



Big Data for Migration: promises and challenges of non-traditional data for migration statistics

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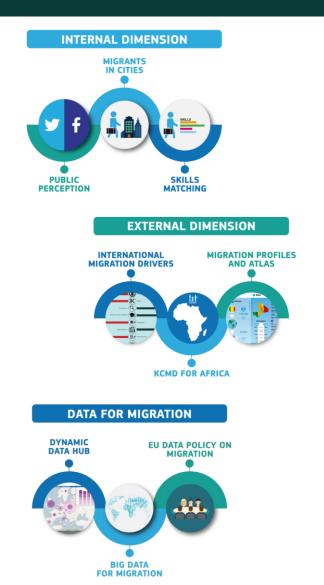
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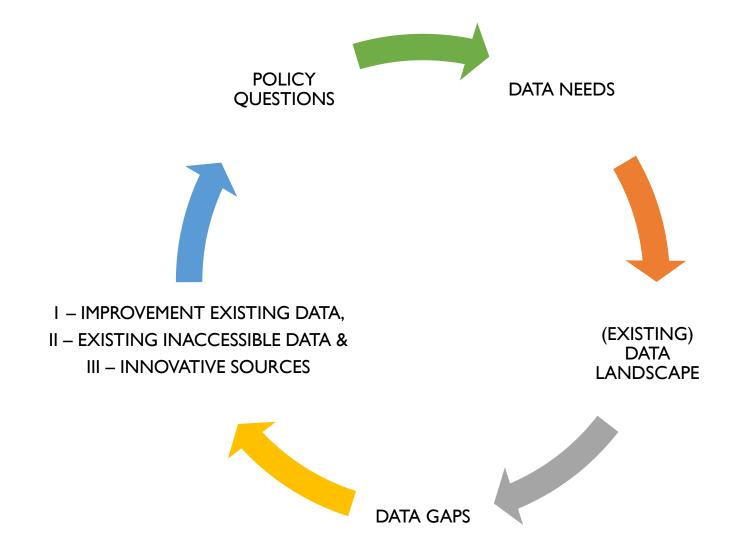
Why (better) migration data?

To (better):

- balance the public debate on migration;
- understand migration;
- evidence-inform migration policies



Improving Migration Data





Landscapes of existing data

- Population Census
- Surveys
- Population registers
- Administrative data
- Operational data
- Alternative data /big data

Reliability, frequency, attributes, sample size/frame, granularity, timeliness, costs...



KCMD Initiatives

Pre-processed data access & visual analytics

Discovered, filtered & quality checked catalogue of data sources

Fragmented & scattered data



To help policy makers, researchers and stakeholders to *analyse* data

https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/index.html

~20 datasets



To help policy makers, researchers and stakeholders to *discover* and *use* data

https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/catalogues/data

~140 datasets



Big Data for Migration (BD4M) Alliance









The European Commission and the International Organization for Migration launch the Big Data for Migration Alliance (BD4M), a global initiative to unlock the potential of big data sources and provide valuable insights related to migration

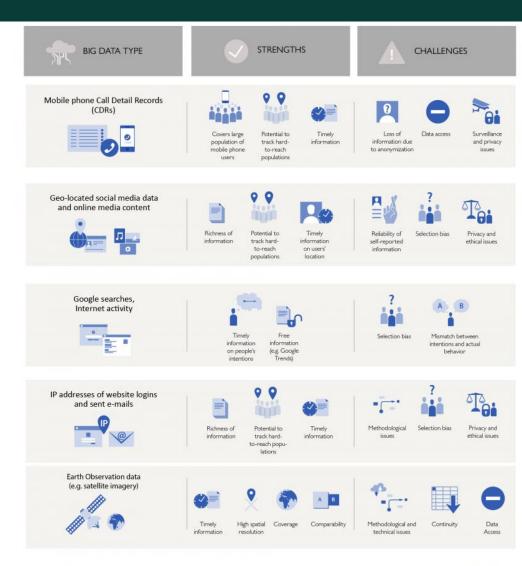






The potential of big data and innovate data sources

- Data access
- Confidentiality
- Security/ethical issues
- Methodology (bias)
- Fragmentation
- Definitions





Big data and alternative data sources on migration: from case studies to policy support

Most promising application:

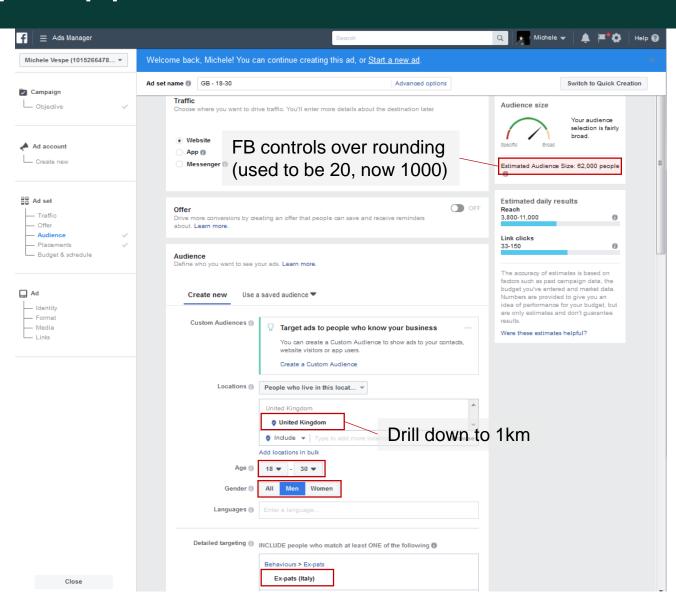
Social media advertising platforms

Opportunities

- Real time census
- "inexpensive"
- Attributes like country of origin, education, age, sex (self-reported) and interests (likes)

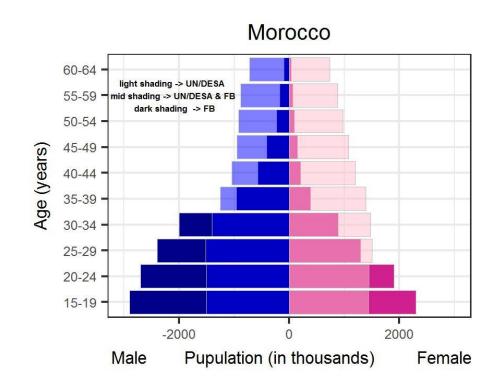
Challenges

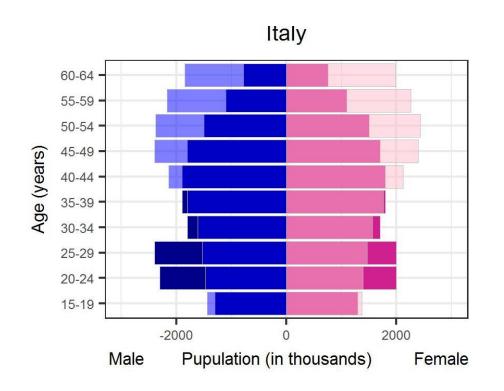
- Information reliability (often self-reported by user)
- Definitions (proprietary)
- Aggregations/rounding (proprietary)
- Penetration rate / selection bias (country, sex, age, education, sector, urban/rural...)
- Fake or double accounts
- Assimilation: expats destination or origin penetration rate?



Understanding the bias

Correction bias a question of penetration rate (popularity and internet access) but also gender gap

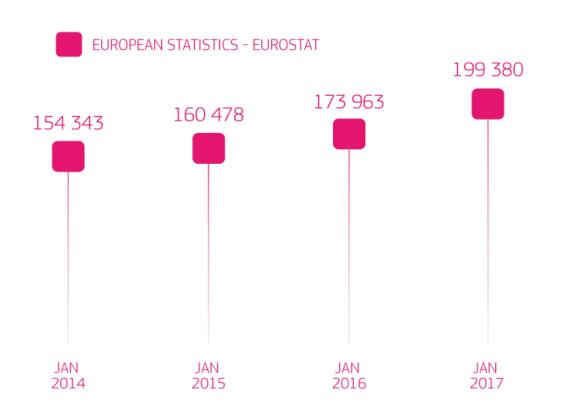






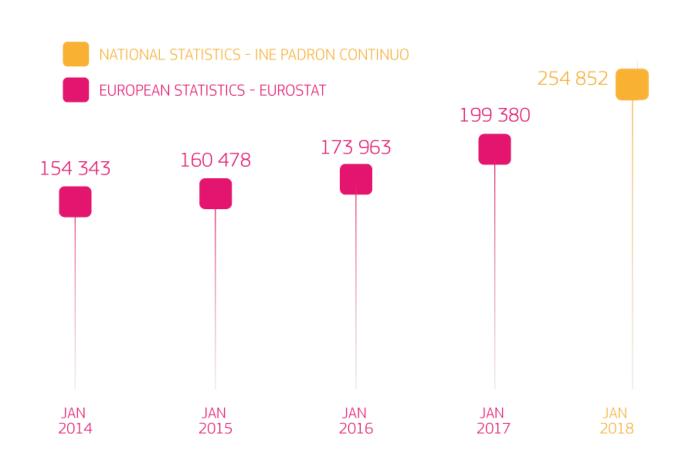
Social Media Potential - Facebook

Latest EU official statistics: 1-Jan-17,





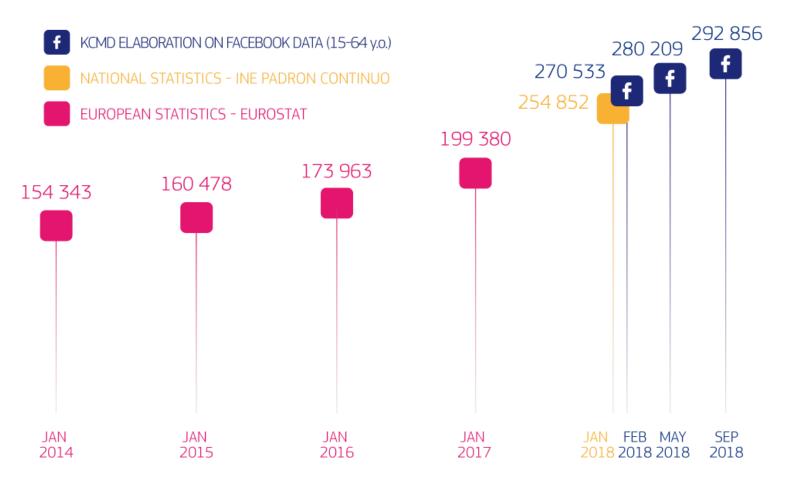
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Social Media Potential - Facebook



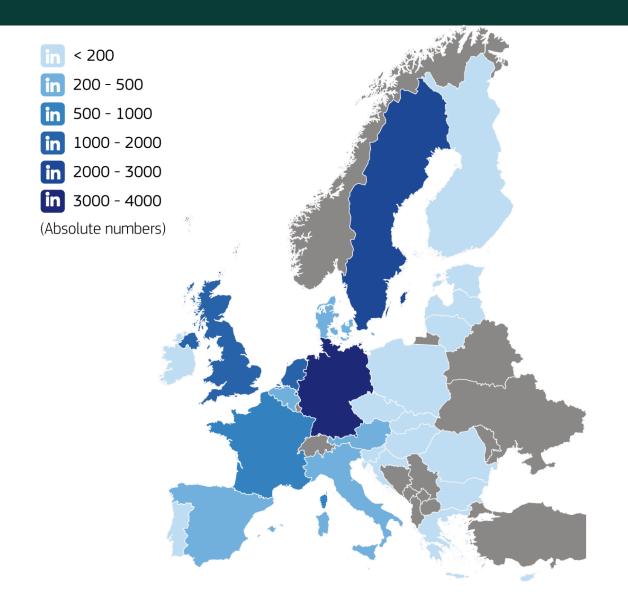
Latest EU official statistics: 1-Jan-17, Spanish Statistical Office: 1-Jan-18

Facebook Advertising Platform data: high refresh rate – real time census

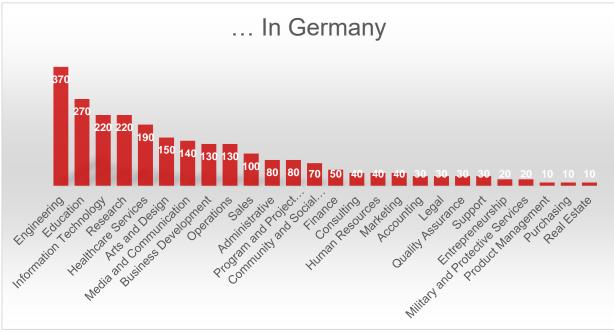
"Migration Data using Social Media" Spyratos, S., M. Vespe, F. Natale, I. Weber, E. Zagheni and M. Rango, doi:10.2760/964282, 2018



Migration data innovation potential II: Characteristics

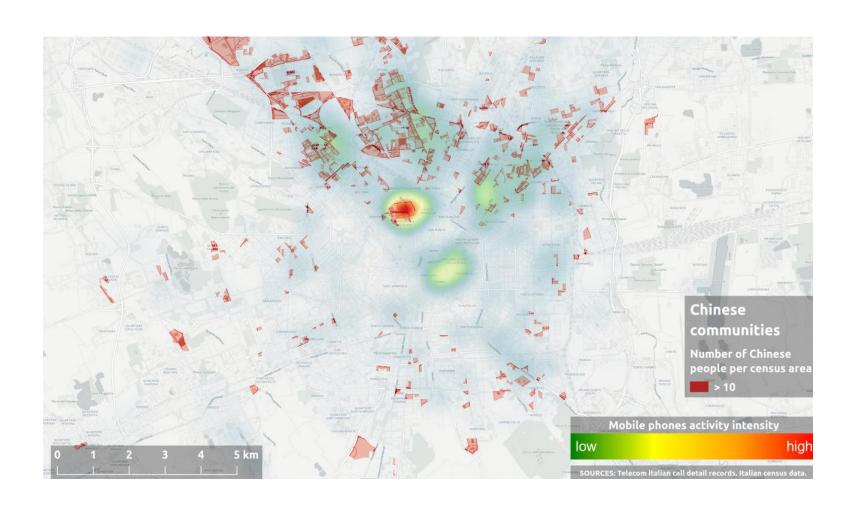


Example of highlyskilled migrants using LinkedIn advertising platform





Migration data innovation potential IV: Granularity (space)



Density of mobile phone traffic with China and areas of highest concentration of migrants from 2011

Census

Sources:

- Italian Census Data &
- Call Detail Records, Telecom Italia



Conclusions

- Data can help balancing the public debate around an often misperceived theme such as migration
- Policy advice and knowledge management for migration require full awareness of data opportunities and limitations
- Data timeliness, disaggregation by time, space and attributes can be addressed through research and alternative methods





Any questions?

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