Monitoring progress in increasing the integration and wellbeing of migrants

Rachael Beaven, Director Statistics Division, ESCAP,

Technical Workshop on International Migration and Temporary Mobility Statistics

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Outline

Advancing understanding of and increasing national capacities for production of migration statistics in different settings of statistical systems

01

WHY

Why are we measuring progress in migrants' wellbeing and integration?

02

WHAT

What are we measuring and what are the different data sources

03

CHALLENGES

What are some of the challenges countries face when measuring these issues

04

LESSONS

What are some of the lessons we have learnt and how can we share these lessons between countries.

Role of regional commissions

Platform for exchange

- Regional forums and workshops
- Regional data hubs and networks

Share good practice

- Case studies and success stories
- Peer learning and technical workshop

ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Advocacy

- High level events
- CRVS Decade and ministerial conferences

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Strengthen Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems

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BROADER WORK

Data governance including data integration practices

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LESSONS

What are some of the lessons we have learnt and how can we share these lessons between countries.

Data sources - Administrative data

- Includes education information systems, CRVS, health information systems, border and identity management systems.....
- Need strong data protection
- Political sensitivity to inclusion and integration
- Data often sits with line ministries needs coordination
- Need appropriate data governance

CRVS decade: focus on inclusion

- CRVS important for measuring many indicators as well as providing legal identity and preventing statelessness
- Countries committed to including migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people in CRVS systems
- However, often barriers in both supply and demand
- Focus of expansion of Decade to 2030 to be on inclusion (and resilience)
- Recent workshop with UNHCR, UNICEF, IDAC and EGRISS on inclusive CRVS systems

Common challenges

- Data variability – lack of harmonization, different indicators
- Hard to reach populations, not reached by any data source
- Do no harm principles, need strong data protection
- Issues with data sharing
- Misuse of data, political sensitivities
- Limited funding and technical resources
- Are we comparing to a host population? If so, how is this to be defined?

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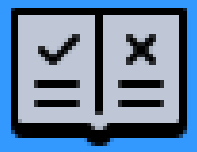
Data governance is defined as
the exercise of authority and control
over the management and transformation of data
with the objective of enhancing the value of data
assets and mitigating data-related risks.

DATA GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

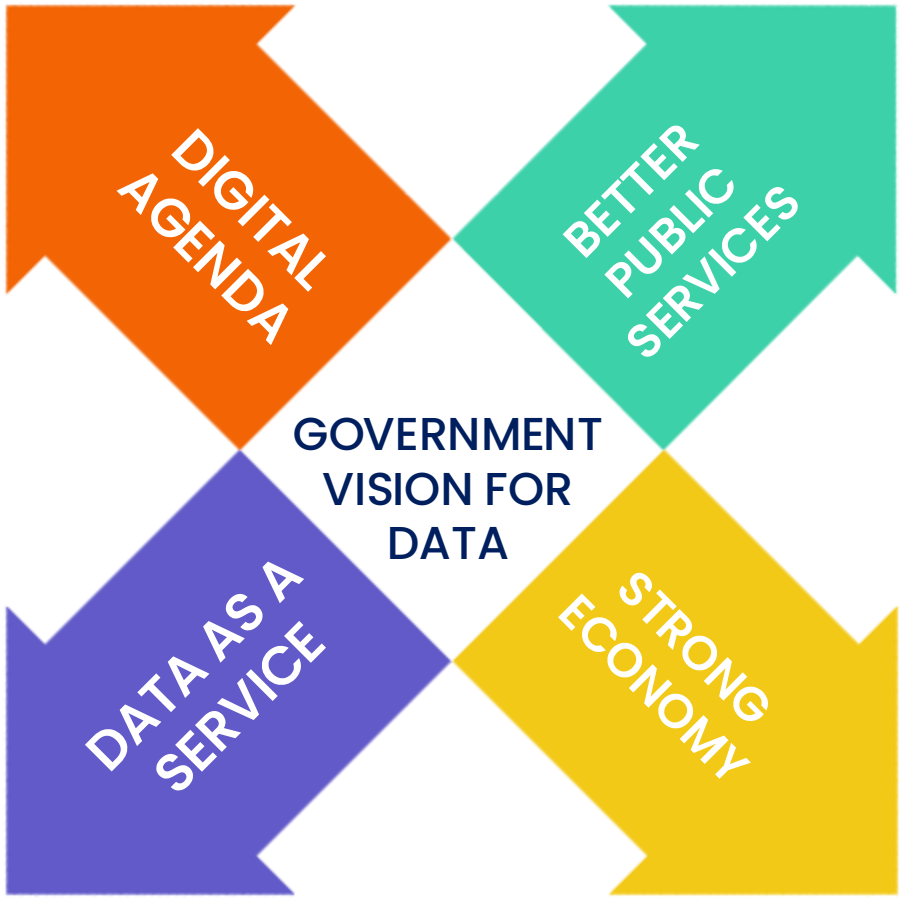
PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	PILLAR 5
				
Vision and policy intent	Data management policies, rules and institutions	Data custodians and data stewards	Data sharing, data accessibility and data integration	Data sharing, risks and mitigation

VISION AND POLICY INTENT

1

Is the vision for data part of a broader digital services agenda?

Is the vision for data about better public services?

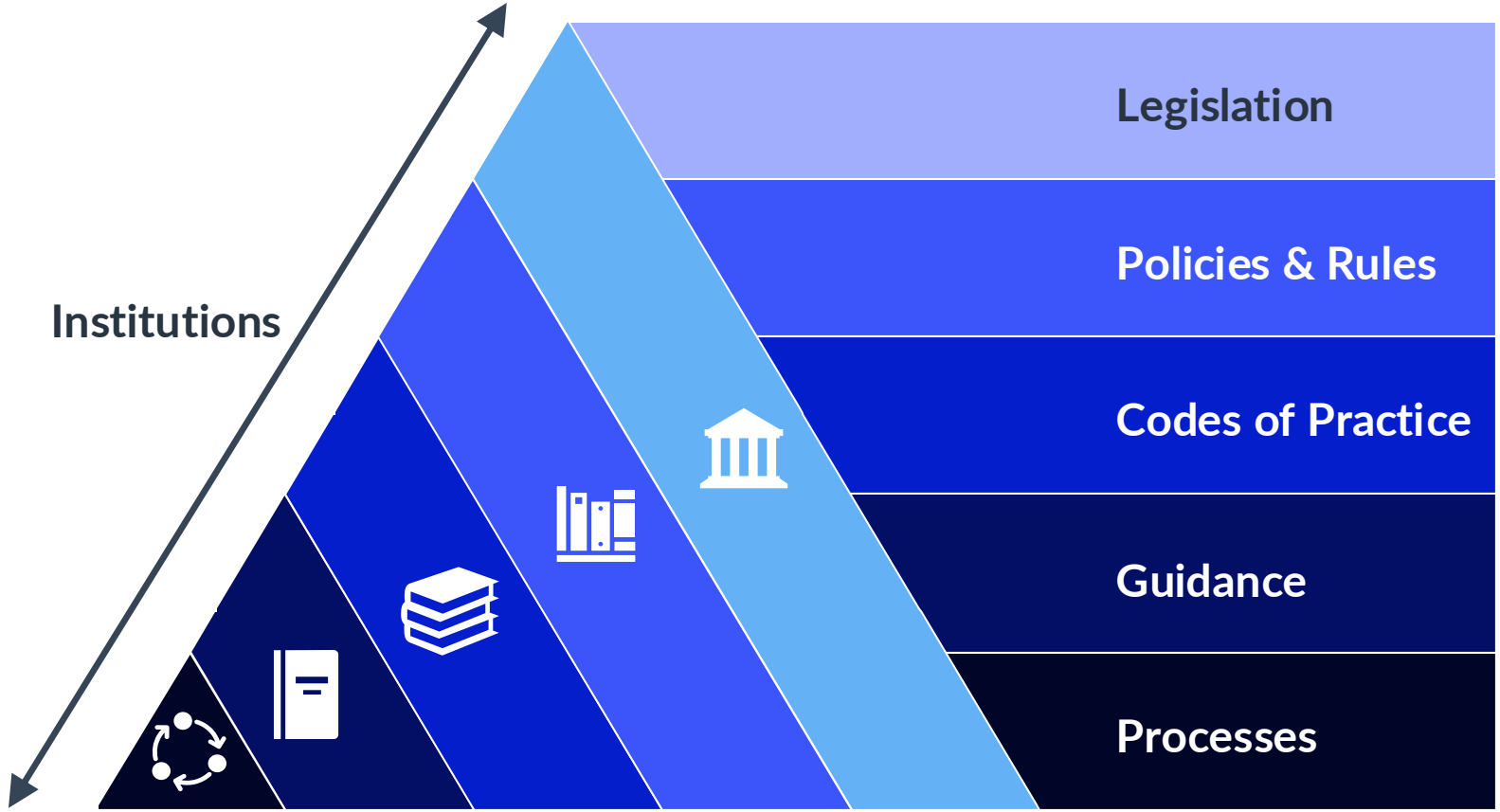


Is the vision for data part of efforts to see data as a service?

Is the vision for data about building a stronger economy?

POLICIES, RULES AND INSTITUTIONS THAT GOVERN DATA MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

2



DATA CUSTODIANS AND DATA STEWARDS

3

Data Custodians

- Perform a specific data management role
- Manage the process of data collection, storage and retrieval
- Ensure quality assurance at source and data privacy at source

Provide a data management role

Data Stewards

- Perform a professional function over and above the data production processes
- Assess and promote the use of data, identify shortcomings in the data system and strive to meet the needs and build trust of data users

Provide a longer term, more strategic perspective

DATA SHARING, DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND DATA INTEGRATION

4

Challenges

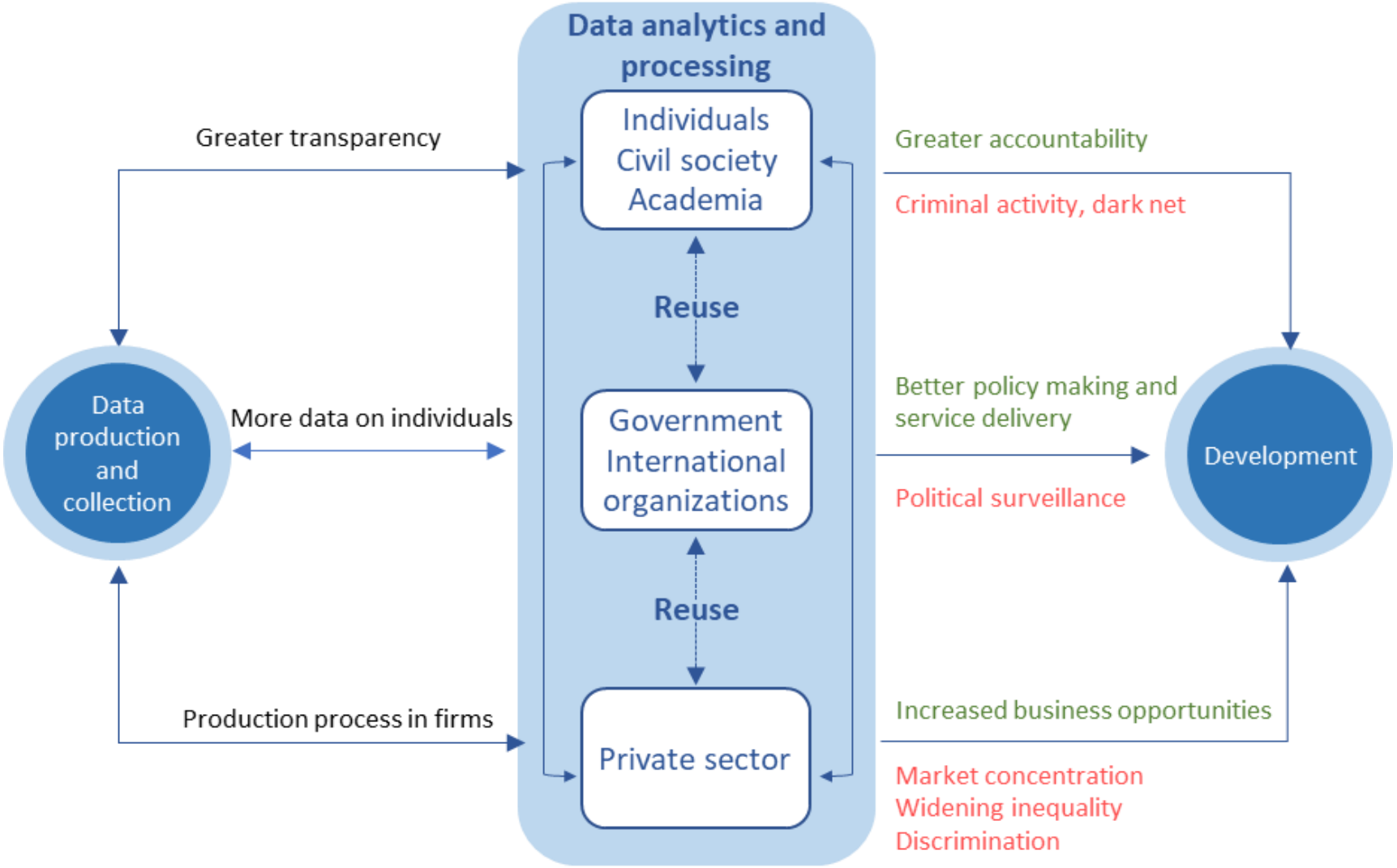
- Need quality administrative data
- Need public approval
- Need a legal basis
- Need collaboration mechanisms
- Need technical skills

Opportunities

- Bridge data gaps
- Reduce response burden
- Provide granular data
- Improve coverage
- Improve timeliness
- Improve frequency
- Lower costs

DATA SHARING RISKS AND MITIGATION

5



Note: Positive impacts are shown in green; negative impacts are shown in red

One page country data governance profiles

https://www.unescap.org/our-work/statistics/data-governance

- Australia
- Fiji
- India
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Mongolia
- Nepal
- New Zealand
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Türkiye
- Viet Nam

Disclaimer: All profiles were produced by ESCAP to illustrate differing data governance arrangements and practices and reflect the situation from when they were compiled. Refer to the country's own website for the latest information.

New Zealand: Data governance profile

1. Vision and policy intent

Stats NZ is New Zealand's lead agency for government-held data. Its goal is to provide quality, trustworthy data and statistics with which New Zealanders can make evidence-based decisions. At the heart of this work is transparency, trust, and integrity around the use of data the government holds.

The nation's highly decentralized government model grants agencies autonomy separate from the Executive Branch.

Stats NZ sees success as a data system that is both inclusive and integrated. A system where anyone who wants to base their decisions on credible information can do so with ease. A system that generates the deepest insights and the best services, at the least effort to the people and organisations behind the data.

2. Data Management: policies, rules & institutions

New Zealand's most important official statistics, classified as 'Tier 1,' are produced by Stats NZ and 15 other government bodies. They adhere to a framework of principles and protocols based on the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The framework was written in 2007 and is currently under review.

In 2017, the Government Chief Data Steward (GCDS) role was established, held by Stats NZ's Chief Executive, to drive data's value realization across government. The GCDS leads efforts, as highlighted by the 2021 Government Data Strategy and Roadmap. This includes:

- A Data Investment Plan;
- An Open Data Charter Plan to ensure data is open, inclusive, accessible, and findable
- A Data System Maturity Assessment; and
- An updated approach to mandating and managing standards.

A new Data and Statistics Act 2022 strengthened the role of the GCDS to make the best use of data collected and held by govt while ensuring private and confidential information is held securely and used appropriately.

3. Data custodians and data stewardship

Data stewardship: is defined In a 2018 policy document, as follows:

a) to create a safe, high-trust data environment supported by public confidence;
b) to improve availability and accessibility of govt data;
c) to establish sustainable data capability across govt; and
d) to establish partnerships to innovate with data and solve complex problems.

Two key governance bodies support the role of the GCDS:

- The Information Group, the key advisory body for the GCDS;
- The Digital Government Leadership Group which supports the GCDS and the Government Chief Digital Officer to develop and improve digital and data systems and ensure they are aligned with the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap and the Strategy for a Digital Public Service.

The GCDS has developed a data stewardship framework and toolkit to help govts to better manage and safely access data and to ensure that data is managed as a valuable asset and used ethically. Agencies will often appoint a data custodian.

4. Data sharing, accessibility and integration

Sharing across government occurs through Information Sharing Agreements (Privacy Act 2020) and other specific arrangements. The Government Chief Privacy Officer is establishing an information sharing centre of excellence. Sharing is regulated by the Privacy Commission.

Stats NZ provides two large collections of integrated administrative and survey data:

- The Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) holds integrated microdata about people and households. Researchers use the IDI to conduct cross-sectoral research on complex social and economic issues; and
- The Longitudinal Business Database (LBD) holds de-identified microdata about businesses. Data comes from a range of Stats NZ surveys and government agencies. Researchers use the LBD to evaluate policies and analyse business performance.

5. Data sharing risks & mitigation

Stats NZ uses a 'five safes framework' and Ngā Tikanaga Paihere to protect privacy and guide ethical use of data. Before data is made available to approved researchers, all personal identifiers are removed or encrypted to ensure the data records are not associated with named individuals.

The Ngā Tikanaga Paihere framework uses Māori concepts to guide the ethical and culturally appropriate use of data.

Access is only provided if all the 'five safes' conditions are met: safe people, safe projects, safe settings, safe data, and safe output.

The GCDS supports a Data Ethics Advisory Group available to all government agencies

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Lessons learned

- Strengthen data ecosystem as a whole including embedding international standards and definitions;
- Consider using range of data, including non-traditional and quantitative data;
- Promote data sharing between agencies to ensure all possible data is used;
- Fully leverage technology for data collection, analysis and dissemination;
- Capacity building – on all aspects including data sharing, anonymization, data use etc.

Next Steps

Future Direction

- Encourage efforts and collaboration
- Strengthen data systems
- Enhance regional cooperation
- Commit to continuous improvement in data quality and availability
- Inclusive CRVS systems (ministerial conference in 2025

Call to Action

- Enhance regional cooperation.
- Invest in data infrastructure and capacity building.
- Develop regional programme on migration statistics

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