

Application of UN conceptual frameworks to South Africa: Current data situation and gaps

Diego Iturralde
Statistics SA

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Layout

- Flow data vs stock data
- Measurement of migration from Censuses in SA
- Migration data needs in SA
- Challenges to the implementation of the UN conceptual framework
- Mobility
- Conclusions



Flow data vs Stock data

- Migration data is often centred around the analysis of movement of people in the aggregate. How many people have moved? From where and to where?
- The aggregate masks the issue of movement of people in a recent period. Have recent trends changed? Are there new patterns that we need to be made aware of?
- What has the year-on-year change been that is able to inform policy and to update population estimates
- Stock data are widely available; flow data are less commonly available



- Primary data sources for migration flow data include
 - Census questions which focus on movement since the last Census but are limited to the last move and are only collected every ten years.
 - Administrative data in the form of residence permits, human movement control data at borders and entry points (in the case of international migration)
 - Big data such as Facebook analytics shown by Spyrtos et al
- Focus is on collecting inflow data



Measurement of Migration in Census in SA

- Census is the most authoritative international migration data collection instrument; covers inflows based on information on last move
- Migration is measured with reference to a *de facto* household; a household is comprised of all resident members at the time of the census
- Undercount is adjusted by post-enumeration survey; access to high-walled areas is a major factor
- P08(a) and P11 can be used in combination to measure flows; disaggregation by country of birth (not by country of origin)



National Census 2011

SECTION B: MIGRATION - ASK OF EVERYONE LISTED ON THE FLAP

P-07 PROVINCE OF BIRTH	P-08 COUNTRY OF BIRTH	P-08a YEAR MOVED TO SOUTH AFRICA	P-09 SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENSHIP	P-10 USUAL RESIDENCE	P-10a PROVINCE OF USUAL RESIDENCE	P-10b MUNICIPALITY/MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF USUAL RESIDENCE
<p>In which province was <i>(name)</i> born?</p> <p>01 = Western Cape 02 = Eastern Cape 03 = Northern Cape 04 = Free State 05 = Kwa-Zulu Natal 06 = North West 07 = Gauteng 08 = Mpumalanga 09 = Limpopo 10 = Outside South Africa 11 = Do not know</p> <p>Write the appropriate code in the boxes.</p> <p>If 01-09 or 11, Go to P-09</p>	<p>In which country was <i>(name)</i> born?</p> <p>Use CAPITAL LETTERS only</p> <p>Examples: NEWZEALAND, BOTSWANA, SIERRALEONE</p>	<p>In which year did <i>(name)</i> move to South Africa?</p> <p>If moved more than once into South Africa, please indicate the year of last move.</p> <p>Example</p> <p>1 9 9 8</p>	<p>Is <i>(name)</i> a South African citizen?</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p> <p>Mark the appropriate circle with an X.</p>	<p>Does <i>(name)</i> usually live in this household for at least four nights a week and has done so for the last six months? OR intends to live in this household for at least four nights a week for the next six months?</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p> <p>Mark the appropriate circle with an X.</p> <p>If 1, Go to P-11</p>	<p>In which province does <i>(name)</i> usually live?</p> <p>01 = Western Cape 02 = Eastern Cape 03 = Northern Cape 04 = Free State 05 = Kwa-Zulu Natal 06 = North West 07 = Gauteng 08 = Mpumalanga 09 = Limpopo 10 = Outside South Africa 11 = Do not know</p> <p>Write the appropriate code in the boxes.</p> <p>If 10, Go to P-11</p>	<p>In which <u>municipality</u> or magisterial district does <i>(name)</i> usually live?</p> <p>Use CAPITAL LETTERS only</p> <p>Example</p> <p>J O B U R G M E T R O</p>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> 1 Yes <input type="radio"/> 2 No	<input type="radio"/> 1 Yes <input type="radio"/> 2 No	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



National Census 2011

SECTION B: MIGRATION (Continued)

P-10c CITY/TOWN OF USUAL RESIDENCE	P-11 SINCE 2001	P-11a MONTH AND YEAR MOVED	P-11b PROVINCE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE	P-11c MUNICIPALITY/MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE	P-11d CITY/TOWN OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE
In which city/town does (name) usually live or what is the nearest city/town? <i>Use CAPITAL LETTERS only</i>	Has (name) been living in this place since October 2001? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Born after October 2001 but never moved 4 = Born after October 2001 and moved <i>Write the appropriate code in the box.</i> <i>If 1 or 3, Go to P-12</i>	When did (name) move to this place? <i>Write the month and year in the appropriate boxes.</i> <i>Example</i> 0 4 2 0 0 2	In which province did (name) live before moving to this place? 01 = Western Cape 02 = Eastern Cape 03 = Northern Cape 04 = Free State 05 = Kwa-Zulu Natal 06 = North West 07 = Gauteng 08 = Mpumalanga 09 = Limpopo 10 = Outside South Africa 11 = Do not know <i>Write the appropriate code in the boxes.</i> <i>If 10, Go to P-12</i>	In which municipality or magisterial district did (name) live before moving to this place? <i>Use CAPITAL LETTERS only</i> <i>Example</i> J O B U R G M E T R O	In which city/town did (name) live before or what was the nearest city/town? <i>Use CAPITAL LETTERS only</i> <i>Example</i> J O H A N N E S B U R G
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



- Answering questions honestly for fear of victimisation
- Incorrect following of instruction with respect to usual resident
- Comments have been made about need for granularity of origin and destination. What are policy needs in this regard?
- Questions on migration are competing for space in questionnaire



DATA CONSIDERATION OF THE GLOBAL PICTURE



PROBLEM

- Paucity of data
- Not utilising existing data
- Working in silos
- No data sharing
- Gaps in knowledge



NEEDS

- International-comparability
- Standard terms and definitions
- Timely data

WHY

- SDGs: disaggregate by migrant status
- GCM
- Evidence-based/ fact based decision and policy making
- Planning
- Monitoring and evaluation
- **Evidence-based narrative and discourse (media, social-media)- not anecdotally**

DATA NEEDS?

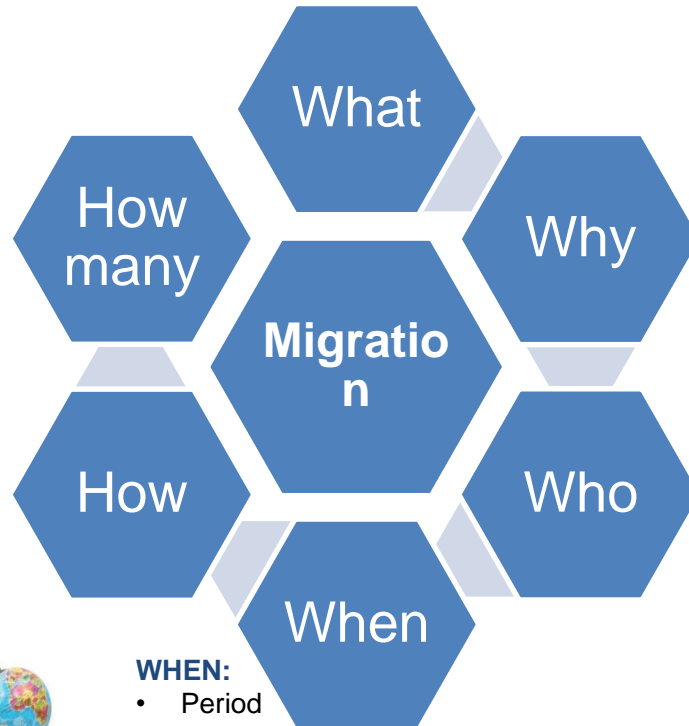
- HOW MANY:** Data
- Count
 - Methods to count

- HOW:**
- Mode/ Transport
 - Trafficked
 - Smuggled
 - Unaccompanied

WHERE



- WHEN:**
- Period
 - Lifetime
 - Trends and patterns



- WHAT:** Type of migration
- Immigration
 - Forced
 - Asylum seeker
 - Documented/ Undocumented

WHY:
Reason

- WHO:** Profile
- Age
 - Sex
 - Socio-economic status
 - Education
 - Employment



STANDARDISED DEFINITIONS

- Stocks
- Flows
- Return migration
- Circular migration
- Diaspora
- Immigrant
- Foreigner
- Labour migrant
- Asylum seeker
- Refugee
- Stateless
- Second-generation
- Corridor
- Stream



Evolution of definitions
Updated as part of the framework

SOURCES OF DATA

ABCDEs

TYPE OF SOURCE	EXAMPLE OF SOURCE
ADMINISTRATIVE	Visa Residence-work permit Border data collection system
BIG DATA	Innovative: Emerging sources Banks Cell-phone data Social media
CENSUS	Collects data for the purpose of official statistics

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



TYPE OF SOURCE	EXAMPLE OF SOURCE
DHSS	Collection of health and demographic data (including migrants) in a controlled region that has specific characteristics
ESTIMATES	Investment in population estimates include the ability to produce migration streams
SURVEYS	Insertion of migration modules into existing surveys development of migration survey (nationally or AMS)



Challenges to the implementation of concepts, definitions and the framework

- Importance of creating migration data is evident whilst using a common set of definitions and a consolidated framework that needs to be agreed upon for global comparison
- Creation of an institutional framework that enables sharing of anonymised data between government departments as well as corporate sector
- Identification and application of appropriate methods for implementation of new initiatives
- Promotion of skills required for analysis and policy relevant evidence



Importance of definitions and a framework related to migration data to a NSO like Stats SA

- Use of a framework and their associated definitions are important in terms of knowing what we are measuring
- In terms of internal migration it provides us with indicators related to planning of services and to strategise about regional economic development
- In terms of international migration, updating stocks and flows are important to understand migration flows, understand services required and to quantify the economic impact of migrants



Mobility

- Censuses are said to be generally not a good source of data on temporary movements as they are conducted every 5 or 10 years and take place at a specific point in the year, which may not be reflective of the movements occurring over a period of time (e.g., a year).
- Administrative records are often better suited for measuring temporary movements, as they can be used to track events over time. However, they are often designed only for particular types of populations, such as tourists, seasonal workers or business travellers (based on, for example, visas), or particular types of movements.
- There is a need for data on measuring many types of international mobility that do not result in a change of country of residence.



Conclusions

- Almost all analyses and outputs are based on stock data and very little use is made of flows for international migration. For internal migration the case is the opposite
- Need to elevate the benefit of using flow data and how this creates a more relevant discourse in the policy space
- Potential to use various sources to estimate bilateral streams for which investment in emigration sources is required
- Essential to align data collection initiatives to conceptual framework and definitions and to capacitate data owners to collect data appropriately



Road ahead to implement framework

- South Africa supports the conceptual framework in principle and its objectives in particular
- In order to implement this government wide investment is required in expanding administrative statistics and data from sources not usually considered for official statistics
- This particularly relates not only to the issue types of mobility but also to breaking down types of foreign born persons in categories aligned to the framework
- In terms of flow data key data sources should be capacitated to measure flows from country of origin and integrated with various sources in order to determine country of destination along with profiles of such persons
- Statistics SA already is implementing an organisation wide strategy up to 2025 which places emphasis on an inter-connected statistical system in order to improve lives through data ecosystems



Opportunities

- African Union has agreed to support the piloting of a World Migration Survey in Africa, with various African countries including South Africa forming the pilot of the latter where the framework and definitions will form the basis of such a survey.
- The establishment of a National Forum for Migration and Urbanisation will be established in South Africa to enable an all of government approach to migration management which includes the question of measurement and migration data sources that will be tied to the framework and definitions.



Module 1: Concepts, definitions and standards



THANK YOU

Made possible with funding from the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, German by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)



MS



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

