



SAVE THE DATE

# ONLINE AFRICAN SCHOOL *on Migration Statistics*

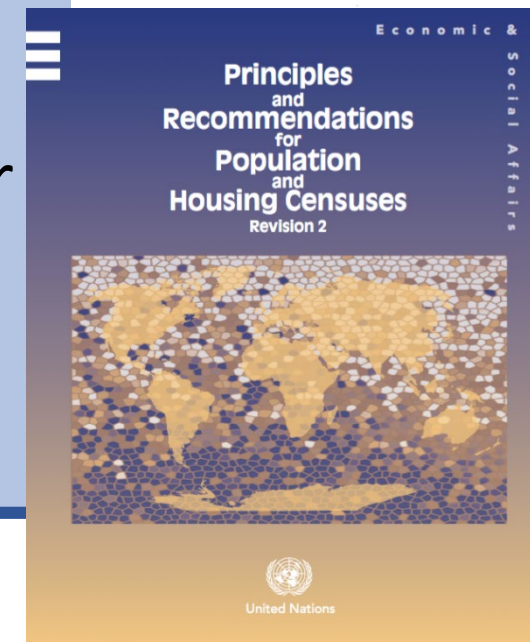
2nd edition

8–10 June 2021



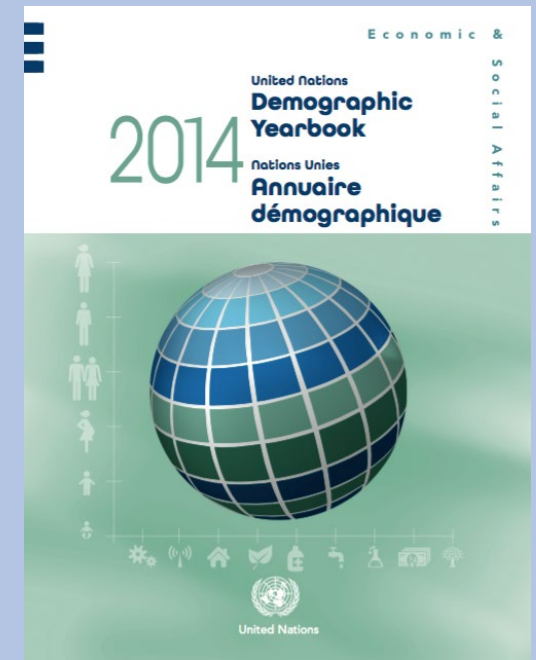
## UN Recommendations

- Principals and Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses, Rev. 3
- Recommendations on Statistics on International Migration, rev. 1
- Handbook on the Use of Population Censuses for International Migration Statistics



## Data Collection and Capacity Building

- ❑ United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* data collection – since 1948
  - ❑ Census questionnaire
  - ❑ Questionnaire on International Migration and Travel
- ❑ Regional workshops
  - and country-level assistance



## Using census to answer policy questions

- Policy needs
- Data needed to address the policy needs
- Censuses in measuring international migration
  - Important aspects to ensure better coverage of migrants
  - Phrasing questions in a better way
  - Compiling data to address policy needs

## WHAT ARE THE DATA NEEDS?

### How

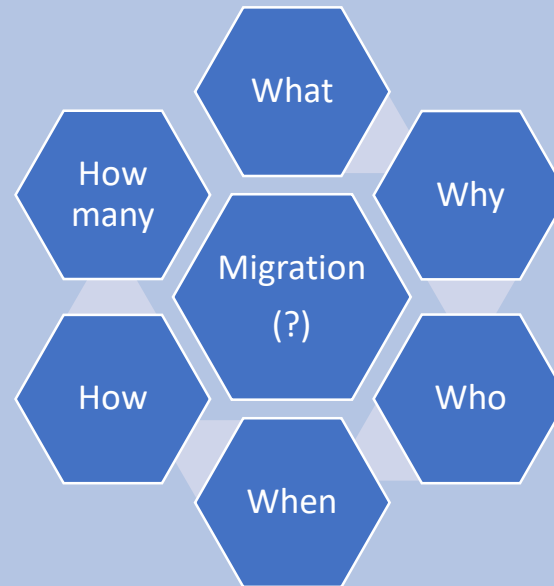
### MANY: Data

### How:

- Mode/ Transport
- Trafficked
- Smuggled
- Unaccompanied

### SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES:

- COVID-19
- Health
- Unaccompanied migrants
- Remittances
- Policies and governance
- Missing migrants
- Integration and return



### WHY: Reason

### WHAT: Type of migration

- Immigration
- Forced
- Asylum seeker
- Documented/  
Undocumented
- Stateless

### WHO: Profile

- Age
- Sex
- Population group
- Socio-economic status
- Education
- Employment

### WHEN:

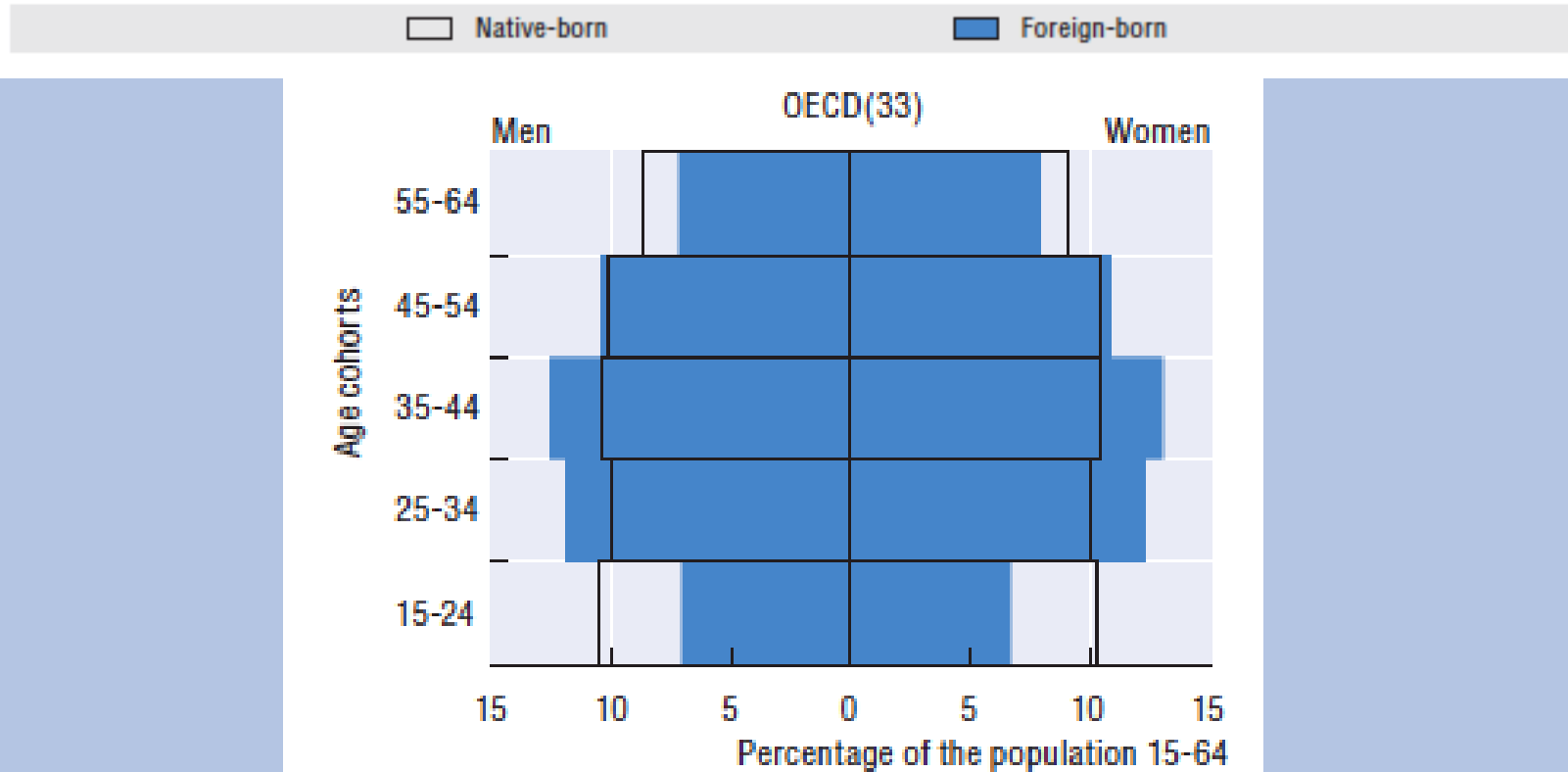
- Period
- Lifetime
- Trends and patterns

## What data are needed to answer the questions?

	Policy questions	Data required
Immigrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Who are the immigrants?</li> <li>- Where are they from?</li> <li>- How long are they in the country?</li> </ul>	Sex, age, country of origin, duration of stay in the country
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the skill level of immigrants?</li> </ul>	Educational attainment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are immigrants employed/unemployed?</li> <li>- What type of jobs?</li> </ul>	Labour force status Occupation (ISCO) Economic sectors (ISIC) Status in employment
Emigrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Who are the emigrants?</li> <li>- At what age do people emigrate?</li> <li>- When did they leave the country?</li> <li>- What is their skill level when they left the country?</li> </ul>	Sex, age, country of destination, year of departure, educational attainment at departure

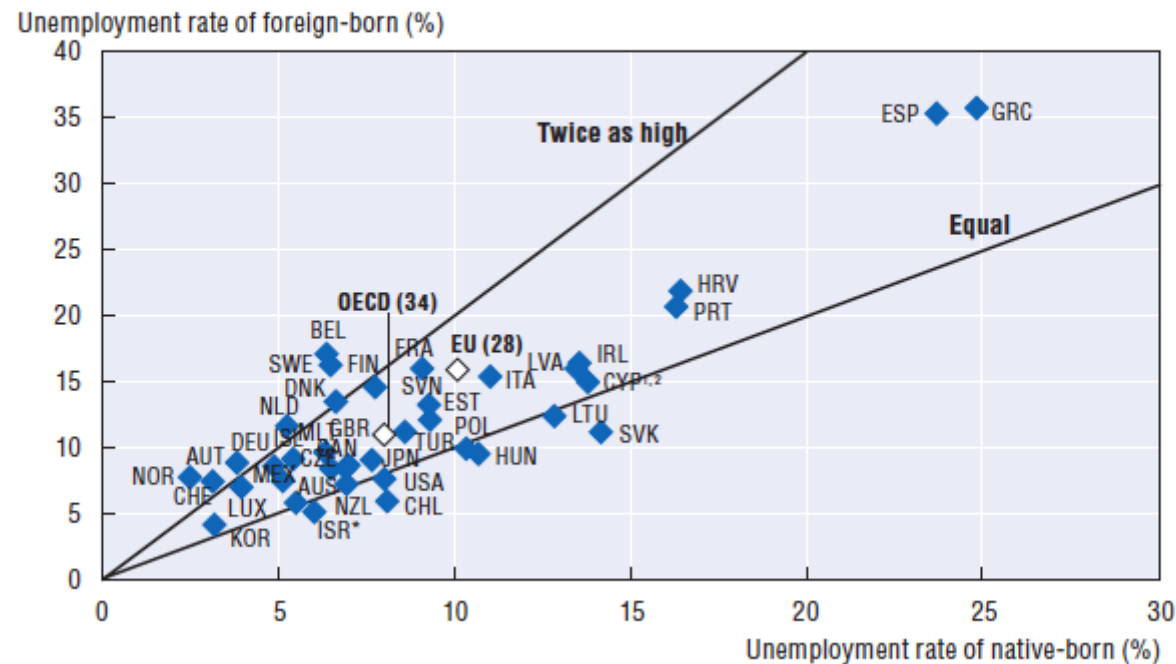
**Figure 2.2. Age composition of the 15-64 population by place of birth and region of stay, 2010-11**

Percentages of foreign- and native-born populations



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

**Figure 5.8. Unemployment rates by place of birth, 2012-13**  
Percentage of the economically active population (15-64 years old)



Statistik <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888922212258>



## What censuses can produce?

- Population stocks related to international migration:
  - Stocks of foreign-born
  - Stocks of foreigners
  - Stock of returned migrants
  - Stock of first (second) generation immigrants
  - Stock of emigrants (??)
- Socioeconomic situation and geographic location of immigrants
- Intercensal net migration
- Some indication of recent migration flows

## Advantages of censuses for data on international migration

- ❑ Availability – every country is committed to 1 census every 10 years
- ❑ Comparability – less flexibility in questions
- ❑ Coverage – covers everybody including small population group and difficult to capture group (migrants and undocumented migrants)
- ❑ Wealth of information – socioeconomic variables and geographic location within the country (concentration of migrants in the country)

## What censuses cannot do?

- Infrequent!
- Migration history, different dynamics of mobility
- Causes or consequences of international migration
- Decent work, social protection floor, pension portability

## Initial planning stage

Who to include in census count?

Use of sampling in censuses

## Preparation stage

Communications and publicity campaign

Training of interviewers

Confidentiality

## Questionnaire preparation

Selection of topics

Formulation of questions

Use of pre-coded questions

Questionnaires in different languages

## Plan of enumeration

Enumeration methods

Reaching special population groups

Coverage and response

## Dissemination

Disaggregation

Metadata

Access to data/metadata/microdata

## Aspects of planning and design of population censuses relevant to migration data collection (1)

- **At the initial planning stage**

- Who is included?

- *Usual resident population count (de facto)*
- *Population present count (de jure)*
- *Treatment of special population groups (P&R population census rev. 3)*
- *These groups can include military, foreign citizens abroad, students away from home or those with multiple homes*

## Census enumeration approach (2010 census round)

Region	Usual resident	Population present	Legal/ permanent address	Total no. of countries
Africa	14	22	4	28
Northern and Central America and the Caribbean	15	6	0	18
South America	3	5	0	7
Asia	22	17	2	31
Europe	25	10	15	36
Oceania	3	5	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>127</b>

## At the preparatory stage

- Communications and publicity campaign
  - Separating census enumeration from immigration authorities
  - Covering different languages



## Aspects of planning and design of population censuses relevant to migration data collection (3)

- Training of interviewers (sensitivity/capturing the right person)
  - Household listing: probing
  - Understand inclusion/exclusion rules
  - For specific migration-heavy areas: building trust and dealing with fears
- The issue of confidentiality



## In the questionnaire preparation

- The selection of topics to be included
  - Data available from other source?
  - Quality of data collected from census (testing)
  - Be realistic: not one-size-fit-all
- The formulation of questions
  - Avoid technical terms, e.g., “migrant”, “immigrant”, “place of usual residence”
- The use of pre-coded response categories
  - Country listing: NO, unless with a very concentrated list of countries, but still need an “other, specify:” category
- Provision of questionnaire in different languages

## In the plan of enumeration

- Enumeration methods (in-person, self-enumerated)
- Enumerating people
- in unconventional living situations (a census stand outside of the market eg. homeless)
- difficult to enumerate groups
- refugees
- Issues of coverage and
- Response
- New methods of enumeration



- Multi-layer tabulation
  - ✓ Labour force participation of foreigners, by citizenship and duration of residence in the country
- Always tabulate by sex and age
- Disseminate accompanying metadata:
  - ✓ Concepts, definition, duration threshold etc
  - ✓ Data coverage
- Free access of data; publicly disseminated (justify the census cost)

## Core topics on international migration

- Country of birth
- Country of citizenship
- Year or period of arrival in the country
  - First or most recent arrival
  - Mainly for people born outside of the country; but could be relevant for native-born people when returned migrants are of interest

## I-5. What is your place of birth?

1. In (this country) - District code \_\_\_  
Town/village \_\_\_\_\_

2. Abroad -

1 - Italy

2 - Greece

3 - USA

4 - Canada

5 - Turkey

6 - Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

- Coding: in sufficient detail to allow the individual identification of all countries
- Any grouping of countries should only be done at data processing stage
- Country recorded according to present border

- Be careful with data with lots of unknowns:

Country of birth	Both sexes	Female	Male
Italy (native born)			
Spain			
France			
...			
China			
Unknown			

- Unknown place of birth?  
- Born abroad but do not know in which country?

9.1a. Were you/ Was N born in (this country) or abroad?

- (This country)  
 Abroad (Specify below)  
                   Country (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  DK/NS  
 DK/NS

## ASK OF ALL PERSONS

Where was (person) born?

or

What was the usual place of residence of (person's) mother when (person) was born?

\_\_\_ (This country) [Specify province and municipality.]

Province \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Unknown

Municipality \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown

\_\_\_ Another country [Specify country according to present borders.]

Country \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Unknown

\_\_\_ Country of birth unknown

## Country of citizenship

### *iii. Pre-coded list for country of citizenship:*

#### Example C (Djibouti, 2009)

##### P9. Citizenship

- 01 (from this country)
- 02 Ethiopian
- 03 Somalian
- 04 Yemenite
- 05 Eritrean
- 06 Other Africans
- 07 French
- 08 Other Europeans
- 09 Asians
- 10 Americans from the United States
- 11 Other Americans
- 12 Others

- Coding: in sufficient detail to allow identification of all countries of citizenship
- Do not use adjectives, may confuse with ethnicity
- Including a category “stateless” or “without citizenship” in the pre-coded responses



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## Year or period of arrival in the country

- Distinguishing between recent migrants and those of longstanding
- To whom it should be asked?
  - Foreign-born only?
  - Interested in returned migrants?

a) “In what year did you/ did \_\_\_\_\_ come to live in (this country)?” (Jamaica, 2011)

b) “In which year did the person first arrive in (this country) to live here for one year or more?” (Australia, 2011)

c) “In which year did (name) move to this country? [If moved more than once into (this country), please indicate year of last move.]” (South Africa, 2011)

## How to collect data on returned migrants?

- ASK OF ALL PERSONS OVER ONE YEAR OLD

Has (person) ever lived outside (this country) for a period of at least 12 months?

Yes

No → Skip to Question x.

When did (person) last arrive to live in (this country) for 12 months or more?

Year \_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_

In which country did (person) last live? [Specify country according to present borders.]

Country \_\_\_\_\_

## Collecting data on returned migrants

Indonesia, 2015

820.	Since Januari 1, 2010, has (NAME) ever lived abroad? YES 1 NO 2 → Q.626 <input type="checkbox"/>		
821.	Name of country residing abroad COUNTRY : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (CODE IS FILLED BY TEAM COORDINATOR)		
822.	In what month and year (NAME) went to that country? MONTH : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
823.	How long has (NAME) lived in that country? _____ YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (FILL "00" IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR)		
824.	What was the reason of (NAME) moving to that country? EMPLOYEMENT..... 01 EDUCATION..... 02 FOLLOWING SPOUSE/PARENT/CHILDREN..... 03 FOLLOWING SIBLING/OTHER RELATIVES..... 04 SAFETY/POLITICS..... 05 DISASTER/ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE..... 06 OTHER..... 96	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
825.	Main activity (NAME) did when she/he lived in that country : WORKING..... 1 TAKING COURSE..... 3 SCHOOLING..... 2 OTHER ( _____ ) 6 SPECIFY	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Collecting data on emigration

- Through an emigration module: identify the person abroad
  - ✓ Emigration within the last XX (5 or 10) years
  - ✓ Left the country for at least 6 months (or 1 year)
- Characteristics of emigrants
  - ✓ Age, sex, Marital status
  - ✓ Age at emigration
  - ✓ Educational attainment (at time of migration or current)
  - ✓ Occupation (at time of migration or current)
  - ✓ Country of emigration
  - ✓ Reason for emigration

## Some examples

### Example A (Albania, 2010)

#### LIST 2. PERSONS THAT LIVE ABROAD

Is any previous member of this household living abroad for 12 months or more?

[Do not include children born abroad who have not lived in this household.]

1  Yes – (Fill in the table)

2  No – Go to LIST 3.

### Example D (Algeria, 2008)

#### TE 5. DEPARTURES ABROAD DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS

DEP1. Are there persons who were members of the household who settled abroad (emigration) during the last five years?

E01. Has any former member of this household been living continuously for 6 months or more outside (country)?

Yes – Record the following information (for each person listed) ...

No – Go to P00.

## More country examples

a) “Was any person who used to live with you, living in another country on July 31, 2010?”  
(Brazil, 2010)

b) “Is any person who was a member of this household, currently living in another country?” (Nicaragua, 2005)

c) “Has any member of this household left to live permanently in another country? (El Salvador, 2007)

## More country examples

### Example B (Ghana, 2010)

#### EMIGRATION OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY

[Answer for all former household members 15 years or older who have been living continuously for 6 months or more outside (country) (or intends to do so).]

### Example E (Belize, 2010)

SECTION 2: EMIGRATION. This section will collect basic information on persons who have permanently moved abroad in the past ten years.

2.1 Between the year 2000 and now, did anyone in your household move to live abroad and is still living there?

- Yes
- No → Go to SECTION 3
- DK/NS → Go to SECTION 3



## Collecting emigration data through censuses

- Be specific about
  - The time period that you are interested in capturing the emigrants
  - Who are emigrants?
- Not much information on the quality and usefulness of the data gathered
  - Entire household left the country
  - Recall issue
  - Duplicate reporting by multiple households
- Data should be evaluated against:
  - Data from administrative sources or surveys
  - Data from receiving countries

## Additional topics – Emigration

- Emigration module can not provide an accurate count of the total number of emigrants residing abroad, but the following groups can be relatively well-covered:
- Emigrants who left the country in recent years (up to 5 years before the census)
- Emigrants who are more likely to keep close ties with their country, mainly because of close family ties and/or geographic proximity
- Emigrants who are still in the registration system of the country of origin, if registers exist

Thank you!

**Diego Iturralde**, Chief Director, Demography- Statistics South Africa.

[Diegol@statssa.gov.za](mailto:Diegol@statssa.gov.za)