Conclusions

Technical Workshop on International Migration and Temporary Mobility Statistics
Warsaw, Poland
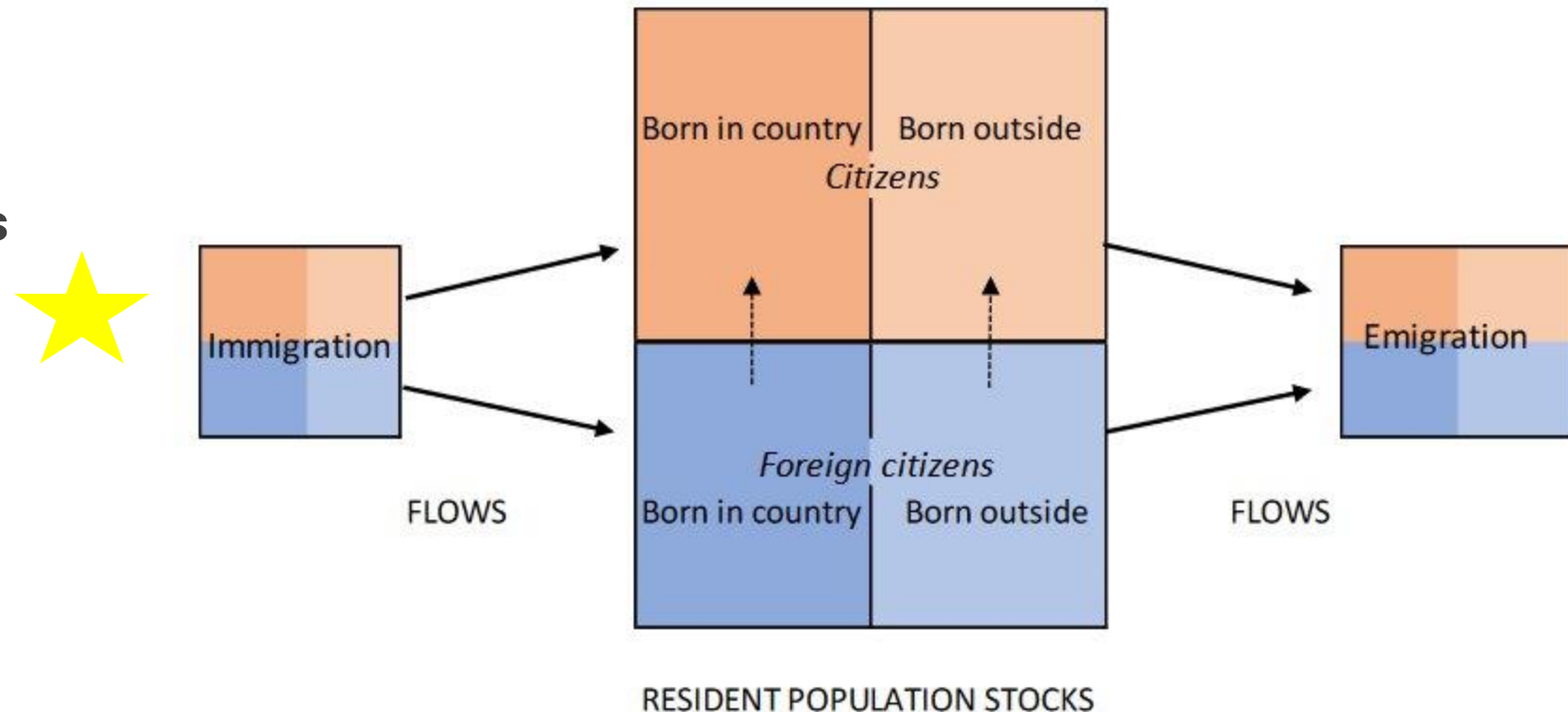**16-19 July 2024**

Francesca Grum
Assistant Director
United Nations Statistics Division

- Conceptual framework on migration and mobility and accompanying statistical definitions
- Alignment with
  - P&R on population and housing censuses
  - ICLS guidelines on international labour migration statistics
  - Recommendations on refugee statistics (IRRS) and statelessness statistics (IROS)

Four subpopulations

Taking note of national practices and challenges

Register-based
- Resident vs registered population
- Quality of signs of life methods (for emigration)
- Capturing demographic characteristic information

Combined
- Data integration faces legal and bureaucratic barriers to access data
- Inconsistent definitions
- Resource/labour intensive
- Gaps in irregular migration and migrants
- Data validation – survey vs admin, which one is true?
- Integrated surveys across departments
- Difficulties to tabulate 4 population groups and disaggregation

Field-based
- Only stocks available (from census)
- Lack of good sampling frames
- Passenger surveys have a very high respondent burden
- Household surveys are costly, declining response
- Certain population groups don't want to be found

Cross-cutting
- Migrant populations can be very mobile
- Data governance and ownership is not necessarily clear
- Produced data are partially utilised
- Difficulty for indicators of PA2

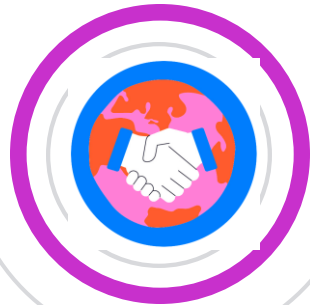# Improving systems of migration statistics

Cross-cutting

Engage and collaborate
- Stakeholders, incl. outside survey and admin data owners
- Communicate metadata, incl. uncertainty
- Build capacity and trust

Apply and adapt international standards
- Core statistics first
- Migration as part of pop data systems
- Embrace change
- Mainstream gender perspective

Share data across countries
- Micro/Macro
- Region
- Neighbouring

Share experiences
- Use of qualitative methods
- Integrated surveys

Experiment
- Big data
- Document success stories
- Irregular migration

Improving the systems of migration statistics

Register-based

- Improve signs of life method
- Use other sources, e.g. LFS, to validate admin data
- Identify which pop groups have special issues
- Maintain feedback loop with data providers to increase quality
- Disaggregate by migration status, sex and age as much as possible

Combined

- Harness upcoming censuses
- Advocate for stronger role for NSO as coordinator
- Provide sandbox where to collaborate and work with ministries
- Analyse legal frameworks to facilitate access to admin data
- Find champions for data sharing
- Integrate data sources
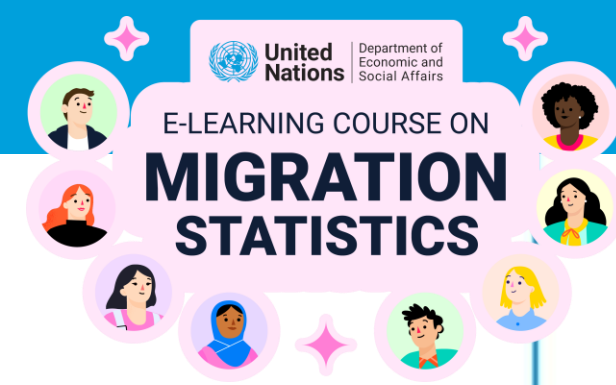- Harmonise definitions
- Build longitudinal datasets

Field-based

- Harness upcoming censuses
- Training of field workers to improve data quality, provision of reference sheets and resources
- Reduce respondent burden
- Link census and surveys teams / workstreams
- Build and maintain sampling frames
- Accumulate samples
- Start using admin sources

United Nations | Statistics Division

Capacity building

- Within NSO
  - ➔ weighing, modelling,
  - ➔ disclosure risk,
  - ➔ operationalization of coordination mechanism,
  - ➔ processing of admin data, algorithms
  - ➔ coverage
  - ➔ big data

- Data literacy
  - ➔ policy makers
  - ➔ public
  - ➔ NSS

- Global Programme
  - ➔ introductory e-learning course

Innovative data sources

- Mutually beneficial cooperation with privately-held data owners

- Leveraging private sector partnerships and testing best practices from countries

- Publishing experimental results boldly and transparently

Communicating and disseminating migration statistics

Data producers in NSS

- Incentives
- Concepts and definitions
- Metadata
- Data sharing agreements
- Training of data collectors

Policy actors

- Elevate migration data
- Policy data needs
- Human impact
- Dashboards in secure data space

General public and media

- Transparency
- Data literacy
- Mitigate misuse
- User surveys
- Open data
- Storytelling
- Experimental data

Migrants

- Build trust
- Consent
- Involvement

Elements for Recommendations

- Succint
- Human rights-based approach to data collection
- Target audience is NSS
  - Migration data system
  - Increased use of admin data
  - Enabling environment for Data sharing
  - Overcoming legal obstacles
  - Harmonization of definitions
  - Coordination
- Focus on Policy Area 1
  - Alignment of stocks and flows – population and migration statistics
  - Conceptual framework including four subpopulations
  - Standard to be achieved step by step
- Integration of data sources
- Experimental aspect for testing new methodologies, etc.
- Regional cooperation
- Communication
  - One voice from UN
  - Throughout statistical process

Next steps

UNSD and Agencies

- Keep high level of collaboration and alignment
- Finalise rev. Recommendations (with EG) and submit to UNSC

Countries

- Report on lessons learned of practices
- Provide feedback on draft rev. Recommendations
- Support Recommendations at upcoming session of UNSC
- Support capacity building programme (donors)