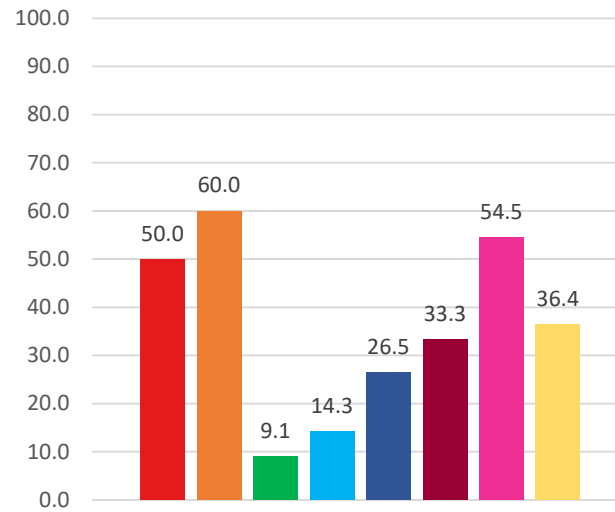
Source : Global Consultation

# Data gaps by migration dimension and SDG main Regions

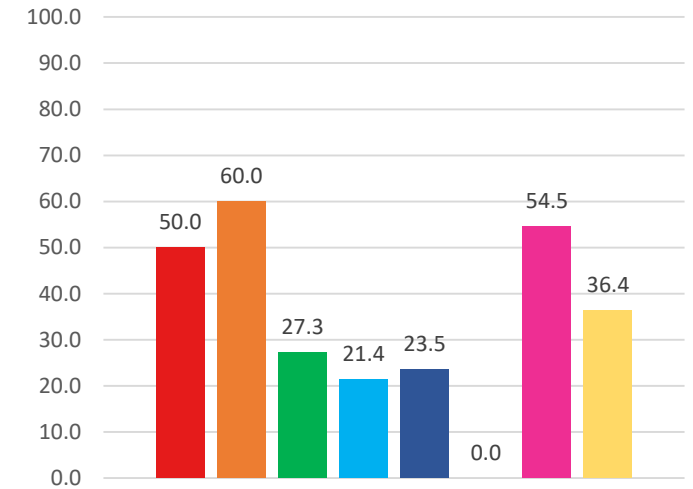
## Citiwens living abroad



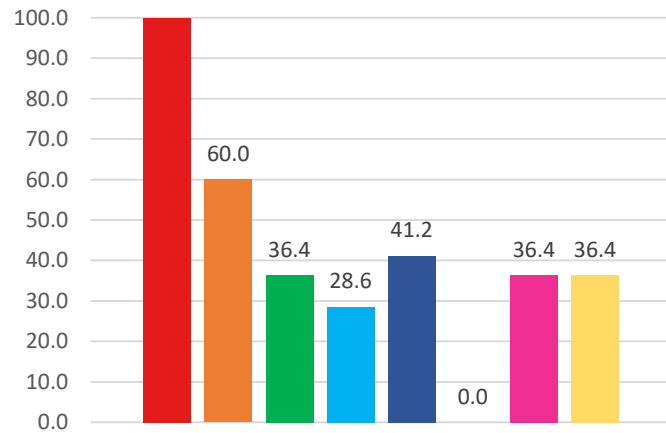
## Seasonal migration



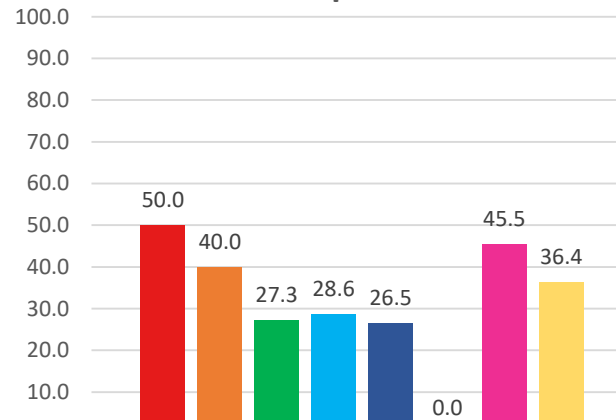
## Circular migration



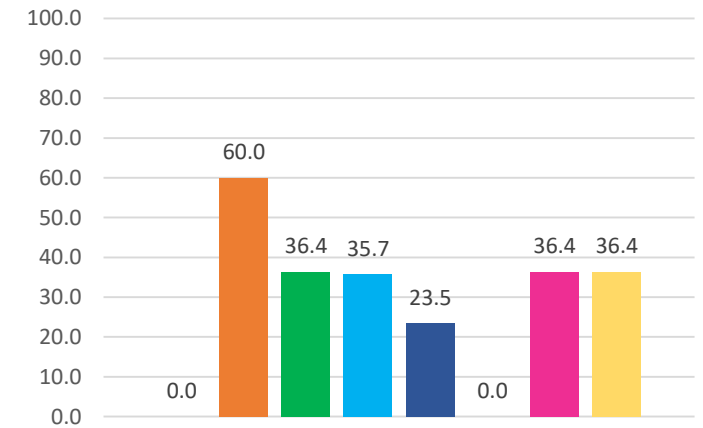
## Irregular migration



## Diaspora



## Forced migration

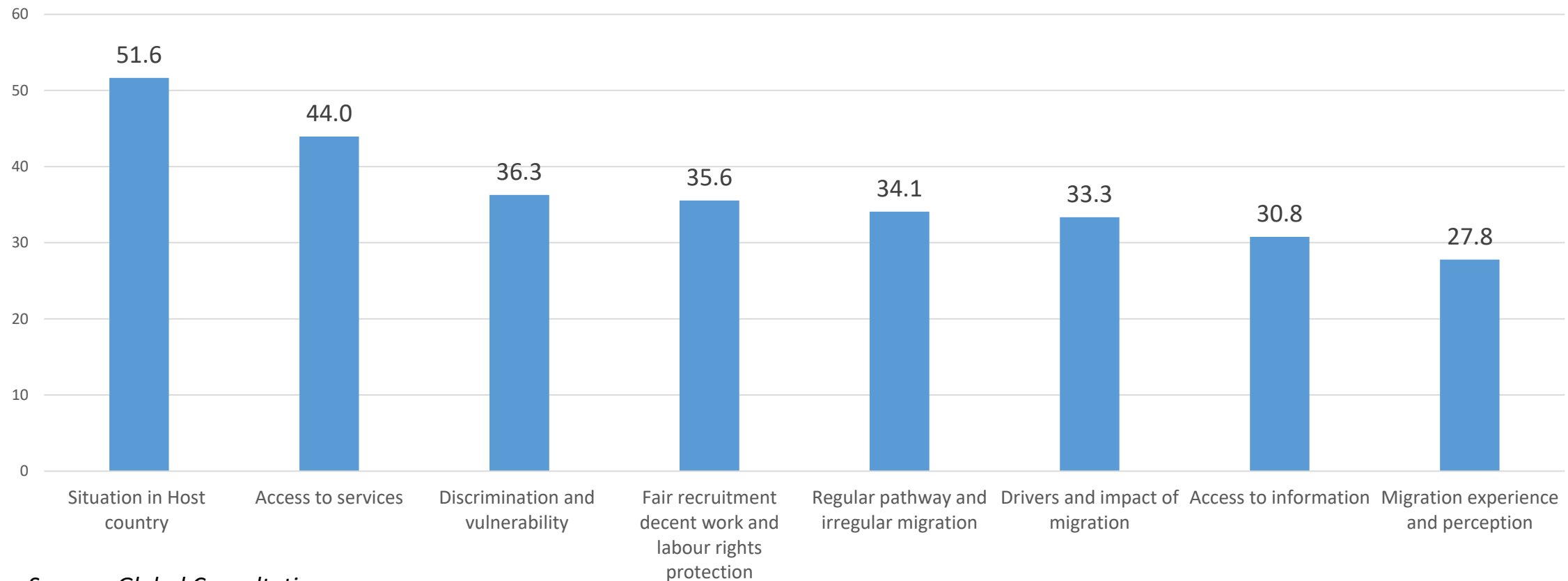


- Australia and New Zealand
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Sub-Saharan Africa

- Central Asia and Southern Asia
- Northern America and Europe
- Western Asia and Northern Africa

- Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia
- Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand

## Policy relevance of migration data by domains (%)

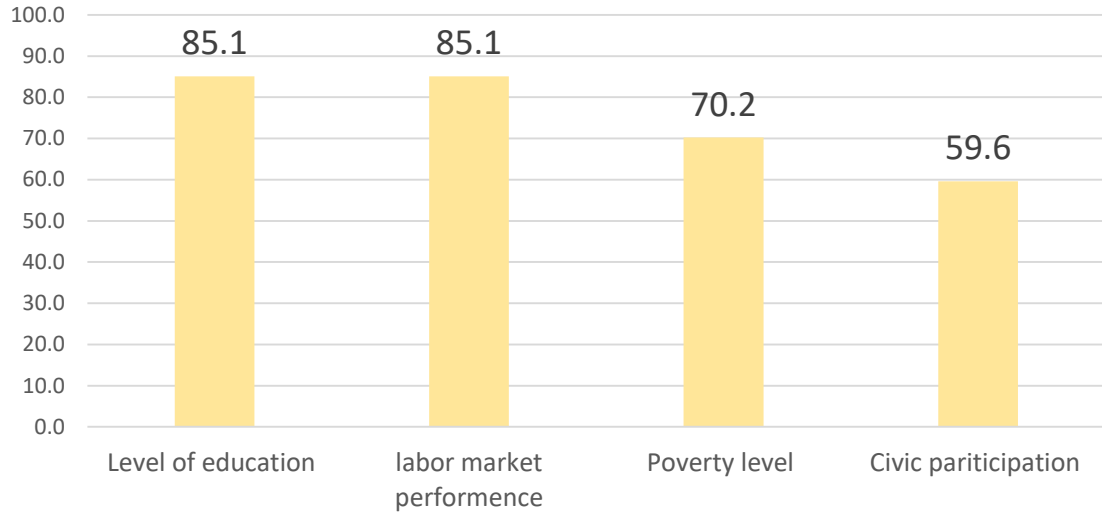


Source : Global Consultation

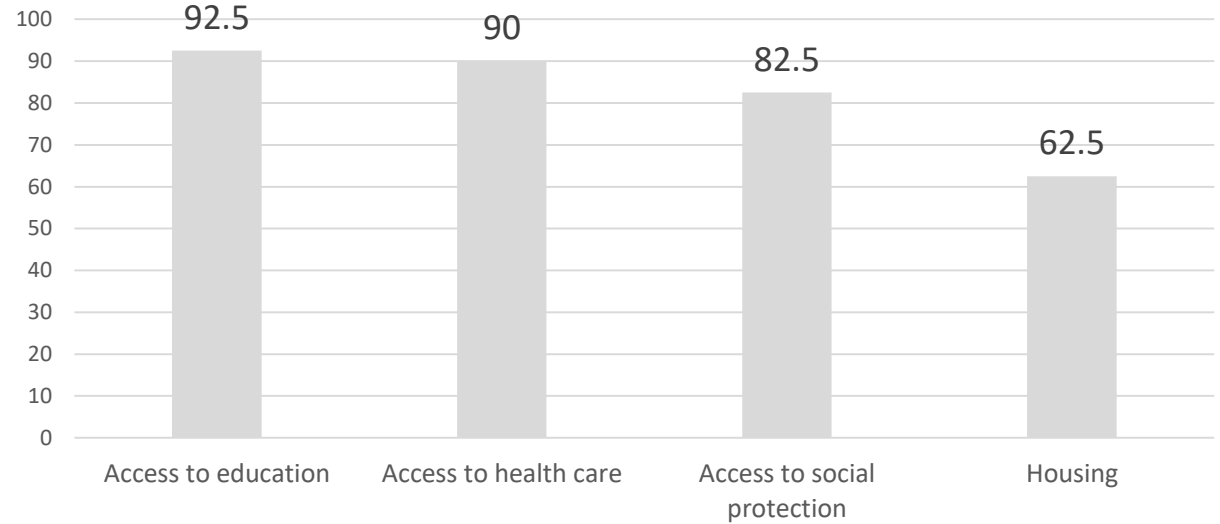
- ☐ This graphic shows priorities for countries in terms of data needs and indicators on different policy areas regarding international migration.

# Main indicators to assess key issues of migration (%)

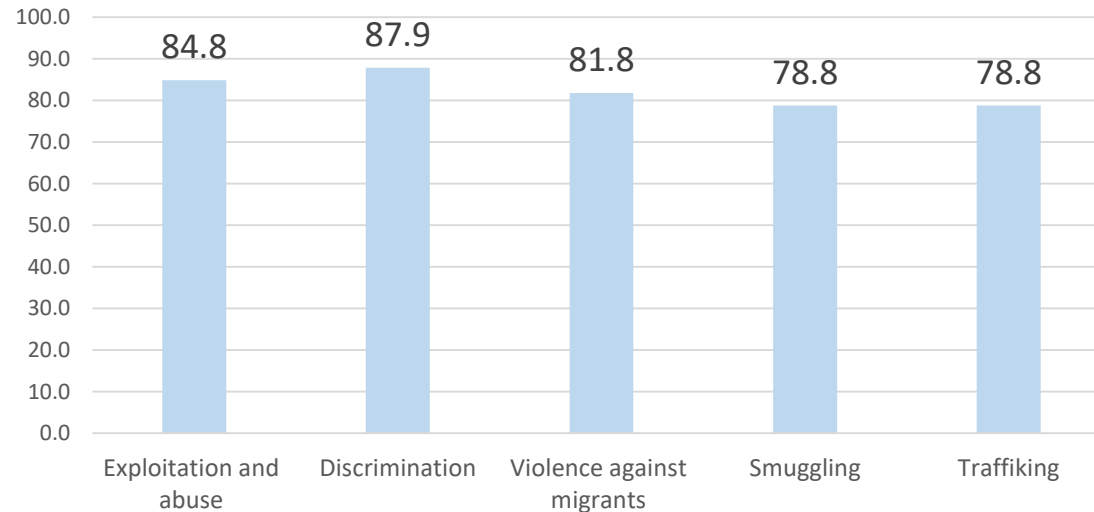
## Situation in host country



## Access to services



## Discrimination and vulnerability





# Data and indicators currently produced by countries

1/2

Access to services	Situation in Host country	Discrimination and vulnerability	Fair recruitment decent work and labour rights protection
Number of foreigners using services	Educational attainmen	Discrimination and harassment	Labour force participation by indicators of cultural diversity (Country of Birth, year of arrival, English language proficiency etc)
number of foreigners studying in the country	Years spent out of education as a child	Attitude of local population towards migrants and migration	Legal Access to labour market
Students in the higher educational institutions by country of origin	Employment status	Current living standard as compared with that before leaving country of origin	Employment status
Participation in education	Unemployment rate	Opinion about feeling discrimination / harassment	Unemployment rate
Participation in preschool education	Current occupation	Complaint data	Income and Consumption
Access to childcare (Host country)	Participation in work training	Report on complaints of discriminatory incidents	Informal sector Employment
Language proficiency	Sectoar or industry of employment		type of contract
Child integrating into the school system	Multidimensional poverty		Recruitment fees
Self reported health status	cultural and linguistic Diversity (CALD)		Average hourly earning
Benefits/social protection	Duration of proceedings for granting residence permits		Duration of job
	Poverty level		Benefits or social protection
	Social and Civic participation		Membership of labour union or similar association
	Employment earnings		Rates of employment, participation, unemployment
	Obtention of host country citizenship		Temporary work: contract, seasonal, casual
	Trust in different group of people		Pay gap

## Data and indicators currently produced by countries 2/2

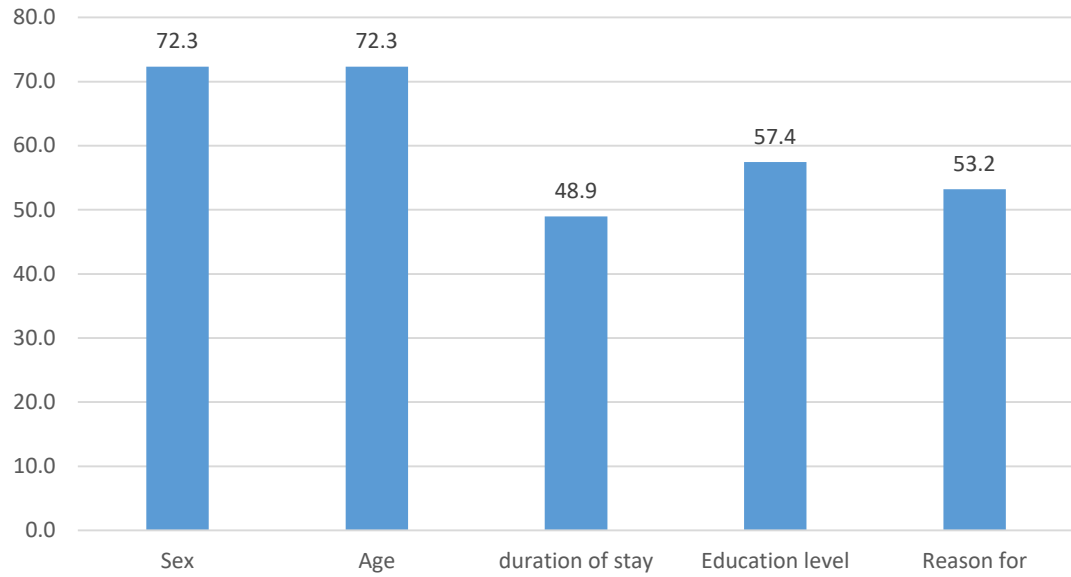
Regular pathway and irregular migration	Migration experience and perceptions	Access to information	Drivers and impact of migration
Network, assistance and recruiter	Integration problems faced by migrant in host country	Internet use	Remittances received/ sent from current migrants in the past 12 months
Means of transportation used to reach the country of destination	Integration problems by migrant's spouse/children in host country	Sources of information about the country of destination before moving.	Frequency of remittances in the past 12 months
Financial sources for trip to the country	Problems faced by migrant's spouse/children in country of origin (if left behind) or (for return migrants after returning to country of origin)	Whether had specific information about work opportunities in this country prior to moving	Uses of remittances in the past 12 months
Admission documents and compliance with regulations to get and reside in the country	Attitude of local population towards migrants and migration	Country of Birth/English language proficiency/Visa/year of arrival by access to information technology at home, work or other sites.	Goods received/ sent from current migrants in the past 12 months
Type of identity documents carried to enter or live in the country	Current living standard as compared with that before leaving country of origin	Number of events related to dissemination of information for migrants	Types of goods received/ sent from current migrants in the past 12 months
Difficulties encountered during the journey (hunger, bad health conditions, violence, death or missing relatives/ friends)	Intention to remain/leave the current country of residence reasons and prospects	access to information, procedures, requirements, fees (if any), if debt is paid, training service institutions, health tests, social security, implementing placement, customs and cultural laws of the destination country,	Investment
Difficulties relayed to family members left	Awareness of risks of irregular migration	Valid job vacancies from the government	Transfer of skills/ values
Awareness of risk of irregular migration	Opinion about feeling discrimination/harassment		
	What makes labor migration successful and unsuccessful as expected		

## Data and indicators currently produced by countries

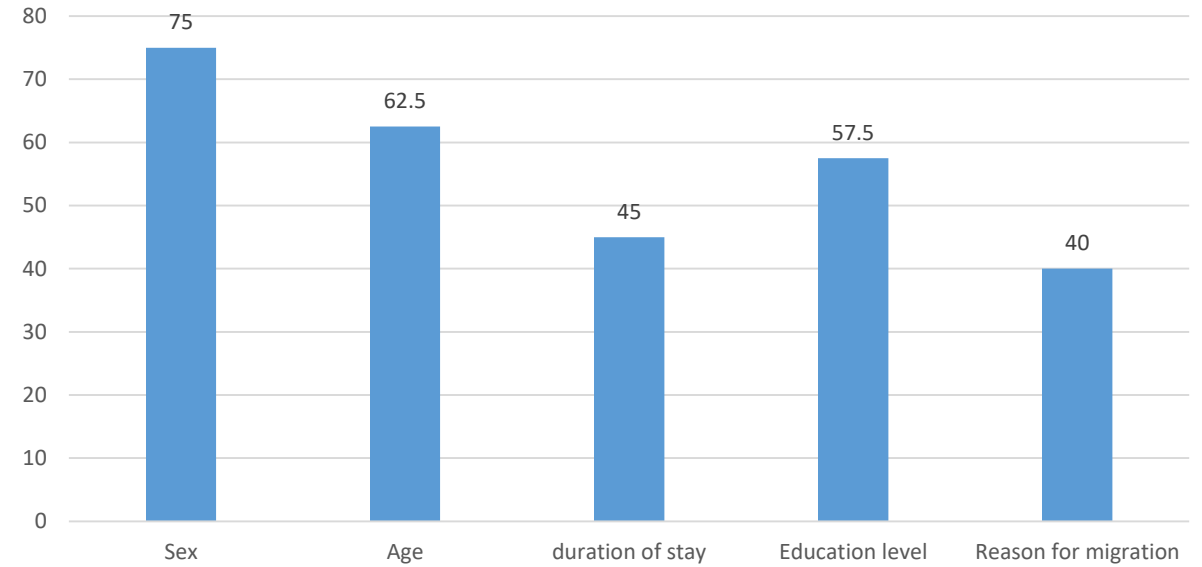
- Migration Data and indicators are mostly produced from household surveys (Labor force survey, Living conditions survey,...)
- Availability of potential administrative data (work permit, Border registers, complaints,...)
- Recurring indicators responding to different policy issues
- Different indicators addressing same policy area

# Level of data and indicators disaggregation for the main policy areas (%)

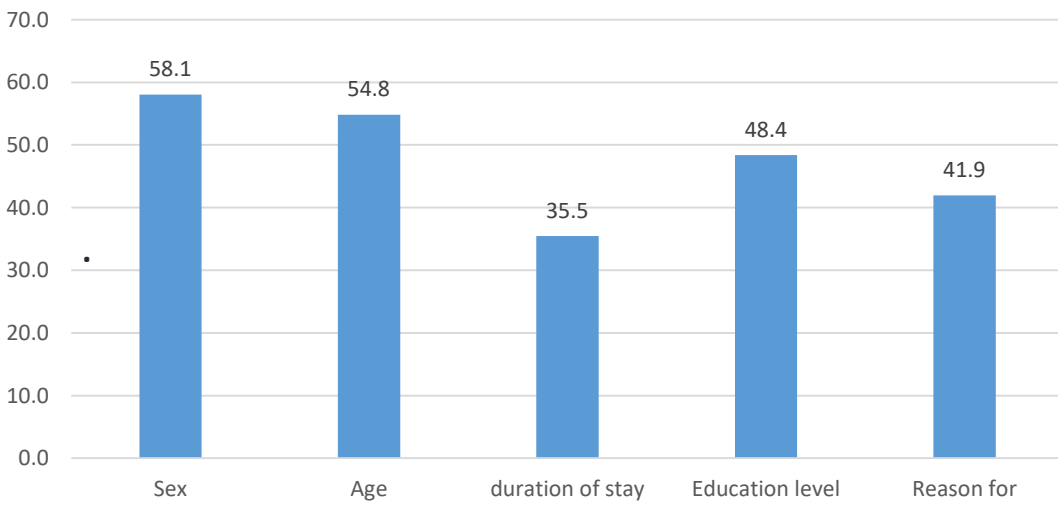
## Situation in Host country



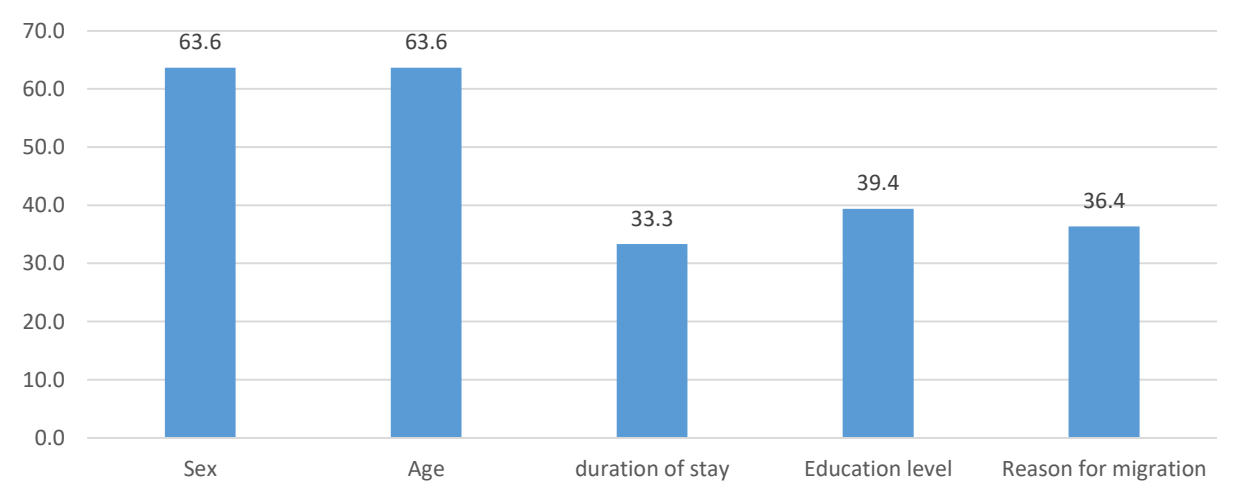
## Access to services



## Fair recruitment decent work and labour rights protection



## Discrimination and vulnerability



### Child specific and gender sensitive migration data

	Child-specific migration data (%)	Gender-sensitive migration data (%)
Available	22,0	33,0
Not available	78,0	67,0
Total	100,0	100,0

- ❑ Only 22% of countries are producing child-specific migration data and 33% on gender-sensitive migration data
- ❑ Mostly it's about disaggregating indicators by age and sex

Source : Global Consultation

### Child specific and gender sensitive migration data and Indicators currently producing by countries

❑ Child sensitive and gender responsive Indicators should be further developed, and go beyond this disaggregation by age and sex **to reflect migration issues specifically relevant to women and children**

Child sensitive	Gender responsive
the Main problems and challenges faced by migrant's Children ( including Children left behind)	The main problems and challenges faced by Women and girls left behind
Number of unaccompanied refugee minors	Unemployment of femal migrants
Unaccompanied and Accompanied children by Sex Age and Country of nationality	Women victims of trafficking,
Stateless, children left behind	violence or abuse
unaccompanied minors by age and sex	Immigrants/emigrants flow by sex and age

Source : Global Consultation  
Expert Group Meeting Migration Statistics-June2020

## Some concluding remarks

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- ❑ The availability of data should inform the formulation of indicators, availability of data should not dictate or restrict the indicators proposal. Neither do the measurement challenges. But the data system has yet to be well coordinated in terms of concepts and definitions to avoid any divergence ;
- ❑ Effort should be to improve disaggregated data
- ❑ Indicators responding to a specific question can be compiled from a variety of sources
- ❑ The indicator set should be targeted and formulated according to key policy questions.

# Thank You!