

Collecting migration and remittance data through household surveys



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*Improving Migration, Remittance, and Diaspora data: SDGs
and the Global Compact on Migration*

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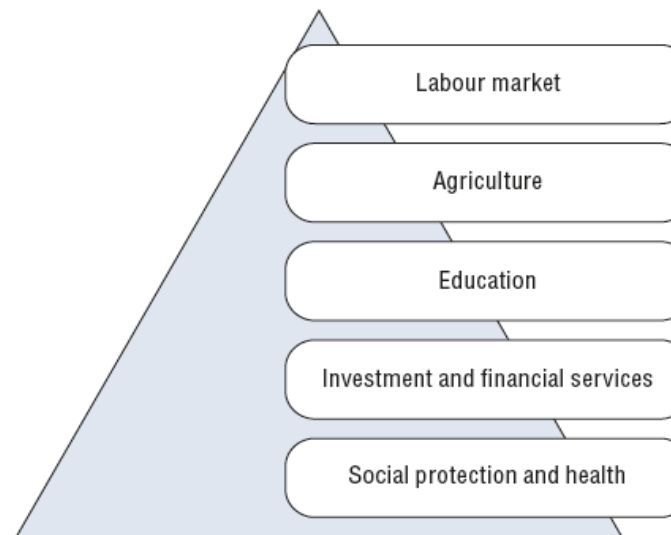


Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development

Joint
project



January 2013 – July 2017



Overall objective

Enhance the capacity of partner countries to incorporate **migration** into the design and implementation of their **development strategies**





Ten partner countries





Large and diverse dataset

Country	Household surveys	Community surveys	Stakeholder interviews
Armenia	2 000	79	47
Burkina Faso	2 200	99	48
Cambodia	2 000	100	28
Costa Rica	2 236	15	50
Côte d'Ivoire	2 345	110	44
Dominican Republic	2 037	54	21
Georgia	2 260	71	27
Haiti	1 241	-	40
Morocco	2 231	25	30
Philippines	1 999	37	40
TOTAL	20 549	590	375



Overview of the modules

Socio-economic characteristics

- Household roster *(individual level)*
- Expenditures, assets and income *(household level)*

Sector-related information

- Education *(individual level)*
- Labour market *(individual level)*
- Agriculture *(household level)*
- Investments and financial services *(household level)*
- Health and social protection *(individual level)*

Migration dimensions

- Current emigrants *(individual level)*
- Remittances *(household level)*
- Return migration *(individual level)*
- Immigrants *(individual level)*



Definition of migrants



- **UN definition:**

- “Long term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence”

IPPMD:

- An **international emigrant** is an ex-member of the household who left to live in another country, and has been away for at least **three consecutive months** without returning
- *Excluding individuals who are temporary abroad for vacation, visiting family, business etc.*
- An international **return migrant** is a current member of the household who had previously been living in another country for at least **three consecutive months** and who returned to the country
- *Excluding individuals who are currently in the country on vacation and/or to process their papers to work/go abroad again. However, household members who are in the country of origin for the same reasons and have been in the country for at least a year are considered to be a return migrant.*
- An **immigrant** is a member of the household who was born in another country and has lived at least **three consecutive months** in the host country



Additional considerations



- Migrants who left long time ago
 - *Recall bias (use major events to recall approximate timing)*
 - *Adjustments to context in certain countries (Armenia and Georgia)*
- Individual/context specific definitions of migrant
 - e.g. Burkina Faso-Côte d'Ivoire border
- “Migrant/migration” sometimes difficult to translate into local language
 - difference between internal and international migration not always clear



Sampling

- How to capture all types of migrants in one survey?
- Oversampling necessary
- Multi-stage sampling
- 1) Limit sampling to certain areas with high migration density
- 2) Household listing in the absence of migrant data
- 3) Random sampling from each household pool





Reasons for migration

- Multiple reasons for emigration
 - Allow up to three reasons on direct question
 - Include policy questions to further analyse reasons for migration:
 - Unemployment benefits
 - Vocational training
 - Conditional cash-transfers



Remittances and Return migration

- Analyse volume, channels and impact of **remittances**
- Combine with questions about access to bank accounts, financial literacy training
- Analyse the return decision and the sustainability of **return migration**
- Possibility to interview return migrants directly
- Socio-economic information, migration experience
- Impact of different policies on intentions to re-emigrate



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