



How to Measure Migration

***Problems:
connecting questions to data***

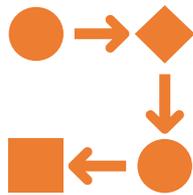
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The Economics of Migration**



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- Migration is a process very complex to measure and to follow
- Departure, arrival, move to another country, move back, departure again, arrival again
- Who are the migrants: international or internal?



Measuring migration: *key concepts*

- **Who** do we measure?

Migrants' definition issue

- **What** do we measure?

Stock vs flow

- **How** do we measure?

Data sources



WHO DO
WE
MEASURE
?

Geopolitical-legal criteria

- Country of usual residence (UN Definition)
- Country of birth
population born abroad
- Country of citizenship
foreign population regardless its country of birth

Country of citizenship at birth matters!



Concept of place of usual
residence is crucial!



It is a place where persons usually
reside, i.e the place where she
spends most of her time



Place of residence

Two main issues in defining and measuring the place of residence:



Duration



Legal status



Duration of stay



Different duration thresholds are used by countries, often depending on administrative rules.



At the international level, the one-year duration is strongly recommended



Citizenship

The definition of acquisition of citizenship used by EUROSTAT includes changes from a previous citizenship or no citizenship to that of the country of residence. Some citizenship acquisitions involve the loss of previous citizenship, others do not.

The definition encompasses changes that have been applied for by the individuals, but not, i.e. citizenship granted at birth.

Eligibility to acquire citizenship and the procedures involved vary between countries and may change over time.

Clearly any such changes may result in discontinuity in the patterns of citizenship acquisition in the country concerned.



Moroccan emigration stocks in France, 2005

Source	Criterion	Moroccan emigrants
French source (Census)	Country of citizenship	461,465
	Country of birth	837,840
	Immigrés	663,985
Moroccan source (consular records)	Country of citizenship	1,036,909



Immigrés -> people who were born abroad as foreign citizens and reside in France



Why?



Many countries lack a system for the continuous registration of international migrations (or do not publish the data)



Among the countries that process the data varies the scope and the meaning



Technical reasons (difficult to distinguish between migrants and commuters etc.)



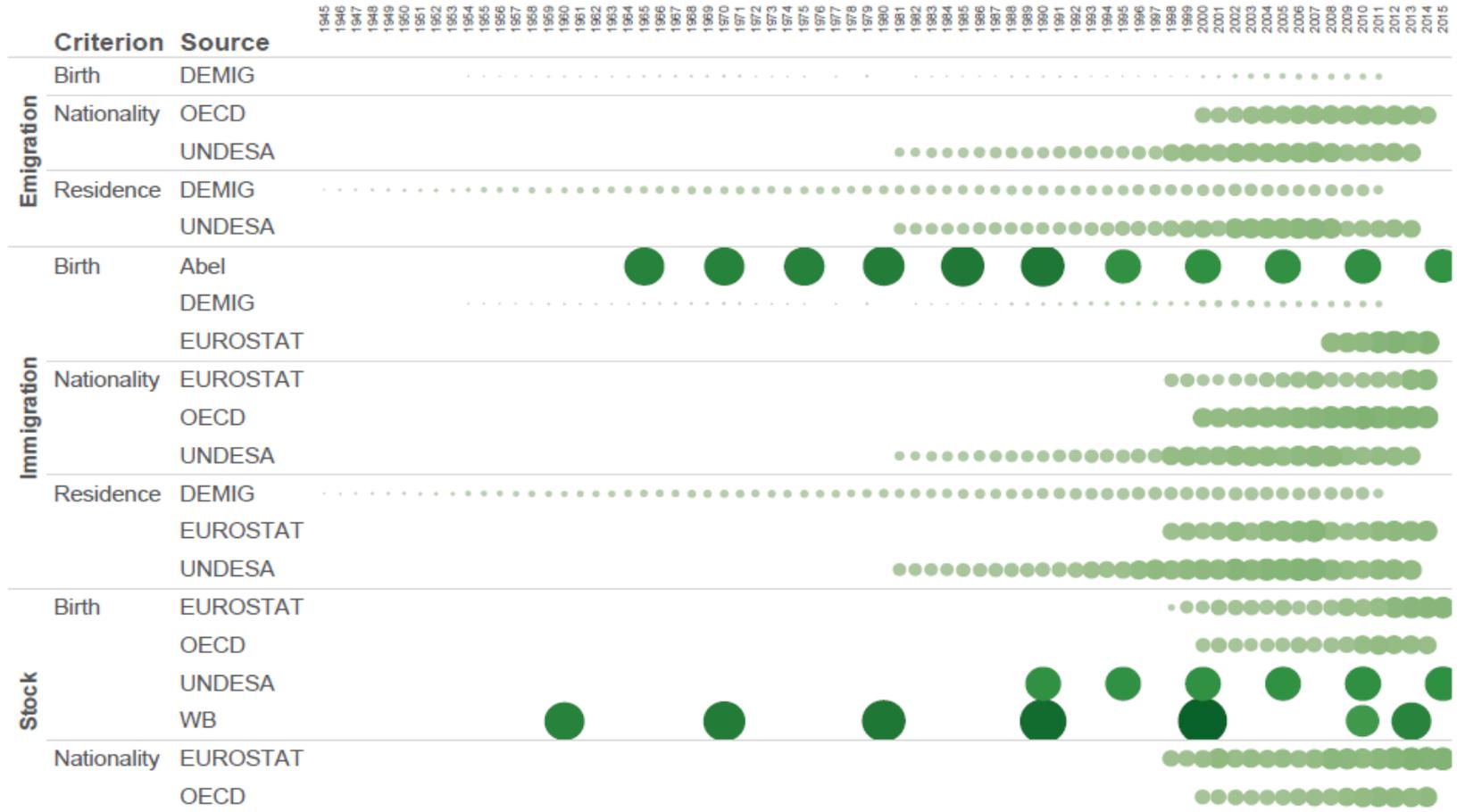
Bureaucratic reason (they do not change residency)



Political reasons



Stock of Migrants in Spain





Who do we measure?

- Duration criteria (UN)
 - Short-term migration: at least 3 months but less than 12
 - Long-term migration: at least 12 months

!BUT!

- Comparability issues
- Include movements different in nature



Questions:

- How many foreigners live in a country?
- How many have arrived?
- How many have left?



What do we measure?

- Stock

number of migrants living in a country at time t (e.g. 1 Jan. 2014)

- Flows

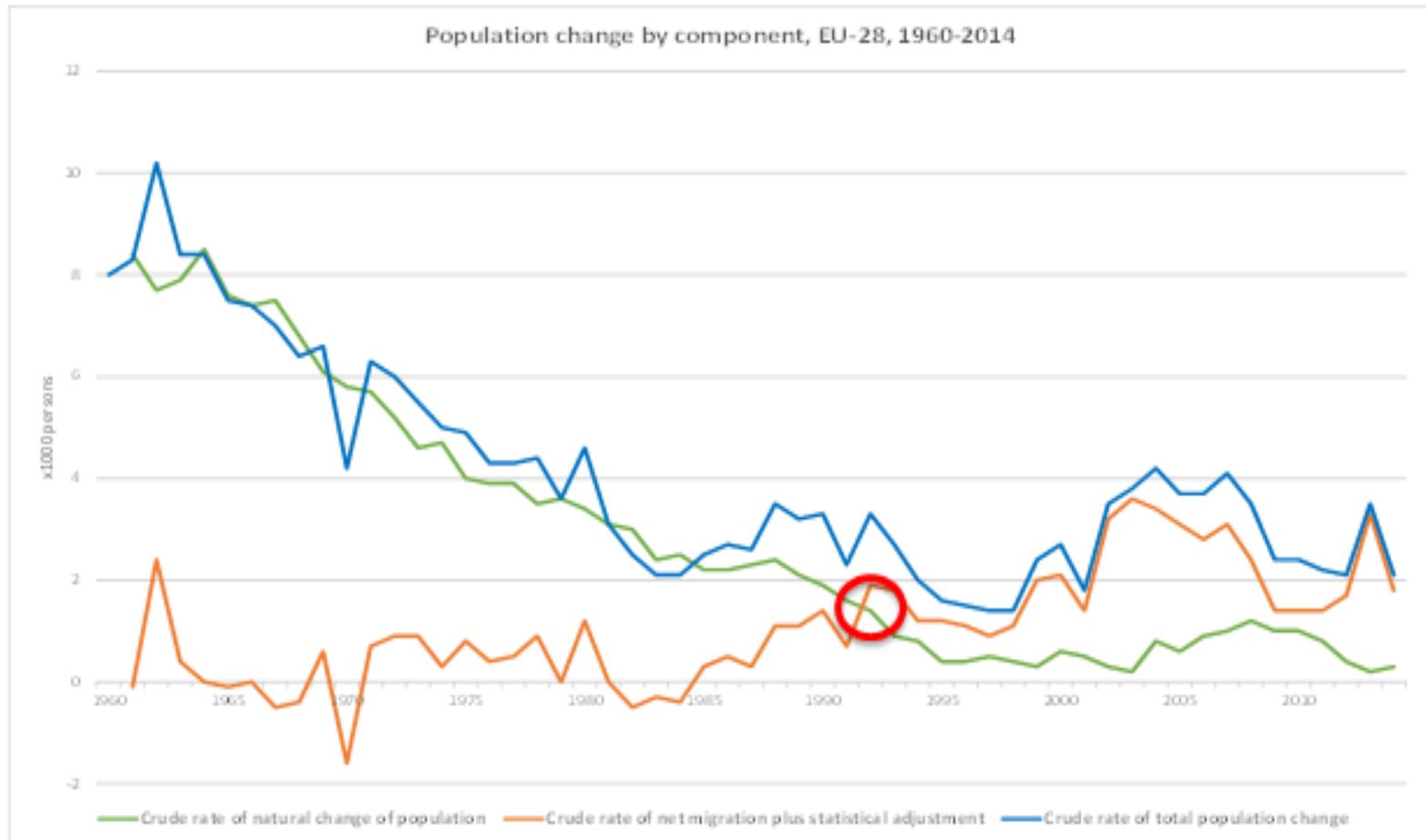
number of migrants who move in a specified time period (usually one year)



- **Flow net flows or gross flows?**
- Inflow immigrants Out flows of migrants
- Net inflows = Gross inflows - Gross outflows
- Population change (different between two stock values) is due natural change of the population (fertility minus mortality) and net migration (inflows minus outflows)



The overtaking by migration





How do we measure?

Destination vs. origin statistics (direct vs indirect): counting who is in!

Emigration from a given country should be reconstructed as the aggregated immigration originating from this country in all other countries of the world;

Immigration in a given country should be measured using data collected in this country.

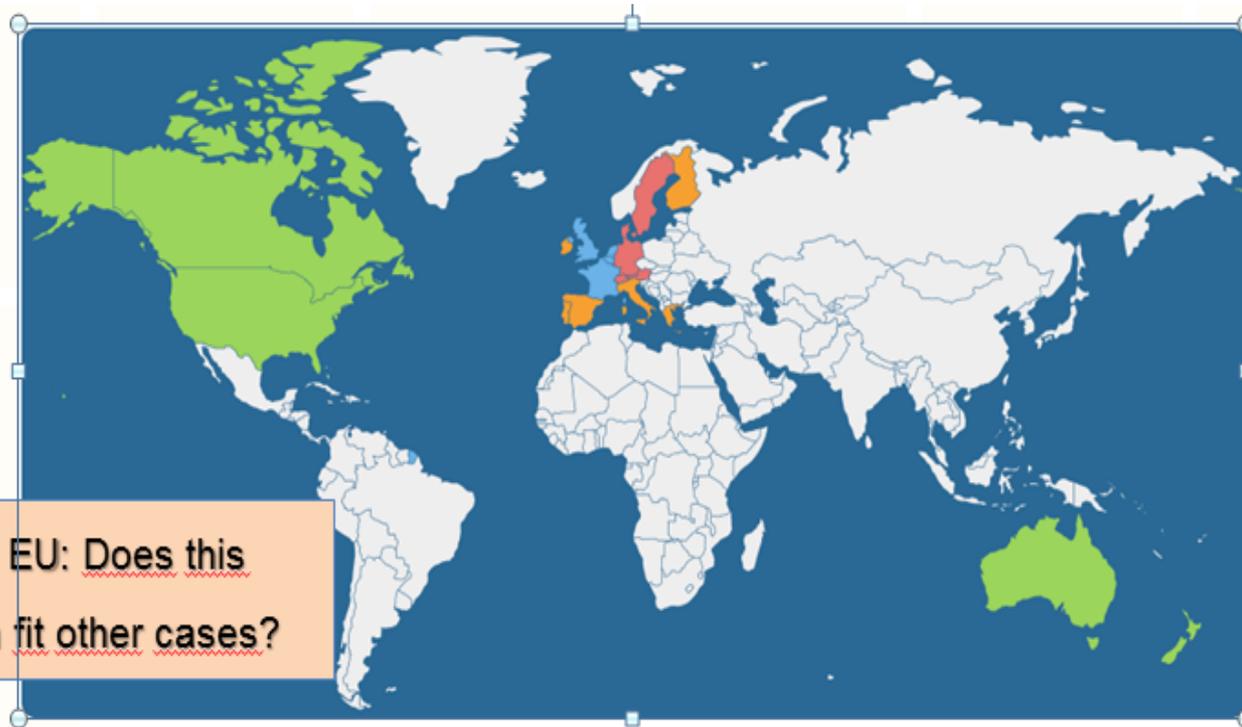


Who counts?	
Institution of destination countries	Institution of origin countries
MAIN SOURCES	
Population Census	Consulates
Population Registers/Residence permits	Ad hoc surveys
Ad hoc surveys	
ADVANTAGES	
Updated	Partial recovery of emigrants residing in countries which do not publish or simply collect data on immigrants (e.g. Gulf)
Rich of info	Partial recovery of irregular emigrants
	Partial recovery of temporary migrants in countries which fail in capturing temporary immigration (see e.g. Russia)
LIMITATIONS	
<u>Not available for some countries</u>	Registration is voluntary (consulates)
Scarcely comparable (birth vs. citizenship!)	Second generation migrants are in
No info on irregular migrants	



Who are immigrants' children?

- **No full agreement at the international level...**
- **Most used definition:** individuals “born in the host country” or “born abroad and migrated before the age of 18” with at least one parent born abroad -> two variables of interest: *country of birth* (children and parents) + *year of arrival/age*



US vs. EU: Does this definition fit other cases?

- Traditional immigration countries
- European countries characterized by large inflows due to post-war labour recruitment
- European countries with long immigration histories linked to their colonial past
- European countries of 'recent' immigration



Useful links

Migration to the EU: the **Eurostat** database

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>

OECD (Level of education and occupation)

Migration to OECD countries (year 2001): <http://stats.oecd.org/?lang=en>

Migration to OECD and non-OECD countries: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm>

MPC-Databases

Migration from, to and through CARIM-East countries: <http://www.carim-east.eu/database/>

Migration from, to and through CARIM-South countries: <http://www.carim.org/index.php?callContent=4>

Migration from India to the EU: <http://www.india-eu-migration.eu/database/demographic-and-economic-module/>



References for research in this field

- Lemaitre G., “The Comparability of International Migration Statistics. Problems and Prospects”, OECD Statistics Brief, OECD, 2005.
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (1998), Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration Revision 1, Statistical Papers Series M, No. 58, Rev. 1, United Nations: New York;
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (2007), Part 1: Introduction and Concepts and definitions, United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the Use of Censuses and Surveys to Measure International Migration, 24-28 September 2007: New York;
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (2007), Part 2: Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses, Use of Censuses and Surveys to Measure International Migration, 24-28 September 2007: New York;
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (2007), Part 3: Measuring international migration through sample surveys, Use of Censuses and Surveys to Measure International Migration, 24-28 September 2007: New York;
- Fargues P. (2005) How Many Migrants from, and to, Mediterranean Countries of the Middle East and North Africa? Analytic and Synthetic Notes 2005/16, European University Institute, RSCAS: San Domenico di Fiesole (FI);
- Migration Policy Centre (2013), The demographic and economic framework of ., in EU NEIGHBOURHOOD MIGRATION REPORT 2013, Fargues P. (eds.), European University Institute, RSCAS: San Domenico di Fiesole (FI);



Who is a migrant in the EU statistics?

- Based on the change of usual residence
- It only implies:
 - **Crossing of (current) borders**
 - **Duration of actual/intended stay of at least 1 year**
- Changes of usual residence between EU MSs are migrations
- It does not include short-term migrations (between 3 and 12 months)
- Asylum seekers not included in population counts in many MSs (unlike refugees)



How many migrants in/to the EU-28?

Flows in 2013	Measure	EU-28	Sum MSs
Immigration	Country of previous usual residence	1.7	3.4
Emigration	Country of next usual residence	1.4	2.8
Net migration	Difference immigration - emigration	0.3	0.6
Net migration + statistical adjustment	Difference total change – natural change	1.7	1.7

Impact of mirror errors

Impact of adjustments

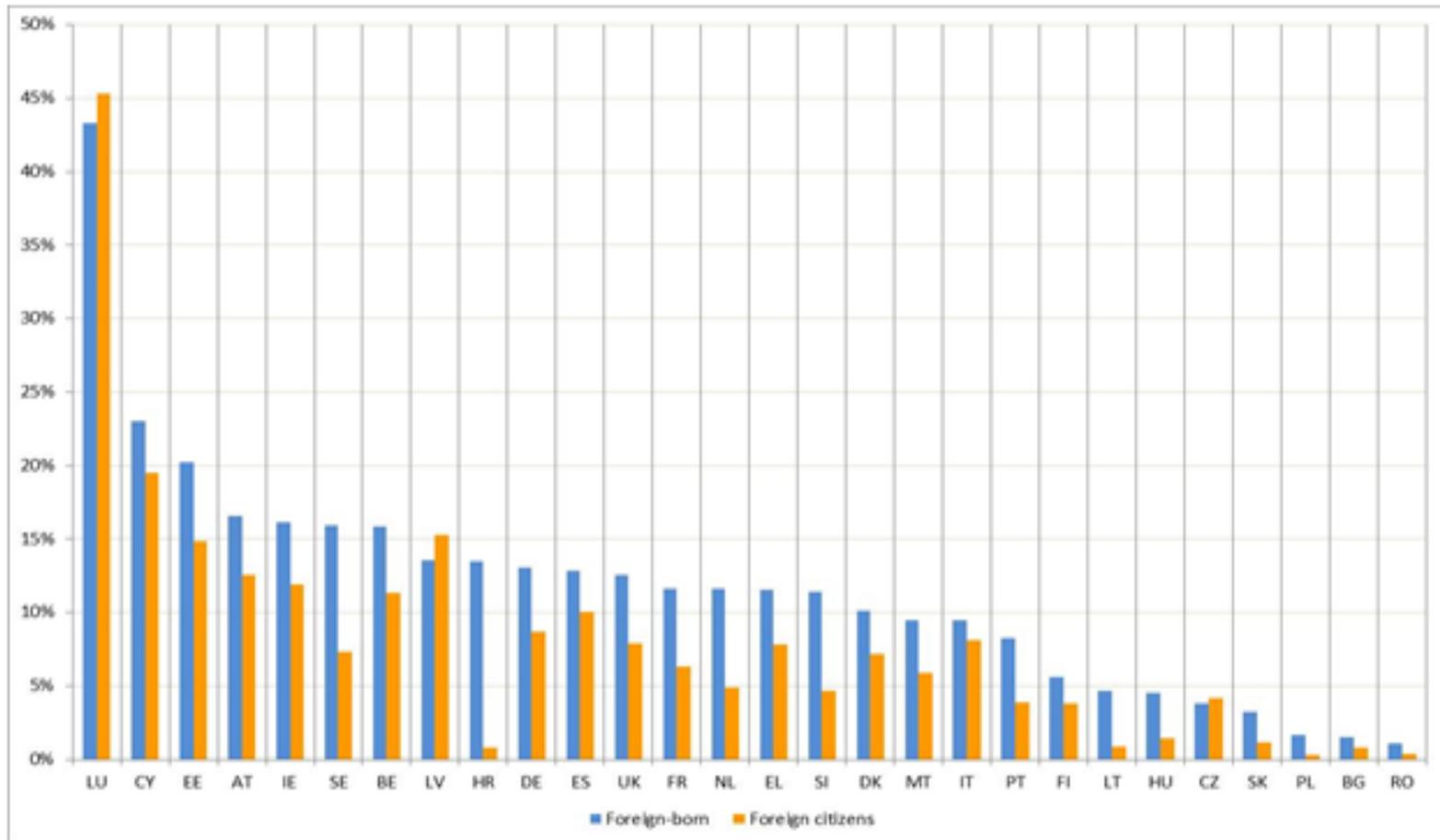
In million, including unknowns

Stocks on 1.1.2014	Measure	EU-28	Sum MSs
Foreign-born persons	Country of birth	34.4	52.3
Foreign citizens	Citizenship	19.8	34.1
Formerly resident abroad	Ever resided abroad (censuses 2011)	---	>59.1

In million, including unknowns and stateless. Residents abroad before 1980 missing for 14 MSs.



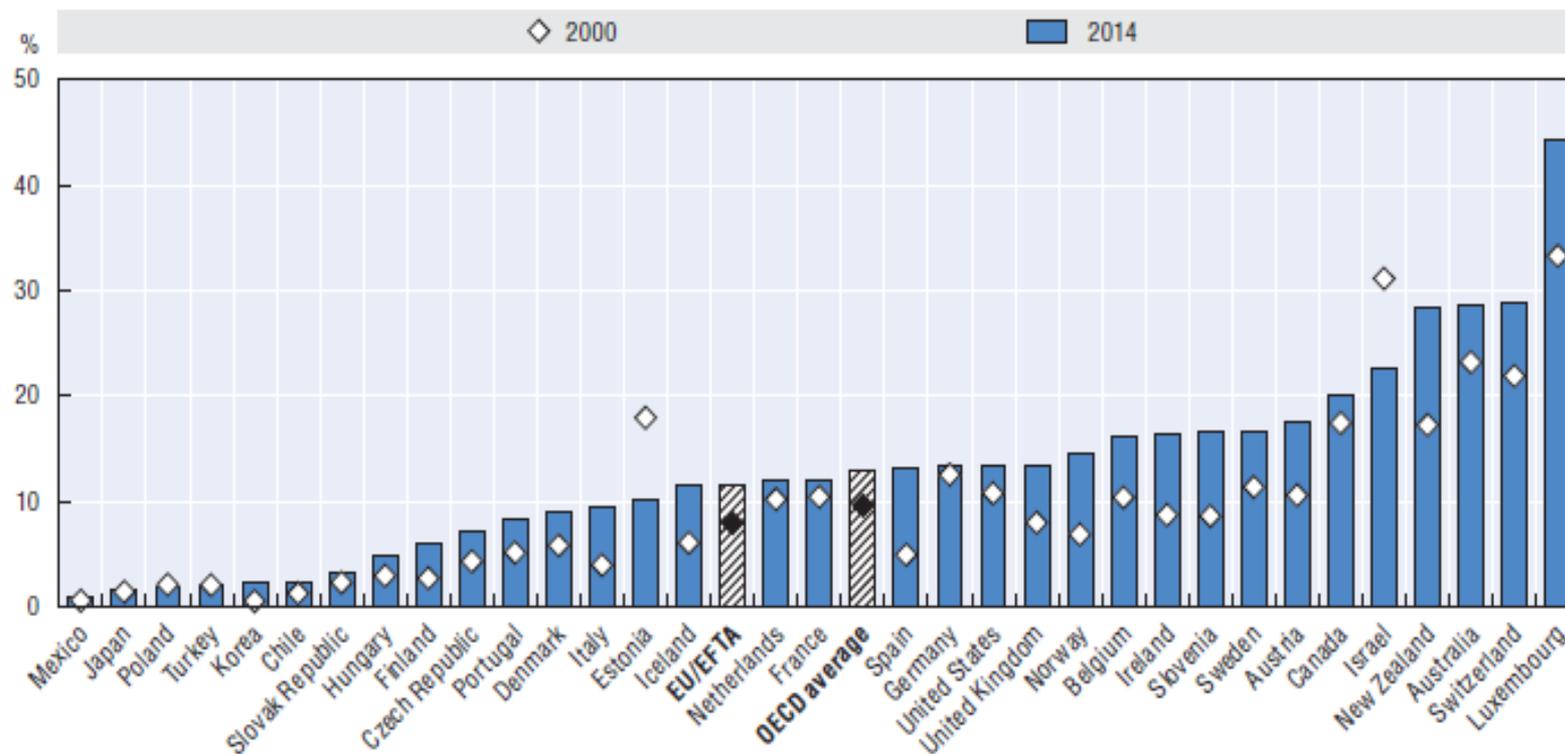
Migrants stocks on 1.1.2014



Note: foreign-born including unknown, foreign citizens including unknown and stateless.



Figure 1.13. The foreign-born as a percentage of the total population in OECD countries, 2000 and 2014

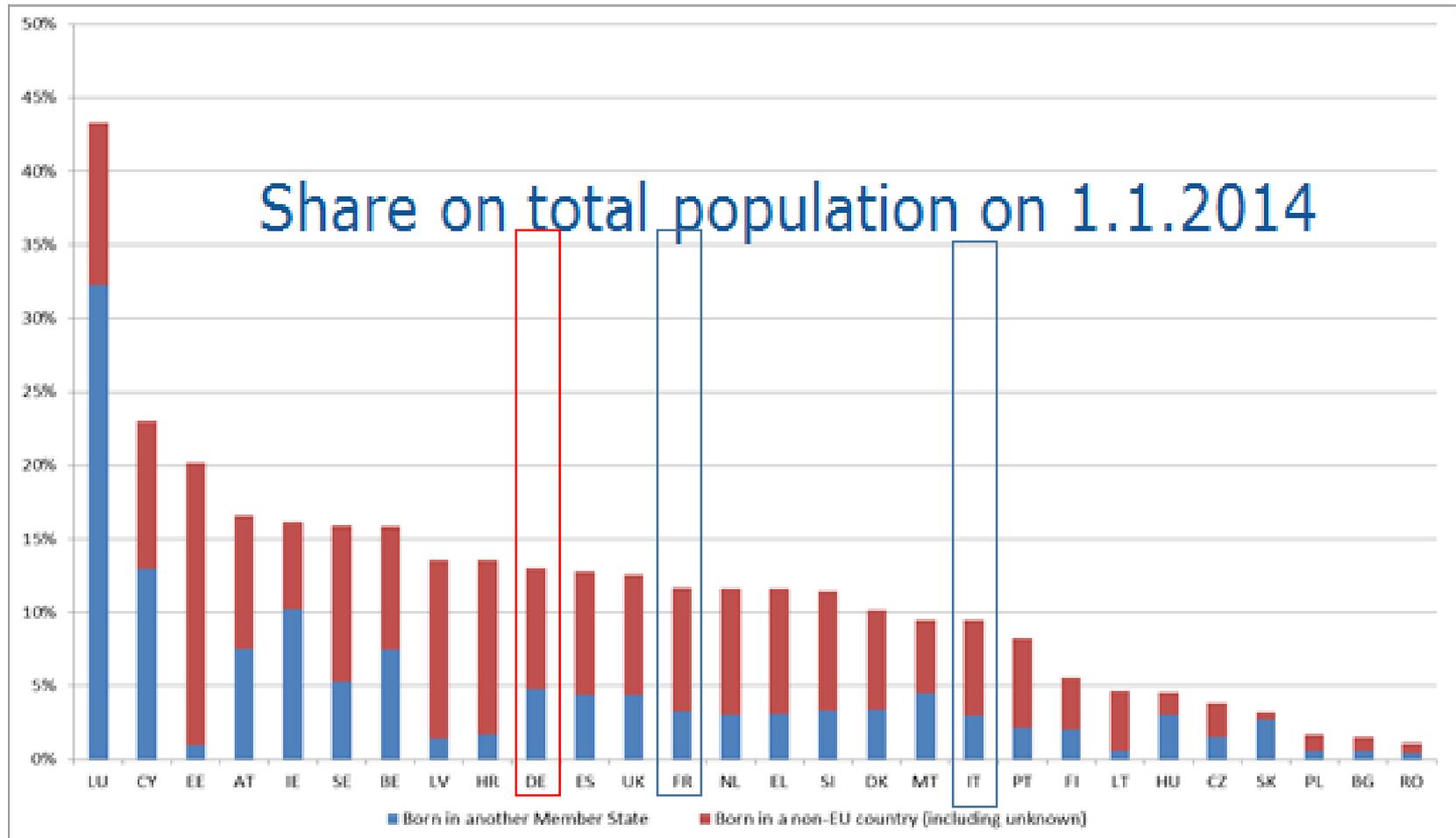


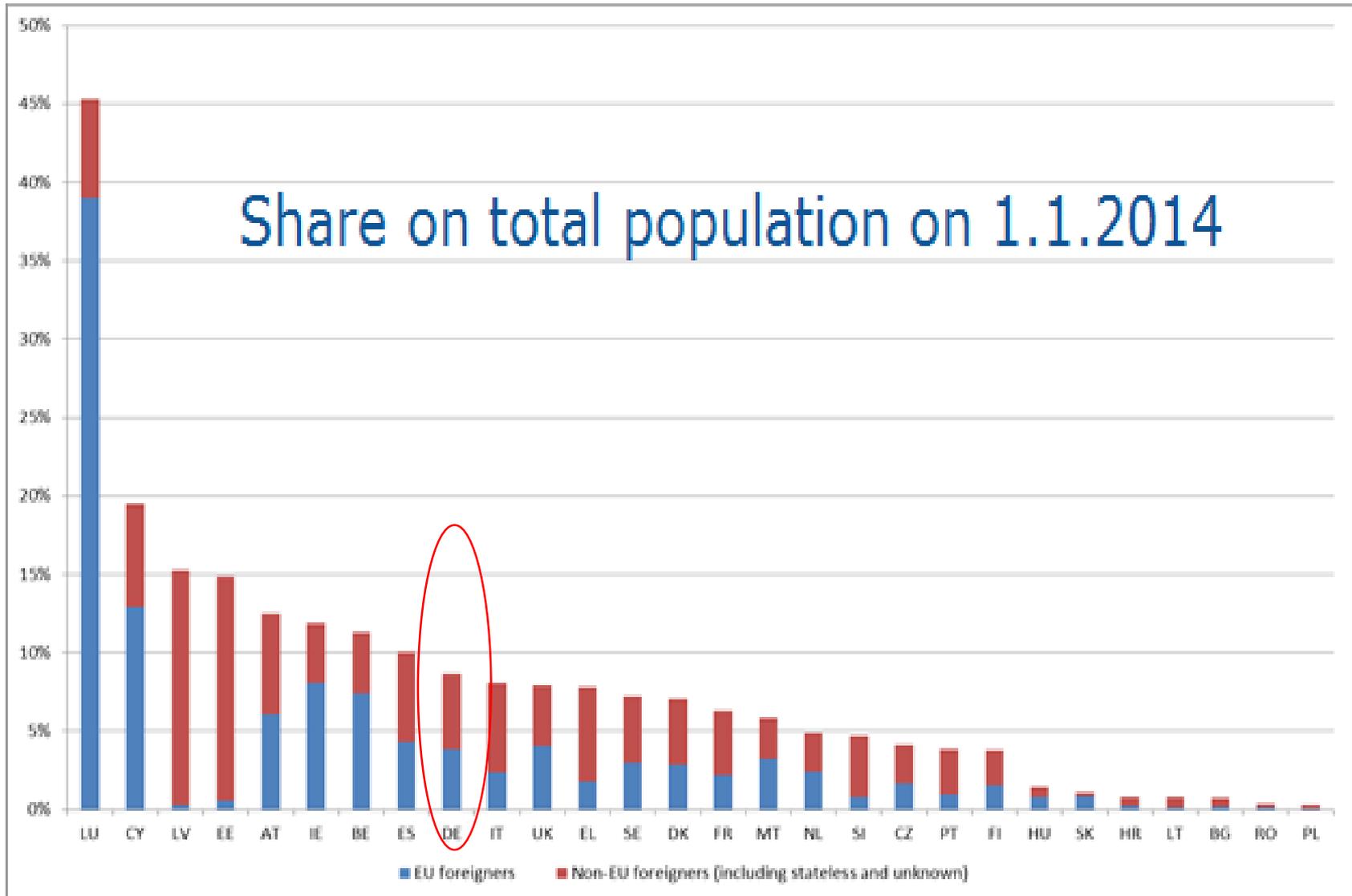
Notes: Data refer to 2000 or to the closest year with available data and to 2014 or most recent available year. OECD average refers to the average of countries presented. The value for EU/EFTA is the percentage of foreign-born population living in all EU/EFTA countries presented among the total population of these countries. Data refers to foreign instead of foreign-born population for Japan and Korea. Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933395403>



How many "EU-born" migrants?

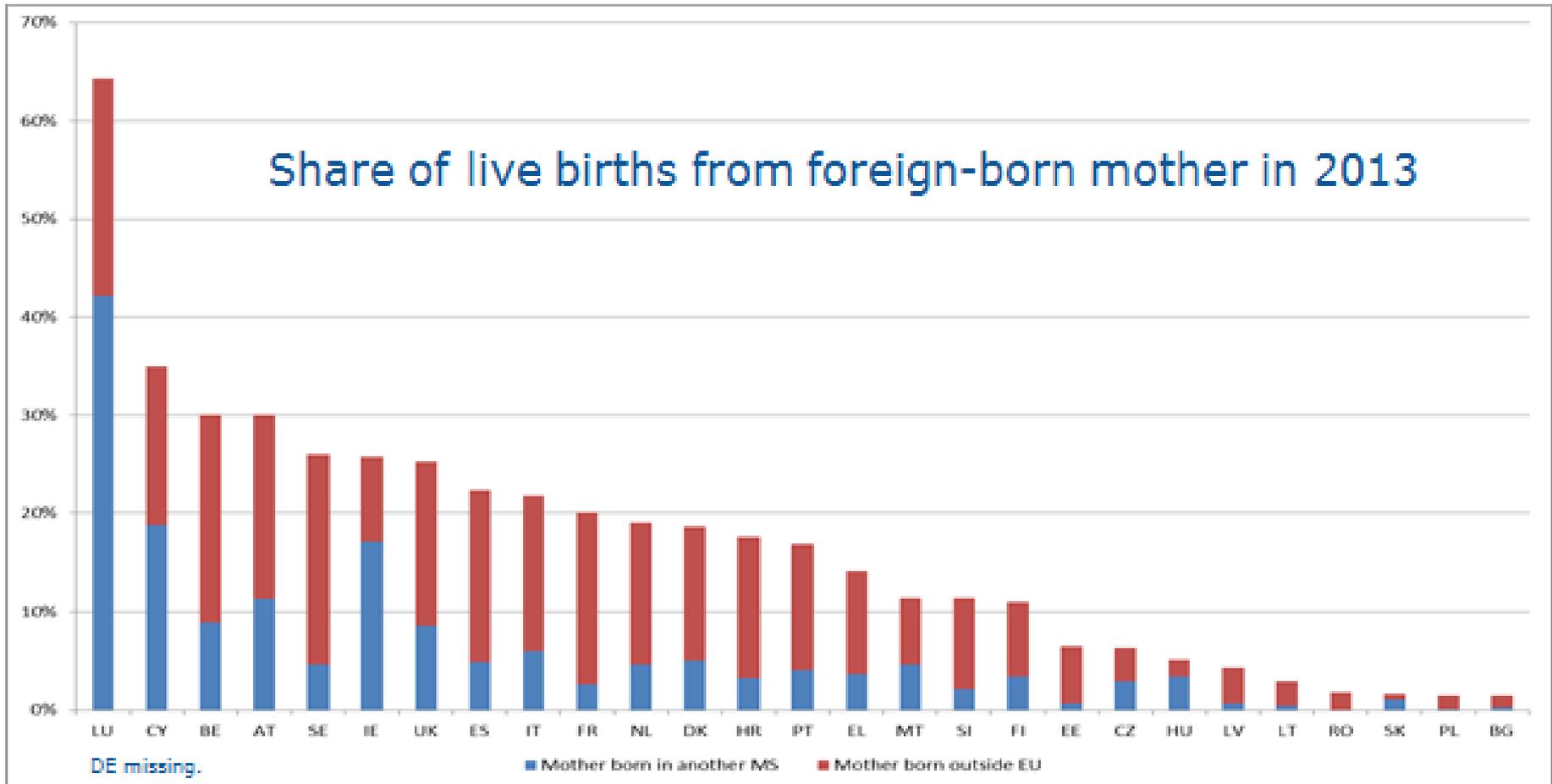






Contribution of migrants to fertility

Share of live births from foreign-born mother in 2013





Reason to migrate



Economic Reasons



Refugees



Family reunification



Students

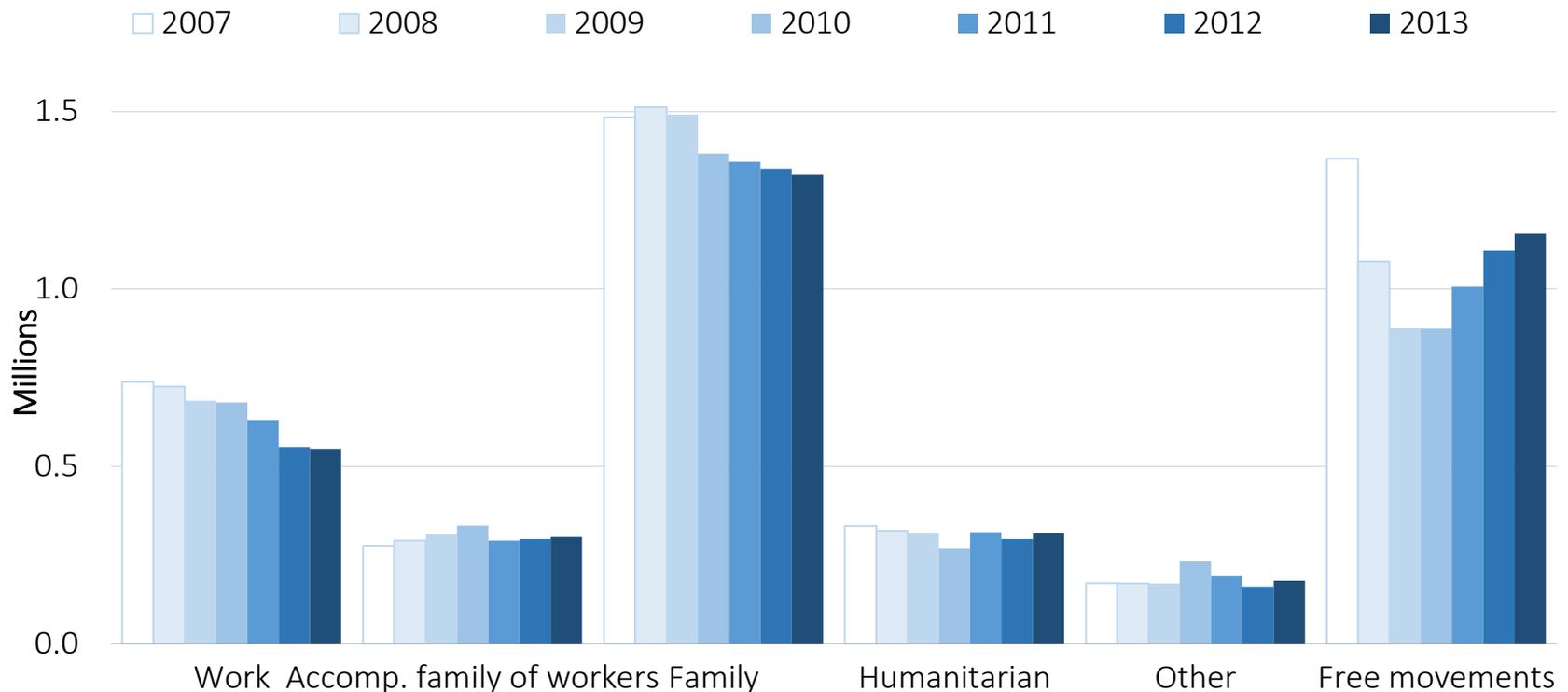


Tourists



Free mobility is the component of migration flows that is most sensitive to economic conditions

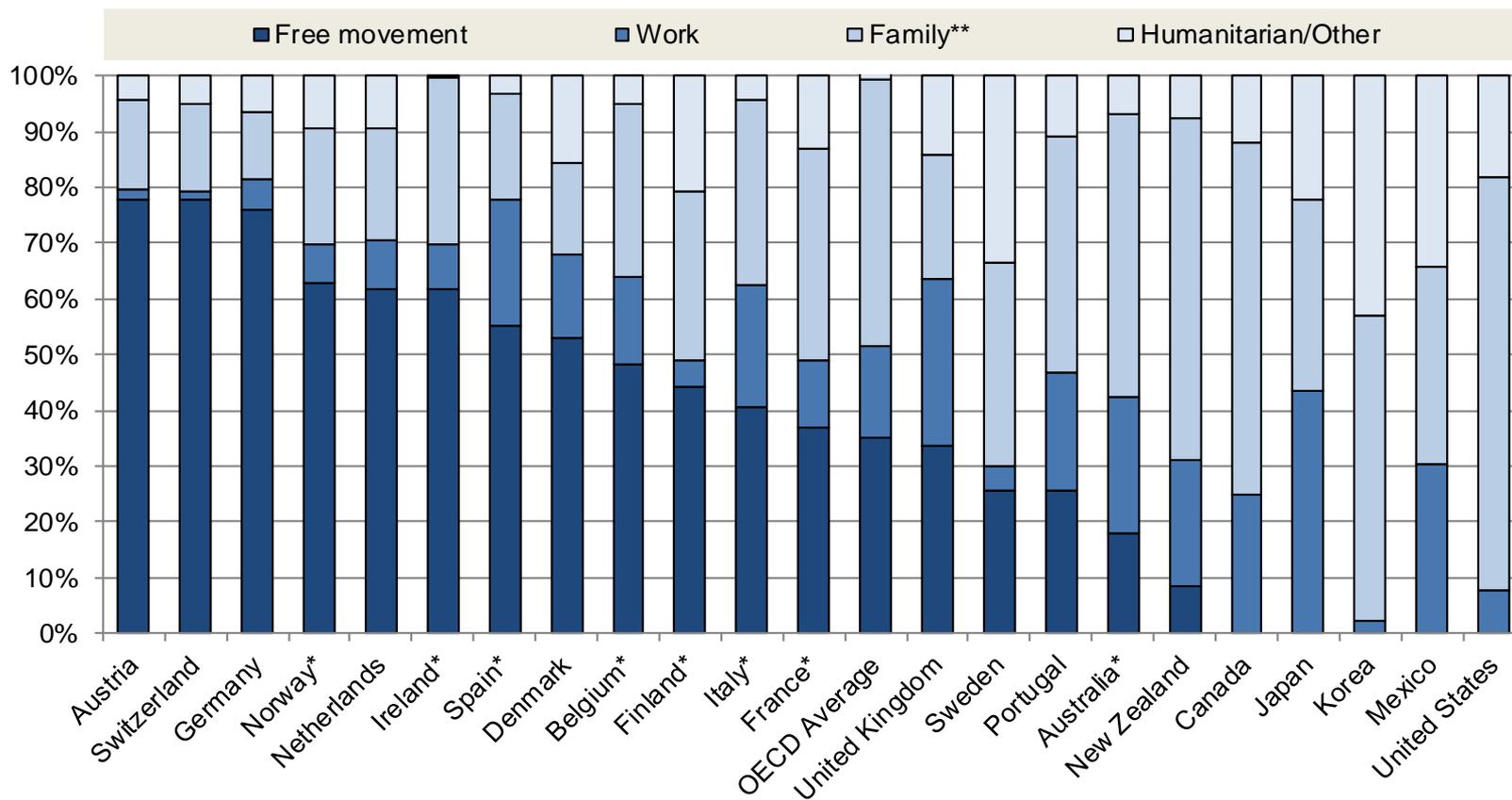
Permanent immigration OECD countries by category





Across European countries, there is a large dispersion in the composition of new migration

Composition of permanent migration, by category (2012/13)

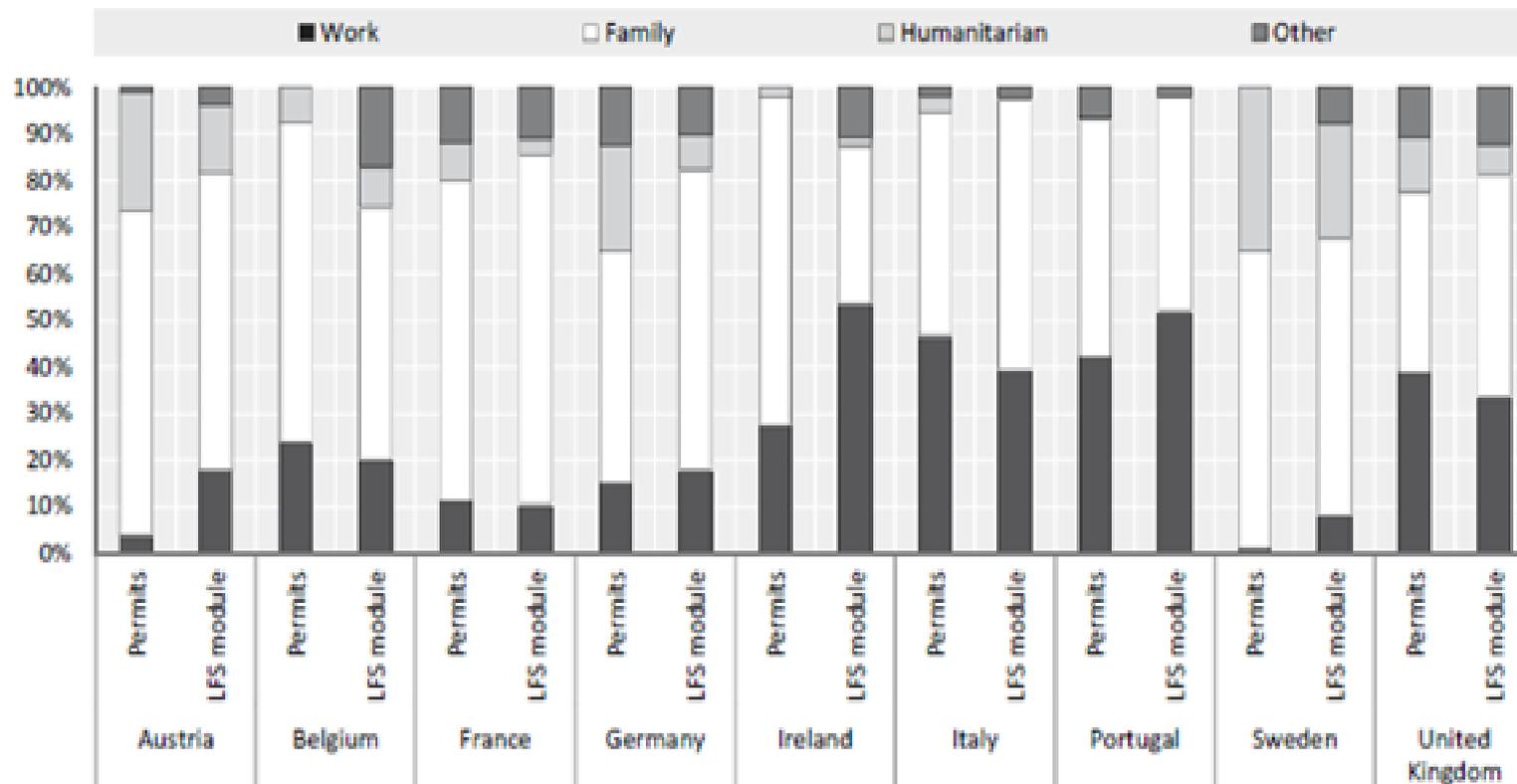


* 2012 **incl. accompanying family of workers

Source: OECD International Migration Database



Figure 2: A comparison of labour force survey and of OCDE standardized permit data (non-EU migrants), 2005-08 cumulative

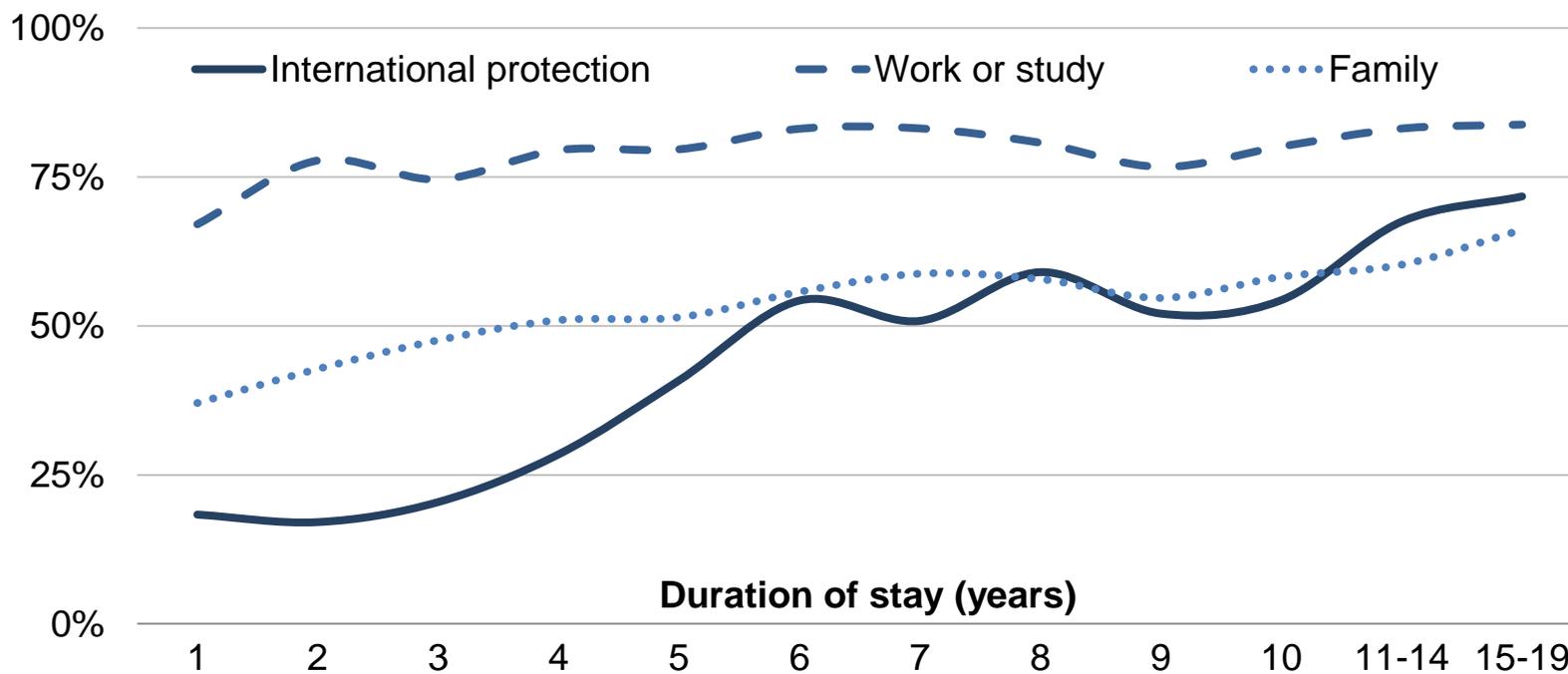


Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey ad-hoc immigrant module and OECD standardised immigration.



Reason for migration is the most important determinant of outcomes for new arrivals, *but there is some convergence over time*

Employment rate by immigrant category and duration of stay in European OECD countries, 2008





Reason for migration: the single most important determinant of outcomes

- An important factor for policy: only labour migrants are directly selected – but category of migration is rarely considered in analyses of migrants' outcomes.
- Non-EU migrants who came for work or study have higher qualification levels than family or humanitarian migrants, but still lower than the native-born.
- The returns to qualifications are higher for labour migrants (and for former international students) than for the other two groups but still tend to be lower than for the native-born.



Type of migration 1

Permanent

Temporary

Seasonal

Circular

Return migrants



Highly skilled



Low skilled

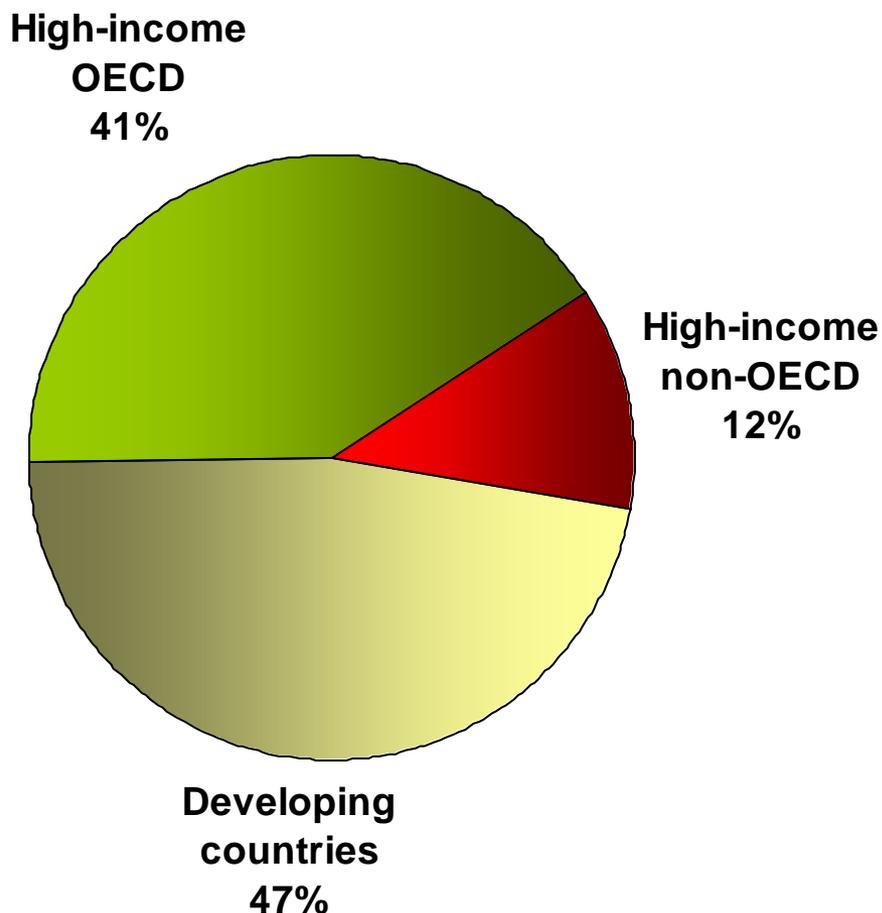


The 1st false myth about migration

Migrants go to the Rich North



Destination of migrants from developing countries

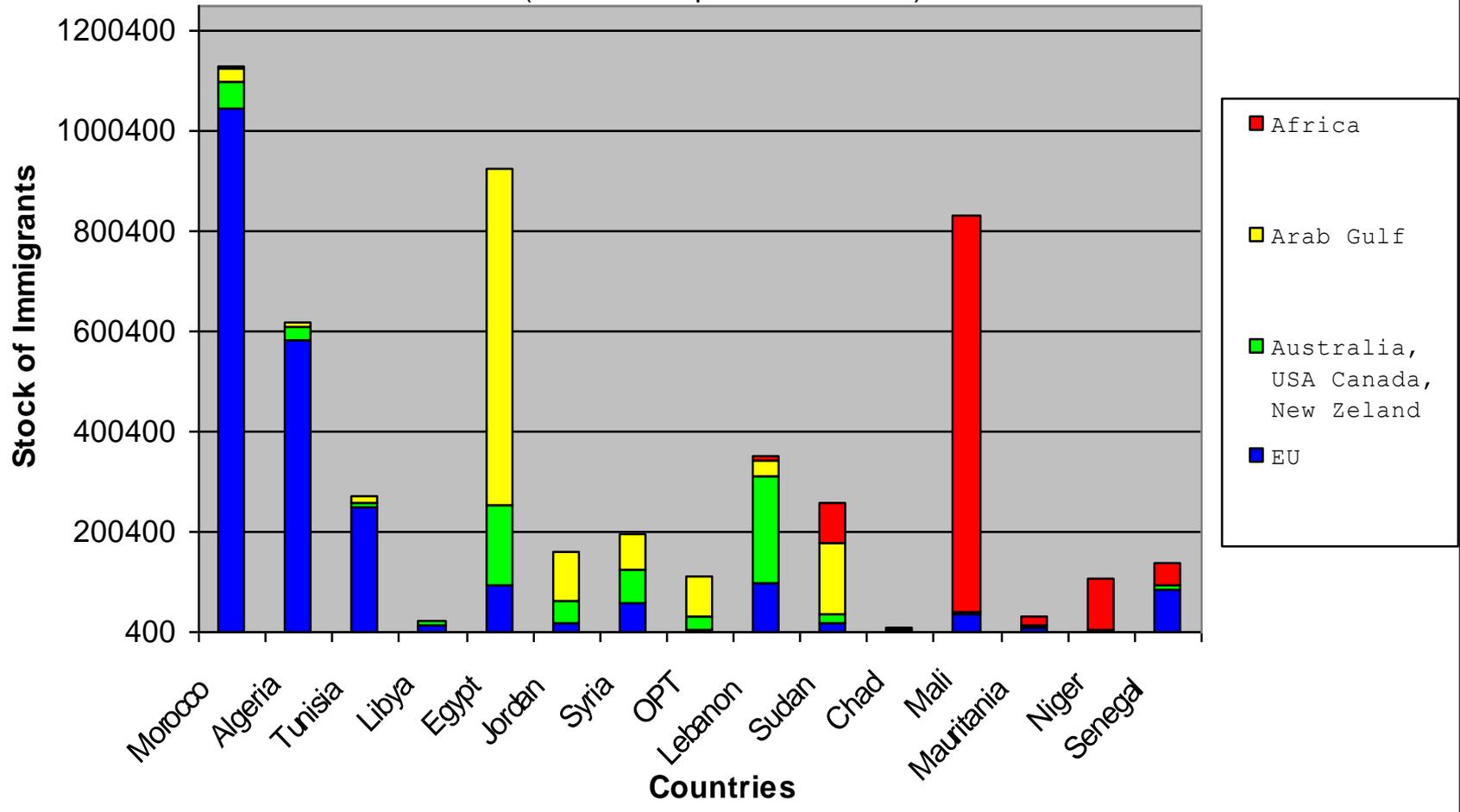


South-South migration is larger than migration to high-income OECD countries



Stock of migrants by origin country in main destination areas in 2000

(Source: Doqcuier & Marfouk)





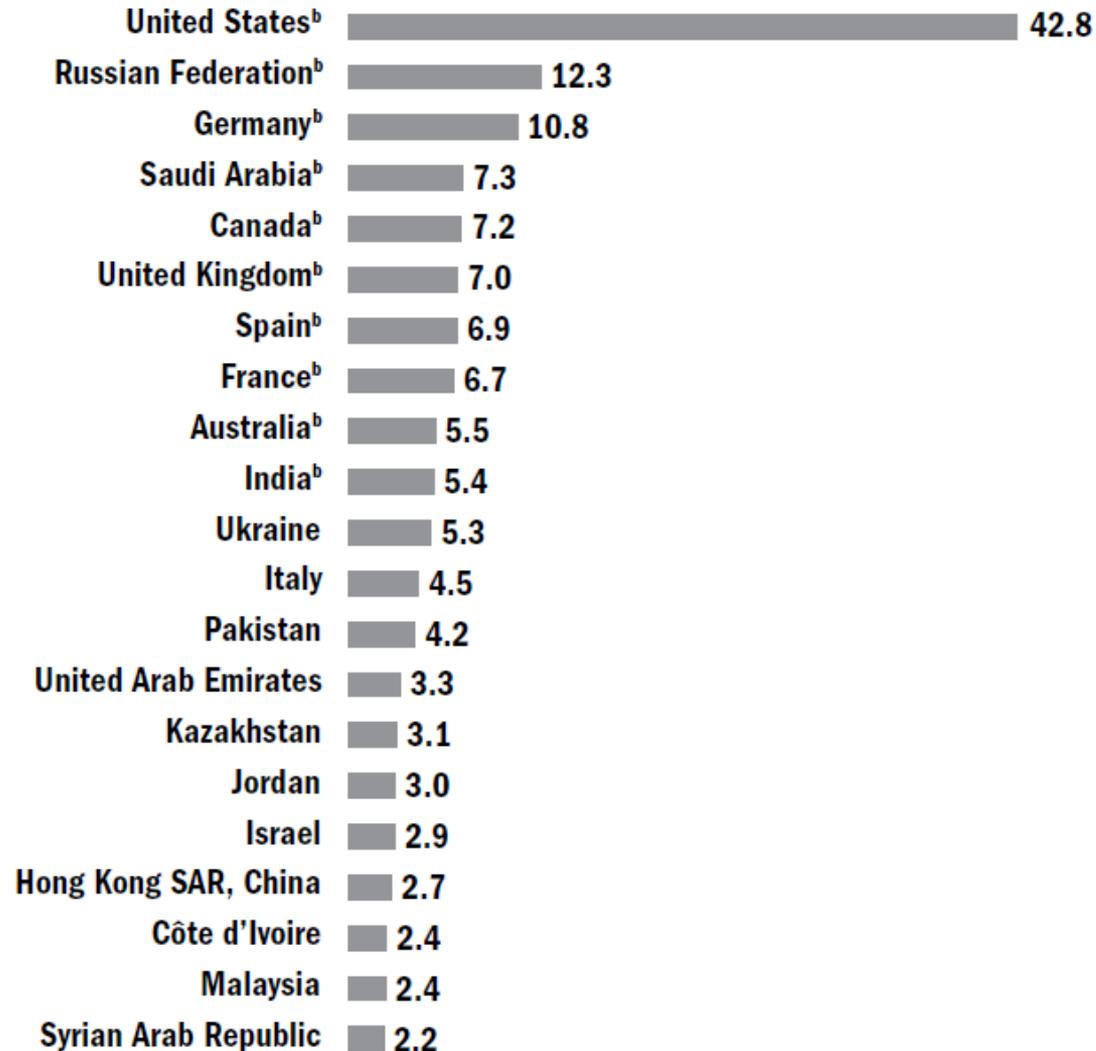
The 2nd false myth about migration

The number of migrants determines the impact of migration in destination country



Top Immigration Countries^a, 2010

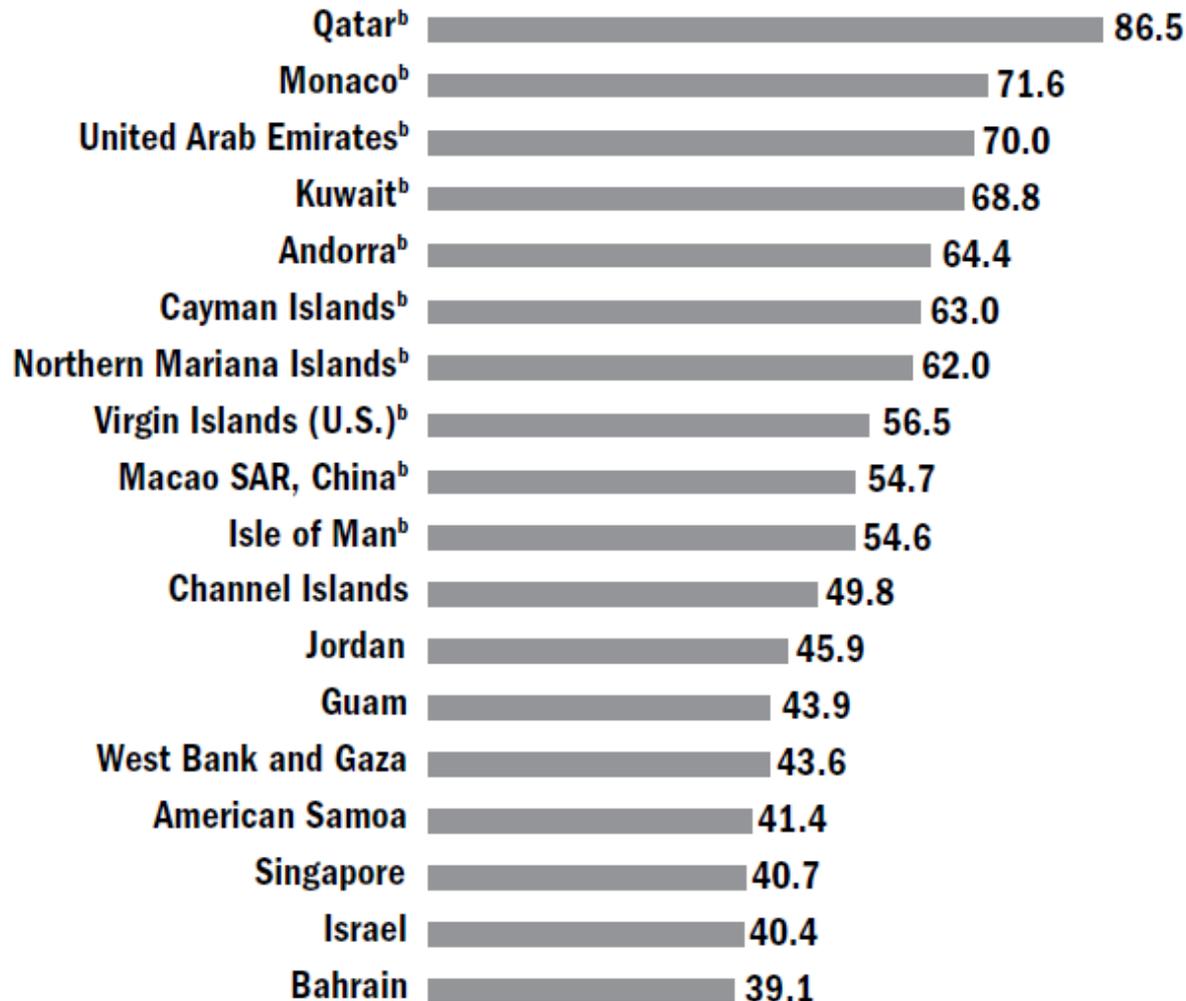
number of immigrants, millions





Top Immigration Countries^a, 2010

percentage of population





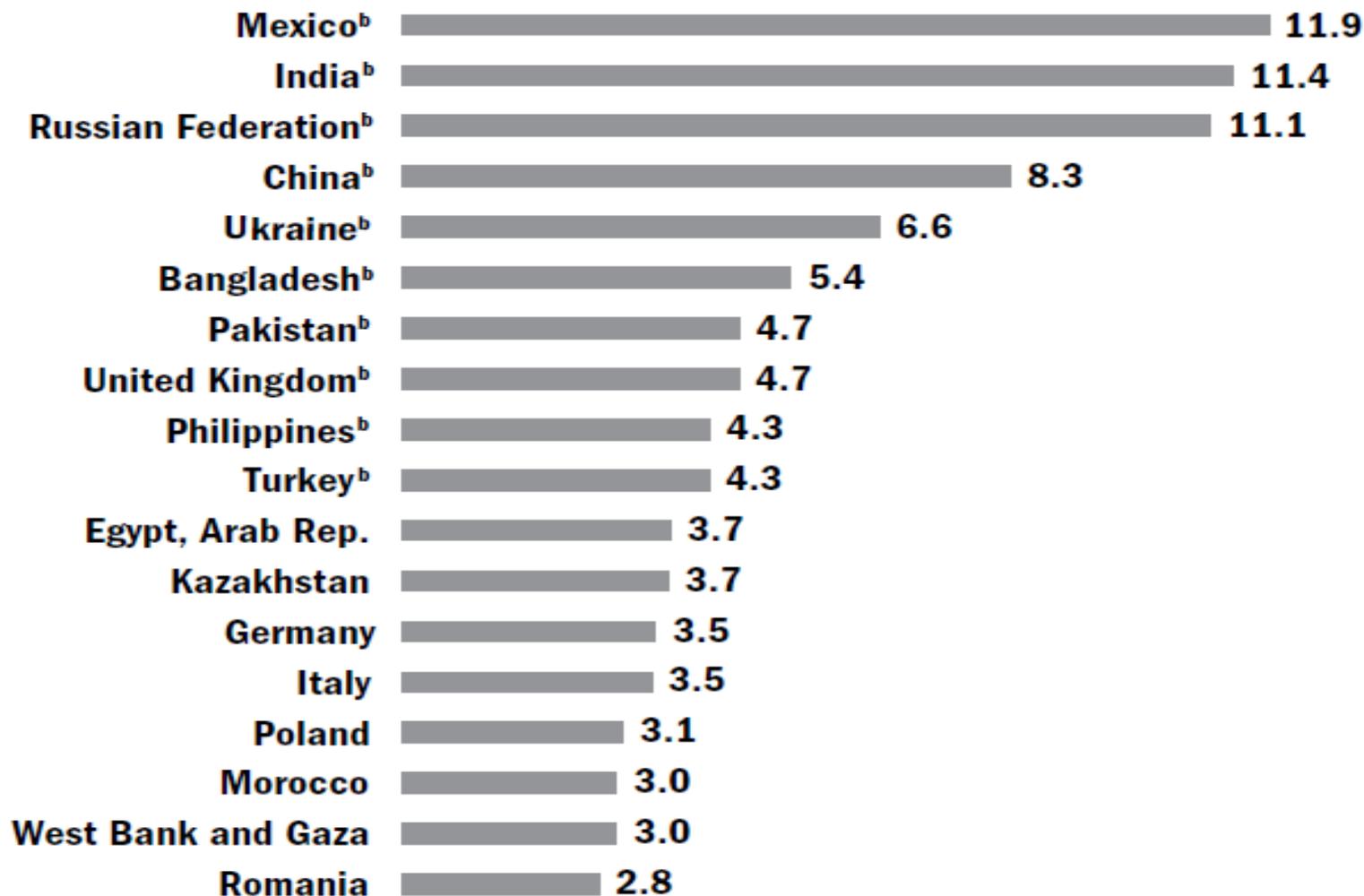
The 3rd false myth about migration

The size of migration determines the impact in the sending country



Top Emigration Countries^a, 2010

number of emigrants, millions





Top Emigration Countries^a, 2010

percentage of population

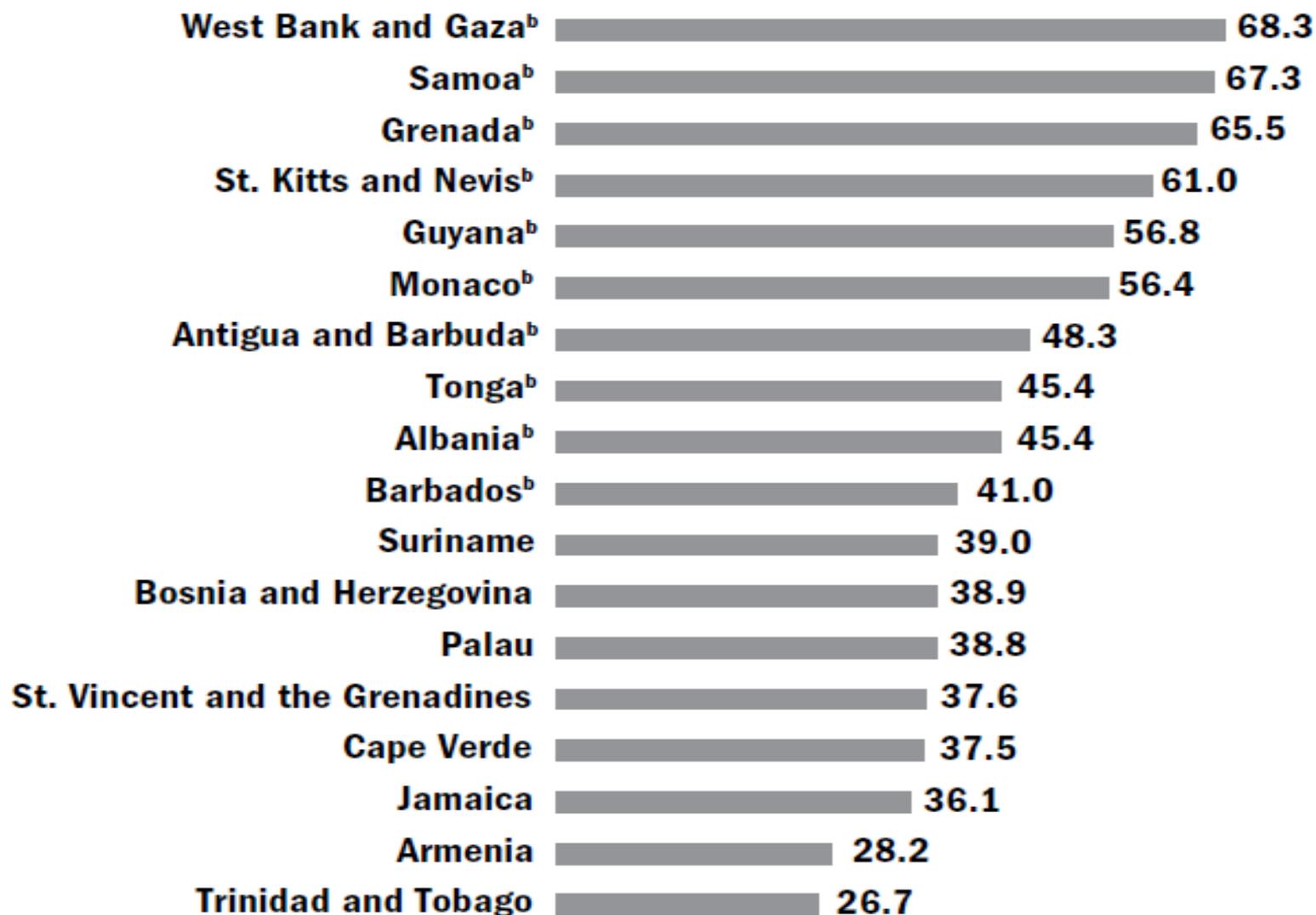




Figure 4: Main citizenships of EU and non-EU foreigners residing in the EU-27, 2010

One quarter of foreigners in the EU are citizens of Turkey, Romania, Morocco and Poland

