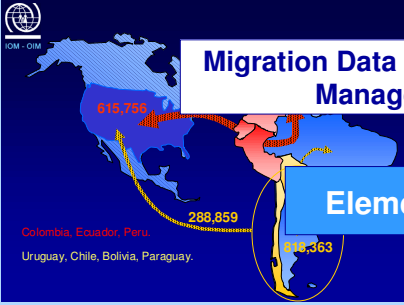


 International Organization for Migration



Migration Data Collection and Management

Elements of Data


Outline


What is Data?

What does Migration Data Look Like?

Usage of Migration Data

Characteristics


Food For Thought



What is Data ?

New Oxford Dictionary definition :

« facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis »


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What does Migration Data Look Like?

- One of the most widely used sets of data is that compiled by the UN Statistics Division and interpreted by the UN Population Division – Census data – this data refers more to migrant stocks than flows

World Population and Migrant Stocks by Continent

	Total Population (Thousands)	Migrant Stocks (Thousands)	Per cent of population (%)
Asia	3672.3	49.7	1.4
Africa	793.6	16.2	2.1
Europe	727.3	56.1	7.7
Latin America / Caribbean	518.8	5.9	1.1
North America	313.1	40.8	13.0
Oceania-Pacific	30.5	5.8	19.1
Global*	6056.7	174.7	2.9

Note: * Figures reflect rounding

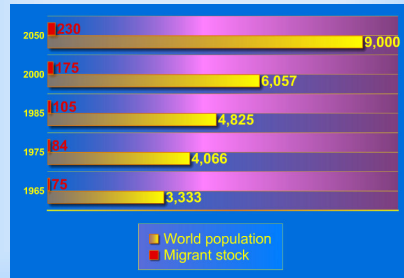
Source: United Nations (2002)

United Nations Population Division (2002), International Migration 2002 (wall chart)



What does Migration Data Look Like?

World Population: Non-Migrants and Migrants, 1965-2050



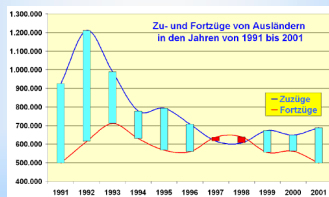
Source: United Population Division (2002), IOM (2002), MPRP Calculations
Note: Figures for 2050 are extrapolations



What does Migration Data Look Like?

- At the national level, all sorts of different types of data are collected which is used for different purposes:

Immigration and Emigration of Foreigners to Germany

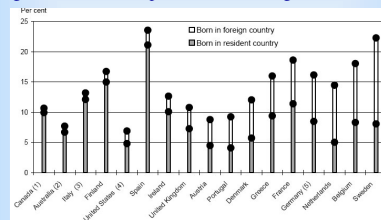


Source: Bundesamt fuer die Anerkennung Auslaendischer Fluechtlinge 2003



What does Migration Data Look Like?

Foreign-born and native unemployment rates Average 1995-1998, as a percent of the foreign and native labour forces



Source: OECD ECO/WKP (2001)10 Trends in Immigration and Economic Consequences

What does Migration Data Look Like?

Occupational classification—flow data for selected labour-sending countries

PHILIPPINES				SRI LANKA			
	1988	1987	1988		1992	1997	
Professionals	15.9%	27.6%	25.3%	High level	1%	0.4%	
Administrative	0.5	0.4	0.1	Middle level	5	3.4	
General	3.4	3.6	1.3	Skilled	18	16.4	
Sales	0.3	1.0	1.1	Unskilled	8	13.6	
Service	14.9	33.7	27.7	Housemaid	68	66.2	
Agriculture	1.0	0.6	0.1				
Production	64.4	33.2	34.3				
Others	-	0.1	0.6				

BANGLADESH				PAKISTAN			
	1977-86	1998			1990	1996	
Professionals + Semi Prof	6.3%	3.5%	Professional	9.5%	7.1%		
Skilled	24.7	27.9	Service	21.3	19.7		
Semi Skilled	7.8	19.2	Production	63.2	60.0		
Unskilled	51.0	49.2	Others	6.0	13.2		

THAILAND				
	1991	by educational level:	1999	2000
Professionals	41.5%	Below college degree	95%	97.93%
Skilled/semi skilled	21.50	College degree	1.9	2.1
Unskilled		Others	0.1	0.1
Service	38.00			
Other				

by occupation:

Academic/professional	2.0	2.2
Management/administration	1.3	1.2
Commerce	6.7	8.5
Others	90.0	88.1

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration; Scalabrini Migration Centre Atlas
Thailand Department of Employment.

What does Migration Data Look Like?

Volatility of annual remittances from 1980 to 1999 (in million US\$)

Source: IOM *World Migration 2003*
Note: Calculations on the basis of World Bank: *World Development Indicators 2001*


Outline

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- Characteristics
- Food For Thought

Usage of Migration Data

How is Data used in Managing Migration?


- **Analysis** – what impact is the migratory movement is having on the State?
- Formulating policies to manage migration
- Validating the **effectiveness of policies**
- **Resource management**



Usage of Migration Data


How is Data used in Managing Migration?

- Setting and maintaining **service standards**
- Understanding the **impact of migration** on other areas of public administration such as education, health or social welfare programmes
- Understanding the **impact of migration policies** on neighboring and other countries



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Characteristics

What are some of the characteristics of data?


- Availability
- Accuracy
- Comprehensiveness



Characteristics


What are some of the characteristics of data?

- Timeliness
- Comparability
- Confidentiality




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Food for Thought

- Migration policies should be formulated on the basis of data rather than in a void.
- Migration policies should be formulated on the basis of recent rather than historical data.
- Migration policies should be formulated with reference to data from other countries.
- It is better to begin work with existing fragmented data than to wait for an ideal system to be set up.



Food for Thought

- It is better to cooperate and coordinate with neighbouring countries than to treat migration as a purely national issue.
- It is better to develop a common approach for the exchange of data based upon currently used definitions rather than wait for standards to be implemented.



IOM - Managing Migration for the Benefit of All

