Operationalization of the revised conceptual framework

Task Force 4 - Data sources for international migration statistics and operationalization of revised conceptual framework
Background

Main duty of the Task Force:

- to prepare a technical report on the operationalization of the revised conceptual framework
  - Examine all relevant data sources that could be used for producing data on international migration and temporary mobility with a view of providing **practical guidance to countries** on how to adopt the revised conceptual framework and accompanying definitions

- The technical report will build on:
  - The revised conceptual framework on international migration and temporary mobility statistics (produced by TF2)
  - The report on Indicators for international migration and temporary mobility (TF1)
  - Data integration for Disaggregated Statistics on International Migration (TF3)
Task Force Members

- Canada, Denmark, Georgia, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, United Kingdom, Australian National University, UNFPA, ISWGHS, ILO

- Co-chairs: Ghana and UNSD

- Experts assisting in drafting the report: Michel Poulain and Anne Herm
Updates on TF4 activities

- The group started working on the report in March 2022
- The questionnaire has been prepared to collect information from the representatives of TF4 member countries on
  - What types of administrative data sources are available and used for producing data on international migration and temporary mobility?
  - What are main data sources for measuring stocks and flows?
- Very initial draft of the technical report was prepared and shared with TF4 members for comments and input
Overview of the technical report

- Contains a dedicated chapter for each type of data sources
  - **Populating censuses** - stocks and flows
  - **Surveys** - specialized migration surveys, other-purpose surveys and passenger survey
  - **Administrative registers**
    - Information on types of registers used for measuring stocks and/or flows
    - Integrated population registration system
    - Integrated migration information system
    - Constructing integrated statistical population register
Population Censuses

International Recommended Topics

**STOCKs**
- Country of birth
- Country of citizenship
- Acquisition of citizenship (A)

**FLOWS**
- Place of residence/country one (or five years) ago

**RECENT MIGRATION**
- Year or period of arrival in the country
- Duration of stay in the country (A)
- Country of previous residence (A)

**RESIDENT POPULATION**

- Universal coverage of the population
- Huge flexibility in adoption of statistical definitions
- Ten-year interval
Household and Passenger Surveys

- Better approach compared to other surveys to **estimate stocks** – difficult to **estimate flows**
- Stratification of areas in the country according to the prevalence of migrants, the use of oversampling to select primary and secondary sampling areas with more migrants of interest

Other-purpose HH surveys-LFS, LSMS, DHS

- In-depth **analysis of integration of migrants**
- A sample size insufficient to collect data on recent migrants
- **LFS might be better candidate** for adding modules of questions, often larger sample size, information about labour migrants

Passenger surveys

- Persons who cross national borders for leave abroad or entry into the country
- The lack of appropriate sampling frame;
- There are **relatively few migrants among all persons who cross borders**;
Administrative registers relevant to stocks and flows

- Population registers
  Continuous updates for births, deaths, other vital events, acquisition of citizenship, immigration and emigration

- Integrated population registration system (likable with other registers)
  Linkable with other registers, such as immigration records, residence permits, work permit, social security register, income and tax register (both nationals and foreigners are included)

Coverage problems
- Difficulty in recording international migrants, especially undocumented migrants - Under-coverage
- Difficulty in recording nationals who move to another country to live - Over-coverage
Administrative data sources relevant to flows

- Integrated migration information system
  - Includes numerous information collected on foreigners entering or living in the country starting from the visa requests and issuances, types of visa, residence permit, renewal of residence permits, work permit, household composition and its changes (e.g. birth of a child in the family of resident foreigner), completed educational level, social security and possible acquisition of the

- Only for foreigners
Administrative data sources relevant to flows

- **Border crossing database** - provide entries and exits of travellers with some characteristics captured through passport reading

  - Duration of stay in the country or outside the country can be accumulated during a given year

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**International immigrants**

who is **not a usual resident and** stayed minimum duration of resident requirement in the country

**International emigrants**

Who **was usual resident** of the country and stayed outside the country for minimum duration of resident requirement
Statistical population register

1. Integrate relevant administrative registers/databases with existing population register,
   - Registers of foreigners,
   - Residence permit
   - Asylum and refugee registers
   - Consular registers (nationals living abroad)
   - Persons living in institutional places
   - Others.....

2. Implement statistical process activities
   - Linkages
   - Harmonization/conflict resolution
   - Dealing with duplications
   - Updating using ‘signs of life’ methodology (health records, insurance records, education records, tracking mobile phone important especially for emigration flows)
   - Editing/imputation
Discussion points

- What data sources are key for producing periodical data for flows?

  How feasible is it to consider border records?

- What types of administrative registers should be considered in establishing integrated international migration databases?

- What would be major challenges in constructing a statistical population register for producing migration statistics?