



## SESSION IV

# The 2010 round of population censuses: United Nations Recommendations and their implementations

**Workshop on strengthening the collection and use of international migration data for development**

**African Institute for Economic Development and Planning Conference Room**  
Dakar, Senegal, 8–11 September 2015

# Censuses in collecting international migration data

- Most comprehensive source of internationally comparable statistics on international migration statistics
- Universal coverage: covers small population group, undocumented migrants
- Characterizing international migrants by many socioeconomic variables and geographic location within the country (concentration of migrants in the country)
- Use of census data at destination country → information on emigration

# Censuses in collecting international migration data

- Little variation in how questions are asked  
→ better international comparability
- Use of consecutive censuses → net international migration

# Censuses in collecting international migration data

- Limited in the number of questions, not suitable for obtaining statistics requiring detailed and probing questions (e.g., causes or consequences of international migration).
- Not suitable for obtaining statistics on the more dynamic modalities of spatial mobility such as circular migration.
- Use of census long forms: coverage issue

# 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*
  - *Population present count*
  - *Treatment of special population groups (P&R population census rev. 3)*
- The use of sampling in the census
  - No need for tabulation for small area
  - Need more probing
  - Proportion of international migrants vs. sample proportion

# 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
Total	82	65	22	127

# Aspects of planning and design of population censuses relevant to migration data collection (2)

- ***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



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

## ■ *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

# Aspects of planning and design of population censuses relevant to migration data collection (4)

## ■ *In the plan of enumeration*

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



# In the plans for data processing and dissemination

- 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
  - Sampling fraction & sample errors (long form)
- Free access of data; publicly disseminated (justify the census cost)

# Population stocks related to immigration

- The stock of foreign-born persons
  - Country (place) of birth
- The stock of foreigners
  - Country of citizenship
- The stock of returned migrants
- The stock of native-born persons with foreign-born parents

# 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

# Country of birth

## Example A (Cyprus, 2011)

D6. Where did .....’s mother reside when she gave birth to him/her?

Municipality/Community: \_\_\_\_\_

District: \_\_\_\_\_

Don’t know municipality/community ... ☐ 19

Abroad (specify country): \_\_\_\_\_

Don’t know country ... ☐ 29

## 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): \_\_\_\_\_

# Country of birth (2)

- Coding on the country of birth should be in sufficient detail to allow the individual identification of all countries of birth that are represented in the population
- Any grouping of countries should be done at data processing stage
- Country of birth recorded should be the country that existed at the time of birth or the current country



# Country of birth (3)

- Data with lots of unknowns:

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

☐ (This country)

☐ Abroad (Specify below)

Country (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ DK/NS

☐ DK/NS

# Suggestion on how to ask country (place) of birth

## 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 (1)

i. *Only whether citizen or not:*

Example A. South Africa (2011)

P-09. Is (name) a (from this country, adjective) citizen?

1=Yes 2=No

ii. *Name of country of citizenship to be recorded:*

Example B (Czech Republic, 2011)

4. Country of citizenship

- (This country)
- Other [If you have other state citizenship, write the name of the state] \_\_\_\_\_
- No state citizenship

# Country of citizenship (2)

*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

# Country of citizenship (3)

- Coding: should be in sufficient detail to allow the individual identification of all countries of citizenship that are represented in the population
- Do not use adjectives, may confuse with ethnicity:
  - Use: China, Mongolia, Malta, Netherlands and USA,
  - Do not use: Chinese, Mongolian, Maltese, Dutch and American
- Including a category “stateless” or “without citizenship” in the pre-coded responses

# Citizenship (4)

- Multiple citizenships:
  - Collects such information if of policy concern
  - Made aware of the possibility of counting people with multiple citizenships more than once and how it affects the marginal totals in the table.

Example D. (Serbia, 2011)

16. Citizenship

1. (This country)
2. (This country) and other country \_\_\_\_\_
3. Other country \_\_\_\_\_
4. Without citizenship

# Suggestion on how to ask citizenship

## ASK OF ALL PERSONS

Of what country is (person) a citizen?

or

What is (person's) country of citizenship?

☐ (This country)

☐ (This country) and another country [Specify according to present borders.]

The other country \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Another country (Specify country according to present borders.)

Country \_\_\_\_\_ Country unknown

☐ Country of citizenship unknown

☐ No citizenship (Stateless)



# Year or period of arrival

- 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)

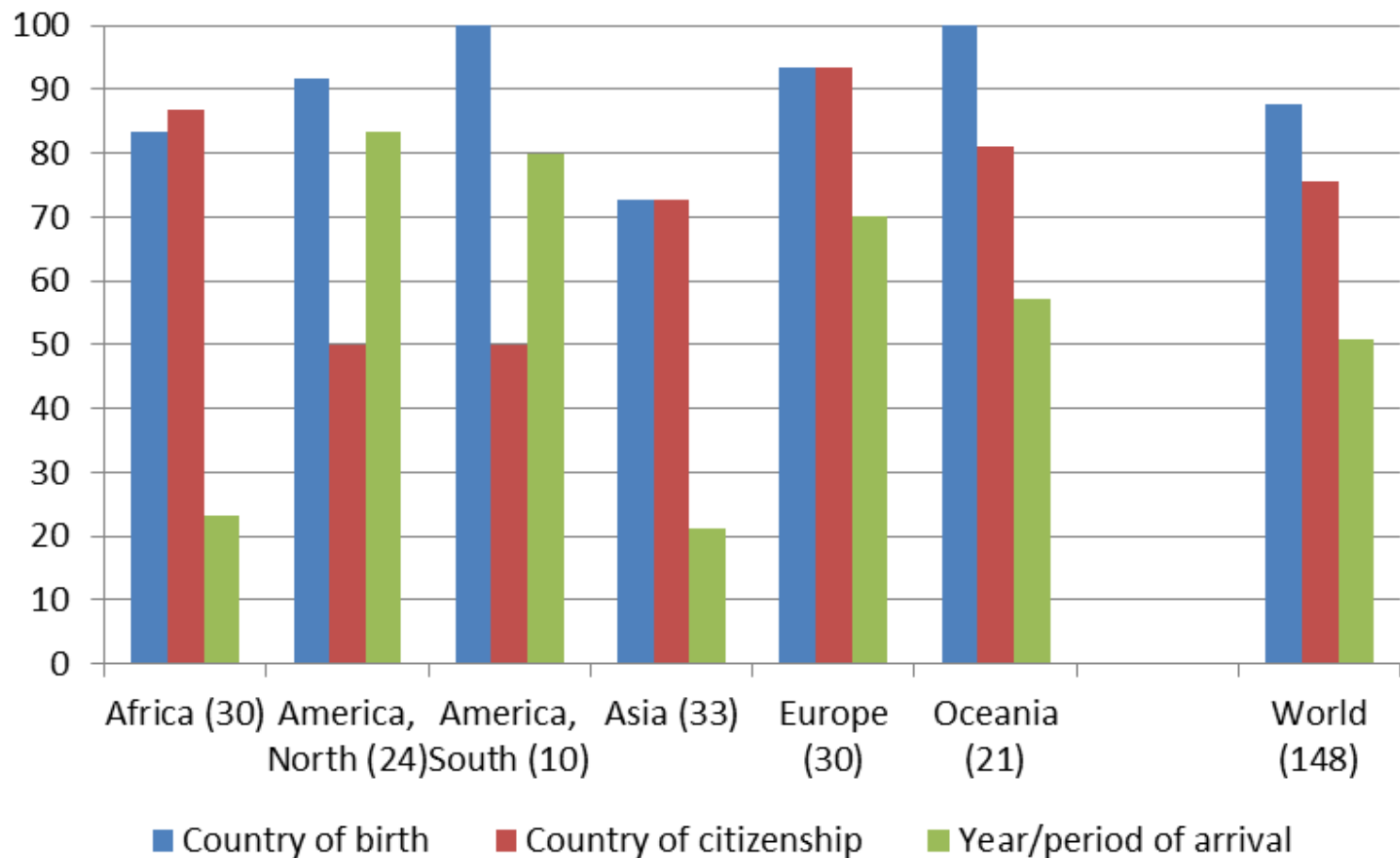
# Suggested way of asking period of arrival

## ASK OF PERSONS BORN IN ANOTHER COUNTRY

On which year and month did (person) first arrive in (this country) to live for a year or more?

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

# Proportion of countries/areas covering the United Nations core topics on international migration, by region, 2005-2014



# What questions are asked here?

Country	Citizenship	Country of birth	Year or period of arrival	Place of usual residence	Place of previous residence	Duration of residence	Place of residence at a specified date in the past	Emigration of household members
Algeria, 2008	1	1					1	1
Benin, 2013	1	1			1	1		
Burkina Faso, 2006	1	1	1		1		1	1
Côte d'Ivoire, 2014								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 2006								
Mali, 2009	1	1		1	1	1		1
Mauritania, 2013								
Morocco, 2014	1	1		1	1		1	1
Niger, 2012								
Senegal, 2013								
Togo, 2010	1	1			1	1		