Measuring Hard-to-Count Migration Populations: Importance, Definitions, and Categories

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"Towards a More Comprehensive, Reliable and Regionally
Comparable Data on Migration in the Russian Federation and the
Broader Region",

OSCE/IOM Seminar

Moscow, March 26, 2013



Goals of Project

- Suitland Working Group Task Force
 - Relevance of hard-to-count migrants in different countries
 - Compare definitions of hard-to-count migrants at the national and international level
 - Factors that influence the data collection of hard-to-count migrant populations

Who are Hard-to-Count Migrants?



- Short-term migrants
- Circular migrants
- Irregular migrants
- Transit migrants
- Trafficked person
- Refugees
- Asylum seekers



UNECE Questionnaire on International Migration Statistics

- Questions from Section 2
 - Conducted in 2008
 - UNECE and other countries
- Questions on...
 - Relevance
 - Measurement
 - Producers
 - Sources
 - Producers of estimates



Short-term Migrants

- Most frequently collected
- Deviation from international definition
- Minimum length of stay
- Maximum duration of stay (12 months)
- Intended and actual residence
- Purpose of movement



Circular Migrants

- No NSO measured or provided a definition
- Operationalization:
 - Duration of stay in destination country
 - Frequency of repeated movements
 - Purpose of migration

Irregular/Undocumented Migrants



- Only four countries provided an operational definition
- Other definitions similar to the international standards



Transit Migrants

- No countries provided a definition or attempt to measure
- Operationalization:
 - repetition of international migration
 - intention to move onwards



Trafficked persons/Smuggling

- Trafficking
- * Smuggling



Asylum Seekers

- Eleven countries provided definitions
- Asylum seekers are foreigners who have applied for refugee status and are awaiting a response



Refugees

- Almost all reported a definition in-line with UNHCR
- Some use broader interpretation to include asylum applicants under international protection

Data Sources



- Censuses and population registers, visa and border control data, as well as some household and passenger surveys
- Short-term migrants & refugees most frequent
- Circular and transit migrants least frequent
- Irregular migrants and/or trafficked persons: border control information, police reports, and NGOs

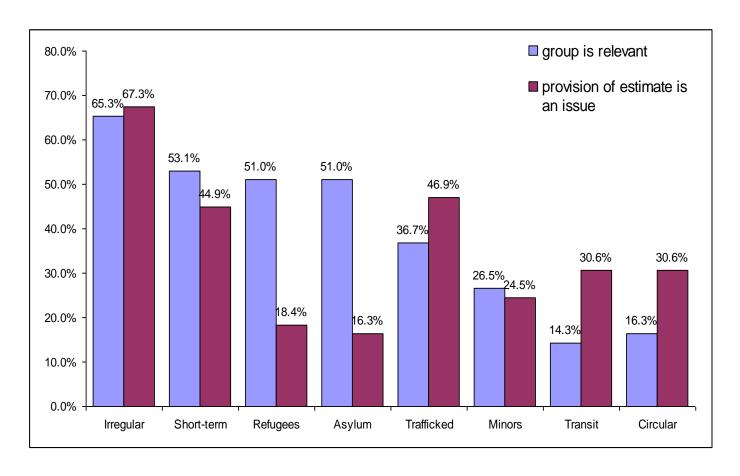
Table 1: Number of countries and sources used to provide counts or estimates of hard-to-count migrant groups Note: Countries could provide more than one source per migrant group

		Migrant Category						
		Short-	atogory					
		term	Refugees	Asylum	Irregular	Trafficked	Circular	Transit
Source	Administrative	2	1	2				
	Asylum department		1	1				
	Asylum register			3				
	Border card	2			1			
	Border police	1						
	Census	3	4	1				
	Emigration survey	1						
	Federal report		1	1				
	Foreigners' register	3	3	1	1		1	
	Home office			1				
	Immigration service		1	1				
	International passenger							
	survey	1						
	Labour force survey	1						
	Migrants' Register		1					
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs					1		
	Ministry of Interior	3	4	4	3	3		
	Non-governmental agencies				1	1		
	Police headquarters					1		
	Population register	4	2					
	Refugee office		3	3				
	Register	1	1	1				
	Statistical service	1						
	Total	23	22	19	6	6	1	0

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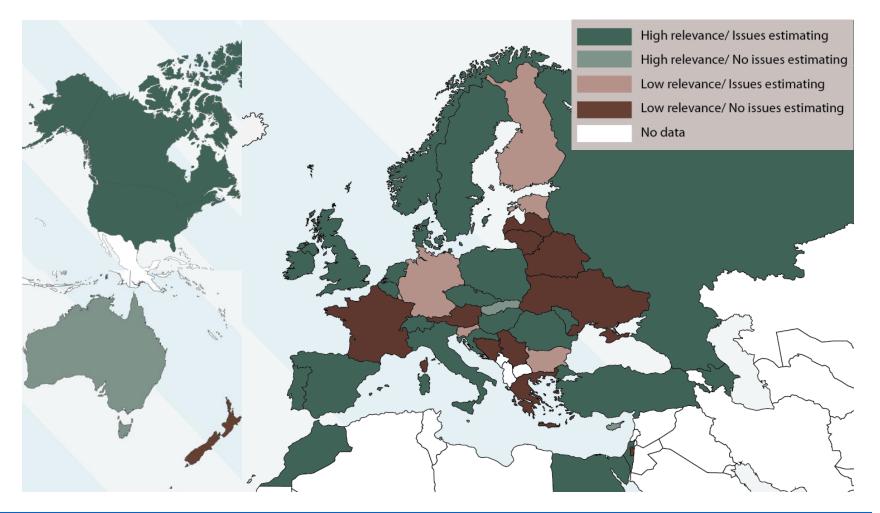






Country-Specific Relevance and Difficulties in Estimation of Irregular Migration





Factors that Influence the Difficulty of Measuring Hard-to-Count Migrants



- Data issues
- Statistical Office might have difficulty accessing administrative data from other national organizations
- Data already produced by another organization
- Lack of relevance for a country