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Collecting data on emigration

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Emigrants - one of the most difficult to count but an important category of international migration

Why difficult to count?

- ▶ Direct methods of measurement are hard to use or not efficient
- ▶ Person is absent from the country – no source of information (especially if the whole household is missing)
- ▶ Non declaration of departure is widely spread: “people do not have much incentive to notify the authorities of their departure as there are no benefits to be gained” (UNECE 2006)
- ▶ Emigration is hard to control from administrative point of view (if there is no exit visa requirement, and under the growing freedom for move and globalization...). At a local level authorities may not be interested in counting out-migration due to financial considerations - budget inflows from the government may depend on population size
- ▶ Declaration of a wrong destination and wrong time of absence is possible
- ▶ There are also issues of definition in terms of duration of absence, purpose for move, change of status or nationality, etc. (Whom do we want to count – temporary or permanent-type, short-term or long-term migrants?)

- ▶ 2
- ▶ Etc.

Why emigration matters?

- ▶ Population size estimations cannot be done without data on outflows (demographic balance equation)
- ▶ Long-term consequences of out-migration cannot be understood without data on stocks of native-born population residing abroad
- ▶ Both long-term consequences and current situation cannot be analyzed without reliable data on stocks of a country's citizens residing abroad
- ▶ In the countries that receive a considerable amount of remittances, information on emigration has also a definite economic sense

Needs in data on long-and short-term, permanent-type and temporary migration

Different “degree” of interest in emigration measurement in (mostly) sending or (mostly)receiving countries of the CIS area. Sources and methods relevant to the target group of migrants are developed better

Sending countries

- ▶ More attention is paid to collection of information at censuses and surveys (questions on absent population)
- ▶ Attempts to get and use data from the main migrants-receiving countries

Receiving countries

- ▶ Administrative sources of data that are targeted at registration of **immigrants**, including issuance of various permits and registration procedures etc.
- ▶ Censuses and surveys also are focused on population in the country, not abroad

Significance of emigration seems to be underestimated

Direct and indirect methods of emigration count

Direct

- ▶ Fact of migration is known, declared and recorded in the country of origin and / or in the country of destination:

Administrative records

Census

Survey

etc.

Completeness of data on immigrants is always better than on emigrants

Indirect (implemented if data on migration is missing or incomplete)

- ▶ Event of migration is unknown, is has not been declared and recorded
- ▶ Emigration (for a period of time) is estimated on the basis of calculations, using other data (for instance - vital statistics and data on population size on two dates: beginning and end of the period)
- ▶ As a rule indirect methods allow to estimate net-migration, if it is negative we speak about “net emigration“ . It shows the result of migration flows, but not their volumes. Same net-migration may be a result of quite different migration turnover

Main dimensions of emigration: flows and stocks (the latest might be divided into cohorts by period of residence/absence).

What information is needed?

Flows

- ▶ Emigration or exits from the country (annual data) theoretically = immigration or entries to another country

Stocks

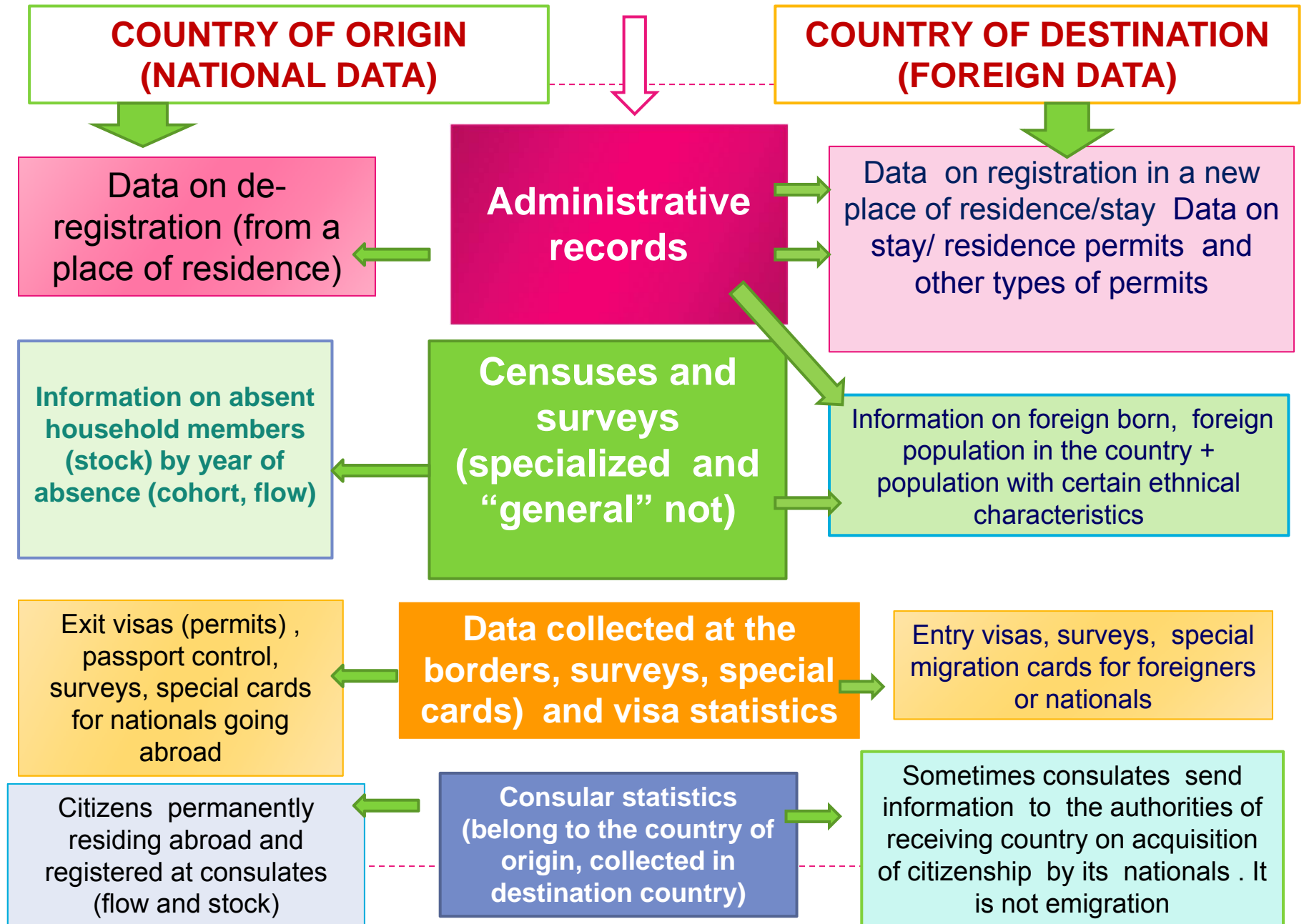
Population residing (or staying?) abroad and:

- ▶ born in the country (long-term consequences of emigration)
- ▶ keeping citizenship of the country (electorate etc.)
- ▶ having the ethnicity of titular or indigenous population of the country
- ▶ having direct or indirect connection with the country of “origin” (important for different programs of repatriation) – different approaches – ethnicity, place of birth, experience of residence in the country of “origin” etc.)

“Pros” for using data from receiving countries:

- ▶ Although each migrants should be theoretically counted twice (in origin and destination country), data on immigrants are collected better than on emigrants
- ▶ Census or survey data on absent population has objective limitations – missing households irrelevant and not absolutely reliable sources of information (neighbours, local authorities etc.).
- ▶ Comparison of national data collected at a survey and census with administrative statistics in the partner country should be accurate – administrative records need documenting (correct information, legal status) while survey or census do not

Sources of data on emigrants and immigrants

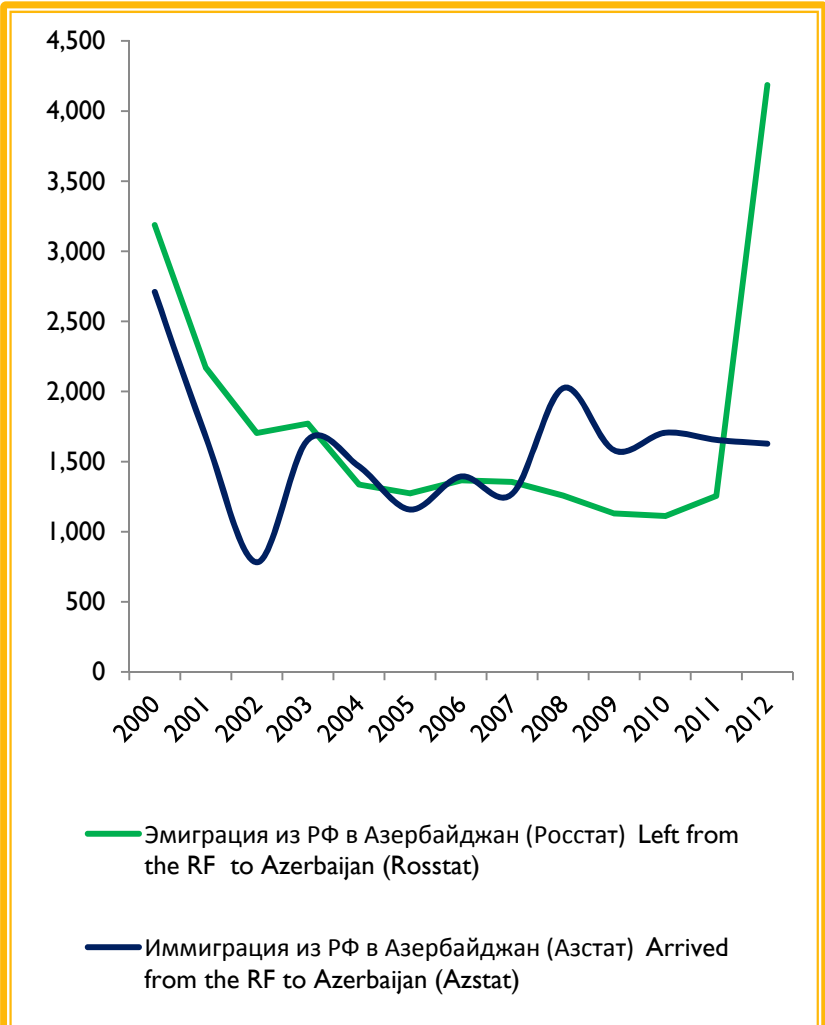
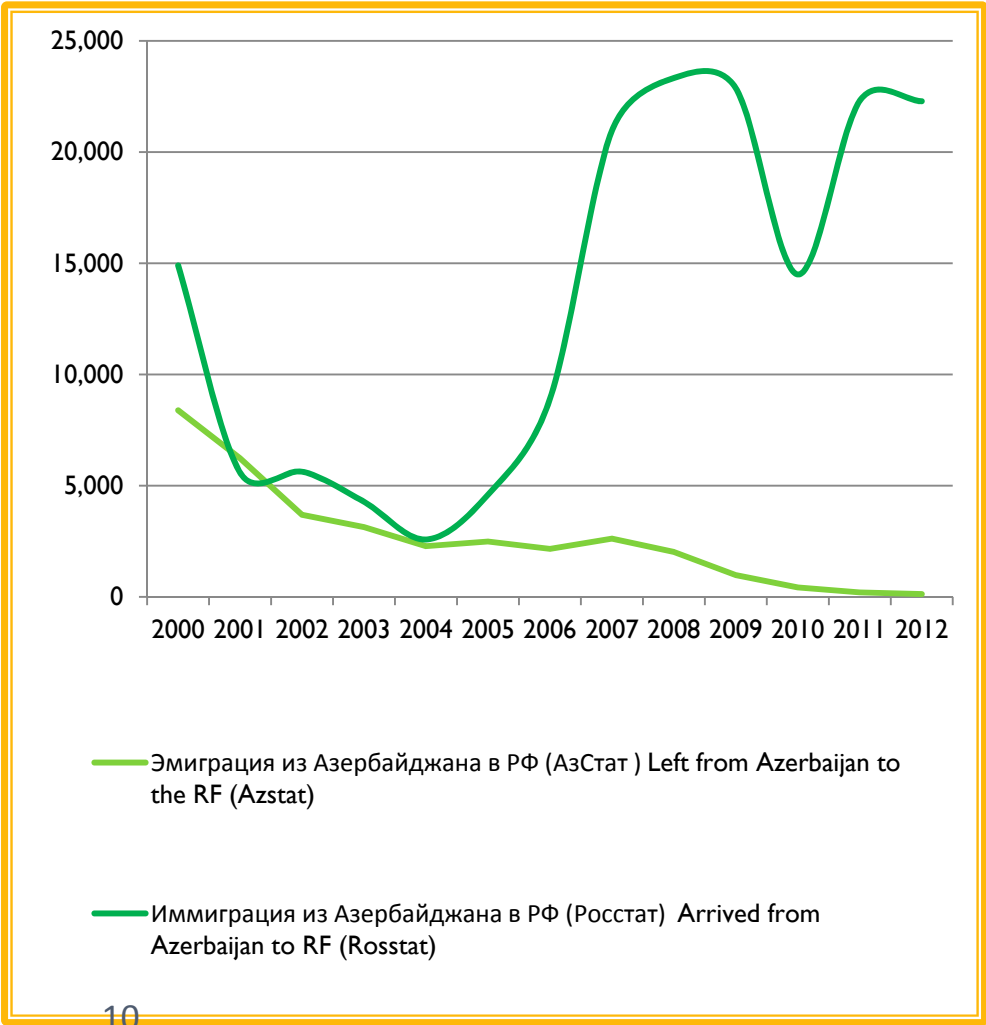


Using data from administrative records: comparison of migration flows between partner countries (“mirror statistics”)

Permanent Net Migration in CIS countries, 2000-2010 (in 1000's)

	Data of the national statistical office of :										
	ARM	AZ	BEL	KAZ	KYRG	MOLD	RUS	TAJ	TURK	UKR	UZB
ARM	0	0	2	1	0	0	168	0	0	11	0
AZER	-4	0	3	2	0	0	111	0	-1	9	0
BEL	-1	-1	0	-11	-1	-1	-4	-1	0	-9	-2
GEOR	1	2	2	1	0	0	83	0	0	9	0
KAZ	-1	-1	15	0	-34	0	423	-4	-28	16	-217
KYRGYS	0	0	1	19	0	0	171	-7	0	3	-1
MOLD	0	0	3	0	0	0	100	0	0	30	0
RUS	-56	-18	39	-395	-290	-26	0	-73	-56	-52	-290
TAJ	0	0	1	3	4	0	119	0	0	2	4
TURK	0	1	2	32	0	0	46	0	0	3	0
UKR	-3	-1	20	-4	-2	-20	263	-2	-1	0	-17
UZB	0	1	4	274	-1	0	343	-8	-1	30	0
CIS	-64	-16	92	-77	-324	-46	1821	-94	-88	51	-523
TOTAL	-76	-16	77	-173	-340	-55	1566	-94	-90	-75	-584

Implementation of “mirror” statistics sometimes is not successful without knowledge of definitions and methodology changes.



Good experience - more realistic image of emigration from Russia after use of data collected in receiving countries

		Estimation period	Emigration flow (Russian data) thousand	Immigration flow (destination data), thousand	Proportion of immigrants to emigrants
	Страны	Период оценки	Число эмигрантов по российским данным	Иммиграция из России по зарубежным данным	Отношение оценок числа иммигрантов к числу эмигрантов
Israel	Израиль*	2003-2010	11	27,6	2,5
Canada	Канада*	2003-2010	4,7	24,1	5,1
USA	США*	2003-2010	20	99	5
France	Франция*	2003-2008	1,3	21,4	16,5
Australia	Австралия*	2003-2010	1,4	3,5	2,5
Germany	Германия	2003-2009	114	148,1	1,3
Spain	Испания	2003-2009	2,3	43,5	18,9
Italy	Италия	2003-2008	1,5	16,4	10,9
Finland	Финляндия	2003-2009	5,7	16,4	2,9
Austria	Австрия	2003-2008	0,7	16,1	23
Switzerland	Швейцария	2003-2009	0,5	2,1	4,2
Netherlands	Нидерланды	2003-2009	0,7	4,1	5,9
Denmark, Norway, Sweden	Дания, Норвегия, Швеция	2003-2009	2,8	20,1	7,2
Total	Итого		166,6	442,4	2,7

*Примечание ** - оценки по данным о видах на жительство; для остальных стран – оценки чистой (сальдо) миграции; Российские данные - число снявшихся с регистрационного учета по месту жительства в связи с выбытием за рубеж.

Источник: Росстат, ЦСБД <http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/database/cbsd/>; Национальные статистические службы перечисленных стран

Censuses and surveys in destination country

Flows

- ▶ Question on place of residence 1 year prior to the census/survey

Stocks

- ▶ Questions of place of birth
- ▶ Citizenship
- ▶ Ethnicity
- ▶ Purpose of entry
- ▶ Etc.

Emigrant stock: emigrants in the first generation or “Diaspora”?

- ❖ **Persons born in a country of “origin” but residing abroad**

Among them there might be nationals of the country of *birth* or already naturalized citizens of the country of residence

- ❖ **Citizens of a country of “origin” residing abroad**

Among them there might be persons born in another country, naturalization process may decrease stock of foreigners

- ❖ **Population of titular ethnicity (or speaking languages) of the country of origin**

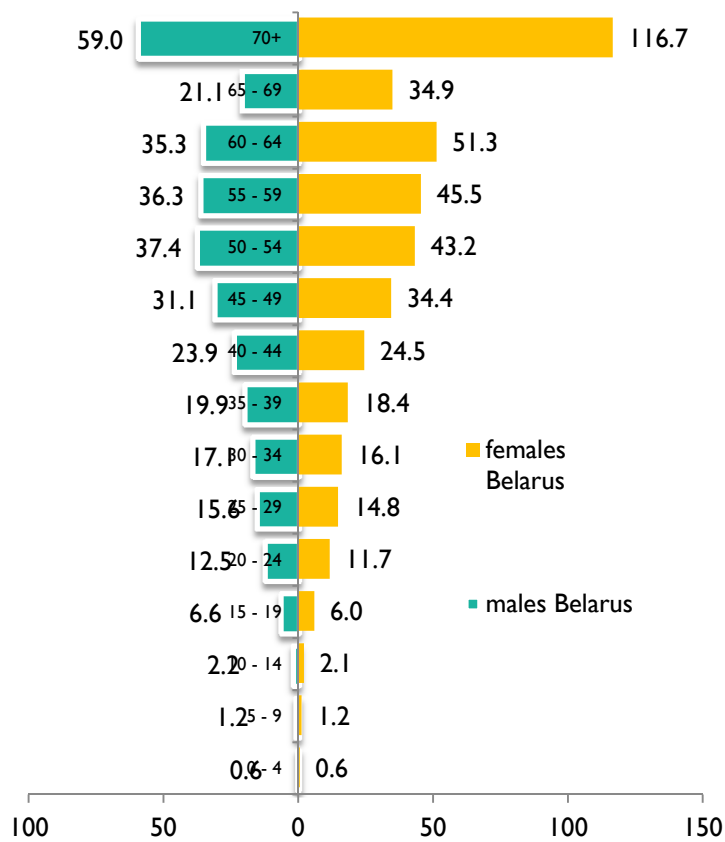
Among these people there might be foreign and foreign-born persons

When using data from a receiving country be sure that definitions and methodology of data collection are available and clear

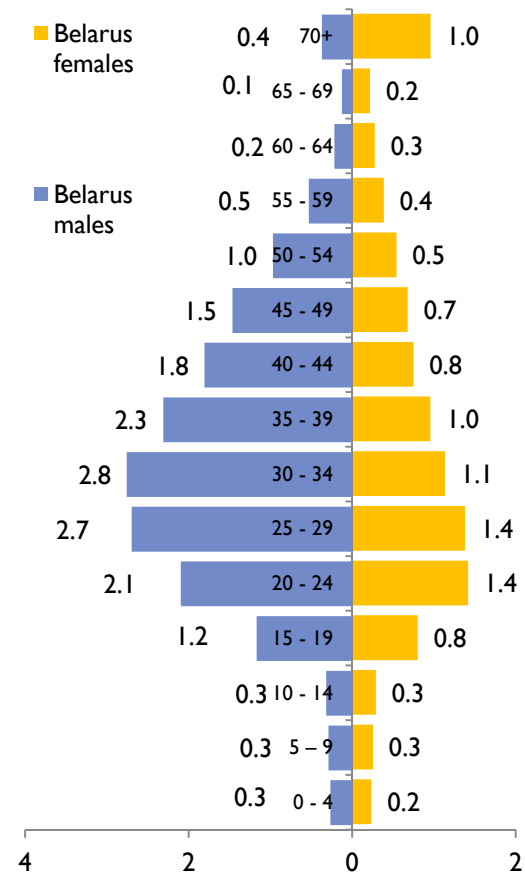
Data on all categories are needed since they support investigation of emigration, ethnicity and multiple citizenship issues, and naturalization process

Example of data on foreign and foreign-born migrants stocks. (resident population) Populations might differ, have much in common or be almost similar – it has different sense for policy – making . Russian Federation, Census 2010

Born in Belarus



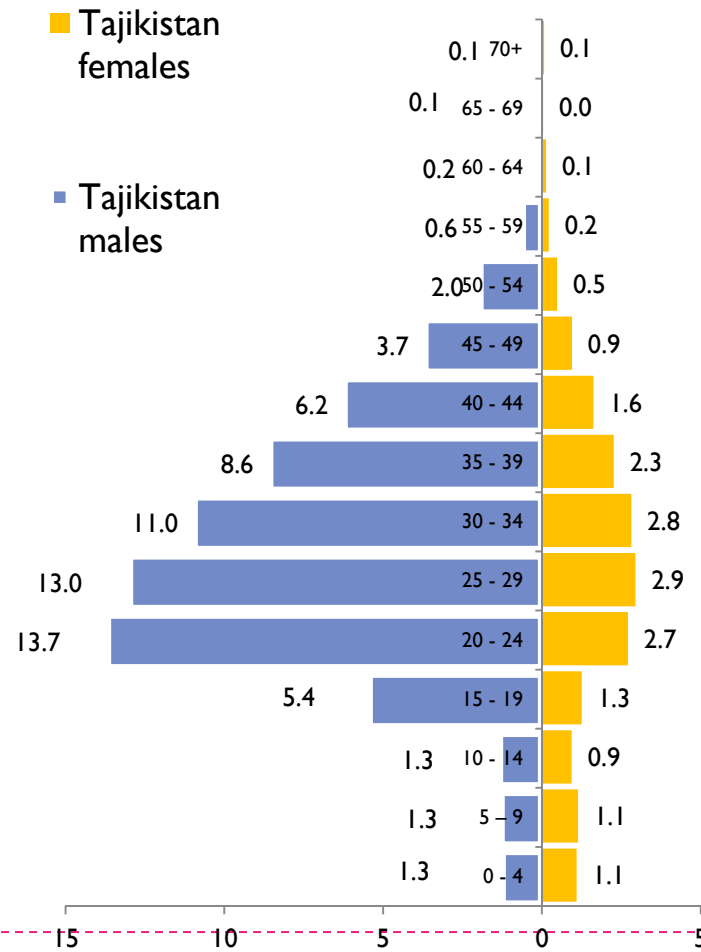
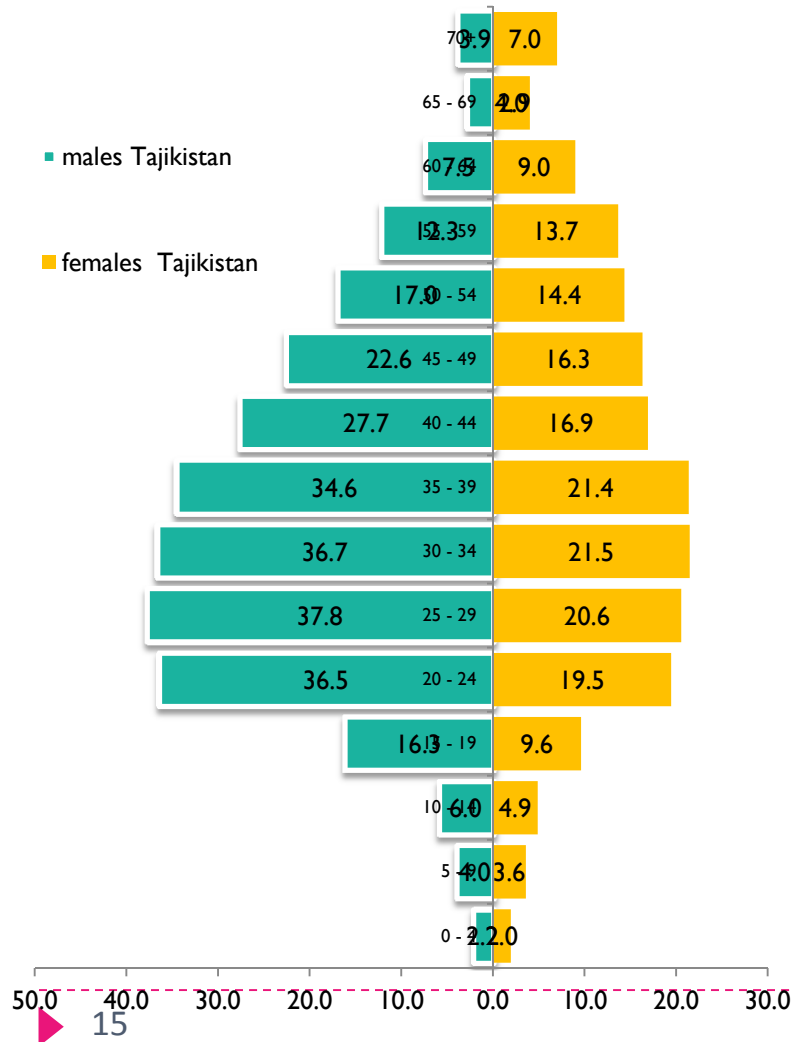
Citizens of Belarus



Russian Federation, Census 2010

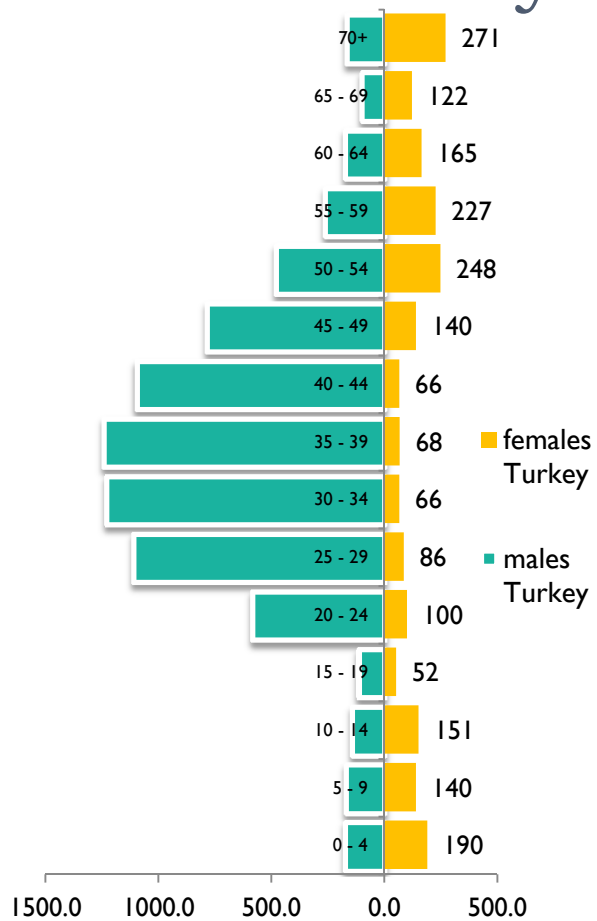
Born in Tajikistan

Citizens of Tajikistan

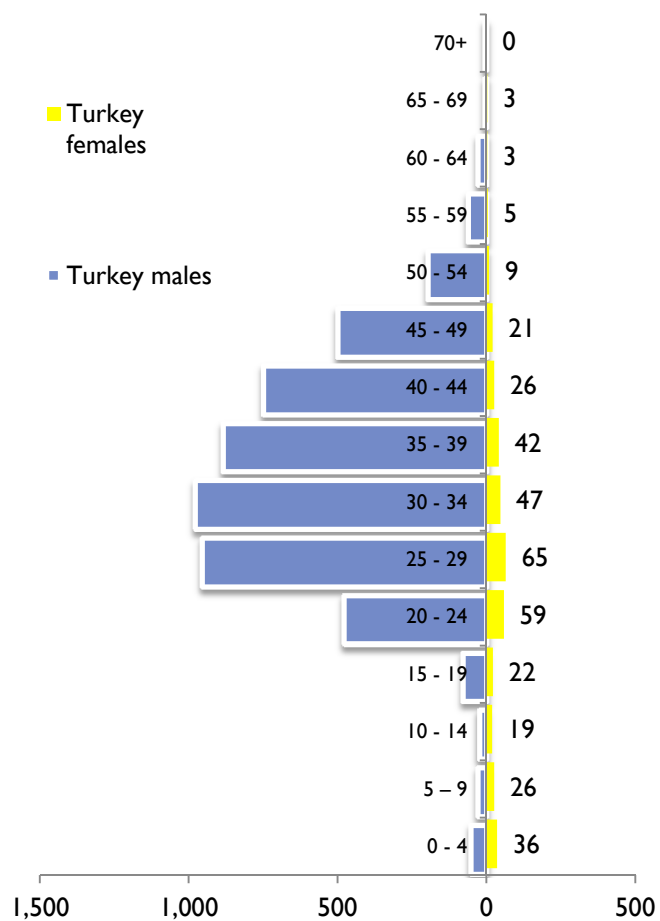


Russian Federation, Census 2010

Born in Turkey



Citizens of Turkey



Censuses and surveys in the countries of origin:

- ▶ implementation of special questions / questionnaires addressed to households with absent members.
- ▶ main challenges - definition of target group in terms of duration of absence, purpose for move, intention to return – do we measure “Diaspora” or recent emigrants?
- ▶ In case all household members have moved nobody can provide reliable information

UNECE 2007 – experience of 4 countries

- ▶ Moldova, Poland, Georgia, Tunisia implemented “emigration module” questions in their censuses of 2000 round , using special questionnaires or a set of questions in the main questionnaire.
- ▶ Collected data was compared with most relevant statistics received from the main destinations countries
- ▶ Main findings were as follows:

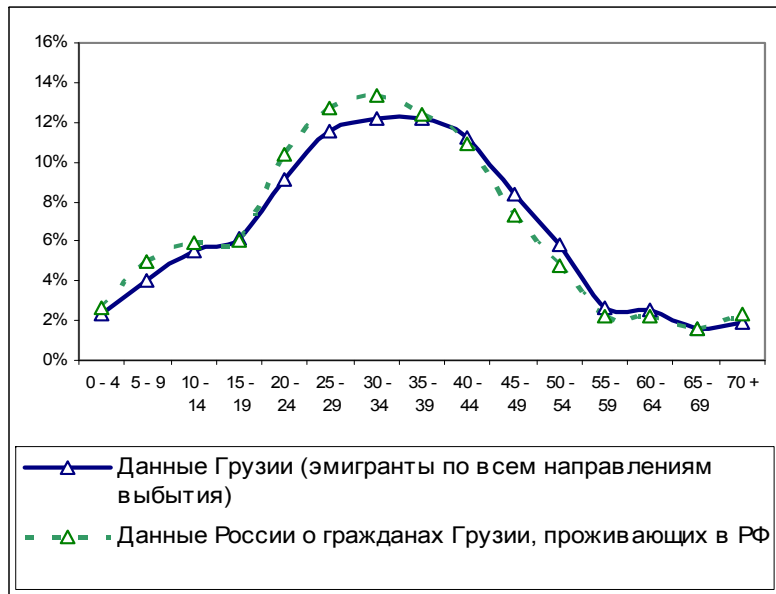
It is not possible to achieve complete identity in size of immigrants and emigrants stock, but age and sex composition of both stocks was very similar

Shorter is interval of emigration – better are the results

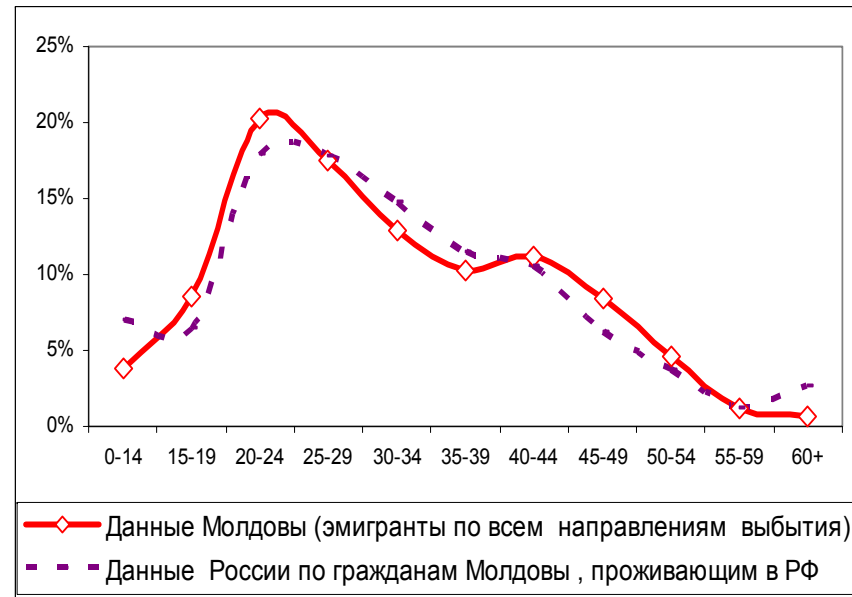
More relevant information is collected from the closest relatives (household members) and when emigrants maintain contacts with them

Age composition of emigrant and immigrant stocks . Data demonstrate similarity in composition, while size of stocks differed

Georgia – stock of emigrants in Russia (census 2002) / Russia – stock of citizens of Georgia in Russia (census 2002)



Moldova - stock of emigrants in Russia (census 2004) / Russia- stock of citizens of Moldova in Russia (census 2002)



Example of an “emigration module” implemented at a census. Kyrgyz republic , Census 2009

Information on absent population was recorded in the list of residents of a certain dwelling -

- ▶ Period of absence:
 - < 1 months
 - Up to one year
 - One year and longer
- ▶ Reason of absence
 - Work
 - Study
 - Family reasons
 - Other

and in the main questionnaire-

- q.B.3: Temporarily absent
- q.B.15.3: Location of place of work (city/town/region/country)

CIS censuses 2010 - questions on absent population

- ▶ Armenia - For those who are absent from the settlement at Census day
- ▶ Duration of absence (months) reason, general questionnaire
- ▶ • Azerbaijan - temporary absent, < 12 months, general questionnaire
- ▶ Tajikistan - temporary absent < 12 months – household members list
- ▶ Kyrgyz Republic – temporary absent - unlimited duration of absence

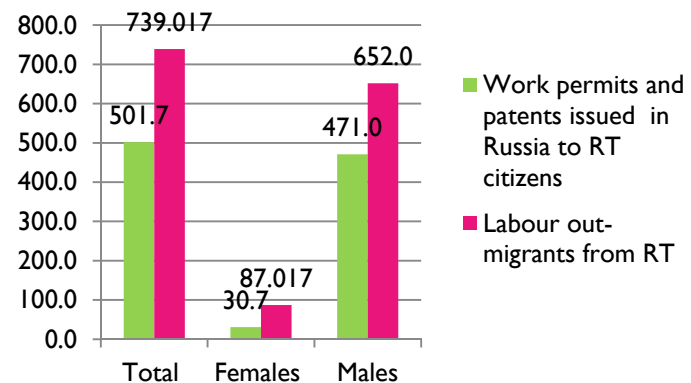
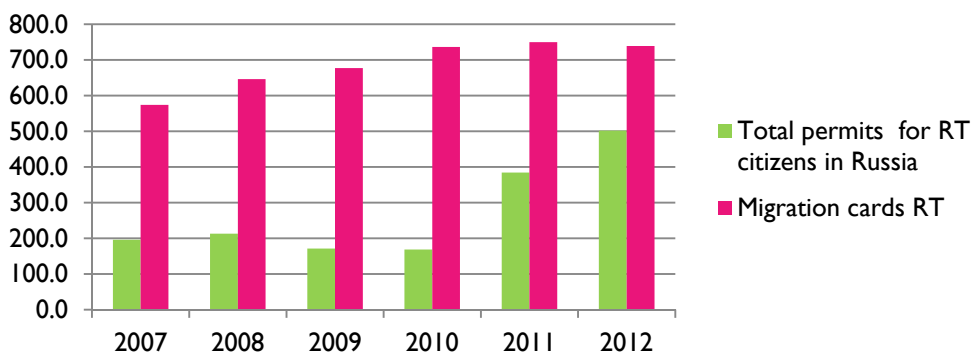
Measurement of emigration through data collected at the border

Most successful (or well-known) experience in the CIS-region - Tajikistan, however implemented to temporary migrant- workers only – both to out- and return migrants.

Possible to compare with administrative records in receiving country (RF) and estimate size of undocumented labour migrants flow

Migration cards (>95% move to Russia) and permits for work issued to RT citizens (since 2010 including “patents”-work in private households) Thousands

Men and women among citizens of Tajikistan , Thousands



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of undocumented migrants per 10 documented	29	30	40	44	20	15

Consular statistics as a source of information on emigrants - more 'cons' than 'pros'

- ▶ Some countries oblige their citizens to register at consulate if duration of stay abroad exceeds a certain period (6 months – for example) .
- ▶ Some countries implement deprivation of citizenship if their citizen does not register at consulate within a certain period of time
- ▶ In some countries registration at consulates is *not compulsory*....

- ❖ These statistics cannot be considered complete, exact and reliable due to objective reasons.
- ❖ If an emigrant intends to change his/her citizenship he is more likely not to be registered
- ❖ One more consideration - there should be separate data on different categories of people registered at consulates, since not all of them are emigrants from the country of “origin”:
 - Citizens that arrived from the country of their citizenship,
 - Citizens that previously had resided somewhere else (not in the country of citizenship)
 - Nationals of destination country that acquired nationality of the “consulate” country but had never resided there (case of the Russian Federation - every year thousands of residents of different countries acquire the RF citizenship through consulates and are registered in consular database, while they have never lived in or moved from Russia).
 - Children of citizens born abroad and afterwards registered at consulate (they are not emigrants)

Issues of definitions and variables

- ▶ Who is an emigrant?
- ▶ Sending countries are interested both in long and short-term out-migrants
- ▶ Demographic and social characteristics
- ▶ Duration of absence
- ▶ Purpose / Reason for move

UNECE recommendations on data from receiving country (UNECE 2008) :

Residence one year ago in the partner country, by place of birth

Residence one year ago in the partner country, by citizenship

Immigrants by country of previous residence

Immigrants by country of citizenship

Immigrants by country of birth

Concluding remarks

- ▶ Data from receiving countries should be used to better estimate emigration flows and stocks from the country of origin
- ▶ Definitions and metadata implemented in the receiving country should be available and taken into account
- ▶ Data collected in the country of origin at a census or survey should be treated with accuracy due to inevitable bottlenecks of the method, however they provide information that may be not complete in terms of coverage (absolute numbers), but valid in terms of migrants' characteristics. Implementation of this method is more efficient if questions are asked to close relatives of absent population, deal with recent migrants that maintain communication with households left behind.....

UNECE experience in improvement of emigration statistics

2007 CIS regional exercise – comparison of data on flows 2000-2006, collected in 10 countries of the region (developed later by researchers of the RF)

The main idea - to explore data availability, compare definitions and compare statistics of flows collected in sending and receiving countries

2007 UNECE project – Exploring possibility to collect data on absent population at a census. Experience of 4 countries

2008 UNECE regional exercise that resulted in “GUIDELINES ON THE USE AND DISSEMINATION OF DATA ON INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO FACILITATE THEIR USE TO IMPROVE EMIGRATION DATA OF SENDING COUNTRIES” (presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics Geneva, Switzerland, 3-5 March 2008)

Main idea: countries as a rule do have immigration statistics, while data on emigration are missing or not complete. Therefore: it is necessary to explore the possibility of compensating the weaknesses of emigration data in the sending country by using existing immigration data in the receiving country.

Recommended literature

1. GUIDELINES ON THE USE AND DISSEMINATION OF DATA ON INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO FACILITATE THEIR USE TO IMPROVE EMIGRATION DATA OF SENDING COUNTRIES. Joint UNECE/Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics Geneva, Switzerland, 3-5 March 2008
2. Anich R., Bisogno E., Chudinovskikh O. MEASURING EMIGRATION AT THE CENSUS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM FOUR COUNTRY EXPERIENCES. Joint UNECE/Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics , Geneva, Switzerland, 3-5 March 2008
3. Reno Camilleri Estimating emigration through an emigration module in the census
A proposal for next censuses. MedStat Program. European Communities 2006.
4. Jean-Christophe Dumont, Georges Lemaître. Counting Immigrants and Expatriates in OECD Countries A NEW PERSPECTIVE . OECD 2005