

Cooperation on Migration Statistics in the UNECE region

Workshop on Migration Statistics
Rome, Italy, 30 November-2 December 2016



UNECE

UNECE and Migration Statistics

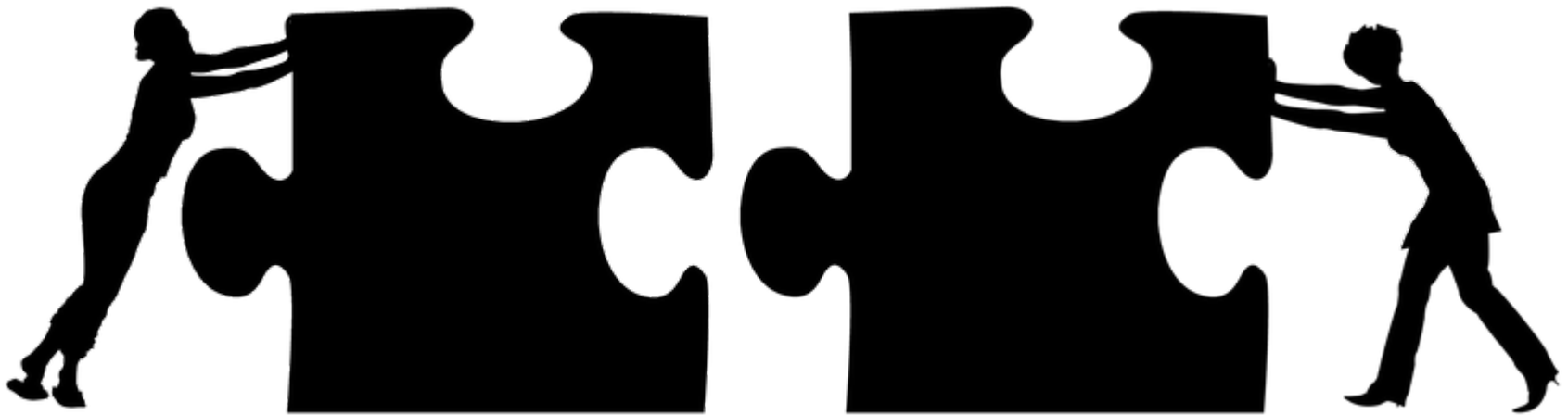
- Joint UNECE/Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics
- Capacity-building workshops
- Methodological Work
 - Recently completed Task Force on Measuring Circular Migration
 - Two ongoing task forces
- Clearing House on Migration Statistics

Ongoing methodological work on migration statistics

- Data integration for measuring migration
 - Task Force mandate - October 2015 to April 2018
 - Survey disseminated to countries in Fall 2016
- Measuring labour mobility
 - Task Force mandate - October 2015 to April 2018
 - Coordination with ILO Working Group
 - Focus on case studies (Israel, Mexico, Norway)

Benefits of Data Exchange

- Provides information missing from regular national data collection systems (e.g. number of citizens living abroad)
- Provides information about the characteristics and conditions of citizens living abroad



Related Activities at UNECE

- Task Force on Measuring Emigration (2005-2008)
 - Pilot study on data exchange (2007)
 - Guidelines on the use of data on international immigration to improve emigration data of sending countries (2009)
- Clearing House of Migration Statistics (2011-)
 - Set of standard tables on stocks and flows for bilateral exchange among countries
 - Data collected every two years (2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, ...)

Content of the Clearing House

- Seven tables
- Short-term migration statistics collected, but not enough data to present

Table 1: Foreign Born Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population by place of birth • Foreign-born population by country of birth
Table 2: Population by citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population by citizenship status • Foreigners by country of citizenship
Table 3: Long-term immigration by country of previous residence (flows)	
Table 4: Long-term emigration by country of next residence (flows)	
Table 5: Long-term immigration by citizenship (flows)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by citizenship status • non-citizens by country of citizenship
Table 6: Long-term emigration by citizenship (flows)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by citizenship status • non-citizens by country of citizenship
Table 7: Citizenship acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by status of recipient • by country of previous citizenship

+ Table settings

+ Save your retrieval

Acquisitions of citizenship by Country, Status of receiver, Sex and Year

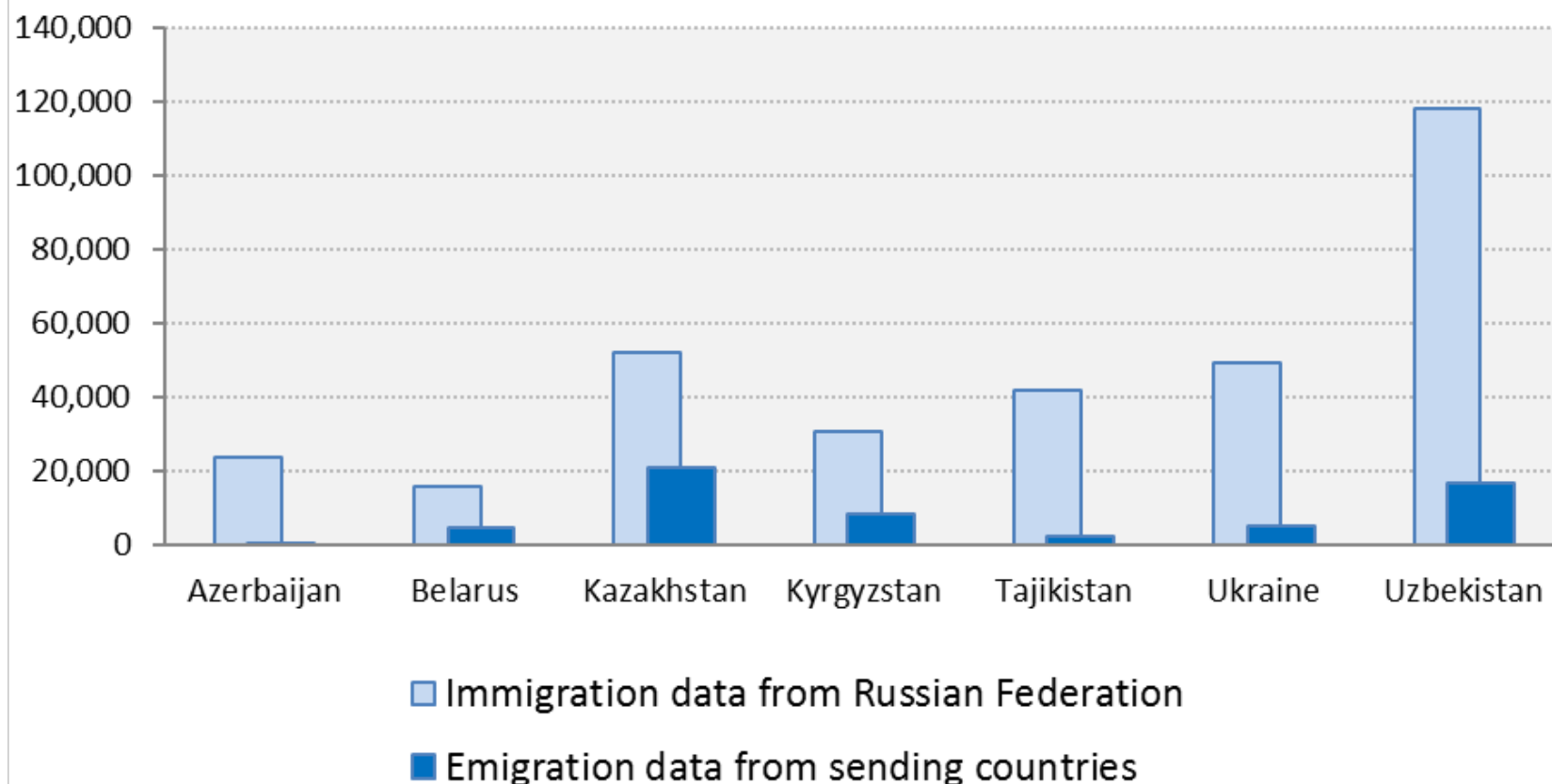
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Georgia						
Total acquisitions of citizenship						
Both sexes	4,029	5,981	8,543	7,126	9,627	4,567
Men	2,022	3,182	4,674	3,907	6,306	2,424
Women	2,007	2,799	3,869	3,219	3,321	2,143
Total non-citizens						
Both sexes	3,920	5,787	8,543	7,126	..	..
Men	1,970	3,099	4,674	3,907	..	..
Women	1,950	2,688	3,869	3,219	..	..
Total stateless						
Both sexes	109	194	..	..	..	..
Men	52	83	..	..	..	..
Women	57	111	..	..	..	..
Unknown						
Both sexes						
Men						
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..

http://w3.unece.org/PXWeb2015/pxweb/en/STAT/STAT_30-GE_99-MCH_1

Data Assessment

<i>Table</i>	<i>Timeliness (% providing data for 2013 or later)</i>	<i>Completeness (% with full availability of cross-sectional data)</i>	<i>Periodicity (% providing annual data)</i>
1 Population by Age, Country of birth, Sex, Country and Year	0%	50%	8%
2 Population by Age, Country of citizenship, Sex, Country and Year	0%	58%	8%
3 Long-term immigration by country of previous residence	58%	50%	50%
4 Long-term emigration by country of next residence	67%	58%	75%
5 Long-term immigration by citizenship status	42%	50%	33%
6 Long-term emigration by citizenship status	50%	58%	50%
7 Citizenship acquisition by country of previous citizenship	67%	42%	67%

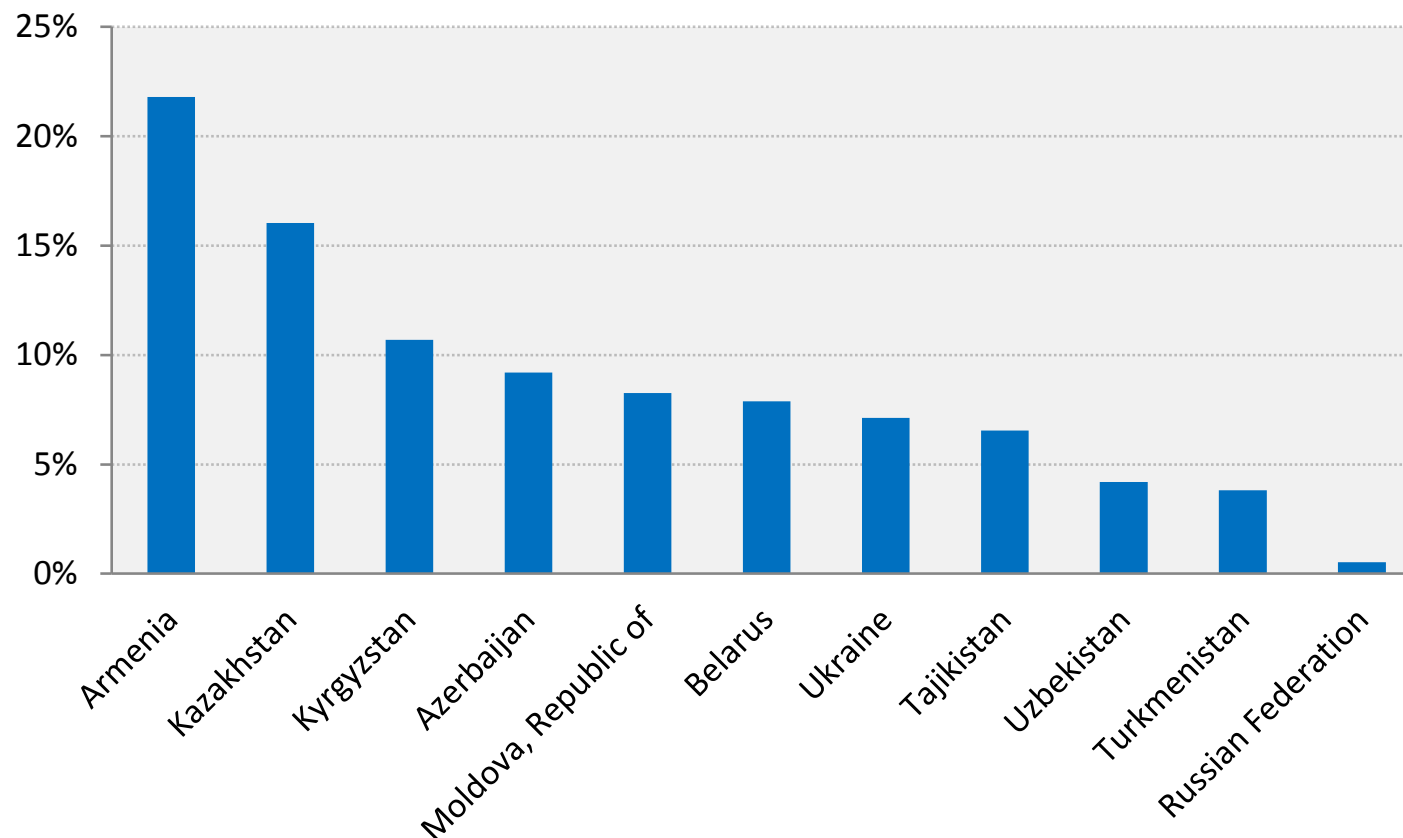
Different data sources for migrants to Russian Federation (2013)



Tajikistan and Ukraine data from 2012

Population Living in CIS Country other than Country of Birth

as percentage of population of country of birth



Note: Data are from most recent Census Round (2010). Years of census range between 2009 and 2011. Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan did not provide data on foreign born living in their country

Conclusion

- The Clearing House relies on data provided by statistical offices
- Data from other countries can provide data that are missing or potentially inadequate in national data collection systems, e.g. emigrants and citizens living abroad

