Policy Area 5: "Empower labor migrants" Morocco Experiences

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Summary

- Data sources available
  - ➢ Census, surveys and administrative data
  - ➢ Advantages and limitations

- Core Indicators for Policy area 5: Empower Labor Migrants
  - ➢ Chalenges in the production of core indicators

Census

Integrate the questions in the census 2024 about 3 categories of migrants in order to measure the Stocks and flows

Immigrants and returning migrants:

- country of birth,
- Previous country of residence
- Duration of residence in Morocco
- Residence abroad for 6 months or more
- Reason for coming or returning
- Year of return or coming to Morocco for the last time

Emigration of household members to abroad within the last five years

- gender, Age, Year of the last migration, Nationality

Advantages of Census

- Provide the sampling frame and data base for future migration surveys.
- Provide data about global numbers of different categories of migrants in order to calculate the rates and ratios.

Limitations

- Underestimation of immigrants due to the importance of irregular migration and the refusal of certain foreign households to be registered.
- Underestimation of emigrants who went abroad over the last 5 years due to the scale of households who left entirely (and for irregular migration).

Household Surveys

National employment survey :

- Development of **a specific modules on International Migration**, integrated into the **National employment survey**

  - ➤ Module on Immigration integrated since 2017
  - ➤ Module on emigration (ongoing)
  - ➤ Module on return migration (ongoing)

Conducting Specific Surveys on International Migration:

- ➤ National Survey on International Migration in 2018-2019
- ➤ Survey on the Impact of Covid-19 on the Socioeconomic and Psychological Situation of Refugees in 2020
- ➤ National Survey on Forced Migration in 2021
- ➤ Survey on the Socio-Economic Situation of Refugees 2022-2023
- ➤ Survey on the Recruitment Costs of Migrant Workers and on the Recommendations of the 20th Labor Statistics Conference in 2023.

Household Surveys

Advantages of the "National Employment Survey"

- Allows to have the data annually (regularly).
- Allows to have migrant data on different themes: economic activity, informality, skills, etc., in accordance with the latest ILO resolutions.

Limitations

- **Extrapolation problem**: The sampling design of the national employment survey is not suitable for the collection of data on migrants and more particularly emigrants and immigrants due to the small numbers. It is recommended to revise it to target areas with a higher frequency of migrants.
- Household approach is not adapted for specific surveys on migration due to the scarcity of migrants.
- Absence of sampling frames for specific surveys on migration, particularly for Moroccan emigrants to abroad.

Administrative Data

- Under the leadership of the HCP and in partnership with ministerial departments and the ILO, an initiative to establish an integrated and harmonized information system on international labor migration was launched in 2021.

- 22 administrative statistics produced by 15 actors.

- Diagnosis of limits and inadequacies.

- Action plan has been developed detailing the concrete measures to be implemented to improve quality in accordance with the recommendations of the UN and the ILO.

Limitations

- Harmonization of approaches: concepts, definitions, classifications, etc. ;

- Alignment with international standards;

- Collaboration, coordination, exchange and sharing of data between national institutions.

Challenges in the production

Indicator		Challenges
5.1	Labor force participation	- Absence of specific sampling frames for immigrants and emigrants - Small numbers problem
5.2	Employment to population ratio	- Same challenges
5.3	Proportion of informal employment in total employment	-Only National Employment Survey, based on the questions about informality: -Medical coverage linked to the employment of employees. -Self-employed in informal or formal units. -Need to strengthen targeting of areas with a high frequency of migrants.
5.4	Unemployment rate	- National Employment Survey and Census, but we obtain different estimations -Same challenges:
5.5	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	- National Employment Survey with accordance to the ILO norms. -Census, but we obtain different estimation
5.6	Proportion of women in managerial positions	-National Employment Survey -Same Challenges

In conclusion
The National Employment Survey Framework is in line with the ILo recommendations, to measure these indicators if we overcome the issue of sampling to resolve the problem of rare migrant populations

Thank you!