

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

For discussion and
recommendations

Second Meeting of the 2013/2014 Bureau
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Item 8 (d) of the Provisional
Agenda

**PROPOSED OUTLINE FOR THE CES 2014 SEMINAR ON MIGRATION
STATISTICS**

**Prepared by Mexico and the Secretariat, in consultation
with session organisers**

This seminar outline is for discussion and recommendations by the Bureau. It has been drafted by the UNECE secretariat, in consultation with Mexico, Norway, the Russian Federation, CIS-STAT and UNSD.

I. BACKGROUND

1. At its June 2013 plenary session, the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) selected the topic "Migration Statistics" for one of the CES seminars in 2014. The organisation of the seminar is coordinated by UNECE and Mexico. Norway, the Russian Federation, CIS-STAT, and UNSD offered to contribute to the organization of sessions.
2. The topic of migration statistics is particularly important in light of the recent 2013 High-Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development at the United Nations General Assembly. The need for the improved collection of migration data is critical. However, in many countries migration statistics remain incomplete, inaccurate, out-of-date, or non-existent. There is still a great need for improved data quality and accessibility, which are necessary for making evidence-based policy decisions and informing public debate. In addition to improvement of basic data on the size of migration, information on the characteristics of migrants, as well as the impact of migration on both migrants themselves and the places they move to and leave, need to be also improved.
3. The seminar will pay special attention to changing migration patterns related to the recent economic crisis (both to and from countries) and the data sources used to measure these patterns, with particular focus on recent Censuses and administrative data. Within the context of the data sources and migration patterns described above, the seminar will also investigate different ways to improve the collection of migration data, as well as measurement of the migration phenomena.
4. The following countries and organizations offered to contribute papers to the seminar: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Norway, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, CIS-STAT, Eurostat, and OECD. Abstracts of papers are provided in the Annex.

II. STRUCTURE OF THE SEMINAR

5. The seminar is being organized by Mexico and the UNECE Secretariat, and it will be chaired by Mexico.

6. The seminar will consist of two sessions: the first (in the morning) focusing on recent changing migration patterns and data sources to measure these changes, the second (in the afternoon) on methods to improve the quality of migration data.

7. Papers will be distributed relatively equally among both sessions. The distinction between “invited” and “supporting” papers has not been made at this time, but for the purpose of this document is called “translated” and “non-translated” papers. The session will start with a presentation of the translated papers, followed by the session Chairs summary of the main points discussed in the non-translated papers.

A. Session 1: Measuring recent and changing migration patterns: Challenges and opportunities

Session Chairs/Organisers: Norway and UNSD

8. Session 1 will discuss recent migration patterns during the economic crisis and sources use to measure these phenomena. The session, as well as the subsequent session, could further discuss the following aspects:

(a) As the economic situation in many migrant-receiving countries deteriorated, flows to these countries decreased, many migrants returned to their countries of origin while others remained. What are the specific challenges for migration statistics in relation to these changes? Are statistical systems able to capture these changes adequately?

(b) The population census is traditionally the primary source of information on migration, in particular on stocks of migrants. What are the first results of this exercise, and what lessons have been learnt for the future?

(c) Administrative sources and data from unofficial sources are increasingly used to produce migration statistics and have the potential to improve their coverage, comprehensiveness and quality. What are the advantages and the risks associated with these developments? What can we learn from the experience of countries that are advanced in this area?

Contributions offered (abstracts of papers are provided in the Annex):

Possible Translated papers (up to three):

- **Estonia:** Estimation of emigration from their recent Census
- **Norway:** The use of administrative data for population projections
- **Poland:** Results from the 2011 Census
- **Sweden:** Measurement of circular migration
- **Switzerland:** Migration statistics in Switzerland, including new sources and challenges

Additional papers: Denmark, Norway, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, and OECD

(Note: Norway and OECD have proposed two papers which will provide flexibility in the final assignment of papers to the two sessions)

B. Session 2: Methods to improve the measurement of migration

Session Chairs/Organisers: Russian Federation and CIS-STAT

9. The session could discuss the following issues:

(a) Innovative methods and data sources that can be used to improve the measurement of migration statistics. What role can academic research play in the production of national migration statistics?

(b) The potential of combining different data sources, particularly administrative, to increase the quality and timeliness of migration statistics. What are the main challenges to these sorts of operations?

(c) While of great policy interest, estimates of emigration continue to be difficult to accurately measure. What can be done to improve the measurement of emigration, from the use of administrative data, the inclusion of related questions on Censuses or surveys, to data exchange exercises?

10. The Seminar Organizer will summarize the main conclusions based on papers and the discussion, possibly identifying issues or ideas for follow-up work.

Contributions offered (abstracts of papers are provided in the Annex):

Possible translated papers (up to three)

- **Mexico:** Evaluating the current state of migration data in Mexico and how to improve the measurement of migration patterns, as well as transit and circular migration.
- **Eurostat:** How research can be used to help improve migration statistics?
- **Italy:** Integrating multiple data sources to better estimate migration.
- **Ukraine:** New methods being implemented to improve the measurement of Labor Migration in Ukraine.
- **United Kingdom:** Improving local area estimates of international migration using administrative data

Additional papers: Finland, CIS-STAT, Lithuania, and OECD

ANNEX

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

SESSION 1. “Measuring recent and changing migration patterns: Challenges and opportunities”

Proposed papers:

Switzerland: Migration Statistics in Switzerland: New Sources and Challenges

1. The paper will analyse migration data obtained from the Swiss population censuses of 2010 and 2011. The data are derived from certain core variables of the CES Recommendations for the 2010 round of censuses that were included in the national census. Special consideration is given to the particular nature of the Swiss census which is conducted annually and is based on a population register survey and a sample survey of people living in private households who are aged 15 or over.

2. Three aspects will be examined in detail:

(a) Comparison of stock data based on the core variable 'place of usual residence one year prior to the census' with annual migration flow data from the Population and Household Statistics (STATPOP).

(b) Discussion of the pertinence of the core variable 'ever resided abroad and year of arrival in the country'. Does this variable provide any meaningful insights for migration analyses?

(c) Several data sources allow the identification of population groups relevant to international migration: population registers, census sample survey, and the Swiss Labour Force Survey. Do these different data sources yield the same results? How do we deal with conflicting data?

Norway (Paper 1): The changes in migration patterns during the economic crisis in Europe- how did it impact on migration flows to Norway?

3. Immigration to Norway has increased rapidly in recent years. A large part of the increased immigration is caused by labour immigration. The other main categories are family migration, refugees and education. Through Norway's membership in the European Economic Cooperation area (EEA) citizens of EU-member countries have almost unrestricted access to work and live in Norway.

(a) The paper will look at the impact of the crisis on the migration flows to Norway generally, with a special emphasis on labour immigration. If the economic crisis had an impact on migration flows to Norway could it be a “pull-effect”, where foreigners are drawn from other less prosperous countries to Norway?

(b) Statistics on immigrants and immigrations are based on information from the Central Population Register. Persons who leave the country without reporting that they have moved, have been a major source of error in recent years with the high migration from EU to

Norway. The paper will also give the background information about challenges concerning out- registration in the CPR.

Sweden: Mapping circular migration with register statistics

4. In July 2009, the Swedish Government decided to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to examine circular migration. At several times the government has expressed the importance of facilitating the mobility of the labour migration. The need for a study on circular migration has for example its base in the budget proposition of 2009. There it is expressed that a long-termed sustainable migration policy should be ensured. This policy should, within the framework for the regulated immigration, protect the right to asylum, facilitate movement across borders, promote on-demand labour, utilize and take into account the development of migration as well as deepen the European and international collaboration. The Committee was tasked with mapping out circular migration and identifying the factors that influence migrants' opportunities to move between Sweden and their countries of origin. Statistics Sweden has contributed with migration data from the national population register. The statistics shows that more than 2,000,000 circular moves involving Sweden was made between 1969 and 2009. The result of the mapping was published in May 2010 and is the focus of this paper.

Poland: Polish experience of migration estimation in the context of population census results in 2011

5. International migration is one of the processes that has influenced the socioeconomic reality of Poland for decades. The scale, dynamics and structure of the mobility of inhabitants of Poland can also be viewed as a derivative of changes occurring in other areas. Population and housing censuses provide the best opportunity to gather thorough information on international migration, and especially on migration stocks. The recent national census of inhabitants of Poland was conducted in 2011, i.e. nine years after the previous one, constituting the basis for determining post-accession migration balance. To meet the demands and expectations expressed by both national and international data users, Poland included a number of questions on migration.

6. As a consequence, the wide scope of information allows the establishing of detailed socio-demographic and economic characteristics of migrants, at the same time providing a diversified source of information to be used in designing social programmes and strategies, both at the national and local levels.

7. The new census approach in Poland provides for the maximum use of administrative data, in combination with the large sample survey data. The utilisation of various data sources has determined the thematic scope of the migration survey, the formulation of questions and, last but not least, the data compilation method and availability at various levels. This paper presents the Polish experience in this area, indicating especially the assets and drawbacks of the new population census approach in the context of the international migration survey.

Estonia: Estimation of external migration flows from Estonia using the data of Census 2011 (could be moved to session 2)

8. Estonia is a small country with a population of 1.3 million. In its history there have been periods of immigration and emigration – during the period 1945-1990 the population grew by about 50% due to massive immigration from the East, however since restoration of independence in 1991 Estonia has become an emigration country again.

9. One of the main tasks of the census was estimating the number of emigration and net external migration after Estonia's restoration of independence, and after entering the EU and Schengen area. In our case about half of external migration constitutes unregistered migration. To estimate the amount of unregistered emigration a question about leaving the close relatives abroad was asked in census. Combining the census data with the data from Population Register we were able to assess unregistered emigration and total net external migration. To characterise the immigrant population we asked in census also the parents' and grandparents' birth countries and so we were able to determine beside the native population also the immigrant population of the first, the second and the third generation.

Denmark: Measuring integration of immigrants and descendants. Danish experiences with register based data.

10. In Denmark, administrative registers are the foundation for more or less all statistics regarding population and social issues. The detailed information about migration movements available from registers are not only used to produce measures of flow but also to categorize each individual in the population by migration background. For more than 20 years Statistics Denmark has had a definition of ancestry with the three categories 1) Danish origin, 2) Immigrants and 3) Descendants. It is a definition which has been used widely to analyze many different issues related to integration and the characteristics of migrants. In this paper the background and definition is explained briefly. Afterwards some examples are shown of statistics and analyzes Statistics Denmark has made over the years broken down by ancestry. The focus would be on the areas where the register based system gives some major advantages but the weak points would also be addressed.

Slovakia: Census as a source of information on international migration

11. Census is an essential source of data on population, namely the static component, the population structure. However, it may also provide information about the dynamic component and thus the processes taking place in the population. We can therefore use the information from the census held in 2011, also to monitor migration process. The problem is that it is a retrospective view of already completed migration. If we consider studying only international migration from census data, it is a very specific part of migration. It covers only people who have returned from abroad (re-emigration, respectively citizens who spent at least one year abroad), whereas the census covers only citizens with permanent residence in the Slovak Republic. Although this is a very specific process, it can complement a new look to a very complicated issue of international migration of Slovak citizens, especially in past few years during the economic crisis.

12. The Slovak Republic is among countries with migration loss, even though official figures say otherwise. It is therefore interesting to see the structure of return migrants, which

is offered from census data, based on various characteristics such as age, gender, education, marital status, economic activity, reason for migration and others.

13. In this paper, we try to highlight the benefits of the census for studying international migration. However, we also try to point out problems arising from the nature of the census (self-enumeration of citizens), when people could not reply to the questionnaire truthfully. It is therefore not possible to take this, as a complete source of information on migration (international as well as internal), but only as an additional resource of information to the evidence of migration in this already very complicated research of international and also internal migration.

OECD (Topic 1): Measuring emigration with data from population censuses: recent data from the OECD

14. Population censuses of destination countries have become an important source of information on migration. The Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) compiles data from OECD and non-OECD population censuses on the numbers and characteristics of migrants, such as gender, education and age, as well as labour market status. It can be used to produce overall emigration rates and emigration rates of the highly-skilled for both OECD countries and a large number of non-OECD countries around the world. The latest update of the DIOC which is conducted jointly by the OECD, the World Bank and the International Migration Institute in the University of Oxford, will become available in the 2nd quarter of 2014. Preliminary data suggest show that in 2010/11, there were about 100 million persons aged 15 years old and over living outside their country of birth, in the OECD, an increase by 36% from its 2000/01 level. The update of DIOC will allow examining changes over time in the composition of emigrants by country and region of origin, gender, educational level and status in the labour market. It will also make possible an analysis on the brain drain in key sectors such as education and health and how this has evolved over the past decade.

Russia: Development of international migration statistics in Russia on the basis of census and administrative data

15. Migration is considered to be the most challenging part of demographic statistics. It is no coincidence that the discrepancy between the census data and current population estimates is usually attributed to misreporting of migration, while appropriate adjustments are made to the data during the inter-census period. Russian statistics face this problem after each census.

16. The increasing demand for information on migration processes and their diversity lead to modernization and intensive use of various sources in receiving countries. One of the most pressing challenges for the Russian statistics is to establish a migration monitoring system, in which different types of data would complement each other rather than provide society with conflicting information. With the rapid development of information technology in administrative population registers, we come up to the issue of the place of censuses, surveys and administrative sources of information in the modern system of migration processes data collection.

17. In the Russia Federation, population censuses are still the key source of data on migration, both external and internal. For instance, only the census provides information on

the number of migrants who were born outside Russia or non-citizens, their main socio-demographic, economic and ethno-cultural characteristics. Sample surveys should take their place in the system of data sources on migration in Russia, as they have not been used for this purpose until recently. The role of administrative sources of data on migration in Russia has substantially increased in recent years, and this trend is expected to grow.

Norway (Paper 2): Modeling Migration for population projections (might fit better in Session 2)

18. Although substantial research has been made in quantifying determinants of international migration, most official population projections do not include these determinants in an explicit migration model. Statistics Norway projects immigration to Norway using an econometric model based on standard migration theories. The main variables include income level, unemployment and population size in Norway and the sending countries and previous immigration from the sending countries to Norway. Projections of exogenous variables are drawn from international and Norwegian sources. For the income variables, three different alternatives are specified, leading to three different forecasts for immigration until 2100.

SESSION 2. "Methods to Improve the Measurement of Migration"

Proposed papers:

MEXICO: Achievements and challenges in the measurement of international migration in Mexico

19. Mexico is a nation which stands out for the scale and diversity of its international migration dynamics. First, as a country of origin of the largest emigration flow in the world with a single destination: about 10 per cent of the Mexican population currently lives in the United States. Second, as a country of transit for people of other nationalities trying to reach the United States, mainly migrants from Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Third, as a country characterized by an intense circular mobility of people along its borders motivated by bi-national labour markets: Guatemalan workers into Mexico and Mexican labourers into the United States. Finally, Mexico is a country with a small but growing immigrant population.

20. The complexity of these migratory dynamics represents a measurement challenge through adequate statistical systems. Moreover, because a very high proportion of mobility happens in undocumented conditions, without any registration by governments, there is a need to make indirect measurements or to develop ad hoc statistical instruments.

21. Given this scenario, the Mexican Government and academic institutions have developed important statistical resources trying to adequately capture migratory dynamics. However, there still exist dimensions insufficiently analysed and new social problems requiring updating and expanding the sources of measurement (as it is the case, for example, of Mexicans residing in the United States). Furthermore, considering that international migration flows may present significant short time variations, it is necessary to development tools and statistics to adequately capture this variability.

22. In the first instance, this document presents a concise description of the main flows that configure the international mobility of Mexican nationals and foreigners that transit through the country. With this initial assessment, the document reviews the scope and limitations of currently available statistical sources, such as census sources in Mexico and the United States, surveys measuring migratory processes directly or indirectly, and administrative records of the Mexican Government related to international migration. The main objective of this analysis is to produce a diagnosis, as precise as possible, about the capacity of these statistical sources to capture the main features of the migratory dynamics such as: demographic and socio-economic profiles, determinants and consequences of migration, location and areas of mobility, as well as the developmental potential and social problems linked to these processes.

23. The document aims to develop a set of initiatives to improve the conceptual and methodological accuracy of sources of information. It intends to increase coordination and support among agencies to move towards a coherent and comprehensive national system of statistics on international migration. This diagnosis also includes drawing up similar proposals to census sources and data in the United States and in countries of Central America, to progressively establish better statistics on migration with a broader regional perspective.

Eurostat: Filling the 'migration gaps' – Can we profit of research outcomes to improve migration statistics?

24. Migration statistics are known to be the most challenging in the demographic accounting. Continuing efforts of harmonisation of definitions and search of new data sources have certainly improved the availability and quality of information on migratory flows.

25. Nonetheless, problems of coherence/consistency of migration data at the national and international level may still be the rule more than the exception. Over the past years, a great deal of research has contributed to the improvement of migration statistics, either detecting alternative sources and sharing best practices, or proposing estimation methods which try to tackle issues of migration data quality.

26. This paper will explore the possibilities offered by the research outcomes to deal with the inherent uncertainty of migration data, and their possible use in the regular production and/or validation of official migration statistics.

Ukraine: Labour Migration in Ukraine: Information Sources, Methodological Approaches to Measurement and Set of Indicators (could fit into Session 1)

27. Currently, Ukraine is one of the largest donor countries of labour force in Europe. The estimation of the real volume of this phenomenon and its impact on socio-economic development of the country is of great interest for a wide range of users. This paper focuses on the statistical measurement of labour migration in Ukraine. Information sources on labour migration are analysed in detail.

28. One of the most comprehensive sources of information on labour migrants is special-purpose population sample surveys. The aforementioned surveys play an important role in collecting and improving data on labour migration, especially in regard to studying social

and economic characteristics of migrant workers. The first full-scale population (household) sample survey in the Ukraine concerning labour migration (hereinafter, the migration survey) was conducted in 2008.

29. The paper presents the organizational, methodological principles and results of the second labour migration survey conducted in 2012 by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine jointly with M.V. Ptukha Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine within the framework of the European Union project "Effective Governance of Labour Migration and its Skills Dimensions". The basic trends in volume, prevalence, geographical targeting of labour migration, socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Ukrainian labour migrants, their working conditions, and income level, etc are analyzed. Challenges of obtaining information on external labour migration and possible directions for improvement of the existing recording system are identified in the paper.

Finland: Improving emigration statistics in the future

30. Many countries have quality problems with emigration statistics. Problems can be either quantity problems, (missing notification on emigration) and/or quality problems concerning the destination of an emigrant. Co-operation between statistical agencies does not resolve these problems. The research community cannot do much to improve emigration statistics either. In the long run, the best alternative would be an international agreement on legislation concerning migration between countries.

31. The Nordic countries have signed an international treaty. This treaty was signed to make sure that a person cannot be registered in two (or more) Nordic countries at the same time. The treaty obliges the country of entry (receiving) to inform the country of exit (sending country) about a person that has emigrated from one Nordic country to another.

32. When immigration takes place between two Nordic countries, the exchange of information (notification) on immigration occurs between administrative authorities. Once a notification of emigration is received by a country of exit, the person is no longer included in the country's legal residence population. This is an example why the Nordic population registers are a very useful and up-to-date tool for producing statistics.

33. If there would be similar international agreement for information exchange when emigration/immigration takes place, it would not eliminate all problems countries are dealing with related to emigration statistics, but it would dramatically improve the quality of such statistics. The presentation will deal with the Finnish practices in compiling emigration statistics including the possible causes of development in the future.

Italy: Integrating data for integrating migrants. A multisource approach to migration statistics

34. In recent years the Italian National Institute of Statistics has improved the integration between the residence permits database and the archives made available from other PAs (INPS - Social Security Registers; LAC – Local registers of resident population). The new approach has considerably enhanced the quality and the richness of the statistics produced. These improvements have affected both the statistics provided to the European Commission under Regulation 862/2007 and the indicators regarding the dimensions of integration at the

basis of the “*migration mainstreaming*”. Recently, the integrated use of administrative data has been extended even to information on the acquisition of citizenship.

35. The activities carried out and the experiments in progress affect different aspects and stages of data production and processing:

(a) *Improvement of the quality and full exploitation of administrative data:* sharing official classifications, compliance with the guidelines for data collection, development of processing procedures for the validation of information still not exploited;

(b) *Integration (record linkage) of residence permits (dataset referring to different years) for longitudinal analysis:* production with a cohort approach (the reference is the year of arrival in Italy) of indicators about the tendency to stay in Italy, the attitude to internal mobility and the propensity to transform the permission to stay in a long-term permit;

(c) *Integration of administrative data from different archives for the improvement of data quality and enrichment of the information provided:* dissemination of additional information on the acquisition of citizenship, testing of the linkage between Social Security Registers and residence permits database;

(d) *Standardization and geocoding of the foreign names of birthplace of migrants* in order to enrich the analysis of migration inflows (origin-destination matrix at disaggregated level);

(e) *Dissemination of information through an integrated information system.*

36. The goal is to realize an integrated individual archive of foreign population in Italy; this should enable to follow the paths of demographic and social changes of foreigners and naturalized people and constitute a basis for carrying out periodic sample surveys on specific sub-populations and / or specific themes.

37. The integration between administrative data and sample surveys is a crucial step towards the definition of a statistical information system about the foreign presence in Italy and integration processes. The integration of different kinds of sources is the basis for developing an effective monitoring system of the migration phenomenon. For this purpose, in 2011-2012 Istat produced the first sample survey on "Living conditions of foreigners" that is giving us detailed information on family, education, employment and economic conditions, health and access to health services, language integration, social discrimination, social and political participation, cultural behavior, religious practice, etc.. Istat is experimenting the record linkage between administrative sources and sample surveys in order to join the longitudinal approach (easy to follow through administrative data) to the enormous information of the surveys.

Lithuania: Migration profile. Challenges for Statistics Lithuania (could be moved to session 1)

38. The improvement of quality of migration and population statistics focuses on development of the scientifically based and well-documented statistical estimation methods and usage of various data sources: population registers, household surveys, population

census. In the last decade efforts have been undertaken in order to improve quality of international migration and population statistics by Lithuanian statisticians.

39. Statistics Lithuania in 2008 implemented the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on migration and international protection. The Regulation gave impetus for harmonization of the definitions, defining data sources and quality standards. The 2011 Population and Household Census results showed that during inter-census period (2001-2010) higher non-declared emigration existed, and this was the main factor for the Lithuanian population decrease. The paper describes the main objective of inter-census revision, the results of the analysis and improvement of the migration and population statistics after 2011 Population and Housing Census.

40. The new Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics on Demography would come into force since 2014. The Regulation implies continuous improvement of quality of population statistics. Based on the gained experience, statisticians are looking for solutions to develop scientifically based and well-documented statistical estimation methods through using the administrative data sources to produce migration as well as population statistics in complex.

CIS-STAT: Labour migration in CIS region: challenges and approaches to improving statistical information

41. Further development of a common labour market is one of the strategic priorities of the CIS member state governments. This process requires existence of reliable statistical information for development of policy decisions, including valid data on migration. Regular administrative registration procedures, special surveys and population censuses are the key sources of data on migration flows between CIS countries both for permanent settlement and labour migration. CIS member states' Statistical Offices collect administrative data on migration from ministries of interior, migration and other services. Difference between existing national legislation related to migration, methodological approaches and migrants' registration mechanisms have resulted in significant problems in statistical monitoring of migration flows between the CIS countries and for the purpose of analysis of situation with migration and labour migration in CIS region in general.

42. CIS-STAT has analyzed migration data in CIS region for the last 10-15 years. The results of this analysis have demonstrated significant discrepancies between the countries data on the number of migrants, which in some cases can be estimated to vary several folds. In addition, it has become obvious that high levels of latent illegal migration require introduction into statistical practice of additional, non-administrative, sources of information.

43. CIS-STAT will propose in its thematic paper *Draft Road Map to address the issue of migration statistics quality and reliability* with the focus on labour migration. The paper will be developed on the basis of CIS-STAT own expertise, results of discussions with experts from CIS member states national statistical offices and migration services, and recommendations of the 19th Conference of European Statisticians. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of unification of legal interpretations related to migrants and their classification by status, needs in integrated methodology of migrants' registration and methods of data collection from the administrative sources, and through population censuses and special thematic surveys on migration issues.

United Kingdom: Improving local area estimates of International Migration using Administrative Data: the UK Experience

44. During the first decade of the 21st Century the UK experienced a significant shift in patterns of international immigration which led to a fundamental review of the sources and methods used to estimate net international migration. This led to changes in our international passenger survey which resulted in improvements to the national estimates of international migration. However, these changes could not lead to sufficient improvements to local authority estimates of international migration. The Office for National Statistics developed methods to use administrative data to distribute the national survey estimates to local authority level.

45. This paper will explain the challenges in combining survey data, census data and administrative data to create local authority level estimates of international migration. It will explain the legal challenges, the data quality challenges, data matching and linking issues and quality assurance issues. It will further explain how these improvements have been incorporated in the UK population estimates and projections.

OECD (Topic 2) (might fit better in Session 1): International migration through the great recession: implications for migrants and migration policies

46. The great recession has significantly modified the size and composition of migration movements as well as the labour market outcomes of immigrants. After three years of continuous decline, migration has started to pick up again in 2011 and 2012, notably because of the increase in intra-EU movements. Permanent and temporary labour migration remains below pre-crisis levels in most OECD countries although large variations are visible across countries. Emigration from southern European countries is increasing as the economic situation in these countries continues to deteriorate and is moving to a multitude of destinations within and outside the OECD. These migration trends have been accompanied by many technical adjustments in labour migration policies but also, in some cases, by more structural changes in migration systems. Meanwhile, many migrants continue to face great obstacles in integrating in the labour market. It is important monitoring closely these differences (by gender, age, skill level, origin and destination countries etc.) in order to adapt policies and avoid long-term scarring effects on most vulnerable groups. The increase in long-term unemployment among migrants and in the number of young migrants who are not in employment, education or training are cause for concern in this regard.

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