

PROGRESS IN THE COLLECTION AND UTILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DATA IN THE 2020 ROUND CENSUSES (SA)

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- The UN conference on Population and Housing censuses was held in 2015 in New York.
- A resolution was taken on the 2020 World Population and Housing censuses. It recommends that all member states conducts at least one population and housing census during the 2020 round of censuses:

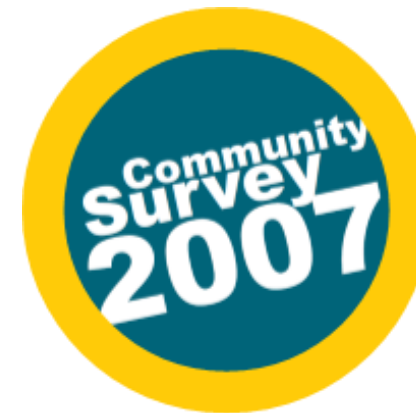
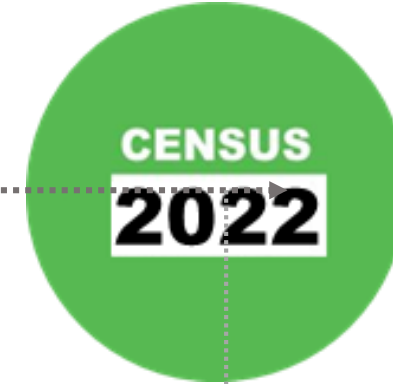
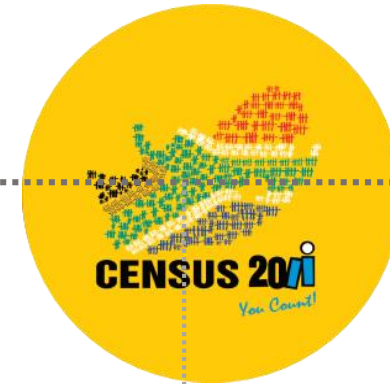
The 2020 round of censuses should take into account:

- International and regional recommendations relating to population and housing censuses;
- Attention to advance planning and cost efficiency,
- Coverage and the timely dissemination of census results in order to inform decisions and facilitate the effective implementation of development plans and programmes.

OVERVIEW

- The UN resolution coincided with the South African plan to conduct the Census in 2021. *However due to Covid – the Census was conducted in 2022 (3 February with extensions to April - May 2022. This also had an impact on recall period on demographic events.*
- The Statistics Act No. 6 of 1999 requires Statistics South Africa to conduct the population and housing census every 10 years:
- Census 2022 will answer key questions for the country including:
 - How many we are?
 - Who are we? In terms of Demographics (*including persons born outside South Africa*) and other characteristics which enables *disaggregation by migratory status*.
 - Where do we live? In terms of housing, access to water, availability of essential facilities, and access to the Internet.
 - This information will also be used to update the 2022/2023 SDG country report for SA as well as other development plans and programs.

MIGRATION MODULES IN CENSUSES AND LARGE SCALE HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS OVER TIME



- Statistics South Africa has conducted three population censuses which included a Migration Module (1996, 2001, 2011) and two community surveys (2007, 2016).
- Data from censuses provide the most reliable and comprehensive information on migration as it enables disaggregation at lower levels of geography.

TRANSITION FROM PAPER-BASED TO CAPI, CAWI, CATI

- 4IR
- COVID-19: organisation had to re-think regular data collection strategies
- Other surveys have transitioned to CAPI (The Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Income and Expenditure Survey, General Household Survey)
- More efficient data collection, can monitor in real time, quicker turnaround with analysis
- Data editing occur in real-time
- 2022 Census is the first digital census

DISSEMINATION

- Media briefings
- Libraries across the country
- Census 2011 Migration Dynamics report published on the website

<https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-03-01-79/Report-03-01-792011.pdf>

- Census and CS data and metadata available on the website free of charge

<http://nesstar.statssa.gov.za>

PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING CENSUS QUESTIONS

- Review lessons learnt from previous censuses and large scale surveys
- Review lessons learnt from PAPI to CAPI Transition
- Follow the UN Recommended core questions
- Series of stakeholder consultations
- Consideration for Geographic level that Census data is available at
- Conduct Behind the glass testing
- Conduct Census trial to test questionnaire flow and understanding
- Conduct Pilot Census
- Census publicity
- Actual data collection, PES and quality evaluation

MIGRATION MODULE IN THE CENSUS 2022

Questions

Citizenship

What is (name)'s country of citizenship? (statelessness)

Province of birth

In which province was (name) born?

Country of birth

In which country was (name) born?

Year moved to SA

In which year did (name) move to South Africa?

Usual residence

USUAL RESIDENCE

Has (name) been part of this household for at least four nights a week and has done so for the last six months OR intends to be part of this household for the next six months

1 = YES

2 = NO (Reside elsewhere in South Africa)

3 = NO (Reside outside South Africa) (New response category)

Data Items and questions

Place of usual residence

What is (name's) place of usual residence?

Movement since 2011

Month and year of move

Place of previous residence

Main reason for move

Question not included:

- 2nd generation migrants and return migration

WHAT CAN WE MEASURE?

- International and internal migration
- Migrant stock
- Migrant flows
- Period migration
- Emigration: CS 2016 (Admin data remains the best source of data to measure diaspora)
- Reason for migration: CS 2016, Census 2022
- Analysis of variables by migrant status
 - Demographic,
 - Socio-economic, and
 - Household characteristics

STRENGTH IN COLLECTING MIGRATION DATA FROM A CENSUS ?

- Census and survey questions follow UN standards and allow for international comparison and reporting.
- Censuses are the most comprehensive source of internationally comparable information on international migration in the world.
- Census data is available at low geographical levels
- Migrants can be considered a hard-to-count group, which may be missed in a survey. Census counts aims to count the entire population.
- CS and QLFS provide migration data in the inter-censal period - The inclusion of modules in different surveys annually will allow us to report on stocks annually and disaggregate by variables in those surveys.

WEAKNESSES

- Census is conducted every 10 years.
- Issues of xenophobia in SA may prompt migrants to not answer questions on migration by avoiding census takers.
- Questionnaire is long, and all questions cannot be included (e.g. 2nd generation migrant).
- In the event that individuals have multiple movements, the focus is only on the last move.
- Questions on emigration may not be covered adequately, as when entire households move, there will be no one left from the household to complete the questionnaire. Issue of HH membership when looking back in time.
- The issue of trust in government is low and which may have resulted in hesitance for households to participate in data collection (Unemployment rate).

OVERALL CHALLENGES OBSERVED IN THE CENSUS



Impact of COVID-19

Guidelines that we need to adhere to, PPE, Social Distancing



Negative Perceptions of Government

Fueled by high level of unemployment



Emphasize legislative requirements



The importance of accurate numbers in a democratic society



The general decline in responses worldwide in statistical responses



Illiteracy level which inhibit penetration of CAWI



Impact of POPI Act

HOW MANY IMMIGRANTS WERE ENUMERATED IN SA OVER TIME?

Year	Number of immigrants	Percent of the population
1996	835 216	2,06
2001	1 025 076	2,29
2007	1 268 324	2,61
2011	2 184 408	4,22
2016	1 578 541	2,84
2022		

- Results over time show that there has been an increase in the proportion of the population born outside SA.
- However, there has been a decline from 4,2% in Census 2011 to 2,8% in 2016 CS.
- The figures were generally accepted by scholars since there was no reason for it to decline. *Issues of timing, weighting and defining household membership may account for this lower than expected count.*

- *The biggest question for SA Census 2022 on Migration:* Will migrants identify themselves due to issues of the ongoing xenophobia?
- *Data collection occurred on 02 Feb – March 2022:* Covid impacted data collection.

TOP 10 SENDING COUNTRIES: CENSUS 2011

Country of Birth	n	%
Zimbabwe	672 308	38,08
Mozambique	393 231	22,27
Lesotho	160 806	9,11
Malawi	86 606	4,91
United Kingdom	81 720	4,63
Namibia	40 575	2,3
Swaziland	36 377	2,06
India	31 165	1,77
Zambia	30 054	1,7
Ethiopia	28 230	1,6

- South Africa has the largest and most diversified economy in the SADC region.
- For country of birth outside SA, Zimbabwe reported the highest number, followed by Mozambique and Lesotho. Migration to South Africa is largely from SADC region
- Collapse of Zimbabwe's economy has huge impact in migratory patterns which poses challenges on Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration due to unsafe migration routes for move for a better life.

THE ROAD AHEAD

- Completion of post-enumeration survey (PES) conducted to estimate the extent of the undercount or over count in the census by Methodology Unit.
- Implementation of Editing Specifications underway.
- Data evaluation in progress.
- Compilation of a Statistical release due in May 2023.
- Exploration of administrative data.



Muchas Gracias

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